

SEPTEMBER 1990

SPHECOS 20

A FORUM FOR ACULEATE WASP RESEARCHERS



THE MUD D'AUB SPEAKS

In our last issue I promised an article on Brethes types by Jorge Genise and an essay on aculeate wing venation by Mick Day and Jim Carpenter. Well Jorge's article is here, but the wing thing isn't. However, Mick and Jim promise to get the job done soon.

The absence of a winger print essay is more than compensated for by an intriguing preliminary cladistic analysis of the Sphecidae and Apidae by Byron Alexander - enjoy!

In *Sphecos* 19:19 we made reference to "disturbing news" at the British Museum (N.H.). I have been promised an official statement about what is happening in Hymenoptera in particular, and to the museum in general. So far it has not materialized. I can tell you that the name of the institution has been changed to The Natural History Museum, and that research on aculeates, except the ants, is probably going to be eliminated if it hasn't already. It is a grim time for many in the museum. Hopefully we can present the full story in the next *Sphecos*.



RESEARCH NEWS

Diomedes Quintero Arias (Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Tupper Building, APO Miami, Florida 34002-0011) reports: "The book *Insects of Panama and Mesoamerica:*

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The Mud D'aub

Selected Studies has finally completed all of the review process by Oxford University Press and we hope to see it published before the middle of 1991 (I have been told by some not to be so hopeful). Also, he has collected two species of *Miscophus* in Panama, and hopes to publish a paper on them.

Walter Borsato (Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Lung. Porta Vittoria, 9, I 37129 Verona, Italy) writes: "I'm a collaborator on the Verona Museum of Storia Naturale, and also a member of the A.I.S.A.S.P. (Associazione Italiana per lo Studio degli Artropodi Sociali e Presociale) Italian section of the International Union for the study of social insects. I'm interested in the systematics of palearctic Vespidae, Eumenidae and Sphecidae. At the present time I'm studying the systematics of palearctic Vespidae (particularly *Polistes*) with Prof. Giordani Soika of Venice, and the systematics of Sphecidae with Prof. Severiano F. Gayubo of Salamanca. I have the following papers in press:

1989. Vespidae dei Monti Lessini. *Esfecidos palearcticos de la coleccion del Museo Civico de Historia Natural de Verona.* (With Prof. Gayubo S.F.)

Esfecidos italianos de la coleccion Museo do Verona. (With Prof. Gayubo S.F. and Prof. Osella G.)

1990. Prima segnalazione per l'Italia del genere *Alastorynerus* (Hym. Eumenidae)."

Rollin E. Coville (6201 Tehama Ave., Richmond, Calif. 94804) has been working in private industry as a computer expert. He says he is "termi-

nating all my systematic work. I simply do not have the time, resources, or incentive to continue my work on *Trypoxylon*. I am pretty busy now with family life and my job of designing and implementing mainframe computer applications and systems for Pacific Bell. This is just working with a different kind of bug.

"A few things I found with *Trypoxylon*, that may be useful to pass along to anyone who wishes to study this group in the future are listed below:

1. When examining *Trypoxylon johnsoni*, I found that it was comprised of two broadly sympatric species. The material I am returning to the USNM has male and female specimens of both; one I labeled *johnsoni* and the other *adelphi* (?). I haven't seen the type specimens of *johnsoni*, *adelphi*, or *ornatipes*, so I am uncertain as to their taxonomic status. Someone else may be able to resolve this problem.

2. After looking at thousands of specimens, I have concluded that *aldrichi* and *frigidum* are no more than geographic forms of the same thing. At least, I could never get a handle on any significant differences.

3. The situation with *sculleni* and *pennsylvanicum* was more confusing. To be honest, I have no idea as to how many species are involved (1 to many?). But I am tired of looking at them.

4. There may be 3 or 4 species similar to *Trypoxylon timberlakei*.

5. I am uncertain as to the status of *Trypoxylon bridwelli*. I needed more specimens, especially of males.

"That is about it. I do have a lot of notes, etc., on *Trypoxylon*, and will be willing to share that information with anyone who may decide to work on that group in the future."

John Felton (Karel Doormanlaan 197, 2283AM Rijswijk, The Netherlands) reports that little progress has been made on *Mimumesa unicolor/littoralis* other than establishing that both species occur in southern England: *littoralis* west of Dorset, *unicolor* from Dorset to the east. Recent work has been collaborative: on *Ectemnius* spp. in Kent with Geoff Allen and on *Dolichovespula media* in the SE of England also with Alan Clements among others, while a number of Dutch Hymenopterists pooled their records at the NEV weekend in Zeeland to

provide a very interesting list. The *Ectemnius* fauna seems to have been fairly stable while the speed of colonization of *D. media* is remarkable. The diversity of the Zeeland, largely dune, fauna is reassuring from a conservation point of view but more studies are needed to put it in perspective. Overall, these studies illustrate a theme that has been developed over a number of years: to seek to monitor changes in distribution and relative abundance in aculeates. This has a value both in demonstrating biological responses to environmental, including climatic, change as well as providing information to develop management techniques.

Literature

Allen, G.W. and J.C. Felton 1989. The occurrence of solitary wasps of the genus *Ectemnius* (Hymenoptera, Sphecidae) in Kent. *Trans. Kent Fd. Club* 11:33-36.

Allen, G.W., A.N. Clements, et al. 1990. A note on the tree wasp *Dolichovespula media*. *Bull. Kent Fd. Club* 35:41-43.

Felton, J.C., V. Lefebvre, et al. 1990. Aculeates. In: C.J. Zwakhals Ed. (Report of the 144th summer meeting of the Dutch Entomological Society in Haamstede). NEV Verenigingsnieuws, Special Issue March 1990 (In Dutch).

Jaboury Ghazoul (Dept. of Biology and Preclinical Medicine, University of St. Andrews, St. Andrews, Fife, KY16 9TS, Scotland, U.K.) tells us: "My research concerns the nesting behaviour and reproductive success of populations of *Mellinus arvensis* and *Ammophila sabulosa* from different latitudes in Britain. I plan to study the thermoregulatory abilities of these wasps and whether this has any influence on behaviour."

Prof. S. F. Gayubo (Facultad de Biología, Dept. Zoología, Universidad de Salamanca, 37071 - Salamanca, Spain) has finished a revision of the Palearctic *Palarus* and is currently working on a revision of Palearctic *Nysson*.

Karl Krombein (Dept. of Entomology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC, 20560) and **Woj Pulawski** (California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, Calif. 94118) have nearly completed their revision of the *Tachysphex*

(Sphecidae) of Sri Lanka. It will appear as number XX in Karl's on going series titled "Biosystematic studies of Ceylonese wasps" that have been published in the **Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology**. Already in press is Karl's part XIX titled "Natural History Notes in Several Families (Hymenoptera: Eumenidae, Vespidae, Pompilidae and Crabronidae)" which treats 40 species, all but one of which are solitary nesters.

Arkady Lelej (Institute of Biology and Pedology, Vladivostok-22, 690022, USSR) reports: "Our laboratory is preparing the first part of the fourth volume of **Key to the Insects of the Soviet Far East (in 6 volumes, 12 books)**. The wasp groups and authors to be included in this book include: Dryinidae (N. Ponomarenko), Embolemidae (S. Belokobylsky), Bethyridae (V. Gorbatsvsky), Chrysididae (N. Kurzenko), Sapygidae (N. Kurzenko), Scoliididae (A. Lelej), Pompilidae (A. Lelej), Vespidae (N. Kurzenko), and Sphecidae (V. Kazenas, P. Nemkov, A. Antropov, E. Budrys). Included are more than 600 species of wasps not only from the Soviet Far East but from neighboring territories (Yakutia, Transbaikalia, Irkutsk region and Siberia) and countries (Japan, Korea and China). I think that this book will be of interest not only to USSR entomologists but to specialists in other countries, and may be translated into English. The book will be published in 1992. I will keep you informed about this book on a regular basis."

Linda McPheron (Dept. of Entomology, 218 Wellman, Univ. of California, Berkeley, CA 94720) says: "I am a graduate student presently working with Gordon Frankie and I'm beginning to do research on the foraging behavior of *Mischocyttarus flavitarsus*. If anyone else is working on this insect, I would like to hear from them."

Michael Prentice (Dept. of Entomology, 218 Wellman, Univ. of California, Berkeley, CA 94720) writes: "I am a beginning graduate student at U. C. Berkeley and am interested in doing my thesis on the relationships of the families of sphecoid wasps and the origin of the Apoidea. I am planning to do both a morphological and molecular cladistic analysis of the tribes and am interested to know if you are aware of

other researchers currently working on the higher level systematics of the group and of recent (and not so recent) papers that would be helpful for such research. Howell Daly and I have had success using new morphological characters in re-evaluating the cladistic relationships of the tribes of Apidae and I feel confident that new characters can be found for the relationships within the Sphecoidea, particularly from internal morphological characters."

Christopher K. Starr (Division of Research, National Museum of Natural Science, 1 Kuan Chien Road, Taichung, Taiwan) reports: "I have put together preliminary keys to *Polistes* species of a) America north of Mexico, and b) Europe. These keys are to adults only and undoubtedly require further work, but they are ready to be used. In addition, there is an English translation of T.S. Lee's key to the *Polistes* of China. If you have immediate use for any of these and are willing to communicate to me any difficulties you find with it, I will be pleased to send a copy. The first two will likely appear in *Sphecos* after they have been criticized and improved."



HELP NEEDED

Tom Mason (Metropolitan Toronto Zoo, P.O. Box 280, West Hill, Ontario M1E 4R5 Canada) writes: "Metro Toronto Zoo has recently become committed to the reduction of pesticides and the increased use of biocontrol. One pest that continues to be a problem, however, is the Australian cockroach, *Periplaneta australasiae*. Two types of wasps have been reported as parasitoids of these roaches. They include *Ampulex compressa* and members of the ensign wasps (Evaniiidae). Does anyone know of any people working with these groups who could be a possible source of supply? We have pavilions up to 1.25 acres in size containing flowering trees and vines reaching 40 feet in height. I do not think adults would have much trouble finding nectar sources. Larval food is everywhere. Please let me know if you can help."

Christopher K. Starr (Division of Research, National Museum of Natural Science, 1 Kuan Chien Road, Taichung, Taiwan) writes: "Sting autotomy is the irretrievable anchoring of the stinger in the victim's skin, so that the venom apparatus is torn from the insect's body as she tries to escape. It is best known in honey bees. In a paper on venom apparatus structure in *Ropalidia* I am preparing to cite the few cases known to me of sting autotomy in polistine wasps: *Brachygastra lecheguana*, *Epipona tatua*, *Polybia rejecta*, *P. simillima*, *Protopolybia sedula*, *Ropalidia nigrescens*, *R. romandi* and *Synoeca septentrionalis*. If any of you can report reliable instances from other species or know of any in the literature, I would be pleased to hear from you. In reporting any personal observations, please indicate whether autotomy followed a volunteer sting (in which the wasp attacked and stung on her own initiative) or an induced sting (in which she was held against the skin)."



NEW ADDRESSES

Shaarina Boyd: 21 Buchanan St, Devonport 9, Auckland, New Zealand.

Mike Crosland: Department of Entomology, University of California, Davis, California 95616.

Braulio Dias: Divisão de Estudos Ambientais, Reserva Ecológica do IBGE, C.P. 04-0270, 70.312 Brasília, DF, Brasil.

C. J. Hamilton: Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, Silwood Park, Buckhurst Road, Ascot, Berks, SL5 7TA, United Kingdom.

David W. Johnson: Department of Entomology, Bldg. 345, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611.

David McCorquodale: Department of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, University College of Cape Breton, Box 5300, Sydney, Nova Scotia, B1P 6L2, Canada.

Shun'ichi Makino: Insect Management Laboratory, Forest Biology Division, Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute, P.O. Box 16, Tsukuba Norin Kenkyu Danchi-Nai, Ibaraki, 305 Japan.

Hal C. Reed: Biology Department, Oral Roberts University, 7777 S. Lewis Ave., Tulsa, Oklahoma 74171.

Wang Min-sheng: Institute of Zoology, Academia Sinica, 7 Zhongguancun Lu, Haitien, Beijing, China.

PERSON ON THE MOVE

Christopher K. Starr has left Georgia and is currently a visiting researcher in the Canadian government's taxonomic unit (Biosystematics Research Centre, Research Branch, Canada Agriculture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C6). He divides his time about equally between sociobiology and systematics of social wasps. If things go according to plan, Chris will move to Taiwan this fall to begin some cooperative projects in the faunistics of social wasps and bees. Address from about the middle of September:

Division of Research
National Museum of Natural Science
1 Kuan Chien Road
Taichung, Taiwan.

MISSING PERSON

A. Adamsky of Chateaudun, France.



NECROLOGY

Dr. Vladimír Poláček died on January 19, 1990.

Henry K. Townes
(January 20, 1913 - May 2, 1990)

After a long illness, the world's foremost authority on the family Ichneumonidae passed away. A proper obituary will appear in the next issue of *Sphecos*.

OBITUARY

Edmund J. Kurczewski

September 9, 1902-March 23, 1989

by

Frank E. Kurczewski
(SUNY College of Envir. Sci. &
Forestry, Syracuse, NY 13210)
and

Mark F. O'Brien
(Museum of Zoology, Univ. of
Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1079)

Ed Kurczewski was not a career entomologist. He began collecting insects in 1959 at the encouragement of his son, Frank. Upon his retirement from Meadowbrook Dairy, Erie, Pennsylvania in 1965, he spent much of his time intensively collecting insects. Two of his favorite collecting localities were Presque Isle State Park and Wintergreen Gorge Cemetery, both in Erie County, Pennsylvania. Some of his collections at Wintergreen Gorge during the late 1960's included extremely rare dipterans and hymenopterans which have not been collected there since. His preferred collecting site at Wintergreen Gorge was an asphalt roadway leading into the cemetery, where during early morning and late afternoon hours on warm June and July days he collected rare male Tabanidae in numbers.

Kurczewski was an avid and ardent collector. Between the years 1960 and 1986 he hand-collected more than 50,000 insects which have been deposited in the insect museums of Cornell University, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, The University of Kansas, National Museum of Natural History and the State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry. He kept no specimens for himself, as his hobby was the thrill of collecting and mounting the specimens, not maintaining a collection. His favorite groups to collect included the Tabanidae (16,000 specimens), Chrysididae (4,500 specimens) and Pompilidae (7,000 specimens). Some of his most exciting collections included long series of the non-biting horsefly, *Stonemyia rasa*, the tiny cleptine, *Mesitopterus kahlui*, which parasitizes the eggs of walking sticks, and the spider wasp *Aporus niger*, which belongs to a genus that hunts trap-door spiders, and a single female of the

pompilid *Minagenia congrua*, a genus ordinarily not found at this latitude.

After a good days' collecting, Ed would literally spend several hours mounting and straightening the specimens under a microscope. He took painstaking efforts to mount each insect as "perfectly" as possible. The neatness, organization and rarity of his collections were appreciated by the taxonomists and bionomicists who utilized his specimens in their studies. For these reasons he was honored in 1984 with an amateur entomology award from the Entomological Society of Pennsylvania.

Ed was truly an amateur. He had never taken courses or attended workshops, seminars or conferences. In fact, his formal education extended only through the seventh grade. Nevertheless, he was always more than willing to stop and talk to passersby to explain to them what he was collecting and why. He had to use nicknames for many of the species he observed and collected because he had no formal taxonomic training. In conjunction with others, Ed Kurczewski published 15 scientific papers on predatory wasps and tiger-beetles from Pennsylvania during 1963-1988. Many of these papers would not have been possible without his contribution.

Ed was never in great health for the last 15 years. However, he managed to go out collecting as frequently as possible. His collecting efforts probably kept him in better shape than had he been sedentary, and certainly made his days happier. We should all be so lucky to have a talented collector like Ed. His enthusiasm and keen collecting ability will be sorely missed.

Publications of Edmund J. Kurczewski

1963. An annotated list of digger wasps from Presque Isle State Park, Pennsylvania (Hymenoptera: Aculeata). (with F. E. Kurczewski). Proc. Entomol. Soc. Washington 65:141-149.
1968. Host records for some North American Pompilidae (Hymenoptera) with a discussion of factors in prey selection. (with F. E. Kurczewski). J. Kansas Entomol. Soc. 41:1-33.
1968. Host records for some North American Pompilidae (Hymenoptera). First Supplement. (with F. E. Kurczewski). J. Kansas Entomol. Soc. 41:367-382.

1970. The tiger beetles of Presque Isle State Park, Pennsylvania. (with G. C. Gaumer, F. E. Kurczewski). Cicindela 2:4-7.
1970. An annotated list of cuckoo-wasps from Erie County, Pennsylvania (Hymenoptera: Chrysididae). (with F. E. Kurczewski). Proc. Entomol. Soc. Washington 72:190-201.
1971. Host records for some species of Tachytes and other Larrinae. (with F. E. Kurczewski). J. Kansas Entomol. Soc. 44:131-136.
1971. Host records for some species of Nyssoninae. (with F. E. Kurczewski). J. Kansas Entomol. Soc. 44:334-337.
1972. Host records for some North American Pompilidae, Second Supplement. Tribe Pepsini. (with F. E. Kurczewski). J. Kansas Entomol. Soc. 45:181-193.
1973. Host records for some North American Pompilidae (Hymenoptera). Third Supplement. Tribe Pompilini. (with F. E. Kurczewski). J. Kansas Entomol. Soc. 46:65-81.
1984. Mating and nesting behavior of *Tachytes intermedius* (Viereck) (Hymenoptera: Sphecidae). (with F. E. Kurczewski). Proc. Entomol. Soc. Washington 86:176-184.
1987. Nest and prey of *Ageniella (Leucophrus) fulgitrons* (Hymenoptera: Pompilidae). (with F. E. Kurczewski). Great Lakes Entomol. 20:75-80.
1987. Northern distribution records for some Nearctic Pompilidae (Hymenoptera). (with F. E. Kurczewski). Great Lakes Entomol. 20:81-84.
1987. Nesting behavior and ecology of *Tachysphex antennatus* (Hymenoptera: Sphecidae). (with F. E. Kurczewski). J. Kansas Entomol. Soc. 60:408-420.
1987. New prey records for species of Nearctic Pompilidae (Hymenoptera). (with F. E. Kurczewski, R. A. Norton). J. Kansas Entomol. Soc. 60:467-475.
1988. Nesting behavior of *Aporinellus wheeleri* Bequaert and *A. taeniolatus* (Dalla Torre) (Hymenoptera: Pompilidae). (with F. E. Kurczewski, M. G. Spofford). Proc. Entomol. Soc. Washington 90:294-306.



FORUM

Typified Names in Botany

by

Peter F. Yeo

(University Botanic Garden, Cory Lodge, Bateman Street, Cambridge CB2 1JF England)

As a botanist I was interested to read of the present position on typified and untypified (descriptive) names for categories above the rank of family by Curtis W. Sabrosky in *Sphecos* 19.

In botany both typified and untypified names are allowed in these ranks but there has been a strong swing (over perhaps the last 20 years) towards the use of typified names. I would support Sabrosky in hoping that zoologists don't follow suit. The typified name system is logical but troublesome. Apart from having to learn all the endings, I find that in lecturing I easily stumble over the use of the endings, because it is the rest of the name that matters. When reading or listening one has the same problem of noticing when the writer or speaker has changed up or down a rank. Then there is the fact that typified names at high ranks give a false impression - Magnoliopsida suggests something to do with *Magnolia* and Vespida something to do with *Vespa*. True, but the reader has to jog himself/herself and wake up to the fact that what is being talked of is the whole of the Dicotyledones and the whole of the Hymenoptera.

I guess this situation is fairly difficult for students of taxonomy but it must be a good deal worse for non-taxonomists and laymen, who will probably fail to grasp the system.

The Naming and the Number of Suprageneric Taxa

by

George C. Steyskal

(Cooperating Scientist, Systematic Entomology Laboratory, U. S. D. A., Washington, D.C. 20560)

Sphecos 19 contains some very interesting notes on the above subject, some of which deal with Rasnitsyn's proposal to typify the ordinal name Hymenoptera by using as its basonym the genus *Vespa* to form the designation Vespida. There are a few considerations which I believe militate against this.

The typification of a genus by one of its species has resulted in the use of the same name as that of the genus for the subgenus containing the type species. This and the use of a genus name as the basonym of a family name and a subfamily name for taxa containing that genus can hardly be and has not been objected to and are generally accepted. However, the farther we go upward in the hierarchy and backward in phyletic time the more multifarious are the taxa included in names and the less reason there is for typifying them with the name of a genus that did not even exist when the first member of the taxon had evolved. Carrying this *ad absurdum* we might suppose that the Mammalia and the Vertebrata should be renamed on the basonym *Homo* (Homin-), although *Pithecus* or *Cetus* would do just as well. Or should we use priority (1758 ?) ?

The International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (3rd ed., 1985) disavows regulation of names above the rank of superfamily (and with the latter only with a recommendation), but in zoology at least the names of higher ranks are in large part, perhaps entirely, plural. The best I can make of Vespida is the singular upon which the family name Vespidae is based. These singulars have no standing in nomenclature, but are commonly used at least in several languages in their vernaculars: "a vespid, a hymenopteron, an ichneumonine," etc.

A few words on a closely related subject may not be amiss, viz., names for taxa in addition to those usually recognized for suprageneric taxa. In a recently distributed "sample" (1989, First Dipterists' Conference, Lake Placid, Florida) of a data base in progress for the world Diptera, 10 ranks between order and family are used, formed on basonyms plus the endings -morpha, -formia, -idea, -oidea, and -oinea, as well as several without basonyms. With well over 100 families, we could have nearly the same number of phyletic branchings which somebody will want to name. Where this will stop we fear to guess, but we do venture the opinion that much of this naming serves little or no purpose.



Vespida vs. Hymenoptera

by

E.A. Jarzembowski

(The Booth Museum of Natural History Dyke Road, Brighton BN1 5AA, U.K.)

Regarding Rasnitsyn's Vespida vs Hymenoptera: surely it's just one more name for the synonymy list. Stability can be maintained if operational classifications are distinguished from research programmes.

