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REVIEW OF THE DIGGER WASPS OF THE GENUS *SYNNEVRUS* A. COSTA (HYMENOPTERA, CRABRONIDAE, BEMBICINAE) OF RUSSIA AND NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

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The review of eight *Synnevrus* species is given. *S. semenovi* sp. n. is described from Tajikistan. Two species are transferred from *Nysson* to *Synnevrus*: *S. barrei* (Radoszkowski, 1893), comb. n. and *S. carinifrons* (Nemkov, 1995), comb. n. One species is removed from *Synnevrus* to *Nysson*: *N. guichardi* Beaumont, 1967, comb. n. New synonymy is proposed: *S. epeoliformis* (F. Smith, 1856) = *N. notabilis* Handlirsch, 1895, syn. n.; *S. grandissimus* (Radoszkowski, 1877) = *N. grandissimus mongolensis* Tsuneki, 1970, syn. n. The lectotype of *N. grandissimus* is designated. Three species are firstly recorded for Russia, 4 - Ukraine, 2 - Azerbaijan, 1 - Kazakhstan, 3 - Uzbekistan, 1 - Tajikistan, 3 - Turkmenistan. Key to the species is given.

KEY WORDS. Hymenoptera, Sphecidae, new species, new synonymy.

П. Г. Немков. Обзор роющих ос рода *Synnevrus* A. Costa (Hymenoptera, Crabronidae, Bembicinae) фауны России и сопредельных стран // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2001. N 98. С. 1-11.

Дается обзор 8 видов рода *Synnevrus*. Описывается новый вид *S. semenovi* sp. n. из Таджикистана. Два вида перенесены из *Nysson* в *Synnevrus*: *S. barrei* (Radoszkowski, 1893), comb. n. и *S. carinifrons* (Nemkov, 1995), comb. n. и один вид перенесен из *Synnevrus* в *Nysson*: *N. guichardi* Beaumont, 1967, comb. n. Установлена новая синонимия: *S. epeoliformis* (F. Smith, 1856) = *N. notabilis* Handlirsch, 1895, syn. n.; *S. grandissimus* (Radoszkowski, 1877) = *N. grandissimus*

mongolensis Tsuneki, 1970, **syn. n.** Обозначен лектотип *S. grandissimus*. Впервые указаны для России 3 вида, Украины - 4, Азербайджана - 2, Казахстана - 1, Узбекистана - 3, Таджикистана - 1, Туркменистана - 3. Дается определительная таблица видов.

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INTRODUCTION

Tribe Nyssonini includes in the World more than 200 species from 18 genera (Bohart & Menke, 1976). Four genera occur in Palaearctic: *Nysson* Latreille, 1802-1803, *Brachystegus* A. Costa, 1859, *Synnevrus* A. Costa, 1859 and *Nippononysson* Yasumatsu et Maidl, 1936. Key to the Old World genera of Nyssonini is given by Bohart & Menke (1976).

One hundred twelve specimens of *Synnevrus* from the collections of the Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences (St. Petersburg); Zoological Museum, Moscow State University (Moscow); Institute of Zoology, Ministry of Education and Science of Kazakhstan (Almaty) and Institute of Biology and Soil Sciences, Russian Academy of Sciences (Vladivostok) have been studied.

Abbreviations used throughout the text are as follows: *IODo* - distance between eyes on level of midocellus; *IODa* - distance between eyes on level of antennal socket; *OAD* - distance between eye and antennal socket; *WAS* - width of antennal socket; *IAD* - distance between antennal sockets; *OOD* - distance between inner margin of eye and outer margin of hind ocellus; *POD* - distance between inner margins of hind ocelli; *Od* - fore ocellar diameter; *A3(13)L: W* - ratio of length to width of antennal joint 3(13). New records are asterisked.

