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A catalogue of the family Sphecidae (Hymenoptera, Apoidea) of Eritrea

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A b s t r a c t : Until now, 22 species and one subspecies have been recorded from Eritrea representing the genera *Ammophila* KIRBY, 1798 (six species), *Chalybion* DAHLBOM, 1843 (three species and one subspecies), *Chlorion* LATREILLE, 1802 (two species), *Podalonia* SPINOLA, 1853 (two species), *Prionyx* VANDER LINDEN, 1827 (two species), *Sceliphron* KLUG, 1801 (three species) and *Sphex* LINNAEUS, 1758 (four species). The problem of the authorship of the taxon *Sphex erythrinus* GUGLIA versa MAGRETTI, 1939 is discussed.

Key words : Sphecidae, Ammophilinae, Chloriontinae, Sceliphrinae, Sphecinae, authorship, catalogue, Eritrea

Introduction

In Eritrea the family Sphecidae is represented by 22 species and one subspecies in four subfamilies. The subfamily Ammophilinae is known by the genera *Ammophila* KIRBY, 1798 (six species) and *Podalonia* SPINOLA, 1853 (two species) and the subfamily Chloriontinae by the genus *Chlorion* LATREILLE, 1802 (two species). The subfamily Sceliphrinae is represented by the genera *Chalybion* DAHLBOM, 1843 (three species and one subspecies) and *Sceliphron* KLUG, 1801 (three species) and the subfamily Sphecinae by the genera *Prionyx* VANDER LINDEN, 1827 (two species) and *Sphex* LINNAEUS, 1758 (four species). Nothing is known about the biology of the recorded species.

Annotated catalogue

Synonyms or misidentifications are marked with an asterisk (*). Printing errors are marked with exclamation mark (!), but errors of publication dates are not indicated.

Subfamily A m m o p h i l i n a e

Ammophila beniniensis (PALISOT DE BEAUVAIS, 1806)

Ammophila beniniensis (PALISOT DE BEAUVAIS, 1806): GUGLIA 1939: 201 (taxonomy, Saganeiti, footnote 2: taxonomy).

Ammophila (Ammophila) beniniensis (PALISOT DE BEAUVAIS, 1806): GIORDANI SOIKA 1939b: 104 (taxonomy, Maio (Alta Assaorta)).

Ammophila (Ammophila) beniniensis (PALISOT DE BEAUVAIS, 1806): LECLERCQ 1955: 89 (taxonomy, Eritrea (GUGLIA 1939, GIORDANI SOIKA 1939b), catalogue Africa), 99 (tab. 1: distribution in Africa).

Ammophila beniniensis (PALISOT DE BEAUVAIS, 1806): BOHART & MENKE 1976: 151 (world catalogue: Africa).

**Ammophila rugicollis* LEPELETIER DE SAINT-FARGEAU, 1845: MAGRETTI 1906: 20 (Ailet (Allatò)).

**Ammophila lugubris* GERSTAECKER, 1858: MAGRETTI 1906: 20 (Ailet (Allatò)).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Ailet (Allatò), Maio, Saganeiti.

Ammophila beniniensis, which is widely distributed in the Afrotropical region, is also recorded from Ethiopia and the Palearctic region (e.g. Oman).

***Ammophila erminea* KOHL, 1901**

Ammophila erminea n.sp.: KOHL 1901: 156 (description ♀ ♂, Assab), pl. 7 (figs. 11, 14).

Ammophila erminea KOHL, 1901: KOHL 1906: 258 (key ♀), 268 (key ♂), 365 (taxonomy, description ♀ ♂, Assab), pl. 13 (figs. 152, 154).

Ammophila (Ammophila) erminea KOHL, 1901: LECLERCQ 1955: 77 (catalogue Africa: "bords de la mer rouge" – KOHL 1901, 1906), 99 (tab. 1: distribution in Africa).

Ammophila erminea KOHL, 1901: BOHART & MENKE 1976: 153 (synonym of *Ammophila rubripes* SPINOLA, 1838).

