## A New South American Species of Bothynostethus<sup>1</sup>

(Hymenoptera : Sphecidae)

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The following new species was discovered during the course of a generic review of the tribe Bothynostethini which was undertaken as part of a larger study directed towards a worldwide generic revision of the Sphecidae. The type of the new species will be deposited in the collection of the Department of Entomology, University of California, Davis.

## Bothynostethus duckei Menke, new species

Holotype female.—Length 10.5 mm. Color black; outer face of scape pale yellow; midcoxa near outer condyle of trochanter with a very small pale yellow spot; outer face of midtibia with a small, subapical, pale yellow spot; hindcoxa with an elon-gate narrow pale yellow spot on outer upper surface; outer side of hind femur broadly yellow except for basal one-third; forewing infumate except median and submedian cells (base of wing clear); apical half of hindwing infumate.

*Vestiture*: head and mesosomal hair short, densest on face, scutum and especially on the propodeum; hair color silver on face and propodeum, brown or reddish brown on vertex, collar, scutum, scutellum, metanotum; hair elsewhere silvery and sparse; gastral hair, including that of pygidium, decumbent and brownish except on tergite I where it is silvery.

Structure: flagellomeres VI–IX noticeably shorter than preceding articles (Fig. 2); clypeus only slightly swollen, teeth of free margin as in Figure 2; outer margin of mandible deeply notched; ratio of least interocular distance to greatest interocular distance: 28:41; collar not sulcate mesally, nor carinate anteriorly; scutellum with a central prominence; propodeal areolation rather fine, the average diameter of the areoles slightly less than an ocellus diameter; mesosternal area with a remnant of an acetabular carina at midline; marginal cell of forewing obliquely truncate, weakly appendiculate (Fig. 1); first recurrent vein interstitial between submarginal cells I and II, second recurrent vein variable, received by submarginal II or III<sup>2</sup> (Fig. 1); basal vein of forewing arising before (basad) of crossvein cu-a.

Bothynostethus duckei is known only by the holotype female from Villarrica, Paraguay. The dense silver hair on the propodeum, the dense brown hair of the scutum, the clear membrane at the base of the wing, and the large body size are good sight identification features. Structurally, B. duckei differs in several respects from its congeners. The truncate marginal cell is unique. In other Bothynostethus the

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The second recurrent vein is received by the second submarginal cell in the left wing of the holotype. This is the normal configuration for the genus. The second recurrent vein of the right wing, however, is received by the third submarginal cell.

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Fig. 1. Portion of right forewing of the type of *Bothynostethus duckei*. Fig. 2. Anterior view of the head of the type of *Bothynostethus duckei*.

marginal cell is acuminate. The prominence on the scutellum is also distinctive in *B. duckei*, and the notched mandible is found only in three (*B. nitens* Handlirsch, *B. kohlii* Ducke, *B. dubius* Ducke) of the nine described species.

Bothynostetus duckei is named in honor of Adolf Ducke.

## Odontosphex Arnold, a Genus of the Philanthinae, with a Key to the Tribes and Genera of the Subfamily<sup>1</sup>

(Hymenoptera : Sphecidae)

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The late G. Arnold described the genus Odontosphex in 1951 for a new species from the west African country of Mauritania. This species, O. bidens, still is known only by the holotype male. Arnold assigned Odontosphex to the subfamily Larrinae, but stated that the midtibia had two apical spurs, a feature not found in any other larrine. Recently, Manfredo Fritz of Valparaiso, Chile, sent me some Sphecidae for identification collected in Argentina. In this material were several species which appeared to fit Arnold's diagnosis of Odontosphex except that

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