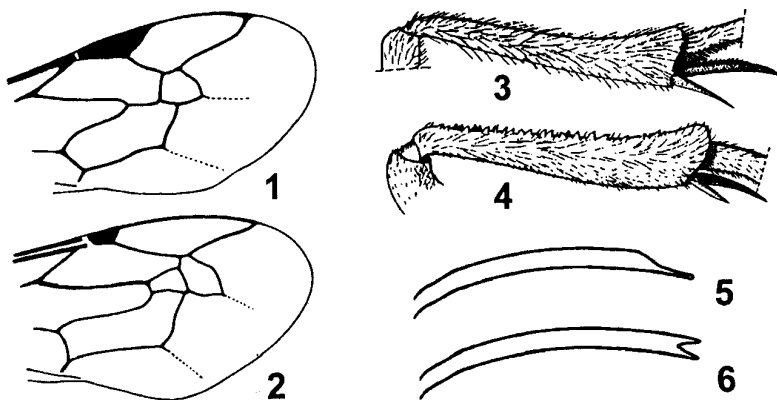
KEY TO THE PALAEARCTIC GENERA OF TRIBE NYSSONINI

1. Forewing with two submarginal cells, cell II not petiolate (Fig. 1) *Nippononysson*
- Forewing with three submarginal cells, cell II petiolate (Fig. 2) 2
2. Hindtibia irregularly serrate posteriorly (Fig. 4) *Brachystegus*
- Hindtibia with hairs and bristles only (Fig. 3) 3
3. Posterior margin of terga double edged (Fig. 6) *Synnevrus*
- Posterior margin of terga unmodified (Fig. 5) *Nysson*

Genus *Synnevrus* A. Costa, 1859

Synnevrus A. Costa, 1859: 16 [type species – *Synnevrus procerus* A. Costa, 1859 [= *Synnevrus epeoliformis* (F. Smith, 1856)], by monotypy]; Maidl & Klima, 1939: 146; Bohart & Menke, 1976: 470.

Synnevrus Gerstaecker, 1867: 79 (invalid emendation); Handlirsch, 1895: 1012; Dalla Torre, 1897: 567; Pate, 1937: 62.



Figs 1-6. Characters of Nyssonini: 1) *Nippononysson rufopictus* Yasumatsu et Maidl; 2, 3) *Nysson spinosus* (J. Forster); 4) *Brachystegus scalaris* (Illiger); 5) *Nysson* sp.; 6) *Synnevrus* sp.; 1, 2) forewing; 3, 4) hind tibia, frontal view; 5, 6) tergum II, cross-section. (Figs 1-4 after Bohart & Menke, 1976).

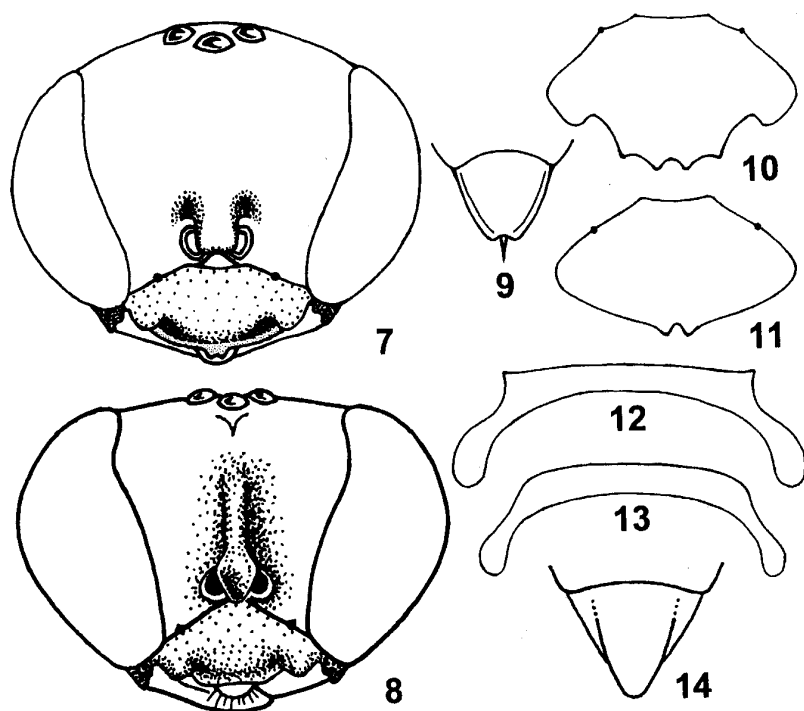
DIAGNOSIS. Small or medium sized wasps. Clypeal apex not sharply bevelled. Labrum reddish to dark, rarely yellow, showing only a little beneath clypeus. Basal flagellar articles stout, last article in male flattened or incurved beneath and with longitudinal seam. Frons without pronounced process (except *S. carinifrons*). Inner eye margin moderately converging below, slightly emarginated above middle. Forewing with three submarginal cells. Stigma smaller than submarginal cell II. Marginal cell ending rather bluntly at wing margin. Hindwing media diverging at or distinctly near *cu-a*. Jugal lobe larger in outline than tegula. Arolia present. Posterior surface of hindtibia with hairs or bristles only. Outer apex of hindfemur without spoon shaped truncation. Female foretarsus without a recognizable rake. Male midtibia with two spurs. Metanotum dentate anterolaterally or simple, roughened. Lower metapleural area usually well defined. Propodeal spines usually stout; secondary teeth between them and gastral insertion absent. Gaster stout, segments double edged but without a regular fringe of flattened setae. Female sternum VI convex, pygidial plate rounded, subtruncated or emarginated apically. Male sterna II to V without white hair brushes or lateral teeth, tergum VII essentially bidentate.