Ammophila erminea KOHL, 1901: GUICHARD 1988: 128 (taxonomy).

Ammophila erminea KOHL, 1901: DOLLFUSS 1989: 7 (type catalogue Natural History Museum Vienna), 17 (type catalogue Natural History Museum Vienna).

Ammophila erminea KOHL, 1901: DOLLFUSS 2013: 388 (key ♀), 397 (key ♂), 428 (taxonomy, lectotype designation (Egypt = Sudan), description ♀ ♂, record from Eritrea not mentioned), 514 (fig. 40), 542 (fig. 381), 547 (fig. 451), 551 (fig. 515), 554 (fig. 569).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Assab.

Ammophila erminea is known from the Afrotropical (Eritrea, Sudan), Oriental and Palearctic (e.g. Bahrain, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen) regions. GUICHARD (1988: 128) revived the specific status of *Ammophila erminea* based only on material of the Natural History Museum in London identified by J. de Beaumont. DOLLFUSS (2013: 428) designated the lectotype (Egypt, 1 ♀ 1858, Natterer). J.F Natterer (28.05.1819 – 17.12.1862) collected in today's Sudan and not in Egypt. Natterer's material was acquired during his visit to Vienna in 1858.

***Ammophila insignis* SMITH, 1856**

Ammophila insignis SMITH, 1856: BOHART & MENKE 1976: 152 (world catalogue: Africa).

Ammophila (Ammophila) insignis SMITH, 1856: LECLERCQ 1955: 80 (key), 82 (taxonomy, Eritrea (GIORDANI SOIKA 1939b), catalogue Africa), 99 (tab. 1: distribution in Africa).

**Ammophila (Ammophila) insignis* var. *transvaalensis* (CAMERON, 1910): GIORDANI SOIKA 1939b: 105 (taxonomy, Adi Ugri).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Adi Ugri.

Ammophila insignis, which is widely distributed in the Afrotropical region, is also recorded from Ethiopia and the Palearctic region (e.g. Oman, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen).

***Ammophila laevicollis* ANDRÉ, 1886**

Ammophila laevicollis ANDRÉ, 1886: MAGRETTI 1906: 13 (Adi-Ugri), 19 (Ailet (Allatò)).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Adi-Ugri, Ailet (Allatò)

Ammophila laevicollis is only known from the Palearctic region (e.g. Oman). The identification should be checked.

***Ammophila nasuta* LEPELETIER DE SAINT-FARGEAU, 1845**

Ammophila nasuta LEPELETIER DE SAINT-FARGEAU, 1845: WALKER 1871: 17 (taxonomy, Massawa, Rafla).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Massawa, Rafla.

The Palaearctic species *Ammophila nasuta* is also recorded from Djibouti and Sudan (Akeek Island). The record from Eritrea is not mentioned in INNES BEY (1911: 110).

***Ammophila rubripes* SPINOLA, 1838**

Ammophila rubripes SPINOLA, 1838: WALKER 1871: 17 (taxonomy, Massawa).

Ammophila (Ammophila) rubripes SPINOLA, 1838: LECLERCQ 1955: 77 (taxonomy, Eritrea (GIORDANI SOIKA 1939b), catalogue Afrotropical region), 80 (key), 99 (tab. 1: distribution in Africa).

**Ammophila (Ammophila) propinqua* TASCHENBERG, 1869: GIORDANI SOIKA 1939b: 105 (taxonomy, Keren).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Massawa, Keren.

Ammophila rubripes is known from the Afrotropical (Angola, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania) and Palaearctic (Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates) regions. The record from Eritrea is not mentioned in INNES BEY (1911: 110).

***Podalonia canescens* (DAHLBOM, 1843)**

Podalonia canescens (DAHLBOM, 1843): BOHART & MENKE 1976: 144 (taxonomy, world catalogue: Afrotropical region).