On Carpenter on Rasnitsyn

by

E.A. Jarzembowski

I was interested to read J.M. Carpenter on A.P. Rasnitsyn (*Sphecos* 19:7), but caution is needed when apparently equating parsimony with epistemology and reducing palaeontology. Fossils are not poorly preserved other taxa: they are the sole remains of once living species which, in this case, lived and died over a hundred million generations ago, long before the extant species of the same clade. Yet (if studied) fossil taxa are often treated like end members alongside extant taxa in cladograms, despite a complex geological history as reflected in homoplasy.

What is the confirmation that fossils have been so important in phylogeny for the last half century because of methodological failure in neontology? Surely one should not characterise any group by negative attributes. A positive reason for studying fossils is that phylogeny based on extant species alone is simply an interesting extrapolation.

More primitive fossils than Rasnitsyn's may have existed but equally well, they may have not. If the fossil record is so incomplete then why are we not looking for Hymenoptera say, in the Cambrian? Recent insect sampling is not necessarily more complete than fossil sampling because so many species are undescribed and are disappearing along with their habitats. If neontological data is scientifically adequate, why were major extinct insect groups such as those studied by F.M. Carpenter not predicted?

Parsimony may be a finer tool than Occam's Razor, but you still need rocks to hone it.

A Rejoinder from Jim Carpenter

Jarzembowski wishes to defend the study of paleontology, but nothing in my contribution can be properly construed as an attack on the field as such. Rather than rebut Jarzembowski in detail, I'll offer one riposte. This is to simply point out that I have recently co-authored a paper, with none other than Alex Rasnitsyn, on Mesozoic Vespidae (*Psyche*, in press). This describes a new subfamily, among other things, and yes, it contains a cladistic analysis - which enabled the proper placement of the new subfamily.

Some Reaction to the Book Reviews of "A key to the World Species of the Vespinae (Hymenoptera)" with some Further Information on Lee's "New" Species

by

M. E. Archer

(Dept. of Biology, College of Ripon and York St. John, York YO3 7EX, England)

I am extremely grateful for the useful detailed comments about my key which will be incorporated in a revision one day. I would, however, emphasize that the book is really only a key and not a detailed taxonomic revision of the Vespinae. It is hoped that the key will prove useful particularly as the last such key was written by du Buysson (1904) and much has happened since.

I was criticised for the length of the couplets for the separation of *Vespula* from *Paravespula* and *Rugovespula* from *Paravespula*. The couplets are long because of the large number of suitable characters available, many of which are used for the first time or are relatively new. The couplets can be made shorter simply by only using some of the characters! In addition I used the rather informal character of hair colour on the first gastral tergum, which despite the exceptions, is a very good practical character, and surely keys are meant to be very practical things.

I was severely criticised for treating *Paravespula* as a genus and thereby recognising five genera in the Vespinae. The problem is how many genera should be recognised within the Vespinae? The answer to this question is complicated by differing opinions about the phylogenetic relationships of the groups

within the Vespinae. Carpenter and I seem to agree that there are five basic groups within the Vespinae which for convenience can be called *Provespa*, *Vespa*, *Vespula*, *Dolichovespula* and *Paravespula*. The recognition of these five basic groups is an important advance on the views of Blüthgen whose grouping of the species would now be seen to be wrong. At present the five groups are usually treated as:

(1) three genera - *Provespa*, *Vespa*, and *Vespula* (which includes *Dolichovespula* and *Paravespula*).

(2) four genera - *Provespa*, *Vespa*, *Dolichovespula*, and *Vespula* (which includes *Paravespula*).

(3) five genera - *Provespa*, *Vespa*, *Dolichovespula*, *Vespula* and *Paravespula*.

Carpenter, of course, adopts the four genera solution. I was surprised by Carpenter's solution for I would have expected him, for the sake of economy of words, to have adopted at least the three genera solution. Indeed a return to an older two genera solution might have been expected. The two genera solution for Carpenter would be *Vespa* with the rest of *Vespula*. The two genera solution for me would be *Provespa* and the rest as *Vespa*. The reason for this difference of view is because I am not convinced by the phylogenetic relationships that Carpenter has proposed, as noted in *Sphecos* 11:9-10 and 13:13. To be more controversial I am impressed by the large number of derived characters shown by *Paravespula* and if one is persuaded by the theory of evolutionary taxonomy of Mayr I think *Paravespula* just has to be given genus status. In the end I adopted the five genera solution because because it gives recognition to the five basic groups and these five groups can be fitted into any tentative scheme of phylogenetic relationships that the investigator favours.

I now have some more information about the nine "new" species of Lee Tiesheng. Chris Starr has been able to obtain an English translation of Lee's two papers (1986). The translation was carried out by Mr. (soon to be Dr.) Yang Zhongqi, to whom very many thanks. The species descriptions are almost entirely colour descriptions and from these descriptions it is not possible to place each of the "new" species in a genus, subgenus or species group. Despite this limitation it is still

possible to make the following suggestions:

Vespula hainanensis - almost certainly an island colour form of *Paravespula flaviceps* and is very similar to *P. flaviceps karenkoma*.

V. gracillia - This just looks like the colour form of *P. flaviceps* you would expect from south east China which is from where specimens of this "new" species were found.

V. yichunensis - I would question Lee's association of this species with *P. shidai* since it seems to fit *Vespula rufeschrenckii* very well.

V. hirsuta - Again I would question Lee's association of this species with *P. shidai* since it fits *V. kingdonwardi* very well.

V. obscura - This one would seem to be like *V. rufa grahami*.

Dolichovespula stigma - almost certainly *D. sinensis*.

D. nyalamensis - This one was more difficult but a structural character is given so that one can question Lee's association of this species with *D. media* and suggest it could be *D. lama*, a species of which we know very little.

D. borealis - This one would seem to be a dark colour form of *D. media*, a species that varies enormously colour-wise.

D. xinjiangensis - This one has given the most trouble and although I would suggest it could be *D. sylvestris* a look at some of the structural characters could quickly decide the matter.

In view of these remarks it is essential that the actual specimens be examined. In the meantime a structural description of the specimens would be useful. There ought to be room in the world for a few more new species of Vespinae so hopefully at least some of my remarks will prove to be false.

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Comments from the Mud D'aub

To quote Michael, "... keys are meant to be very practical things." Long, complicated couplets certainly defeat this premise. The goal of key construction is to make identification easy, and economy of characters is a prime feature of a successful key. Key couplets are not meant to be descriptions of all features possessed by an animal. Michael, keys should employ the minimum number of differentiating characters that will guarantee correct identification by the user. The couplets should consist of a few of the most easily seen or appreciated characters.

The recognition of genera is purely subjective regardless of phylogeny. One person will recognize each clade as a genus, while another will use genera only for the most distinctive or divergent groups. The latter person tends to consider the practicality of each genus recognized: does it really convey much useful information and is it easily recognizable? My personal view is that recognition of *Paravespula* as a genus is unwarranted by the facts.

Wasp Lingo

Sphecologist - a wasp worker.

Authority: James Carpenter (in litt.).

A Preliminary Phylogenetic Analysis of Sphecid Wasps and Bees

by

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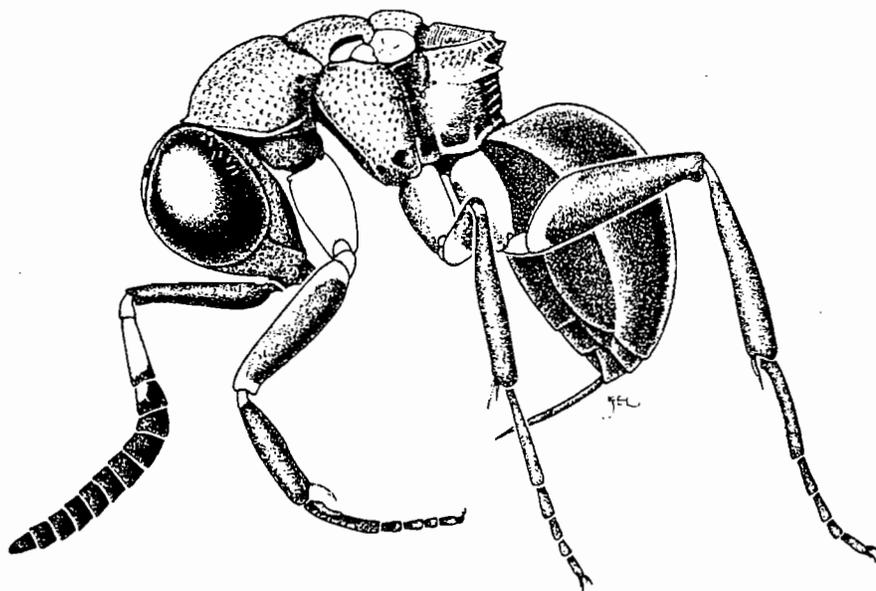
The esteemed editor, founder, and guiding light of this illustrious newsletter has invited me to present a report on the work I have been doing here at the USNM for the past few months. Of course I am honored and eager to cooperate, but I do feel obliged to emphasize that the results I am presenting here are preliminary. Their chief value should be in providing a framework for planning and pursuing more detailed studies of particular character systems and/or taxa in the future.

In the spirit of full disclosure about potential conflicts of intellectual and/or academic interest, I should explain that Howard Evans was my major professor 7 years ago when I earned an M.S. degree at Colorado State University, and for the past 8 months I have been working in close association with Arnold Menke. Because of my admiration and respect for these two men, I would rather agree than disagree with them. It is easier for me to assume a detached and objective point of view (the proper spirit of scientific inquiry)

when evaluating Ole Lomholdt's work (1982), since I do not know him personally. But I find myself in substantial agreement with his conclusions about sphecid relationships. Is this a triumph of the scientific method, or what?

I never intended to undertake a cladistic analysis of all the tribes of sphecid wasps. I just wanted to work out the phylogenetic relationships among the eight species of a relatively obscure (but fascinating) North American genus, *Clypeadon*, in the subfamily (or family) Philanthinae (-idae). It soon became apparent that *Clypeadon*, as currently defined, is a paraphyletic genus in a paraphyletic tribe (Aphilanthopini) in a paraphyletic family (Sphecidae). It was unclear to me whether the Philanthinae as constituted in Bohart and Menke's (1976) classification of the Sphecidae is a monophyletic assemblage. Before I could attempt to analyze the relationships among the species of *Clypeadon*, it was necessary to delineate a monophyletic group that would include the species placed in *Clypeadon*, and to establish the phylogenetic placement of this group relative to other monophyletic assemblages. Thus, the major emphasis of my work has centered upon the philanthine wasps, but it has been necessary to consider all the wasps included in Bohart and Menke's family Sphecidae, as well as the bees. Authorities on nomenclatorial matters have determined that the most appropriate name for this assemblage is Apoidea (Michener, 1986; Gauld and Bolton, 1988). So please keep in mind that Apoidea nowadays means more than just bees. It also includes some wasps ("wasp" is a phylogenetically ambiguous term). Although almost every phylogenetic hypothesis has its detractors, the Apoidea is generally regarded as one of the most strongly supported monophyletic groups within the aculeate Hymenoptera. A thorough summary of the evidence is presented in Brothers (1975), and David Wahl's (1990) contribution to the last issue of *Sphecos* presents a handy tabulation of the synapomorphies for this lineage. For an alternative opinion, see Boerner (1919) and Lanham (1960, 1988).

Several previous workers have been particularly interested in phylogenetic relationships among sphecid wasps. For my analyses, I have drawn heavily upon the extensive studies of larval



Mahinda saltator Krombein (Chrysididae: Amiseginae), an egg parasite of walkingsticks (Phasmatodea) from South East Asia.

morphology conducted by H.E. Evans and co-workers in the late 1950's and early 1960's (with phylogenetic conclusions summarized in Evans, 1959, 1964) and the monumental worldwide generic revision of Bohart and Menke (1976). Although neither of these studies explicitly applied cladistic methods in order to derive the phylogenetic diagrams that are presented, they do contain tables of characters considered to be phylogenetically informative. Furthermore, both Evans and Bohart & Menke provided their assessments of plesiomorphic (= "primitive" or "generalized") and apomorphic (= "specialized") states for these characters. Consequently, the basic elements for a cladistic analysis were already available. Lomholdt (1982) has already provided an explicit Hennigian analysis indicating that the paraphyletic Sphecidae of Bohart and Menke can be neatly partitioned into two monophyletic lineages. He proposed the names Sphecidae (= Ampulicinae + Sphecinae of Bohart & Menke) and Larridae (= the rest of the Sphecidae of Bohart & Menke) for these lineages. Lomholdt's Larridae is hypothesized to be the sister group of the bees (which Lomholdt places in a single family, the Apidae). Evans' studies of larval characters figure prominently in Lomholdt's analysis, since the single autapomorphy for Lomholdt's Larridae is a larval character (paired spinnerets) that Evans also emphasized.

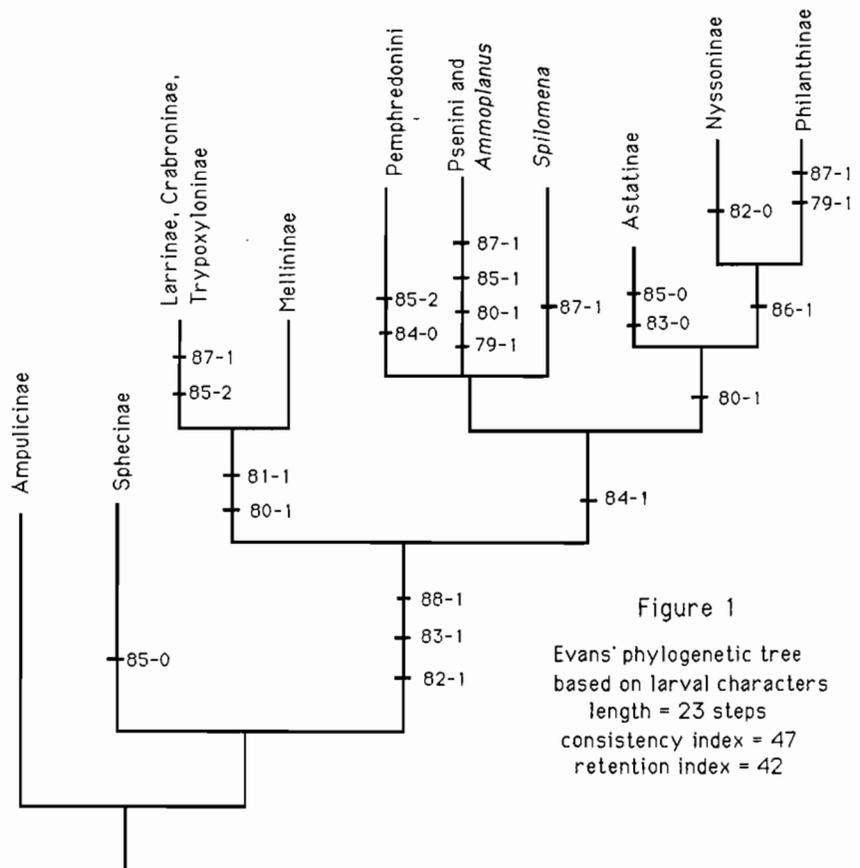
Lomholdt's paper is a very important contribution to our understanding of phylogenetic relationships in the Apoidea. Its most serious shortcoming is its vague way of dealing with the formidable problem of high levels of homoplasy within this lineage. Some feeling for the magnitude of this problem can be gained by considering the characters that Lomholdt presents as evidence for his phylogenetic hypothesis. He lists three characters as synapomorphies for Ampulicinae + Sphecinae (his family Sphecidae), but in discussing them he points out that each of them also occurs within the Larridae and/or Apidae. Likewise, the synapomorphies for his Larridae + Apidae are not unique to these two taxa, nor are they universally present within the group. The one autapomorphy for the Larridae appears to be unique to this group and consistently present, but one must remember that this assessment is based upon a small

sample of all the species thought to belong to the group (it is a larval character). Two of the five autapomorphies that Lomholdt lists for the Apidae also occur within the Larridae, and one of these characters (the larval galea) varies within the bees. In fairness to Lomholdt, I hasten to point out that he was aware of these patterns of character variation and called attention to them in his paper. He did not try to hide the problem of homoplasy, but neither did he present an explicit discussion of how he decided which shared similarities were homologous and which were convergent.

Now that computer programs for doing parsimony analyses are readily available, it is relatively easy to be more explicit about how distinctions between homology and homoplasy are made for a given data matrix. (There is still enormous potential for ambiguity, or even outright deceit if one were so inclined, since parsimony programs do *not* prescribe how character states are to be defined in the first place.) It is also possible to obtain precise quantitative measures of the level of homoplasy in a data set, although it isn't exactly

clear what the wisest use of these numbers might be. I personally do not by any means believe that these new computer methods have made traditional detailed comparative morphological studies obsolete. As I see it, the utility of a quantitative parsimony analysis of the characters presented by Bohart, Evans, Lomholdt, Menke, and others is that it calls attention to patterns of conflict and corroboration among different sets of characters. This forces us to reconsider how character states were originally defined, and it suggests which character systems would be the most appropriate subjects for more detailed comparative morphological study.

Now for some results. I will begin with an evaluation of the characters presented in Evans' analyses of sphecid larvae. In his 1959 paper, he presented a table of 10 characters, and on the facing page he showed "a phylogenetic tree of the major groups of Sphecidae, with primary emphasis on ... three characters" that support three major groupings of subfamilies. Figure 1 shows Evans' tree redrawn as a cladogram in the style that has become



more conventional in recent years (so that it will be easier to compare it with other cladograms). In order to convert Evans' table of character states into a data matrix, it was necessary to go through the numerous descriptions and illustrations of larvae in his publications, supplemented in a few cases (e.g. *Palarus*) by the superb drawings in Grandi's papers (I regret that I cannot readily comprehend the written descriptions in Grandi's papers, because I cannot read Italian). Thus, it is possible that some of my assignments of larval character states to taxa are erroneous. Setting aside this little procedural detail, I can report that there is a single most parsimonious cladogram (Figure 2) for the larval taxa analyzed by Evans. Sphecid aficionadados will note that the taxa Larrinae, Crabroninae, and Trypoxyloninae are treated as a single lineage in this analysis (since their larvae received the same codings for all 10 characters), and that the Pemphredoninae are split up in a rather peculiar way. This reflects the pattern of larval character variation noted by Evans and depicted on his phylogenetic tree.

Figure 2 is not the same cladogram as Figure 1. In other words, Evans' phylogenetic tree is not the most parsimonious cladogram for the larval data that I analyzed. One possible explanation already alluded to is that I may not have coded the larval characters the same way that Howard Evans would have. (I am pursuing this matter in correspondence with him right now. He has examined real larvae, whereas I have only looked at pictures and read descriptions, so there is little doubt about whose interpretation should carry the most weight.) However, Evans' discussion of his phylogenetic tree strongly implies that it would not prove to be the most parsimonious (i.e., shortest) tree in an analysis such as mine. He mentions several similarities in the larvae of Philanthinae and the tribe Psenini of the Pemphredoninae, and writes that he "had at first believed that the Psenini might be unrelated to the Pemphredonini and tied in with the philanthine-nyssonine complex." He rejected this hypothesis for two reasons: one genus in the Pemphredonini (*Psenulus*, called *Diodontus* in Evans' paper) contains "an almost perfect mixture of the characters of the Pemphredonini and the more specialized Psenini"; and (un-

specified) *adult* characters suggest a close relationship between Pemphredonini and Psenini. Neither of these lines of argument would be reflected in a quantitative parsimony analysis of larval characters at the tribal level. The tribe Pemphredonini was treated as a monophyletic group (although Evans' argument implies that it is not), and characters that varied within the tribe were coded as variable (and assigned a groundplan state by an algorithm that results in the most parsimonious distribution of the character on the most parsimonious cladogram for the entire data set). Adult characters were not dealt with at all in this particular analysis, which only looked at larval characters. Thus Evans chose an interpretation of certain larval characters that would result in a longer tree. Although he did not explain his decision in the same language I have used here (nobody was using such language, at least not in English, in 1959), he knew what he was doing and he explained why he did it. Figure 1 and Figure 2 both require several hypotheses of homoplasy (= convergent evolution or parallelism), although the most parsimonious tree (by definition) requires fewer. The con-

sistency index for the shortest tree (Figure 2) is 57, its retention index is 61, and the tree length is 19 steps. The consistency index for Evans' tree is 47, its retention index is 42, and its length is 23 steps.

At least as noteworthy as the differences between the trees are their similarities. In particular, they both reflect the three major groupings that are emphasized in both published versions of Evans' trees (Evans 1959, 1964). Figures 1 and 2 both show a monophyletic group comprising all sphecid lineages except the Sphecinae and Ampulicinae, and on both trees this grouping is supported by the same three synapomorphies (although two of these synapomorphies are required to undergo reversals on either cladogram). The character on this branch that does not get reversed is the same character emphasized by Evans (and later by Lomholdt): the paired spinnerets. Both cladograms also show Mellininae + Larrinae (including trypoxylines and crabronines) as a monophyletic group, supported by the ventral, preapical placement of the anus. Finally, the two analyses agree in showing that the Astatinae, Nyssoninae, and Philanthinae

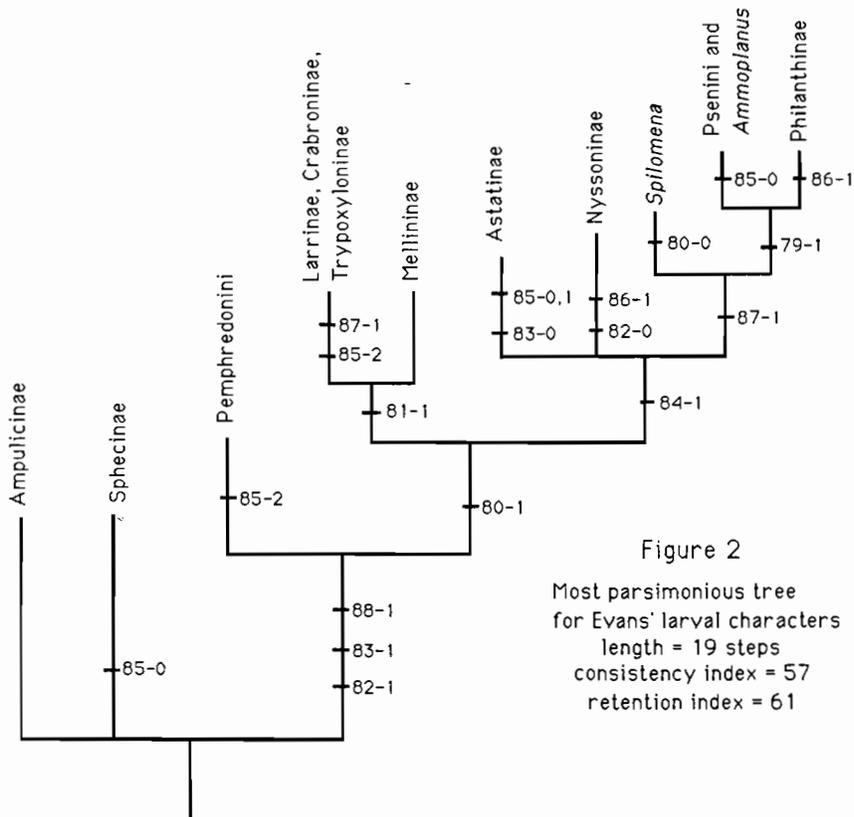


Figure 2
Most parsimonious tree
for Evans' larval characters
length = 19 steps
consistency index = 57
retention index = 61

belong to a monophyletic group, although on the most parsimonious tree this group also includes Psenini, *Ammoplanus*, and *Spilomena* (the latter two genera are currently placed in the Pemphredonini).

