THE SPECIES-GROUP NAMES OF BEES (HYMENOPTERA: APOIDEA, APIFORMES) DESCRIBED FROM CRIMEA, NORTH CAUCASUS, EUROPEAN PART OF RUSSIA AND URAL. PART II. FAMILIES ANDRENIDAE AND MEGACHILIDAE

M. Yu. Proshchalykin1), Yu. V. Astafurova2), A. Z. Osytshnjuk

1) Federal Scientific Center of the East Asia Terrestrial Biodiversity, Russian Academy of Sciences, Far East Branch, Vladivostok, 690022, Russia. E-mail: proshchalikin@biosoil.ru
2) Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, 199034, Russia. E-mail: Yulia.Astafurova@zin.ru

An annotated list of 102 species-group names of bees from 14 genera of families Andrenidae and Megachilidae described by 14 authors from Crimea, North Caucasus, European part of Russia and Ural in 1848–2010 is given. Of them 45 species are valid. For each taxon the data about the types and their depository, current taxonomic status and distribution are given. Lectotypes are designated for 28 nominal taxa:

- Andrena aberrans Eversmann, 1852
- A. ambigua Eversmann, 1852
- A. candens Eversmann, 1852
- A. caspica Morawitz, 1886
- A. consobrina Eversmann, 1852
- A. derbentina Morawitz, 1886
- A. erythrocnemis Morawitz, 1871
- A. eversmanni ciscaspica Popov, 1949
- A. fallax Eversmann, 1852
- A. figurata Morawitz, 1866
- A. floricola Eversmann, 1852
- A. fulvitaris Eversmann, 1852
- A. gravida Eversmann, 1852
- A. limbata Eversmann, 1852
- A. nigrifrons Eversmann, 1852
- A. nobilis Morawitz, 1874
- A. quadricincta Eversmann, 1852
- A. scabrosa Morawitz, 1866
- A. scita Eversmann, 1852
- A. senilis Eversmann, 1852
- A. xanthothorax Eversmann, 1852
- Anthidium pubescens Morawitz, 1872
- Osmia grandis Morawitz, 1872
- O. solskyi Morawitz, 1870
- Protosmia tauricola Popov, 1961
- Stelis aberrans Eversmann, 1852
- S. phaeoptera meridionalis Popov, 1933
- S. scutellaris inamoena Popov, 1933

KEY WORDS. Bees, Apiformes, fauna, taxonomy, Palaearctic Region.
This paper continues the study of the bees described from Russia (Proshchalykin & Lelej, 2013; Proshchalykin, 2014a, b; Proshchalykin & Astafurova, 2016). The goal of the present paper is to review of the bees of families Andrenidae and Megachilidae described from European part of Russia including Crimea, North Caucasus, and Ural.

During 163 years (1848–2010) of extensive work by 14 entomologists 102 nominal names have been proposed for 45 species of bees of families Andrenidae and Megachilidae described from Crimea, North Caucasus, European part of Russia and Ural. Most taxa have been described by E. Eversmann (47 species/14 of them are valid), F. Morawitz (25/15), A. Osytshnjuk (9/7) and O. Radoszkowski (8/3).

The main part of the Eversmann’s collection of insects, including bees, was bought by the Russian Entomological Society and now is deposited at the Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia [ZISP] (Pesenko & Astafurova, 2003), but some specimens, including types are also storage in the Institute of Systematic and Experimental Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow, Poland [IZKP] (Popov, 1960).

The Radoszkowski’s collection was donated by his wife in 1898 to the Poznan Society of Friends of Sciences. 600 «duplicates of types» from this collection were...
given through exchange to the Zoological Museum of the Berlin University in 1899. The rest, together with the library and manuscripts passed in 1902, also through exchange, to the Polish Academy of Learning in Krakow, and currently is located at the IZKP (Pesenko & Astafurova, 2003).

The basis of F. Morawitz’s investigations were the specimens collected himself in the environs of St. Petersburg and during the trips to Crimea, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, and Austria. Also F. Morawitz identified all bees and most part of other aculeates collected by the members of the well known expeditions of A. Fedtschenko, N. Przhewalski, G. Potanin, as well as from the collections of N. Glazunov, P. Varentsov and many other Russian entomologists. His excellent collection (over 10,000 specimens, mostly identified bees from Russia and neighbouring countries) is the base of bee collection of the ZISP (Pesenko & Astafurova, 2003).

All types of Andrena described by F. Morawitz and E. Eversmann, in ZISP were labelled as “lectotype” or “parallectotype” by A. Osytshnjuk in 1980 (or as “holotype” and “paratype” for all species described by V. Popov and A. Osytshnjuk). The lectotype designations by A. Osytshnjuk mostly did not publish, because of her tragic death in 1998. We validate these designations here.

Acronyms for the collections where specimens are deposited as follows: IZKP – Institute of Systematic and Experimental Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow, Poland; IZKU – I.I. Schmalhgausen Institute of Zoology of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kiev, Ukraine; MNHU – Museum für Naturkunde an der Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, Germany; MTD – Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, Germany; NHRS – Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm, Sweden; NMW – Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, Austria; OOLM – Oberosterreichisches Landesmuseum, Linz, Austria; ZISP – Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia; ZMMU – Zoological Museum of Moscow University, Moscow, Russia. The classification of bees follows Michener (2007). If the nominal taxa are synonymised, the distribution is given for valid taxa.

**LIST OF SPECIES**

**Family Andrenidae**

**Subfamily Andreninae**

*Andrena aberrans* Eversmann, 1852


CURRENT STATUS. Valid (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002).


