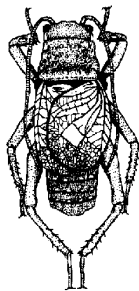


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## NEW SPECIES OF DIGGER WASPS OF THE GENUS *NYSSON* LATREILLE (HYMENOPTERA, SPHECIDAE) FROM TAJIKISTAN

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*Nysson carinifrons* sp. n. from Tajikistan is described. New species differs from known Palearctic species in having of high stout longitudinal frontal carina.

KEY WORDS: Hymenoptera, Sphecidae, new species.

П.Г. Немков. Новый вид роющих ос рода *Nysson* Latreille (Hymenoptera, Sphecidae) из Таджикистана // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 1995. № 22. С. 1-4.

Описан *Nysson carinifrons* sp. n. из Таджикистана. Новый вид отличается от известных палеарктических видов наличием высокого массивного продольного лобного кила.

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### INTRODUCTION

During the investigation of Palearctic *Nyssonini* some new species of the genus *Nysson* were discovered. One of them is described in this paper. This

new species was found among the specimens collected by V.V. Gussakovskij and deposited in collection of Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences. V.V. Gussakovskij identified it as *Nysson carinifrons* sp. n., but its description hasn't published. Gussakovskij's name conserved in this paper. Holotype and some paratypes are deposited in Zoological Institute (St.-Petersburg), other paratypes in Institute of Biology and Pedology (Vladivostok).

Abbreviations used throughout the text are as follows: OAD - distance between eyes and antennal socket; WAS - width of antennal socket; IAD - distance between antennal sockets; OOD - distance between inner margin of eye and outer margin of hind ocellus; POD - distance between inner margins of hind ocelli; Od - fore ocellar diameter; A3 (or 13) L:W - ratio of length to width of antennal joint 3 (or 13).

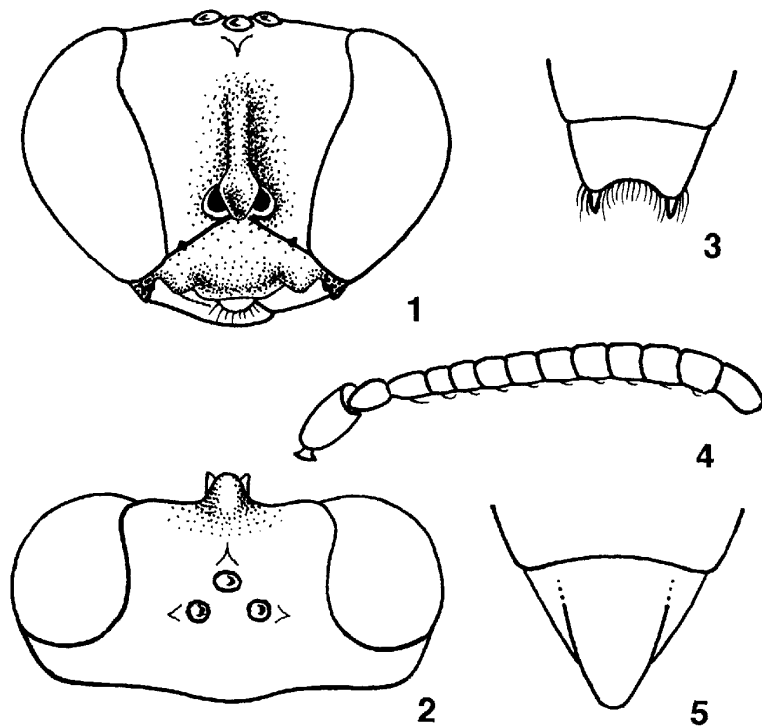
***Nysson carinifrons* Nemkov, sp. n.**

Figs. 1-5

MATERIAL. Holotype - female, Tajikistan, 20-30 km N Dushanbe, Kondara canyon, valley of Varzob river, 1100 m, 15.VII 1937 (V. Gussakovskij). Paratypes - 12 females and 17 males from the same locality as holotype. 10.VII-17.IX 1937, 22.VI-17.VII 1938, 15.VI-3.VII 1939, 5.VIII 1940 (V. Gussakovskij).