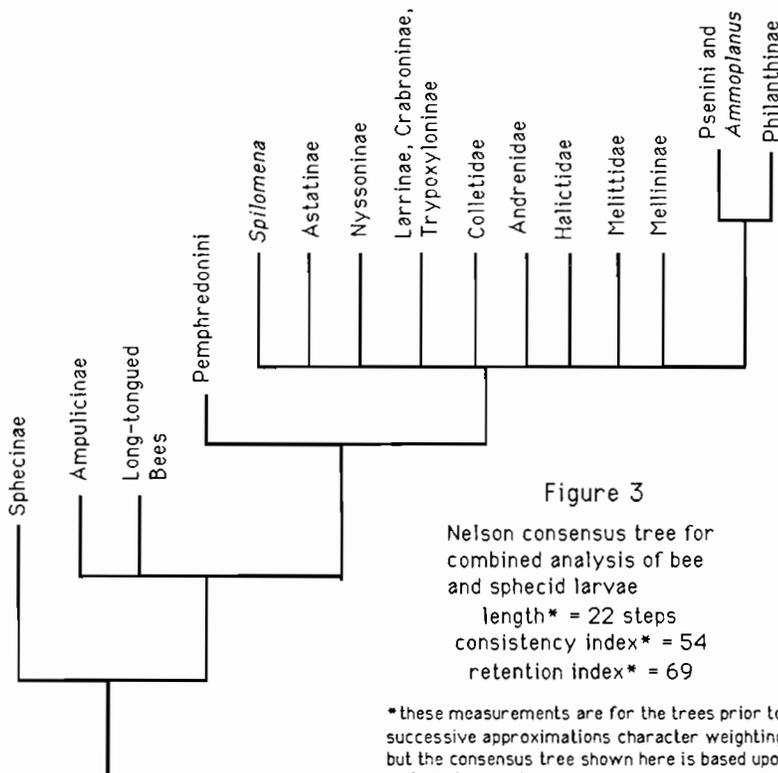
From a cladist's point of view, any phylogenetic analysis of the Sphecidae in the broad sense that ignores bees is very questionable, since there is good reason to believe that the Sphecidae is paraphyletic with respect to the bees. In other words, some sphecsids are more closely related to bees than they are to other sphecsids. This is one of the major messages of Lomholdt's analysis.

What happens if bee larvae are added to the analysis of sphecid larvae, as they should be for a proper cladistic analysis? Confusion reigns. Although the overall level of character conflict is not very different from the analysis for wasps alone (consistency index = 54 for wasps + bees vs. 57 for wasps alone), there are more than 100 equally parsimonious cladograms [I used a fast program, Hennig86, for this analysis; but the computer I was using was rather slow, so it took it an hour or so to find 100 trees. Successive approximations could take half a day. For a pre-

liminary study like this one, I was content to stop at 100 trees.] Successive approximations character weighting doesn't provide much help. There are still more than 100 equally parsimonious trees, and a Nelson consensus tree has almost no resolution. Furthermore, the resolution that is provided (Figure 3) is not a hypothesis that I would ever try to defend. I would advise against making too much of these results. More than anything else, they suggest to me that the rough-and-ready character definitions that seemed to work reasonably well when bees were ignored do not hold up when they are added to the picture. It should not be a severe shock to find that character state definitions such as "mandibles with fewer teeth" and "body with conspicuous projections, either laterally, dorsally, or caudally" will need to be refined. This analysis does highlight one interesting point, which is that there do not appear to be any larval characters to indicate that the bees are monophyletic. Of course, Evans was not looking for such characters, but I made a point of asking Ron McGinley about this (Ron knows bee larvae), and he couldn't think of any, either. There is ample evidence from adult characters

that bees are monophyletic, so no cherished taxa are at risk here.

What happens if adult characters are added to the analysis? For example, if Evans is right in arguing that adult characters indicate that the Psenini are more closely related to the Pemphredonini than to the Philanthinae, this should be apparent from a cladistic analysis that includes adult characters. The USNM has an extensive and superbly curated sphecid collection. (This is due to the commendable efforts of A.S. Menke, M. Molineaux, and probably others unknown to me.) Thus it was possible for me to examine adults of every genus, and all but a handful of the species, whose larvae were included in Evans' studies. Bees are represented by a few exemplars from the major lineages. Adult characters were taken primarily from tables, descriptions, and diagnoses in Bohart & Menke's big blue book, as well as some characters from Brothers' analyses. (I have examined adult specimens myself, and not just raided the literature for character descriptions. As a consequence of my examinations, I have slightly modified a few character definitions, but I am basically using Bohart and Menke's characters.) Adult bees and wasps are considerably more morphologically complex than larvae, and they exhibit correspondingly greater morphological variation. Thus, a matrix combining adult and larval characters is very lopsided in favor of adult characters. The analysis I am about to describe had a matrix with 80 adult and 10 larval characters. I have examined the effects of analyzing only adult characters, of deleting characters for which polarity decisions were equivocal, and so on; and I will be happy to share the results of these analyses with anyone who is really interested. I also think it will be most appropriate to present the technical details in a refereed journal (*Sphecos* is supposed to be a newsletter, after all). Since this report is already very long, I hope it will suffice to simply present the results of the analysis that combined the most information, i.e. both adult and larval characters. Terminal taxa for this analysis were tribes as defined by Bohart & Menke (plus the major lineages of bees). Names attached to these lineages in the figures are only intended to serve as labels, and should not be construed to imply final opinions about the proper



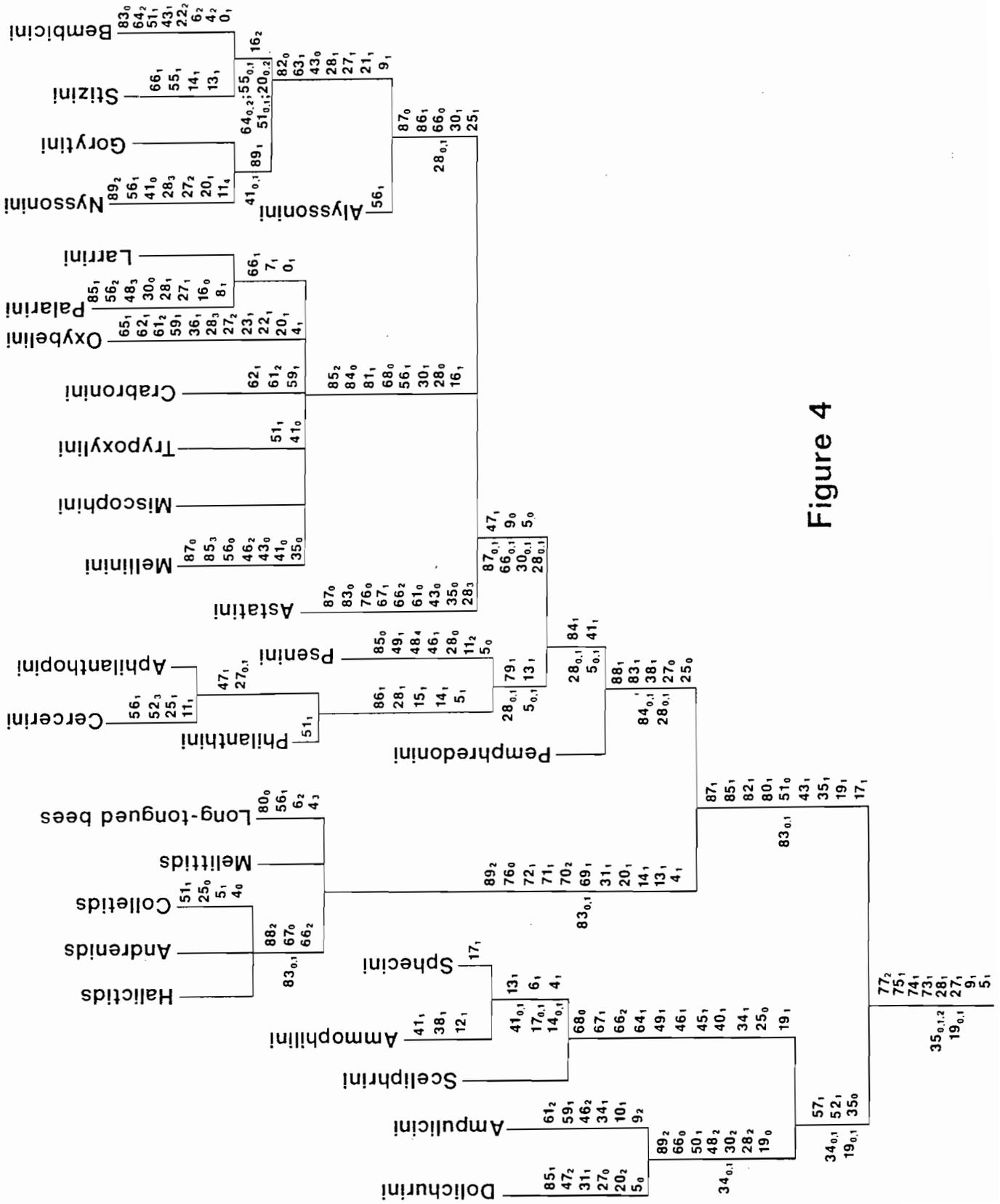


Figure 4

taxonomic rank of these groups. Some tribes (e.g. Gorytini, Sceliphirini, Misco-phini,) are apparently paraphyletic.

With all characters weighted equally, there are over 100 equally parsimonious trees. The consistency index is 44, the retention index 65. Successive approximations character weighting could not reduce the number of equally parsimonious trees below 100, but a Nelson consensus tree (Figure 4) shows considerable resolution. In fact, there are only three groups within which relationships are not fully resolved. One is the bees (this will not surprise anybody familiar with bees, and this data set is not intended to sort out relationships within the bees anyway). The largest unresolved clade is an assemblage of tribes corresponding to Bohart & Menke's Larrinae, Crabroninae, and Mellinini. In addition to the unresolved relationships within this clade, it is also one element of an unresolved trichotomy whose other components are the Astatini and a group of tribes corresponding to Bohart and Menke's Nyssoninae (minus the Mellinini). It is particularly noteworthy that Lomholdt's hypothesis of three major clades, which he called Sphecidae, Larridae, and Apidae, is supported by this analysis. (Larval characters are critical to this conclusion. If larval characters are excluded, the bees consistently come out as the sister group of the Philanthinae.) Evans' conclusion that *Mellinus* is closely related to the larrines (rather than the nyssonines, as suggested by Bohart & Menke) is also supported by this analysis. However, the Pemphredoninae does not appear to be a monophyletic group, and the Psenini seems to be the sister group of the Philanthinae (again, this result is strongly influenced by larval characters). I am not very familiar with pemphredonines, so I do not have any strong opinions or informed intuitions about whether they "ought" to be monophyletic and something is seriously wrong with an analysis implying that they are not. If somebody knows of evidence supporting the monophyly of the Pemphredoninae, perhaps my analysis will provoke them into presenting it.

An unfortunate limitation of this study is that it leaves out some of the most interesting and problematic taxa, because their larvae remain undescribed. Given my current interest in philanthines, it was particularly frustrating not to have larvae of *Pseudoscolia*,

*Odontosphe*x, and *Eremiasphecium*. Bohart and Menke have placed each of these genera in its own monotypic tribe within the Philanthinae. Another philanthine genus whose larvae are unknown is *Philanthinus*. My analyses of adult characters indicate that *Pseudoscolia* is the sister group of *Cerceris* + *Eucerceris* and *Philanthinus* is the sister group of *Philanthus* + *Trachypus*, but that *Odontosphe*x and *Eremiasphecium* are not closely related to the genera that cluster together as a monophyletic Philanthinae. *Odontosphe*x seems to belong among the larrines, and *Eremiasphecium* is difficult to place. Larvae of all these taxa could be very helpful in determining their phylogenetic position. Since both the Philanthinae and the Larrinae have distinctive larval apomorphies, larvae of *Odontosphe*x should help determine whether it is a larrine or a philanthine. Similarly, the larvae of *Pseudoscolia* and *Philanthinus* should share the apomorphies of the philanthine genera whose larvae have been described. Other genera whose phylogenetic placement presents especially vexing problems are *Entomosericus*, *Xenosphe*x, *Laphyragogus*, and *Heliocausus*. I won't even venture a guess as to what the larvae of the first three genera look like, but I certainly would like to know. One final item for the wish list is *Dinetus*, which Bohart and Menke place in the Astatinae. In my analyses of adult characters, it has never come out as a sister group of Astatini. Evans reports that the larvae of the Astatinae are characterized by two unique features (which could well be autapomorphic), so this is yet another case where larval characters could be helpful in elucidating relationships.

I hope that this plea for more larvae will not be misconstrued as implying that the information content of adult characters has been exhausted. Much more can and should be done with adult morphological characters. Figure 4 is a summary of hypotheses of homology and homoplasy, and they all merit more detailed consideration. Admittedly, I doubt that much more insight will be gained from counting midtibial spurs again (although it is worth finding out if it is possible to determine which of the two spurs may have been lost in those taxa with only one spur). However, it would certainly be worthwhile to more carefully scrutinize the apparent

similarities or differences in characters which were rather crudely defined in this analysis. Prime candidates include the mouthparts, "face" (clypeus; subantennal area, inner margins of compound eyes), tarsi, ocelli, the morphological nightmare of mesothoracic sutures, sulci, and carinae, and the volsellae. We still have a lot to learn, but we do have a fairly solid foundation upon which to build, and specific hypotheses to test. Isn't this the way science is supposed to be?

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CHARACTERS AND CHARACTER STATES SHOWN ON
FIGURES 1, 2, AND 4

(Terminology based upon Bohart & Menke, 1976)

Character	Character States	Character	Character States
		12. frontal sulcus	0. absent 1. present
0. ocelli	0. hemispherical, with transparent lens 1. flattened, oval or linear, or reduced to transverse scar	13. antennal sockets	0. contacting clypeus, or separated by less than 1/2 diameter of socket 1. separated from clypeus by more than 1/2 diameter of socket
1. inner margin of compound eyes	0. more or less parallel 1. distinctly notched or emarginate	14. delimited subantennal sclerite	0. absent 1. present (definition of Bohart & Menke, 1976; not Michener, 1944)
2. facets of compound eye	0. uniform in size throughout 1. some facets much larger than others	15. male clypeal brush	0. absent 1. present
3. stipites	0. short and broad 1. long and narrow	16. propleuron	0. not specially modified (may be very long and narrow, as in <i>Ampulex</i> , <i>Trigonopsis</i> , etc.), posterolateral angle evenly rounded 1. posterolateral margin lamellate, posterolateral angle declivous and set off from rest of propleuron by inner ridge or hump 2. anterior face strongly flattened, somewhat compressed in lateral view, ventral margin and posterolateral angle lamellate
4. galea-glossa complex	0. short, broad, flaplike 1. moderately elongated, not flaplike 2. greatly elongated, subcylindrical (e.g. <i>bembicines</i>) 3. greatly elongated, flattened, closely approximated to modified labial palpi (long-tongued bees)	17. pronotal collar	0. broad, not collarlike 1. narrowly transverse, collarlike
5. mandibular socket	0. open 1. closed	18. pronotal lobe	0. in contact with tegula 1. separated from tegula by anterolateral process on scutum, so that scutum directly contacts mesopleuron
6. labrum	0. short, much wider than long, usually hidden by clypeus 1. subquadrate, about as wide as long 2. much longer than wide, extending well beyond clypeus	19. notauli	0. present, long 1. absent or very short (not extending back to level of tegula)
7. externoventral tooth or notch on mandible	0. absent 1. present	20. admedian lines of scutum	0. separate, distinct 1. fused into a single median line 2. absent
8. clypeus subdivided by distinct longitudinal lines	0. no 1. yes	21. oblique scutal carina	0. absent 1. present
9. shape of clypeus	0. narrowly transverse, overall shape roughly a narrow rectangle 1. with median portion dorsally produced, overall shape roughly trapezoidal 2. sharply rooflike (<i>Ampulicini</i>) 3. swollen (to accommodate retracted proboscis) 4. with median portion ventrally produced, overall shape roughly trapezoidal	22. scutellum	0. unmodified, without lateral flange 1. with lateral flange overlapping metanotum 2. a horizontal, straplike band closely appressed to metanotum, posterior margin lamellate
10. gular area	0. narrow; hypostomal area close to occipital area 1. broad; hypostomal area broadly separated from occipital area	23. metanotal squamae	0. absent 1. present
11. frontal carina	0. absent 1. present, longitudinal 2. present, T-shaped 3. present, as in <i>Dolichurini</i> 4. present, as in <i>Nyssonini</i>	24. pitted transverse basal sulcus on scutellum	0. absent 1. present

<u>Character</u>	<u>Character States</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Character States</u>
25. episternal sulcus	0. present, long (i.e., extending ventrad of scrobal sulcus) 1. short or absent	38. tarsal claw	0. bifid or with subapical teeth or lobes 1. simple
26. omaulus	0. absent 1. present	39. plantulae	0. present 1. absent
27. postspiracular carina	0. present as a narrow, sharp ridge forming vertical anterior wall of subalar fossa 1. as in 0, but a broad, rounded ridge 2. absent, because subalar fossa is absent or separated into distinct anterior and posterior pits	40. apicoventral setae on hindtarsomere V	0. setiform 1. flattened, bladeliike
28. subalar line	0. absent or incomplete, but subalar area not reduced in size 1. present, but not greatly expanded into a carinate flange or ridge 2. present as a very prominent carina or flange 3. absent due to reduction of subalar area	41. foretarsal rake (female)	0. absent 1. present
29. separation of middle coxae	0. metasternum quadrate or rectangular, more or less on same plane as mesosternum, midcoxae widely separated 1. metasternum distinctly narrowed anteriorly, so midcoxae are nearly contiguous	42. tarsomeres	0. IV similar to III, V inserted toward apex of IV 1. IV short, V inserted dorsally at base of IV
30. posterior margin of metasternum	0. entire, broadly rounded or truncate 1. distinctly bilobed, lobes subparallel and closely approximated 2. distinctly bilobed, lobes strongly diverging apically (= "Y-shaped metasternum" of Bohart & Menke)	43. number of midtibial spurs	0. two 1. one
31. precoxal lobes	0. present, delineated by distinct transverse groove from mesosternal apophyseal pit 1. absent, i.e. no transverse groove discernible	44. apex of hind femur	0. not specially modified 1. truncate, widened 2. with an apical spoonlike process
32. dorsolateral carina or crest on midcoxae	0. absent 1. present	45. insertion of metasoma (= gaster)	0. between hind coxae 1. after and above hind coxae
33. definitive lower metapleural area	0. present 1. absent	46. metasomal petiole	0. absent 1. formed of (metasomal) sternum 1 only 2. formed of sternum 1 and tergum 1
34. propodeal sternite	0. absent 1. present	47. metasomal sternum 1	0. simple at base 1. with longitudinal median ridge or paired ridges at base 2. with prominent transverse ridge at base
35. propodeal enclosure (= metapostnotum of Brothers 1975)	0. present, U-shaped 1. present, V-shaped 2. absent	48. shape of metasomal sternum 2	0. evenly convex, not swollen at base 1. swollen at base, but without a transverse sulcus 2. as in 1, but with a transverse sulcus 3. as in <i>Palarus</i> 4. swollen at base, with a transverse sulcus and a median pair of weak prominences bearing tufts of very short, fine setae
36. propodeal mucro	0. absent 1. present	49. lateral line or carina on metasomal tergum 1	0. present 1. absent
37. lateral propodeal spines or teeth	0. absent 1. present	50. number of visible metasomal segments in males	0. seven 1. fewer than seven
		51. female pygidial plate	0. present 1. absent
		52. female sternum 6	0. not specially modified, (except for troughlike, more or less vertical side walls in most taxa) 1. elongate, forming an exposed tapering tube through which sting is exerted

