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George Williams Peckham, M.D., LL.D.

1845-1914.

(Portrait, Plate VI.)

Fährt der Blitz aus Wolkenmitte,
Schlägt er wohl die stärkste Eiche;
Tritt der Tod in unsre Mitte,
Schlägt den Stärksten er zur Leiche.

—*Musikantenfahrt.*

On January 10, 1914, Milwaukee's circle of nature students lost one of its most prominent members through death. Latent heart trouble, with an attack of angina pectoris as the immediate factor, ended the life of Dr. George Williams Peckham, patriot, educator, scholar and scientist.

Dr. Peckham was born in Albany, New York, on March 23, 1845. In 1853 he came to Milwaukee, where he attended the public schools and proved himself both mentally and physically



***Halictus proangularis* sp. nov.**

♀ Length 6.5 mm. Head, thorax and abdomen rather dark, uniform greenish blue, abdomen more shiny.

Head longer than wide, clypeus produced for half its length beyond the eyes, the margin black and closely punctured. Face rather finely and closely punctured; the narrow margin of the lateral area of the face, along the supraclypeal area and clypeus shiny and unsculptured. Antennae dark brown, cheeks narrow.

Tubercles pointed and the antero-lateral angles of the pronotum sharply projected, forming two broad angles on each side, somewhat curved forward. Mesonotum finely lineolate and rather finely punctured, the punctures rather close and crowded except along the median groove and at its anterior end. Metathorax very short, the entire surface closely lineolate, basal area narrow and crescent-shaped, slanting sharply downward, with a low narrow rim extending well laterally, and numerous weak, simple plicae that extend over the rim at the sides. Tegulae pale brown, the anterior half with very fine punctures and rather long yellowish hair.

Wings dusky and pale brownish, stigma and nervures dark brown.

Legs light brown, somewhat paler towards the tarsi; covered with rather dense, rich ochraceous hairs.

Abdomen broad and blunt at one end, the first segment almost impunctate and very shiny, the rest of the surface finely punctured, margins of the segments not testaceous. Segments three to five and the sides of segment two with a thin, pale buffy pubescence.

Pubescence scant and ochraceous, a little paler on the face and lower part of the pleurae.

Habitat.—Bayamon, Porto Rico, 1 (type), January, 1899 (August Busck). In U. S. National Museum.

The relationships of this species are not clear. The sharp tubercles and antero-lateral angles of the prothorax separate it from all of the other North American green *Halictus*. The uniform greenish blue color with the dark wings gives it a superficial resemblance to *H. aquilae* Ckll., which, however, is a much larger species, with a short face and a very different metathorax.

Length of the Pupal Stage of *Adalia bipunctata* Linn. (Col.)

Two larvae of this species pupating on June 19, 1900, at Annapolis, Maryland, emerged five and a half days later. Another pupating May 27, 1900, emerged early in the morning of June 3, or after six and two-thirds days. When disturbed, the pupa raises itself very quickly to a perpendicular position.—A. A. GIRAULT.