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TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE VELVE ANTS (HYMENOPTERA, MUTILLIDAE) OF RAJASTHAN, WESTERN INDIA

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Four new species (*Pseudophotopsis indica* sp. n., *Tricholabiodes nursei* sp. n., *T. tharensis* sp. n., *Dentilla kompantsevi* sp. n.) are described. Subfamily Pseudophotopsidinae, three genera (*Pseudophotopsis* André, *Tricholabiodes* Radoszkowski, *Dentilla* Lelej) and three species [*P. binghami* Bischoff, *P. irana* (Skorikov), *Myrmilla zarudnyi* Skorikov] are newly recorded from India.

KEY WORDS: Mutillidae, India, new species.

А.С.Лелей. К познанию ос-немок (Hymenoptera, Mutillidae) Раджастхана, Западная Индия // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 1995. N 20. С. 1-11.

Описываются 4 новых вида (*Pseudophotopsis indica* sp. n., *Tricholabiodes nursei* sp. n., *T. tharensis* sp. n., *Dentilla kompantsevi* sp. n.) из Раджастхана. Подсемейство Pseudophotopsidinae, 3 рода (*Pseudophotopsis* André, *Tricholabiodes* Radoszkowski, *Dentilla* Lelej) и 3 вида [*P. binghami* Bischoff, *P. irana* (Skorikov), *Myrmilla zarudnyi* Skorikov] впервые указываются для Индии.

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INTRODUCTION

The mutillid fauna of India includes more than 170 described species in 11 genera (Bingham, 1897; Nurse, 1902, 1903, 1904; André, 1903; Hammer, 1962; Brothers, 1974), but their species composition of this region still remains far from its complete inventory. In 1989 Russian coleopterist A. Kompantsev studied desert insects fauna in Rajasthan, and collected 25 specimens (nine species) of mutillids, which were gifted me. Additional material including types from other collections were examined also.

MATERIAL DEPOSITORIES. Institutional collections in which the examined material including type series is deposited are abbreviated in the text as follows: IBP - Institute of Biology and Pedology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Vladivostok; ZIS - Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, Sankt-Petersburg; ZMMU - Zoological Museum of Moscow University.

LIST OF SPECIES

Subfamily Pseudophotopsidinae Bischoff, 1920

Pseudophotopsis indica **Lelej, sp. n.**

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype - male, India, Rajasthan, 65 km W Jodhpur, Osian, 7-8.XII 1989 (A. Kompantsev) [ZMMU].

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Length 9.5 mm. Head, thorax, base, ventral and apical part of gaster testaceous, vertex somewhat darkened; gastral terga 2-3 castaneous; antennae, palps and legs light testaceous. Wings hyaline with yellowish pterostigma and veins. Body and legs clothed with short subappressed and scattered long erect white pubescence. Gastral tergum 2 and sternum 2 posteriorly with weak pale fringe.

Head length (from anterior clypeal border to occiput) is 0.9 times of its maximal width. The ratio post-ocellar distance : ocular-ocellar distance = 3. The ratio distance between posterior ocelli and posterior head border : longitudinal posterior ocellus diameter = 1.4. Mandibles deeply excised beneath, with large tooth near the base, the distance between its apex and upper mandibular ridge a little bit more than mandibular height at the base (Fig. 4). Antennal segment 2 is 2.1 times of its width and equal to antennal segment 4.

Metanotum with a pair of little horns. Radial cell of forewing with rounded apex. Forewing venation as on Fig. 1. The ratio maximal length of cell 1M (first discoidal cell) : maximal length cell $2R_1$ (radial cell) = 0.9; length $2R_1$: pterostigma = 2.1, anterior side of $2R_1$: pterostigma = 1.7.