SPECIES INCLUDED. Twenty species was included in the genus *Synnevrus* (Bohart & Menke, 1976). *Nysson guichardi* Beaumont, 1967, **comb. n.** is removed here from *Synnevrus* to *Nysson* based on material from *South Russia [Rostov-na-Donu, 6.VI 1967 (Pesenko)] and *South Ukraine [Crimea: 1♂, Sevastopol, 20.VI 1912 (Pliginsky); Kerch (without other data)]. *S. semenovi*, **sp. n.** is described here. *S. notabilis* (Handlirsch, 1895) is synonymised with *S. epeoliformis* (F. Smith,

1856). Two species, *N. barrei* Radoszkowski, 1893 and *N. carinifrons* Nemkov, 1995 are removed from *Nysson*. Therefore now *Synnevrus* includes 21 species; 13 of them are known from Palaearctic. The Palaearctic species have been divided into 2 groups: 1) *epeoliformis* species group and 2) *militaris* species group (Handlirsch, 1895).

KEY TO THE SPECIES

1. Front edge of metanotum simple, without any teeth. Larger: body length 9.0-14.0 mm 2
 - Front edge of metanotum with two small lateral teeth located on line of lateral margins of scutellum. Smaller: body length 5.5-8.0 mm 4
2. Clypeus apically bidentate (Fig. 11). Flagellum black. Body length 9.0-10.0 mm *S. harveyi*
 - Clypeus apically quadridentate (Fig. 10). Flagellum brown to orange 3
3. Scutum and mesopleuron mat, with dense micropunctures between medium-sized punctures and with dense short recumbent hairs. Yellow band on first tergum always interrupted medially. 9.5-13.5 mm *S. epeoliformis*
 - Scutum and mesopleuron shine, without distinct micropunctures between medium-sized punctures and practically bald. Yellow band on first tergum medially somewhat narrowed, but always completed. 11.0-14.0 mm *S. grandissimus*
4. Thorax mainly ferruginous. Pronotal collar laterally angular (Fig. 12). 6.0-6.5 mm *S. barrei*
 - Thorax without ferruginous color. Pronotal collar laterally rounded (Fig. 13) . . . 5
5. Occipital carina indistinct. Clypeus with small trapeziform projection apically (Fig. 7). Female pygidial plate very wide, strongly convex, distinctly emarginated apically (Fig. 9). 5.9 mm *S. semenovi* sp. n.
 - Occipital carina distinct, joining with hypostomal carina. Clypeus without small trapeziform projection apically (Fig. 8). Female pygidial plate more narrow, semielliptical, weakly convex, not emarginated apically (Fig. 14) 6
6. Frons with long high stout longitudinal carina (Fig. 8). 5.9-7.2 mm *S. carinifrons*
 - Frons without longitudinal carina 7
7. Front edge of clypeus curved, medially bidentate (as in Fig. 11). Flagellum entirely or mainly ferruginous. Female pygidial plate triangular, with straight lateral sides. Male tergum VII apically narrow, distance between teeth not more than *Od*. 5.5-8.0 mm *S. militaris*
 - Front edge of clypeus straight, medially with small emargination. Flagellum black. Female pygidial plate semielliptical, with somewhat convex lateral sides. Male tergum VII apically wider, distance between teeth in 1.2 times more than *Od*. 6.0-8.0 mm *S. decemmaculatus*