<u>Character</u>	<u>Character States</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Character States</u>
52. female sternum 6 (continued)	2. apically bifid or strongly emarginate	67. hind wing anal vein 2	0. present as a (very short) tubular vein 1. present as a nebulous or spectral vein 2. absent
53. apex of female metasoma	0. more or less conical 1. distinctly laterally compressed 2. distinctly dorsoventrally compressed	68. hind wing anal vein 3	0. present 1. absent
54. cerci (males)	0. present 1. absent	69. body vestiture including some plumose hairs	0. no 1. yes
55. laterobasal spiracular lobes on tergum 7 (males)	0. absent 1. present	Characters 70-78 are based primarily on Brothers 1975, and establish the monophyly of Apoidea and Apidae s.l.)	
56. volsella	0. with distinct, movable digitus and cuspis 1. digitus and cuspis fused, not differentiated 2. absent	<u>Character</u>	<u>Character States</u>
57. aedeagal head (= apex of penis valves)	0. without teeth on ventral edge 1. with teeth on ventral edge	70. female tergum 7	0. somewhat exposed, evenly sclerotized throughout 1. retracted and entirely hidden from external view, sclerotization reduced to a short strip across anterior margin 2. sclerotization entirely reduced mesally so that the lateral spiracular plates (hemitergites) are linked by membrane only
58. apex of marginal cell	0. acuminate 1. truncate, broadly rounded	71. female hind basitarsus	0. subcylindrical, about as wide as more distal tarsomeres 1. flattened, wider than more distal segments
59. number of submarginal cells	0. three 1. two or fewer	72. larval provisions	0. arthropods 1. pollen and nectar (or plant oils)
60. outer veinlet of 3rd submarginal cell	0. ending near middle of marginal cell, or at least not beyond 3/4 ventral length of cell 1. ending near apex of marginal cell 2. absent	73. posterolateral angle of pronotum	0. evenly rounded or subacute, reaching tegula 1. reduced dorsally above and slightly anterior to spiracular operculum; operculum forms a highly differentiated pronotal lobe
61. outer veinlet of first submarginal cell (vein RS)	0. angled, and with a remnant of first radial cross vein (vein 1r-rs) 1. straight or weakly curved, not appendiculate 2. this section of RS is absent (only two submarginal cells)	74. ventral angle of pronotum	0. rounded, not much exceeding level of base of forecoxa 1. greatly produced, almost contacting its counterpart ventrally
62. number of discoidal cells in forewing	0. three 1. two or fewer	75. metapostnotum	0. forming a transverse groove at anterior margin of propodeum (may be greatly attenuated or absent mesally) 1. greatly enlarged and posteriorly produced mesally, forming a "propodeal enclosure" or "propodeal triangle"
63. divergence of forewing media	0. at or after cu-a 1. before cu-a	76. hindtibial strigilus	0. absent 1. present
64. prestigmal length of first submarginal cell	0. less than twice height of cell 1. more than twice height of cell 2. more than three times height of cell	77. hind margin of pronotum	0. pronotum large nearly straight, only very slightly anteriorly arcuate
65. submarginal and discoidal cells	0. separate 1. fused		
66. jugal lobe	0. small or absent 1. about 1/2 vannal area 2. greater than 3/4 vannal area		

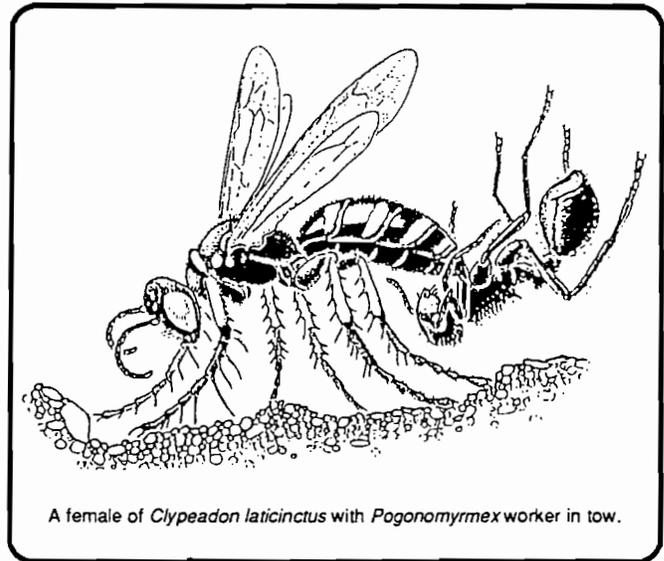
<u>Character</u>	<u>Character States</u>
77. hind margin of pronotum (continued)	1. pronotum shortened, hind margin strongly concave in a fairly regular and somewhat arcuate parabolic curve (V-shaped) 2. pronotum shortened, hind margin shifted anteriorly over almost its entire width (broadly U-shaped)
78. prosternum	0. forming an approximately uniform plane, not sunken 1. sunken over most of its surface, only a short anterior section visible ventrally
79-88 are larval characters, taken from Evans, 1959	
79. integument	0. smooth 1. with abundant setae or dense spinules
80. body shape	0. with more or less even contours 1. with conspicuous projections laterally, dorsally, or caudally
81. position of anus	0. terminal, directed caudad 1. ventral, preapical, directed ventrad
82. opening between atrium	0. armed with a circlet of spines and subatrium of spiracles 1. simple, unarmed
83. parietal bands	0. present, distinct 1. absent (may be faintly indicated)
84. antennal papillae	0. absent 1. present
85. mandibles	0. simple, with 4 or 5 apical teeth 1. with fewer teeth 2. with an apical concavity 3. as in <i>Melinus</i>
86. maxillae	0. directed mesad apically, closely associated with labium and hypopharynx 1. projecting apically as large, free lobes
87. galeae	0. large 1. small (or absent)
88. spinneret	0. a transverse slit 1. with paired openings, each at the end of a projection 2. absent (Colletidae, Andrenidae)

Character
The following character is an adult character taken from Brothers, 1975)

89. male metasomal sternum 7

Character States

0. well developed, not much smaller than S6, clearly visible externally and exposed (not exposed in *Psenini*, but about same size as S6)
1. reduced and much smaller than S6, but partly exposed
2. greatly reduced, much smaller than S6 and completely hidden by it
3. absent (some *Nyssoniinae*)



A female of *Clypeadon laticinctus* with *Pogonomyrmex* worker in tow.

A FOSSIL INSECT SITE

by

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After 18 years of research and petitioning, the Department of Interior's Bureau of Land Management has set aside and protected 1420 acres of public land in Mineral County, Nevada, for paleontological research. The area, known as Stewart Valley Paleontological Site, contains abundant plant and invertebrate fossils in Mid-Miocene shales, 15 million years old. The insect fossils I have seen are very good, as good as, if not better than, those at Florissant. If you are interested in studying these fossils, contact Dr. Harvey I. Scudder, 7409 Hansen Drive, Dublin, CA 94568, phone (415) 828-4995; he organized much of the research and petitioning and is a fellow of the California Academy of Sciences. For further information, contact Vienna Wolder, BLM, Nevada State Office, P.O. Box 12000, Reno, NV 89520, phone (702) 328-6326.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES

Pompilid Wasps of Brackenridge
Field Laboratory and of the Greater

Austin Area

Compiled by

Allan W. Hook

(Biology Dept., St. Edward's
University, Austin, Texas 78704)

Determinations by

Howard E. Evans

(Dept. of Entomology,
Colorado State Univ.)

and by

James E. Gillaspay

(Brackenridge Field Lab, Austin, TX)

The University of Texas' Brackenridge Field Laboratory (BFL) encompasses 32 hectares (ca. 88 acres) of woodland (live oak, juniper, pecan, hackberry, etc.) and grassy fields that lie adjacent to the Colorado River. Soils here range from loam to caliche. Situated only 2.5 miles up-river from downtown Austin, BFL supports a rich aculeate fauna; evidenced, in part, by species lists for eumenines and mutillids (Sphecos 17:14-15; 18:9-10), but also by the 58 pompilid species listed below. All 74 species listed were taken from within a 30 mi. radius of Austin, although Austin itself accounts for 64 species. Krombein et al., 1979 (Hymenoptera Catalog) was referenced for distributional records and for taxa arrangement, although I omitted subgenera to conserve space.

Only at BFL have spider wasps been collected with any intensity. Sites much less frequently collected included: 1) Pedernales Falls State Park (PFSP), located 30 mi. W Austin, in the Edward's Plateau; 2) Gill Ranch (GR), located 20 mi. SW Austin, at the edge of the Edward's Plateau; 3) Sayersville (Sayers), located 30 mi. E Austin in sand deposits vegetated by post oak; 4) Bastrop State Park (BSP), located ca. 10 mi. S Sayers in piney woods. Counties represented are as follows: Travis Co. - BFL, GR; Bastrop Co. - Sayers, BSP; Blanco Co. - PFSP.

Included in this list are four new state records, denoted by an (*) after locality. Howard noted that two of these wasps (*Dipogon iracundus*, *D. g. graenicheri*), differ a bit from the descriptions, and so perhaps they should be compared to the types. Howard also mentioned that he had been told that *Poecilopompilus*

f. flavopictus is a synonym of *P. mixtus* F., although he had not studied the matter critically - thus I chose to follow the catalog in this case. Further, the BFL specimens of *P. f. flavopictus* represent the northernmost record known to Howard. I find it interesting that *Ageniella submetallica* is known only from Austin; this wasp was only collected at BFL during this "survey" (1986-89).

Recently, Deyrup et al., 1988 (Psyche 95:265-81) reported on the biology of *Allochares azureus*. In the past 4 years I have seen several females of *A. azureus*, prey searching inside the laboratory at BFL. One female was observed to enter the retreat portion of a web belonging to a *Filistata* spider. Old cocoons are commonly seen in webs of *Filistata*, outside and occasionally even inside the laboratory building. I wonder if some females are able to complete their entire life cycle inside the confines of the laboratory building.

Finally, I would like to thank Richard Gill for permission to collect at GR, and David H. Riskind of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, for issuing Scientific Study Permits: 21-86, 11-87, 19-88 and 20-89, which allowed the BSP and PFSP collections.

POMPILID SPECIES AND LOCALITY

(For names preceded by an asterisk, see following article by Menke)

**Chirodamus feroculis* (Banks), BFL
 **Chirodamus heiligbrodtii* (Cresson), BFL
 **Chirodamus maculipennis* (Smith), BFL
Pepsis chrysothemis Lucas, PFSP
Pepsis thisbe Lucas, BFL
Pepsis cerberus Lucas, BFL, GR
Pepsis mildei Stal., BFL, PFSP
Hemipepsis ustulata Dahlbom, BFL, PFSP
Priocnessus nuperus (Cresson), BFL
Entypus fulvicornis (Cresson), BFL, GR
Entypus unifasciatus cressoni (Banks), BFL, GR
 **Cryptocheilus attenuatum* Banks, Austin
Cryptocheilus idoneum birkmanni Banks, Sayers
Cryptocheilus severini Banks, Austin
Priocnemis minorata Banks, BFL*
Priocnemis cornica (Say), BFL
 **Calicurgus hyalinatus rupex* (Cresson), BFL
Dipogon iracundus Townes, BFL*
Dipogon papago anomalus Dreisbach, BFL
Dipogon g. graenicheri Banks, BFL*

Auplopus adjunctus (Banks), BFL, Sayers
Auplopus c. caeruleus (Dahlbom), BFL
Auplopus m. mellipes (Say), BFL, Sayers
Auplopus nigrellus (Banks), BFL
Ageniella incita (Banks), Austin
Ageniella semitincta (Banks), Austin
Ageniella arcuata (Banks), BFL, Sayers
Ageniella f. faceta (Cresson), BFL
Ageniella rufescens (Banks), PFSP*
Ageniella accepta (Cresson), BFL, PFSP
Ageniella conflictica Banks, BFL
Ageniella submetallica (Banks), BFL
Ageniella utilis (Cameron), Austin
Aporus concolor (Smith), BFL, PFSP
Aporus niger (Cresson), BFL
 **Allaporus rufiventris* (Cresson), BFL
Allaporus smithianus (Cameron), BFL
Psorthaspsis luctuosa (Banks), BFL
Psorthaspsis texana (Cresson), BFL
 **Psorthaspsis vicina* (Cresson), BSP
Evagetes padrinus minusculus (Banks), BFL
Evagetes parvus (Cresson), BFL
Agenioideus biedermani (Banks), Austin
Agenioideus birkmanni (Banks), BFL
Sericopompilus angustatus (Cresson), Sayers
Sericopompilus apicalis (Say), BFL
Episyron b. biguttatus (Fabricius), BFL
Episyron conterminus posterus (Fox), BFL
Episyron snowi (Viereck), Sayers
Poecilopompilus a. algidus (Smith), BFL, GR
Poecilopompilus i. interruptus (Say), BFL
Poecilopompilus f. flavopictus (Smith), BFL
Tachypompilus ferrugineus annexus (Banks), BFL
Anoplius lepidus atramentarius (Dahlbom), BFL, GR
Anoplius acapulcoensis (Cameron), PFSP
 **Anoplius marginalis* (Banks), Sayers
Anoplius moestus (Banks), BFL, GR
Anoplius clystera (Banks), BFL
Anoplius cylindricus (Cresson), BFL
Anoplius insolens (Banks), BFL
Anoplius marginatus (Say), BFL
Anoplius percitus Evans, BFL
Anoplius splendens (Dreisbach), BFL, BSP
Anoplius subcylindricus (Banks), BFL, PFSP
Anoplius fulgidus (Cresson), GR
Anoplius papago Banks, BFL
 **Pompilus s. solonus* (Banks), GR
 **Pompilus apicatus* Provancher, BFL
Aporinellus medianus Banks, BFL

Aporinellus yucatanensis (Cameron), BFL
Allochares azureus (Cresson), BFL
Paracyphononyx funereus (Lepelletier), BFL
Ceropales fulvipes Cresson, BFL,
 Sayers
Ceropales maculata fraterna Smith, BFL

**Nomenclature of North American
 Pompilidae**
 by
Arnold S. Menke

This treatise was prompted by a glance at the list of pompilids in Allan Hook's article on spider wasps in Texas, because it revealed that some names used were out-of-date. Over the past 13 years a number of significant name changes have been proposed in the Pompilidae by M. C. Day (1977, 1979, 1981) and A. Roig (1985, 1989). These, of course, are not reflected in the 1979 **Catalog of Hymenoptera in America** because they were published too late for inclusion. On the other hand, some species names in the catalog are incorrect because Article 59 (b) of the **International Code of Zoological Nomenclature** was not always complied with (see either 1964 or 1985 editions). The purpose of this article is to focus attention on some of the changes proposed by Day and Roig, as well as to indicate the correct names for some species in the catalog. The generic names will be discussed first. I am not suggesting that the generic changes noted here are valid or invalid; nor am I including any data on characters of the taxa in question. I think, however, that it is important for all pompilid workers to be aware of the proposals of these two authors. Probably some pompilid specialists will not accept some of the restricted generic concepts of Day and Roig, regarding them as "hair splitting", but hopefully they will present counter arguments in print (Wasbauer & Kimsey, 1985, already have, see below under *Pompilus*). The whole concept of how and where one draws the line on taxonomic "splitting" would make excellent fodder for the Forum: at what point do refined taxonomic concepts (ie, raising subgenera to genera, tribes to subfamilies, subfamilies to families, etc.) lose the all important quality of practicality? Or to use the old, familiar saying, when do we lose sight of the forest because of the trees?

Chirodamus Haliday, 1837.

Roig (1985, 1989) restricted the genus to a few species confined to South America. According to Roig, the majority of North American "*Chirodamus*" actually should be assigned to *Calopompilus* Ashmead, 1900.

Calicurgus Lepelletier, 1845.

This name is properly regarded as a junior homonym of *Calicurgus* Brulle, 1833, as explained by Day (1979:7). Therefore, Pate's replacement name *Caliadurgus* must be used.

Pompilus Fabricius, 1798.

Day (1981:7) restricted *Pompilus* to a small group of Old World species most of which are African. After reading Day's paper it is not clear to me what genus or genera the North American species of "*Pompilus*" *sensu lato* belong in, but he evidently regards the subgenus *Arachnospila* Kincaid as a genus with *Ammosphex* and *Anoplochares* as subgenera. The use of *Arachnospila* as a genus dates back to Priesner (1968), and Day has continued that usage in his papers (see Day, 1979, 1988, for example). The other subgenera of *Pompilus* (*Hesperopompilus*, *Xenopompilus*, *Perissopompilus* and *Xerochares*) are discussed by Day (1981), but their status is not clearly resolved. Perhaps Mick will give readers of **Sphecos** some clarification of these taxa. Wasbauer and Kimsey (1985:83) remain unconvinced that the narrower concept of *Pompilus* and the elevation of *Arachnospila* to genus are justified morphologically.

Generic gender

Cryptocheilus is masculine under the provisions of the Code as pointed out by Day (1979:3). Hence the species name is *attenuatus* Banks, not *attenuatum*. All but one of the species names in the Hymenoptera catalog have neuter endings - they should be changed to masculine.

Species name changes

Caliadurgus fasciatellus alienatus (Smith), not *hyalinatus alienatus*:

Day (1979:5 & 7) demonstrated that *Sphex hyalinatus* Fabricius, 1793, had been misinterpreted and belonged in the genus *Priocnemis*, not *Caliadurgus*.

The first available name for the species listed in the Catalog as *Calicurgus hyalinatus alienatus* is *fasciatellus* Spinola, 1808, as pointed out by Day.

Anoplius semicinctus (Dahlbom), not *marginalis* Banks:

Day (1977) demonstrated that *Pompilus semicinctus* Dahlbom, 1843, was a senior synonym of *marginalis* Banks, 1910.

Anoplius nigrinus (Dahlbom), not *relativus* (Fox):

Day (1977) demonstrated that *Pompilus nigrinus* Dahlbom, 1843 is a senior synonym of *relativus* Fox, 1893.

The following are the result of adhering to Art. 59 (b) of the Code. All are replacement names proposed by Dalla Torre (1897) in his world catalog of Hymenoptera. His conservative treatment of genera produced quite a bit of homonymy, and he usually proposed new names for the junior homonyms. Some workers have chosen to ignore these names and not follow the Code. Although Dalla Torre replacement names were accepted in some wasp families in the Hymenoptera catalog, those applying to the Pompilidae were not. Likewise, Evans, in his papers on North American Pompilidae, rejected use of Dalla Torre names. My "resurrection" of these names here will doubtless stir up some debate - at least I hope so!

Allaporus minimus (Cresson), not *rufiventris*

Dalla Torre (1897) validly rejected *Aporus rufiventris* Cresson 1872 as a junior secondary homonym (nec Guérin-Méneville, 1838) by proposing the replacement name *rufiventricosus*. Cresson's 1872 name *minimus* has priority however, and must be used for the species.

Psorthaspis bombinator (Dalla Torre), not *vicina*

Dalla Torre (1897) validly rejected *vicina* Cresson 1872 as a junior secondary homonym (nec Lepelletier, 1845) by proposing the replacement name *bombinator*.

Aporinellus unionis (Dalla Torre), not *fasciatus*

Dalla Torre (1897) validly rejected *fasciatus* Smith 1855 as a junior secondary homonym (nec *fasciatus* Fabricius).

us, 1775), by proposing the replacement name *unionis*. Wasbauer & Kimsey (1985) failed to use Dalla Torre's replacement name.

Aporinellus taeniolatus (Dalla Torre), not *taeniatus*

Dalla Torre (1897) validly rejected *taeniatus* Kohl, 1886 as a junior secondary homonym (nec *taeniatus* Ruthe & Stein, 1857), by proposing the replacement name *taeniolatus*. Wasbauer & Kimsey (1985) rejected use of *taeniolatus* by insinuating that no homonymy existed when Dalla Torre proposed the name: "new name for *taeniatus* Kohl, thought to be preoccupied". Well it was preoccupied at the time Dalla Torre cataloged many species under *Pompilus*, some of which had been described or assigned elsewhere. Ruthe & Stein described *taeniatus* - I have checked the original description.

The tribe Ageniellini

Day (1979:5-7) included a compilation of all family-group names in Pompilidae. From that list one thing is immediately clear, the proper tribal name for Auplododini of the 1979 Catalog of Hymenoptera in America is Ageniellini Banks, 1912. It is the oldest name. Auplododini was proposed by Pate in 1946. Other synonymous tribal names are Macromerini Haupt 1926, and Pseudageniini Bradley 1944.

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Sphecidae of Trinidad
I. Ampulicinae, Sphecinae
and Pemphredoninae

by

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Seven of the eight larger subfamilies currently recognized in the Sphecidae (Bohart & Menke, 1976) occur in Trinidad, West Indies with over 100 species in some 40 genera. The largest subfamily is Larrinae with at least 45 species in eight genera. Well represented are Sphecinae with 18 species in eight genera, Crabroninae with 16 species in nine genera, and Nyssoninae with 15 species in nine genera. Astatinae are apparently absent. A list is given of the more generalized subfamilies Ampulicinae, Sphecinae and Pemphredoninae. I have examined a male from Trinidad in the collection of Cornell University labelled *Ampulex dubia* Kohl, which agrees well with *A. raptor* F. Smith. Specimens are deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC. I am indebted to Arnold Menke for clarifying the taxonomic status of Sphecinae and for help and advice.

AMPULICINAE

Ampulicini
Ampulex raptor F. Smith, 1856
Ampulex thoracica F. Smith, 1856

SPHECINAE

Sceliphriini
Dynatus nigripes (Westwood), 1832
Podium friesei Kohl, 1902

Podium fumigatum bugabense Cameron, 1888
Podium rufipes Fabricius, 1804
Sceliphron asiaticum (Linnaeus), 1758
Sceliphron fistularium (Dahlbom), 1843
Trigonopsis rufiventris (Fabricius), 1804 (from Vardy 1978)
Trigonopsis vicina (Dalla Torre), 1897
Trigonopsis violascens (Dalla Torre), 1897

Sphecinini
Sphex dorsalis Lepelletier, 1845
Sphex ichneumoneus (Linnaeus), 1758
Sphex melanopus Dahlbom, 1843
Sphex tinctipennis Cameron, 1888
Isodontia cyanipennis (Fabricius), 1793
Isodontia fuscipennis (Fabricius), 1804
Prionyx thomae (Fabricius), 1775

Ammophilini

Eremnophila binodis (Fabricius), 1798
Eremnophila opulenta (Guérin-Ménéville), 1838

PEMPHREDONINAE

Psenini

Mimumesa modesta reticulata (Malloch), 1933
Pluto smithii (Fox), 1897 (from van Lith 1979)

Pemphredonini

Microstigmus myersi Turner, 1929
Microstigmus theridii Ducke, 1907 (from Richards 1972)

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Another Nest-guarding Male of *Pison*

by

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Nest-guarding by sphecid males is practically unique to the Trypoxylini, mainly of the subgenus *Trypargilum*. Among the rest of the tribes of Sphecidae only *Dynatus* (Sceliphirini) has a similar behaviour (Kimsey, 1978). But it is also known for the East Palaearctic *Pison strandi* Yasumatsu, 1935 (= *P. ussuriense* Gussakovskij, 1937) (species-group of *P. regale* F. Smith) (Tsuneki, 1970).

