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## New species of the genus *Cerceris* LATREILLE, 1802 from Sub-Saharan Africa and Arabia (Hymenoptera, Apoidea, Crabronidae), part II

Hermann DOLLFUSS

**A b s t r a c t :** The following 19 species of *Cerceris* from Sub-Saharan Africa and from Arabia are newly described: *Cerceris banguiensis* (Central African Republic), *C. dodomaensis* (Kenya, Tanzania), *C. jizanensis* (Saudi Arabia), *C. karagwe* (Kenya, Tanzania), *C. koforidua* (Central African Republic, Ghana, Nigeria), *C. kombatensis* (Ethiopia, Kenya, Namibia, Tanzania, Zimbabwe), *C. mauritania* (Mali, Mauritania), *C. ockermuelleriae* (Kenya), *C. paramackinnona* (Kenya), *C. paraptah* (Kenya), *C. parastraminea* (Oman, Saudi Arabia), *C. pseudoemeryana* (Namibia, South Africa), *C. pseudoiniqua* (Namibia, South Africa), *C. pseudoorangiae* (Kenya, Tanzania), *C. selindaensis* (Zimbabwe), *C. swartbergensis* (South Africa), *C. wachileensis* (Ethiopia), *C. walikaleensis* (Democratic Republic Kongo), *C. zeerustensis* (South Africa).

**K e y w o r d s :** Apoidea, Crabronidae, Philanthinae, *Cerceris*

### Introduction

I am currently working in cooperation with the Museum of Natural History of Vienna (Austria) on a key for the genus *Cerceris* of the Sub-Saharan Africa and the Arabian region. I have found a lot of new species and have described many of them in my former papers (DOLLFUSS 2020, 2023a, 2023b). Now, I continue with the description of further species. Due to the large number of species of this region I have divided the species into two sections. This is only a pragmatic classification to facilitate the production of a key. The few intermediate forms will be incorporated in both sections.

**Section A** ("regular" species) has the following features: coxa III without longitudinal carina on inner margin, at least tergum I with small impression at the apex (often difficult to recognise on coarsely punctured gaster), and the yellow drawings of the gaster are of regular type (yellow transverse bands on terga apical) or rarely gaster completely yellow or ferruginous.

**Section B** ("irregular" species): coxa III with distinct longitudinal carina on inner margin, all terga without small impressions at the apex, and yellow drawings of the gaster are of the irregular type (tergum II with basal patch or basal band extending to posterior corners or other irregular pattern).

The following abbreviations of the institutional and personal collections where the material is housed are used:

- CAS .....California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, USA (Dr. W.J. Pulawski)
- JHC.....private collection of Jiří Halada, Suchdol nad Lužnici, Czech Republic
- OLML.....Oberösterreichisches Landesmuseum Linz, Austria (Mag. E. Ockermüller, Dr. M. Schwarz)

Jiří Halada has stated that if he can no longer work with his collection, it will be given to the collection of "Oberösterreichisches Landesmuseum Linz, Austria".

### New species of section A ("regular" species)

#### *Cerceris banguiensis* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp. (Figs 1a-e, 2a-i)

Holotype: ♀, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC 70 km NNE Bangui, 445 m, 04°57'N 18°46'E, 24-28.XI.2010, leg. J. Halada (JHC). Paratypes: 2♂♂, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, 70 km NNE Bangui, 445 m, 04°57'N 18°46'E, 24-28.XI.2010, leg. J. Halada (JHC).

**E t y m o l o g y** : The species is named after the town Bangui in the Central African Republic where the holotype was collected.

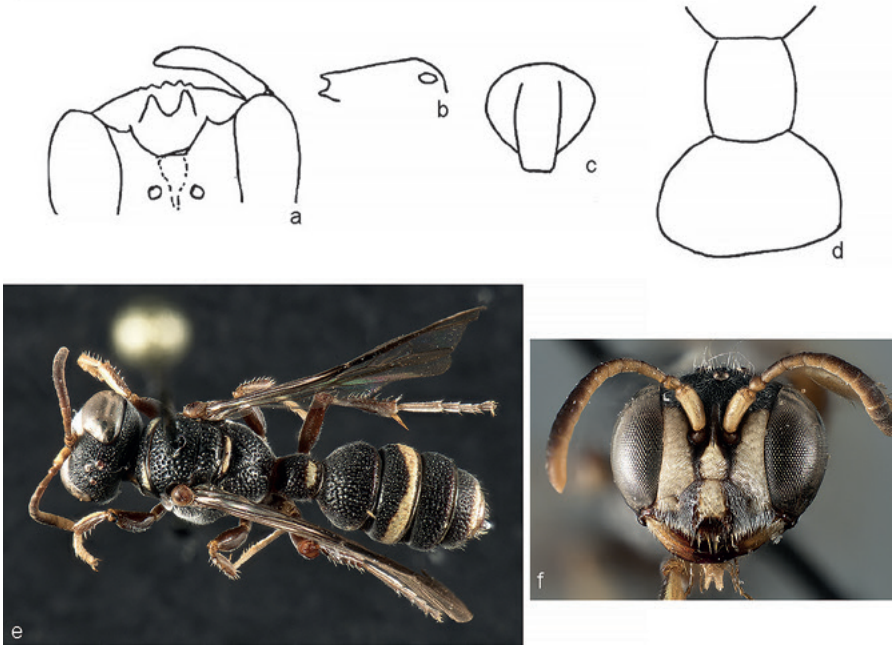
**R e c o g n i t i o n** : The female of *Cerceris banguiensis* has no longitudinal carina on coxa III, the apical margin of the clypeus has five small teeth and the median area has a bifurcate lamella (Fig. 1a), the mandibles have no distinct tooth internally, the scutum is micro-punctate and sparsely punctate, the propodeal enclosure is obliquely striate, finely punctate and with a crenulate medio-longitudinal furrow. Additionally, the mesopleuron and the propodeal side are densely punctate and the epimeron has no crest.

The similar female of *C. selindaensis* DOLLFUSS differs from *C. banguiensis* by having the apical margin of the clypeus straight and with a tooth lateral and median with a small rectangular protrusion, the median area of the clypeus has two teeth near the apical margin, the sterna IV and V have an acute tooth apico-lateral, the sternum II has a short longitudinal carina and the propodeal enclosure is smooth shiny with distinct medio-longitudinal furrow. The female of *C. monocera* KOHL differs from *C. banguiensis* by having the apical margin of the clypeus straight with a dentiform angle on each side, the clypeal process on the upper part is produced into a nasiform acutely conical protuberance, the propodeal enclosure is smooth and shiny nearly without a medio-longitudinal furrow and the sternum V has an acute tooth apico-lateral.