Length of gastral tergum 1 is 0.9 times of its maximal width; length of tergum 2 is 0.9 times of its maximal width. Segment 2 with lateral felt lines,

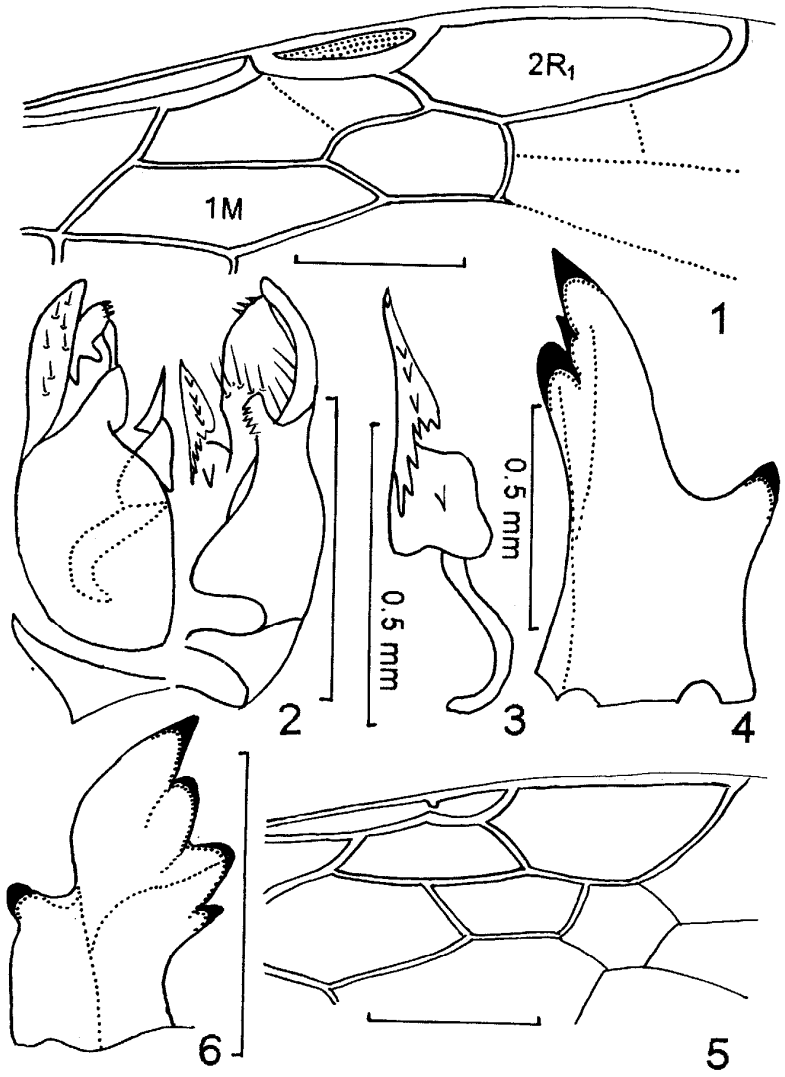


Fig. 1-6. 1-4) *Pseudophotopsis indica,* male, holotype: 1) forewing; 2) genitalia, dorsal aspect at left, ventral aspect at right; 3) penial valva, ventral aspect; 4) mandible; 5, 6) *Dentilla kompantsevi,* male, holotype; 5) forewing; 6) mandible. Scale line = 1 mm.

their length on tergum less than distance between felt line and posterior tergal border. Sternum 2 without median tubercle. Tergum 2 shining, sparsely punctate basally and laterally, with few punctures on disk; posterior half with median ridge. Tergum 7 with median basal, indefinite, impunctate line. Sternum 8 (hypopigium) with median apical tubercle. Genitalia with very short gonostyli (Figs. 2, 3).

FEMALE unknown.

DISCUSSION. Male of *P. indica* sp. n. resembles those of *P. binghami* Bischoff, 1920 and *P. kermana* (Skorikov, 1935) in having large lower tooth of mandible and hyaline wings, but easily distinguished from both of them by short gastral tergum 1 (1.2 times of its maximal width in *P. binghami* and 1.1 in *P. kermana*), by shining and weakly punctate gastral tergum 2 (densely punctate in *P. binghami* and *P. kermana*). Male of *P. indica* resembles that of *P. orthophthalma* (Skorikov, 1935) in having short gastral tergum 1 and shining tergum 2 but differs by enlarged lower mandibular tooth, by rounded apex of radial cell (acuminated in *P. orthophthalma*), by shorter first discoidal cell (ratio one to radial cell = 1.1 in *P. orthophthalma*).

ETYMOLOGY. The specific name originates from India with reference to the country where the species has been found.

