

A new *Odontocrabro* from Turkey, with a key to the species (Hymenoptera: Sphecidae)

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Abstract: *Odontocrabro orthodoxus* sp. n. from south-east Turkey is described and figured, and a key to the four known species of the genus is presented.

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Introduction

The genus *Odontocrabro* was described by Tsuneki (1971), for a single species from Taiwan. Marshakov (1980) described (in Russian) one additional species, *O. binderis*, from Mongolia, and placed *Crossocerus temporalis* Guskovskij from Soviet central Asia in the genus. The present paper deals with a new species from South-east Turkey. A key to these four species is given, mostly based on Marshakov's treatment.

Odontocrabro orthodoxus sp. n (figs. 1-4)

Types. Holotype, ♀, "Turkey; (Mardin); Mardin; 1000 m; 2.vii.1987; leg. R. Hensen" (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, Holland). Paratypes: 9 ♀, same data: 2 ♀, Turkey, (Urfa), Birecik, 27.vi.1987, R. Hensen (British Museum (Natural History), London; coll. K. M. Guichard, London; author's collection).

Diagnosis. - *O. orthodoxus* differs from the other known species in the shape of the median lobe of the clypeus, which is broadly truncate, with sharply toothed lateral corners, and only a weak trace of a median tooth (fig. 1). The structure of the pygidium of *O. orthodoxus* (fig. 4) is similar to *temporalis* only. The latter species is easily distinguished by its ventrally strongly raised and projecting occipital carina.

Description

Female (male unknown): Body length 2.9-3.7 mm, length of forewing 1.9-2.4 mm (holotype

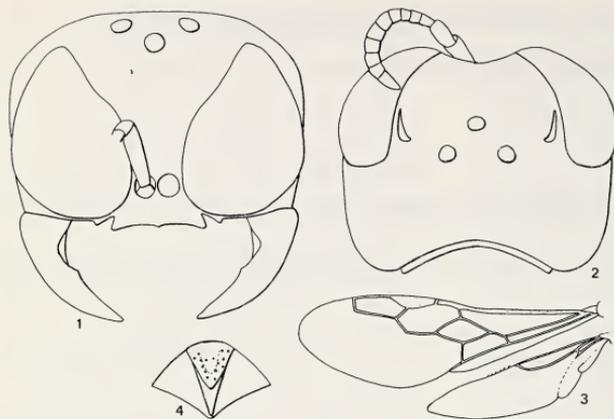
resp. 3.5, 2.4 mm).

Colour: Black, the following parts pale yellow: mandibles except apex, pronotal collar, pronotal lobes, tegulae, apical half of fore femur, apex of mid and hind femora, tibiae and tarsi. Wings clear, veins and stigma brown.

Vestiture: Clypeus with dense silvery tomentum, more or less obscuring sculpture; scapal basin, genae, lower part of mesopleuron and mesosternum with sparse silvery tomentum; clypeus and apical margins of sternites with pale setae.

Head: Unusually large, almost as large as mesosoma; clypeus with broad median lobe, its anterior margin narrowly depressed, with weak median tooth and strong lateral, outward directed tooth; lateral lobes very narrow, toothed (fig. 1); shortest interocular distance 0.9 times as long as scape; temples strongly developed, head in dorsal view (fig. 2) 1.2 times as wide as long; clypeus, frons and genae punctulate, rather dull, vertex finely shagreened, very sparsely punctulate, shiny. Flagellum short, slightly clavate; first flagellomere as long as wide, much shorter than pedicellus, flagellomeres 2-9 shorter than wide.

Mesosoma: Lateral corners of pronotal collar well developed, slightly projecting, rounded; mesopleuron with postspiracular carina; propodeum short, rounded, without dorsal enclosure; meso- and metanotum shagreened and very sparsely punctulate, rather dull; upper part of mesopleuron, metapleuron and pro-



Figs. 1-4. *Odontocrabro orthodoxus* sp. n., ♀, holotype. 1. head, frontal view; 2, head, dorsal view; 3, wings; 4. sixth tergite, dorsal view.

podeum aciculate; mesosternum and lower part of mesopleuron densely punctulate, dull. Legs: femora somewhat dilated, ventrally bluntly keeled, anterior face weakly excavate (fore and mid femur) or with longitudinal furrow (hind femur); hind tibia clavate, with three short spines on outer side. Wing venation as in fig. 3.

Metasoma: Integument very finely shagreened, shiny; pygidial plate with strong v-shaped ridge, shiny along margins, the ridge and middle shagreened and shallowly punctate, dull (fig. 4).

Etymology

The greater part of the type series was collected near Deyrülzafaran, one of the last Syrian Orthodox monasteries in Turkey. The hospitality of the monks is gratefully acknowledged.

Key to the species

- 1. Fore coxae with large bifurcate process; pronotum tuberculate on both sides of the median notch; Taiwan *abnormis* Tsuneki
- Fore coxae without bifurcate process; pronotum not tuberculate 2

- 2. Lower end of carina strongly raised and projecting; clypeus with median lobe reduced to a single, truncate tooth; Tadzhi-kistan, Uzbekistan *temporalis* (Gussakovskij)
- Lower end of occipital carina not raised; clypeus with well developed median lobe, at least as broad as shortest interocular distance 3
- 3. Median lobe of clypeus as wide as shortest interocular distance, with well developed median tooth; pygidium anteriorly with arcuate transverse ridge; Mongolia *bindensis* Marshakov
- Median lobe of clypeus wider than shortest interocular distance, with very weak median tooth (fig. 1); pygidium with v-shaped carina (fig. 4); SE Turkey *orthodoxus* sp. n.

References

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 TSUNEKI, K., 1971. Studies on the Formosan Sphecidae (VIII). A supplement to the subfamily Crabroninae (Hymenoptera). - *Etizenia* 51: 1-29.

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