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Contents

BRADYNOBAENIDAE AND MUTILLIDAE (HYMENOPTERA) OF AFGHANISTAN

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There have not been any special studies of the Mutillidae and Apterogyninae of Afghanistan. Skorikov (1935) refers to the discovery of a few species there. Nagy (1972) described the male of Smicromyrme (Rhombotiila) vinuta (Nagy) from E. Afghanistan, which we refer to the genus Promecilla André.

The present article has been based on O.N. Kabakov's collections (133) from various regions of Afghanistan, made by him in the years 1970-1973. We also examined 19 wasp specimens from northwestern Afghanistan (Zulfiqar) in the Zoological Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences (Leningrad). Material on the genus Pseudophotopsis André (6 species, 33 spec.) will be dealt with separately. An asterisk denotes species recorded for the first time for Afghanistan.

The authors divided up the work as follows. O.N. Kabakov was responsible for the collection of the material, and for brief ecological and biological observations; A.S. Leley identified the wasps and described the new species. Holotypes and paratypes of the new species are in the Zoological Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences (Leningrad); some Myrmilla badchysiana sp. n. paratypes are in the collection of the Biological and Soil Institute, Far Eastern Scientific Center, USSR Academy of Sciences (Vladivostok).

The authors are grateful to Dr. F.J. Suárez (Spain) for advice on the taxonomy of 1 species.

Fam. BRADYNOBAENIDAE

Subfam. APTEROGYNINAE André, 1899

APTEROGYNA Latreille, 1809

*Apterogyna appropinqua Skorikov, 1935.

Material. Afghanistan, Kandahar, June 7, 1970 (K.),** 1 ♂; Ghazni Prov. W of Mukur, 2300 m, Sept. 17, 1972 (K), 1 ♂. Range. Soviet Central Asia, Armenia Panfilov, 1954), Mongolia (Leley, 1975).

MACROOCULA Panfilov, 1954

*Macroocula morawitzi (Radoszkowski, 1888).

Material. Afghanistan, Kandahar, June 7, 1970 (K.), 1 ♀; western frontier of Farah Prov., 70 km S of Nazar-Khan, Shand, Nov. 1, 1972 (K.), 1 ♀; Ghazni Prov., Mukur, 2000 m, June 24, Sept. 11, 1970, light trap (K.), 3 ♂. Range. Soviet Central Asia (Panfilov, 1954), Iran.

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*See Translator's and Editor's notes appended to article by Kryzhanovskiy (p. 104).

**Here and subsequently when enumerating the material K. = O.N. Kabakov, Prov. = Province (abbreviations not used in the description of new species).

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*Macroocula panfilovi Lelej, sp. n.

There are the following differences between the new species and the similar M. morawitzi (Rad.).

M. panfilovi sp. n.	M. morawitzi (Rad.)
Veins of forewings cinnamomeous, wings with weak cinnamon brownish tinge.	Veins of forewings light cinnamomeous, wings hyaline.
Sides of pronotum converging anterad nearer tegulae.	Sides of pronotum parallel nearer tegulae.
First abdominal sternite reticulate-alveolate, with low median keel.	First abdominal sternite with transverse grooves, lacking median keel.
First abdominal sternite straight or slightly convex (side view).	First abdominal sternite appreciably convex (side view).

Distinguished from Anterogyna mutilloides Smith, known from Alahabad and northwest India (Bingham, 1897) by the lack of a light fringe or tufts of light hairs on the apices of the tergites, and by the straight first abdominal sternite.

Holotype: ♀, Afghanistan, Nuristan, middle reach of Pich River, Avragal, 1300-1400 m, June 18, 1971 (Kabakov); paratypes: 3 ♀ with same label; Pich River, 1000 m, May 23, 1971 (Kabakov), 1 ♀; Taghab NE of Kabul, 2500 m, Sept. 10, 1971 (Kabakov), 1 ♂.

Fam. MUTILLIDAE

Subfam. MYRMOSINAE Fox, 1894

MYRMOSA Latreille, 1796

*Myrmosa (s. str.) minuta F. Morawitz, 1894.

Material. Afghanistan, Maydan Prov., SW of Kabul, Chakh-i-Vardak, Aug. 10-12, 1971 (K.), 1 ♀. Range. Soviet Central Asia, southeast European regions of USSR (Leley, 1977).

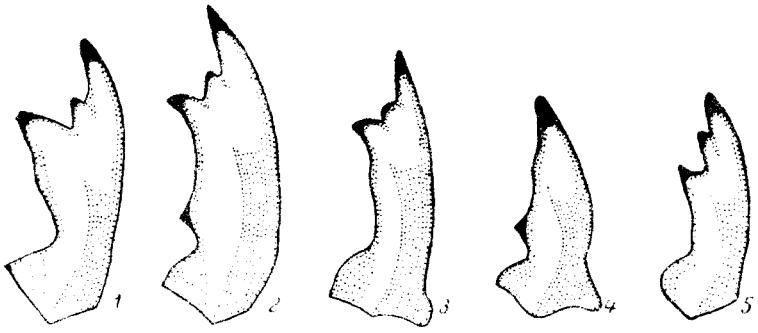
Subfam. MYRMILLINAE Bischoff, 1920

MYRMILLA Wesmael, 1851

*Myrmilla (s. str.) afghanica Lelej, sp. n.

Female. Body length 5.6-9 mm. Head rectangular, width 1.16-1.24 times its depth* and 1.3-1.4 times width of pronotum; eyes enlarged, projecting beyond head contours; ratio of distance between line connecting posterior eye margin and posterior margin of head to long diameter of eye 0.83-1.0; frontal keels developed, antennal tubercles weakly swollen, lacking conical teeth; apical concave part of clypeus terminating along sides with teeth, distance between teeth greater than between tooth and articulation of mandibles; see Fig. 4 for mandibles; ratio of pedicel and first 3 flagellar segments 0.9 : 2.4 : 1.8 : 1.8. Dorsal surface of thorax noticeably broadening posterad, posterior margin of propodeum lacking spines, anterior margin of sides of pronotum with well developed keels, hind coxae lacking keels or teeth on inner side. Lateral processes of first abdominal tergite very short, first sternite and base of second sternite lacking keels.

*Here and subsequently head depth = distance from apex of clypeus to occiput.



Figs. 1-5. Myrmilla Wasm. Mandibles of females.

1) M. rostriformis sp. n., holotype; 2) M. badchysiana sp. n., paratype; 3) M. lagmana sp. n., paratype; 4) M. afghanica sp. n., paratype; 5) M. cephalica (Sich. et Rad.).

Head densely punctate, intervals between punctures less than puncture diameter on occiput and sides, equal to or greater than puncture diameter on frons and vertex. Dorsal surface of thorax densely pitted, pittings larger than on head, with intervals less than their diameter (intervals on holotype and paratype with same label appearing as longitudinal costellae); sides of pronotum with dense micropunctures, sides of mesothorax and metathorax smooth, shiny, sides of propodeum with sparse superficial pits. Second abdominal tergite with dense small punctures, punctures between pubescent grooves larger and far less frequent; second sternite pitted, with intervals equal to or greater than pit diameter. Sixth tergite with large dense pits along sides, remaining surface smooth and shiny.

