

Notes on palaeartic *Psenini* IX-XIII (Hymenoptera, Sphecidae)

by

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9. *Psenulus berlandi* de Beaumont, 1937

This species was described from a single female from SE France. In 1974 a male was recorded by Leclercq (1974: 196), who announced that a description of this specimen would be presented by me. Recently Drs. H. Wiering, Bergen N. H., had the good fortune to collect a second female specimen which enables me to give some descriptive remarks, partly supplementary to the original description, together with the postponed description of the male.

P. berlandi differs distinctly from the other palaeartic representatives of the genus *Psenulus*. The female is easily recognized by the coarse sculpture of the head and of the back of the propodeum, the absence of a semi-elliptic depression on the basal half of the second sternite, which is strongly punctate, and by the triangular second submarginal cell. The following remarks refer to the abovementioned second female.

Length about 6.5 mm. Foreside of fore tibiae black. Base of dorsal side of flagellum reddish-brown, part of fourth sternite reddish as well as fifth sternite and all of sixth gastral segment. Broadened part of interantennal carina ending with two separate carinae in transverse carina (fig. 1). Clypeal margin somewhat depressed, with two short teeth. Tempora coarsely rugose. Occipital carina ending in hypostomal carina. Punctuation of scutum and mesopleura strong, mesopleura partly striato-punctate, punctures of hypo-epimeral area finer. Petiole shorter than first tergite, with deep longitudinal dorsal groove narrowing towards apex and margined by lateral carinae; anterior ventral part of petiole with low keel, sides with three longitudinal carinae. Pygidial area indistinct.

Pubescence of face silvery, mostly appressed, of rest of body greyish-white, also fringes of sternites 4-5 whitish, not brown as in the holotype.

Description of male. — Resembling female. Length about 7 mm (gaster somewhat extracted). Head and thorax black. Gaster black except for tergites 6-7 and sternites 5-7 which are reddish-brown. Underside of flagellum of antennae and all of last antennal segment reddish-brown. Foreside of fore tibiae and fore and mid tarsi brownish.

Anterior margin of clypeus with two small teeth (fig. 2). Widened part of interantennal carina about twice as long as broad, its lateral carinae almost ending in transverse carina. Sculpture of head coarse as in female. Antennal segments 3-10 rounded below, with linear tyloides, on segments 3-8 tyloides as long as segment, on segment 9 about $\frac{3}{4}$ length of segment, small on segment 10; antennal segment 3 nearly twice as long as broad, following segments gradually decreasing in length, segment 11 about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as broad, segment 12 about twice as long as broad.