***Pseudophotopsis binghami* Bischoff, 1920**

Pseudophotopsis binghami Bischoff, 1920: 96, male (holotype - male, "Perso-Baluch. Frontier, Coll. Bingham, Coll. A. H. McMahon, Seistan Comission, binghami Bisch., Type" [Zool. Mus. Berlin], examined); Lelej, 1985: 83, male.

Pseudophotopsis komarovii zarudnyi Skorikov, 1935: 292, male [lectotype (designated by Lelej, 1980) - male, "Керман, страна Саргад, Чах-и-Заман, 7.V 1901 (Н.Зарудный) [Iran, Kerman Prov.], examined [ZIS].

Pseudophotopsis zarudnyi: Lelej, 1980: 639, male.

MATERIAL. India, Rajasthan: 1 male, Jodhpur, Farm of Central Arid Zone Research Institute, 7-9.X 1989 (A. Kompantsev) [IBP].

DISTRIBUTION. South Kazakhstan (Muyunkum Desert), Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Iran, Afghanistan (Baglan Prov.), India (Rajasthan) (new record).

***Pseudophotopsis irana* (Skorikov, 1935)**

Ephutomma irana Skorikov, 1935 : 324, female [lectotype (designated by Lelej, 1980) - female, "Хорасан, Кярш-и-Ноу, 4.VIII 1901 (Н.Зарудный)" [Iran, Khorasan Prov.], examined], [ZIS].

Ephutomma cithara Skorikov, 1935: 323, female [holotype - female, "Бампур, Ю.-В. Персия, 9.VII 1898, (Н.Зарудный) [Iran, Sistan & Belujistan Prov.], examined [ZIS].

Pseudophotopsis irana: Lelej, 1980: 640, female, male; 1985: 85.

MATERIAL (6 males). India, Rajasthan: 1 male, Jodhpur, 7-10. IX 1989 (A. Kompantsev) [IBP]; 1 male, 65 km W Jodhpur, Osian, 7-8.XII 1989 (A. Kompantsev) [IBP]; 4 males, Jodhpur, Farm of Central Arid Zone Research Institute, 7-9.X, 10-11.XI 1989 (A. Kompantsev) [IBP].

DESCRIPTION OF MALE (additional to: Lelej, 1985). Length 7.3- 14.0 mm. Head, thorax, gastral segment 1 testaceous, ocellar area darkened; gastral segments from 2 to apex castaneous; antennae, palps and legs light testaceous.

Head posteriorly broadly emarginate, head length (from anterior clypeal border to occiput) is 0.9 times of its maximal width. The ratio post-ocellar distance : ocular-ocellar distance = 1.9-2.2. The ratio distance between posterior ocelli and posterior head border : longitudinal posterior ocellus diameter = 1.3-1.7.

The ratio maximal length of cell 1M (first discoidal cell) : maximal length cell $2R_1$ (radial cell) = 1.0-1.1; length $2R_1$: pterostigma = 1.6-2.0; anterior side of $2R_1$: pterostigma = 1.2-1.5.

Gastral tergum 1 with sublateral and median ridges; length of gastral tergum 1 is 1.3-1.6 times of its maximal width; length of tergum 2 is equal to its maximal width. Tergum 2 shining, sparsely punctate basally and laterally, with a few punctures on disk. Tergum 7 with large dense punctures basally and small dense ones apically. Sternum 8 (hypopigium) with median apical tubercle.

DISTRIBUTION. South Kazakhstan (Kyzylkum Desert), Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Iran, Afghanistan, India (Rajasthan) (new record).

Subfamily Myrmillinae Bischoff, 1920

Myrmilla (Myrmilla) zarudnyi Skorikov, 1927

Myrmilla zarudnyi Skorikov, 1927: 38, female (lectotype, here designated - female, "Нэйзар, Сеистан, уст[ьѣ] Гильменд, Афг[анистан], 27.V [18]98 (Н.Зарудный) [Iran, Prov. Sistan & Belujistan, Helmand river mouth, 27.V 1898 (N. Zarudny)] [ZIS]; 1935: 287, female (Iran); Lelej, 1985: 95, female (Iran).