**Ammophila (Psammophila) tydei* var. *capensis* LEPELETIER DE SAINT-FARGEAU, 1845: GUIGLIA 1939: 202 (taxonomy, Keren).

Ammophila (Psammophila) tydei var. *capensis* LEPELETIER DE SAINT-FARGEAU, 1845: GIORDANI SOIKA 1939b: 104 (taxonomy, Adi Caiè, Adi Ugri, Saganeiti).

**Psammophila tydei* (LE GUILLOU, 1845): MAGRETTI 1906: 11 (Nefasit – synonymy with reservations by myself).

Ammophila (Podalonia) tydei (LE GUILLOU, 1845): GUIGLIA 1950: 247 (taxonomy, Keren (GUIGLIA 1939)).

Podalonia tydei (LE GUILLOU, 1845): LECLERCQ 1955: 67 (catalogue Africa partim: GUIGLIA 1939, 1950, GIORDANI SOIKA 1939b), 98 (tab. 1: distribution in Africa).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Adi Caiè, Adi Ugri, Keren, Nefasit, Saganeiti.

Podalonia canescens is recorded from the Afrotropical (Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe) and Palaearctic (Yemen) regions.

***Podalonia tydei argentata* (LEPELETIER DE SAINT-FARGEAU, 1845)**

**Ammophila argentea* BRULLÉ, 1839 (nomen nudum): WALKER 1871: 17 (taxonomy, Harkeko).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Harkeko.

Podalonia tydei argentata is recorded from the Afrotropical (Cape Verde, Eritrea, Sudan) and Palaearctic regions. The record from Eritrea is not mentioned in INNES BEY (1911: 110).

Subfamily Chloriontinae

Chlorion funereum GRIBODO, 1879

Sphex funereus (GRIBODO, 1879): DALLA TORRE 1897: 423 (world catalogue: East Africa including Eritrea – MAGRETTI 1884 is cited).

Chlorion funereum GRIBODO, 1879): LECLERCQ 1955: 39 (taxonomy, without localities (KOHL 1890 partim), catalogue Africa), 97 (tab. 1: distribution in Africa).

Sphex (Chlorion) funereus (GRIBODO, 1879): BEAUMONT 1962: 30 (key, fig. 6), 34 (taxonomy, description ♀ ♂, Eritrea (MAGRETTI 1884)).

Chlorion funereum GRIBODO, 1879: BOHART & MENKE 1976: 88 (world catalogue: Somalia to Chad).

**Chlorion melanosoma* SMITH, 1856: MAGRETTI 1884: 578 (taxonomy, biology, Khor Cheru – misidentification KOHL 1890, 1906).

Chlorion melanosoma Smith, 1856: MAGRETTI 1885: 323 (Khor Cheru), 352 (catalogue species collected by expedition).

**Sphex (Chlorion) regalis* (SMITH, 1873): KOHL 1890: 112 (taxonomy), 117 (biogeography), 133-134 (key ♀), 159 (key ♂ as var. *kohli* ANDRÉ, 1888), 179 (taxonomy, description ♀ ♂, Kar = Khor Cheru (MAGRETTI 1884)), 181 (Fußnote 1: Taxonomie).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Khor Cheru.

Chlorion funereum is known from the Afrotropical (Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Socotra) and Palaearctic (e.g. Oman, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen) regions.

Chlorion hirtum (KOHL, 1885)

Sphex (Chlorion) hirtus KOHL, 1885: GIORDANI Soika 1939b: 105 (taxonomy, Adi Caiè, Halai).

Chlorion hirtum (KOHL, 1885): LECLERCQ 1955: 39 (taxonomy, Eritrea (GIORDANI SOIKA 1939b), catalogue Africa), 97 (tab. 1: distribution in Africa).

Sphex (Chlorion) hirtus KOHL, 1885: BEAUMONT 1962: 30 (key, figs. 3, 5), 33 (taxonomy, Eritrea (GIORDANI SOIKA 1939b)).

Chlorion hirtum (KOHL, 1885): BOHART & MENKE 1976: 90 (world catalogue: Ethiopia = Eritrea).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Adi Caiè, Halai.

Chlorion hirtum is recorded from the Afrotropical (Djibouti) and Palaearctic (e.g. Oman, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen) regions.

