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NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF THE DIGGER WASPS OF TRIBE GORYTINI (HYMENOPTERA: SPHECIDAE, NISSONINAE) FROM MALAY PENINSULA

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Malaygorytes konishii **gen. et sp. n.** from Malay Peninsula are described. The new genus differs from known genera of tribe Gorytini in double-edged gastral segments II-IV.

KEY WORDS. Hymenoptera, Sphecidae, Gorytini, new genus, new species.

П. Г. Немков. Новый род и вид роющих ос трибы Gorytini (Hymenoptera: Sphecidae, Nissoninae) с полуострова Малакка. // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 1999. N 74. С. 1-5.

Описан *Malaygorytes konishii* **gen. et sp. n.** с полуострова Малакка. Новый род отличается от известных родов трибы Gorytini двойным задним краем 2-4-го брюшных сегментов.

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INTRODUCTION

The tribe Gorytini is widely distributed in the world and include more than 400 species from 32 genera (Bohart & Menke, 1976; Vardy, 1995).

This tribe is studied rather well by many authors, its phylogeny and classification have been proposed recently (Nemkov & Lelej, 1996). Therefore it was surprise to discover a new unusual genus of Gorytini during the study of digger wasp collection in National Institute of Agro-Environmental Sciences (Tsukuba, Japan) [NIAES].

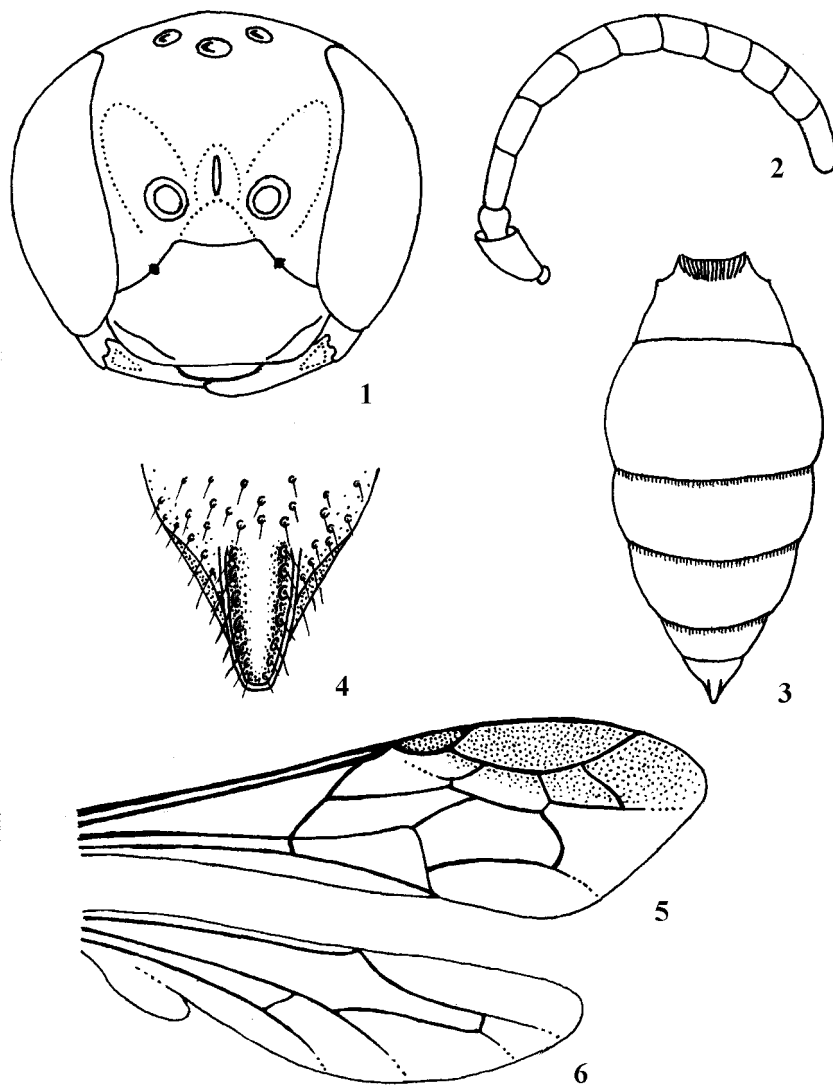
***Malaygorytes* Nemkov, gen. n.**

TYPE SPECIES. *Malaygorytes konishii* sp. n.

ETYMOLOGY. The generic name originates from Malay with reference to type locality of type species and *Gorytes*.

DIAGNOSIS. FEMALE. Frons broad. Inner orbits weakly convergent toward clypeus, moderately sinuate above. No impressed line from midocellus to antennal sockets area. Labrum distinctly visible beneath clypeus. Flagellum is nearly to filiform, gently enlarged toward apex. Foretarsus without a rake. Pronotal collar elevated, no appressed to scutum. Admedian lines on scutum broadly separated. Lateral margin of scutum is a thin flange, which has no oblique carina opposite posterior edge of tegula. Prescutellar sulcus foveate. Scutellum without a small medioposterior pubescent depression. Omaulus strongly developed throughout, continued to acetabular carina. Episternal sulcus is a vertical pitted groove, that ends ventrad on omaulus. Scrobal sulcus indistinct, ending on episternal sulcus at right angle. Sternaulus absent. Metapleuron nearly parallelsided. Forewing costa bowed out a little near base; media divergent at *cu-a*; stigma relatively large; marginal cell tapering to a moderate point distally; recurrens both received by submarginal cell II, distance between their ends more than one-third posterior length of submarginal cell I; *Ir* remainder well developed. Hindwing media diverging at an obtuse angle well beyond *cu-a*, jugal lobe is about twice as long as tegula. Propodeum with a weakly defined spiracular groove. Metepostnotum with distinct median groove. Gaster sessile. Terga II-IV double edged and a little thicker laterally. Sternum II humped, sterna II-IV indistinctly double edged. MALE unknown.