Figs 7-14. *Synnevrus*, ♀. 7, 9, 13) *S. semenovi* sp. n., 8, 14) *S. carinifrons*, 10) *S. epeoliformis*, 11) *S. harveyi*, 12) *S. barrei*: 7, 8) head, frontal view; 9, 14) pygidial plate, dorsal view; 10, 11) clypeus, frontal view; 12, 13) pronotum, dorsal view.

LIST OF THE SPECIES

Synnevrus epeoliformis (F. Smith, 1856)

Nysson epeoliformis F. Smith, 1856: 354, ♂ ♀ [syntypes - 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Albania; deposited in Oxford University Museum (Oxford, United Kingdom); not examined].

Nysson (Synnevrus) epeoliformis: Maidl & Klima, 1939: 146.

Synnevrus epeoliformis: Bohart & Menke, 1976: 470.

Nysson notabilis Handlirsch, 1895: 814, ♀ [holotype - ♀, Armenia, Araxesthale; deposited in Naturhistorischen Museum (Wien, Austria); not examined], **syn. n.**

Nysson (Synnevrus) notabilis: Maidl & Klima, 1939: 147.

Synnevrus notabilis: Bohart & Menke, 1976: 470.

MATERIAL. South Ukraine: 1 ♀, Crimea, Sudak, 21.VI 1904 (Glazunov). Azerbaijan: 1 ♀, Gäncä, 1-10.VI 1909 (Babadzhanidi); 1 ♂, Tash-Bulag, 13.VI 1928 (Bocharnikov); 2 ♂, Dzharfarabad, 16.VI 1928 (Bocharnikov); 3 ♀, 2 ♂, Kuduly,

20, 30.VI 1928 (Bocharnikov); 1 ♀, Naxçivan, 10 NE Culfa, 17.VI 1985 (Tobias). Turkmenistan: 1 ♀, Firyuza canyon near Ashgabat, 10-13.V 1911 (Anger); 2 ♂, Garrygala, 5, 14.VI 1932 (Kryzhanovskii).

DISTRIBUTION. Italy, Albania, *South Ukraine (Crimea), *Azerbaijan, *Turkmenistan, Turkey, Algeria.

REMARKS. According to original description, *S. notabilis* is very similar and close related to *S. epeoliformis*, however slightly differ from it by the coloration of body and appendages (Handlirsch, 1895). The specimens of *S. epeoliformis* with extensive yellow coloration from Culfa (this place is very close to type locality of *S. notabilis*), Garrygala and Firyuza canyon completely agree to the original description of *S. notabilis*, and I regard the latter as a colour variety of *S. epeoliformis* only. The *S. epeoliformis* is related to *S. grandissimus* also, however their ranges in Middle Asia are adjoining but not overlapping (Fig. 15).

***Synnevrus grandissimus* (Radoszkowski, 1877)**

Nysson grandissimus Radoszkowski, 1877: 44, ♀ [lectotype (designated here) - ♀, South Kazakhstan, steppe near Karak mountain, 5.V 1871 (Fedchenko); deposited in Zoological Museum of Moscow State University (Moscow, Russia)].

Nysson (Synnevrus) grandissimus: Maidl & Klima, 1939: 147.