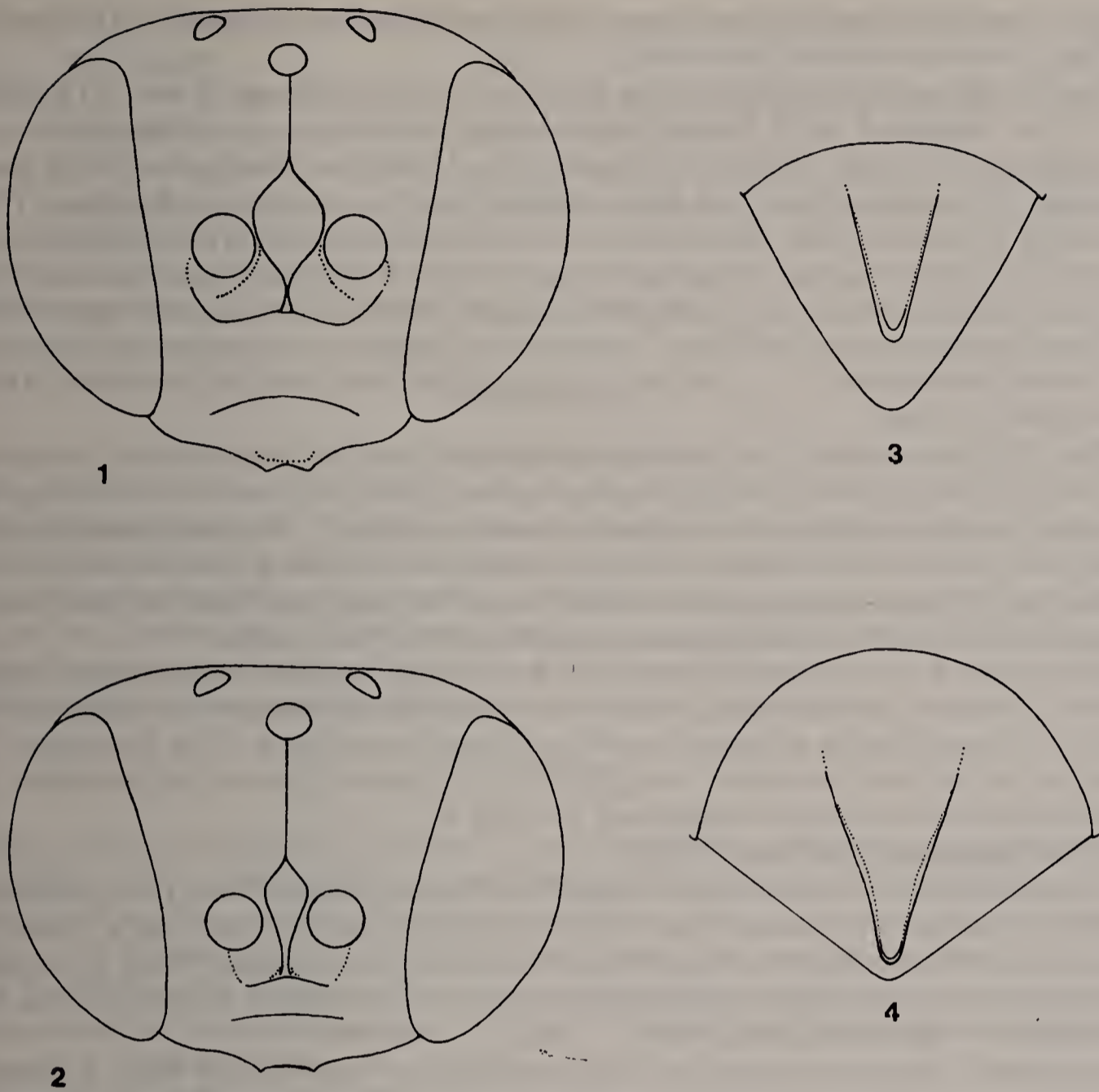
Sculpture of thorax as in female but mesosternum with distinct short rugae perpendicular on median carina. Petiole somewhat longer than first tergite, otherwise as in female. Tergites somewhat finer punctate than in female. Second submarginal cell of fore wings triangular. Pubescence of face silvery.

Thus far recorded from France: 1 ♀, Nyons (Drôme) (Paris Museum); 1 ♂, Peyresq (Basses-Alpes), 22 July 1967 (Fac. Sc. Agron. Gembloux). New record from France: 1 ♀, Villegailhenc-Villardonnell (Aude), 1 July 1977, H. Wiering (author's collection).

10. *Psenulus meridionalis* de Beaumont, 1937

This wasp belongs to the group of *Psenulus pallipes* (Panzer) (*atratus* (Fabricius)). Both sexes are distinguished by the petiole which is about as long as the first tergite and by the horizontally striate mesopleura; the hypo-epimeral area is punctate only. The female has long clypeal teeth, a broad triangular pygidial area and a fringe of long hairs on the hind margins of sternites 4-5. The male has linear tyloidea on segments 4-8.

P. meridionalis was known from southern France, Transcaucasia, Iraq, Turkey and Crete. First records from northern Greece: 1 ♀ and 1 ♂, Thessaloniki, Kalambaka, 25 Aug. 1962, P. M.



Figs. 1-2. *Psenulus berlandi* de Beaumont. 1, face of female; 2, face of male. Figs. 3-4. *Psenulus gussakovskiji* van Lith (*puncticeps* Gussakovskij). 3, sixth tergite with pygidial area of female from Vladivostok; 4, same of female from Japan (subspecies?).

F. Verhoeff (author's collection). First records from Iran: 1 ♀ and 2 ♂, Damavānd, 40 km east Tehran, 7-15 July 1977, M. Cox (London Museum). First records from Spain: 2 ♀, Toledo, 9-10 June 1968, 1 ♂, Toledo, 10 July 1969, P. M. F. Verhoeff (author's collection).