REMARK. The species was described from the males collected in “ad Volgam inferiorem”. There is only one male in ZISP from this locality, which corresponds to the original description of Eversmann. This specimen is designated here as a lectotype of *Andrena aberrans* (Fig. 1).
**Andrena ambigua Eversmann, 1852**


**CURRENT STATUS.** A junior synonym of *Andrena tibialis* (Kirby, 1802) (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002: 761).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: European part (north to Leningradskaya Prov.), Urals, South Siberia, south of Far East; Europe (north to Norway and Finland), Caucasus, Iran, North Kazakhstan, North China (Popov, 1958; Osytshnjuk, 1977).

REMARK. The species was described from the specimens of both sexes collected in “in promontoriis Uralensibus australibus”. There are two specimens (female and male) in ZISP from this locality, which corresponds to the original description of Eversmann. One of this specimens (male) is designated here as a lectotype of *Andrena ambigua* (Fig. 2).

*Andrena brevitarsis* Eversmann, 1852


DISTRIBUTION. Russia: North Caucasus, European part (north to Ryazan Prov. and Kirov Prov.), Urals, South Siberia (east to Buryatia Rep.), Europe, Kazakhstan, Central Asia, North Mongolia, China (Xinjiang) (Astafurova, 2014).

*Andrena campestris* Eversmann, 1852


CURRENT STATUS. A senior synonym of *Lasioglossum costulatum* (Kriechbaumer, 1873) (Pesenko, 1986: 137).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: European part, southern Ural, southern Siberia (east to Baikal Lake); Europe, Caucasus, Near East, Asia Minor, Iran, Central Asia, North Africa (Pesenko, 1986, 2007).

*Andrena candens* Eversmann, 1852


CURRENT STATUS. A junior synonym of *Andrena combinata* (Christ, 1791) (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002: 193).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: European part, South Ural, Siberia, Far East; Europe, Israel, Turkey, Caucasus, Central Asia, Mongolia, North-Eastern China, North Africa (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002; Proshchalykin, 2012)

REMARK. The species was described from the specimens of both sexes collected in “in promontoriis Uralensibus australibus”. There are two specimens (female and male) in ZISP from this locality, which corresponds to the original description of Eversmann. One of this specimens (male) is designated here as a lectotype of *Andrena candens* (Fig. 3).
**Andrena caspica** Morawitz, 1886


**CURRENT STATUS.** Valid (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Russia: Dagestan Rep.; Greece, Cyprus, Turkey, Lebanon (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002).

**REMARK.** The species was described from the females collected in “bei Derbent gefunden”. There are two females in ZISP from this locality, which corresponds to the original description of Morawitz. One of this females is designated here as a lectotype of *Andrena caspica* (Fig. 4).

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**Andrena cinerascens** Eversmann, 1852

*Andrena cinerascens* Eversmann, 1852 (nec Nylander, 1848): 24, ♀, ♂ (syntypes: ♀♀, ♂ ♂: “in provincia Orenburgensi et in terris transuralsibus”, [Russia], IZKP[?]).

**CURRENT STATUS.** A junior synonym of *Andrena flavipes* Panzer, 1799 (Dalla Torre & Friese, 1895: 44).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Russia: European part, South Ural; Europe, Caucasus, Near East, Asia Minor, Iran, Afghanistan, Central Asia, North Africa (Osytshnjuk, 1977; Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002).

**REMARK.** There are three specimens (1 ♀, 2 ♂) in ZISP, which have label “cinerascens” handwritten by Eversmann, but none of them corresponds to the original description of *Andrena cinerascens* Eversmann, 1852 (=*A. flavipes* Panzer, 1799).

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**Andrena comta** Eversmann, 1852


**CURRENT STATUS.** Valid (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Russia: European part, south Ural, South Siberia, Far East; Central and East Europe, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, China, Japan (Osytshnjuk et al., 2008).

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**Andrena consobrina** Eversmann, 1852


**CURRENT STATUS.** A junior synonym of *Andrena bimaculata* (Kirby, 1802) (Warncke, 1965: 245).
DISTRIBUTION. Russia: European part, South Ural, Irkutsk Prov.; Europe, Caucasus, Asia Minor, Iraq, Iran, Central Asia, Mongolia, North Africa (Osytshnjuk, 1977; Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002).

REMARK. The species was described from the specimens of both sexes collected in “in prov. Orenburgensi australiore, circa Indersk”. There are two specimens (female and male) in ZISP from this locality, which corresponds to the original description of Eversmann. One of this specimens (female) is designated here as a lectotype of *Andrena consobrina* (Fig. 5).

*Andrena dagestanica* Radoszkowski, 1867


DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Crimea Rep., Dagestan Rep.; South Europe, Caucasus, Turkey, Israel, Iran, Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Central Asia, North Africa, North India (Osytshnjuk et al., 2008).

*Andrena dentiventris* Morawitz, 1874

CURRENT STATUS. Valid (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Stavropol Terr., Dagestan Rep.; Caucasus, Turkey, Iran, Kazakhstan, Central Asia (Popov, 1958; Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002).

*Andrena derbentina* Morawitz, 1886

CURRENT STATUS. Valid (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Dagestan Rep.; Azerbaijan (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002).

REMARK. The species was described from the specimens of both sexes collected in “Derbent, Helenendorf und Talysch-Lirik gesammelt”. There are three specimens (2 ♀ and 1 ♂) in ZISP from this locality, which corresponds to the original description of Morawitz. One of this specimens (female) is designated here as a lectotype of *Andrena derbentina* (Fig. 21).

*Andrena erythrocnemis* Morawitz, 1871
CURRENT STATUS. A junior synonym of *Andrena chrysosceles* (Kirby, 1802) (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002: 130).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: European part (east to Bashkortostan Rep.); Europe, Caucasus, Kazakhstan (Osytshnjuk, 1977; Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002).

REMARK. The species was described from the specimens of both sexes collected in “Gubernio Saratov: Sarepta”. There are two specimens (female and male) in ZISP from this locality, which corresponds to the original description of Morawitz. One of this specimens (male) is designated here as a lectotype of *Andrena erythrocnemis* (Fig. 6).

