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CERATOCRABRO TSUNEKI, 1970, IS A DISTINCT GENUS  
(HYM., SPHECIDAE, CRABRONINAE)

By K. TSUNEKI

Type: Ceratocrabro shimoyamai (Tsuneki, 1970)<sup>58</sup>

References:

Ectemnius (Nesocrabro) shimoyamai Tsuneki, Kontyu (Tokyo) 26(4): 197-199, 1958 (with figures of complete form in dorsal view, head in frontal view, antennal joints 2-4 and pygidial area).

Ectemnius (? Nesocrabro) shimoyamai: Yoshimoto, Pac. Ins., 2(3): 301, 1960 (listed).

Ectemnius (Nesocrabro?) shimoyamai: Tano et Tsuneki, Life Study (Fukui): 30, 1969 (listed).

Ectemnius (Ceratocrabro) shimoyamai: Tsuneki, Etizenia (Fukui), 50: 1-2, 1970 (with figure of lower part of head in fronto-lateral view).

Ectemnius (Ceratocrabro = ? Williamsita) shimoyamai: Bohart and Menke, World Sphecid., p. 428, 1976 (listed).

Ectemnius (Ceratocrabro) shimoyamai: Murota, Hymenopt. Comm. (Nishima), 16: 7, 1983 (first discovery from Fukui Prefecture).

Generic diagnosis (male unknown). Eyes bare, mandible not notched exteroventrally, tridentate at apex, without tooth on inner margin, vertex behind eye simple, scapal basin without lateral carinae, only with a short carina above antennal sockets which is bifurcated at apex but not running far upwards, palpal formula 6-4, antennal scape unicate, joint 3 about as long as 4 and 5 united and slightly more than twice as long as wide at apex, inner orbits subparallel, very slightly convergent below, antennal sockets broadly separated from inner orbits and not contiguous to each other, supra-orbital foveae distinct, deep (but not clearly outlined), ocellar triangle broad, occipital carina incomplete, not toothed at apex, clypeus tridentate behind apical margin, gena simple, pronotal collar thin, not swollen, raised towards the carina at anterior margin which is very feebly incised in middle and toothed at lateral angles, scutum with lateral flanges complete, with punctures longitudinally joined and mixed with longitudinal striae, postspiracular, epicnemial and acetabular carinae continued, strongly raised, precoxal carina distinct, broadly enclosing dorsal and frontal sides of mesocoxa, not running upwards and from the lower end of frontal part extending forwards till side of acetabular carina, episternal furrow strong, scrobal furrow absent, epimeral area not swollen, mesopleuron as a whole longitudinally strongly striate, without puncture except anterior part of prepectus; propodeum with lateral carinae, gaster sessile, pygidial area excavated and narrowly extended posteriorly, abscissa 1 of cubitus about thrice as long as abscissa 2 and latter as long as transverse cubital vein.

Geographical distribution. Endemic to Japan (northern part of Japan Proper, Aomori and Fukui Prefectures, hitherto only three females have been collected).

Remarks. The present genus (♀) differs from Ectemnius in that the inner orbits are broadly separated from each other and subparallel, supraorbital foveae deep and distinct, lateral mesosternal carinae are present, scutum wholly longitudinally punctate and striate and clypeus curiously dentate. It differs far from Williamsita in the characters of the inner orbits, relative position of antennal sockets, clypeus, scutal flange, lateral sternal carinae, lateral propodeal carinae and sculpture of mesothorax.