The male of *Cerceris banguiensis* has no longitudinal carina on coxa III, the body is black (except the apical stripe on tergum III), the anterior margin of the clypeus is tridentate and the clypeal brush is extremely broad (Fig. 2a), the propodeal enclosure is smooth, shiny without a medio-longitudinal furrow and the scutum is shiny and densely punctate. Additionally, the terga II-VI are micro-punctate and punctate, the flagellomeres have no tyloidea (Fig. 2c), the petiole is as long as wide (Fig. 2e), and genitalia see Figs 2f, g.

The male of *C. monocera* KOHL differs from *C. banguiensis* by having much yellow colour on the body, the scutum is sparsely punctate (punctures 3 diameters apart) and differently shaped genitalia. The male of *C. rhodesiae* BRAUNS differs from *C. banguiensis* by having the propodeal enclosure coarsely rugose, the scutum is longitudinally rugose and dull and more yellow colour on the body. The male of *C. erythrourea* CAMERON differs from *C. banguiensis* by having the clypeus and frons yellow and by differently shaped genitalia.

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**Figs 1a-f:** *Cerceris banguiensis* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp. HT, female. (a) Clypeus frontal; (b) clypeus lateral; (c) pygidial plate; (d) petiole; (e) habitus dorsal; (f) head frontal.

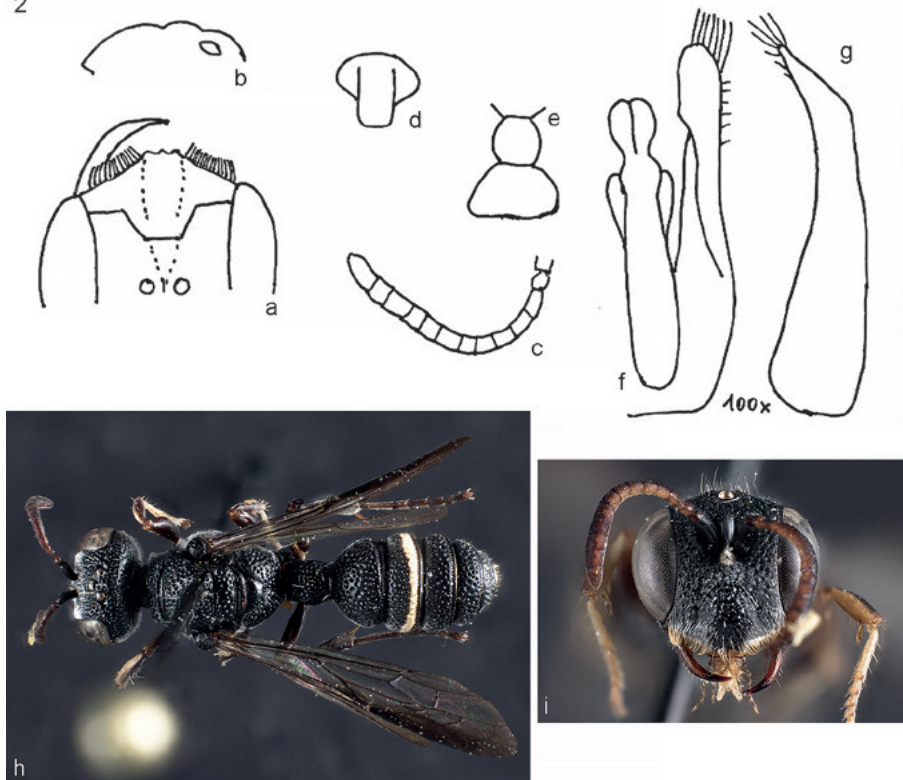
**Description:** ♀, 8 mm. **Sculpture:** apical margin of clypeus with five small teeth apically; median area of clypeus with bifurcated lamella (Fig. 1a); mandibles nearly without teeth internally; prosternum without transverse carina; pronotal collar rounded laterally; lateral carina of pronotum lamellar raised; mesopleuron without tubercle; epimeron without crest; propodeal enclosure shiny, obliquely striate and medio-longitudinal furrow crenulate; petiole as long as wide (Fig. 1d); sternum II basally slightly elevate; pygidial plate see Fig. 1c. **Punctuation:** clypeus and frons distinctly punctate; vertex densely punctured; prosternum dull and sparsely punctate; pronotal collar densely punctate; scutum sparsely micro-punctate and coarsely punctate; scutellum similar punctate; mesopleuron reticulate-punctate, terga and propodeal side densely punctate; pygidial plate irregularly structured; tegula with few punctures. **Pilosity:** clypeal side and frons covered with short appressed white setae; rest of body with short appressed setae (except on sterna where they are longer). **Colouration:** black; following parts yellow: clypeal lamella median, clypeal side posterior half, frons, pronotal collar lateral, mandible basal; metanotum, petiole medio-apical, terga III and V apical, sternum III apico-lateral. Flagellum brown and dorsally fuscous; tegula and pygidial plate brown; legs brown and yellow; radial cell of forewing fuscous.

♂, 7 mm. **Sculpture:** apical margin of clypeus tridentate (Fig. 2a); clypeus convex in lateral view as in Fig. 2b; clypeal brush reaches from lateral tooth of apical margin to orbit; mandible edentate internally; flagellum without tyloidea (Fig. 2c); prosternum without transverse carina; pronotal collar laterally rounded; lateral carina on pronotum roundly raised; mesopleuron without tubercle; epimeron without crest; propodeal enclosure smooth, shiny and nearly without medio-longitudinal furrow, lateral furrows crenulate;

petiole as long as wide (Fig. 2e); pygidial plate as in Fig. 2d; sternum II with semi circular medio-basal plate more or less delimited apically; genitalia as in Figs 2f, g. **Punctuation:** median part of clypeus shiny and nearly densely punctured; clypeal side and frons dull and punctate; vertex densely punctate; pronotal collar, scutum, scutellum, propodeal side and terga densely punctate; tegula sparsely punctate; mesopleuron coarsely reticulate-punctate; sterna lateral punctate; prosternum sparsely punctate; metanotum impunctate; pygidial plate punctate. **Pilosity:** clypeal brush extremely broad (Fig. 2a); clypeal side covered with appressed setae; rest of body irregularly covered with short erect setae. **Colouration:** black; following parts yellow: tiny spot below inter-antennal carina, apical stripe on tergum III; legs dark-brown; wings hyaline, marginal cell of forewing fuscous.