Dorsal surface and sides of head dark chestnut brown or black (with indistinct brownish-red spot on vertex in one paratype); ventral surface of head, clypeus, mandibles, except for black teeth, rusty red or yellowish-red. Antennae apically darkening: scape rusty-red, apical segments brown or black. Thorax and coxae rusty-red (thorax of one paratype reddish brown), femora and tibiae dark chestnut brown, tarsi lighter. Abdomen black, with brownish-red first sternite and base of first tergite. Light markings of abdomen depicted in Fig. 6. Infrequent light hairs covering ventral surface of head, legs, ventral surface of abdomen, forming fringes on posterior margin of second-fifth sternites; dorsal surface of head and of thorax with sparse, erect, and appressed black or brown hairs.

Male unknown.

Holotype: ♀, Afghanistan, Laghman Province, Shamakat, March 30, 1972 (Kabakov); paratypes: 1 ♀ with same label; Nuristan, upper reaches of Vaighal River, July 9, 1972 (Kabakov), 1 ♀.

Noticeably distinguished from Palearctic members of the genus Myrmilla by light markings of abdomen, shorter first flagellar segment, concave apical part of clypeus, and abbreviated lateral processes of first abdominal tergite. The mandibles are similarly shaped in M. propodealis Skor. (Soviet Central Asia) and M. praetermissa Skor. (Algeria). Distinguished from members of the genera Squamulotilla Bisch. and Spilomutilla Ashm. (comparative material from Japan and India) by broader head and absence of spines from posterior margin of dorsal surface of propodeum.

*Myrmilla (s. str.) kabulensis Lelej, sp. n.

Holotype: ♀, Afghanistan, Maydan Province, SW of Kabul, Chakh-i-Vardak, Aug. 10-12, 1971 (Kabakov).

The species is similar to M. jacobsoni Skor. with respect to the weak projections of the the hypostomal keel, but is distinguished by the following characters.

1 (2). Sides of 2nd abdominal tergite above pubescent grooves with dense punctures separated by intervals less than their diameter, spiracle of 2nd tergite located above anterior margin of pubescent groove; distance between teeth on anterior margin of clypeus equal to distance from tooth to articulation of mandibles; pronotum slightly narrower than mesonotum; 7.0 mm. Afghanistan . . . . . M. kabulensis sp. n.

2 (1). Sides of 2nd abdominal tergite above pubescent grooves with sparse punctures separated by intervals greater than their diameter, spiracle of 2nd tergite located beyond anterior margin of pubescent groove; distance between teeth of anterior margin of clypeus greater than distance from tooth to articulation of mandibles; pronotum appreciably broader than mesonotum; 7-7.5 mm. S. Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan . . . . . M. jacobsoni Skor.

Externally similar to M. edentata Skor., but distinguished by weak projections of hypostomal keel located nearer articulation of mandibles, and by keels on anterior angles of pronotum. Similar in shape of mandibles to M. badchysiana sp. n., but readily distinguished by conical teeth on antennal tubercles.

*Myrmilla (Pseudomutilla) badchysiana Lelej, sp. n.

Female. Body length 5.5-10 mm. Head rectangular, width 1.15-1.21 times depth, 1.4 times width of pronotum; distance between line joining posterior eye margins, and posterior margin of head 1.23-1.37 times long diameter of eye; frontal keels developed, antennal tubercles lacking conical tubercles or teeth; clypeus with flat triangular elevation, with 2 teeth to its sides on anterior margin located nearer articulation of mandibles than to each other; hypostomal keel with low processes located nearer to base of keel than to articulation of mandibles, mandibles depicted in Fig. 2; ratio of pedicel and 1st-3rd flagellar segments 1.3 : 3.2 : 1.5 : 1.5. Sides of pronotum narrowing anterad, mesonotum with parallel sides, propodeum broader than pronotum. Lateral processes of 1st tergite tapered and directed sideways, 1st sternite lacking keel. Base of 2nd sternite with projection and median keel.

Head and dorsal surface of thorax densely punctate, intervals between punctures less than their diameter, punctures on dorsum 1.5 times size of punctures on head; sides of pronotum and upper part of sides of mesothorax with longitudinal microrugae (sculpture less developed in small specimens), sides of thorax otherwise shiny, with discrete superficial punctures; punctures on sides of propodeum denser and larger. Second abdominal tergite densely punctate (punctures half size of those on head), 2nd sternite sparsely punctate, intervals between punctures reaching 2 puncture diameters or more. Sixth tergite with smooth longitudinal median line.

Head, antennae, mandibles, except black teeth, dorsal surface of thorax, tibiae, and tarsi rusty-red, part of face between frontal keels and line joining middle of eyes brownish-red; sides of thorax and femora ranging from chestnut to dark chestnut, abdomen black (venter and 1st tergite or paratype from Afghanistan brownish-red). Dense light hairs covering posterior margins of 1st and 2nd abdominal tergites and entire 3rd tergite (band of 2nd tergite triangularly dilated in middle), sparser hairs covering 6th tergite. Sparse appressed and erect light hairs strewn over entire body, forming fringes on posterior margins of 2nd-5th sternites. Second tergite covered with black hairs, except for light band; 4th-5th tergites with sparse light hairs.

Male unknown.

Holotype: ♀, Turkmenia, Badkhyz Reservation, Kizyl-Zhar Valley, May 17, 1976 (Lelej); paratypes: 14 ♀, with same label; same locality, May 15-16, 1976, 4 ♀; 5 km N of Kushka, May 9, 1976, 4 ♀ (Kurzenko and Lelej); Afghanistan, Badakhshan, Futur River, E of Ishkashim, 2600 m, Aug. 18, 1973 (Kabakov), 1 ♀.

Distinguished from externally similar M. capitata (Luc.) by uniform punctation of 2nd abdominal tergite, rusty-red head, and sparse light hairs on 4th-5th abdominal tergites.

New species distinguished from M. cephalica (Sich. at Rad.) by presence of tooth at base of inner margin of mandibles, better developed humeri of pronotum, and dense light hairs completely covering 3rd abdominal tergite (black hairs on anterior margin in M. cephalica). Differences between M. badchysiana sp. n. and externally similar M. vutshetitshi Skor. as follows.

1 (2). Sides of pronotum weakly converging anterad, or parallel, 2nd abdominal tergite with deep pits separated by intervals equal to or less than their diameter, sides of second sternite with dense pits separated by intervals equal to their diameter, 3rd tergite with sparse light hairs on posterior half; 4.5-7 mm. Crimea . . . . . M. vutshetitshi Skor.