*Andrena eversmanni ciscaspica* Popov, 1949

CURRENT STATUS. A junior synonym of *Andrena eversmanni* Radoszkowski, 1867 (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002: 257).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: North Caucasus; Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan (Popov, 1949; Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002).

REMARK. The subspecies was described from the specimens of both sexes collected in “Russia: Stavropol Terr., Zimnyaya Stavka; Groznenskaya Prov., Aleksandronevskaya st.; Azerbaijan: Dzhafarkhan”. There are four specimens (males) in ZISP from this locality, which corresponds to the original description of Popov. One of this males is designated here as a lectotype of *Andrena eversmanni ciscaspica* (Fig. 7).

*Andrena fallax* Eversmann, 1852

CURRENT STATUS. A junior synonym of *Andrena chrysosceles* (Kirby, 1802) (Warncke, 1967: 269).

DISTRIBUTION. See *Andrena erythrocnemis*.

REMARK. The species was described from the specimens of both sexes collected in “in promontorius Uralensibus australibus”. There is only one male in ZISP from Eversmann collection, which corresponds to the original description. This male is designated here as a lectotype of *Andrena fallax* (Fig. 8).

*Andrena figurata* Morawitz, 1866

CURRENT STATUS. Valid (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002).
Andrena floricola Eversmann, 1852


CURRENT STATUS. Valid (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: south of European part, Ural; South Europe, Caucasus, Turkey, Kazakhstan (Osytshnjuk, 1977; Osytshnjuk et al., 2008).

Andrena florivaga Eversmann, 1852


CURRENT STATUS. Valid (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: south of European part, Ural; South Europe, Ukraine, Caucasus, Turkey, Kazakhstan (Osytshnjuk, 1977; Osytshnjuk et al., 2008).

Andrena fulva Eversmann, 1852


Andrena eversmanniana Osytshnjuk, 1994a: 35, nom. nov. for Andrena fulva Eversmann, 1852.


DISTRIBUTION. Russia: European part (north to Leningradskaia Prov.), Ural, Siberia; Europe, Caucasus, Turkey (Osytshnjuk, 1977; Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002).
**Andrena fulvitarsis** Eversmann, 1852


**CURRENT STATUS.** A junior synonym of *Andrena tibialis* (Kirby, 1802) (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002: 761).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Russia: European part (north to Leningradskaya Prov.), Ural, south Siberia, south of Far East; Europe (north to Norway and Finland), Caucasus, Iran, North Kazakhstan, North China (Popov, 1958; Osytshnjuk, 1977).

**REMARK.** The species was described from the specimens of both sexes collected in “ad Volgam inferiorem”. There is only one female in ZISP from this locality, which corresponds to the original description of Eversmann. This female is designated here as a lectotype of *Andrena fulvitarsis* (Fig. 11).

**Andrena gallica taurica** Bischoff, 1922


**CURRENT STATUS.** A junior synonym of *Andrena gallica* Schmiedeknecht, 1883 (Hedicke, 1933: 202).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Russia: south European part, South Siberia (east to Baikal Lake); South and Central Europe, Caucasus (Osytshnjuk et al., 2008).

**Andrena gracilis** Eversmann, 1852


**CURRENT STATUS.** A junior synonym of *Andrena incisa* Eversmann, 1852 (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002: 363).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Russia: European part, South Ural; Europe, Caucasus, Turkey, North Africa (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002; Osytshnjuk et al., 2005).

**Andrena gravida** Eversmann, 1852


**CURRENT STATUS.** A junior synonym of *Andrena hattorfiana* (Fabricius, 1775) (Warnecke, 1967: 275).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Russia: European part, South Ural; Europe, Caucasus, Turkey, North Africa (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002; Osytshnjuk et al., 2005).

**REMARK.** The species was described from the specimens of both sexes collected in “in prov. Orenburg. australiori”. There is only one female in ZISP from this locality, which corresponds to the original description of Eversmann. This female is designated here as a lectotype of *Andrena gravida* (Fig. 12).
**Andrena hirticeps** Eversmann, 1852

*Andrena hirticeps* Eversmann, 1852: 17, ♂ (syntypes: ♂♂, “in provincia Orenburgensi” [Orenburg Prov., Russia], IZKP(?)).

CURRENT STATUS. A junior synonym of *Andrena ovatula* (Kirby, 1802) (Warncke, 1967: 277).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: European part, South Ural, Siberia, Far East; Caucasus, Turkey, Israel, Iran, Afghanistan, Central Asia, China, North Africa (Osytshnjuk, 1977; Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002).

REMARK. The syntypes of this species are not found in ZISP.

**Andrena incisa** Eversmann, 1852


CURRENT STATUS. Valid (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Volgograd Prov., Orenburg Prov., Khakassia Rep., Krasnoyarsk Terr.; South and Central Europe, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan (Osytshnjuk et al., 2005).

**Andrena intermedia** Morawitz, 1871

*Andrena intermedia* Morawitz, 1871 (nec Thomson, 1870): 322, ♀ (syntypes: ♀♀, Kasan, Irkutsk [Russia], IZKP(?)).

CURRENT STATUS. A junior synonym of *Andrena bimaculata* (Kirby, 1802) (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002: 130).

DISTRIBUTION. See *Andrena consobrina*.

REMARK. The syntypes of this species are not found in ZISP.

**Andrena interrupta** Eversmann, 1852


CURRENT STATUS. A junior synonym of *Andrena ovatula* (Kirby, 1802) (Warncke, 1967: 279).

DISTRIBUTION. See *Andrena hirticeps*.

REMARK. There is one female in ZISP, which have label “interrupta” handwritten by Eversmann, but not correspond to the original description of *Andrena interrupta* Eversmann, 1852 [= *A. ovatula* (Kirby, 1802)].