**Distribution:** Central African Republic.

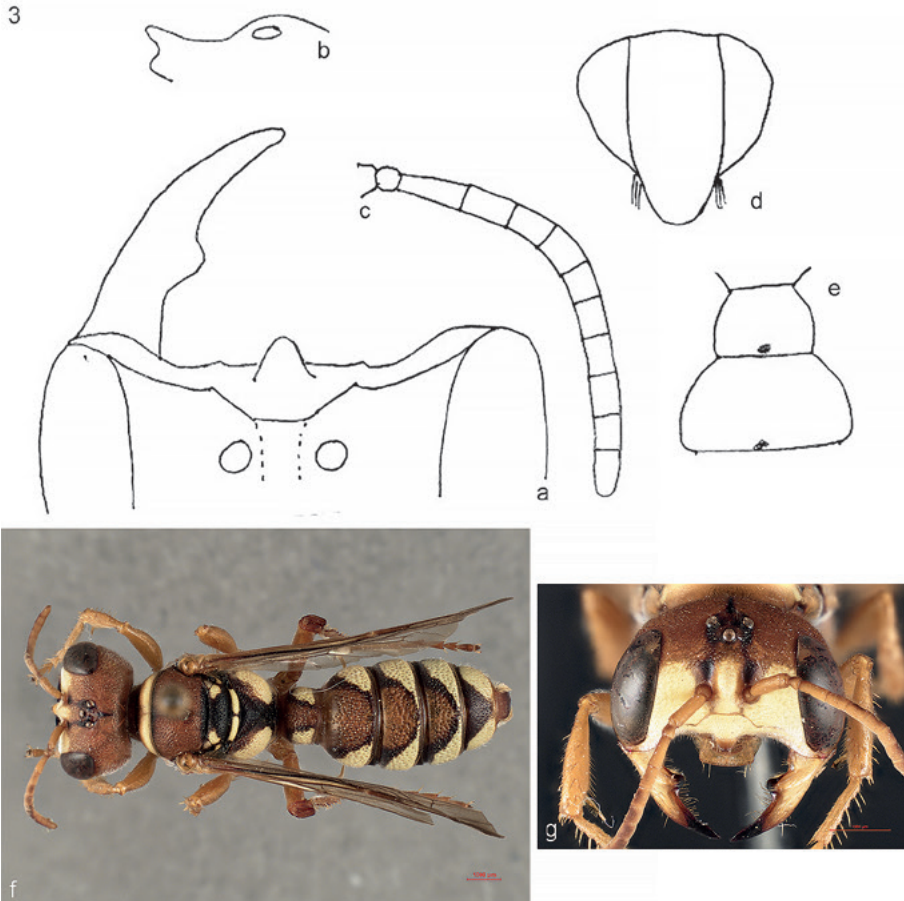
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**Figs 2a-i:** *Cerceris banguiensis* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp., PT, male. (a) Clypeus frontal; (b) clypeus lateral; (c) flagellum; (d) pygidial plate; (e) petiole; (f) genitalia; (g) gonostyle lateral view; (h) habitus dorsal; (i) head frontal.

***Cerceris dodomaensis* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp. (Figs 3a-g)**

**Holotype:** ♀, TANZANIA, Dodoma Region, 25 km N Dodoma, 5°55.6'S 35°44.6'E, 4.I.2003, leg. M.A. Prentice (CAS). **Paratypes:** KENYA: 1♀, Coast province, Taita Hill Discovery Centre, 3°42.3'S 38°46.6'E, 13-14.XII.2002, leg. W.J. Pulawski (CAS); 1♀, SW Voi, 8-12.XII.2009, leg. Snižek (JHC); 1♀, Voi (Tsavo), 13-17.XII.1997, leg. M. Snižek (JHC).



**Figs 3a-g:** *Cerceris dodomaensis* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp. HT female. (a) Clypeus frontal; (b) clypeus lateral; (c) flagellum; (d) pygidial plate; (e) petiole; (f) habitus dorsal; (g) head frontal.

**E t y m o l o g y :** The species is named after the region Dodoma in Tanzania where the holotype was collected.

**R e c o g n i t i o n :** The female of *Cerceris dodomaensis* is characterized by having the coxa III without longitudinal carina; the body is predominantly ferruginous, the scutum is dull and shallowly sparsely punctate (punctures 0-1 diameter apart) and with short longitudinal rugae posteriorly, the mesopleuron has a tubercle and the mandible a blunt tooth internally. Additionally, the median area of the clypeus has an erected lamella near the apical margin, which is narrowed and rounded apically (Fig. 3a), the propodeal enclosure is arcuately rugose with medio-longitudinal furrow not crenulate, the inter-antennal carina is broad, the petiole broader than long and the wings are hyaline, except fuscous apex.

The female of *C. iniqua* KOHL differs from *C. dodomaensis* by having the thorax, the legs and the petiole black, the wing fuscous with violet shine and the scutum with longitudinally converging rugosity backwards and punctate between the rugae. The female of *C. pseudoiniqua* DOLLFUSS has a similar shaped clypeus and mandible but differs from

*C. dodomaensis* by having the body predominantly yellow and the scutum longitudinally rugose with punctures between the rugae. The female of *C. arida* ARNOLD differs from *C. dodomaensis* by having the thorax black (except tegula), the wings fuscous with violet shine, the scutum longitudinally rugose and punctate and the gaster is all yellowish-brown.

**Description:** ♀, 13 mm. **Sculpture:** apical margin of clypeus straight and lateral with tiny tooth; median area of clypeus with erect lamella near apical margin, apically narrowed and rounded (Fig. 3a); inter-antennal carina broadly rounded; pronotal collar lateral rounded; prosternum without transverse carina; mesopleuron with tubercle; epimeron without crest; propodeal enclosure arcuately rugose and medio-longitudinal furrow not crenulate; petiole wider than long; coxa III without longitudinal carina; sternum II without medio-basal plate; petiole attenuated apically and rounded (Fig. 3e); flagellum as in Fig. 3c; pygidial plate as in Fig. 3d. **Punctuation:** clypeus dull; frons dull and shallowly punctate; vertex dull and densely rugose-punctate; prosternum dull; pronotal collar dull and impunctate; scutum dull and sparsely shallowly punctate (punctures 0-1 diameter apart); scutellum similar to scutum; metanotum impunctate; tegula impunctate; mesopleuron coarsely reticulate-punctate; mesosternum dull and impunctate; propodeal side densely punctate; terga I-IV coarsely densely punctate; tergum V dull and shallowly punctate; pygidial plate irregularly structured; sterna apico-lateral punctate. **Pilosity:** clypeal side and frons covered with short appressed setae; sternum VI apico-lateral with bundle of long setae; rest of body covered with irregular erect setae. **Colouration:** black; following parts yellow: clypeus, frons, inter-antennal carina, mandible (except apex and tooth internally), pronotal collar, scutellum lateral, metanotum, propodeal side, terga I-V lateral; following parts ferruginous: flagellum, vertex lateral, gena, scutum partly, tegula, terga median, pygidial plate, sterna (partly fuscous), legs entirely; wings hyaline, apex fuscous.