Subfamily Sceliphrinae

Chalybion bengalense (DAHLBOM, 1845)

Pelopoëus violaceus (FABRICIUS, 1775): WALKER 1871: 19 (taxonomy, Harkeko, Massawa).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Harkeko, Massawa.

Chalybion bengalense is known from the Afrotropical (e.g. Eritrea, Ethiopia), Australian, Oriental and Palaearctic (e.g. Yemen) regions. The records from Eritrea are not mentioned in INNES BEY (1911: 111).

Chalybion heinii (KOHL, 1906)

Sceliphron (Chalybion) heinii KOHL, 1906: KOHL 1918: 23 (key ♀), 28 (key ♂), 56 (description ♀ ♂, Assab), 139 (biogeography).

Sceliphron (Chalybion) heinii KOHL, 1906: GIORDANI SOIKA 1939a: 169 (taxonomy, Tessenei).

Sceliphron (Chalybion) heinii KOHL, 1906: GUIGLIA 1939: 199 (taxonomy, Keren, Massawa, Sabarguma).

Chalybion heinii (Kohl, 1906): LECLERCQ 1955: 46 (taxonomy, Eritrea (GIORDANI SOIKA 1939a, GUIGLIA 1939), catalogue Africa), 97 (tab. 1: distribution in Africa).

Chalybion (Chalybion) heinii KOHL, 1906: BOHART & MENKE 1976: 102 (taxonomy, world catalogue: Eritrea part of Ethiopia).

Chalybion heinii (Kohl, 1906): HENSEN 1988: 36 (key), 38 (taxonomy, description ♀ ♂, Assab (Ethiopia = Eritrea), 38 (figs. 84-89).

**Sceliphron violaceum* (DAHLBOM, 1845): MAGRETTI 1906: 19 (Sabarguma – misidentification (GUIGLIA 1939)).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Assab, Keren, Massawa, Sabarguma.

Chalybion heinii is recorded from the Afrotropical (Chad, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan) and Palaearctic (e.g. Saudi Arabia, Yemen) regions.

***Chalybion spinolae* (LEPELETIER DE SAINT-FARGEAU, 1845)**

Pelopoeus spinolae LEPELETIER DE SAINT-FARGEAU, 1845: GRIBODO 1884: 299 (taxonomy, Keren).

Pelopoeus spinolae LEPELETIER DE SAINT-FARGEAU, 1845: GRIBODO 1895: 110 (Bogos, Saganeiti, Eritrea without exact locality).

Sceliphron spinolae LEPELETIER DE SAINT-FARGEAU, 1845: DALLA TORRE 1897: 390 (world catalogue: East Africa including Eritrea – GRIBODO 1884 is cited).

**Chalybion (Hemichalybion) eckloni* (DAHLBOM, 1845): KOHL 1918: 11 (taxonomy), 24 (key ♀), 28-29 (key ♂), 80 (taxonomy, description ♀ ♂, Keren (Schoa = Eritrea)), 139 (biogeography).

Sceliphron (Hemichalybion) eckloni (DAHLBOM, 1845): LECLERCQ 1955: 56 (taxonomy, Eritrea (GRIBODO 1895), catalogue Africa), 98 (tab. 1: distribution in Africa), 126 (tab. 2: biology).

Chalybion (Hemichalybion) spinolae (LEPELETIER DE SAINT-FARGEAU, 1845): BOHART & MENKE 1976: 103 (world catalogue: Afrotropical region).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Bogos, Keren, Saganeiti, without exact locality (GRIBODO 1895).

Chalybion spinolae is known from the the Afrotropical (e.g. Ethiopia, Sudan) and Oriental regions. The identification of the material should be checked.

***Chalybion spinolae rufopictum* (MAGRETTI, 1884)**

Pelopoeus spinolae var. *rufopictus* mihi: MAGRETTI 1884: 577 (taxonomy, Keren).

Sceliphron spinolae var. *rufopictus* MAGRETTI, 1884: DALLA TORRE 1897: 390 (taxonomy, world catalogue: East Africa = Eritrea and Ethiopia).

