

A new species of the digger wasp genus *Xysma* Pate
(Hymenoptera, Sphecidae, Pemphredoninae)
from the New World

Новый вид роющих ос рода *Xysma* Pate
(Hymenoptera, Sphecidae, Pemphredoninae)
Нового Света

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KEY WORDS: systematics, Sphecidae, Pemphredoninae, *Xysma*, new species.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: систематика, Sphecidae, Pemphredoninae, *Xysma*, новый вид.

ABSTRACT. A new species of pemphredonine digger wasps, *Xysma dominicum* sp.n., differing from the only species known from the New World, *X.caenothae* (Viereck), in having completely pale legs and propleurae and distinctly densely sculptured head and thorax, is described from Dominica Is. (Lesser Antilles).

РЕЗЮМЕ. Со Доминика (Малые Антильские о-ва) описан новый вид роющих ос-пемфредонин *Xysma dominicum* sp.n., отличающийся от единственного известного в Новом Свете вида, *X.caenothae* (Viereck), светлой окраской всех ног и проплевр, а также выраженной густой скульптурой головы и груди.

Introduction

The pemphredonine genus *Xysma* Pate, 1937 was known to include only one species, *X.caenothae* [Viereck, 1904], inhabiting the eastern USA (Pennsylvania to Georgia). Bohart and Menke [1976] added the South African *Telexysma africanum* Leclercq, 1959 to *Xysma*, but Mr.G.A.R.de Melo (personal report) has concluded that the latter species should be considered as representing an independent genus, though very closely related. During my short visit to the US National Museum (Washington, D.C.) which was possible thanks to the support of the Smithsonian Institution, I have discovered a male specimen of the new species of the genus *Xysma*, which is described below.

TAXONOMIC PART

Xysma dominicum Antropov, sp.n.

Figs. 1-8.

MATERIAL. Holotype, ♂: "DOMINICA, W.I.S.Chiltern Est., 20.II.1965 (W.W.Wirth)" (USNM).

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Head in frontal view (Fig. 1) oblong; inner eye orbits slightly converging above; vertex distinctly prominent; temple rounded, not broader than eye (Fig. 2); medial clypeal lobe roundly convex, slightly angulate posteriorly, obliquely truncate anteriorly, with broad round apical emargination (Fig. 3); ocelli in almost equilateral triangle; ratio of oculo-ocellar distance at vertex to lateral ocellus diameter and to interocellar distance 10:3:4; mandible with an acute external and a broadly rounded inner teeth; flagellomeres slightly longer than wide, densely setose; pronotal collar comparatively long (slightly longer than postscutellum), with complete straight transverse apical carina (Fig. 4); omaulus comparatively weak; propodeal dorsum (Fig. 5) not enclosed by carinae, with narrow transversely striate medial area between a pair of longitudinal carenulae, crenulate basally, and obliquely carinate posteriorly; propodeal lateral sides outlined dorsally, crenulate, and rarely carinate posteriorly; propodeal hind side outlined dorsally, crenulate, with weak fovea; second abscissa of forewing **M+Cu** more than twice as long as **cu-a** (Fig. 6); abdominal tergum VII triangular; abdominal sternum VIII (Fig. 7) scoop-shaped, acute posteriorly; genitalia as in Fig. 8.