**Andrena labiatula** Osytshnjuk, 1993


CURRENT STATUS. Valid (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002).

**Andrena labrosa** Eversmann, 1852

**CURRENT STATUS.** A junior synonym of *Systropha curvicornis* (Scopoli, 1870) (Dalla Torre, 1896: 191).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Russia: European part (north to 55–57°), Siberia (east to Altai Terr.); Europe, Caucasus, Turkey, North Iran, Kazakhstan, China (Xinjiang, Gansu, Qinghai) (Astafurova, 2014).

**Andrena limbata** Eversmann, 1852

**CURRENT STATUS.** Valid (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Russia: South of European part (east to Bashkortostan Rep.); South Europe, Caucasus, Turkey, Turkmenistan (Ozytshnjuk, 1977; Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002).

**REMARK.** The species was described from the females collected in “circa Sareptam ad Volgam inferioriorem”. There is only one female in ZISP from this locality, which corresponds to the original description of Eversmann. This female is designated here as a lectotype of *Andrena limbata* (Fig. 13).

**Andrena limonii** Ozytshnjuk, 1983

**CURRENT STATUS.** Valid (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Russia: Volgograd Prov.; Kazakhstan (Ozytshnjuk et al., 2005).

**Andrena longula** Eversmann, 1852
*Andrena longula* Eversmann, 1852: 17, ♀, ♂ (lectotype: ♀, designated by Ozytshnjuk et al., 2005: 106 [sex not indicated in publication], “Spask” [Spasskoe, Orenburg Prov.], ZISP).

**CURRENT STATUS.** A junior synonym of *Andrena varians* (Kirby, 1802) (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002: 803).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Russia: European part, South Ural; North and Middle Europe (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002; Ozytshnjuk et al., 2005).

**Andrena nigrifrons** Eversmann, 1852

**DISTRIBUTION.** Russia: European part, Siberia (east to Baikal Lake); Europe, Caucasus, Turkey, Israel, Mongolia, North Africa (Osytshnjuk et al., 2008).

**REMARK.** The species was described from the specimens of both sexes collected in “Volgo-Uralensis”. There is only one female in ZISP from this locality, which corresponds to the original description of Eversmann. This female is designated here as a lectotype of *Andrena nigrifrons* (Fig. 14).

*Andrena nigrifrons* Morawitz, 1874


**CURRENT STATUS.** Valid (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Russia: Crimea Rep., Dagestan Rep., Volgograd Prov., Bashkortostan Rep.; Europe (west to Central Europe), Turkey, Cyprus, Caucasus, Iran, Central Asia (Osytshnjuk, 1977; Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002).

**REMARK.** The species was described from the females collected in Derbent. There is only one female in ZISP from this locality, which corresponds to the original description of Morawitz. This female is designated here as a lectotype of *Andrena nobilis* (Fig. 16).

*Andrena ornata* Morawitz, 1866


**CURRENT STATUS.** Valid (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Russia: Volgograd Prov., Bashkortostan Rep., Orenburg Prov. (Osytshnjuk et al., 2008).

*Andrena punctatissima* Morawitz, 1866


**CURRENT STATUS.** A junior synonym of *Andrena incisa* Eversmann, 1852 (Osytshnjuk et al., 2005: 142).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Russia: South of European part, South Ural, Altai, Krasnoyarsk Terr.; South and Central Europe, Caucasus, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Central Asia (Osytshnjuk et al., 2005).

*Andrena quadricincta* Eversmann, 1852

CURRENT STATUS. A junior synonym of *Melitta tricincta* Kirby, 1802 (Michez & Eardley, 2007: 394).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Russia: European part, Ural, Siberia, Far East; Europe (Michez & Eardley, 2007; Proshchalykin, 2012).

**REMARK.** The species was described from the specimens of both sexes collected in “in provincia Orenburgensi, in promontoriis Uralensibus”. There are eight females in ZISP from this locality, which corresponds to the original description of Eversmann. One of these females is designated here as a lectotype of *Andrena quadricincta* (Fig. 15).

*Andrena roripae* Osytshnjuk, 1993  

CURRENT STATUS. Valid (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002).  

*Andrena rudolfae* Osytshnjuk, 1986  

CURRENT STATUS. Valid (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002).  
**DISTRIBUTION.** Russia: Bashkortostan Rep.; Kazakhstan (Osytshnjuk, 1986).

*Andrena rufiventris* Eversmann, 1852  
*Andrena mutabilis* Morawitz, 1866 (nec Pérez, 1895): 18, nom. nov. for *A. rufiventris* Eversmann, 1852.

CURRENT STATUS. A junior synonym of *Andrena ventralis* Imhoff, 1832 (Warncke, 1967: 305).  
**DISTRIBUTION.** Russia: east to Baikal Lake; Europe (except northern part), Caucasus, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Central Asia, North China, Japan (Osytshnjuk et al., 2008).

*Andrena rugulosella* Osytshnjuk, 1993  

CURRENT STATUS. Valid (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002).  
**DISTRIBUTION.** Russia: Volgograd Prov.; Kazakhstan (Osytshnjuk, 1993b).
Andrena scabrosa Morawitz, 1866


**CURRENT STATUS.** A junior synonym of *Andrena humilis* Imhoff, 1832 (Warncke, 1967: 306).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Russia: European part; Europe, Caucasus, Turkey, Central Asia, North Africa (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002; Osytshnjuk *et al.*, 2008).

**REMARK.** The species was described from the females collected in “Saratov prov.” [now Saratov Prov. and parts of Volgograd Prov., and Penza Prov.]. There is only one female in ZISP from this locality, which corresponds to the original description of Morawitz. This female is designated here as a lectotype of *Andrena scabrosa* (Fig. 19).