Sceliphron (Hemichalybion) eckloni var. *rufopicta* MAGRETTI, 1884: KOHL 1918: 24 (key ♀), 29 (key ♂), 80 (synonym of *Chalybion (Hemichalybion) eckloni* (DAHLBOM, 1845), Keren).

Sceliphron (Hemichalybion) eckloni var. *rufopictus* (MAGRETTI, 1884): GIORDANI SOIKA 1939a: 169 (taxonomy, Keren).

Sceliphron (Hemichalybion) eckloni var. *rufopictum* (MAGRETTI, 1884): GUIGLIA 1939: 200 (taxonomy, Keren).

Sceliphron (Hemichalybion) eckloni var. *rufopictum* (MAGRETTI, 1884): GIORDANI SOIKA 1939b: 104 (taxonomy, synonym of *Sceliphron (Hemichalybion) eckloni* (DAHLBOM, 1845), Adi Ugri, Keren).

Sceliphron (Hemichalybion) eckloni var. *rufopictum* (MAGRETTI, 1884): GUIGLIA 1950: 244 (taxonomy, Keren).

Sceliphron (Hemichalybion) eckloni rufopictum (MAGRETTI, 1884): LECLERCQ 1955: 56 (synonym of *Chalybion (Hemichalybion) eckloni* (DAHLBOM, 1845)), 57 (taxonomy, Eritrea (GIORDANI SOIKA 1939b, GUIGLIA 1939, MAGRETTI 1884), catalogue Africa).

Chalybion (Hemichalybion) spinolae rufopictum (MAGRETTI, 1884): BOHART & MENKE 1976: 103 (taxonomy, world catalogue: Eritrea part of Ethiopia).

**Pelopoeus spinolae* LEPELETIER DE SAINT-FARGEAU, 1845: MAGRETTI 1885: 329 (Keren), 353 (catalogue species collected by expedition).

Chalybion (Hemichalybion) eckloni (DAHLBOM, 1845): KOHL 1918: 80 (taxonomy partim, Keren (Schoa = Eritrea)).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Adi Ugri, Keren.

Chalybion spinolae rufopictum is recorded from the Afrotropical (Benin, Mali, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sudan) and Palaearctic (Oman, Yemen) regions. The status should be checked.

***Sceliphron caementarium* (DRURY, 1773)**

Sceliphron caementarium (DRURY, 1773): DOLLFUSS 2016: 1167 (taxonomy, Eritrea without exact locality).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : no exact locality.

Sceliphron caementarium is known from all zoogeographical regions, but unknown from the neighbour countries.

***Sceliphron quartinae* (GRIBODO, 1884)**

Sceliphron quartinae (GRIBODO, 1884): ZAVATTARI 1939: 427 (Asmara).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Asmara.

Sceliphron quartinae, which is widely distributed in the Afrotropical region, is also recorded from Ethiopia.

***Sceliphron spirifex* (LINNAEUS, 1758)**

Pelopoeus spirifex (LINNAEUS, 1758): MAGRETTI 1884: 576 (taxonomy, Khor el Barka).

Pelopoeus spirifex (LINNAEUS, 1758): MAGRETTI 1885: 327 (Khor el Barka), 353 (catalogue species collected by expedition).

Sceliphron (Pelopoeus) spirifex (LINNAEUS, 1758): KOHL 1918: 5 (fig. 9), 7 (taxonomy), 8 (taxonomy), 9 (figs. 12, 13), 12 (biogeography), 15 (fig. 20), 16 (key ♀), 19 (key ♀), 25 (key ♂), 86 (taxonomy, description ♂ ♀, Asmara, Ghinda, Keren), 87 (fig. 46), 139 (biogeography), 144 (biology), 145 (biology), 146 (biology), 147 (biology ?), 148 (biology), 149 (biology), 150 (biology), 162 (biology), 163 (fig. 65: larva), 167 (biology), pl. 2 (figs. 11 (?), 13).

