NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS CERCERIS LATR.  
(HYMENOPTERA, SPHECIDA) FROM 
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Of all the Sphecidae in Soviet Central Asia and Kazakhstan, Cerceris Latr., in the genus with the largest number of species. Exemplification of the material of this genus in the collect- 
ions of the Zoological Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences, has disclosed the two new species described in this article. The types are in the collection of the Zoological Institute, 
USSR Academy of Sciences in Leningrad.

Cerceris sp. Kazaas, sp. n.

Material. Karapu range, around Chilli settlement; May 13, 1968, 1 ?, holotype 
(Volatman); May 13, 1968, 1 ?, paratype (Volatman); May 7, 1968, 1 ?, paratype 
(Roschkakayev).

Females. Clypeus with projection on lower half (Fig. 1, b). Median lobe of clypeus 
sparsely and finely punctate above. Punctures 7/24-1/4 of width of anterior ocellus.

Head capsule distinctly sutured along margin of median lobe and on lateral lobes. 
Anterior margin of clypeus bearing a lobe on each side (Fig. 2). Face finely and sparsely 
punctate, punctures approximately 1/2 width of anterior ocellus. Facial micropunctation-
dense. Distance between posterior ocelli approximately 5/6 of distance between one 
ocellus and the nearest compound eye. Facial carinae short, with sharp projection above. 
Distances between II and anterior ocellus equal to 2 times ocellar diameter. Hairs on ver-
tex varying in length, longest practically twice diameter of anterior ocellus. Length of 
third antennal segment 2.5 times the width of fourth 1.5, of fifth 1.7 times. Twelfth seg-
ment approximately equal in length and width.

Mesoscutum smooth and shiny, with finely dense coarse punctation, width of punct-
ures approximately 1/4 width of anterior ocellus. Intervals between punctures bearing 
indistinct microsculpture, practically smooth. Scutellum sparsely punctate. Width of 
punctures approximately 1/4 width of anterior ocellus. Postscutellum finely and sparsely 
punctate. Sides of mesoventral alveolate-placae (coarsely and irregularly punctulate), 
with coarse microsculpture. Median area of propodeum obliquely ruled, with coarse (irregu-
lar) microsculpture, semi-matt, with isolated, indistinct, fine punctures (Fig. 3). Basal 
(glabal) lobe of hind wing approximately 2.5 times length of anal cell.

First tergite short, length approximately 5/6 of maximum width. Hairs on tergite 
varying in length, but no longer than twice diameter of anterior ocellus. First tergite with 
short on posterior margin. Second sternite lacking projecting basal platform. Punctuation 
of tergite dense and fairly coarse. Punctures on fourth tergite 1/3-3/4 of width of anterior 
ocellus. Length of pygidium (Fig. 4) approximately twice maximum width.

Mandibles, spot on median lobe of clypeus, lateral spots on face, scape, small spots 
behind eyes, two spots on pronotum, tegulae, postscutellum, small subelliptical spot and nar-
row bands on posterior margin of second to sixth abdominal tergites yellow. Hypandrium 
rufous, more or less brown. Abdomen largely rufous (Fig. 5). Fifth tergite brown, 
partly brown. Pygidium brownish-rufous. Submarginal tergites rufous, dark brown at 
rear. Lateral lobes of clypeus with brownish-rufous spots. Legs rufous, partly yellow, 
corne or more or less brown.

Body length approximately 9 mm (paratypes 7.1-9.8 mm).

Male unknown.

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Cercosia flavata sp. n. F.

1) Clypeus from in front; 2) side view of clypeus; 3) median area of propodeum; 4) tegumental area; 5) markings of abdomen.

Cercosia flavata sp. n. F.

6) Clypeus; 7) projection of clypeus from above; 8) median area of propodeum; 9) tegumental area.

The species described belongs to the C. nemorosa group (Semei, Baumk. 1892). In the shape of the clypeus and the sculpture of the body it is similar to C. nemorosa (Baumk.), but is distinguished by the coloration of the body, especially the abdomen, the sculpture of the median area of the propodeum, and other characters.

Body coloration is slightly variable in the species examined: the scutellum may sometimes be yellow, and the propodeum of some specimens has lateral yellow spots; the size of the spots and the width of the bands on the abdomen are slightly variable.

Material: Kurnur range, near Chilli settlement, Belumurum, May 1913, 1♀, holotype (Kohlschütz).

Female. Clypeus with overhanging, deeply notched projection on upper half (Figs. 6, 7). Projection sparsely and finely punctate above. Width of punctures 1/4-1/6 times width of anterior ocularis. Clypeus with weakly developed polkispanum. Anterior margin of clypeus with lobulate projection in middle (Fig. 9). Face coarsely and densely punctate.

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Punctures 1/2-1/4 width of anterior ocellus. Facial microsculpture fairly dense, but presence poorly developed. Length of middle antenial segments approximately equal to their width. Distance between posterior ocelli approximately 25/25 of distance between eye and nearest compound eye. Fronto-genital short. Distance between it and anterior ocellus approximately three times anterior diameter. Length of longest hair on vertex 1.6-1.7 times diameter of anterior ocellus.

Mesonotal densely and coarsely punctate. Width of punctures approximately half width of anterior ocellus. Intervals between punctures narrower than anterior ocellus, practically devoid of microsculpture. Scutelnum more sparsely and coarsely punctate than mesonotum. Tegulae smooth and shiny. Sides of metathorax densely and coarsely punctate, practically obsolete. Median area of propodeum bearing oblique pilicae (Fig. 9). Basal costal lobe of hind wing 11/30 of length of anal cell.

First abdominal tergite short, maximum width 1.65 times length, with seta on posterior margin. Hairs on 1st tergite slightly longer than diameter of anterior ocellus. Second sternite lacking pre-apical plume. Punctuation of tergites dense and coarse. Punctures on 4th tergite approximately half width of anterior ocellus. Pygidial area greatly narrowed at rear (Fig. 9).

Coloration. Anterior margin of clypeus rufous. Flagellum rusty reddish-yellow, partly brownish above, base yellow. Greater part of frons, clypeus, lateral portions of face, frons, and frons ocelli, small spots behind eyes, two spots on pronotum, tegulae, metanotum, and small spots on scutellum whitish-yellow. Abdomen rufous, 2nd-4th tergites with small yellow spots along sides. Legs rufous, fore tibiae and femora and middle and hind tibiae partly yellow.

Body length 14.5 mm.

Male unknown.

The species described belongs to the C. amurensis group (see Breuning 1952). As regards the shape of the projection on the clypeus it is most similar to C. davidi (B.), but is distinguished from that species (and from all other similar Cerceris species) by the shape of the anterior margin of the clypeus and the contouring of the abdomen.

LITERATURE CITED


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