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Body length 5.9-7.2 mm. Clypeus slightly convex, anterior margin with 3 lobes; mid lobe with narrow turned anterad border, without teeth and tubercles (Fig. 1). OAD:WAS:IAD = 15:12:5. Frons with high stout longitudinal carina, slightly broadened and flattened below (Figs. 1, 2). Inner margins of eyes slightly concaved; distance between eyes at level of antennal sockets is 1.5 times less than that at level of anterior ocellus. OOD:Od:POD = 21:13:15. Occipital carina narrow, low, slightly prominent, not touch the mandibular base; the distance between the latter and occipital carina lower apex is 2 times Od. Antennae short: A3L = 1, A(5-8)L:W = 1, A12L:W = 1.7. Last joint slightly curved, weakly acuted apically. Anterior third of scutum with fine medial. Metanotum with 2 small lateral teeth located on line of lateral margins of scutellum. Propodeal prongs small, sharply acuted. Gastral sternite 2 gently rounded. Last gastral sternite with a slightly prominent ridge in posterior third and with a small triangle concave apically. Pygidial area semielliptical, slightly convex longitudinally (Fig. 5). Media of hindwing is diverging from *cu-a*.

Body covered by short appressed silver hairs. Clypeus, lower part of frons, ventral part of mesopleuron, metanotum and propodeum dorsally with dense hairs which partly conceal sculpture of body. Other parts of body with more sparse pubescence.



Figs. 1-5. *Nysson carinifrons* sp. n. - 1) female head, frontal view; 2) do, dorsal view; 3) male last tergite, dorsal view; 4) male antenna, frontal view; 5) female pygidial plate, dorsal view.

Clypeus with a few large punctures near anterior margin and with dense very fine hair punctures. Frons, vertex, genae, lower part of mesopleuron, scutellum, metanotum, gastral terga 1-5, gastral sterna 1 and 6 somewhat shining, with dense deep punctures (distance between punctures in the average no more than its diameter) and dense micropunctures between them. Scutum with dense large pit-shaped punctures; sometimes they confluent and form longitudinal grooves. Lateral parts of mesopleuron rough rugoso-reticulate. Metapleura longitudinally striate, rough in upper third and smoothed below. Propodeum dorsally and posteriorly irregularly longitu-

dinally striate, sometimes striae confluent and form large irregular cells. Propodeum laterally with more fine sculpture, the area before spiracular groove shine and smooth. Gastral sterna 3-5 slightly shine, with dense micropunctures, which mixed with large punctures in posterior quarter. Pygidial area mate, with dense large punctures and short longitudinal striae.

Body black, base of gaster (tergite 1, lateral parts of tergite 2, sterna 1 and 2) ferruginous. Mandibles (except dark apices), large spot on scapus, small ones on antennal joints 2 and 3, pronotal lobes, stripes on collar and scutellum as well as narrow transversae bands on gastral terga 1-5 (on terga 1 and 2 not interrupted, other ones widely interrupted medially) yellowish-white. Flagellum black. Legs ferruginous, with whitish spots on coxae, at base and apex of fore and mid tibia, at apex of hind tibia as well. Wing hyaline, slightly fuscous apically. Veins and pterostigma brownish.

MALE. Similar with female, but differs in follows. Body length 5.4-6.6 mm. Antennae short (Fig. 4): A3L = 0.9, A(5-8)L:W = 0.8, A13L:W = 1.8. Antennal joints 3-12 with 1 curved inclined bristles; last joint slightly curved, with obtuse apex. Gastral terga 2-5 without hair tufts. Last abdominal tergite with 2 thin, slightly turned upright teeth (Fig. 3).

RELATIONSHIP. *Nysson carinifrons* sp. n. differs from known Palearctic species by presents of high stout longitudinal frontal carina. This unusual feature is unique for Palearctic Nyssonini (only species of the genus *Brachystegus* A.Costa have low frontal ridge).

DISTRIBUTION. Tadjikistan, Kondara canyon.

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