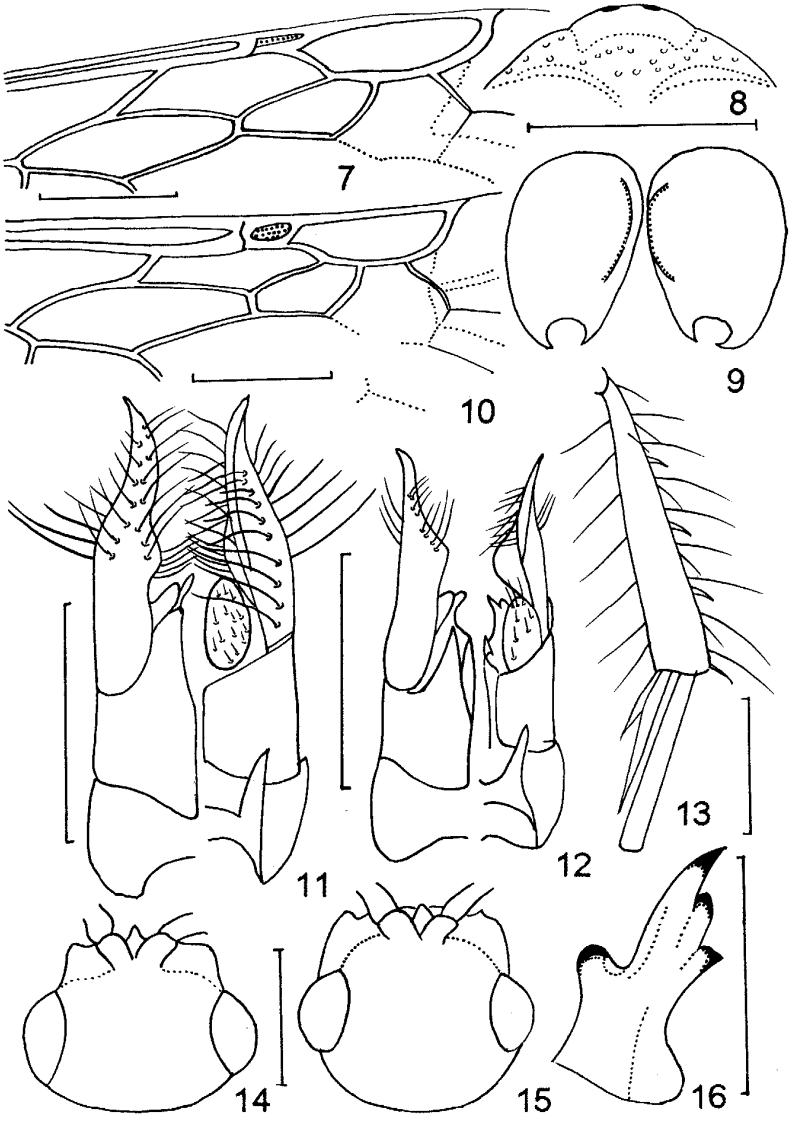
MATERIAL. India, Rajasthan: 2 females, Jodhpur, Farm of Central Arid Zone Research Institute, 7-9.X, 10-11.XI 1989 (A. Kompantsev) [IBP]. Iran: 1 female (paralectotype of *M. zarudnyi*), Prov. Sistan & Belujistan, Chah Bahar, 14-18.III 1901 (N. Zarudny) [ZIS].

DISTRIBUTION. Iran (Sistan & Belujistan), India (Rajasthan) (new record).

Subfamily Mutillinae Latreille, 1802

Dentilla kompantsevi Lelej, sp. n.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype - male, India, Rajasthan, Jodhpur, Farm of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Central Arid Zone Research Institute, 7-9.X 1989 (A. Kompantsev) [ZMMU].

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Length 8.0 mm. Frons, vertex, occiput and gaster dark-brown, other parts of head including mandibles, thorax, tegulae, gastral segment 1 basally yellowish-red; antennae, palps and legs paler than thorax; mandibles with dark denticles; mid- and hind spures whitish. Wings hyaline with pale yellow veins, forewing (distalward of cells) more darkened to the anterior margin. Body and legs clothed with subappressed short and scattered long erect pale pubescence; gastral segments 2-6 with apical whitish fringe; felt lines on tergum 2 and sternum 2 yellowish.

