

Short scientific noteSubmitted: June 4th, 2016 - Accepted: September 30th, 2016 - Published: December 31st, 2016**A new species of the genus *Stenodyneriellus* from Sulawesi (Indonesia) (Hymenoptera: Vespidae, Eumeninae)**

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Abstract

Stenodyneriellus rufoflavus sp. n., a new species of the genus *Stenodyneriellus* Giordani Soika, 1962 from Sulawesi, is described. An updating of Giordani Soika's key to Oriental *Stenodyneriellus* species is provided.

Key words: Vespidae, Eumeninae, potter wasps, *Stenodyneriellus*, new species, key, Sulawesi.

Introduction

The genus *Stenodyneriellus* Giordani Soika, 1962 presently comprises about 60 medium-sized potter wasps distributed in the Oriental and Australian Regions. It was revised by Giordani Soika (1994), who recognized many new species. In his revision, Giordani Soika stated that there were only two species in this genus, both from the Philippine Islands, characterized by distinct hairs on surface of the compound eye: *S. boholensis* (Schulthess, 1934), and *S. laevis* Giordani Soika, 1994.

During a visit to Giordani Soika's collection at Museo di storia naturale, Venezia (MSNVE), in August, 2015, I found a single unidentified specimen collected in Sulawesi that presents hairs on eyes but clearly differs from the two Philippine species. This specimen is recognized as a representative of a new species that is described in this paper.

Material and methods

The adult morphological and color characters were observed on pinned and dried specimen under a stereoscopic microscope.

“Body length” indicates the length of head, mesosoma and the first two terga combined. Metasomal terga, metasomal sterna and flagellomeres are abbreviated as T, S and F respectively.

***Stenodyneriellus rufoflavus* sp. n. (Figs 1-4)**

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Locus typicus. Sulawesi, Bantimurung.

Type material. Holotype ♀, labeled “Celebes / Bantimoe-

roeng [Bantimurung] / 25.5.30 G. Heinrich”. Deposited in the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Venezia (MSNVE).

Diagnosis. This species is similar to *S. boholensis* and *S. laevis*, both from the Philippine Islands, because of the presence of short hairs on the eye. It can be distinguished by color pattern with more red markings, clypeus with big dense punctures, ocular sinus punctured, posterior face of propodeum finely striated, propodeum dorsally with two triangularly pointed carinae, short hairs covering whole dorsal lobe and half of ventral lobe of the eyes.

Description. Female (Fig. 1). Body length: 11mm; fore wing length: 10mm.

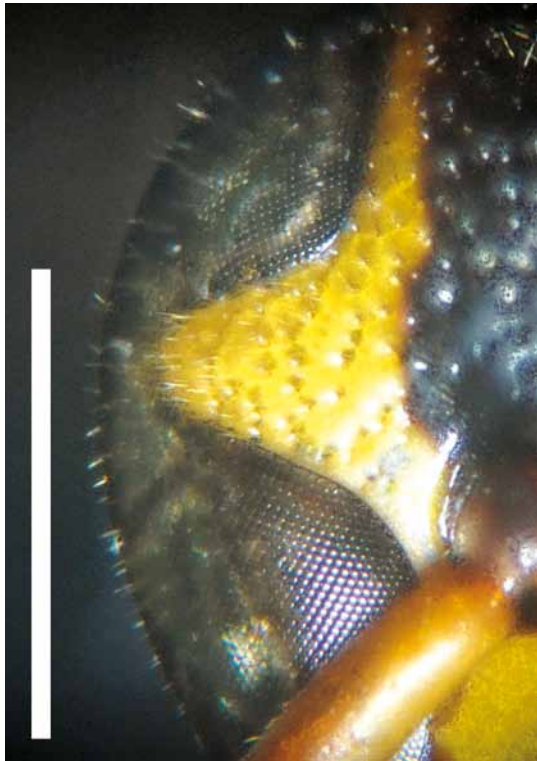
Head in frontal (Fig. 2) view about as wide as high. Occipital carina complete, dorsally weak, nearly lamellar ventrally. Clypeus in lateral view weakly convex at basal half, then weakly depressed; in frontal view about as wide as high; apical margin widely emarginate medially, pointed laterally, emargination shallow due to the presence of a lamellar margin; emargination about 4,2 times as wide as deep, wider than distance between antennal toruli. Antennal scape about 3,6 times as long as its apical width; F I about 1,3 times as long as wide, F III–VIII wider than long, F IX–X slightly longer than wide.