♂ unknown.

**Distribution:** Kenya, Tanzania.

### ***Cerceris jizanensis* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp. (Figs 4a-h)**

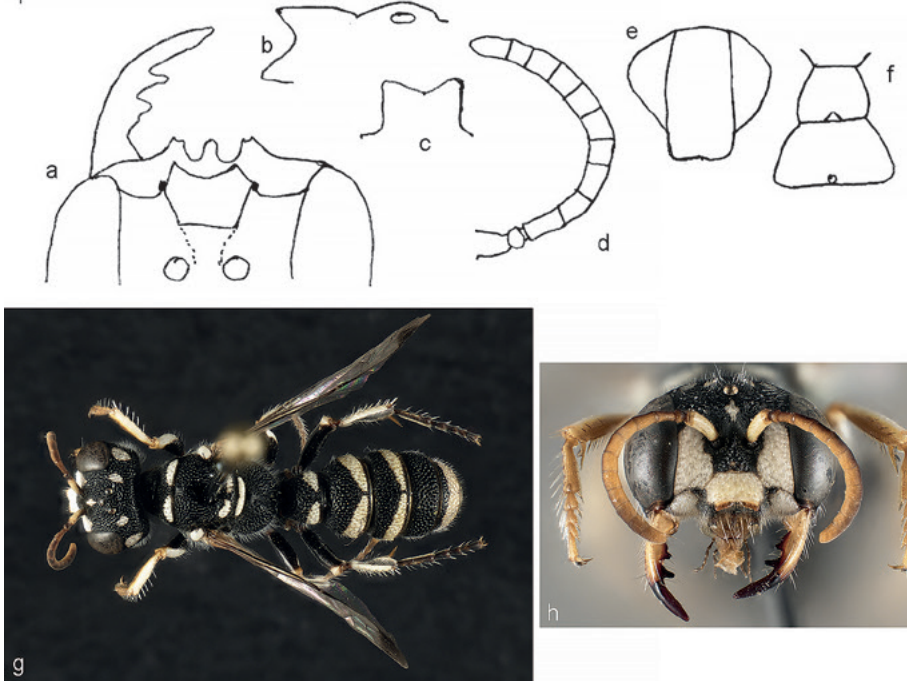
**Holotype:** ♀, SAUDI ARABIA, Jizan Region, N of Ad Darb, W Reem. 17.836N 42.275E, 4.III.2024, leg. M. Halada (JHC). **Paratype:** 1 ♀, SAUDI ARABIA, Jizan region, 25 km N Baysh, 17.586N 42.624E, 28.II.2024, leg. B. Halada (JHC).

**Etyymology:** The species is named after the region Jizan in Saudi Arabia where the holotype was collected.

**Recognition:** The female of *Cerceris jizanensis* has no longitudinal carina on the coxa III, the terga II-IV are produced apico-laterally, the apical margin of the clypeus is distinctly tridentate, the clypeal process is highly raised and emarginate medially (Fig. 4a), the mandible has two distinct teeth internally and the propodeal enclosure is dull, laterally punctate and with shallow developed medio-longitudinal furrow. Additionally, the prosternum is punctate without transverse carina, the mesopleuron is punctate with a small tubercle, the scutum is dull and densely punctate, the pygidial plate twice as long as wide (Fig. 4e) and the legs are black and yellow.

The female of *C. chromatica* SCHLETTERER differs from *C. jizanensis* by having the clypeal process near the apical margin and the gaster (in many specimens also the rest of the insect) yellow. The female of *C. lateriproducta* MOCHI differs also from *C. jizanensis* by having the clypeal process near the apical margin and the apical margin of clypeal

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**Figs 4a-h:** *Cerceris jizanensis* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp., PT female. (a) Clypeus frontal; (b) clypeus lateral; (c) clypeal process dorsal view; (d) flagellum; (e) pygidial plate; (f) petiole; (g) habitus dorsal; (h) head frontal.

process is as wide as the base of the clypeus. The female of *C. fitzgeraldi* EMPEY differs from *C. jizanensis* by having the apical margin of clypeus with four (five) small teeth, the clypeal process is nasiform and its apical margin is narrower at the base and only feebly emarginate. The female of *C. schalleri* DOLLFUSS differs from *C. jizanensis* by having the propodeal enclosure smooth and shiny, the apical margin of the clypeus has only one tooth medially and the epimeron is without crest. The female of *C. namibiensis* DOLLFUSS differs from *C. jizanensis* by having no clypeal process, the propodeal enclosure is smooth like a mirror and scutum and scutellum are shiny and irregularly sparsely punctate (punctures 1-4 diameters apart). The female of *C. zebra* GUICHARD differs from *C. jizanensis* by having an apical margin of the clypeus with a bifurcal median tooth and one tooth lateral, the mesopleuron has a small tooth, the epimeron a crest and the propodeal enclosure is smooth and shiny. The female of *C. ptah* DOLLFUSS differs from *C. jizanensis* by having the clypeal process anteriorly convex in dorsal view, the anterior margin of the clypeus is median slightly emarginate, with two teeth lateral and the sternum II has a medio-longitudinal carina.

**Description:** ♀, 9-10 mm. **Sculpture:** apical margin of clypeus distinctly tridentate; clypeal process highly raised and emarginate medially (Figs 4a, b); mandible with two distinct teeth internally; mesopleuron with small tubercle; epimeron without crest; propodeal enclosure dull, with punctures lateral, medio-longitudinal and lateral furrows shallowly developed; petiole as long as wide (Fig. 4f); sternum II with basal plate;



flagellum as in Fig. 4d; pygidial plate twice as long as wide (Fig. 4e). Punctuation: clypeus, frons and vertex densely punctate; pronotal collar, prosternum, scutum, mesopleuron and propodeal side densely punctate; scutellum sparsely punctate; metanotum impunctate; terga densely punctate; pygidial plate sparsely punctate; sterna lateral punctate. Pilosity: clypeus median with outstanding long setae; mandible beneath with long setae; gena and propodeal side with long setae; rest of body with irregularly short erect setae. Colouration: black; following parts yellow: clypeus, frons, mandible (except apex), spots on vertex and gena, pronotal collar lateral, scutellum, metanotum, petiole apical-lateral, terga II, III and V apical, sterna II and III lateral; legs black and yellow; apical margin of clypeus and flagellum ferruginous; wings hyaline, apically fuscous.

♂ unknown.