Synnevrus grandissimus: Bohart & Menke, 1976: 470.

Nysson grandissimus mongolensis Tsuneki, 1970: 185, ♀ [holotype - ♀, Mongolia, "Bajanchongor Aimak: Cagan Bogd ul, Tooroin bulag, 13 km O vom Grenzposten Caganbulag, 1500 m, 25-26.VI 1967 (expedition of Dr. Z. Kaszab, Nr. 847)"; deposited in Természettudományi Múzeum (Budapest, Hungary); not examined], *syn. n.*

Synnevrus grandissimus mongolensis: Bohart & Menke, 1976: 470.

MATERIAL. South Kazakhstan: 1 ♀ (lectotype); 1 ♂ (paralectotype), Karak mountain, 8.V 1871 (Fedchenko); 1 ♂ (paralectotype), Qizilqum desert, 10.V 1871 (Fedchenko); 2 ♂, Qyzylorda region, Dzhulek, 19.V 1908 (Wollmann). Uzbekistan: 1 ♂, Samarqand region, Yargak, 19.VI 1929 (Zimin); 1 ♂, Samarqand region, Sarai-Lyailik, 21.VI 1929 (Zimin); 1 ♀, 50 km N Bukhoro, Baga-Abzal, 20.V 1932 (Kuznetsova). Turkmenistan: 1 ♀, Türkmenbashi, 16.VI 1928 (Gussakovskij). Mongolia: 1 ♀, 2 ♂, 32 km S Ulan-Bator, 23.VI 1983 (Tovugyn Bold).

DISTRIBUTION. South Kazakhstan, *Uzbekistan, *Turkmenistan, Mongolia.

REMARKS. Main characters of *S. grandissimus mongolensis* (body coloration and forewing venation) are variable in studied specimens. Therefore *S. grandissimus mongolensis* is considered here as a pure synonym of *S. grandissimus*.

***Synnevrus harveyi* (Beaumont, 1967)**

Nysson harveyi Beaumont, 1967: 320, ♀ [holotype - ♀, Turkey, Kayseri, Sultanhani, 1200 m, 15.VI 1962 (Guichard & Harvey); deposited in British Museum (Natural History) (London, United Kingdom); not examined].

Synnevrus harveyi: Bohart & Menke, 1976: 470.

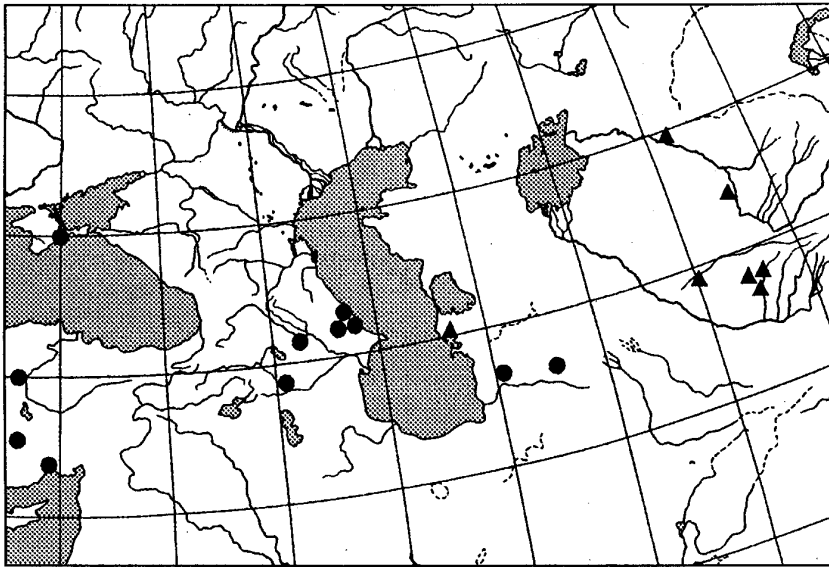


Fig. 15. Distribution of *S. epeoliformis* (circles) and *S. grandissimus* (triangles) in Caucasus, Middle Asia and neighboring regions.