Sceliphron (Chalybion) spirifex (LINNAEUS, 1758): GIORDANI SOIKA 1939a: 169 (taxonomy, Tessenei).

Sceliphron (Pelopoeus) spirifex (LINNAEUS, 1758): GUIGLIA 1939: 200 (taxonomy, Keren).

Sceliphron (Pelopaeus) spirifex (LINNAEUS, 1758): GIORDANI SOIKA 1939b: 104 (taxonomy, Adi Ugri).

Sceliphron (Sceliphron) spirifex (LINNAEUS, 1758): LECLERCQ 1955: 60 (taxonomy, Eritrea (GIORDANI SOIKA 1939b, GUIGLIA 1939), catalogue Africa), 98 (tab. 1: distribution in Africa).

Sceliphron (Sceliphron) spirifex (LINNAEUS, 1758): BOHART & MENKE 1976: 106 (world catalogue: Africa).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Adi Ugri, Asmara, Ghinda, Keren, Khor el Barka, Tessenei.

Sceliphron spirifex, which is widely distributed in the Afrotropical and Palaearctic regions, is also known from Ethiopia, Sudan and the Arabian Peninsula (Oman, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen).

Subfamily S p h e c i n a e

***Prionyx crudelis* (SMITH, 1856)**

Harpactopus crudelis SMITH, 1856: WALKER 1871: 20 (taxonomy, Harkeko).

Sphex (Prionyx) crudelis (SMITH, 1856): LECLERCQ 1955: 25 (taxonomy, Eritrea (GIORDANI SOIKA 1939b), catalogue Africa), 97 (tab. 1: distribution in Africa).

Prionyx crudelis (SMITH, 1856): BOHART & MENKE 1976: 133 (world catalogue: from Zambia to Libya).

**Sphex (Harpactopus) aegyptium* LEPELETIER DE SAINT-FARGEAU, 1845: GIORDANI SOIKA 1939b: 105 (taxonomy, Keren).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Harkeko, Keren.

Prionyx crudelis, which is widely distributed in the Afrotropical, Oriental and Palaearctic regions, is also recorded from Ethiopia, Sudan and the Arabian Peninsula (Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen). The record from Eritrea is not mentioned in INNES BEY (1911: 110).

***Prionyx kirbyi* (VANDER LINDEN, 1827)**

**Sphex albisepta* LEPELETIER DE SAINT-FARGEAU & SERVILE, 1828: MAGRETTI 1906: 12 (Saganeiti).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Saganeiti.

Prionyx kirbyi, which is widely distributed in the Afrotropical (Central African Republic, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Republic of the Congo, South Africa, Tanzania) and Palaearctic regions, is also known from Ethiopia and the Arabian Peninsula (Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen).

***Prionyx* sp.**

Parasphex fervens (FABRICIUS, 1775): WALKER 1871: 20 (taxonomy, Harkeko, Rafla).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Harkeko, Rafla.

This taxon is known from Djibouti, Eritrea and Sudan. The records from Eritrea are not mentioned in INNES BEY (1911: 111). The identifications should be checked.

***Sphex argentatus* FABRICIUS, 1787**

Sphex argentata DAHLBOM: WALKER 1871: 19 (taxonomy, Dahlak).

Sphex argentata DAHLBOM: INNES BEY 1911: 111 (Dahleeh = Dahlak Island, catalogue Lord Collection Cairo).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Dahlak.

Sphex argentatus is known from the Oriental and Palaearctic regions. The identification is doubtful (SCHMID-EGGER 2014: 625) and should be checked.

***Sphex lanatus* MOCSÁRY, 1883**

Sphex argentiifera (!) WALKER, 1871: INNES BEY 1911: 111 (Dahleeh = Dahlak Island, catalogue Lord Collection Cairo).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Dahlak.

Sphex lanatus, which is widely distributed in the Afrotropical, Australian, Oriental and Palaearctic regions, is also recorded from Djibouti, Ethiopia and Sudan. The record from Eritrea by INNES BEY (1911) is not mentioned in WALKER (1871: 19) and DÖRFEL & OHL (2022: 43).

