

## Description of Two New Panurginae Species from the Palearctic (Hymenoptera, Andrenidae)

SÉBASTIEN PATINY

**Abstract:** Two bee specimens found in the Linz collections (Austria) are described. The first one is the previously undescribed female of *Panurgus abbasi* Warncke, 1985. The second one is a new *Meliturgula Friese, 1903* – *Meliturgula denesia* **sp. n.** – from Jordan, collected rather far, then, from South-Africa from where the majority of species in this genus are described.

**Zusammenfassung:** Zwei Bienen aus der Sammlung in Linz (Österreich) werden beschrieben: Das unbeschriebene Weibchen von *Panurgus abbasi* Warncke, 1985, und *Meliturgula denesia* **sp. n.** aus Jordanien.

**Key words:** Hymenoptera; Andrenidae; Panurginae; *Meliturgula*; *Camptopoeum*; new species; Palearctic.

### Introduction

Palearctic Panurginae are poorly known. Few works deal with their systematics. The phylogenetic aspects were only approached by the Ruz's (1986) and Warncke's (1972) studies. A large revision of these species, actually in preparation (Patiny 1998a,b; 1999a,b,c), lead the author to observe numerous (more than 5,000) specimens from American and European collections. Recently, in a loan of undetermined bees from the Linz museum, two quite interesting specimens were found. The first one is the undescribed female of *Pan-*

*urgus (Camptopoeum) abbasi* Warncke, 1985 found in the Bandar Abbas dunes. This taxon is, in fact, a large typical short-tongued *Camptopoeum* species (*Epimethea* Morawitz, 1896 group). Several females were found, in association with males, in recent Halada's samples from around Sandikatzi in Turkmenia. The males series was compared with original Warncke's material and the specimens appear fully identical. The second species is an atypical *Meliturgula* taxon from Jordan. *Meliturgula* are very rare in Arabian region, they are only known by few species as *M. (Meliturgula) scriptifrons* (Walker, 1871), *M. (Popovia) ornata* (Popov, 1951), *M. brevipennis* (Walker, 1871) – genus incertus – and the *Flavomeliturgula* (being the sister genus of the *Meliturgula* s.str.). Moreover, the present specimen present various interesting morphologic singularities that lead into a discussion about the systematic status of this species.

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**Anschrift des Autors:** Sebastien Patiny  
Service de Zoologie générale et appliquée,  
Faculté universitaire des Sciences  
Agronomiques de Gembloux, 2 passage des  
déportés, 5030 Gembloux. Belgium.  
Patiny.S@fsagx.ac.be

### Description of the taxa

Female of *Camptopoeum (Epimethea) abbasi* (Warncke, 1985)

Label: "TURKMENIA Sandikatzi env. 3.–13.5.1993 leg. K. Deneš". Figure 1 and 2.

**Head.** Labral lamella subtrapezoidal, laterally angulose. Glossa about as short as galea. Maxillar palpus long and narrow. Clypeus strongly and sparsely punctured. Foveae faciales about twice as long than wide. Face entirely yellow, black are the front and a bond beyond each antenna. Mid face with an Y-shaped mark surrounding, at the top, the median ocellus. **Thorax.** Posterior margin of pronotum widely yellow, this color extending to mesopleurae anterior part and tegulae. Scutellum and postscutellum also yellow. Mesonotum widely smooth and shining, black. Wings with a distal dark zone. Pilosity of mesonotum anterior part reduced and very short. Legs yellow on the tip of the femora and the following parts (tibiae and tarsi). **Metasoma.** Yellow bond on metasoma wide, covering parts of the terga from the end of the previous tergum to the apical margin. Anterior part of terga black or blackish. Punctuation of terga light and sparse, cuticula very shiny. Pygidial plate wide and apically rounded, black. Sterna reddish.

*Meliturgula (Popovia) denesia* sp. n.