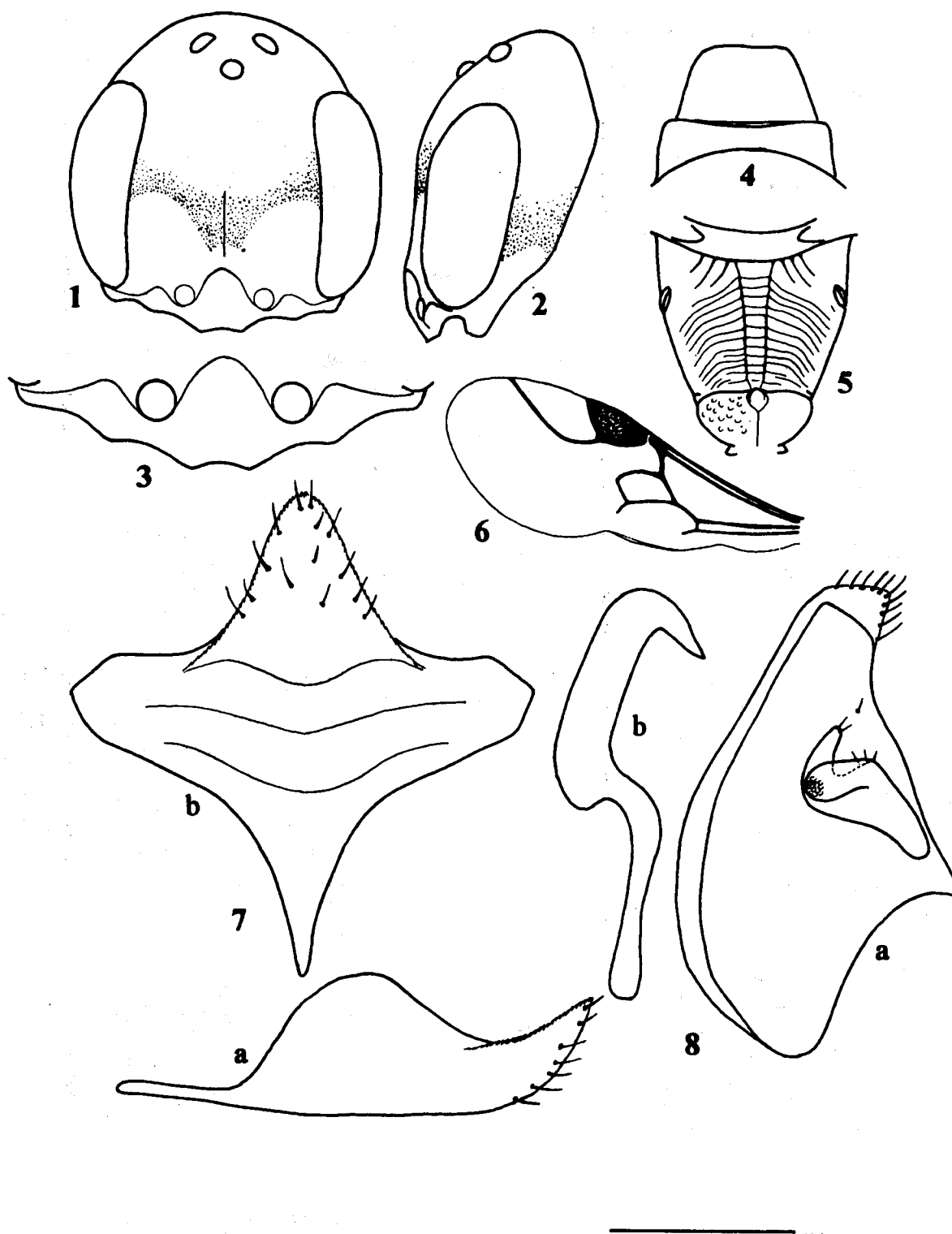


Fig. 1-8. *Xysma dominicum* sp.n., ♂: 1 - head, frontal view; 2 - head, lateral view; 3 - clypeus, frontal view; 4 - pronotum, dorsal view; 5 - propodeum, dorsal view; 6 - forewing; 7 - abdominal sternum VIII (a - lateral view, b - ventral view); 8 - genitalia (a - gonostyle and volsella, b - penis valve, both in sagittal view), scale 0.1 mm.

Frons coriaceous; vertex anteriorly obliquely, posteriorly transversely microstriate; scutum densely coriaceous, impunctate, almost dull; mesopleuron dorsally longitudinally, ventrally obliquely microstriate, impunctate; abdominal segments shiny, extremely weakly transversely microstriate.

Body mainly black; mandible entirely except apical part, scape completely, flagellum ventrally, clypeus, large lateral and small median frontal spots, gena, head posteroventrally, propleuron, pronotal lobe, tegula, coxae, trochanters, and hind femur completely yellow to yellowish-brown; flagellum dorsally and pronotum dorsally reddish-brown.

Body length 2.5 mm.

FEMALE unknown.

BIOLOGY unknown.

REMARKS. The holotype is very poorly preserved. Its abdomen, left forewing, and the rest of body are glued to the paper triangle separately. The head is also glued to the thorax. The following parts are absent: left antenna, fore, middle, and right hind legs distally of coxae, left hind leg distally of femur, right forewing completely, and hindwings distally.

DIAGNOSIS. *X.dominicum* sp.n. differs from *X.ceanothae* by the densely sculptured head and thorax, by the longer pronotal collar and second abscissa of the forewing **M+Cu**, by the propodeal dorsum without a longitudinal carina inside the narrower medial outlined area, and lighter body color. At the same time, the presence of yellow spots on the holotype clypeus, frons, and head posteriorly may be connected with its sex.

ETYMOLOGY. The species name is derived from the native name of the holotype locality.

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References.

- Bohart R.M., Menke A.S. 1976. Sphecids Wasps of the World, a generic revision. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London. P. 1-695.