MATERIAL. South Russia: 1 ♀, Dagestan, Derbent, VI 1878 (coll. F. Morawitz). Uzbekistan: 1 ♂, Sirdaryo region, Sai-Kara-Kyz, 8.VI 1907 (Zarudnyi); 1 ♂, Sirdaryo region, Pskem, 9.VI 1907 (Zarudnyi).

DISTRIBUTION. *South Russia (Dagestan), *Uzbekistan, Turkey.

***Synnevrus barrei* (Radoszkowski, 1893), comb. n.**

Nysson barrei Radoszkowski, 1893: 71, ♂ [holotype - ♂, Turkmenistan, Saragt (coll. Radoszkowski); deposited in Zakład Zoologii Systematycznej Polskiej Akademii Nauk (Kraków, Poland); not examined]; Maidl & Klima, 1939: 118; Bohart & Menke, 1976: 469.

Nysson cardinalis Gussakovskij, 1929: 15, ♂ [holotype - ♂, Uzbekistan, Ravat near Chiva, 2.VIII 1927 (Zimin); deposited in Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences (St. Petersburg, Russia), examined], synonymised by Gussakovskij (1935); Maidl & Klima, 1939: 118; Bohart & Menke, 1976: 469.

MATERIAL. Uzbekistan: 1 ♀, Farghona, 7.VIII 1921 (Ushinskii). Tajikistan: 1 ♀, Kulob, VII.1933 (Popov); 1 ♀, Kabadian, 16.VII 1933 (Gussakovskij); 1 ♀, Dushanbe, 29.VI 1934 (Gussakovskij); 2 ♀, Kondara canyon near Dushanbe, 15, 28.VIII 1937 (Gussakovskij). Turkmenistan: 2 ♂, Bayramaly, 14.VII 1928 (Gussakovskij); 1 ♂, Akhcha-Kuima, 2.VI 1976 (Kurzenko); 1 ♀, Akhcha-Kuima, 6.VI 1988 (Lelej).

DISTRIBUTION. Uzbekistan, *Tajikistan, Turkmenistan.

REMARKS. Based on such characters as three forewing submarginal cells, simple hindtibia, double edged gastral segments, hindwing media diverging at *cu-a*, and male sterna without hair brushes this species is transferred here to *Synnevrus*. After study the holotype of *N. cardinalis* I agree with the synonymy proposed by V. Gussakovskij (1935).

***Synnevrus carinifrons* (Nemkov, 1995), comb. n.**

Nysson carinifrons Nemkov, 1995: 2, ♀ ♂ [holotype - ♀, Tajikistan, Kondara canyon near Dushanbe, valley of Varzob river, 1100 m, 15.VII 1937 (Gussakovskij); deposited in Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences (St. Petersburg, Russia); examined].

MATERIAL. Tajikistan: 13 ♀, 17 ♂, (holotype and paratypes), Kondara canyon near Dushanbe, valley of Varzob river, 1100 m, 10.VIII-17.X 1938, 15.VI-3.VII 1939, 5.VIII 1940 (Gussakovskij).

DISTRIBUTION. Tajikistan.

REMARKS. Gastral segments of this species are double edged (this character was omitted in my original description), therefore it must be placed in *Synnevrus*.

***Synnevrus decemmaculatus* (Spinola, 1808)**

Nysson decemmaculatus Spinola, 1808: 41, ♂ [holotype - ♂, Italy, Genoa; deposited in Istituto e Museo di Zoologia dell'Università di Torino (Torino, Italy); not examined].

Synnevrus decemmaculatus: Bohart & Menke, 1976: 470.

Nysson curtulus F. Morawitz, 1892, ♂ [holotype - ♂, Tajikistan, Zeravshan Range, between Yaban and Gusar, 28.V 1888 (Semenov-Tyan-Shanskii); deposited in Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences (St. Petersburg, Russia), examined], synonymised by Pulawski, 1982; Bohart & Menke, 1976: 469.