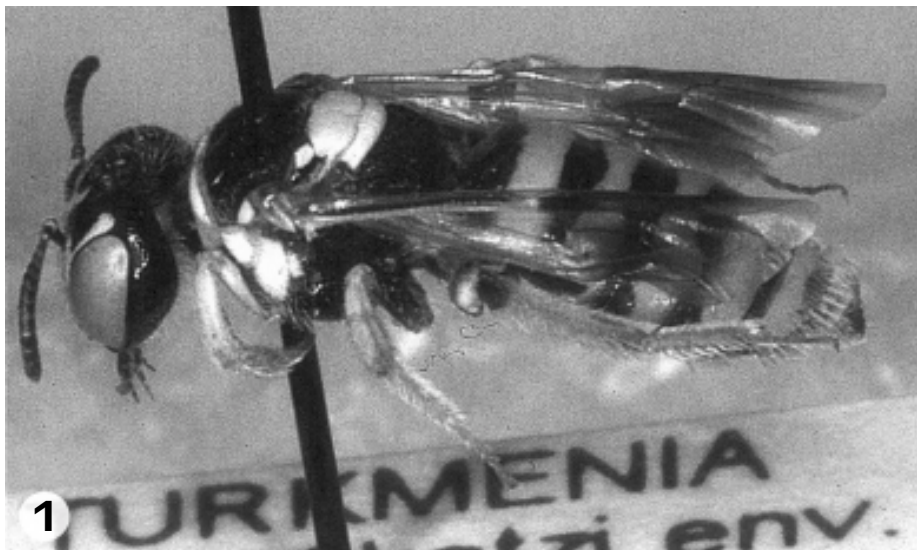
Holotype: one female labelled: "Jordan mer. occ. Petra 14.5.95 K.Denes jun. lgt", available in Linz Oberösterreichisches Landesmuseum (Austria). Figure 3.

Etymology: *denesia* is the feminisation and latinisation of the collector's name: K. Deneš.

**Head.** Labrum short, yellow, very hairy, the lamella undistinct. Glossa a bit longer than galea, apically acuminate. Maxillary palpus long and narrow. Galeal comb little developed. Clypeus, lateral ventral parts of face, ventral parts of the genae, supraclypeal area, scapus and ventral face of funiculus yellow. Front and vertex black, lightly chagrinated and punctured. Foveae faciales superficial. **Thorax.** Posterior margin of pronotum and distal lobi light yellow. Mesonotum and scutellum chagrinated, not shining; very lightly and sparsely punctured. Postscutellum and scutellum lateral extremities yellow. Propodeum and pleurae mainly blackish with some small yellow marks, cuticula chagrinated and sparsely punctured; propodeal area more strongly sculptured. Anterior wings with three submarginal cells. The second narrow, the first median vein posteriorly branched. Alar venation brownish-yellow. Pilosity of head and thorax long and thin, poorly organized. Legs entirely yellow from the coxae on. Pilosity abundant. Tarsi of anterior legs quite narrow. Scopae formed by long hairs on tibiae and basitarsi. Second tibia spur long and about entirely smooth (without teeth). **Metasoma.** Metasoma yellow with blackish marks on proximal margins (T1–3 and 6) and lateral parts (all terga). Pygidial plate subtriangular, yellow at basis and apically reddish. Sterna yellow, the last with darkish marks.

### Discussion

It subsists few doubts about association of *Camptopoeum abbasi* and its female here described. Both sexes were found together at the same place by Halada, the males of this sample were compared to



**Figure 1** *Camptopoeum (Epimethea) abbasi* Warncke, 1985, ♀ habitus.



**Figure 2** *Camptopoeum (Epimethea) abbasi* Warncke, 1985, ♀ face.



**Figure 3** *Meliturgula (Popovia) denesia*, ♀ habitus.

— Photos: S. Patiny

original material from Warncke and are morphologically identical. Moreover, males and females share a lot of characters especially in conformation of mouth parts and cuticula sculpture.

The author saw the type of *Poecilomelitta ornata* Popov, 1951 (conserved in St Petersburg). This species is very particular and has to be considered as constituting a distinct subgenus of *Meliturgula*, *Popovia*, leading to a new combination: *Meliturgula (Popovia) ornata* (Popov, 1951). This type is a male specimen captured, following Popov (1951), in Arabia. The new species described here, *Meliturgula denesia* seems to be morphologically strongly related to Popov's species. Several details in cuticula sculpture, color panel, tarsus shape, alar venation and biogeography (very few species of *Meliturgula* are known from Arabian peninsula) support this opinion. *Meliturgula denesia* is described here as a new distinct species, nothing permitting the association with *M. ornata*, described on the basis of male specimen. Meanwhile, several details in the morphology of these two species justify pooling them in a single subgenus: *Popovia*. Discovery of one of the two unknown sexes could certainly confirm this position.

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Autor(en)/Author(s): Patiny Sebastien

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