During my summer trips to the Far East of the USSR in 1982-1988 I had an opportunity to observe mass nesting of *Pison insigne* Sickmann, 1894 (*P. punctifrons* Shuckard species-group) in cracks between the bricks of the two-story Central Office building of the "Ussurijskij" reservation. During favourable weather I could simultaneously observe nearly a dozen wasps flying near the wall and searching for any convenient place to nest. Of course it was impossible to study the structure of the nests in the wall and I tried to find other places with nests. Occasionally they were discovered in the trunk of an old *Tilia* tree and were described in my 1985 paper. Beginning in 1985 I tried to get prey, larvae and cocoons of this species with the help of artificial trap nests and by 1986 my attempts were successful. One evening before returning to Moscow in September, 1986, I was removing the blocks of trap nests which had been hung in the upper corners of the windows when I discovered that among the occupied nests, two tubes were about half full and that there was a wasp at the entrance of each tube. In the laboratory they were removed and determined to be males of *Pison insigne*. It is known that both females and males of some twig-nesting sphecids spend the night in various suitable cavities including their own nests. That is why in 1987 I specifically observed the process of selecting, provisioning and completing the nest by females of *P. insigne* and the behaviour of their males. The results were very interesting.

Though many females worked without any help from their partners, some

males (I observed two such individuals among eight) spent much of the time in the nest hole. When the female with prey or a portion of mud flew to the entrance the male went out, felt her with his antennae, let her pass into the nest and immediately returned to the entrance with his head outside. When the females were absent both males remained in their nests, but sometimes went out and walked along the block. From time to time they left their posts for 1-5 minutes. Males actively guarded their nests against all strangers. One of them made only short rushes, staying inside the nest and loudly buzzing. The reaction of the other male was evidently inadequate to the danger from aliens. I have observed not only active scaring of parasites, but even real "struggles" between the host and an alien of the same species. Naturally, this skirmish was bloodless. At the same time both adversaries were so absorbed in battle that they fell from the nest down to the window sill and flew away only when I picked them up with my fingers.

However, in spite of some very intense guarding, intrusions were not prevented. Parasites (*Trichrysis pellucida* Buysson, *Omalus* sp. (*auratus* l.-group) (Hymenoptera, Chrysididae) and *Amobia signata* Meigen (Diptera, Sarcophagidae, Miltogrammatinae)) were patiently waiting near the blocks and penetrated into the nests during short absences of the males. And if the larva of *Trichrysis* was satisfied with the contents of only one cell, then the larvae of *Amobia* annihilated both posterity and prey in the whole nest, destroying mud partitions between the cells.

After the first tube was completed the first male immediately occupied the next one which he thoroughly examined beforehand. The second male flew away and never returned. Unfortunately, during my observations I did not mark males and females and now I cannot confirm the constancy of pairs in *P. insigne*.

The summer of 1988 was not favourable for my observations because of prolonged rains caused by a typhoon. I could fix only one pair of *P. insigne*. Unfortunately they could not finish their nest because, after two weeks of rain, the female died inside the nest between the prey and the male, which left shortly after the rain ended.

Thus, nest-guarding by males of *Pison* may not be so rare. It is quite possible to expect similar behaviour among related species - *P. regale* F. Smith, *P. atripenne* Gussakovskij, *P. punctifrons* Shuckard, and *P. assimile* Sickmann. Compared to species of *Trypoxylon* (*Trypargilum*) this behaviour in *Pison* is more weakly developed and is not obligatory. Also, it is difficult to positively determine whether the behaviour of *T. (Trypargilum)* males developed independently.

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Notes on Collections and Aggressive Behavior of *Paravespula germanica* and *Paravespula maculifrons*

by

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The summer and fall of 1988 and 1989 were spent with John E. Gorman collecting yellowjackets located around people's homes and sending the specimens to a pharmaceutical company. *P. maculifrons* (native) and *germanica* (introduced around 1982; see MacDonald and Akre 1984) are the two major species found in Wisconsin. Workers were collected from each nest and records were kept on total worker weights per nest, time of collections and nest locations. Here I present these data and discuss some of the nesting, population and behavior differences between the two species (Table 1.).

These data indicate that *maculifrons* preferred underground nesting sites whereas *germanica* nested more often in houses and buildings. The nesting preferences between the species may

Table 1. Mean worker weight and location of nest sites of *Paravespula germanica* and *P. maculifrons*

Date of Collections (Weekly)	GERMANICA		MACULIFRONS	
	Mean Wt. of Workers/ Nest (Gms)	Location of Nest Sites*	Mean Wt. of Workers/ Nests (Gms)	Location of Nest Sites*
1988				
9/11-9/17	42	3,3,3		
9/18-9/24	5	2		
9/25-10/1	81	1,3,3		
10/2-10/8	91	1,1,2,3,3	8	1
10/9-10/16	43	1,3,?	50	3
1989				
8/12-8/19	43	1,1,2,2,2	13	1
8/20-8/26	41	1,1,1,2,2, 2,3,3	73	1,1,1,1
8/27-9/2	65	2,3,3,4,4	46	1,1,1,1,1, 1,2,2
9/3-9/9	52	1,1,1,2	51	1,1,1,1,1, 1,1
9/10-9/17	121	2,3,3,3	38	1,1

* 1=ground, 2=building, 3=house, 4=woodpile/log

be responsible for differences in their abundance between 1988 and 1989. The summer of 1988 was drought-stricken in southcentral Wisconsin, and few *maculifrons* nests were collected at this time. Underground nests may be more susceptible to drying out compared to nests situated above ground and in more protected areas.

The weather in 1989 was less severe and both *germanica* and *maculifrons* fared well. Total worker weights per nest for *germanica*, however, was much higher earlier in the season and late in the season compared to that of *maculifrons*. Warmer nest location temperature early and late in the season may be responsible for the larger populations of *germanica*. Akre *et al.* (1989) noted that German yellowjacket

colonies are larger and tend to persist later into the season than their probable competitor *Paravespula pensylvanica* in the Pacific Northwest.

Based on behavior differences alone we were able to tell which species of yellowjacket we were collecting. *P. maculifrons* 'poured out' of their nest when it was disturbed, showed an increased intensity of trying to sting, and was very persistent in following us as we walked away from the nest (in one case for up to 63 m). At *germanica* nest sites we were able to stand close to the nest without our experiencing a 'fight or flee' reaction. In 1989 I received a number of stings from *maculifrons* (despite wearing a bee suit). In 1988 I did not receive any stings.

I thank my husband Gregg Henderson for encouraging me to collect and submit these data.

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***Vespula acadica* (Sladen) in the Southern Blue Ridge**

by
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A male of *Vespula acadica* (Sladen) was collected 9 October 1978 from a low-growing annual composite (Asteraceae) at the Rich and Balsam Lookout off the Blue Ridge Parkway (Jackson County, North Carolina USA) at an elevation of 6053' (ca. 1850 m). Prior to this, I had seen specimens collected in northeastern West Virginia (Lost River State Park, Hardy County; Capon Bridge, Hampshire County), but I am still unaware of any records from the several hundred miles in between these and the North Carolina specimen. On the same plant as the *V. acadica* were many males of *Vespula vulgaris* (L.) and a nest of the latter species was in a roadbank about 20 m away. This site has yielded specimens of *Dolichovespula norvegicoidea* (Sladen) and *D. arctica* Rohwer, and is located within the Fraser fir-red spruce forest (*Abies fraseri* (Pursh) Poiret, *Picea rubens* Sargent).

Closely related species include *Vespula vidua* (Saussure) which I have collected on Roan Mountain (Mitchell County, North Carolina) at ca. 1600 m and *V. consobrina* (Saussure) which I have seen on Mount Mitchell (Yancey County, North Carolina), higher than 1850 m, and have collected on other mountains in the area at various eleva-

tions up to 1650 m. I have yet to collect or learn of any records for *V. austriaca* (Panzer) south of the two localities in the New York City vicinity shown by Miller (1961).

I would find it interesting to be informed of any records for *V. acadica* south of Pennsylvania and any new data for *V. austriaca* in the eastern United States, and will be happy to identify any specimens.

Labeling Social Wasp Castes
by
Robert S. Jacobson

I'd like to put in my two cents about the value of labelling female social bees and wasps as queens and workers when known. The value of this is obvious in the case of species that are not commonly collected, but I have found that even in the case of widespread and abundant species this can be helpful. For example, the common baldfaced hornet *Dolichovespula maculata* (L.) of North America varies substantially in size such that typical workers in one region may be as large as typical queens in another. Relying on the time of the year may not be of much help, either, as colonies in one region may have well over a hundred workers while those in another area consist only of a queen and rudimentary worker cells; even different elevations in the same region, of course, can produce fairly large differences in stage of development. To complicate matters further, females collected late in the season, especially from mature colonies, may be either queens or workers. In pinned specimens ovaries dry up, fat deposits dry or decompose (I've never seen a key that asks one to make a distinction based on greasiness!), and behavioral data is lost unless noted in labelling. Without overstating my point I just think it's worth noting a distinction that might be obvious at time of collection but much more difficult to deduce later when one is trying to study seasonal distributions and life cycles. Display of sting apparatus, as suggested by Archer (1989) in his recent key to Vespinae, could help in separation, but such examination shouldn't be necessary in the majority of cases where the collector could have made the distinction easily.

In the case of "intermediate" females, I'm somewhat inclined to say if it is crawling into every hole in the ground during the spring it's a queen; if it is late in the season and it attacks you when collecting its nest, it's a worker! For any of you having a special interest in this subject, have I a nest series of *Vespula squamosa* (Drury) to show you!

***Sphecophaga vesparum*, a
Parasitoid of some *Vespula* spp.,
is Established in New Zealand.**

by
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The mass release of laboratory reared, overwintering cocoons of the imported ichneumonid *Sphecophaga vesparum*, was begun during the winter of 1987. From these cocoons it was expected that adults would emerge in spring and summer to seek out and attack wasp nests. In autumn of 1988, two nests of the adventive *Vespula vulgaris* at Pelorus Bridge (near the north end of the South Island), were found to be infested with parasitoids (Donovan et al. 1989). More parasitoids were released in the same area in winter of 1988, and during the following summer and autumn, 11 nests were recovered with parasitoids (Moller et al. 1989).

There were no releases of laboratory reared parasitoids at Pelorus Bridge in winter of 1989. On 15 January 1990, at the same site, the New Zealand Department of Conservation launched a "War on Wasps", and to publicise it, the Minister of Conservation was filmed by crews as he dug out a randomly-selected wasp nest. Examination of this nest showed that it was under attack by parasitoids, and at least 146 developing wasps had been killed.

The presence of parasitoids was significant, because more than 12 months had elapsed since the most recent release of laboratory reared cocoons. So, after emerging from the released cocoons, parasitoids must have attacked nests and produced overwintering cocoons. After surviving the winter, adults must have emerged during the following spring/summer to attack the Minister's nest. This completion of a 12-month cycle means that

establishment of parasitoids at Pelorus Bridge can be claimed.

A population of parasitoids recovered from the Minister's nest has now been reared through 8 generations in our laboratory. From this, overwintering cocoons will be field-released in various parts of the country during the coming winter. Our original laboratory culture has now completed 105 generations and 108,400 cocoons have been released. An additional 60,000 cocoons from this culture should be released during the winter of 1990.

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**Key to *Eustenogaster* spp. of the
Malay Peninsula (Females)**

by
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This key was originally formulated for field use by Jim Carpenter & John Wenzel. *Eustenogaster* are readily distinguished from all other stenogasterines in the area (*Liostenogaster*, *Metischnogaster* and *Parischnogaster*) by their large size (forewing length 12-14 mm), predominant black body color, with little or no brown or red in dorsal view, and absence of any light marks on the mesoscutum. Although three of the seven species known from the Malay Peninsula (i.e. from the Isthmus of Kra to Singapore) are undescribed, I have examined enough material to be fairly confident that all species are represented in this key.

- 1. Gastral tergum 2 with a transverse impression behind the midpoint, so that the profile is broken into two curves sp. G
- Gastral tergum 2 with no such impression, so that the profile is a single smooth curve 2
- 2. Gastral tergum 6 with a prominent small tooth or spine near the tip; genae not yellow-marked 3
- Gastral tergum 6 with at most a short carina or small, obtuse tubercle near the tip 4
- 3. Vertex with a pair of small yellow spots near the top of the eyes; a pair of similar spots above the antennal sockets *micans* (Sauss.)
- Vertex without such spots; space behind ocelli not yellow-marked . . . sp. L
- 4. Lateral areas of pronotum and katapisternum dull, densely punctate; clypeus with a large pentagonal yellow mark; two yellow spots just below antennal sockets; propodeum yellow-marked in lower part only
. *fraterna* (Bingham)
- Lateral areas of pronotum and katapisternum at least moderately shiny, sparsely and superficially punctate; frons with a pair of yellow spots above antennal sockets 5
- 5. Pronotal "neck" usually with a yellow line on each side; supraclypeal area and upper part of clypeus with a broad, vertical black band
. *hauxwelli* (Bingham)
- Pronotal "neck" entirely black; vertical black line on supraclypeal area and upper part of clypeus narrow, sometimes evanescent 6
- 6. Gena entirely black; clypeus and supraclypeal area yellow sp. C
- Gena with a prominent yellow mark, often extending onto malar space.
. *calyptodoma* Sak. & Yosh.

Pseudostinging in Stenogastrines
by
Christopher K. Starr

Gregg Henderson (*Sphecos* 19:21) reported significant pain from male *Polistes* pseudostinging, something which I have also experienced from time to time. However, this is quite mild compared to what large eume-

nines and especially stenogastrines can deliver, on account of their long, sharp parameral spines. When caught in a net, both female and male *Eustenogaster* tend to be uncommonly aggressive, lunging and stinging/pseudostinging at one's hand, and I have been careless enough to be jabbed by each on occasion. Although the female hurts much more, for some types of animals the male's response is probably not entirely a bluff. A curious feature of some *Eustenogaster* spp. is that most of the individuals one encounters away from the nest are males. It makes biological sense in this case for males to rely less on automimicry than do males of most other aculeates. On the other hand, I have never met a male vespine or bee who could not be handled with impunity.

The Brèthes Types of Aculeate Wasps in the MACN Collection
by

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Between 1901 and 1927, Juan Brèthes published 77 papers in which he described 893 new species of Hymenoptera. Most of the types were deposited in the Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales (MACN) where he worked, building up one of the most important collections of Hymenoptera in South America.

When Brèthes died, nobody paid attention to his collection for about fifty years, until M. A. Fritz began to arrange it and made the first alphabetical files.

Brèthes used to put a small numbered label on each insect in his collection. He registered each number in a notebook with a determination; a copy of this notebook is at the MACN. The number label is critical for determining the "type" status of Brèthes material because he rarely identified specimens with name labels, and his locality labels were usually less complete than information in the original descriptions. Definitive decisions on all "types" will have to be made by specialists after comparison with the original descriptions.

In the following list, species names are given in their original combination

without considering subsequent nomenclatural changes and synonyms. A plus sign (+) at the end of an entry indicates that there is typical material in the MACN collection. The absence of a plus sign means that the type has not been found. In some cases such material may simply repose in our collection undetected, or it may have been borrowed without a record. Brèthes deposited some types in other collections and these are cited in parentheses at the end of an entry.

A complete list of Brèthes papers on Hymenoptera is given at the end.

- Fam. Chrysididae
- Chrysis bruchi* Brèthes, 1902 (+)
- Chrysis charruana* Brèthes, 1902 (+)
- Chrysis lynchi* Brèthes, 1902
- Chrysis mattogrossensis*
Brèthes, 1902 (+)
- Chrysis boutheryi* Brèthes, 1902 (+)
- Chrysis ameghin oi* Brèthes, 1902 (+)
- Chrysis missionera inermis*
Brèthes, 1902 (Museo de La Plata)
- Chrysis missionera* Brèthes, 1902 (+)
- Chrysis schrottkyi* Brèthes, 1902
(Colección Schrottky)
- Chrysis argentina* Brèthes, 1906 (+)
- Chrysis anisitsii* Brèthes, 1906
(Colección Anisits)(+)
- Chrysis acuta* Brèthes, 1906 (+)
- Elampus (Philoctetes) minutissimus*
Brèthes, 1902 (+)
- Holopyga boutheryi* Brèthes, 1902 (+)
- Parnopes boutheryi* Brèthes, 1902 (+)
- Fam. Thynnidae
- Elaphroptera rhombica*
Brèthes, 1910 (+)
- Elaphroptera vigilli* Brèthes, 1910 (+)
- Elaphroptera santacruiana*
Brèthes, 1910 (+)
- Elaphroptera arenaria*
Brèthes, 1910 (+)
- Elaphroptera diodon* Brèthes, 1910 (+)
- Elaphroptera bruchii* Brèthes, 1910 (+)
- Elaphroptera verticalis*
Brèthes, 1910 (+)
- Elaphroptera patigonica*
Brèthes, 1910 (+)
- Elaphroptera 3-dentata*
Brèthes, 1910 (+)
- Elaphroptera lara* Brèthes, 1910 (+)
- Elaphroptera impressa*
Brèthes, 1910 (+)
- Elaphroptera tornowii*
Brèthes, 1910 (+)
- Elaphroptera catamarcensis*
Brèthes, 1910 (+)

<i>Elaphroptera catamarcensis lata</i>		Fam. Bradynobaenidae	<i>Pepsis culta</i> Brèthes, 1908
Brèthes, 1910	(+)	<i>Bradynobaenus gayi chubutinus</i>	<i>Pepsis cultrata</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)
<i>Elaphroptera fasciatella</i>		Brèthes, 1910	(+)
Brèthes, 1910	(+)		<i>Pepsis depressa</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)
<i>Elaphroptera erythropoda</i>		Fam. Formicidae	<i>Pepsis deuteroleuca venezolana</i>
Brèthes, 1910	(+)	<i>Azteca lynchi</i> Brèthes, 1914	Brèthes, 1908
<i>Elaphroptera tatiensis</i>		<i>Dorymyrmex tener pallidipes</i>	<i>Pepsis dimatiipennis</i> Brèthes, 1908
Brèthes, 1910 (Museo de La Plata)		Brèthes, 1914	<i>Pepsis discoidalis</i> Brèthes, 1914 (+)
<i>Elaphroptera tucumana</i>		<i>Dorymyrmex gallardoï</i> Brèthes, 1914	<i>Pepsis dorsata</i> Brèthes, 1914 (+)
Brèthes, 1910	(+)		<i>Pepsis dromeda</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)
<i>Elaphroptera melanosoma</i>		Fam. Pompilidae	<i>Pepsis echeverriai</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)
Brèthes, 1910	(+)	<i>Aporus apicipennis</i> Brèthes, 1910 (+)	<i>Pepsis ephebus</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)
<i>Elaphroptera ameghinoi</i>		<i>Notocyphus entrerrianus</i>	<i>Pepsis equatoriana</i> Brèthes, 1914
Brèthes, 1910	(+)	Brèthes, 1924	(Museo de Sao Paulo)
<i>Elaphroptera paranensis</i>		<i>Notocyphus jorgenseni</i>	<i>Pepsis erecta</i> Brèthes, 1914
Brèthes, 1910	(+)	Brèthes, 1909	(Museo de Sao Paulo)
<i>Elaphroptera mendozana</i>		<i>Notocyphus 8-maculatus</i>	<i>Pepsis euterpe</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)
Brèthes, 1910	(+)	Brèthes, 1913	<i>Pepsis externa</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)
<i>Elaphroptera rubescens</i>		<i>Notocyphus rubriventris</i>	<i>Pepsis fasciculata</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)
Brèthes, 1910	(+)	Brèthes, 1909	<i>Pepsis filiola</i> Brèthes, 1914 (+)
<i>Elaphroptera paraquayensis</i>		<i>Notocyphus uncinatus</i>	<i>Pepsis flaminia</i> Brèthes, 1914 (+)
Brèthes, 1910	(+)	Brèthes, 1913	<i>Pepsis flavilis</i> Brèthes, 1908
<i>Elaphroptera andina</i> Brèthes, 1910	(+)	<i>Notocyphus prixi</i> Brèthes, 1924	<i>Pepsis fluminensis</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)
<i>Elaphroptera clypeicarinata</i>		<i>Pepsis abrupta</i> Brèthes, 1908	<i>Pepsis fuscobasalis</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)
Brèthes, 1910	(+)	<i>Pepsis ameghinoi</i> Brèthes, 1908	<i>Pepsis fuscocrabra</i> Brèthes, 1914
<i>Elaphroptera luteofasciata</i>		<i>Pepsis andina</i> Brèthes, 1908	(Museo de Sao Paulo)
Brèthes, 1910	(+)	<i>Pepsis andina dilatata</i>	<i>Pepsis gallardoï</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)
		Brèthes, 1908	<i>Pepsis garbei</i> Brèthes, 1914
Fam. Myzinidae		<i>Pepsis anisitsii</i> Brèthes, 1908	(Museo de Sao Paulo)
<i>Elis compacta</i> Brèthes, 1910	(+)	<i>Pepsis apollinari</i> Brèthes, 1926	<i>Pepsis guaranitica</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)
<i>Elis saltensis</i> Brèthes, 1910	(+)	<i>Pepsis apollonis</i> Brèthes, 1908	<i>Pepsis heterochroa</i> Brèthes, 1914
<i>Elis tucumana</i> Brèthes, 1910	(+)	<i>Pepsis archevaletai</i> Brèthes, 1908	(Museo de Sao Paulo)
<i>Elis bifasciata</i> Brèthes, 1910	(+)	<i>Pepsis arethas</i> Brèthes, 1914	<i>Pepsis holmbergi</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)
<i>Elis ameghinoi</i> Brèthes, 1910	(+)	<i>Pepsis argentina</i> Brèthes, 1908	<i>Pepsis hora</i> Brèthes, 1914
<i>Elis bruchii</i> Brèthes, 1910	(+)	<i>Pepsis bahiae</i> Brèthes, 1914	(Museo de Sao Paulo)
<i>Elis tornowii</i> Brèthes, 1910	(+)	(Museo de Sao Paulo)	<i>Pepsis humeralis</i> Brèthes, 1914
<i>Elis strigosa</i> Brèthes, 1910	(+)	<i>Pepsis bonplandi</i> Brèthes, 1914	(Museo de Sao Paulo)
<i>Elis lynchii</i> Brèthes, 1913	(+)	<i>Pepsis brasiliensis</i> Brèthes, 1908	<i>Pepsis ichesi</i> Brèthes, 1908
<i>Elis hubrichi</i> Brèthes, 1913	(+)	<i>Pepsis bruchii</i> Brèthes, 1908	<i>Pepsis iheringi</i> Brèthes, 1908
		<i>Pepsis brumeisteri</i> Brèthes, 1908	<i>Pepsis impatiens</i> Brèthes, 1914
Fam. Anthoboscidae		<i>Pepsis calypso</i> Brèthes, 1908	(Museo de Sao Paulo)
<i>Plesiomorpha albinervis</i>		<i>Pepsis caridei</i> Brèthes, 1908	<i>Pepsis incompleta</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)
Brèthes, 1913	(+)	<i>Pepsis carinata</i> Brèthes, 1914	<i>Pepsis indistincta</i> Brèthes, 1908
<i>Tiphiodes jorgenseni</i> Brèthes, 1913	(+)	(Museo de Sao Paulo)	<i>Pepsis itinerata</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)
		<i>Pepsis chacoana</i> Brèthes, 1908	<i>Pepsis janira</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)
Fam. Tiphidae		<i>Pepsis chloe</i> Brèthes, 1914	<i>Pepsis junco</i> Brèthes, 1908
<i>Protiphia luridipennis</i> Brèthes, 1913	(+)	<i>Pepsis chloroptera</i> Brèthes, 1908	<i>Pepsis jujuyensis</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)
<i>Tiphia saltensis</i> Brèthes, 1910	(+)	<i>Pepsis chrysothorax</i> Brèthes, 1908	<i>Pepsis laetabilis</i> Brèthes, 1908
<i>Tiphia andina</i> Brèthes, 1910	(+)	<i>Pepsis clarinensis</i> Brèthes, 1908	<i>Pepsis lahillei</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)
<i>Tiphia bonariensis</i> Brèthes, 1910	(+)	<i>Pepsis cleone</i> Brèthes, 1914	<i>Pepsis limbatella</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)
<i>Tiphia platensis</i> Brèthes, 1910	(+)	<i>Pepsis clypeata</i> Brèthes, 1914	<i>Pepsis limbatica</i> Brèthes, 1914
<i>Tiphia fluminensis</i> Brèthes, 1910	(+)	(Museo de Sao Paulo)	(Museo de Sao Paulo)
		<i>Pepsis colombica</i> Brèthes, 1926	<i>Pepsis luridicornis</i> Brèthes, 1926 (+)
Fam. Mutillidae		<i>Pepsis comparata</i> Brèthes, 1908	<i>Pepsis lynchii</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)
<i>Sphinctomutilla gallardoï</i> Brèthes, 1913		<i>Pepsis concava</i> Brèthes, 1908	<i>Pepsis meridionalis</i> Brèthes, 1914 (+)
		<i>Pepsis concava jorgenseni</i>	<i>Pepsis militaris</i> Brèthes, 1914
Fam. Scoliidae		Brèthes, 1914	(Museo de Sao Paulo)
<i>Scolia scuttata</i> Brèthes, 1910	(+)	<i>Pepsis copelloi</i> Brèthes, 1914	<i>Pepsis mimetica</i> Brèthes, 1914 (+)
<i>Scolia bruchii</i> Brèthes, 1910	(+)	<i>Pepsis cordata</i> Brèthes, 1914	<i>Pepsis minarum</i> Brèthes, 1914
<i>Scolia argentina</i> Brèthes, 1910	(+)	<i>Pepsis cordubensis</i> Brèthes, 1908	(Museo de Sao Paulo)
<i>Scolia spegazzini</i> Brèthes, 1910	(+)	<i>Pepsis coronaria</i> Brèthes, 1914	<i>Pepsis miniata</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)
		(Museo de Sao Paulo)	

