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No. 39



MISHIMA

July 20, 1992

TWO NEW SPECIES OF POLEMISTUS FROM

INDONESIA

(HYMENOPTERA: PEMPHREDONIDAE)

Ву

K. TSUNEKI

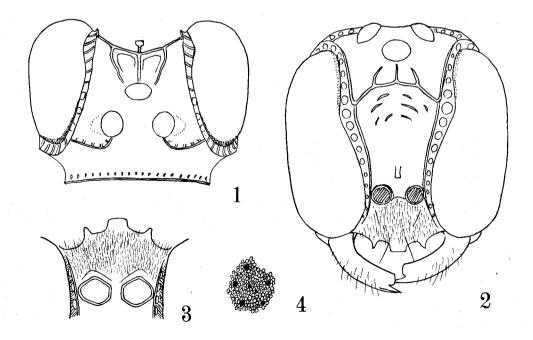
The specimens used in the present report were collected by Mr. T. Nambu, a member of the Japan Hymenopterists Association, in Saitama Prefecture, and sent to me for identification. They include 25 δ 9 \S from Island Bali and 4 δ from North Sumatra and the specimens of each locality belong respectively to a separate and undescribed species.

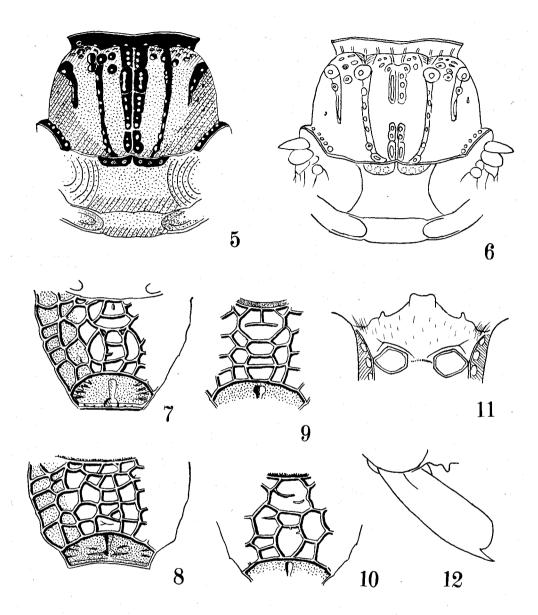
POLEMISTUS BALIENSIS SP. NOV.

Belongs to Division I, having median carina in front of fore ocellus, and characteristic in the form and vestiture of clypeus and in the punctation of scutum and scutellum.

3. Length 3.5-4.5 mm. Black; humeral tubercle on posterior half and apical ring of fore and mid trochanters pale yellow; orange yellow are Al-10 beneath, palpi, apex of hind trochanter, base and apex of all femora, fore tibia wholly, mid tibia largely and base and apex of hind tibia, all tibial spurs, fore and mid Tl-3 and hind Tl-2; apex of mandible, All-12 beneath, tegula (translucent), stigma and veins of wings are brown to dark brown; wings hyaline, without fascia.

Head from above: Fig. 1, 00D:0d:P0D=6:5:6.5, frontal median carina constantly





reaching directly anterior carina; head from in front: Fig. 2, MiIOD = 15, inner orbits (not orbital carinae) distinctly bowed out; clypeus: Fig. 3, lateral teeth are strongly reflected; antenna short, at A4 beneath abruptly incrassate to MxW and continued till A10, thence slightly attenuate, A4-9 wider than long, A10 as long as wide and A11 and 12 longer than wide, A13 about 2.5 times as long as wide at base; pronot—um-metanotum: Figs. 5 and 6, on scutum admedian furrows broad, either complete or medianly interrupted, notauli narrow and always reaching apical margin, while parapsidal furrows constantly stopping at middle, all the furrows always including coarse foveae within, but on disc they are lacking, never breaking out of furrows or scattered on furrow—interspace, scutellum and metanotum also without noticeable puncture, surface microreticulate, under high magnification: Fig. 4; on mesopleuron scrobe gross, but scrobal furrow in front of it fine, shallow and short, defined rather by the lower edge of swelling of epimeral area, while episternal and hypersternal sulci broad, deep, long and strongly foveate, surface microreticulate and, further, fairly closely finely punctured; dorsum of propodeum coarsely reticulate, variable in pattern, but

carinate striae medianly mainly transverse and laterally oblique: Figs. 7-10; gaster normal; in fore wing stigma on posterior half dark, L of abscissae 1 and 2 of radius and of intercubitus 1=8:5:9, recurrent vein 1 received by cubital cell 1 at 3/5 from base and 2 near base of cell 2, nervulus by half of its own length antefurcal.

9. 4.0-4.5 mm. Generally similar to 3, but convergence of inner orbits weaker, VW: MiIOD = 27: 20, 00D slightly greater, 00D: 0d: POD = 7: 5: 6.5, clypeus considerably different: Fig. 11, lateral teeth smaller, more remotely separated from medial tooth by stronger inclinations, less reflected and surface almost without hair; mandible in lateral view: Fig. 12.