**D i s t r i b u t i o n** : Saudi Arabia.

### ***Cerceris karagwe* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp. (Figs 5a-i)**

Holotype: ♂, TANZANIA, Province Kagera, Kimisi Game Reserve, 30 km S Karagwe, 1600 m, 01°52'59"S 31°04'46"E, 25-26. XI.2017, leg. J. Halada (JHC). Paratypes: 1♂, same data as holotype. KENYA: 1♂, Elmenteita lake, 00°28'S 36°16'E, 15.IV.2006, leg. E. Jendek (JHC); 1♂, Voi (Tsavo) env., 22.XI-2.XII.1996. leg. Mi. Halada (JHC).

**E t y m o l o g y** : The species is named after the town Karagwe in Tanzania where the holotype was collected.

**R e c o g n i t i o n** : The male of *Cerceris karagwe* has no longitudinal carina on coxa III, the sternum VIII has lateral-basal rounded projections (Fig. 5d), the propodeal enclosure is obliquely rugose with a distinct developed medio-longitudinal furrow, flagellomeres V-XI have shallow tyloidea (hardly to be seen), the flagellomere XI is as long as X and slightly bent (Fig. 5c), the scutum is shiny and densely longitudinally rugose-punctate, the mesopleuron and the propodeal side are coarsely reticulate-punctate. Additionally, the sternum II is without basal plate.

The male of *C. koforidua* DOLLFUSS differs from *C. karagwe* by having a different (normal) sternum VIII. The flagellomeres IX-XI have short tyloidea and the median part of the clypeus has in most specimens a transverse fuscous and impressed line slightly behind the apex. The male of *C. bulawayoensis* BRAUNS differs from *C. karagwe* by having a different (normal) shaped sternum VIII, the propodeal enclosure is densely punctate and the flagellomeres IX-XI are flattened below, XI is obliquely truncate and emarginate with an oblique carina.

**D e s c r i p t i o n** : ♂, 8-9 mm. Sculpture: apical margin of clypeus shallowly tridentate or straight (Fig. 5a); mandible with shallow tooth internally; flagellomeres V-XI with shallow tyloidea (hardly to be seen); flagellum XI as long as X and slightly bent (Fig. 5c); prosternum without transverse carina; mesopleuron without tubercle; epimeron without crest; propodeal enclosure obliquely coarsely rugose, medio-longitudinal furrow distinctly developed; petiole slightly longer than wide; pygidial plate longer than wide (Fig. 5e); sternum VIII latero-basal with rounded projections (Fig. 5d); genitalia as in Figs 5f, g; sternum II without medio-basal plate; sternum VI with more or less developed tooth apico-lateral. Punctuation: median part of clypeus and frons punctate; clypeal side micro-punctate; vertex coarsely punctate; prosternum impunctate; pronotal collar densely punctate; scutum and scutellum shiny, densely and coarsely longitudinally rugose-

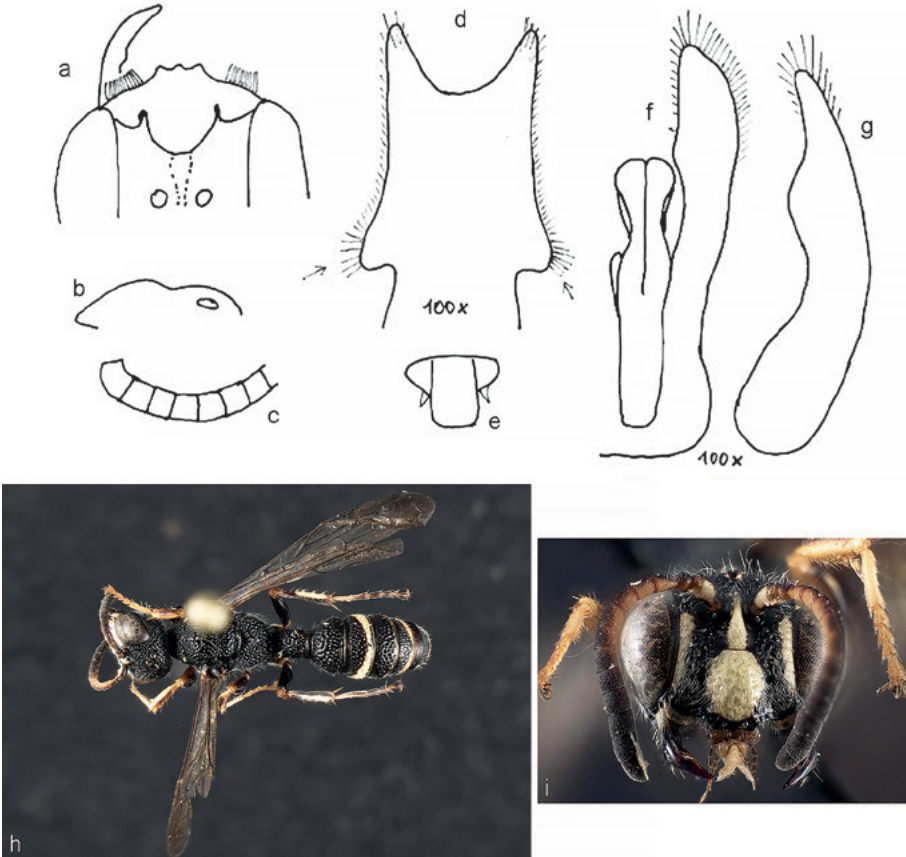


punctate; metanotum and tegula impunctate; mesopleuron and propodeal side shiny and coarsely reticulate-punctate; mesopleuron venter shiny and impunctate; terga densely coarsely punctate; pygidial plate densely punctate; sterna lateral punctate. **Pilosity:** clypeal side and frons covered with short appressed setae; gena, mesopleuron, propodeal side and petiole covered with erect setae; rest of body irregularly covered with erect setae. **Colouration:** black; following parts variably yellow: clypeus, frons, inter-antennal carina, pronotum partly, tegula partly, petiole apical, terga III-VI apical, sternum III lateral; legs black, yellow and ferruginous; wings hyaline, marginal cell of forewings fuscous.

♀ unknown.

**Distribution:** Kenya, Tanzania.

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**Figs 5a-i:** *Cercheris karagwe* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp., PT male. (a) Clypeus frontal; (b) clypeus lateral; (c) flagellum; (d) pygidial plate; (e) sternum VIII ventral view; (f) genitalia; (g) gonostyle lateral view; (h) habitus dorsal; (i) head frontal.