2 (1). Sides of pronotum strongly converging anterad, 2nd abdominal tergite with sparse small punctures separated by intervals slightly greater than their diameter, 3rd tergite completely covered with dense light hairs; 5.4-10 mm. Turkmenia, Afghanistan . . . . . M. badchysiana sp. n.

*Myrmilla (Pseudomutilla) lagmana Lelej, sp. n.

Female. Body length 5-8 mm. Head rectangular, width 1.35 times depth, 1.44-1.53 times width of pronotum; distance between line joining posterior eye margins and posterior margin of head 1.1-1.4 times long diameter of eye; frontal keel developed, antennal tubercles lacking conical teeth; triangular elevation of clypeus flat, with 2 weak teeth along sides of its anterior margin, distance between teeth same as distance from tooth to articulation of mandibles, as in Fig. 3; ratio of pedicel and 1st 3 flagellar segments 1.3 : 3.0 : 1.5 : 1.5. Dorsal surface of thorax with sides of mesonotum and propodeum broadening rearward; pronotum with rounded humeri, broader than anterior margin of mesonotum; hind coxae with keels on inner side. First abdominal sternite lacking keel, base of 2nd sternite with low projection, lacking median keel.

Head covered with pits of medium size, intervals between pits on frons, vertex and occiput equal to or greater than their diameter, less than diameter on sides; sculpture on dorsal surface of thorax longitudinally costate; sides of pronotum and mesothorax with longitudinal microrugae, those on mesothorax less apparent. Second abdominal tergite with uniform dense small punctures. Sixth tergite with large pits on sides, elsewhere smooth and shiny.

Head, mandibles, except for black teeth, dorsal surface of thorax and tarsi rusty-red, less frequently chestnut, with rusty-red spot on frons and vertex; antennae rusty-red, with brownish apical segment, sides of thorax and femora chestnut, abdomen black, with chestnut venter and 1st tergite. Dense light hairs form bands on posterior margins of 1st and 2nd abdominal tergites (with median triangular dilatation on 2nd tergite), and completely cover 3rd tergite, less densely covering 6th tergite. Sparse erect and appressed light hairs strewn all over body and legs, forming fringes on posterior margin of 2nd-5th sternites. Second tergite covered with black hairs, except for light band. Fourth - 5th tergites with sparse light hairs.

Male unknown.

Holotype: ♀, Afghanistan, Laghman Province, Shamakat, NW of Jalalabad, 1200 m, April 10, 1972 (Kabakov); paratypes: same locality, April 2, 1972 (Kabakov), 1 ♀; April 9, 1972, secondary savannah, (Kabakov), 1 ♀; Kabul, May 15, 1970 (Kabakov), 1 ♀; Nuristan, middle reach of Pich River, May 24, 1971 (Kabakov), ♀.

Similar of M. cephalica (Sich. et Rad.), but distinguished by longer mandibles with subapical teeth of inner margin of a different shape (Figs. 3, 5). Clypeal teeth less developed in M. lagmana sp. n., distance between them equals that between a tooth and articulation of mandibles (in M. cephalica distance greater). Distinguished from other species of subgenus Pseudomutilla by lack of well developed basal tooth on inner margin of mandibles.

*Myrmilla (Rudia) rostriformis Lelej, sp. n.

Female. Body length 6-8.2 mm. Head rectangular, width 1.26-1.41 times depth, 1.35-1.47 times width of pronotum; distance between line connecting posterior eye margins and posterior margin of head 1.3 times long diameter of eye; frons with conical rostrate process forming equilateral triangle with antennal tubercles; antennal tubercles lacking conical teeth or tubercles, frontal keels well developed; clypeus with median semicircular depression bordered by arcuate row of small denticles, anterior margin bearing 2 teeth; mandibles depicted in Fig. 1; ratio of pedicel and 1st-3rd flagellar segments 1 : 4 : 1.5 : 1.5. Thorax broadening posterad. Lateral processes of 1st abdominal tergite tapered and directed sideways, 1st sternite with keel nearer base, 2nd sternite with median basal keel.

Head and thorax punctate, with intervals between punctures equal to or less than their diameter, punctation denser toward sides of head, punctures larger on dorsal surface of thorax. Second abdominal tergite very finely and densely punctate, punctures on sides sparser and larger; 2nd sternite with discrete punctures separated by intervals considerably greater than their diameter. Sixth tergite with larger punctures, and with smooth median line.

Head, dorsal surface of thorax and mandibles, except for black teeth, rusty-red; sides of thorax and femora chestnut (head and dorsal surface of thorax dark chestnut in paratype, sides of thorax practically black); antennae rusty-red, apically darker; tibiae and tarsi brownish-red. Abdomen black. Bands of dense light hairs on dorsal surface of 1st tergite, on posterior margin of 2nd tergite (with median triangular dilatation on anterior margin), and on 3rd tergite; sparser light hairs covering 6th tergite; infrequent short, appressed light hairs strewn over head, hairs on dorsal surface of thorax brownish (these hairs black in paratype); sparse erect and appressed light hairs on mandibles, clypeus, legs, and abdominal sternites; hairs on posterior margin of 2nd-5th sternites forming weak fringes; infrequent erect long brownish or black hairs scattered all over body.

Male unknown.

Holotype: ♀, Afghanistan, Ghazni Prov., Alagzar, NW of Mukur, 2250 m, May 29, 1973 (Kabakov); paratype: Nuristan, upper reaches of Vaighal River, 3000 m, July 7, 1972 (Kabakov), 1 ♀.

Distinguished from known Palearctic species of the subgenus Rudia by presence of conical rostrate process on frons, forming equilateral triangle with antennal tubercles.

Subfam. DASYLABRINAE Skorikov, 1935

TRICHOLABIODES Radoszkowski, 1885

*Tricholabiodes bactrianus Suárez, 1967.

Material. Northwestern Afghanistan, Zulfiqar, coll. F. Morawitz, 1 ♂; W Afghanistan, Neyzar, Seistan, mouth of Helmand River, May 16, 1898 (Zarudnyy), 1 ♂. Range. Turkmenia, Iran.

*Tricholabiodes asiaticus Radoszkowski, 1885.

T. asiaticus Radoszkowski, 1885 : 36, fig. 69, ♂ (lectotype, designated here: ♂ - "Ashabad" with the handwritten label of F. Morawitz "Tricholabioides asiatica Rad., Typ", in the Zoological Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences, Leningrad). - Tricholabioides (sic!) aegyptiaca: Skorikov, 1935 : 306, Table 5, Fig. 3, ♀ ♂.

Material. Northwestern Afghanistan, Zulfiqar, 1 ♂; western Afghanistan, Neyzar, Seistan, mouth of Helmand River, May 13, 16, 18, 1898 (Zarudnyy), 4 ♂. Range. Soviet Central Asia, Iran.

*Tricholabiodes nuristanus Lelej, sp. n.