Head width is slightly less than thorax width including tegulae. Clypeus deeply depressed below mandibles, deeply concave with narrow median process on anterior margin (the process length is equal to its width) and short basal median carina; clypeal surface finely punctate. Scape distinctly carinate beneath with indistinct upper ridge. Ocelli large, ratio postocellar distance : oculo-ocellar distance = 0.95; postocellar distance is 1.15 times of posterior ocellus diameter; distance between posterior ocellus and posterior head margin is 1.6 times of oculo-ocellar distance. Frons with deep longitudinal median furrow. Antennal segment 3 is 1.3 times of its width, 2.2 times of antennal segment 2 and 0.55 times of antennal segment 4, the latter is 1.1 times of antennal segment 5. Antennal scrobes with arcuated carina. Mandible quadridentate at apex, basal denticle carinated ventrally, subbasal denticle with hair tuft ventrally and with large tooth beneath near the base, the height of this tooth more than minimal distance between emargination and upper mandibular carina (Fig. 6). Frons and genae with dense punctures, vertex with shallow rare ones.

Scutellum with well-developed parascutal carinae. Metasternum bidentate. Posterior coxae carinate inside. Tegulae slightly protruding beyond scuto-scutellar suture, shining, glabrous; with a few punctures inside. Propodeum reticulate with dorsal closed median longitudinal area. Wing venation as on Fig. 5. Relative length of R-abscissae is 2.5:2.0:1.3:4.0.

Gastral segment 1 carinate beneath, segment 2 with long lateral felt lines on tergum and short ones on sternum; tergum 2 with dense large punctures, disk and posterior margin with rare small ones . Segment 7 rounded apically, with large dense puncture and indistinct median impunctate line.

FEMALE unknown.

Fig. 7-16. *Tricholabiodes spp*. 7-9, 11, 13, 15, 16) *T. nursei:* 7) male forewing, holotype; 8) male clypeus, holotype; 9) male posterior coxae, paratype; 11) male genitalia, paratype, dorsal aspect at left, ventral aspect at right; 13) male hind tibia and basitarsus, holotype; 15) female head, paratype; 16) male mandible, holotype; 10, 12, 14) *T. tharensis:* 10) male forewing, paratype; 12) male genitalia, paratype, dorsal aspect at left, ventral aspect at right; 14) female head. Scale line = 1 mm.

DISTRIBUTION. India (Rajasthan).

DISCUSSION. Male of *D. kompantsevi* resembles those of *D. dichroa* (Sichel et Radoszkowski, 1870) and *D. irana* Lelej, 1985 in having narrow median process on anterior clypeal margin, but differs from both of them by relative length of R-abscissae (4.0:2.0:3.5:4.5 in *D. dichroa*, 2.8:2.5:4.0:4.1 in *D. irana*) and from the former by body length (9.5-13.0 mm in *D. dichroa*), by rounded apical margin of gastral tergum 7 (slightly emarginated medially in *D. dichroa*), and from the latter by sparse small punctures on disk of gastral tergum 2 (wide impunctate longitudinal area in *D. irana*).

REMARKS. The occurrence of *D. kompantsevi* in Western India enlarged the range of *Dentilla*, which distributed in arid zones from North Africa (Sahara) to India (Thar desert).

ETYMOLOGY. This species is dedicated to Alexander Kompantsev, who collected mutillids in Rajasthan.

***Smicromyrme (Eremotilla) frederici* (André, 1903), comb. n.**

Mutilla pusilla Smith, 1855: 37, female ("Northern India"), nom. praeocc., non Klug, 1835; Bingham, 1897: 38.

Mutilla frederici André, 1903: 39, nom. n.

MATERIAL. India, Rajasthan: 1 female, Jodhpur, Farm of Central Arid Zone Research Institute, 10-11.XI 1989 (A. Kompantsev) [IBP].

DISTRIBUTION. India (Northern India, Rajasthan).

Subfamily Sphaeropthalminae Schuster, 1949(1903)

***Dasylabris (Inbaltilla) optima* (Smith, 1855)**

Mutilla optima Smith, 1855: 34, female ("Habitat India"); Bingham, 1897: 40, female (India); Nurse, 1903: 398, female, male (India, Gujarat).