11. *Psenulus pan* de Beaumont, 1967

The description of this species was based on a large series of females and males from Ankara, Turkey. This form is closely related to *P. pallipes* but its petiole is longer, the clypeal teeth of the female are small, the interantennal carina is very broad in both sexes and the scutum is strongly punctate. The male has distinct short oval tyloidea on antennal segments 4-12, its mesopleura are distinctly punctate.

New records from Turkey: 1 ♀, Ankara, 8 Aug. 1939, F. S. Bodenheimer (London Museum); 1 ♀ and 9 ♂, Kulu, Konya, 25 July 1966 (Fac. Sc. Agron. Gembloux). First records from Iran: 1 ♀, Tehran, 25 July 1969, 1 ♂, Tehran, Rudhah, 24 July 1969, J. C. Felton (coll. Felton); 1 ♀, 4-6 Aug. 1977 and 1 ♂, 17 Aug. 1977, Tehran, J. T. Huber (author's collection). First record from Lebanon: 1 ♂, Bicharrí, 3 July 1960, G. A. Mavromoustakis (author's collection). In this latter male the lower part of the mesopleura is less distinctly punctate.

12. *Psenulus gussakovskiji* van Lith, 1973 (*puncticeps* Gussakovskij, 1932; nec *puncticeps* (Cameron, 1907)).

By an inadvertant error the new name (1973) was written as *gussakovskij*. This incorrect spelling is hereby emended in *gussakovskiji*.

Gussakovskij recorded specimens from Siberia (♀), European Russia (Kursk, ♀) and China (♂). In the collection P. M. F. Verhoeff (now Museum Leiden) I have seen a female and a male from Harbin, China, leg. Alin and in material of the Museum in Washington I found a series consisting of one female and nine males collected by D. C. Graham in Szechwan, China. According to Merisuo (1967) this species has further been collected in Finland, Germany and Sweden (?). He also mentions a female and a male from the Netherlands but in my opinion these belong to *pallipes* (Panzer). Dr. S. Erlandsson kindly enabled me to examine three females including a paratype from Vladivostok, collected by R. Malaise and identified by Gussakovskij as "*Psenulus puncticeps* sp. n.", as well as a female from Finland, identified as such by Merisuo (Stockholm Museum).

They differ from *pallipes* by the smooth or indistinctly transversely rugose vertex, the laterally and ventrally distinctly lower occipital carina, the more closely punctate scutum with long rugae on its hind margin and the narrower triangular pygidial area (fig. 3). The Dutch female recorded by Merisuo (author's collection) has a narrower pygidial area than is usual for *pallipes* but it shows none of the other characters mentioned above. The male recorded by Merisuo from the Netherlands has a high occipital carina and certainly also belongs to *pallipes*.

According to Tsuneki (1959) *P. gussakovskiji* is a common species in Japan. The two females labelled "*Psenulus puncticeps* Guss., det. K. Tsuneki" which he donated to me differ however from the Siberian females in having an entirely obliquely striate back of the propodeum. The apical part of the lateral carinae of the pygidial area is higher or thicker so that when seen from aside the pygidial area seems to be narrowed there (fig. 4).

13. *Psenulus fuscipennis* (Dahlbom, 1843)

A common species in many parts of Europe, not known, however, from Great Britain and Ireland. A number of specimens have been recorded from western and central Turkey (de Beaumont, 1967) and from the eastern Asiatic continent (Gussakovskij, 1932). *P. fuscipennis* probably also occurs in parts of central Asia north of the Himalayas. A subspecies has been described from Japan by Tsuneki (1959).

A specimen which does not differ from the European material with which it has been compared, can now be recorded from northwest India: ♀, Uttar Pradesh, Kumaun, 1300-1500 m, Bhim Tal, 9-22 Oct. 1978, M. A. Lieftinck (to be deposited in Museum Leiden).

My thanks are due to Dr. S. Erlandsson of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet of Stockholm, Mr. J. C. Felton, Rijswijk, Prof. J. Leclercq of the Faculté des Sciences Agronomiques, Gembloux, Dr. A. S. Menke, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, Dr. K. Tsuneki, Mishima, Japan, the late Mr. P. M. F. Verhoeff, Amsterdam, Mr. C. R. Vardy of the British Museum (Natural History), London, and to Drs. H. Wiering, Bergen N.H., who allowed me to study their material or who generously donated me interesting specimens. Mrs. Drs. C. van Driel-Murray, Leiderdorp, kindly corrected the English text.