Male. Body length 8.5 mm. Genital structure not investigated. Width of head 1.5 times depth, eyes very convex, with weakly undulating inner margin, ocelli of medium size, POL:OOL ratio 1.17; frontal groove developed, frontal keels with median process; clypeus with 2 weak tubercles on anterior margin; mandibles with 2 subapical teeth on inner margin and large median tooth on inferior margin. Ratio of pedicel and 1st-3rd flagellar segments 1 : 2.2 : 2.8 : 2.5. Forewings with 2 radiomedial cells and 1 discoidal cell, 3rd radiomedial vein weakly developed on 1 wing. Hind coxae convex on inner side, but without teeth or keels. First abdominal segment long, petiolate, sides of 2nd sternite with remains of pubescent grooves.

Frons with sparse tubercles separated by intervals greater than their diameter. Pronotum and scutellum with dense large pits, superficial and sparse on mesonotum, tegulae smooth and shiny. Sides of mesothorax and metathorax, and propodeum reticulate-alveolate, cells larger on propodeum, especially on its posterior side and dorsal surface. Second segment covered with dense semicircular pits at base and dense fine punctures on apical part of its tergite, with smooth longitudinal median line on tergite. Seventh tergite smooth, shiny, with dense confluent apical punctures.

Head, mandibles, except for dark teeth, reddish-cinnamomeous; antennae and thorax slightly lighter than head, legs brownish-yellow, hind femora apically darker. Abdomen black, with reddish-brown venter and 1st segment. Forewings transparent, apically darkened (darkening strengthening toward anterior margin of wing). Body and legs strewn with sparse erect and appressed light hairs forming fringes along posterior margin of 2nd-5th segments.

Female unknown.

Holotype: ♂, Afghanistan, Nuristan, middle reach of Pich River, June 15, 1971, light trap (Kabakov).

Easternmost member of the genus Tricholabiodes. Similar with respect to remains of pubescent grooves along sides of 2nd abdominal sternite to T. asiaticus Rad. (these are absent from T. bactrianus Suár.), but readily distinguished by lack of keel on inner side of hind coxae, and by smaller ocelli.

STENOMUTILLA André, 1896

*Stenomutilla (s. str.) sejugis (Radoszkowski, 1885).

S. chorezmiensis var. infusca Skorikov, 1935 : 310, ♀, syn. n. (holotype: ♀ - "Konstantinovskaya on Chu River, July 9, 1903, Matisen").

Material. Central Afghanistan, Kunak Pass, Khazaredzhat, 3200 m, July 29, 1970 (K.), 1 ♀; Khazaredzhat, Rakul', W of Bisud, Aug. 1-2, 1971 (K.), 1 ♀. Range. Soviet Central Asia, Iran (Leley, 1976b).

DASYLABRIS Radoszkowski, 1875

*Dasylabris (s. str.) sarafschani (Radoszkowski, 1877)

D. (Craspedopyga) sarafschani var. bucharensis Skorikov, 1935 : 299, 306, ♀ (lectotype, designated here: ♀ - "Buchara, Kara-Kul, 11 VII 1928, Gerasimov"). - D. (C.) sarafschani var. argyronota Skorikov, 1935 : 299, 306, ♀, syn. n. (lectotype, designated here: ♀ - "Khurasan, Gulmirun village, July 15, 1901, Zarudnyy", Iran).

Material. Eastern Afghanistan, Gbargei, N of Kandahar, 2000 m, Oct 10-12, 1970 (K.), 1 ♀; Nuristan, Kamdesh, 1400-2200 m, Sept 15-20, 1971 (K.), 1 ♀; Central Afghanistan, Gizao on Helmand River, 1300 m, June 12, 1970 (K.), 1 ♀. Range. Soviet Central Asia, northeastern Iran (Skorikov, 1935).

'Dasylabris (s. str.) mongolica (Radoszkowski, 1861).

Material. Central Afghanistan, Ghazni Prov., SW of Mukur, Oct 10-20, 1972 (K.), 1 ♀. Range. Soviet Central Asia, E. Kazakhstan, Tuva, N Iran, NW China, Mongolia (Leley, 1976).

*Dasylabris (s. str. intermedia Skorikov, 1935).

Material. E. Afghanistan, Nuristan, Kamdesh, 1400-2200 m, Sept 15-20, 1971 (K.), 1 ♂. Range. Transbaikalia, Mongolia, Central China, Korean Peninsula (Leley, 1977b).

The female examined has a concentrically grooved pygidial area, whereas in specimens of this species from Transbaikalia it has longitudinally grooved sculpture.

*Dasylabris (Craspedopyga) desertorum (Radoszkowski, 1865).

D. (Craspedopyga) desertorum var. crenata: Skorikov, 1935 : 299, 304, ♀ - D. (C.) desertorum var. deficiens Skorikov, 1935 : 299, 304, ♀, syn. n. (lectotype designated here: ♀ - "Sardym, Gunt River, Shugnan, E. Bukhara, Aug. 16, 1897, Kaznakov", Tadzhikistan).

Material. Afghanistan, Badakhshan, Dehgol NE of Zebak, July 20, 1973 (K.), 2 ♂, 6 ♀, including 2 ♂, 2 ♀ in copula; Ghazni Prov., W of Mukur, 2300 m, Sept. 10, 1972 (K.), 2 ♀. Range. Soviet Central Asia (Skorikov, 1935), W. China (Radoszkowski, 1865), Mongolia (Leley, 1976b).

*Dasylabris (Inbaltilla) mitra Lelej, sp. n.

Female. Body length 10.5 mm. Width of head equal to its depth, 0.73 of greatest width of mesonotum. Genae with 2 pairs of weakly curved low keels not reaching hypostomal keels. Mandibles with 2 weak preapical teeth on inner margin. Thorax with broadening mesothorax and protruding median spiracular tubercles, pronotum broader than propodeum, anterior margin of pronotum with 2 tubercles located nearer sides than each other; apex of scutellum well developed, hind coxae with keels on inner side. Abdomen with keels on 1st sternite and at base of 2nd sternite. Pygidial area well developed, with low, apically broadening flange, its surface sparsely covered with longitudinal sinuate grooves not reaching apex, intervals between grooves and apex of area microgranulated.

