

Hoplammophila DE BEAUMONT: a key to the species
(Hymenoptera, Sphecidae)

Klucz do oznaczania gatunków rodzaju *Hoplammophila* DE BEAUMONT
(Hymenoptera, Sphecidae)

BY

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Hoplammophila DE BEAUMONT contains four rather poorly known Old World species, three of which occur in the northern Mediterranean area, and a fourth east Asian form which ranges from Taiwan to Japan, Korea and Siberia. During the course of a generic study of the tribe *Ammophilini*, examples of the four species were studied, and the following key to them was constructed. This key is intended to supplement the paper of BEAUMONT (1960) who first described the taxon *Hoplammophila* as a subgenus of *Ammophila*. He provided illustrations and notes on the species. I elevated *Hoplammophila* to genus a few years later and in a key to the genera of the *Ammophilini* demonstrated the salient generic characters (MENKE, 1966).

Hoplammophila is of particular interest biologically because these wasps, which doubtless evolved from fossorial forms, have adopted a xylicolous nesting habit. They use pre-existing beetle burrows for their nests. Females of the genus still have a foretarsal rake, but it is poorly developed, in contrast to rakes in the other genera in the tribe, all of which are fossorial. The biology of only one species, *aemulans* (KOHLE), is known and it has been reviewed in detail by TSUNEKI (1963, 1968).

I would like to thank J. DE BEAUMONT and J. AUBERT, Musée Zoologique, Lausanne, Switzerland, and K. TSUNEKI, Fukui University, Fukui, Japan, for supplying material of *anatolica* (BEAUMONT) and *aemulans*, respectively.

Key to the species of *Hoplammophila*

1. Male, clypeus triangular 2
- Female, clypeus with truncate, median lobe 5
2. Inner apex of forecoxa simple; scutum largely covered by transverse ridges; s. France to Turkey 3
- Inner apex of forecoxa with spur-like projection; scutum punctate or weakly transversely rugulose; Turkey or east Asia 4
3. Clypeus with long, erect, spinelike, process; inner orbits clearly diverging below; pronotum covered with transverse ridges except sometimes absent on dorsum of collar *armata* (ILLIGER)
- Clypeus with short, median, longitudinal ridge which is angular in lateral profile; inner orbits essentially parallel; pronotum mostly without transverse ridges *clypeata* (MOCSÁRY)
4. Clypeus with short, median, longitudinal ridge near apex; sternum VII with deep, narrow, median, apical notch; sternum VIII with broad, shallow, obtuse emargination; Turkey *anatolica* (DE BEAUMONT)
- Clypeal surface plain; sternum VII broadly, shallowly concave apically; sternum VIII with U-shaped apical notch; east Asia *aemulans* (KOHL)*
5. Scutum transversely ridged except ridges sometimes absent anteromedially; s. France to Turkey 6
- Scutum only punctate; Turkey or east Asia 7
6. Pronotum transversely ridged except on dorsum of collar; length of flagellomere I more than three-fourths upper interocular distance *armata* (ILLIGER)
- Pronotum largely obscurely punctate, ridges when present restricted to side in front of pronotal lobe; flagellomere I less than three fourths upper interocular distance *clypeata* (MOCSÁRY)
7. Erect thoracic hair pale, face and pronotal lobe with appressed silver hair; Turkey *anatolica* (DE BEAUMONT)
- Erect thoracic hair dark, appressed silver hair confined to mesopleural spot; east Asia *aemulans* (KOHL)*

STRESZCZENIE

Autor opracował klucz do oznaczania gatunków rodzaju *Hoplammophila*, występującego w obszarze śródziemnomorskim i we wschodniej Azji.

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* The Taiwan population of *aemulans* is regarded by TSUNEKI (1967) as a subspecies, *rhinoceros* (STRAND), because of more extensive red color on the gaster.

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armata } propodeal enclosure with median, pilose zone
aemulans

clypeata } propodeal enclosure glabrous
anatolica

anatolica ♂
clypeata ♂

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