*Andrena scita* Eversmann, 1852


**CURRENT STATUS.** Valid (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Russia: Crimea Rep., Volgograd Prov., Saratov Prov.; Europe (west to Italy), Caucasus, Cyprus, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan (Osytshnjuk, 1977; Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002).

**REMARK.** The species was described from the specimens of both sexes collected in “ad Wolgam inferiorem”. There are two females in ZISP from this locality, which corresponds to the original description of Eversmann. One of these females is designated here as a lectotype of *Andrena scita* (Fig. 18).

*Andrena schwarzi* Warncke, 1975


**CURRENT STATUS.** Valid (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Russia: Volgograd Prov.; Ukraine, Turkey (Romasenko *et al.*, 2005).

*Andrena senilis* Eversmann, 1852


**CURRENT STATUS.** Valid as *Colletes senilis* (Eversmann, 1852) (Kuhlmann & Proshchalykin, 2014).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Russia: European part, Ural; Europe, Turkey, Iran, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan (Kuhlmann & Proshchalykin, 2014).
REMARK. The species was described from the specimens of both sexes collected in “in prov. Casanensi”. There is only one male in ZISP from this locality, which corresponds to the original description of Eversmann. This male is designated here as a lectotype of *Andrena senilis* (Fig. 17).

*Andrena similis caraimica* Osytshnjuk, 1994

CURRENT STATUS. A junior synonym of *Andrena similis* Smith, 1849 (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Crimea Rep., European part; Europe, Caucasus, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Central Asia, North Africa (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002).

*Andrena stoeckhertella* Pittioni, 1948

CURRENT STATUS. Valid (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002).


*Andrena tricuspidata* Scheuchl, 2010

CURRENT STATUS. Valid (Scheuchl, 2010).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Crimea Rep. (Scheuchl, 2010).

*Andrena verae* Osytshnjuk, 1986

CURRENT STATUS. Valid (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Astrakhan Prov., Bashkortostan Rep.; Ukraine, Kazakhstan (Osytshnjuk et al., 2008).

*Andrena verae nikiforuki* Osytshnjuk, 1986

CURRENT STATUS. A junior synonym of *Andrena verae* Osytshnjuk, 1986 (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002: 812).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: see *Andrena verae*. 
Andrena volgensis Osytshnjuk, 1994

CURRENT STATUS. Valid (Gusenleitner & Schwarz, 2002).
DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Volgograd Prov.; Kazakhstan (Osytshnjuk et al., 2005).

Andrena xanthothorax Eversmann, 1852

CURRENT STATUS. A junior synonym of Colletes succinctus (Linnaeus, 1758) (Morawitz, 1866: 9).
DISTRIBUTION. Russia: European part (north to Leningradskaya Prov.), Orenburg Prov.; Europe (north to Sweden), Caucasus, Kazakhstan (Kuhlmann & Proshchalykin, 2014).
REMARK. The species was described from the specimens of both sexes collected in “in prov. Casan. et Orenburg”. There are six females in ZISP from this locality, which corresponds to the original description of Eversmann. One of these females is designated here as a lectotype of Andrena xanthothorax (Fig. 20).

Subfamily Punurginae

Panurginus lactipennis Friese, 1897

CURRENT STATUS. Valid as Panurginus lactipennis Friese, 1897 (Patiny, 2003).

Panurginus sculpturatus Morawitz, 1872

CURRENT STATUS. Valid (Astafurova & Romankova, 2012).
Panurgus labiatus Eversmann, 1852

CURRENT STATUS. Valid as Panurginus labiatus (Eversmann, 1852) (Schwarz et al., 1996).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: European part, South Ural, Siberia (east to Irkutsk Prov.); Europe, Caucasus, North-Eastern Kazakhstan (Romankova & Astafurova, 2011).

Family Megachilidae
Subfamily Megachilinae

Anthidium alpinum Morawitz, 1874

CURRENT STATUS. Valid as Pseudoanthidium alpinum (Morawitz, 1874) (Ornosa et al., 2008).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Dagestan Rep.; Europe, Turkey (Warncke, 1980).

Anthidium auripes Eversmann, 1852


DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Crimea Rep., European part, Ural, Siberia (east to Tyva Rep.); Europe, Caucasus, Turkey, Central Asia, China, North Africa (Banaszak & Romasenko, 2001; Ivanov et al., 2007; Proshchalykin, 2013b).

Anthidium caucasicum Radoszkowski, 1862

CURRENT STATUS. A junior synonym of Anthidium florentinum (Fabricius, 1775) (Warncke, 1980: 199).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Crimea Rep., North Caucasus, European part, Siberia, Far East; Europe, Caucasus, Central Asia, China (Banaszak & Romasenko, 2001; Ivanov et al., 2007; Proshchalykin, 2013b).

Anthidium clypeare Morawitz, 1874

CURRENT STATUS. Valid (Warncke, 1980).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Dagestan Rep.; Europe, Turkey (Warncke, 1980).
Anthidium dissectum Eversmann, 1852
Anthidium dissectum Eversmann, 1852: 80, ♀, ♂ (syntypes: ♀♀, ♂♂, “in promontoriis Uralensibus australibus”, Russia, IZKP[?]).

CURRENT STATUS. A junior synonym of Anthidium cingulatum Latreille, 1809 (Mocsáry, 1884: 250).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Crimea Rep., European part, Ural; Europe, Caucasus, Turkey, Iran, North Africa (Warncke, 1980; Ivanov et al., 2007).

REMARK. The syntypes of this species are not found in ZISP.

Anthidium eversmanni Radoszkowski, 1886

CURRENT STATUS. Uncertain.

REMARK. Pseudoanthidium “lituratum” is an unclear complex of different species. The status of Anthidium eversmanni which were synonymized with A. (Pseudoanthidium) lituratum by Warncke (1980: 161) is uncertain and needs further exploration (Aguib et al., 2010; Kuhlmann et al., 2016).