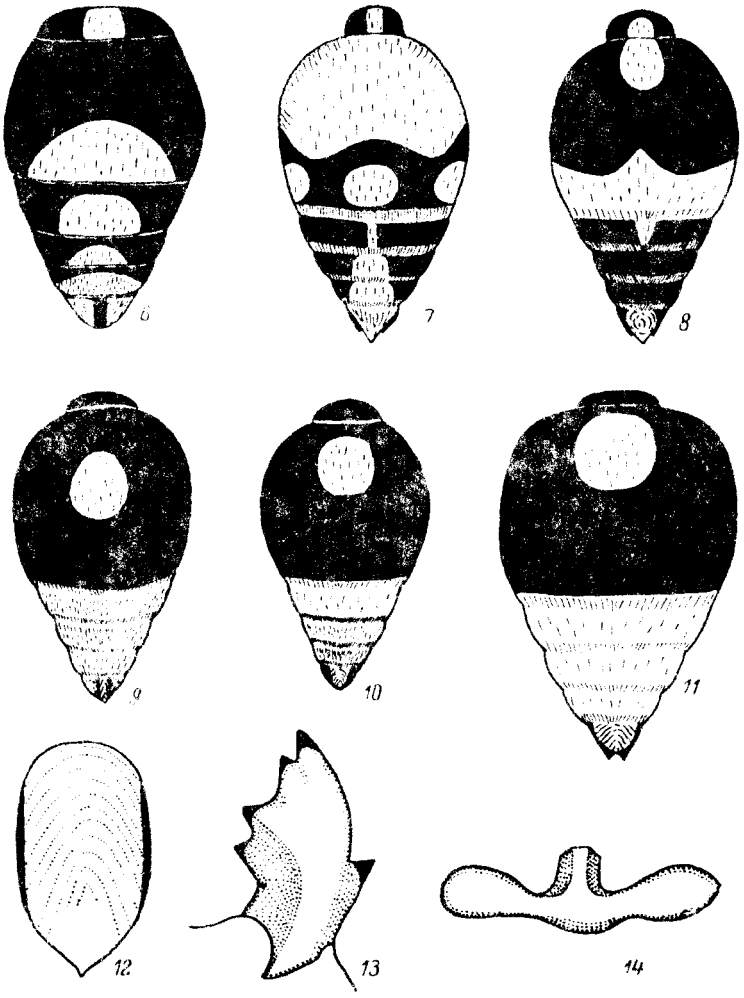
Dorsal surface of thorax with deep denser large pits, similar pits at base of 2nd tergite slightly smaller. Mandibles, except for black teeth, dorsal surface of thorax and anterior 2/3 of 2nd abdominal tergite rusty-red; head, antennae, sides of thorax, legs, remainder of abdomen from brownish-red to chestnut. Scanty appressed golden hairs covering dorsal surface of thorax (except pronotum) and anterior 2/3 of 2nd abdominal tergite; dense appressed silvery hairs on vertex and posterior half of frons (round spot), genae, sides of dorsal surface of prothorax (rectangular spots), posterior half of sides of mesothorax, lower half of sides of metathorax, and as spots on abdominal tergites (Fig. 7). Infrequent erect and appressed light hairs scattered over legs and venter, forming fringe along posterior margin of 2nd and 3rd sternites and on sides of 4th. Vertical crest of sides of mesothorax with long, erect hairs, pubescent grooves of 2nd tergite with dense appressed light hairs; light hairs forming spots on posterior margin of 2nd tergite curly. Scanty erect and appressed black hairs scattered over remainder of head not occupied by light hairs, middle of pronotum, 1st tergite, and sides of 2nd tergite. Remainder of abdominal tergites not occupied by golden and silver hairs covered with black hairs, including fringe along posterior margin of 2nd-5th tergites.

Male unknown.

Holotype: ♀, Afghanistan, Laghman Province, lower reaches of Alishang River, April 20, 1972 (Kabakov).

Distinguished from Palearctic members of Dasylabris by rusty-red 2nd abdominal tergite (for 2/3 from base). Distinguished from D. argenteomaculata (Smith.), D. agrentipes (sic.) (Smith), D. auropalliata (André), and D. optima (Smith), known from India, by lack of median light spot at base of 2nd abdominal tergite.

*Dasylabris (Inbaltilla) indra) Lelej, sp. n.



Figs. 6-14.

6-11) Schematic depiction of female abdomen: 6) Myrmilla afghanica sp. n., holotype; 7) Dasylabria mitra sp. n., holotype; 8) D. indra sp. n., holotype; 9) Nuristanilla kabakovi gen. et sp. n., holotype; 10) Smircomyrme speciosa sp. n., holotype; 11) S. sabulosa Skor., holotype. 12) N. kabakovi gen. et sp. n., pygidial area of female, holotype. 13-14) S. persica (Sich. et Rad.), male: 13) mandible; 14) clypeus.

Female. Body length 2.7-3.5 mm. Head rounded, its width 1.05-1.07 times its depth, 0.86-0.91 of greatest width of mesonotum; distance between line connecting posterior eye margins and posterior margin of head 0.45-0.5 of long diameter of eye. Mandibles with barely perceptible traces of 2 preapical teeth on inner margin. Thorax with convex mesothorax, pronotum broader than propodeum, median spiracular tubercles rounded. Anterior margin of pronotum with 2 conical teeth located nearer sides, and 2 rounded tubercles in middle. Apex of scutellum well developed. Abdomen with keels on 1st sternite and at base of 2nd sternite. Pygidial area with narrow, apically broadening flange, its sculpture concentrically grooved.

Genae with dense pits separated by intervals less than their diameter. Sculpture of dorsal surface of thorax and 2nd abdominal tergite covered with pubescence. Second sternite with shallow, noticeably separated pits, pits smaller and less frequent towards apex. Head, antennae, femora, and abdomen black. Mandibles, except black apices, tibiae, and tarsi brownish-red. Thorax rusty-red, with darker pronotum and apex of scutellum. Frons and vertex with large round silver spot. Dorsal surface of thorax, except pronotum, with sparse appressed silver hairs. Light markings of abdomen depicted in Fig. 8. Sparse erect and appressed light hairs sprinkled on sides of thorax, legs, venter. Posterior margin of 2nd sternite with dense fringe of light hairs. Vertical crest of sides of mesothorax with long erect light hairs, intermixed with few black hairs nearer dorsal surface. Pubescent grooves with appressed black hairs. Sparse appressed black hairs covering occiput, genae, and pronotum. Infrequent long erect black hairs scattered over head, dorsal surface of thorax, abdomen.

Male unknown.

Holotype: ♀, Afghanistan, Laghman Province, Shamakat, secondary savannah, April 9, 1972 (Kabakov); paratype: 1 ♀, with same label.

Similar to D. paupertina Skor., from Soviet Central Asia, but distinguished by elongation of head behind eyes, narrower pygidial area with concentric sculpture (pygidial area apically granulated in D. paupertina), and lighter band of 2nd abdominal tergite.

*Dasylabris (Baltilla) miranda Lelej, 1976.

Material. Afghanistan, Ghazni Prov., W of Mukur, 2300 m, Sept. 17, 1972 (K.), 1 ♀. Range. SE Kazakhstan, Turkmenia (Lelej, 1976a).

*Dasylabris (Baltilla) hazara Lelej, sp. n.

Female. Body length 6.7 mm. Sculpture of pygidial area concentrically grooved, apically smooth, its flange barely perceptible, not broadening apically. Head, legs, and abdomen black, abdomen with chestnut 1st tergite and venter. Thorax brownish-red. Antennae black, with brownish-red pedicel and 1st-2nd flagellar segments. Dense appressed light hairs covering frons, vertex, occiput, and dorsal surface of thorax, forming broad band on apical half of 2nd abdominal tergite, median process, and 2 lateral processes on anterior margin of 2nd tergite. Vertical crest of mesothorax with long erect black hairs, pubescent grooves of 2nd abdominal tergite with black appressed hairs.

