



## The new species *Gorytes mikhailovi* sp. nov. from Kazakhstan with a key to the Palaeartic species of *Gorytes* Latreille, 1804 (Hymenoptera: Apoidea: Crabronidae)

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### Abstract

*Gorytes mikhailovi* sp. nov. is described and illustrated from southeastern Kazakhstan (Zhambyl and Almaty Regions). The species groups of the Palaeartic *Gorytes* Latreille, 1804 (Hymenoptera: Apoidea: Crabronidae) are reviewed and an updated key to the Palaeartic species is provided.

**Key words:** Spheciformes, digger wasps, Bembicinae, Bembicini, Gorytina, Palaeartic, new species

### Introduction

The genus *Gorytes* Latreille, 1804 includes 74 recent species distributed in the Nearctic (33 species), Neotropical (1), Nearctic and Neotropical (5), Palaeartic (26), Afrotropical (6) and Oriental (3) Regions.

The world species of the genus were first revised by Handlirsch (1888, 1895). De Beaumont (1953) and Schmid-Egger (2002) revised the western Palaeartic species. Nemkov (1990) provided keys for *Gorytes* and *Pseudoplisus* occurring in the former USSR, which included all the Palaeartic species described by that time. Currently, the genus *Gorytes* is placed in the subtribe Gorytina of the tribe Bembicini (Nemkov & Lelej 2013; Pulawski 2021).

Medium size, highly visible and often numerous wasps, they are frequently found on flowering plants. Species of *Gorytes*, like most other Bembicinae, nest in the ground, generally in bare, sandy soil and dig relatively shallow, normally multicellular nests. The prey of *Gorytes* are various leafhoppers (adults and nymphs of all stages) from the families Cicadellidae, Fulgoridae, Jassidae, Aphrophoridae, Issidae, Cercopidae and Membracidae (Hemiptera) (Kazenas 2001).

Based on a comprehensive study of specimens in various collections we list here 26 Palaeartic species of *Gorytes*, with one species described as new. An illustrated key to the Palaeartic *Gorytes* is presented to facilitate further research on this wasp genus.

### Materials and methods

This paper is based on the material deposited in the Zoological Museum of Moscow State University (Moscow, Russia) [ZMMU], Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences (St. Petersburg, Russia) [ZISP], Federal Scientific Center of the East Asia Terrestrial Biodiversity, Far East Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Vladivostok, Russia) [FSCV] and the research collection of M.V. Mokrousov (Nizhny Novgorod, Russia) [MMC].

Photographs were taken with a digital camera Canon M200 attached to a Carl Zeiss Stemi 508 stereomicroscope (Figs 1, 2, 7) and Olympus SZX16 stereomicroscope (remaining figures). Multifocus-images were created