<i>Pepsis mimetica</i> Brèthes, 1914 (+)	<i>Psammochares mesothoracicus</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)	<i>Discoelius fluminensis</i> Brèthes, 1903
<i>Pepsis minarum</i> Brèthes, 1914 (Museo de Sao Paulo)	<i>Psammochares scapulatus</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)	<i>Discoelius foxii</i> Brèthes, 1906
<i>Pepsis miniata</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)	<i>Salius andinus</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)	<i>Discoelius holmbergii</i> Brèthes, 1906 (Colección Escuela Normal)
<i>Pepsis mixta</i> Brèthes, 1908	<i>Salius apollinari</i> Brèthes, 1926 (+)	<i>Discoelius lignicola</i> Brèthes, 1906 (+)
<i>Pepsis modesta</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)	<i>Salius carinatellus</i> Brèthes, 1910 (Museo de Sao Paulo)	<i>Discoelius lynchii</i> Brèthes, 1905
<i>Pepsis neutra</i> Brèthes, 1908	<i>Salius constrictus</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)	<i>Discoelius nitidus</i> Brèthes, 1903 (Colección Autran)
<i>Pepsis nitocris</i> Brèthes, 1908	<i>Salius diffusus</i> Brèthes, 1910 (Museo de Sao Paulo)	<i>Discoelius pampicola</i> Brèthes, 1906
<i>Pepsis nutrix</i> Brèthes, 1914 (+)	<i>Salius edmondii</i> Brèthes, 1924 (+)	<i>Discoelius paranensis</i> Brèthes, 1903 (+)
<i>Pepsis operosa</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)	<i>Salius erythrogaster</i> Brèthes, 1926 (+)	<i>Discoelius praxii</i> Brèthes, 1903
<i>Pepsis pacifica</i> Brèthes, 1914 (Museo de Sao Paulo)	<i>Salius erythropus</i> Brèthes, 1910 (+)	<i>Discoelius spegazzinii</i> Brèthes, 1906 (+)
<i>Pepsis pallida</i> Brèthes, 1908	<i>Salius gracilicornis</i> Brèthes, 1910 (Museo de Sao Paulo)	<i>Eumenes anistsii</i> Brèthes, 1906 (+)
<i>Pepsis pampeana</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)	<i>Salius hirsutulus</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)	<i>Eumenes autrani</i> Brèthes, 1903 (Colección Autran)
<i>Pepsis patagonica</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)	<i>Salius jorgenseni</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)	<i>Eumenes archevaletae</i> Brèthes, 1903 (+)
<i>Pepsis polita</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)	<i>Salius limbatus</i> Brèthes, 1910 (Museo de Sao Paulo)	<i>Eumenes bertonii</i> Brèthes, 1909
<i>Pepsis praxii</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)	<i>Salius posticatus</i> Brèthes, 1909 (Museo de Sao Montevideo)	<i>Eumenes bonariensis</i> Brèthes, 1905 (Colección Autran)
<i>Pepsis pulchra</i> Brèthes, 1914 (Museo de Sao Paulo)	<i>Salius soleatus</i> Brèthes, 1926 (+)	<i>Eumenes flavescens</i> Brèthes, 1906 (+)
<i>Pepsis pygidialis</i> Brèthes, 1908	Fam. Vespidae	<i>Eumenes gaullei</i> Brèthes, 1920
<i>Pepsis quichua</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)	<i>Coloboclypeus niger</i> Brèthes, 1926	<i>Eumenes laevigata</i> Brèthes, 1906 (+)
<i>Pepsis recta</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)	<i>Trimeria buyssoni</i> Brèthes, 1903 (+)	<i>Eumenes magna</i> Brèthes, 1903 (+)
<i>Pepsis richteri</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)	<i>Polistes niger</i> Brèthes, 1903 (Colección Schrottky)	<i>Eumenes minuscula</i> Brèthes, 1906 (Colección Anisits)
<i>Pepsis roberti</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)	<i>Polybia jurinei bonaerense</i> Brèthes, 1903 (Museo de La Plata)	<i>Eumenes opifex</i> Brèthes, 1909
<i>Pepsis sancta-annae</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)	Fam. Eumenidae	<i>Eumenes paraguayensis</i> Brèthes, 1906 (+)
<i>Pepsis sappho</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)	<i>Alastor anomalus</i> Brèthes, 1903 (Museo de La Plata)	<i>Eumenes picturata intermedia</i> Brèthes, 1906 (+)
<i>Pepsis schrottkyi</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)	<i>Alastor arcuatus</i> Brèthes, 1903 (Colección Schrottky)	<i>Eumenes picturata nigromaculata</i> Brèthes, 1906 (+)
<i>Pepsis selvatica</i> Brèthes, 1920 (+)	<i>Alastor argentinus</i> Brèthes, 1903 (+)	<i>Eumenes spegazzinii</i> Brèthes, 1905 (+)
<i>Pepsis spegazzinii</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)	<i>Alastor clypeatus</i> Brèthes, 1906 (+)	<i>Eumenes uncinata</i> Brèthes, 1906 (+)
<i>Pepsis sulcata</i> Brèthes, 1908	<i>Alastor elongatus</i> Brèthes, 1903 (+)	<i>Leontiniella argentina</i> Brèthes, 1903
<i>Pepsis tandilensis</i> Brèthes, 1914 (+)	<i>Alastor nitidus</i> Brèthes, 1906 (+)	<i>Monobia angulosa cingulata</i> Brèthes, 1903 (+)
<i>Pepsis terebrans</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)	<i>Alastor persimilis</i> Brèthes, 1903 (+)	<i>Monobia anisitsii</i> Brèthes, 1906 (+)
<i>Pepsis thalia</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)	<i>Alastor schrottkyi</i> Brèthes, 1903 (Colección Schrottky)	<i>Monobia caridei</i> Brèthes, 1906 (+)
<i>Pepsis thracis</i> Brèthes, 1914 (Museo de Sao Paulo)	<i>Ctenochilus argentinus</i> Brèthes, 1903	<i>Monobia gaullei</i> Brèthes, 1920
<i>Pepsis tomowi</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)	<i>Discoelius albonotatus</i> Brèthes, 1906 (+)	<i>Montezumia andina</i> Brèthes, 1905 (+)
<i>Pepsis transversa</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)	<i>Discoelius andinus</i> Brèthes, 1903 (Museo de La Plata)	<i>Montezumia argentina</i> Brèthes, 1905 (+)
<i>Pepsis tricolor</i> Brèthes, 1914 (+)	<i>Discoelius anistsii</i> Brèthes, 1906 (Colección Anisits)	<i>Montezumia pedunculata</i> Brèthes, 1906 (+)
<i>Pepsis troglodytes</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)	<i>Discoelius argentinus</i> Brèthes, 1905 (+)	<i>Montezumia holmbergii</i> Brèthes, 1906 (+)
<i>Pepsis vaga</i> Brèthes, 1908	<i>Discoelius auritulus</i> Brèthes, 1903 (Colección Schrottky)	<i>Montezumia bruchii</i> Brèthes, 1903 (+)
<i>Pepsis villosa</i> Brèthes, 1908	<i>Discoelius assimilis</i> Brèthes, 1903 (Museo de La Plata)	<i>Montezumia vigillii</i> Brèthes, 1910 (+)
<i>Pepsis virgo</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)	<i>Discoelius ater</i> Brèthes, 1903 (Colección Schrottky)	<i>Nortonia alegrensis</i> Brèthes, 1924
<i>Pepsis vivida</i> Brèthes, 1908 (+)	<i>Discoelius caridei</i> Brèthes, 1905 (+)	<i>Nortonia bertonii</i> Brèthes, 1924
<i>Pompilus annuliventris</i> Brèthes, 1909 (+)	<i>Discoelius cuyanus</i> Brèthes, 1903 (+)	<i>Nortonia bicincta</i> Brèthes, 1920
<i>Pompilus arechavaletai</i> Brèthes, 1909 (Museo de Montevideo)	<i>Discoelius chacoensis</i> Brèthes, 1905 (+)	<i>Odynerus bruchii</i> Brèthes, 1903
<i>Pompilus iheringi</i> Brèthes, 1910 (Museo de Sao Paulo)		<i>Odynerus punctatus</i> Brèthes, 1903
<i>Pompilus platensis</i> Brèthes, 1909 (Museo de Montevideo)		<i>Odynerus heptagonalis</i> Brèthes, 1903 (+)
<i>Pompilus primarius</i> Brèthes, 1910 (Museo de Sao Paulo)		<i>Odynerus cuyanus</i> Brèthes, 1903 (+)
<i>Pompilus vespucoides</i> Brèthes, 1909 (+)		<i>Odynerus arechavaletae</i> Brèthes, 1903
<i>Psammochares arequipiensis</i> Brèthes, 1924 (+)		
<i>Psammochares escomeli</i> Brèthes, 1922 (+)		
<i>Psammochares jorgenseni</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)		

<i>Odynerus montevidensis</i> Brèthes, 1903 (+)	<i>Odynerus (Stenancistrocerus) abactus</i> Brèthes, 1909	<i>Cerceris mesopotamica</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)
<i>Odynerus acuminatus</i> Brèthes, 1903	<i>Odynerus (Hypodynerus) fuscipennis</i> Brèthes, 1910	<i>Cerceris nigra</i> Brèthes, 1910 (+)
<i>Odynerus declivus</i> Brèthes, 1903 (+)	<i>Odynerus (Hypodynerus) jorgenseni</i> Brèthes, 1910	<i>Cerceris oceanica</i> Brèthes, 1920
<i>Odynerus argentinus andinus</i> Brèthes, 1903 (+)	<i>Odynerus (Stenodynerus) mendicus</i> Brèthes, 1910	<i>Cerceris pauxilla</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)
<i>Odynerus ameghin oi</i> Brèthes, 1903 (+)	<i>Odynerus (Eodynerus) asperatus</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)	<i>Cerceris pedestris</i> Brèthes, 1910 (+)
<i>Odynerus schrottkyi</i> Brèthes, 1903 (Colección Schrottky)	<i>Odynerus (Stenodynerus) marii</i> Brèthes, 1924 (+)	<i>Cerceris ponderosa</i> Brèthes, 1920
<i>Odynerus patagonus</i> Brèthes, 1903	<i>Pachodynerus validus</i> Brèthes, 1906 (+)	<i>Cerceris singularis</i> Brèthes, 1910 (+)
<i>Odynerus saltensis</i> Brèthes, 1905 (+)	<i>Pachodynerus gaullei</i> Brèthes, 1920	<i>Cerceris sororcula</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)
<i>Odynerus venustus</i> Brèthes, 1905 (+)	<i>Pachodynerus punctulatus</i> Brèthes, 1920	<i>Cerceris spathulifera</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)
<i>Odynerus (Ancistrocerus) erythraeus</i> Brèthes, 1906 (+)	<i>Pachodynerus serrulatus</i> Brèthes, 1920 (+)	<i>Cerceris tibialis</i> Brèthes, 1910 (+)
<i>Odynerus (Ancistrocerus) rufus</i> Brèthes, 1906 (Colección Anisits)	<i>Plagiolabra andina</i> Brèthes, 1906 (+)	<i>Cerceris transversalis</i> Brèthes, 1910 (+)
<i>Odynerus (Ancistrocerus) fabienii</i> Brèthes, 1906	<i>Zethus meronensis</i> Brèthes, 1920	<i>Cerceris vigillii</i> Brèthes, 1910 (+)
<i>Odynerus (Ancistrocerus) flavomarginatus</i> Brèthes, 1906 (+)	<i>Zethus medius</i> Brèthes, 1906	<i>Crabro (Rhopalum) arechavaletai</i> Brèthes, 1909 (+)
<i>Odynerus (Ancistrocerus) foxii</i> Brèthes, 1906	<i>Zethus holmbergii</i> Brèthes, 1906	<i>Crabro flavipennis basiflavus</i> Brèthes, 1910 (+)
<i>Odynerus (Ancistrocerus) distinguendus</i> Brèthes, 1906 (+)	<i>Zethus missionus</i> Brèthes, 1906 (+)	<i>Crabro flavipennis fumosus</i> Brèthes, 1910 (+)
<i>Odynerus (Ancistrocerus) caridei</i> Brèthes, 1906 (+)	Fam. Sphecidae	<i>Crabro (Podagrītus) erythropus</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)
<i>Odynerus (Ancistrocerus) goyasensis</i> Brèthes, 1920	<i>Ammophila brasiliiana</i> Brèthes, 1909 (Museo de Montevideo)	<i>Crabro (Podagrītus) jorgenseni</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)
<i>Odynerus (Euancistrocerus) bolivianus</i> Brèthes, 1920	<i>Ammophila platensis</i> Brèthes, 1909 (Museo de Montevideo)	<i>Crabro (Podagrītus) nigriventris</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)
<i>Odynerus (Stenancistrocerus) idoneiformis</i> Brèthes, 1920	<i>Ammophila arechavaletai</i> Brèthes, 1909 (Museo de Montevideo)	<i>Crabro (Podagrītus) pamparum</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)
<i>Odynerus (Stenancistrocerus) idoneus</i> Brèthes, 1920	<i>Anacrabro argentinus</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)	<i>Gorytes bifasciatus</i> Brèthes, 1909 (+)
<i>Odynerus (Stenancistrocerus) foveolatus</i> Brèthes, 1906 (+)	<i>Bembex patagonica</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)	<i>Gorytes fiebrigi</i> Brèthes, 1909 (+)
<i>Odynerus (Stenancistrocerus) abditus</i> Brèthes, 1906 (+)	<i>Bembex defecta</i> Brèthes, 1909 (Museo de Montevideo)	<i>Gorytes mendozanus</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)
<i>Odynerus (Stenancistrocerus) mendozanus</i> Brèthes, 1906 (+)	<i>Cerceris ameghinoi</i> Brèthes, 1910	<i>Gorytes pygmaeus</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)
<i>Odynerus (Stenancistrocerus) dallatorrei</i> Brèthes, 1906 (+)	<i>Cerceris andina</i> Brèthes, 1910 (+)	<i>Gorytes uncinatus</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)
<i>Odynerus (Stenancistrocerus) assumptionis</i> Brèthes, 1906 (+)	<i>Cerceris annulipes</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)	<i>Gorytes (Hoplisus) jorgenseni</i> Brèthes, 1910 (+)
<i>Odynerus (Stenancistrocerus) platensis</i> Brèthes, 1906 (+)	<i>Cerceris antemissa</i> Brèthes, 1910 (+)	<i>Heliocausus argentinus</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)
<i>Odynerus (Stenancistrocerus) concavus</i> Brèthes, 1906	<i>Cerceris arechavaletai</i> Brèthes, 1909 (Museo de Montevideo)	<i>Heliocausus fiebrigi</i> Brèthes, 1909 (+)
<i>Odynerus (Stenancistrocerus) holmbergii</i> Brèthes, 1906	<i>Cerceris argentina</i> Brèthes, 1910	<i>Heliocausus fraternus</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)
<i>Odynerus (Stenodynerus) anisitsii</i> Brèthes, 1906 (+)	<i>Cerceris bella</i> Brèthes, 1910	<i>Heliocausus jorgenseni</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)
<i>Odynerus (Stenodynerus) gamellus</i> Brèthes, 1906 (+)	<i>Cerceris cisandina</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)	<i>Heliocausus mendozanus</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)
<i>Odynerus (Stenodynerus) bonariensis</i> Brèthes, 1906 (+)	<i>Cerceris chacoana</i> Brèthes, 1910 (+)	<i>Heliocausus tridens</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)
<i>Odynerus (Stenodynerus) griseolus</i> Brèthes, 1909	<i>Cerceris decorata</i> Brèthes, 1910	<i>LirospheX jorgenseni</i> Brèthes, 1913
<i>Odynerus (Stenodynerus) paraguayensis</i> Brèthes, 1909 (+)	<i>Cerceris dichrous</i> Brèthes, 1909 (+)	<i>Microbembex argentina</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)
<i>Odynerus (Stenancistrocerus) subcyaneus</i> Brèthes, 1909	<i>Cerceris divisa</i> Brèthes, 1910 (+)	<i>Mimesa argentina</i> Brèthes, 1910 (+)
	<i>Cerceris duplicata</i> Brèthes, 1910 (+)	<i>Notogonia peruana</i> Brèthes, 1924 (+)
	<i>Cerceris enodans</i> Brèthes, 1910	<i>Nysson argentinum</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)
	<i>Cerceris expleta</i> Brèthes, 1910 (+)	<i>Nysson basirufum</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)
	<i>Cerceris ferruginea</i> Brèthes, 1910 (+)	<i>Nysson bifasciatum</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)
	<i>Cerceris gaullei</i> Brèthes, 1920	<i>Oxybelus agnitus</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)
	<i>Cerceris jatahyna</i> Brèthes, 1920	<i>Oxybelus andinus</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)
	<i>Cerceris jorgenseni</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)	<i>Oxybelus argentinus</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)
	<i>Cerceris lynchii</i> Brèthes, 1910 (+)	<i>Oxybelus decipiens</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)
	<i>Cerceris lynx</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)	<i>Oxybelus interruptus</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)
	<i>Cerceris megacephala</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)	<i>Oxybelus jorgenseni</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)
	<i>Cerceris mendozana</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)	<i>Oxybelus modestus</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)
		<i>Oxybelus pamparum</i> Brèthes, 1913 (+)
		<i>Oxybelus platensis</i> Brèthes, 1901

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1915. Description d'un Hyménoptère du Chili. *Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat.* 19:69.
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1917. Quatre Hyménoptères parasites du Chili. *Anal. Zool. Aplicada* 4(2):25-29.
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1918. Sobre algunos himenópteros útiles del Sud del Brasil. *Anal. Soc. Rural Arg.* 52(1):7-11.
1918. Sur quelques Insectes du Perou. *Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat.* 22:122-125.
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1921. Nouveaux Hyménoptères Parasites du Chili. *Anal. Zool. Aplicada* 8:6-8.
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1923. Sur un Diptere mineur des feuilles de *Salvia splendens* et deux Hyménoptères, ses parasites. *Rev. Zool. Agr. Appl.* 22(6):1-6.
1923. Un nouveaux *Spilochalcis* du Chili. *Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat.* 27:8.
1923. Sur quelques Hyménoptères du Chili. *Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat.* 27:124-128.
1923. La polilla del repollo. *Anal. Soc. Rural Arg.* 58:166.
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1924. Description d'un galle de *Calliandra bicolor* et de l'Hyménoptere que la produit. *Rev. Fac. Agr. La Plata* 15(3):23-26.
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1925. Nuestros benefactores anónimos de las plantas. Un nuevo insecto útil: *Sigalphus primus*. *Rev. Fac. Agr. La Plata* 16(1-2):57-63.
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1927. Nouveaux Hyménoptères parasites du Chili. *Rev. Chil. Hist. Nat.* 31:194-200.
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1927. Hyménoptères Sud-Américains du Deutsches Entomologisches Institut: Terebrantia. *Ent. Mitt.* 16(5):319-335.
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TECHNIQUES

Opening Wasp Mandibles

by

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Is there some solution into which sphecids can be collected, which has the effect of automatically opening the mandibles? Wasps caught in most traps have their mandibles closed, and opening them is not only very tedious, but frequently causes damage to the specimen.