***Cerceris koforidua* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp. (Figs 6a-f, 7a-i)**

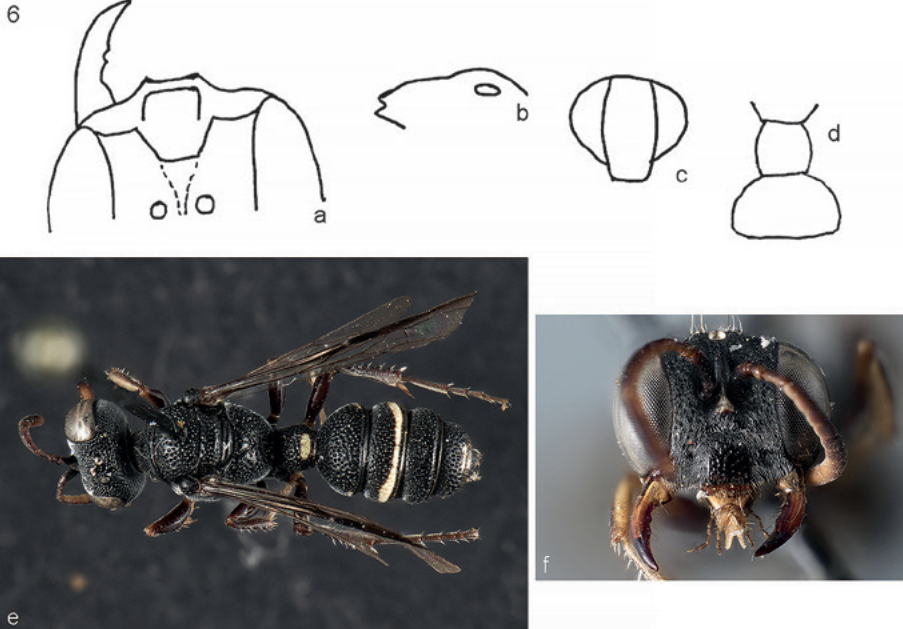
**Holotype:** ♀, GHANA, N Kawkaw, 80 air km NW Koforidua, 31.I.1991, leg. W.J. Pulawski (CAS).

**Paratypes:** CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: 1♂, 90 km N Carnot, 820 m, 05°36'N 15°54'E, 3.VI.2009, leg. J. Halada (JHC). NIGERIA: 1♀, 1♂, Gashaka-Gumti NP, 25 km SW Serti env., 07°20'N 11°13'E, 400 m, 9-13.V.2011, leg. J. Halada (JHC).

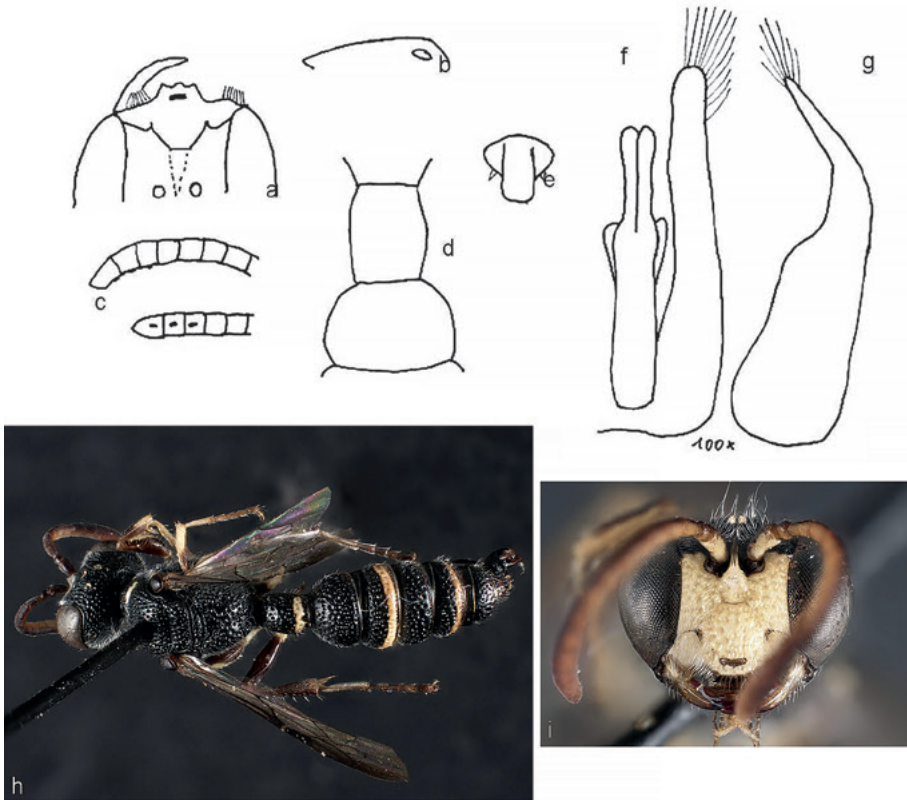
**E t y m o l o g y :** The species is named after the town Koforidua in Ghana where the holotype was collected.

**R e c o g n i t i o n :** The female of *Cerceris koforidua* has no longitudinal carina on coxa III, the clypeal process is slightly raised and near the apical margin (Fig. 6a), the body is nearly all black, the propodeal enclosure is smooth and shiny and the medio-longitudinal furrow and the lateral furrows are crenulate. Additionally, the scutum is nearly densely punctate with fine micro-punctuation, the prosternum has no transverse carina, the mesopleuron no tubercle, the epimeron is without crest, the petiole is as long as wide (Fig. 6d) and the pygidial plate is blunt apically (Fig. 6c).

The female of *C. languida* CAMERON differs from *C. koforidua* by having the apical margin of the clypeus with two teeth on each side, the prosternum has a transverse carina, the epimeron has a distinct crest, the scutum is coarsely punctate with three longitudinal furrows and the propodeal enclosure is smooth without a medio-longitudinal furrow. Additionally, the terga are very coarsely punctate and the petiole is ferruginous. The female of *C. nut* DOLLFUSS differs from *C. koforidua* by having the epimeron with shallow triangular crest, the propodeal enclosure is smooth and shiny nearly without medio-longitudinal furrow and the petiole is ferruginous. The female of *C. picta* DAHLBOM differs from *C. koforidua* by having the body with much more yellow colouration.



**Figs 6a-f:** *Cerceris koforidua* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp., PT female. (a) Clypeus frontal; (b) clypeus lateral; (c) pygidial plate; (d) petiole; (e) habitus dorsal; (f) head frontal.



**Fig. 7a-i:** *Cerceris koforidua* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp., PT male. (a) Clypeus frontal; (b) clypeus lateral; (c) flagellum; (d) petiole; (e) pygidial plate; (f) genitalia; (g) gonostyle lateral view; (h) habitus dorsal; (i) head frontal.

The male of *Cerceris koforidua* has no longitudinal carina on coxa III, in most specimens the median area of the clypeus has a transverse, fuscous and impressed line slightly behind the apex (in some specimens with two pits) (Fig. 7a), the flagellomeres IX-XI have tyloidea (Fig. 7c) and the sternum VI has a tooth apico-lateral. Additionally, the sternum II has no longitudinal carinae and the legs are black and yellow.