RELATIONSHIP. The new genus belongs to subtribe Argogoritini Nemkov et Lelej, 1995 (Nemkov, Lelej, 1995) and distinctly differs from all genera of this subtribe (*Argogorytes* Ashmead, 1899, *Neogorytes* Bohart, 1976, *Paraphilanthus* Vardy, 1995) by double-edged terga and sterna II-IV. This feature is unique among Gorytini genera, but common for species of related tribe Nyssonini (10 among 18 genera have double-edged gastral segments). *Malaygorytes* closely related with *Argogorytes*, but differs from common species of the latter (*A. mystaceus* L., 1761, *A. fargeii* Shuck., 1837, *A. hispanicus* Mercet, 1906, *A. fairmairei* Handl., 1893 etc.) by shape of labrum and mandibles, by more coarse sculpture of mesopleuron and propodeum, by absence of a small medioposterior pubescent depression on scutellum, and by dark body color. In think that some exotic species of *Argogorytes* (*A. matangensis* Turner, 1914 from Borneo, *A. filiginosus* Tsuneki, 1968 from Taiwan and others) can belong to this new genus also.



Figs 1-6. *Malaygorytes konishii* sp. n., ♀. 1) head, frontal view; 2) antenna, frontal view; 3) gaster, dorsal view; 4) pygidial plate, dorsal view; 5) forewing; 6) hindwing.

***Malaygorytes konishii* Nemkov, sp. n.**

Figs 1-6

MATERIAL. Holotype - ♀, Malay Peninsula, Malaysia, Negeri Sembilan state, Pasoh Forest Reserve, 3-10.XII 1993, Malaise trap (K. Maeto); deposited in NIAES.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific name dedicated to Japanese entomologist Dr Kozuhiko Konishi.

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Body length 10.5 mm (holotype strongly curved). Clypeus convex, with two deep oblique anterolateral dents (Fig. 1). Subantennal sclerite indistinct. Antennal socket sunken in broad oblique depression. Interantennal area somewhat raised and shortly longitudinally carinated above. Labrum distinctly prominent, its exposed part oblique slope backward. Mandibles very broad, with two obtuse apical teeth and toothless internal edge. Antenna as Fig. 2. Antennal joint 3 about 2 times as long as wide at apex. Collar with sharp low transverse carina on upper part and lateral sides. On scutum admedian and parapsidal lines feeble defined as fine indistinct carinae. Omaulus and acetabular carina strong and sharp. Metapostnotum broad triangular in form, with deep and broad coarsely pitted median groove, enclosed with coarsely pitted furrow. Gaster sessile and stout (Fig. 3), without any constrictions between segments. Tergum I at base with longitudinally striated depression, which margined with obtuse carinae on both lateral sides. Basal half of sternum I with extremely strong median carina, which rectangular in profile. Sternum II highly roundly humped. Pygidial plate (Fig. 4) narrowly semielliptical, margined on each sides and at rounded apex with carina; its surface medially longitudinally raised. Wings venation as Figs 5, 6.

Face with fine and dense punctures. Apical half of clypeus coarsely scattered punctured. Scutum and scutellum closely covered with medium-sized punctures. Postscutellum densely punctured and sparsely longitudinally carinated. Mesopleuron coarsely longitudinally striated. Metapleuron smooth. Lateral part of propodeum before indistinct spiracular groove smooth, behind its with a few coarse longitudinal carinae. Other part of propodeum and metapostnotum very coarsely irregularly rugoso-reticulated. Gastral terga I-V uniformly, rather closely and fine punctured. Tergum VI smooth, with very sparse coarse punctures. Pygidial plate smooth, with two rows of large punctures along its lateral margins. Punctures on sternum II medium-sized, medially and posteriorly sparse and scattered, on other part rather dense. Sterna III and IV more finely, but V and VI more coarsely scattered punctured.

Pubescent sparse and inconspicuous, on head and thorax whitish, on gaster dark brown. Hairs on apical margins of terga II-IV reddish yellow, pressed to terga and form a short sparse fringe, which somewhat prominent behind apical edge of them. Pygidial plate with a row of sparse bristles on each side.

Completely black. Apical half of mandibles, tegulae, anterior part of middle femora, hind femora wholly and hind tibiae beneath reddish. Apical margin of terga I-IV and flagellum beneath brown. All tibiae and tarsi partly dark brown. Wings hyaline, slightly brownish clouded. Forewing with big dark brown spot in area of marginal and submarginal cells. Veins dark brown. Stigma yellowish brown.

MALE. Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Malay Peninsula: Malaysia.

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