The following method is, in my experience, the best of the manual methods for opening wasp mandibles.

Specimens are collected into water to which detergent has been added. From this they are transferred to relaxing fluid in which they are left for 24 hours (or longer if it is necessary to store them). The relaxing fluid I use has the following composition:

Ethyl alcohol 95%265 parts
 Water245 parts
 Ethyl acetate95 parts
 Benzene35 parts

The wasp is removed and the mandibles opened with fine, watch-maker's forceps, the points applied closed, adorally, to each mandible and the forceps allowed to open, by their own spring, taking out the mandibles as they open. The specimen is then placed in alcohol over paper in a tray and the paper taken out and the wasp dried in air. This straightens out the wings. When the mandibles are opened in this way using forceps, they stay open and do not slowly close, as often happens when one uses pins. Many specimens can be treated at the same time using this method. However, it does not seem to work very well for old, set specimens which have been relaxed in the fluid (even after the legs have relaxed). Very often, the head becomes detached, especially with small species such as *Spilomena*.

I therefore wondered whether anyone knew of a solution into which live wasps can be collected which "automatically" opens the mandibles (and does not alter red pigments)?

What is the best way for opening the mandibles of old, set mounted specimens with the mandibles tightly closed?

[What I have always done is simply relax the specimens in a humid camera, generally about 6-7 hours. Then I grasp the critter's head (and body) between left thumb and forefinger under a microscope, and attempt to push the mandibles open with an insect pin held in my right hand (if you are left handed, reverse this). Generally this works for me, even with old material. Occasionally a head pops off, but that is the risk one has to take. On very tiny wasps my method won't work (thumb and forefinger just too big!), and I am not sure what the answer is then.

- Editor]



BOOK NEWS

Frederick Ronquist and Goran Nordlander, 1989. **Skeletal morphology of an archaic cynipoid, *Ibalia rufipes* (Hymenoptera: Ibalidae).** *Entomologica Scandinavica, Supplement No. 33.* 60 p. Order from: Scandinavian Entomology Ltd., PO Box 24, S-240 17 S. Sandby, Sweden. \$20 in U.S. currency plus \$5 for shipping.

The authors have described and illustrated the skeletal morphology of the largest cynipoid in considerable detail. Line drawings and some SEM and other photographs clearly show all of the wasps body parts, some broken down into their individual components. Terminology is explained and illustrated, and corresponding terms of other authors are often noted. Anyone interested in the morphology of Hymenoptera and its evolutionary implications will want a copy of this work.

Availability of Cynipoidea by Weld (1952)

Lewis Weld's privately published book on the cynipoid wasps is a landmark in the taxonomy of these insects, and it has long been out of print and unavailable. However, I have been informed by Robert Lyon that he has had the **Cynipoidea** reprinted. The 351 page book is spiral bound and sells for about \$30. Anyone interested in obtaining a copy can contact Lyon at the following address: 2120 Bristow Drive, La Canada Flintridge, California 91011.

Day's Organ

Day's Organ has made the big time! It is included in the new, expanded version (840 p.) of **The Torre-Bueno Glossary of Entomology** published in 1989 by the New York Entomological Society (compiled by S. W. Nichols). The term is attributed to the book **The Hymenoptera** by Gauld & Bolton, but Nichols should have cited **Sphecos** 6:5 because that is where Day's Organ was proposed. Naturally the Mud D'aub is piqued by this oversight.

The new Torre-Bueno glossary should be on the shelf of any taxonomist. It is more than double the size of the previous edition and is crammed with terms and their explanations.

Generic Names in Hymenoptera

Guido Pagliano and Pierluigi Scaramozzino (1990) have just published (see Recent Literature for citation) their comprehensive list of all generic names attributed to the Hymenoptera, both living and fossil. Their list contains about 17,000 names, including synonyms and homonyms. They propose 21 replacement names for junior homonyms discovered during the course of their work on this catalog. Two involve aculeates: *Boffachrysis* n. n. for *Brethesiella* Linsenmaier, 1987 (Chrysididae), not Timberlake 1920, and *Hensenia* n. n. for *Prosceliphron* van der Vecht, 1968 (Sphecidae), not Frenguelli, 1946. The validity of *Prosceliphron* Frenguelli is in doubt, however, under Article 13 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, and *Hensenia* may be an unnecessary new name.

The list of genera is preceded by a "Prospectus of the Families". This is simply a list of the families recognized by the authors, including all subfamilies. They discuss briefly the more recent papers that deal with higher classification, and point out that there is no agreement on the recognition of families. Pagliano and Scaramozzino introduce their own ideas concerning family ranks in their prospectus, even though they do not provide their rationale or evidence for their system. For example, they unite all cynipoid wasps under the single family Cynipidae. This is possibly a reasonable solution since, at least in my experience, the characters used to distinguish various cynipoid "families" rarely hold up under scrutiny (Eucoilidae is one exception). On the other hand, Pagliano and Scaramozzino do not accept the recognition by Brothers (1975) and Gauld & Bolton (1988) of only three superfamilies of Aculeates. They recognize Apoidea and Sphecoidea in spite of the fact that these are clearly sister groups of a monophyletic line within Hymenoptera. Catalogs, and similar works such as this one by Pagliano and Scaramozzino, are not the proper vehicles for making changes in classification since such actions need to be supported by evidence, and rationales for the changes need to be discussed. I noted one spelling error. Heterogyninae is correct, not Heterogyninae (p. 21).

References cited:

- Brothers, D. J., 1975. Phylogeny and classification of the aculeate Hymenoptera, with special reference to the Mutillidae. Univ. of Kansas Sci. Bull. 50:483-648.
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A. S. Menke

COLLECTION NEWS

Tsuneki Taiwanese Pompilidae to the Smithsonian

by
Karl Krombein

Prof. Tsuneki published a monograph of the spider wasps of Taiwan last year (see Spec. Publ. Japan Hymen. Assoc. (35):1-180). He has generously given the Smithsonian all of the holotypes as well as his own personal collection of Taiwanese Pompilidae.

The Location of the Mutillid Type Specimens Described by Osvaldo Hugo Casal

by
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The Neotropical Mutillidae had in Osvaldo Hugo Casal a very prolific worker. Born in Buenos Aires on November 1, 1931 (Fritz, M. A. 1972. Revista Soc. Entomol. Argentina, 34:117-118), he had described 17 genera (listed below) and 272 species of Mutillidae (Fritz, 1972) by the time of his death (October 17, 1971). He died a few days before his 40th birthday, after having heart surgery. His heteroclitic work record probably reflects the many difficulties then facing most Latin American systematists, and nowadays, in the decade of renewed interest in biodiversity, facing systematists even in wealthy countries. His first paper on mutillids was published in 1957 while he was studying medicine. He received his M.D. in 1960, but instead of going into a more lucratively rewarding medical practice, Casal continued his systematic work and, two years later, began work at the Instituto Nacional de Micro-

biologia (INM), Buenos Aires, not on microbiology but on the systematics of pompilids, mutillids and mosquitoes. Just 10 years later, a few months before his untimely death, Casal resigned his position at the INM and opened a private psychology clinic. It is not clear to me if Casal intended to continue his systematic work on the side. He sold his entire type collection to the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH), New York, "shortly before his death" (Fritz, pers. comm.) but on the other hand, he left uncompleted research begun in 1969 or 1970, on Australian mutillids and on some Nearctic genera. This suggests that he might have been planning to continue systematic work. Fritz (1972) mentioned that Casal left "a last work" (possibly an unpublished manuscript) describing nine new mutillid genera from Australia.

None of the type specimens described by Casal are deposited at the INM (his publications record them as deposited in "colección del autor"), and the whereabouts of this personal collection are not known. Although Casal deposited specimens in several museums that loaned him material (e. g., National Museum of Natural History, University of Minnesota Insect Collection), these collections include only a few of his types.

Thanks to a lead from Arnold Menke, I got in contact with the Fundación Miguel Lillo (Abraham Willink, Curator of Hymenoptera, Instituto de Zoolgia, Miguel Lillo 251, 4000 San Miguel de Tucumán, Argentina) and also with Casal's close friend during most of his life, Manfredo A. Fritz (INESALT, Casilla Correo 539, 4400 Salta, Argentina). Thanks to Fritz, I corresponded with J. C. Rozen, Curator of Hymenoptera, at the AMNH, and was informed that Casal's mutillid type collection was purchased from him in July 1970. Included are 253 holotypes (just 19 short of the total number of new species described by Casal) and 200 paratypes (plus 1 allotype and 1 metatype).

The transaction with the AMNH did not include additional non-type specimens. After Casal's death, his widow Amelia (to whom Casal dedicated several species and the genus *Ephuamelia*, which he had split off from *Ephuta*) sold the rest of his mutillid reference collection to the Instituto Miguel Lillo (Willink, pers. comm.). This transaction consisted of 13 holotypes, more

than 50 paratypes, and large numbers of non-type specimens (Willink, pers. comm.). In addition, specimens of eight of Casal's "manuscript species" were included, in the following genera: *Atillum* (1), *Neomutilla* (3), *Timulla* (1), *Sphaerophthalma* (2) and *Sphinctopsis* (1).

The location of 25 holotypes deposited outside the AMNH are listed below. (CU = Cornell University; IML = Instituto Miguel Lillo; MACN = Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales; NMNH = National Museum of Natural History - Smithsonian Institution; * = location of type has been verified, otherwise, depository location as indicated in publication by Casal; F = female; M = male.)

(Note: I expected to find a total of 19 holotypes deposited outside of the AMNH but the IML has 13 "holotypes" (Willink, pers. comm.) instead of 7, the number I had estimated as being present there. To clarify this apparent discrepancy, I am now preparing an alphabetical list of names of Casal's mutillid species, detailing location of holotypes. I hope to let you know how to obtain a copy of this list in the next issue of *Sphecos*. Please stand by.)

- **alazana* 1973, *Sphinctopsis*, F (IML)
- **ameliae* 1969, *Xystromutilla*, F (IML)
- **bachmanni* 1963, *Darditilla*, F (NMNH)
- **bergi* 1967, *Acrophotopsis*, M (CU)
- **bordona* 1968, *Ephusuarzia*, M (NMNH)
- **candela* 1973, *Sphinctopsis*, F (IML)
- **guandaca* 1970, *Dimorphomutilla*, F (IML)
- **guasuncha* 1968, *Ephuta*, M (IML)
- **haywardi* 1968, *Darditilla*, F (IML)
- **kalma* 1969, *Ephuta*, F (NMNH)
- **krombeini* 1965, *Horcomutilla*, F (NMNH)
- **malincha* 1970, *Chasquitilla*, F (IML)
- **maraye* 1962, *Tallium*, F (MACN)
- **mataca* 1969, *Ephuta*, F (NMNH)
- **matrera* 1970, *Gurisita*, F (MACN)
- **matrera* 1973, *Sphinctopsis*, F (IML)
- **moccioi* 1970, *Dimorphomutilla*, F (IML)
- **moluche* 1962, *Tallium*, F (IML)
- **montera* 1969, *Xystromutilla*, F (IML)
- **piura* 1970, *Sphinctopsis*, F (NMNH)
- **ruthae* 1971, *Darditilla*, F (IML)
- **sauca* 1969, *Ephuta*, F (NMNH)
- **schajovskoyi* 1970, *Dimorphomutilla*, F (IML)

**tayguaya* 1969, *Traumatotutilla*, F (NMNH)

**turriaiba* 1969, *Xystromutilla*, F (NMNH)

Genera described by Casal, arranged alphabetically.

(P = Pseudomethocina; S = Sphaeropthalmina; M = Mutillinae)

Chasquitilla 1970 S

Darditilla 1965 P

Ephuamelia 1968 M

Ephuchaya 1968 M

Ephuseabra 1968 M

Ephusuarzia 1968 M

Gurisita 1970 P

Horcomutilla 1962 P

Huacotilla 1962 S

Jamaitilla 1965 P

Limaytilla 1964 S

Lynchiatilla 1963 P

Patquiutilla 1962 P

Seabratilla 1963 P

Suarezitilla 1968 S

Tobantilla 1964 S

Vianatilla 1962 P



COLLECTING REPORTS

Southeastern Peru 1989

by

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At the end of my 1989 field season in Costa Rica with Bob Jeanne, I had the great fortune of visiting the forested lowlands of Peru east of the Andes. A serendipitous Madison meeting with Tony Luscombe, vice president of the Peruvian NGO "Association for Ecology and Conservation" (ECCO), led to the opportunity to spend a short period (16 to 23 August) at Cuzco Amazonico, a tourist lodge comprising 10,000 hectares of fairly intact forest. The lodge is located along the Madre de Dios River at 200 M elevation in Southeastern Peru, near the Bolivian border. The purpose of my trip was to investigate

the lodge as a potential study site for my PhD work on vespid social behavior.

Tony was very helpful in getting me through the rather imposing and surprisingly cold and grey capital city, Lima. I spent one day at the National Museum of Natural History looking over the collection of vespids with the generous help of Dr. Gerardo Lamas. Peru is arguably the most biologically interesting country in the Western hemisphere; the deplorable state of the museum (obviously a low funding priority for a country on the brink of civil war) and Tony's stories of ubiquitous biological degradation were, to put it mildly, depressing. The museum's few social wasp specimens from the lowlands hinted at aculeate wonders east of the mountains, and it was with great excitement that I boarded the flight over the Andes (awesome!) to Puerto Maldonado, a river town in the jungle and gateway to Madre de Dios Province.

The dry season was well under way when I arrived. It was, in fact, the driest anyone could remember: rain was falling every 16 days rather than every 5 as is usual, and the Madre de Dios River had fallen to its lowest recorded level. No rain fell during my visit. Being in what appeared to be wet forest (huge buttressed trees, many palms.), the crunchy leaf litter and bone dry soil even in low areas came as a surprise. The extreme drought was no doubt hard on insect populations, vespids not excepted. Though I ranged far in understory, riverine, and open habitats, the yield of wasps, and especially active wasp colonies, was low. In spite of my quantitative lack of success, I did turn up a few interesting specimens and observations.

Trees in the lodge clearing produced an abandoned *Chartergus* nest, and an unusual elongated (about 15 X 7 cm) nest with large vertical stripes (unknown genus). These, and all colonies I saw high in trees, were associated with bird nests. The lower vegetation in the clearing only yielded two colonies of *Brachygastra augusti*. This mostly black species has a striking threat display: the wasps rush out on the nest envelope and raise their gasters in unison so the bright yellow undersides are exposed.

Trails leaving the clearing quickly enter dark forest understory. Arboreal ant nests (*Azteca* sp.) were common,

though I found no wasp/ant nesting associations. All active wasp colonies I found in the "primary" forest were attached to the undersides of large leaves. *Angiopolybia zischkai* was apparently common; I located two colonies and collected several individual workers. I also collected a colony of *Polybia bistrata* from under a palm leaf. The tiny (5 cm diameter) nest comprised two combs and contained 120 wasps. Yellow-bodied wasps with dark markings were common along forest trails (including *Angiopolybia paraensis*, *Agelaia fulvofasciata*, and *Polybia* sp. near *minarum*). I was twice fooled into netting excellent mimics of this color pattern: once by a clear-wing moth, and once by a reduviid bug whose painful bite reminded me more of Müller than Bates.

Searching second-growth and open areas near water yielded only one active colony, a small nest of *Apoica* sp. Abandoned nests from several genera (*Protopolybia*, *Apoica*, several species of *Polybia*, *Epipona*, and *Pseudopolybia*) were common, suggesting that the pickings would be less slim in a more favorable season. That wasp hunting along permanent streams in the forest did not prove successful is curious. Perhaps the severity of the drought led to colony failure rather than relocation.

The best vespid collecting technique proved to be netting individual workers along trails near water. The shore of the beautiful oxbow Lake Sandoval, inhabited by large caimans, jacanas, hoatzins, sun bitterns, and other wondrous vertebrates, was especially fruitful. There I nabbed *Mischocyttarus tomentosus*, *Polybia quadricincta*, the impressive *P. liliacea* and its mimic *Agelaia ornata*, *A. pallipes*, *A. fulvofasciata*, *Brachygastra lecheguana*, and *Pseudochartergus fuscatus*. All were collecting water from wet sand, alongside diverse bees and beautiful butterflies (these, of course, held little interest for me). I also noted a curious single-combed nest, probably *Occipitalia* sp., in a guava tree, but was deterred from collecting any by aggressive workers with an uncanny ability to sting the face of reckless entomologists. Nests of *Polistes versicolor* were numerous and in several stages of development on buildings near the lake; *Polistes* were otherwise strangely absent.

The area of Peru at and around Cuzco Amazonico is a diversity hotspot for

birds, frogs, and apparently ants (see Cover, Tobin and Wilson, "A new biodiversity record", *Notes from Underground* 4:13). Cuzco Amazonico lodge is comfortable, with lab space, electricity, and running water. Anyone seeking information or advice on working in Peru can contact me; unfortunately, the deteriorating political situation with the Sendero Luminoso growing as a real threat to the country make the prospects of biological research grim indeed for the foreseeable future.

Mauritania 1989

by

A. Mochi

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I was a guest of Franco Borgato in Mauritania for three weeks in November and did some interesting collecting there. The area is desert to sahel in the neighbourhood of Nouakchott where most of the collecting took place and, quite unexpectedly, proved most interesting. Most of the specimens were sphecids, with a few Scoliidæ and Pompilidæ, but practically no Vespidae. Bethylids were relatively common. Among the Sphecidae I found many new ones for my collection, mostly desert forms, including at least one form which I have difficulty classifying to the genus level and need to study further. Altogether some 500 insects were prepared. Borgato also did some collecting, but not as actively because of his work. From a seasonal point of view we had judged well, as it was still quite warm during day time (around 30°C or more in the shade) and often windy, at times with fairly strong sand winds which made collecting difficult to painful. Only towards the end of my stay there were some unexpected rains and colder weather which spoiled the atmosphere.

Besides the immediate environment of Nouakchott, about 10-15 km inland from the sea, we also were very hopeful about an area we visited along the Senegal river, some 450 km from the capital by road. We had prospected a similar area on the Senegal side of the river about two years back with good success. But this time we fared very badly. The area had been recently sprayed with a very strong insecticide and the ground was littered with hun-

dreds and thousands of dead locusts, but in the process everything else seems to have been killed and the only insects flying in what looked like a promising area from a vegetation point of view was one *Bombus* (*Xylocopa*?) and a couple of forlorn and damaged butterflies. Nothing else was seen during three days! What the ecological consequences of such indiscriminate spraying is anybody's guess: apparently the operation had started with insecticides aimed exclusively at the locusts, i.e. plant eating insects, but, once the supply ended, went on with much stronger stuff, as exemplified by the results.

I don't know at this time how much collecting Borgato will be able to do as he is professionally very occupied and is often involved in service travel outside of the country, but I hope to be able to go back sometime this year with the firm intention to also try collecting at some the more remote areas (oasis) inland, though this is far from easy from a logistic point of view. Timing is also a very important, and at times hazardous, consideration. If you have any information or suggestions please do not hesitate to communicate.

Paria Canyon: Utah/Arizona

by

Arnold S. Menke

In early May, my son Kurt and I along with three friends, hiked down Paria Canyon, a beautiful red sand slot canyon that snakes along for some 25 miles. The canyon is quite narrow in places (10 feet wide) and the walls are often vertical, rising to over 1600' in some sections. The Paria River originates in Utah and flows southeasterly until it joins the Colorado River at Lee's Ferry below Glen Canyon Dam. The hike is about 37 miles, and is relatively easy since you are simply walking downstream, following the river. In many places you have to walk in the river but it is seldom deeper than your ankles. It took us 5 days to do the hike, and although insect collecting was not the primary reason for the trip, I managed to bring back a few wasps and beetles. Many plants were flowering which augmented the magnificent scenery of the sheer canyon walls, but Hymenoptera were not abundant, probably because the season was too early.

I took a single male of *Ammophila unita*, a Great Basin endemic, a male *Podalonia*, *Steniolia* (or possibly *Glenostictia*), a number of interesting eumenines, *Mischocyttarus flavitarsus*, *Polistes flavus*, and *Campsomeris*. Cottonwood trees at the lower end of the canyon were festooned with beautiful yellow dayflying scarabs (*Cotalpa subcibrata*) and I brought back nearly 50 of them. Unfortunately, nearly all of them greased up and turned brown!

After hiking the Paria, we drove over to the Coyote Buttes which straddle the Utah/Arizona state line about 8 miles west of Paria Canyon. The Buttes are trailless but are well worth exploring due to the beautiful erosional features. The Buttes are composed largely of fossilized sand dunes and the scenery is so fantastic that a photographer could shoot endless rolls of film here. I took one male *Ammophila* in the *pruinosa* complex, a *Podalonia* and an interesting eumenine. Handle Beetles (*Eleodes caudifera*, or near it) were also taken here. We also searched for and found Cobra Arch between the Buttes and the Paria. Cobra Arch is a slender, rather graceful arch, and well worth the 3 mile hike to see. With our time running out we headed back to Albuquerque, New Mexico, stopping at Monument Valley, the Goosenecks of the San Juan River, and Chaco Canyon National Monument. At the last place we took a different species of Handle Beetle with a short handle.

