

Von George R. Else (The Natural History Museum, London) erhielten wir kurz vor Redaktionsschluß noch die betrübliche Mitteilung, daß **Ken Guichard** am 21. April im Alter von 87 Jahren nach 2 Jahren Krankheit friedlich in seinem Haus **verstorben** ist.

Veranstaltungsankündigung

Das nächste
**Treffen der Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft (BAG) Hymenoptera
im NABU**
findet am
25./26. Mai 2002
in
Nordhessen („Lebendiges Bienenmuseum“ in Knüllwald-Niederbeisheim)
statt.

Themen sind u. a.:

- Hymenopteren als Indikatorarten
- ein Hautflügler als Insekt des Jahres?
- Artenschutzregelungen

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About taxonomy of *Psenulus fulvicornis* Schenck (Hymenoptera, “Sphecidae”)

Christian Schmid-Egger

Summary: The taxonomical state of *Psenulus fulvicornis* Schenck, 1857 is discussed, its position as a species is confirmed. Characters for species recognition are given, the male is described for the first time. Records from Southern and Central Europe, Algeria, Turkey and Syria are mentioned.

Zusammenfassung: Im vorliegenden Artikel wird der taxonomische Status von *Psenulus fulvicornis* diskutiert. Sein Status als von *P. schencki* verschiedene Art wird bestätigt, Merkmale zur Unterscheidung beider Arten werden aufgelistet. Das Männchen wird zum ersten Mal beschrieben. *P. fulvicornis* ist in Süd- und Mitteleuropa, Algerien, der Türkei und Syrien verbreitet.

Introduction

In 1857, Schenck described a new species of *Psen* (now *Psenulus*), which he placed near *Psenulus fuscipennis*. In the next 120 years, the species was never mentioned except by Kohl from Austria (1880, 1888, in Schmidt 1971). Schmidt (1971) examined the female type of *fulvicornis* in the Wiesbaden collection and noted, that it is a well characterized species, close to *Psenulus schencki* Tournier 1889.

Again 21 years later, in 1992, I found a series of females near Pforzheim in southwest Germany, which match well with the description of *fulvicornis*. Further records of females from southwest

Germany followed. All specimens were captured in malaise traps. From 1990 on, *fulvicornis* is also mentioned as a species in most important publications about European or German Sphecidae (Jacobs & Oehlke 1990, Dollfuss 1991, Blösch 2000). But Bitsch et al (2001) are the first, who published new records apart from my findings.

In the meantime, the problem about the taxonomical situation around *fulvicornis* was discussed with some colleagues, and some doubts remain because of the true status of *fulvicornis*. Also, the lack of males was a fact supporting the idea that *fulvicornis* is only a *forma* of *schencki*. To get a better idea of the problem, I started new efforts and examined about 45 specimens of *fulvicornis* from the western Palaearctic region including the type. Among them, I found a male, which is probably the male of *fulvicornis*.

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