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PERSONALIA

De redactie moet tot haar oprechte leedwezen het overlijden berichten van ons lid de heer J. P. van Lith op 5 april 1979. Hij is 66 jaar oud geworden en was sinds 1945 lid van de vereniging. Veel en belangrijk werk heeft hij verricht aan de Sphecidae en vooral aan de tribus Psenini. Hiervoor werd hem in 1970 de Uyttenboogaart Eliasen prijs uitgereikt. Het manuscript van het hierboven afgedrukte artikel heeft Van Lith zeer kort voor zijn dood ingeleverd. Het levert een laatste bewijs van zijn waarnemingsvermogen en nauwgezette werkwijze.

EEN GOEDE Vliegenvangplaats: APELDOORN, OMGEVING ECHOPUT EN AARDHUIS (DIPT., SYRPHIDAE, CONOPIDAE, ASILIDAE EN COENOMYIIDAE). Allereerst de Syrphidae en wel de drie Nederlandse *Didea*-soorten, waaronder van *D. alneti* (Fallén) een ♀, 17.VI.1978 en een ♂, 19.VI.1978. Verder *Parasyrphus annulatus* (Zetterstedt): 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, 31.V.1978. Reeds vermeld werden 3 ♂♂ van *Brachypalpus laphriformis* (Fallén) en talrijke exemplaren van *Neocnemodon latitarsis* (Egger). Van het genus *Chrysotoxum*: *C. arcuatum* (Linnaeus), *C. bicinctum* (Linnaeus), *C. cautum* (Harris), *C. octomaculatum* Curtis (omgeving Aardhuis, ♂, 7.VI.1978; ♂, 8.VI.1978). en *C. vernale* Loew. Vermeldenswaard zijn verder *Cheilosia intonsa* Loew (♀, 8.VIII.1978 op *Hieracium*) en (in deze beekloze omgeving!) een ♂ van *Sphagina clunipes* (Fallén) op boterbloem (31.V.1978). Van de minder zeldzame soorten zijn nog te noemen *Pipizella varipes* (Meigen), vrij talrijk op braambladeren in en vlakbij de tuin van het restaurant „De Echoput” (31.V.-31.VII.1978) en *Sphaerophoria virgata* Goedlin de Tiefenau, vrij talrijk op *Hieracium* tussen de talrijke exemplaren van *S. taeniata* (Meigen). Ook bemachtigde ik een ♀ (omgeving Aardhuis, 7.VI.1978) van (waarschijnlijk) het genus *Melangyna*. Dit dier was met de *Syrphus* s.l.-tabel van Stackelberg (1970) niet te determineren, evenmin als met de *Epi-strophe*-tabel van Sack (in Lindner, 1932). Het dier is qua habitus een groot ♀ van *Parasyrphus punctulatus* (Verrall), maar heeft een geheel geel gezicht met donkere mondrand en een onbehaard voorste deel van het mesopleuron. Er zal eerst een ♂ gevangen moeten worden om zekerheid over de soortstatus te krijgen. Van de Syrphidae kan ik tenslotte nog vermelden een ♀ van *Melangyna lasiophthalma* (Zetterstedt), 31.V.1978. Van de Conopidae ving ik o.a. *Conops vesicularis* (Linnaeus), 2 ♂♂, 31.V.1978, van de Asilidae zag ik o.a. een enkel exemplaar *Dioctria oelandica* (Linnaeus), verder de zeldzame *Rhadiurgus variabilis* (Zetterstedt), op de grond op een paadje, ♂, 8.VI.1978, omgeving Aardhuis. Tenslotte noem ik van de Coenomyiidae *Coenomyia ferruginea* (Linnaeus), een enkel exemplaar op braam, 17.VI.1978; uiterst zeldzaam buiten Zuid-Limburg.

Mijn vangsten zijn alle gedaan langs het „parallelpadje”, dat begint in de tuin van het restaurant „De Echoput” en uitkomt op de kruising van de weg naar Hoog Soeren. Daar begint volgens mijn etiketten „omgeving Aardhuis” tot waar een ander paadje, vanaf het Aardhuis, uitkomt op de asfaltweg naar Uddel. Als ik in dit stukje niets naders heb aangegeven betreft het de „omgeving Echoput”.

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