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New and little-known species of *Arachnospila* (subgenus *Ammosphex*) (Hymenoptera: Pompilidae) from East Siberia

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Abstract

Seventeen species are listed. Five new species: *Arachnospila* (*Ammosphex*) *kasparyani* sp. nov. (Tuva), *A. (A.) maxim* sp. nov. (Tuva, Khakassia), *A. (A.) moczari* sp. nov. (Tuva), *A. (A.) scythia* sp. nov. (Tuva), *A. (A.) sibirica* sp. nov. (Tuva, Republic of Altai) are described and illustrated. *Arachnospila* (*Ammosphex*) *eoabnormis* Lelej, 1995, *A. (A.) orientausa* Loktionov & Lelej, 2011, and *A. (A.) mongolopinata* Wolf, 1981 are newly recorded from East Siberia. The distribution of eight species in East Siberia is enlarged. The revised key of 24 species in males from East Siberia and Russian Far East is given.

Key words: Pompilidae, spider wasps, East Siberia, new species

Introduction

East Siberia is the part of Siberia found between the Yenisei River in the West and dividing ranges along the Pacific Ocean in the East and between the Arctic Ocean in the North and Transbaikalia in the South. Most of this vast territory is occupied by the Euro-Siberian Subregion of the Palaearctic Region.

The genus *Arachnospila* Kincaid, 1900 is predominantly Holarctic. In Europe the genus has 35 species in six subgenera (Wahis 2011). Thirty-eight congeners (including new ones described here), which are placed in the subgenera *Ammosphex* Wilcke, 1942, *Alpinopompilus* Wolf, 1965, *Anoplochares* Banks, 1939, and *Arachnospila* s. str., are distributed in Russia. Recently we reviewed 19 species of the subgenus *Ammosphex* Wilcke, 1942 from the Russian Far East and East Siberia (Loktionov & Lelej 2011). During the field survey in 2012–2014 we collected more than 3200 specimens of spider wasps in the South of East Siberia (Fig. 1). Of these, 450 specimens belong to the subgenus *Ammosphex*. In this paper, we review 17 species of the subgenus *Ammosphex*; five of them are described as new and three are newly recorded from East Siberia. The distribution of nine species in East Siberia is shown to be more extensive. Species of the subgenus *Ammosphex* are the most abundant *Arachnospila* collected and are the most difficult to identify. The males are more recognizable than the females, but for a reliable identification the subgenital plate (hypopygium) and genitalia of the male should be examined. The revised key in males of 24 species from East Siberia and Russian Far East is given. The including of *Arachnospila minutula* (Dahlbom) in the subgenus *Ammosphex* (Bagirov 2014) is considered to be based on the *lapsus calami*. This species belongs to the subgenus *Anoplochares* Banks, 1939 (Tobias 1978, Loktionov & Lelej 2014).

Material and methods

This paper is based on the examination of 450 specimens of the subgenus *Ammosphex* collected in 2012–2014 in the south part of East Siberia (Krasnoyarsk Terr., Khakassia and Tuva), which is currently housed in the Institute of Biology and Soil Science, Vladivostok, Russia [IBSS]. The holotypes and paratypes of new species described here are deposited in IBSS, part of paratypes in Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg, Russia [ZISP].