Anthidium floripetum Eversmann, 1852

CURRENT STATUS. Uncertain.

REMARK. Pseudoanthidium “lituratum” is an unclear complex of different species. The status of Anthidium floripetum which were synonymized with A. (Pseudoanthidium) lituratum by Warncke (1980: 161) is uncertain and needs further exploration (Aguib et al., 2010; Kuhlmann et al., 2016).

REMARK. The syntypes of this species are not found in ZISP.

Anthidium integrum Eversmann, 1852
Anthidium integrum Eversmann, 1852: 83, ♂ (syntypes: ♂♂, “in Volgam inferiorem”, Russia, IZKP[?]).

CURRENT STATUS. A junior synonym of Trachusa interrupta (Fabricius, 1781) (Schwarz et al., 1996: 98; Michener & Griswold, 1994).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: European part; Europe, Turkey, North Africa (Warncke, 1980).

REMARK. The syntypes of this species are not found in ZISP.

Anthidium minus Nylander, 1848
CURRENT STATUS. A junior synonym of *Anthidium punctatum* Latreille, 1809 (Mocsáry, 1884: 253).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Russia: European part, Ural, Siberia, Far East; Europe, Caucasus, Central Asia, China, North Africa (Banaszak & Romasenko, 2001; Proshchalykin, 2013b).

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**Anthidium nigripes** Eversmann, 1852


CURRENT STATUS. A junior synonym of *Anthidium septemspinosum* Lepeletier, 1841 (Mocsáry, 1884: 259).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Russia: Crimea Rep., European part, Ural, Siberia, Far East; Europe, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, China, Japan (Banaszak & Romasenko, 2001; Ivanov et al., 2007; Proshchalykin, 2013b).

**REMARK.** The syntypes of this species are not found in ZISP.
**Anthidium pubescens Morawitz, 1872**


CURRENT STATUS. Valid as *Trachusa pubescens* (Morawitz, 1872) (Ornosa et al., 2008).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Crimea Rep., North Caucasus; Europe, Turkey (Banaszak & Romasenko, 2001; Ivanov et al., 2007).

REMARK. The species was described from the males collected in “Hab. in Caucaso, Derbent”. There are two males in ZISP from this locality, which corresponds to the original description of Morawitz. One of this males is designated here as a lectotype of *Anthidium pubescens* (Fig. 22).

**Anthidium regulare Eversmann, 1852**

*Anthidium regulare* Eversmann, 1852: 80, ♀, ♂ (syntypes: ♀♀, ♂♂, “in prov. Orenburg. australi, circa Indersk”, [Russia], IZKP[?]).


DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Crimea Rep., European part, Ural; Europe, Turkey, Israel, Central Asia, North Africa (Warncke, 1980; Ivanov et al., 2007).

REMARK. The syntypes of this species are not found in ZISP.

**Anthidium reptans Eversmann, 1852**


CURRENT STATUS. Uncertain.

REMARK. *Pseudoanthidium “lituratum”* is an unclear complex of different species. The status of *Anthidium reptans* which were synonymized with *A. (Pseudoanthidium) lituratum* by Warncke (1980: 161) is uncertain and needs further exploration (Aguib et al., 2010; Kuhlmann et al., 2016).

**Anthidium senile Eversmann, 1852**

*Anthidium senile* Eversmann, 1852: 80, ♀, ♂ (syntypes: ♀♀, ♂♂, “in terris transuralsibus” [Russia], IZKP).

CURRENT STATUS. A junior synonym of *Anthidium punctatum* Latreille, 1809 (Mocsáry, 1884: 253).

DISTRIBUTION. See *Anthidium minus*. 21
**Anthidium sibiricum** Eversmann, 1852

_Anthidium sibiricum_ Eversmann, 1852: 85, ♀, ♂ (syntypes: ♀♀, ♂♂, “in terris transuralensisibus” [Russia], IZKP).

CURRENT STATUS. Valid as _Bathanthidium sibiricum_ (Eversmann, 1852) (Mavromoustakis, 1953; Proshchalykin, 2013b).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Ural, Siberia, Far East; Korea, North-Eastern China (Proshchalykin, 2013b).

**Anthocopa saxialis** Zanden, 1994


CURRENT STATUS. Valid as _Hoplitis saxialis_ (Zanden, 1994) (Müller, 2016).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: North Caucasus; Europe, Turkey, Iran (Müller, 2016).

**Chelostoma inerme** Eversmann, 1852

_Chelostoma inerme_ Eversmann, 1852: 74, ♀, ♂ (syntypes: ♀♀, ♂♂, “in promont. Uralensib., in provinciis Orenburgensi et Simbirsensi”, Russia, IZKP?).

CURRENT STATUS. A junior synonym of _Chelostoma rapunculi_ (Lepeletier, 1841) (Schwarz et al., 1996: 116).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Crimea Rep., European part, Ural, Siberia, Far East; Europe, Middle East, Central Asia, Mongolia, China, North Africa, Canada, USA (introduced) (Ivanov et al., 2007; Müller, 2016).

REMARK. The syntypes of this species are not found in ZISP.

**Coelioxys brevis** Eversmann, 1852


CURRENT STATUS. Valid (Schwarz & Gusenleitner, 2003).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Crimea Rep., European part, Ural; Europe, Central Asia, China, Japan, North Africa (Ivanov et al., 2007; Ascher & Pickering, 2016).

**Coelioxys conspersa** Morawitz, 1874


CURRENT STATUS. Valid (Schwarz & Gusenleitner, 2003).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Dagestan Rep. (Morawitz, 1874).
Coelioxys pulchella Morawitz, 1874

CURRENT STATUS. A junior synonym of Coelioxys haemorrhhoa Förster, 1853 (Schwarz, 2001: 1274).