The male of *C. xosa* BRAUNS differs from *C. koforidua* by having the flagellomeres VII-XI with short tyloidea, the sternum II with a double keel and the sterna V and VI with a tooth lateral. The male of *C. illustris* ARNOLD differs from *C. koforidua* by having distinct curved carinae on the sternum II, the sternum VII with dense erect setae, the flagellomeres VII-XI have tyloidea and the genitalia are distinctly differently shaped. The male of *C. kobrowi* BRAUNS differs from *C. koforidua* by having the flagellomeres VII-XI with tyloidea, the sternum VI without acute tooth apico-lateral and the legs are ferruginous and yellow.

**Description:** ♀, 7-8 mm. **Sculpture:** apical margin of clypeus straight with blunt tooth lateral; clypeal process near apical margin and slightly raised, rectangularly shaped

in dorsal view (Fig. 6a); mandible without distinct tooth internally; prosternum without transverse carina; lateral carina on pronotum blunt-angled raised; mesopleuron without tubercle; epimeron without crest; propodeal enclosure smooth, shiny, medio-longitudinal and lateral furrows crenulate; coxa III without longitudinal carina; petiole as long as wide; pygidial plate apically blunt (Fig. 6c). Punctuation: clypeal process shiny and densely punctate; clypeal side and frons dull and punctate; vertex shiny and densely punctate; prosternum punctate; pronotal collar, scutum and scutellum micro-punctate and punctate; mesopleuron dull and punctate; propodeal side and terga micro-punctate and densely punctate; sterna lateral punctate. Pilosity: clypeal process glabrous; clypeal side and frons covered with appressed short setae; rest of body nearly all covered with very short appressed setae. Colouration: black; following parts yellow: apical spot on petiole, apical stripe on tergum III, small apical stripe on tergum V; legs partly brownish; wings hyaline, radial cell on forewing fuscous.

♂, 7 mm. Sculpture: median area of clypeus with fuscous and impressed transverse line, slightly behind apex (in some specimens reduced to small pits); apical margin of clypeus shallowly tridentate (Fig. 7a); flagellomeres IX-XI with tyloidea (Fig. 7c); mandible without tooth internally; prosternum without transverse carina; mesopleuron without tubercle; epimeron without crest; propodeal enclosure obliquely rugose and punctate, medio-longitudinal furrow distinct; petiole longer than wide (Fig. 7d); coxa III without longitudinal carina; sternum VI with acute tooth apico-laterally; pygidial plate as in Fig. 7e; genitalia as in Fig. 7f, g. Punctuation: clypeus shiny and punctate; clypeus side micro-punctate; frons micro-punctate and punctate; vertex shiny and densely punctate; prosternum dull and punctate; pronotal collar densely punctate; scutum and scutellum shiny with longitudinally elongate punctures, mesopleuron densely coarsely punctate; metanotum punctate; propodeal side very coarsely densely punctate; sterna densely punctate. Pilosity: clypeal side and frons lateral covered with appressed short setae; mesopleuron with appressed silvery setae; rest of body with sparse erect setae. Colouration: black; following parts yellow: clypeus, frons, inter-antennal carina, mandible basal, pronotal collar lateral, anterior half of tegula, apical stripe on terga I, III and V, sterna II and III lateral; legs dark-brown and yellow; wings hyaline, radial cell of forewing fuscous.

**D i s t r i b u t i o n** : Central African Republic, Ghana, Nigeria.

### ***Cerceris kombatensis* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp. (Figs 8a-g, 9a-i)**

**Holotype**: ♀, NAMIBIA, Otjozondjupa Region, 23 km N Kombat, 1684 m, 19°32.866'S 17°44.296'E, 9.II.2023, leg. J. Halada (OLML). **Paratypes**: 1♀, 1♂, same data as holotype (JHC). ETHIOPIA: 5♂♂, Wachile env., 1070 m, 04°32'N 39°03'E, 30-31.V.2015, leg. J. Halada (JHC); 1♂, Wachile env., 1070 m, 04°32'N 39°03'E, 22.V.2015, leg. J. Halada (JHC); 1♂, 110 km N Moyale, 04°33'N 39°03'E, 1100 m, leg. A. Kudrna jr. (JHC). KENYA: 1♂, Voi (Tsavo) env., 22.XI-2.XII.1996, leg. Mi. Halada (JHC); 1♂, Taveta, 7.IV.2007, leg. M. Halada (JHC). NAMIBIA: 1♂, Kuene Region, 30 km NWW Weissbrunn, 19°26.320'S 14°28.702'E, 3.III.2022, leg. J. Halada (JHC); 2♂♂, Rehoboth, 9 km S Rehoboth, 16.III.1990, leg. Max Schwarz (OLML); 1♂, Khomas Region, 53 km SW Windhoek, 1786 m, 22°25.315'S 16°51.711'E, 15.II.2023, leg. J. Halada (JHC); 2♂♂, Kavango E Region, 20 km SE Divundu, 995 m, 19°9.902'S 21°40.947'E, 7.II.2023, leg. J. Halada (JHC). TANZANIA: 1♂, Kilimandjaro Province, 10 km S Same, 830 m, 04°09'30"S 37°46'10"E, 8.IV.2018, leg. J. Halada (JHC).

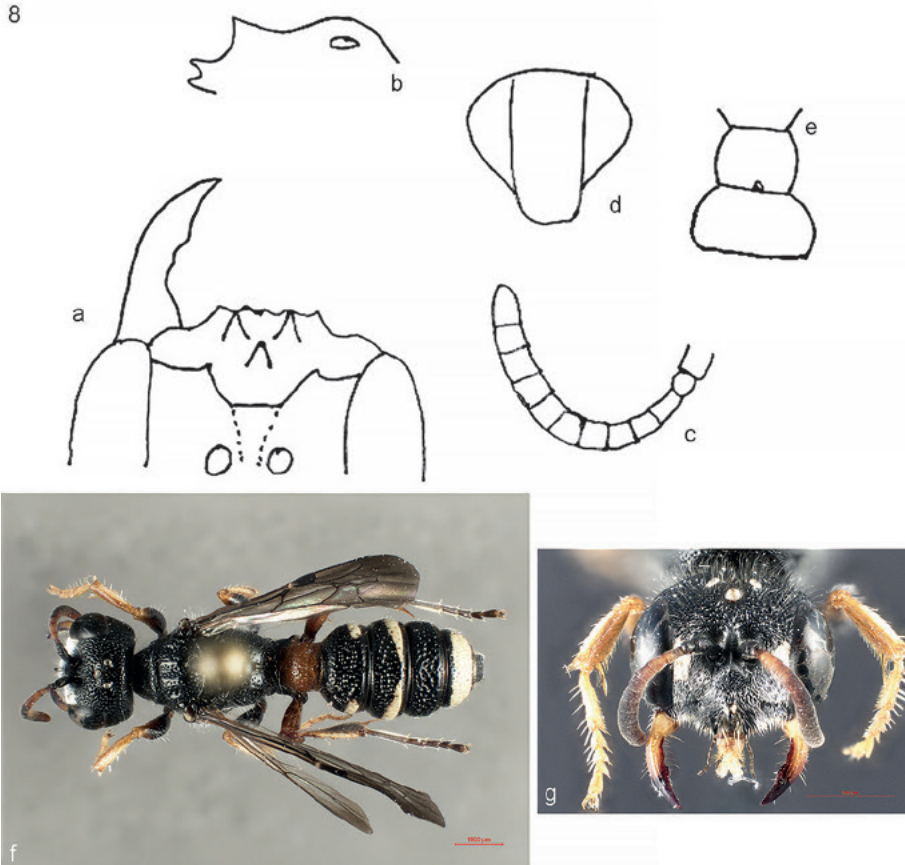
**E t y m o l o g y** : The species is named after the town Kombat in Namibia where the holotype was collected.