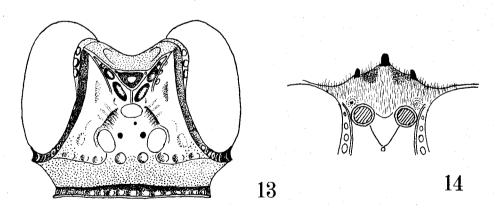
Holotype: &, Indonesia, Is. Bali, Kata Beach, 6.VIII.1988, T. Nambu leg. (Coll. Tsuneki).

Paratypes: 24 & 9 \, same as holotype (Coll. Nambu).

POLEMISTUS NAMBUI SP. NOV.

Similar to the preceding species in having the frontal median carina on head in front of fore occllus, but differs from it in that the carina not directly reaching the anterior transverse carina, but is interrupted by a small triangle before reaching there. In this respect the present species resembles rather \underline{P} , barabbas (Pagden) known from Malaya (?), but the structure of the clypeus of the present species (3) seems to be beyond the sexual difference within one and the same species (Fig. 14, cf. Fig. 81, p. 23 of the first paper of the present No.). Amongst the male known species of this genus, the present seems to be most closely allied to \underline{P} . mindanaonis Tsuneki of the Philippines, in having the clypeus densely covered with silvery hairs, a comparatively large triangle at apex of frontal median carina and the coarse punctures on scutum and scutellum, but can be distinguished therefrom by the different structure of the clypeus: Fig. 14 (cf. Fig. 79 of the first paper of this No.).

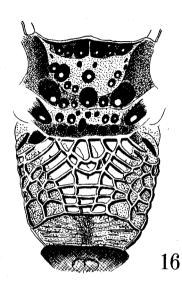
o. Ca. 4 mm. Black, without greenish lustre on head and thorax; humeral tubercle yellowish white, Al-7 brownish yellow beneath, thence gradually darker apically, but black above, apex of mandible reddish brown, coxae, trochanters and femora each at apex yellowish brown; fore femur beneath, fore and mid tibiae, base and apex of hind tibia, tibial spurs and all tarsi orange yellow; wings hyaline, stigma and veins brown. Hairs silvery, on clypeus dense, on temples, sides of thorax sparse.



Head from above: Fig. 13, the triangle at apex of frontal median carina comparatively large, well defined, interspace of frontal three carinae deeply roundly excavated, anteriorly foveated, bottoms of foveae, as well as that of triangle smooth and shining, VW = 24, head in frontal view MiIOD at above antennal sockets = 16, inner orbits distinctly bowed out, the furrow along each inner side broad, marked, coarsely foveated, broadest at border point between front and top; clypeus: Fig. 14, with 3 teeth not so concentrated at medio-apical area as in mindanaonis and lateral teeth longer and not reflected as in this. Antenna at A4 abruptly widened to MxW and conti-

nued till Al0, thence slightly attenuate, seen from above A4-11 each rounded out posteriorly and each wider than long, Al2 as long as wide and Al3 1.5 times as long as wide at base; pronotum - metanotum: Fig. 15, three pair of furrows on scutum heavily disturbed by coarse punctures which also roughen interspace and scutellum and metanotum, basal impression of scutellum divided into two cells by the median carinule and each cell including three gross foveae; propodeum (together with scutellum and metanotum slightly obliquely seen from behind): Fig. 16; on mesopleuron scrobal, epi-





sternal, hypersternal furrows distinct and the area enclosed by the furrows, except a gross scrobe located below base of its furrow, without puncture or striae, only microreticulate or -granulate, half mat, precoxal carina accompanied above with a furrow is distinct and along which coarsely punctured; venation of fore wing normal, stigma along anterior margin narrowly pale, rest brown, recurrent vein 1 runs to cubital cell 1 and joins at 2/3 from base, 2 to cell 2 and near its base.

?. Unknown.

Holotype: đ, Indonesia, North Sumatra, Prapat, 29.VII.1990, T. Nambu leg. (Coll. Tsuneki).

Paratypes: 3 o, same as holotype (Coll. Nambu).

Remarks.

1. The specific trivial name of the present species was dedicated to the collector of the specimens. I thank him heartily for his constant kindness to support my study.

2. At the beginning of the description I compared the present species with P. barabbas (Pagden) known from Malaya, the nearest locality, in regard to the resemblance of frontal carination. It is, further similar to this in the coarse punctation of scutum, scutellum and metanotum also. In the punctured furrows or the puncturerows of the scutum, it can not always be denied to have four pair, because on the interspace of the admedian furrows and notauli an incomplete row of punctures is frequently observed (Fig. 15). However, as mentioned earlier, the difference in the structure of the clypeus is too great to consider sexual. Furthermore, the apical triangle of the frontal median carina is far larger in the present species than in the case of barabbas.

LITERATURE

Pagden, H. T. 1933. Two new Malayan Sphecoids. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 8: 93-101.

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