Male unknown.

Holotype: ♀, Central Afghanistan, Kumak Pass, Khazaredzhat, 3200 m, July 29, 1970 (Kabakov).

Similar to D. bicolor (Pall.), but distinguished by narrower concentrically grooved, apically smooth pygidial area, and brownish-red thorax (pygidial area very broad and granulated in D. bicolor, thorax black). Similar to D. gobicola Skor., but lacking light spots in middle of 4th and 5th tergites and distinguished by sculpture of pygidial area and coloration of thorax (grooves of pygidial area reaching apex in D. gobicola, thorax black).

Subfam. MUTILLINAE Latreille, 1802

Tribe MUTILLINI Latreille, 1802

MUTILLA Linnaeus, 1758

*Mutilla erschoffii Sichel et Radoszkowski, 1870.

M. erschoffii Sichel et Radoszkowski, 1870 : XIV, 308, ♀. - M. rugiceps F. morawitz 1890 : 633, ♀ syn. n. (lectotype designated here: ♀ - "Transcaspia, Christoff"); Skorikov, 1935 : 310, ♀, Table 1, Fig. 6 (ruficeps!); Leley, 1971 : 679, ♀♂.

The correct spelling of the name should be taken to be M. erchoffii (sic), since a correction was published simultaneously with the original M. erchovii (Sichel and Radoszkowski, 1870).

Material. Afghanistan, Kabul, 1800 m, May 5, 1970 (K.), 1 ♀; Maydan Prov., Takana, 2700 m, June 25, 1970 (K.), 1 ♀, Kunak Pass, Khazaredzhat, 3200 m, July 29, 1970 (K.), 1 ♀; Baghlan Prov., Shashan, 2500 m, Aug. 10, 1972 (K.), 1 ♀; Ghazni Prov., W of Mukur, 2300 m, Sept. 17, 1972 (K.), 1 ♀ (form with rusty-red head); Logar Prov., Ainak, SE of Kabul, 2400 m, Sept. 11, 12, 1923 (K.), 3 ♀. Topotype of M. erschoffii also examined: "Astrabad, Persia, Haberhauer, No. 7538". Range. Soviet Central Asia, Transcaucasia, N. Iran.

Tribe TROGASPIDIINI Bischoff, 1920

ARTIOTILLA Invrea, 1950

The genus was erected by Invrea (1950) for Mutilla bigattata Costa, known from the female. Doctor Nonveiller has reported that the male of this species is Smicromyrme mervensis (Rad.) (=fertoni Invr., syn. n.).

Artiotilla afghanica (Suárez, 1979), comb. n. =Glossomyrse afghanica Suárez, 1979 : 71-77, ♂.

Material. Afghanistan, Nuristan, Kamdesh, 1400-2200 m, Sept. 15-20, 1971 (K.), 1 ♂; Nuristan, middle reach of Pich River, Avragal, 1300-1400 m, June 18, 1971 (K.), 1 ♂.

Distinguished from the morphologically similar A. mervensis (Rad.), comb. n. by larger ocelli, more concave clypeus, and pubescence of cuspis volsellaris. Identification of A. afghanica confirmed by F.I. Suárez.

*Artiotilla ariana Lelej, sp. n.

Female. Body length 9.2 mm. Head slightly broader than deep, 0.9 of width of pronotum, generally widening rearward; distance between line joining posterior eye margins and posterior margin of head 0.8 of long diameter of eye, frontal keels developed. Clypeus weakly convex, lacking basal process, with small median notch on anterior margin. Mandibles with large preapical tooth on inner margin. Ratio of pedicel and 1st-3rd flagellar segments 1 : 2.8 : 1.6 : 1.6. Thorax more or less rectangular, pronotum with projecting humeri, broader than propodeum, in its turn broader than mesonotum; apex of scutellum not developed. Hind coxae keeled on inner side. Sides of mesothorax with precoxal keels. Abdominal sternites appreciably shorter than corresponding tergites, apical segments generally bent under below. First abdominal segment broad, sessile, with keel on sternite. Second sternite with 2 transversely located swellings topped by conical teeth. Pygidial area wanting.

Head and dorsal surface of thorax with large superficial pits, deeper on genae. Clypeus with dense irregularly shaped tubercles. Posterior angles of propodeum with tubercles. Second tergite with sculpture of 2 types: dense large pits on sides, small punctures scattered over its middle, 2nd sternite with confluent rounded pits, 6th tergite apically smooth. Head, dorsal surface of thorax, legs, and venter with sparse appressed and erect light hairs forming fringe along posterior margin of 2nd-5th sternites. Head, mandibles, except for black teeth, antennae, thorax, and legs rusty-red; abdomen black with chestnut venter. Dense light hairs forming 2 large light spots transversely located on anterior margin of 2nd abdominal tergite (distance between spots less than their diameter), and completely covering 3rd tergite. Posterior margin of 2nd tergite with light fringe, pubescent grooves of 2nd tergite covered with appressed brown hairs, 6th tergite with erect and appressed brown hairs.

Male unknown.

Holotype: ♀, Afghanistan, western border of Farah Province, 70 km S of Nazr Khana, Shand, Nov. 1, 1972 (Kabakov).

The light markings of the abdomen and the lateral processes of the 2nd sternite relate the species with A. biguttata (Costa), from which it is distinguished by absence of median keel, and by more developed lateral keels of 2nd sternite, by absence of median process at base of clypeus and of 2 apical clypeal teeth, by rusty-red color of head (black in A. biguttata), and by other characters.

TROGASPIDIA Ashmead, 1899

Eleven females collected in E. Afghanistan are classified as belonging to 5 species of this genus, but may possibly include new ones. They do not belong to any of the known Palearctic members of Trogaspidia. It is difficult to trace links with the large group of species described from India (Hammer, 1962), because the material on this genus has not been processed.

Tribe SMICROMYRMINI Bischoff, 1920

PROMECILLA André, 1903

Promecilla vinuta (Nagy, 1972), comb. n.

Smicromyrme (Rhombotilla) vinuta Nagy, 1972: 5, figs. 5-7, ♂ (holotype: ♂ - "O. Afghanistan, Umgeb. v. Kabul, 1740 m, 16 VI 1952, J. Klapperich").

Similar to P. primana Skor., from Soviet Central Asia, in genital structure but with following differences:

1 (2). Clypeus with broad lamellar process above anterior margin, POL:OOL greater than diameter of anterior ocellus, basiparameres of genitalia 2/3 of length of parameres, 2nd-5th abdominal segments yellowish-red, clypeus with light hairs; 8-12 mm. Tadzhikistan, Uzbekistan . . . . . P. primana Skor.

2 (1). Clypeus basally with median keel bifurcating toward apex, POL:OOL equal to diameter of anterior ocellus, basiparameres of genitalia 1/2 of length of parameres, 2nd-6th abdominal segment yellowish-red, clypeus with black hairs; 12 mm. A Afghanistan . . . . . P. vinuta (Nagy).