Dasylabris optima: André, 1903: 67, female (listed).

MATERIAL. India, Rajasthan: 1 female, Jodhpur, Farm of Central Arid Zone Research Institute, 10-11.XI 1989 (A. Kompantsev) [IBP].

DISTRIBUTION. India (Rajasthan, Gujarat).

***Tricholabiodes nursei* Lelej, sp. n.**

? Mutilla pedunculata (non Klug, 1829): Bingham, 1897: 51, male (Western India, Ceylon).

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype - male, India, Rajasthan, Jodhpur, Farm of Central Arid Zone Research Institute, 7-9.X 1989 (A. Kompantsev) [ZMMU]. Paratypes: 1 male, 1 female with the same label [IBP].

DESCRIPTION. MALE. Length 9.5-11.0 mm. Head, thorax, tegulae and abdominal segment 1 light testaceous; antennae, palps and legs pale straw-colored. Gastral segments 2-7 dark brown. Wings hyaline with anterior apical

light fuscous spot and pale testaceous veins. Body and legs clothed with short subappressed and scattered long erect pale pubescence, gastral segments 2-6 posteriorly with weak pale fringe.

Mandible tridentate, deeply excised beneath, with large angulate tooth near the base, inner basal tooth larger than preapical one (Fig. 16). Clypeus with weak convex median part, basal median ridge and rounded anterior margin with two median approached weak denticles (Fig. 8). Antennal scrobes with weak arcuate ridge. Ratio anterior ocellus diameter : distance between anterior and lateral ocellus = 2.2; postocellar distance : ocular-ocellar distance = 1.25. Antennal segment 3 is 1.7 times of its width, 2.75 times of antennal segment 2, 0.7 times of antennal segment 4, the latter is equal to antennal segment 5. Frons and vertex with small punctures more sparser on frons.

Mesoscutum with well developed notauli and parascutal carinae. Propodeum flat, reticulate. Forewing venation as on Fig. 7. Posterior coxae convex and weakly carinate inside (Fig. 9). Longer hind spur is 0.9 times of hind basitarsus; hind tibia with a few erect long setae, hind basitarsus without long setae (Fig. 13). Gastral tergum 2 with long lateral felt lines, gastral sternum 2 with very short ones. Gastral tergum 2 densely punctate, sparser and smaller on disk, gastral tergum 7 with large dense punctures basally, small dense punctures apically and smooth impunctate transverse area on other part. Genitalia as on Fig. 11.

FEMALE. Length 5.8 mm. Head, thorax and gastral segment 1 light testaceous, antennae, palps and legs pale straw-colored; gastral segments 2-6 brown to black, paler to the gastral apex. Body and legs clothed with short subappressed and scattered long erect pale pubescence; segments 2-5 posteriorly with pale fringe.

The ratio longitudinal eye diameter : distance between eyes and posterior head margin = 1.6. The ratio minimal distance between eyes : longitudinal eye diameter = 1.7. Antennal segment 3 is 1.4 times of its maximal width, 1.75 times of antennal segment 2 and 0.9 times of antennal segment 4. Thoracic dorsum with 2 prescutellar rows of tubercles. Upper part of posterior propodeal surface rugoso-tuberculate. Frons, vertex and most part of thoracic dorsum sparsely punctate; disk of gastral tergum 2 much more sparsely punctate. Pygidial area granulated, laterally carinated; carina somewhat widened to apex, tuberculated.

DISTRIBUTION. India (Rajasthan).

DISCUSSION. Male of *T. nursei* resembles that of *T. asiaticus* Radoszkowski, 1885 in having two weak approached denticles on anterior clypeal border but differs by weakly carinate posterior coxae (with high short carina in *T. asiaticus*), by narrower genital gonostylus. Male of *T. nursei* differs from that of *T. tharensis* sp. n. by dark brown segments 2-7 (pale testaceous with darker apical band on terga 2 and 3 in *T. tharensis*) and genitalia structure.

Female of *T. nursei* is easily distinguishable from that of *T. tharensis* by head shape (Fig. 15 vs. Fig. 14) and unicolor gaster (bicolor in *T. tharensis*).