Heriades trinacria Morawitz, 1869

CURRENT STATUS. A junior synonym of Hoplitis robusta (Nylander, 1848) (Popov, 1946: 107).
DISTRIBUTION. Russia: European part, Siberia, Far East; Europe, Mongolia, China, North America (Müller, 2016).

Megachile albicilla Eversmann, 1852
Megachile albicilla Eversmann, 1852: 71, ♀, ♂ (syntypes: ♀♀, ♂♂, “in promontoriis Uralensibus australibus”, Russia, IZKP[?]).

CURRENT STATUS. A junior synonym of Megachile analis Nylander, 1852 (Schwarz et al., 1996: 105).
DISTRIBUTION. Russia: European part, Ural, Siberia, Far East; Europe, Caucasus, Turkey, Central Asia (Banaszak & Romasenko, 2001).
REMARK. The syntypes of this species are not found in ZISP.

Megachile dohrni Radoszkowski, 1862
Megachile dohrni Radoszkowski, 1862a: 271, ♀, ♂ (syntypes: ♀, ♂: “le pouvoirement de Voronege”, Voronezh Prov., Russia, IZKP[?]).

CURRENT STATUS. A junior synonym of Lithurgus cornutus (Fabricius, 1787) (Schwarz et al., 1996: 129).
DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Crimea Rep., European part; Europe, Caucasus, Turkey, Central Asia, North Africa (Banaszak & Romasenko, 2001; Ivanov et al., 2007).

Megachile excellens Morawitz, 1872

**Megachile fulvimana** Eversmann, 1852


**CURRENT STATUS.** Valid (Banaszak & Romasenko, 2001: 148).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Russia: European part, Ural, Siberia, Far East; Europe, Kazakhstan, Mongolia (Banaszak & Romasenko, 2001; Ascher & Pickering, 2016).

**REMARK.** The syntypes of this species are not found in ZISP.

**Megachile maxillosa** Eversmann, 1852


**CURRENT STATUS.** A senior synonym of *Megachile bombycina* Radoszkowski, 1874 (Dalla Torre, 1896: 422).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Russia: European part, Ural, Siberia, Far East; Europe, Central Asia (Banaszak & Romasenko, 2001).

**REMARK.** The syntypes of this species are not found in ZISP.

**Megachile melanogaster** Eversmann, 1852

*Megachile melanogaster* Eversmann, 1852: 73, ♀, ♂ (syntypes: ♀♀, ♂♂, “in provincia Orenburgensi”, [Orenburg Prov., Russia], IZKP[?]).

**CURRENT STATUS.** Valid (Banaszak & Romasenko, 2001: 151).


**REMARK.** The syntypes of this species are not found in ZISP.

**Megachile monoceros** Eversmann, 1852

*Megachile monoceros* Eversmann, 1852: 73–74, ♀, ♂ (syntypes: ♀♀, ♂♂, “in provinciis Casanensi, Orenburgensi et Simbircensi; in promontoriis Uralensibus non rara”, [Russia], IZKP[?]).

**CURRENT STATUS.** A junior synonym of *Lithurgus cornutus* (Fabricius, 1787) (Schwarz et al., 1996: 129).

**DISTRIBUTION.** See *Megachile dohrni*.

**REMARK.** The syntypes of this species are not found in ZISP.

**Megachile obscura** Eversmann, 1852

*Megachile obscura* Eversmann, 1852: 71, ♀, ♂ (syntypes: ♀♀, ♂♂, ”Spask” [Spasskoe, Orenburg Prov.], MNHU[?]).

**CURRENT STATUS.** A junior synonym of *Megachile analis* Nylander, 1852 (Schwarz et al., 1996: 105).
DISTRIBUTION. See *Megachile albicilla*.

REMARK. The syntypes of this species are not found in ZISP.

*Megachile saussurei* Radoszkowski, 1874


CURRENT STATUS. Valid (Romasenko & Banaszak, 2002).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Saratov Prov., Astrachan Prov.; Spain, Turkey, Central Asia (Romasenko & Banaszak, 2002).

*Osmia carneiventris* Dours, 1887


CURRENT STATUS. A junior synonym of *Osmia niveata* (Fabricius, 1804) (Tkalců, 1970: 3).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Crimea Rep., European part; Europe, Caucasus, Central Asia, China, North Africa (Müller, 2016).

*Osmia confusa* Morawitz, 1869


CURRENT STATUS. A junior synonym of *Osmia leaiana* (Kirby, 1802) (Tkalců, 1975: 309).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Crimea Rep., European part; Europe, Caucasus, Turkey, Iran, Kazakhstan (Ivanov et al., 2007; Müller, 2016).

*Osmia fulva* Eversmann, 1852


CURRENT STATUS. Valid as *Hoplitis fulva* (Eversmann, 1852) (Müller, 2016).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: European part, Siberia; Europe, Caucasus, Middle East, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, North-Eastern China (Proshchalykin, 2013a; Müller, 2016).

*Osmia grandis* Morawitz, 1872


CURRENT STATUS. A junior synonym of *Hoplitis fulva* (Eversmann, 1852) (Ducke, 1900: 202).

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**Osmia nana** Morawitz, 1874


**CURRENT STATUS.** Valid (Müller, 2016).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Russia: Dahestan Rep., south of European part; Europe, Turkey, Central Asia, Middle East (Müller, 2016).

**REMARK.** The syntypes of this species are not found in ZISP.

**Osmia princeps** Morawitz, 1872


**CURRENT STATUS.** Valid (Müller, 2016).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Russia: Crimea Rep., south of European part; Europe, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, China (Ivanov et al., 2007; Müller, 2016).