EPHUTOMMA Ashmead, 1894 (= EREMOMYRME Suárez, 1965, syn. n.)

See Leley, 1976b: 277 for an explanation of the synonymy.

Ephutomma turcestanica (Dalla-Torre, 1897), comb. n.

Smicromyrme semenovi Skorikov, 1935 : 312, 316, ♀, syn. n. (holotype: "Uch-Adzhi, May 18, 1889, A. P. Semenov", Turkmenia). Ephutomma incerta var. rufothoracica Skorikov, 1935 : 323, ♂, syn. n. (lectotype, designated here: "Kyzylkum, Nurchatayuyaly, June 23-24, 1912, Zarudnyy".

Proof that S. semenovi belongs to E. turcestanica is provided by the simultaneous discovery of males in the same place (Uch-Adzhi, May 17, 1889, 1 ♂; May 18, 1889, 3 ♂, coll. A. P. Semenov), and by the discovery of an S. semenovi female at Repetek (June 1-6, 1976, black saksaul thicket, coll. Kaplin and Chernenko), as a result of which the only males known in the genus Eremomyrme are of E. turcestanica.

Material. Northwestern Afghanistan, Zulfiqar, coll. F. Morawitz, 3 ♂. Range. Soviet Central Asia, northwestern Afghanistan (Leley, 1976b).

Ephutomma angustata (Skorikov, 1935), comb. n.

Ephutomma incerta var. anceps : Skorikov, 1935 : 323, ♂.

Material. Northwestern Afghanistan, Zulfiqar, coll. F. Morawitz, 2 ♂.
Range. Soviet Central Asia, Afghanistan (Leley, 1976b).

NURISTANILLA Lelej, gen. n.

Type species: Nuristanilla kabakovi Lelej, gen. et sp. n.

Female. Head slightly narrower than deep, but appreciably broader than pronotum. Clypeus with median basal process. Ratio of pedicel and 1st-3rd flagellar segments 0.4 : 0.9 : 0.7 : 0.9. Thorax generally broadening rearward, apex of scutellum squamiform. Pygidial area developed, apically smooth. Second abdominal tergite with rounded yellowish spot of cuticle (but not hairs!), 3rd-5th tergites sparsely covered with light hairs (Fig. 9).

Male unknown.

The new genus belongs to the tribe Smicromyrmini. It is closest to Eremomyrme Suar. in ratio of 1st-3rd flagellar segments, and in width of head and pronotum, but is distinguished by yellowish spots of cuticle on 2nd abdominal tergite. Same character, and enlarged 3rd flagellar segment distinguish Nuristanilla gen. n. from Smicromyrme Thoms.

*Nuristanilla kabakovi Lelej, sp. n.

Female. Body length 3.5 mm. Head slightly narrower than deep, but 1.16 times width of pronotum; eyes projecting beyond contours of head, distance between line joining posterior eye margins and posterior margin of head 0.56 of long diameter of eye. Frontal keels developed. Clypeus with weakly concave middle part and basal median process. Mandibles with 2 preapical teeth on inner margin. Ratio of pedicel and 1st-3rd flagellar segments 0.4 : 0.9 : 0.7 : 0.9. Thorax gradually widening caudad, ratio of length (from pronotum to base of abdomen) to greatest width 1.67; dorsum longitudinally convex, scutellum apically squamate. Mesopleural suture connecting with anterior spiracular tubercles. Propodeum lowering gently to base of abdomen. First abdominal segment sessile, short, with keel on sternite. Second tergite with pubescent grooves along sides. Shape and sculpture of pygidial area depicted in Fig. 12, flange barely perceptible.

Frons, vertex, and occiput densely punctate, intervals between punctures less than their diameter. Dorsal surface of thorax reticulate-alveolate, with larger cells on propodeum. Second abdominal tergite densely punctate, punctures slightly larger than on head, with intervals less than or equal to their diameter; 2nd sternite with punctures less frequent and larger than on tergite. Frons, vertex, and occiput chestnut; ventral surface of head, clypeus, antennae, mandibles, except for black teeth, thorax, legs, 6th abdominal segment rusty-red. Second abdominal tergite black with yellowish spot of cuticle (Fig. 9), 3rd-5th tergites brown, venter and 1st tergite brownish-red. Infrequent appressed and erect light hairs cover head, dorsal surface of thorax, legs, sides and posterior margin of 2nd tergite, and also its central spot, 3rd-5th, and sides of 6th tergite, forming fringes on posterior margin of 2nd-5th segments, denser on tergites; remainder of 2nd tergite with sparse black hairs, pubescent grooves with yellowish hairs.

Holotype: ♀, Afghanistan, Laghman Province, mouth of Shamakat River, sand spit along river, March 30, 1972 (Kabakov).

SMICROMYRME Thomson, 1870.

*Smicromyrme (s. str.) aurantiaca Skorikov, 1935, stat. n.

S. viduata var. aurantiaca Skorikov, 1935 : 319, ♂ (holotype: "mountains to S of Bampur, SE Persia, July 20, 1898, Zarudnyy").

Species is similar to S. viduata (Pall.) in structure of genitalia, and clypeus, and in having conical processes on mesosternum, but distinguished by orange color of all abdominal segments.

Material. Central Afghanistan, Gizao on Helmand River, 1300 m, June 10, 1970 (K.), 1 ♂. Range. Iran (Skorikov, 1935).

Smicromyrme sp.

S. Kazakhstan, Chimkent Province, Timur Station, late May- early July 1903, Klare. Six males from NW Afghanistan (Zulfiqar, coll. F. Morawitz).

*Smicromyrme (s. str.) elongata (Radoszkowski, 1885), comb. n.

Mutilla elongata (Radoszkowski, 1885 : 17, fig. 13, ♂ (syntypes: males from Caucasus and from Iran). - M. turanica F. Morawitz, 1890 : 392, ♂ nec ♀.

Material. NW Afghanistan, Zulfiqar, coll. F. Morawitz, 3 ♂; Central Afghanistan, Kunak Pass, Khazaredzhat, 3200 m, July 29, 1970 (K.), 1 ♂; Nuristan, Kamdesh, 1400-2200 m, Sept. 15-20, 1971 (K.), 1 ♂; Maydan Prov., SW of Kabul, Chak-i-Vardak, July 10-12, 1971 (K.), 1 ♂. Range. Soviet Central Asia, Kazakhstan northwestward to Aktyubinsk and Guryev Provinces; Transcaucasia, Iran.

*Smicromyrme (s. str.) turania turanica (F. Morawitz, 1893).

Mutilla turanica F. Morawitz, 1893 : 392, ♀ nec ♂, (lectotype designated here: ♀ - Turkestan, Nuratau, Ukhum, 1892, Glazunov"). - M. arameana André, 1902 : 336, ♂, syn. n. (holotype: ♂ - "Syrie", in National Natural History Museum, Paris).