Pronotal carina slightly raised, slightly produced on humeri, reaching ventral corners of pronotum. Mesoscutum weakly convex, about as long as its maximum width. Disc of scutellum flattened, almost at the same level as mesoscutum. Metanotum flattened and slanting toward propodeum. Propodeum with a wide shallow concavity posteriorly, submarginal carina developed in a short lamella forming a shallow acarinarium above propodeal orifice, dorsal carinae forming triangular projections behind metanotum (Fig. 4).

1



2



4

Figs 1-4 – *Stenodyneriellus rufoflavus* sp. n. holotype female. 1. Habitus; 2. Head in frontal view; 3. Eye surface; 4. Propodeum in posterior view. Scale bar: 2 mm (Figs 1-2); 1 mm (Figs 3-4).

T I round at base, anterior vertical surface weakly convex, posterior horizontal surface flat, about 1,3 times as wide as long. T II about as long as wide, slightly wider apically than basally. S II weakly convex along entire surface. Eye covered with dense short bristles on the superior three fourths (Fig. 3). Sides of thorax and abdomen covered with dense silvery pubescence; whole body covered with dense erect golden bristles.

Clypeus covered by shallow big punctures, interspaces about as wide as diameter of punctures. Head, pronotum, mesoscutum, metanotum and mesepisternum with deep well impressed punctures, interspaces smaller than diameter of punctures. Gena almost impunctate. Scutellum with punctures similar to that of pronotum, but sparser anteriorly and denser posteriorly. Anterior face and posterior margin of mesepisternum smooth and shiny. Dorsal part of metepisternum strongly shiny and impunctate, ventral part with some sparse punctures. Dorsal faces of propodeum with very dense large punctures, posterior concavity entirely finely striated, lateral faces with very dense punctures, some punctures merging into irregular striae. T I-II with small but well-defined punctures on entire surface, denser on lateral margins. S I irregularly punctured. S II with deep punctures, interspaces from 1 to 3 times as diameter of points. T III-VI with fine sparse punctures. S III-VI punctured almost like respective terga.

Black; following parts red-ferruginous: central spot on clypeus, vertex posterior to median ocellus, antennae, dorsal face of pronotum, mesoscutum except margins and posterior spot, posterior concavity of propodeum, whole T I, weak lateral spots on T II, S I-II, legs; following parts yellow: clypeus, dagger-shaped spots from dorsal margin of clypeus to median ocellus, inner eye margin from clypeus to vertex, genae, anterior half of dorsal face of pronotum, short submedian and lateral lines on mesoscutum, band on anterior margin of scutellum, anterior half of metanotum, tegulae, parategulae, dorsal and ventral spots on mesepisternum, dorsal faces of propodeum, medially enlarged apical band on T I, apical fifth of T II, weakly sinuate bands on T III-V, ill-defined apical band on S II, external face of all coxae, external face of fore and mid tibiae and femora.

Male. Unknown.

Etymology. The specific name is the combination of the Latin words *rufus* (= red) and *flavus* (= yellow), in reference to the extensive red and yellow markings of this species.

Distribution. Only known thus far from Indonesia: Sulawesi.

Updated key to Oriental *Stenodyneriellus*

(modified from Giordani Soika, 1994)

1. T II with apical lamella well developed dorsally and abbreviated laterally 35
- T II without apical lamella or with an extremely short one ... 2
2. Pronotum of particular form, anterior carina strongly developed, lamellar and present dorsally. Lateral faces of pronotum depressed, concave, with a dorsal carina *sequestratus* (Nurse, 1903)
- Pronotum normal 3
3. Eyes with erect and very dense short hairs 4
- Eyes hairless 6
4. Ocular sinuses inflated, strongly convex, smooth and shiny *boholensis* (Schulthess, 1934)
- Ocular sinuses planar, normally punctured 5
5. Female clypeus with very fine and sparse punctures. Posterior face of propodeum smooth. Short hairs covering only dorsal lobe of eyes *laevis* Giordani Soika, 1994
- Female clypeus with big and dense punctures. Posterior face of propodeum finely striated. Short hairs covering almost whole surface of eyes *rufoflavus* sp. n.
6. As in Giordani Soika, 1994

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