MATERIAL. Ukraine: 2 ♀, Crimea, Sudak, 21.VI 1904 (Glazunov); 1 ♀, 3 ♂, Crimea, Sevastopol, 19, 26, 27.VIII, 8.VIII 1912 (Pliginsky); 1 ♂, Crimea, Karadag ridge, 15.VII 1928 (Kostylev). Azerbaijan: 1 ♀, Tash-Bulag, 22.V 1928 (Bocharnikov). South Kazakhstan: 2 ♂, Shimkent region, 30 km S Lenger, Badat river, 19, 25.VII 1981 (Kazenas). Uzbekistan: 2 ♀, 1 ♂, Toshkent, 6, 15, 18.VIII 1925 (Gussakovskij). Tajikistan: 1 ♂, Dushanbe, 12.VII 1932 (Gussakovskij); 1 ♂, 7-10 km N Dushanbe, valley of Varzob river, 30.V 1935 (Gussakovskij); 1 ♂, 5 km N Dushanbe, valley of Varzob river, 29.V 1978 (Nazarova); 1 ♂, 5 km N Dushanbe, valley of Varzob river, 29.V 1978 (Kazenas). Turkmenistan: 1 ♂, Sumbar river, 22.VI 1917 (Mikhailov); 1 ♂, Firyuza canyon near Ashgabat, 16, 17.V 1928 (Gussakovskij); 1 ♂, Bolshoi Balkhash ridge, Shakhi-Burun, 16.VI 1934 (Popov); 1 ♂, Ashgabat, 21.VII 1934 (Ushinskii); 1 ♂, Firyuza canyon near Ashgabat, 25.V 1990 (Lelej); 1 ♀, 8 ♂, Garrygala, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10.V 1991 (Kazenas).

DISTRIBUTION. Italy, Austria (Tyrol), *Ukraine (Crimea), *Azerbaijan, *South Kazakhstan, *Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, *Turkmenistan.

***Synnevrus militaris* (Gerstaecker, 1867)**

Nysson militaris Gerstaecker, 1867: 103, ♀ [holotype - ♀, Greece, Rhodes; deposited in Institute für Zoologie, Martin-Luther Universität (Halle-Wittenberg, Germany); not examined]; Maidl & Klima, 1939: 126.

Synnevrus militaris: Bohart & Menke, 1976: 470.

MATERIAL. South Russia: 1 ♂, Volgogradskaya oblast, Sarepta (=Volgograd), 1892 (Bekker); 2 ♀, 3 ♂, the same place, 11, 13, 15, 20.VI 1909 (Koch); 1 ♀, the same place, 21.VI 1912 (Wollmann). South Ukraine: 1 ♀, 3 ♂, Crimea, Sevastopol, 26.VI 1912 (Pliginsky). Greece: 1 ♀, Corfu, 1867 (Erber).

DISTRIBUTION. Spain, Italy, Croatia (Dalmatia), Greece (Rhodes, Naxos, Corfu), *South Russia (Volgogradskaya oblast), *South Ukraine (Crimea), Turkey, Morocco.

***Synnevrus semenovi* Nemkov, sp. n.**

Figs 7, 9, 13

MATERIAL. Holotype - ♀, Tajikistan, Khodzha-Obigarm, 28.VII 1944 (Nikolskaya); deposited in the Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences (St. Petersburg, Russia).

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Body length 5.9 mm. Clypeus convex, its anterior margin with 3 lobes; mid lobe with narrow turned anterad border, which medially form a small distinctly apically emarginated trapeziform projection (Fig. 7). $OAD:WAS:IAD=17:8:5$. Interantennal area highly raised and form a stout nose shaped projection, which partly covered antennal sockets. Frons evidently convex, without frontal line. Inner eye margins slightly emarginated above middle. $IODO:IODA=1.6$. $OOD:Od:POD=24:11:18$. Occipital carina indistinct. Antennae slender, filiform; $A3L:W=1.6$, $A(6-9)L:W=1.2$, $A12L:W=1.8$; last joint straight, weakly acuted apically. Pronotal collar rounded laterally, not angular (Fig. 13). Front edge of metanotum with two small, wide and low lateral teeth located on line of lateral margins of scutellum. Propodeal spines small, sharply acuted. Gastral terga I-V double edged and a little thicker laterally. Sternum II gently rounded, sterna II-V indistinctly double edged. Pygidial plate very wide, strongly convex, margined laterally by rather high thin carinae and distinctly emarginated apically (Fig. 9). Media of hindwing is diverging slightly before *cu-a*.