On the Amazon River East of Iquitos, Peru

by

Arnold Menke & Barbara Awertschenko

On June 23 we left for Iquitos, Peru with David Nickle to assist him with his ongoing Earthwatch program on the katydids of Peru, and to collect Sphecidae, especially *Larra*, and other Hymenoptera. Arnold was armed with 50 yellow pan traps, and 4 of Lubomir Masner's Malaise traps - his latest design which he regards as up to four times better than the standard Townes trap in terms of specimens captured. Sid Dunkle, of the University of Florida, Gainesville, represented the rest of the "team". "El Sid's" specialty is the Odonata.

We flew from Miami to Iquitos on Faucett Peruvian Airlines. That meant a 4 hour delay in departure time and an incredibly long take off roll down the Miami runway! We were probably overloaded since the plane was jammed with people, and the Peruvians on board were taking home everything but the kitchen sink - anyway the old DC 8 finally left the runway, almost imperceptibly, and climbed very slowly into the blackness. A little over 4 hours later we landed at Iquitos "international" airport with dawn almost breaking. We were met there by Peter Jensen, owner of Explorama Tours, the company that runs three different jungle facilities for tourists who want to experience la Selva (the jungle) first hand. Our baggage was promptly loaded on the Explorama bus by Jensen's personnel, and we were then taken to the company's Amazon dock facility and transferred to one of their river boats for the 40 km journey downriver to the Explorama Inn. Although all of us were pretty exhausted, the sight of the sun rising on the Amazon was wonderful. Also impressive was the speed of the river's current, probably around 6 knots, and it is due to the tremendous mass of water pushing downriver rather than the rate of elevational change per mile. Supposedly the Amazon only drops three-quarters of an inch every mile!

Explorama Inn was the most comfortable of the three facilities run by Jensen. We were housed in individual cabins with showers (cold!) and toilets. The Inn is the only facility with electric lights. The forest around the Inn is penetrated by a network of trails which we explored for several days. Hymenoptera were not abundant; with our nets we managed only to take a few *Polistes* and other social wasps, some male orchid bees (using chemical attractants), a few parasitic wasps, and *Sphex dorsalis*. Several females of the last were nesting in the bare hardened silt pathway near the boat building shed near the dock. At least two species of nocturnal halictid bees of the genus *Megalopta* were taken at lights at night.

Two days later we moved on to Explorama Lodge, the oldest and largest Amazon River facility run by Jensen. It is another 40 kms down the Amazon. Here visitors are housed in buildings divided up into many rooms that contain only beds covered by mosquito netting.

Communal showers and toilets are nearby. Kerosene lanterns provide some light at night for forays to the toilet, dinner in the dining hall, and other activities. There is an extensive trail system at the Lodge that gets one into the surrounding forest easily. This trail system is criss-crossed by Indian trails so that you can really get "lost" in a hurry if you don't keep close watch on landmarks.

The most interesting experience for all of us at the Lodge was the first evening meal. When we entered the dining hall in the dim light of kerosene lamps we were amazed to find two adult tapirs standing there! Three year old Nellie and year and a half old Henry. Henry loves to be scratched; he lays on the floor and rolls on his side so that anyone who wants to can entertain him digitally. Eating dinner with a couple of tapirs is an unforgettable experience. Even more fun was an evening trail walk looking for Dave's katydids. Shortly after my team took off with flashlights, Nellie came crashing out of the forest behind us and ended up on our trail. She followed us like a dog for the remainder of our sojourn, some 2 hours. On one particularly steep, slippery, muddy section she started to slide and almost took out all of us - but we managed to side step out of her path! When we returned to camp we went to the boat dock to wash the mud off of our boots. Nellie followed and plunged right into the river. A truly memorable excursion. On that particular night walk one of our party discovered a bunch of *Microstigmus* nests on the underside of the leaves of a bush. On a subsequent night, Arnold collected each one in separate vials in order to get all of the inhabitants. One dark nest proved to be old and abandoned. Another dark colored nest contained 11 adults and several pupae. Six other nests, all apparently younger, contained from 1 to 8 adults each.

The Lodge would be our base camp for the month, and after setting up Dave's lab, and organizing our gear, we left for the farthest facility: Explornapo Camp. This camp is another 80 kms downstream from Iquitos, and from the Lodge it takes about 5 hours by boat to get there. You go down the Amazon to the point where the Napo River joins it and then head up the Napo for several hours. Eventually you reach and enter the Rio Sucusari and

come to Explornapo Camp after a few kilometers. Explornapo Camp is the most primitive of the three facilities. Everything is open air except the mattress that you sleep on. These are covered by mosquito netting. Everything is covered by thatched roofs of course, and there are showers and toilets just like those at the Lodge. We especially liked the Camp because it was truly in the forest, and being a small facility it was not bustling with people. The Camp has a nice trail system also, although basically there are only two closely parallel trails. One, however, goes on for miles. About an hours walk out on it you reach a primitive camp for those who really want to endure the jungle with a minimum of comfort. We visited it but did not stay there. We stayed four days at Napo Camp and ran our pan traps and Malaise traps for the first time. They produced quite a bit of material that is still in alcohol and largely unworked, but there are many proctotrupoids, some chalcidoids, and a few sphecids (not to mention homops, beetles, flies, etc). The pan traps were sometimes ravaged by ants, or overrun by termites, and sometimes nearly empty. One styrofoam pan was attacked by leaf cutter ants. They chewed up the edge of the pan completely and you could hear them crunching away - it was hilarious. Maybe they think they can grow fungi on artificial media! Net collecting was poor for Hymenoptera. Arnold took *Liris*, *Isodontia*, and an unusual mud nest made by a *Trypoxylon*, apparently *silvestre* Richards. The nest is tear drop shaped and was built on a hanging plant fiber at the base of a large tree. Before he managed to get the whole thing into a bottle, at least one wasp escaped, but 5 males were still in the nest. Arnold subsequently found another nest in a similar situation and obtained one female and two males. The nest is so large in comparison to the wasp that some sort of communal building may be involved, or it may be the work of several generations. We brought back the nests and associated wasps of course. One *Trigonopsis* turned up in a pan trap but pompilids and *Liris* were the most common aculeates in them. More *Megalopta* were taken at lights.

We returned to the Lodge where we stayed for four days. The traps were set out again with moderately good re-

sults. A few *Larra* turned up in the Malaise traps along with some eumenines and polybiines. Arnold managed to capture *Trigonopsis* and *Trypoxylon* with his net but again collecting was poor for wasps. One of the more exciting captures was made while paddling around in a dugout canoe. Arnold spotted a bunch of owl flies (Ascalaphidae) clustered on the end of a pendant branch about 5 feet above the water. This was in the late afternoon. With a lucky swing of his net he managed to bag all 18 of them. They turned out to be *Cordulecerus maclachlani* Selys. Four were females. The gregarious roosting behavior of this species was described (Hogue & Penny, 1988) in paper published by Arnold's old college room mate, Charles Hogue, who, as it turned out, was visiting the Lodge with a group from UCLA. He and Arnold yaked about the old days in college and Charlie told him about the owl fly paper.

At the end of the first two weeks our group returned upriver to the Inn so that the first Earthwatch team could go home. We then met the second team there. We set out the Malaise traps and pan traps here for the first time. The Malaise traps produced fairly well but some animal drank dry many of the pan traps! We collected two species of "helicopters" in the forest (giant damselflies of the family Pseudostigmatidae that breed in tree holes), and managed to take another *Trigonopsis*, some sawflies for Dave Smith, various orchid bees, and pompilids. One of the workers at the Inn brought Arnold a large, dead *Pepsis* in excellent condition that has brassy setation on the scutum. Colin, we seem to have nothing like it in our collection.

After the arrival of the second Earthwatch group it was back downriver to the Lodge. Arnold spotted *Sagenista* (Sphecidae) nesting in the hardpacked forest trail there and managed to capture several, none with prey. After two days we moved on to the Napo camp where we set up the Malaise traps in the forest along with pan traps scattered along the trail. A few *Larra* and a lot of *Liris* materialized in the pan traps, and Arnold netted a *Podium*, but overall few sphecids were taken. A few mutillids were picked up also.

The most exciting experience at Napo was a day trip by boat to a backwater area where the famous Victoria

water lily occurred (*Victoria amazonica*). These are truly impressive plants with pads 4 or 5 feet in diameter! The undersurface of the pads, as well as every other part of the plant under water, is covered by large, sharp, unfriendly spines. We had recently read about the discovery of how these water lilies are pollinated (Prance and Arias, 1975), and decided to check it out for ourselves. A newly opened flower was cut in half by machete and sure enough, trapped inside the flower were a bunch of scarab beetles of the genus *Cyclocephala*. They looked just like the small, tan colored "june bugs" that Arnold grew up with in Los Angeles. Inside one flower, we found a much larger species of *Cyclocephala* similar to *hardyi* Endrodi. The pollination story is interesting. The flowers open as the sun goes down and are white. During the night the interior of the flower warms by as much as 11 degrees C. above the air temperature and at the same time emits a strong fruit odor. Scarab beetles, principally *Cyclocephala*, are apparently attracted by the scent, and enter the flowers. Towards dawn the flower temperature drops, the fruity scent disappears, and the flower closes. During closure, the stamens come together tightly, trapping the beetles inside. The scarabs feed on starchy tissue within the flower during their captivity. The following day the flower changes from white to lavender or reddish purple. By the afternoon they begin to reopen, and in the early evening the beetles can escape by pushing past the loosened mass of stamens, becoming covered with pollen in the process. They then fly to newly opened white flowers and effect the cross-pollination. *Cyclocephala hardyi* Endrodi was the principle pollinator, at least at the Manaus study area of Prance and Arias, but two other species of the genus and one of *Ligyris* were also involved. At our Napo site the small species of *Cyclocephala* may be the principal pollinator.

We returned to the Lodge for our last four days there. On the way back we stopped at the small town of Francisco de Orellana, named after the first man to navigate all the way down the Amazon River to the Atlantic (in 1542). The town is situated near the junction of the Napo and Amazon Rivers. There is a monument to the man in the town plaza. Barb, armed with a bag of candy,

was quickly swarmed over by a bunch of kids. Great fun! Back at the Lodge we discovered more nests of *Microstigmus*, apparently the same species. We set up the Malaise traps in the forest this time and scattered the pan traps along the trail. The Malaise traps did pretty well for a change. Meanwhile Arnold discovered the best possible site for the traps on the last day there - damn! Sid told him that he had found a place in the forest on one of the side trails where several large trees had been cut down. We visited it the last day and had some of the best collecting of the trip. Got a stephanid on one log, some *Podium* and *Zethus*. Nearby was a clearing in the forest that had been used to grow bananas and other things. It too was excellent collecting. Both places would have produced much material with malaise and pan traps! Oh well.

On our penultimate day we returned to the Inn for an overnight before going to Iquitos airport. One of the fellows there brought Arnold another dead *Pepsis*, again in excellent condition. It is gigantic and must be one of the largest species in the genus. We collected a polybiine nest in the forest that we had marked on a prior visit. It may be *Angiopolybia pallens*. It took two attempts to get the nest. The first time Arnold tried slipping a plastic bag over it, the bag caught on something and the wasps started to emerge like crazy. He dropped the bag and we regrouped. Returning two hours later at dusk we found all the inhabitants inside. This time Arnold deftly slipped the bag over the nest, quickly closed it above the nest, and we had 'em! Boy what a boiling mess of buzzing wasps! There must have been 500 or more inside. All are now in alcohol and they and the nest are in our collection.

The next day we had only minor problems with Peruvian customs people. Our boxes of pinned insects attracted their attention and they were expecting a bribe for permission to take them out of the country, even though Nickle had a permit from the Peruvian authorities. Dave refused to give in to their initial demand for 60 dollars, and they finally accepted 20 in a plain envelope. So it goes at Iquitos airport.

Looking back on the month we would have to say that for Sphecidae, collecting was poor. Two weeks would have been enough. But the overall experi-

ence was great. Dave Nickle had everything well organized and the Explorama people took excellent care of us. We highly recommend the Explorama facilities, especially the Lodge and the Camp, as places to conduct research on tropical creatures. They feed you well, provide you with very satisfactory accommodations and in general go all out to make your stay enjoyable. A guide is assigned to each group or individual, and he makes sure that you get to do whatever it is that interests you, whether it be fishing for piranha (good eating!), taking a canoe trip at night to see the stars, or dolphin watching.

These days Peru is supposed to be a country full of civil unrest and thus dangerous to visitors. But in the Amazonian part of the country, at least in the northeast, everything seems peaceful.

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FAX NUMBERS

Listed here are a few FAX numbers. Send us yours, if you have one, and we will print them in the next *Sphecos*. Country codes are in parentheses.

Diomedes Quintero Arias, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Panama: (507) 62-5942.

D. Christopher Darling, Toronto, Ontario, Canada: (416) 586-5863.

Fred Gess, Grahamstown, South Africa: 25049.

Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Entomologie), Paris: (33) 1-40 79 36 99.

BIG BLUE BOOK
ERRATA, PART 15

by
A.S. Menke

p. 198, LC, L 20 from bottom: change Schmiedeknecht to Kohl.

- p. 212, LC, last L: *cobosi* Giner Mari is a valid species (Beaumont, 1962, EOS 38:37). Its distribution is: nw Africa, Iberian Peninsula, s. France.
- p. 367, RC, insert after L 1 as species: *confusus* Alayo, 1968; Cuba.
- p. 384, RC, L 32: transfer *nasutus* to genus *Entomognathus* on p. 382 (see Beaumont, 1956:185).
- p. 384, RC, L 4 from bottom: delete entire entry "*mixtus*" Unavailable under the Code.
- p. 389, LC, insert after L 41 as species: *montanum* (Alayo), 1968 (*Euplilis*); Cuba (subgenus?).
- p. 390, LC, insert after L 20 as species: *soroanum* (Alayo), 1968 (*Euplilis*); Cuba (subgenus?).
- p. 426, LC, insert after L 23 as species: *ferrasi* Alayo, 1968; Cuba (H).
- p. 427, RC, insert after L 10 as species: *palustris* Alayo, 1968; Cuba (H).
- p. 528, RC, L 17 from bottom: change Pakistan to India.
- p. 529, LC, L 14: delete entire entry, "*stenopus*"

SPHECOS 19 ERRATA

Jim Carpenter chided me for a boo boo in his Brothers article (*Sphecos* 19:9-10): "I was disappointed to see that my correction on the fitted length of Brothers' cladogram didn't make it." Sorry, Jimbo. Page 10, right column, line 13 should read 139, not 135.

- Editor

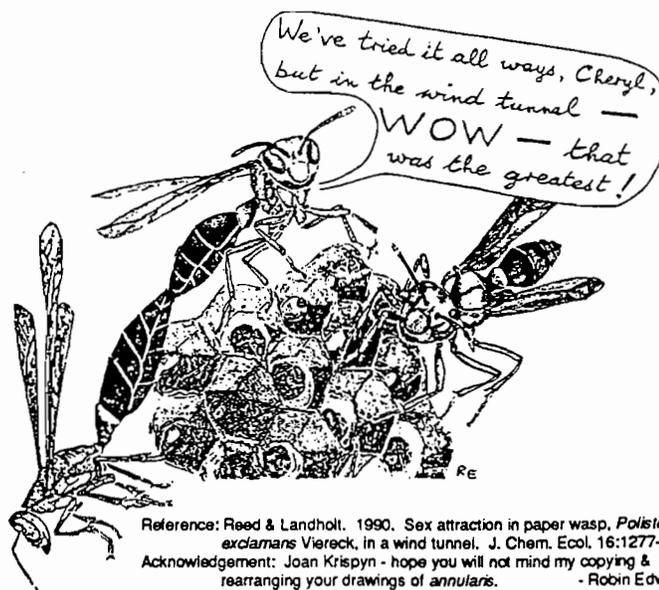
A SCIENTIFIC NOTE?

An Observation
In which the Unknown Prey
(really just a Gummy Brown Mass)
of an Unknown Species of *Polistes*
(possibly *exclamans* Viereck
(Hymenoptera: Vespidae), A. S.
Menke, personal communication)
was Robbed
when it was Knocked to the Ground
by an Unknown Species of *Vespula*
(possibly *squamosa* (Drury)
(but Who Really Knows),
(Hymenoptera: Vespidae),
E. E. Grissell, personal
communication)
during an In-flight Battle
that Lasted Approximately
Twenty Seconds (EDST)
in the Vicinity of Colesville,
Montgomery County, Maryland
on 11 August 1990
at about 11:30 a.m.
on a Relatively Warm, Windless Day
by
E. E. Grissell¹, D. R. Miller²
and J. Miller³

We saw it happen.

Footnotes

1. Lead Scientist for Hymenoptera, Orthoptera, Dermoptera, Isoptera, Psocoptera, Embioptera and Zoraptera Research Unit, Systematic Entomology Laboratory, USDA, Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC 20560.
2. Research Leader, Systematic Entomology Laboratory, USDA, Beltsville, Maryland 20705.
3. Executive Assistant, American Clinical Nutritional Society, Federation for American Societies of Experimental Biology, Bethesda, Maryland.



Reference: Reed & Landholt. 1990. Sex attraction in paper wasp, *Polistes exclamans* Viereck, in a wind tunnel. *J. Chem. Ecol.* 16:1277-1288.
Acknowledgement: Joan Krispyn - hope you will not mind my copying & rearranging your drawings of *annularis*. - Robin Edwards

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1987 - 1988

(Compiled by Robin Edwards)

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Biology of the Vespine Wasps

Preface by S. F. Sakagami

1990. Approx. 330 pp. 105 figs. Hardcover DM 198,- ISBN 3-540-51900-9

This is the first comprehensive account of the **Biology of the Vespine Wasps**, with special emphasis on behavioral aspects. The authors, well known specialists in insect sociology and wasp systematics, cover wasps from all over the world. Asiatic hornets, a special and almost unknown group of insects due to their extreme aggressiveness, are described in detail. Many new and interesting findings are presented, concerning for example the mass-attack by the Japanese giant hornet on other social wasps.

Topics include: nesting habits, brood incubation by the foundress, nest relocation by some hornets; life cycle strategies; population dynamics; life in extreme environments; parasitism; phylogeny; natural enemies; the significance of vespine wasps as pests.

Order from: Springer-Verlag
Heidelberger Platz 3
D-1000 Berlin 33
West Germany

II SIMPOSIO DE ZOOLOGIA - 2ND SYMPOSIUM ON ZOOLOGY

The second Symposium on Zoology will be held in Havana, capital of the Republic of Cuba, on June 18-23, 1991. This event will be a new opportunity for zoologists all over the world to come together and debate the different trends of Zoology in all continents. Papers will be presented in work sessions and posters. The main topics of the Symposium will be: 1. Systematics; 2. Ecology; 3. Ethology; 4. Zoogeography; 5. Anatomy; 6. Paleontology; 7. Population Genetics; 8. Applied Zoology; 9. Medical Zoology; 10. Preservation and better use of natural resources.

For further information, write: Rafael Alayo
2nd Symposium on Zoology
Palacio de las Convenciones, International Conference Center
Apartado 16046, La Habana, Cuba.



Fourth European Congress of Entomology
 XIII. International Symposium
 für die Entomofaunistik Mitteleuropas
 Gödöllő, 1991



First circular

Dear Colleague,

the Hungarian Entomological Society, the Hungarian National History Museum and the Plant Protection Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences have the pleasure to invite you to a joint entomological event, the Fourth European Congress of Entomology and the XIII. Symposium of the Societas Internationalis Entomofaunistica Europae-Centralis to be held in Gödöllő (Hungary) from the 1st to 6th September, 1991. The main theme of the event is

INSECTS and their ENVIRONMENT

with the following sub-themes: 1. *New methods in entomology*; 2. *Indication and monitoring*; 3. *Interrelationships between arthropod communities of agrobiotypes and undisturbed areas*; 4. *Recent zoogeographical changes in the Palearctic*; 5. *Entomofaunistics in Central Europe*.

Within the same framework will be organized 6. the *meeting of European Heteropterologists (Heteuroptera 1991)* and *workshops* 7. *on soil arthropods* and 8. *on new entomological cooperation in the new Europe*.

Location of the event (including accommodation): buildings of the Agricultural University in Gödöllő (about 30 km from Budapest).

Languages of lectures: English for the Congress, German for the Symposium. We do hope this bilingual event can and will promote mutual understanding and cooperation, on personal as well as on scientific level.

The second circular, with a tentative program, will be released by November, 1990.

If you are interested in participating in the event, please fill in the Registration form and return it until 15 September, 1990. Please call the attention of your colleagues to this event.

Budapest, 15 June, 1990.

Dr. Tamás Vásárhelyi
 Secretary General
 of the Organizing Committee

Dr. Gábor Jenser
 President
 of the Organizing Committee

Organizing Committee ECE/SIEEC
 Hungarian Natural History Museum
 Budapest, Baross u. 13.
 H-1088
 Hungary

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT

2nd Quadrennial Meeting

International Society of Hymenopterists

August 11-17, 1991

University of Sheffield
Sheffield, England

Scientific Program. The program will include submitted papers and posters on all aspects of Hymenoptera research with ample discussion time after each talk. Also, a few special invited speakers are planned. (Note: the Society will not have a regular meeting at the International Congress of Entomology at Beijing in 1992.)

Accommodation. Single student and a few twin-bedded rooms will be available in Halifax Hall of Residence where all meetings will be held. Hotel accommodation is also available nearby, and the University Biological Sciences building and Sheffield Botanical Gardens are just a few minutes walk away.

Tours. One or two tours of nearby English manor houses and shopping areas will be scheduled. A collecting trip to the nearby spectacular heather moorland of the Peak District National Park (good for Aculeates) will be arranged if interest is expressed. Visits to the British Museum in London can also be arranged.

Second Announcement. A second announcement including a call for papers and more information on registration costs, accommodation costs, paper schedules, etc., will be mailed in mid-1990. If you wish to receive the next announcement, complete the form below and return by **May 1, 1990** to:

Paul M. Marsh
Systematic Entomology Laboratory
U. S. Department of Agriculture
c/o U. S. National Museum, NHB-168
Washington, DC 20560
Phone (202) 382-1782 FAX (202) 786-9422

I am interested in attending the 2nd Quadrennial Meeting of the International Society of Hymenopterists and wish to receive the second announcement.

I plan to submit a: paper, poster.

I plan to be accompanied by non-participating persons.

Name _____

Address _____

Phone _____ Telex _____ FAX _____