***Sphex erythrinus* (GUIGLIA, 1939)**

Sphex umbrosus var. *erythrina* (!) MAGRETTI (nomen nudum): MAGRETTI 1906: 20 (Ailet (Allatò)).
Chlorion (*Proterosphex*) *umbrosum* var. *erythrinum* MAGRETTI (i.l.): GUIGLIA 1939: 201 (taxonomy, description ♀ ♂, Sabarguma).

Chlorion (*Proterosphex*) *umbrosum* var. *erythrinum* MAGRETTI, 1938: GUIGLIA 1940: 288 (key).

Sphex umbrosus var. *erythrinus* MAGRETTI, 1905: LECLERCQ 1955: 20 (synonym of *Sphex* (*Sphex*) *umbrosus* CHRIST, 1791), 21 (taxonomy).

Sphex (*Sphex*) *erythrinus* (GUIGLIA, 1938): BOHART & MENKE 1976: 114 (taxonomy including change of authorship, world catalogue: Ethiopia = Eritrea).

Sphex erythrinus (GUIGLIA, 1939): DÖRFEL & OHL 2022: 10 (tab. 2: DNA sequencing), 15 (key), 24 (tab. 3: taxonomy), 30 (taxonomy), 31 (taxonomy, description ♀ ♂, Sabarguma), 32 (figs. 41, 42, 47: map).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Ailet (Allatò), Sabarguma.

Sphex erythrinus is also known from Kenya. GUIGLIA (1939: 201) attributes the authorship of the new taxon to P. Magretti (15.12.1854 – 30.08.1913), who has recognized the new variety (MAGRETTI 1906). After the «marked description» of the new taxon (GUIGLIA (1939: 201) she added the note: (Magretti i.l.) – see also the description of the new *Platyderes Invreai* n.sp. by Guiglia herself, which is not marked (GUIGLIA 1939: 195). Solving the problem of authorship it is necessary to search for an unpublished manuscript of P. Magretti with the mentioned description in the museums in Genova and Milano (Italy). The correct date of publication of the paper "Imenotteri aculeati raccolti in Eritrea e in Etiopia dal Ten. Colon. Dr. Giorgio Invrea" by D. Guiglia is 05.07.1939.

***Sphex tomentosus* FABRICIUS, 1787**

Sphex tomentosus FABRICIUS, 1787: DÖRFEL & OHL 2022: 7 (tab. 1: prey), 10 (tab. 2: DNA sequencing), 15 (key), 16 (fig. 7), 24 (tab. 3: taxonomy), 30 (taxonomy), 42 (fig. 56: map (record from Eritrea not indicated), 50 (taxonomy, description ♀ ♂, Eritrea without exact locality), 55 (figs. 57, 60, 61).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : no exact locality.

Sphex tomentosus, which is widely distributed in the Afrotropical region, is also recorded from Ethiopia.

***Sphex* sp.**

Sphex transversa WALKER: INNES BEY 1911: 111 (Annesley Bay = Rafla, catalogue Lord Collection Cairo).

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Rafla.

The name *Sphex transversa*, which is not mentioned in WALKER (1871), is a nomen nudum.

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Zusammenfassung

Bis jetzt konnten in Eritrea 22 Arten und eine Unterart der Familie Sphecidae nachgewiesen werden. Sie gehören zu den Gattungen *Ammophila* KIRBY, 1798 (sechs Arten), *Chalybion* DAHLBOM, 1843 (drei Arten und eine Unterart), *Chlorion* LATREILLE, 1802 (zwei Arten), *Podalonia* SPINOLA, 1853 (zwei Arten), *Prionyx* VANDER LINDEN, 1827 (zwei Arten), *Sceliphron* KLUG, 1801 (drei Arten) und *Sphex* LINNAEUS, 1758 (vier Arten). Das Problem der Autorenschaft des Taxons *Sphex erythrinus* GUGLIA versa MAGRETTI, 1939 wird diskutiert.

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