Body uniformly covered by not long, sparse, oblique, dirty-gray hairs, which not conceal sculpture of body.

Clypeus with dense, large, indistinctly outlined punctures near anterior margin of mid lobe and with more sparse small punctures on other part. Frons and metanotum very dense coarse pitted (diameter of pits is 0.2-0.5 Od, space between them very narrow, practically absent). Pronotum, scutum and scutellum somewhat sparser pitted, with admixture of small punctures between pits. Mesopleuron with rough, irregular, contiguous, partly confluent pits, those larger than on front

(diameter of pits is 0.4-0.8 *Od*). Metapleuron smooth and shine. Propodeum dorsally and posteriorly irregularly striate-reticulate, rugoso-reticulate near spines, smooth and shine laterally. Gastral terga I-V semi-mat, with deep dense punctures (diameter of punctures is 0.1-0.4 *Od*, it gradually decreased from first to last terga, distance between punctures equal or less than its diameter). Sternum II shine, with scattered fairly sparse medium-sized punctures. Sterna III-VI semi-mat; without punctures basally, with small dense punctures apically. Pygidial plate with coarse, irregular, contiguous, partly confluent, medium-sized punctures and indistinct irregular longitudinal carinae between them.

Body black, base of gaster (tergum I, basal half of tergum II, sterna I and II) ferruginous. Pronotal lobes and small lateral spots on terga I-III yellowish-white. Apical half of mandibles reddish-brown. Flagellum black. All coxae and femurs black, tibiae and tarsi brown. Wings transparent, slightly uniformly clouded. Veins and stigma dark-brown.

MALE. Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Tajikistan.

RELATIONSHIP. New species relates to *S. militaris*, *S. decemmaculatus* and *S. carinifrons*, differences are given in the key above.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific name dedicated to famous Russian entomologist Prof. A. P. Semenov-Tyan-Shanskii.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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SHORT COMMUNICATION

S. Yu. Storozhenko¹⁾ & J. Ch. Paik²⁾. TO THE SYNONYMY OF THE *OGNEVIA SERGII* IKONNIKOV, 1911 (ORTHOPTERA: ACRIDIDAE). - Far Eastern Entomologist. 2001. N 98: 12.

С. Ю. Стороженко, Ё. Ч. Пак. К синонимии *Ognevia sergii* Ikonnikov, 1911 (Orthoptera: Acrididae). // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2001. N 98. С. 12.

During examination of Korean Orthoptera of the family Acrididae a new synonym is established: *Ognevia sergii* Ikonnikov = *Hieroglyphus seungmoi* Lee et Lee, syn. n.

Ognevia sergii Ikonnikov, 1911

Ognevia sergii Ikonnikov, 1911: 268, tab. V, fig. 7 (lectotype - ♀, Russia: Primorskii krai, Evseevka); Storozhenko & Kano, 1992: 3, figs 1-19.

Hieroglyphus seungmoi Lee et Lee, 1983: 8, figs 2, 3 (holotype - ♂, Korea: Mt. Seolagsan), syn. n.; Kwon, 1994: 51.

NOTES. The description and figures of *Hieroglyphus seungmoi* [1] well agree with ones of *Ognevia sergii* [2, 3] and show that first is a synonym of the latter. All records of the genus *Hieroglyphus* Krauss, 1877 from Korea [1, 4] belong to *Ognevia* Ikonnikov, 1911, therefore the tribe Hieroglyphini not occurred in Korea.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia (Primorskii krai), Korea, North Eastern China.

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