REMARKS. My opinion about sex combination of two new species of *Tricholabiodes* is based on follows:

1. Females of *T. nursei* and *T. tharensis* were collected together with their males.

2. Male and female of *T. nursei* have unicolor gaster (bicolor in male and female of *T. tharensis*)

ETYMOLOGY. This species is dedicated to C. G. Nurse who collected many Hymenoptera including mutillids in the Western India.

***Tricholabiodes tharensis* Lelej, sp. n.**

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype - male, India, Rajasthan, Jhunjhunun, 19.X 1989 (A. Kompantsev) [ZMMU]. Paratypes: 7 males, 1 female with the same data [IBP].

DESCRIPTION. Male and female of *T. tharensis* resemble those of *T. nursei*, but differ in follows. MALE. Length 6.5-8.5 mm. Gaster, except brown apical band of tergum 2 and base of tergum 3 and brownish-red tergum 7, light testaceous. Ratio anterior ocellus diameter : distance between anterior and lateral ocellus = 1.5-1.7; postocellar distance : ocularocellar distance = 1.3-1.8. Antennal segment 3 is 1.4 times of its width, 2.1-2.2 times of antennal segment 2. Frons and vertex with small punctures much more sparser on frons. Longer hind spur is 0.7 times of hind basitarsus. Forewing venation as on Fig. 10. Genitalia as on Fig. 12.

FEMALE. Length 5.4 mm. Gaster bicolor, tergum 2, except posterior margin brown, other gastral parts pale testaceous. The ratio longitudinal eye diameter : distance between eyes and posterior head margin = 3.25. The ratio minimal distance between eyes : longitudinal eye diameter = 1.4. Antennal segment 3 is 1.2 times of its maximal width, 1.6 times of antennal segment 2 and equal to antennal segment 4.

DISTRIBUTION. India (Rajasthan).

DISCUSSION. The differences of male and female of *T. tharensis* from those of *T. nursei* are given above.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific name originates from name of Thar desert, where the type series was collected.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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SHORT COMMUNICATION

Tshistjakov Yu.A. FIRST RECORD OF *SYRASTRENOPSIS MOLTRECHTI* GRUNBERG, 1914 (LEPIDOPTERA, LASIOCAMPIDAE) FROM THE NORTH-EASTERN PRIMORYE - **Far-Eastern Entomologist, 1995. N 20 : 12.**

Ю.А.Чистяков. О находке *Syrastrenopsis moltrechti* Grunberg, 1914 (Lepidoptera, Lasiocampidae) на Северо-Востоке Приморского края // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 1995. N 20 : 12.

The lappet moth *Syrastrenopsis moltrechti* Grunb. was known from the Southern Primorye only. Its larvae feed on *Quercus mongolica*. - quite common kind of tree, widely distributed throughout a southern continental part of the Russian Far East. However, this autumn-flying lappet-moth was treated as rather rare species, restricted in its distribution by some localities within subzone of mixed coniferous-broad-leaved forests with predominance of *Abies holophila* [1].

During short field survey this autumn in the North-Eastern Primorye this species was surprisingly collected too far from its main area and in quite unusual biotop. The data about this finding are given herein.

MATERIAL. Primorskii krai: male, Maksimovka river, 22 km NWW Maksimovka village, 16.IX 1995 (Yu.Tshistjakov leg.).

REMARK. Newly recorded habitat locates on the distance of about 700 km northward from the known area of this species. The specimen was collected near the river bank in the mixed coniferous-broad-leaved forest consisting of *Ulmus laciniata, Juglans mandshurica, Tilia amurensis, Betula mandshurica, Padus asiatica, Malus mandshurica, Pinus koraiensis, Larix dahurica* and others, including sparse trees of *Quercus mongolica*.

1. Tshistjakov, Yu.A. 1984. [Distribution of the larger moths of the superfamilies Bombycoidea, Notodontoidea and some Noctuoidea within main forest formations of the Southern Primorye]. - In: Fauna i ecologia bespozvonochnyh Dal'nego Vostoka (vrediteli i entomophagi). Vladivostok: 80-99 (In Russian).

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