**REMARK.** The syntypes of this species are not found in ZISP.

**Osmia solskyi** Morawitz, 1870


**CURRENT STATUS.** A junior synonym of *Osmia leaiana* (Kirby, 1802) (Tkalců, 1975: 309).

**DISTRIBUTION.** See *Osmia confusa*.

**REMARK.** The species was described from the females collected in “Tauria [Crimea Rep., Russia], Armenia, Helvetia: Ragatz [Switzerland], Wildbad [Germany]”. There are two females in ZISP from this locality, which corresponds to the original description of Morawitz. One of this females is designated here as a lectotype of *Osmia solskyi* (Fig. 24).

**Osmia submicans** Morawitz, 1870


**CURRENT STATUS.** Valid (Müller, 2016).
DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Crimea Rep., south of European part; Europe, Caucasus, Middle East, North Africa (Müller, 2016).

**Osmia taurica** Radoszkowski, 1887


CURRENT STATUS. A junior synonym of *Osmia dimidiata* Morawitz, 1870 (Friese, 1909: 126).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Crimea Rep., south of European part; Europe, Caucasus, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, North Africa (Müller, 2016).

**Osmia viridana** Morawitz, 1874


CURRENT STATUS. Valid (Müller, 2016).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Crimea Rep., Dagestan Rep., south of European part; Europe, Caucasus, Kazakhstan, Central Asia, Middle East, North Africa (Ivanov et al., 2007; Müller, 2016).

**Protosmia tauricola** Popov, 1961

*Protosmia tauricola* Popov, 1961: 364, ♀, ♂ (lectotype: ♂, designated here, Sevastopol, Krim, хутор Делагарда [Crimea Rep., Sevastopol, Delagarda], 22.5.[19]08, W. Pli‐

CURRENT STATUS. Valid (Müller, 2016).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Crimea Rep.; Bulgaria, Turkey (Müller, 2016).

REMARK. The species was described from the specimens of both sexes collected in “Crimea: Khersones, Sevastopol’, Mukhalatka, Bel’bek”. There are six specimens (3 ♀ and 3 ♂) in ZISP from this locality, which corresponds to the original description of Popov. One of this specimens (male) is designated here as a lectotype of *Protosmia tauricola* (Fig. 25).

**Pseudosmia jakovlevi** Radoszkowski, 1874


CURRENT STATUS. Valid as *Hoplitis jakovlevi* (Radoszkowski, 1874) (Müller, 2016).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Crimea Rep., south of European part; Europe, Caucasus, Turkey, Iran, Kazakhstan, Central Asia, Middle East, North Africa (Ivanov et al., 2007; Müller, 2016).
**Pseudosmia taurica** Radoszkowski, 1874

*Pseudosmia taurica* Radoszkowski, 1874: 157, ♂, ♀ (syntypes: ♂♀, ♂♂, “Crimée (Salguir)” [Salgir River, Crimea Rep., Russia], IZKP?).

**CURRENT STATUS.** Valid as *Hoplitis taurica* (Radoszkowski, 1874) (Zanden, 1988).


**Stelis aberrans** Eversmann, 1852


**CURRENT STATUS.** A junior synonym of *Biastes brevicornis* (Panzer, 1798) (Gerstaecker, 1869: 141).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Russia: Crimea Rep., European part, Ural; Europe, Caucasus (Popov, 1933).

**REMARK.** The species was described from the females collected in “in promontorii Uralensibus australibus”. There is only one female in ZISP from this locality, which corresponds to the original description of Eversmann. This female is designated here as a lectotype of *Stelis aberrans* (Fig. 26).

**Stelis phaeoptera meridionalis** Popov, 1933


**CURRENT STATUS.** A junior synonym of *Stelis phaeoptera* (Kirby, 1802) (Warncke, 1992: 355).

**DISTRIBUTION.** Russia: Crimea Rep., European part; Europe, Caucasus, Kazakhstan, Central Asia, North Africa (Ivanov et al., 2007; Ascher & Pickering, 2016).

**REMARK.** The subspecies was described from the specimens of both sexes collected in “Кубан, Полтавск (Russia: Krasnodar Prov.), Сербент [Russia: Dagestan Rep., Derbent]; Боржом [Georgia: Borzhomi], Душет [Georgia: Dusheti], Кусар [Azerbaijan: Gusar], Къармъяновка [Azerbaijan], Дараччаг [Armenia: Tsakhadzor], Ташкент [Uzbekistan], Зеравшан [Zeravshan River, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan]”. There are twenty nine specimens (11 ♀ and 18 ♂) in ZISP from this locality, which corresponds to the original description of Popov. One of this specimens (male) with label “holotype” is designated here as a lectotype of *Stelis phaeoptera meridionalis* (Fig. 28).
Stelis scutellaris inamoena Popov, 1933


CURRENT STATUS. A junior synonym of Stelis scutellaris Morawitz, 1894 (Warncke, 1992: 357).

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Dagestan Rep., south of European part; Europe, Caucasus, Iran, Kazakhstan, Central Asia, China (Ascher & Pickering, 2016).

REMARK. The subspecies was described from the specimens of both sexes collected in “Sarepta [Russia: Volgograd], Astrakhan, Katerinodar [Russia: Krasnodar], Armavir, Derbent, Baku, Zakataly [Azerbaijan: Zagatala]; Erevan [Armenia], Astrabad [Iran: Gorgan]”. There are eleven specimens (5 ♀, 6 ♂) in ZISP from this locality, which corresponds to the original description of Popov. One of this specimens (male) with label “holotype” is designated here as a lectotype of Stelis scutellaris inamoena (Fig. 27).

Trachusa sexpunctata Stschegloff, 1826

Trachusa sexpunctata Stschegloff in Hummel, 1826: 44–45, no sex and no locality.

CURRENT STATUS. A junior synonym of Stelis ornatula (Klug, 1807) (Warncke, 1992: 353).


REMARK. Probably the type locality of this species was the environs of St. Petersburg, because this species was described on the basis of specimens from the collection of I. Cederhjelm, which were mostly caught in this territory (Pesenko & Astafurova, 2003).

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