Range and material. Transcaucasia: Armenia (Leder, Reyter), 1 ♂; Uzbekistan: Nuratau Range, Ukhum, 1892 (Glazunov), 1 ♀ (paralectotype of M. turanica); Zivar kishlak, Bukhara, 2000 m (Kuznetsov), 1 ♀; Tadzhikistan, Kondara Gorge, May 30, 1939 (Gussakovskiy), 1 ♀. Afghanistan, east of Kabul, April 4, 1970 (K.), 1 ♀ (form with brownish-red spot on frons and vertex); Farah Prov., 20 km N of Andahar, 1100 m, April 1, 1971 (K.), 1 ♀; Laghman Prov., Shamakat, NW of Jalalabad, 1200 m, April 10, 1972 (K.), 1 ♀ (form with brownish-red dorsal surface, and rusty-red ventral surface of head). Recorded for Syria (André, 1903) and Crete (Nonveiller, 1971). Dr. Nonveiller was kind enough to send S. arameana female and male from Crete, where he collected several pairs in copula. We compared them with our material, but found no differences between them.

*Smicromyrme (s. str.) turanica atrithorax (André, 1902), comb. n.

Mutilla arameana var. atrithorax Andre, 1902 : 336, ♂ (holotype: ♂ - Transcaucasia, Khelenendorf; Azerbaidzhan, Khanlar). S. kurda Skorikov, 1935, 317 ♀, syn. n. (lectotype designated here: ♀ - "Armenia, vicinity of Yerevan, May 18, 1924, Shelkovnikov". - S. kurda subtunensis Skorikov, 1935 : 315, 317, ♀, syn. n. lectotype designated here: ♀ - "El'dar on Mount Signakh near Tiflis, July 1895, Mlokosevich"). - S. persa Skorikov, 1935 : 316, 320, ♀, syn. n. (lectotype designated here; ♀ - "Armenia, Saray-Bulag, Asni, June 7, 1930, Shelkovnikov").

Material. Central Afghanistan, Khazaredzhat, Rakul', N of Bisud, Aug. 1-2, 1971 (K.), 1 ♂ (form with rusty-red scutellum). Range. Transcaucasia, N. Iran.

DENTILLA Lelej, subgen. n.

Edrionotus Radoszkowski, 1885 : 33, partim; Nagy, 1972 : 4 (type species: Mutilla capitata Lucas, 1846, subsequent designation by Ashmead, 1903).

Type species of subgenus: Mutilla erronea André, 1902.

Edrionotus should be regarded as a junior subjective synonym of Pseudomutilla, and the new name Dentilla subgen. n. is proposed for species of the erronea group.

Male. Mandibles strongly widening apically (Fig. 13), clypeus with median process on anterior margin (Fig. 14), inner margin of eyes sinuate, lacking distanct notch.

Female. Pygidial area triangular, apically narrowing, pronotum with projecting humeri, broader than propodeum, 1st flagellar segment appreciably longer than 2nd; eyes enlarged, their inner margins more or less parallel.

We refer the following species to the new subgenus: Smicromyrme erronea (André), S. cretica Nonv., stat. n. (= S. erronea cretica Nonv.), S. persica (Sich. et Rad.), S. quinquedentata (F. Mor.), S. sabulicola Skor., S. sabulosa Skor., S. ursina Nagy, S. weidneri Nagy, S. saharica (Giner), comb. n.

*Smicromyrme (Dentilla) quinquedentata (F. Morawitz, 1890), comb. n.

Mutilla quinquedentata F. Morawitz, 1890 : 638, ♂ (syntypes: ♂♂ - "Repetek, May 16, 1889, light trap, A. Semenov", probably lost). - Eremomyrme quinquedentata: Invrea, 1965 : 91, ♂. - M. (Ephutomma) dichroa : André, 1903 : 150, ♂. - Ephutomma dichroa: Skorikov, 1935 : 324, Table 5, Fig. 1, ♂.

Material. NW Afghanistan, Zulfiqār, coll. F. Morawitz, 3 ♂; Central Afghanistan, Gizao on Helmand River, 1300 m, June 10, 1970 (K.), 1 ♂; Unay Pass, SW of Kabul, 3000 m, June 30, 1970 (K.), 1 ♂. Range. Turkmenia, Iran.

*Smicromyrme (Dentilla) speciosa Lelej, sp. n.

Female. Body length 7-7.5 mm. Width of head equal to depth, slightly greater than width of pronotum; distance between line connecting posterior eye margins and posterior margin of head 0.72-0.75 of long eye diameter; frontal keels developed, clypeus with concave anterior part and basal median process, preapical teeth of inner margin of mandibles not developed. Ratio of pedicel and 1st-3rd flagellar segments 0.9 : 1.8 : 1.4 : 1.4. Thorax narrowing rearward, with projecting sides of pronotum, its length (from anterior margin of pronotum to base of abdomen) 1.42 times greatest width; pronotum with 2 tubercles on anterior margin and 2 on middle of sides, apex of scutellum developed. First abdominal sternite keeled, 2nd tergite with rounded sides (Fig. 10), its length 0.91-0.92 of its greatest width. Pygidial area well developed, apically narrowing.

Head with dense confluent punctures (less frequent in paratype), dorsal surface of thorax also with confluent pits, with intervals constituted by tubercles (higher on propodeum). Second abdominal tergite punctate, punctures smaller than on head, intervals equal to or less than puncture diameter along sides and greater than puncture diameter in middle. Pygidial area with grooves diverging from middle. Head, antennae, mandibles, except for black apices, thorax, and legs rusty-red. Abdomen black, with chestnut venter and brownish-red pygidial area. Light markings of abdomen depicted in Fig. 10. Infrequent appressed and erect light hairs sprinkled over head, thorax, legs, venter, 1st tergite, and forming fringe on posterior margin of 2nd-5th sternites. Sparse light hairs on 4th and 5th abdominal tergites, and on sides of 6th. Pubescent grooves of 2nd tergite with yellowish hairs.

Male unknown.

Holotype: ♀, Afghanistan, Laghman Prov., Shamakat, April 2, 1972 (Kabakov); paratype: Nuristan, Kamdesh, 1400 m, Sept. 24, 1971 (Kabakov), 1 ♀.

There are the following differences between the new species and the similar S. sabulosa Skor.

1 (2). Length of 2nd abdominal tergite 0.91-0.92 of its greatest width, its sides strongly rounded (Fig. 10); anterior margin of pronotum with 2 tubercles; 7-7.5 mm. Afghanistan . . . . . S. speciosa sp. n.

2 (1). Length of 2nd abdominal tergite 0.83-0.84 of its greatest width, its sides weakly rounded (Fig. 11); anterior margin of pronotum lacking teeth; 9-10 mm, Iran . . . . . S. sabulosa Skor.

Although the new species is also externally similar to S. sabulicola Skor., its eyes are appreciably smaller and the head correspondingly more elongated behind the eyes, and frontal keels are developed.

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