**R e c o g n i t i o n** : *Cerceris kombatensis* has no longitudinal carina on coxa III. The

female is characterized by having an apical margin of the clypeus with five small teeth and two triangular large teeth on the median area, and additionally medially with pointed process at the level of the tentorial pits (Fig. 8a), the epimeron has a triangular crest and the propodeal enclosure is smooth as a mirror, without a medio-longitudinal furrow, but with crenulate lateral furrows, the propodeal side is shiny and irregularly sparsely punctured (punctures 0-3 diameters apart), the scutum is shiny with three shallow longitudinal furrows and sparsely punctuation. Additionally, the petiole is ferruginous and as long as wide (Fig. 8e), the clypeus is nearly all black, the thorax is also black (except tegula) and the legs are black, ferruginous and yellow.

The female of *C. nut* DOLLFUSS is similar to *C. kombatensis* but differs by having the apical margin of the clypeus straight with an acute tooth on each side and the median area has a raised rectangular lamella below the tentorial pits.

The male of *Cerceris kombatensis* is characterized by having the apical margin of the clypeus tridentate (Fig. 9a), the mandible is edentate internally; the epimeron has a triangular crest, the propodeal enclosure is smooth as a mirror without a distinct medio-



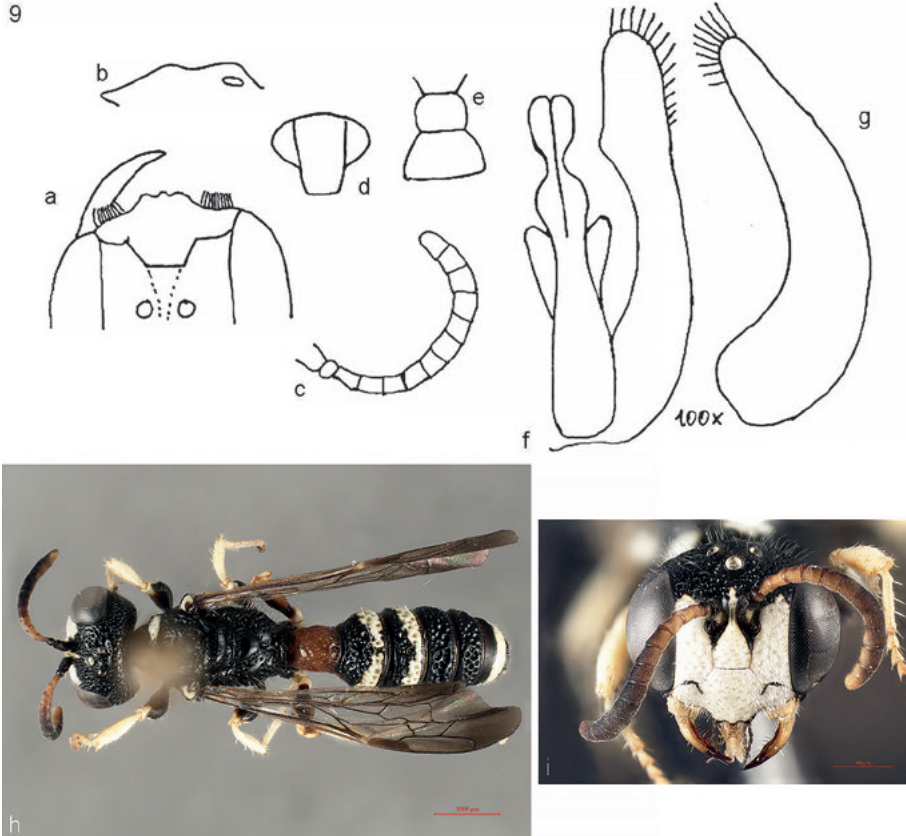
**Figs 8a-g:** *Cerceris kombatensis* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp., HT female: (a) Clypeus; (b) clypeus lateral view; (c) flagellum; (d) pygidial plate; (e) petiole; (f) habitus dorsal view; (g) head frontal.



longitudinal furrow, the propodeal side is impunctate near the enclosure. Additionally, the scutum is shiny, with three more or less developed broad longitudinal furrows and sparsely punctate, the petiole is ferruginous and as long as wide (Fig. 9e), the terga II-IV are coarsely and densely punctate, the clypeus and the frons are yellow and the legs black and yellow.

The male of *C. mackinnona* DOLLFUSS differs from *C. kombatensis* by having the pygidial plate distinctly narrowed basally, the median area of the clypeus is straight in lateral view, the sterna III-VII have long erect setae which not obscure the underlying sculpture and the propodeal enclosure is longitudinally or obliquely rugose. The male of *C. vernayi* ARNOLD differs from *C. kombatensis* by having the propodeal enclosure coarsely obliquely rugose.

**Description:** ♀, 9 mm. **Sculpture:** apical margin of clypeus with five small teeth; median area of clypeus with two triangular teeth and acute conical protuberance at level of tentorial pits (Figs 8a, b); mandible with small emargination internally; prosternum with shallow elevation; mesopleuron without tubercle; epimeron with triangular crest; scutum shiny with three shallow longitudinal furrows; propodeal enclosure smooth as a mirror,



**Figs 9a-i:** *Cercheris kombatensis* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp., PT male. (a) Clypeus; (b) clypeus lateral view; (c) flagellum; (d) pygidial plate; (e) petiole; (f) genitalia; (g) gonostyle lateral view; (h) habitus dorsal; (i) head frontal.

without medio-longitudinal furrow and crenulate lateral furrows; coxa II without longitudinal carina; sternum II without basal plate; petiole as long as wide; sternum V rounded apico-lateral; flagellum as in Fig. 8c; petiole as in Fig. 8e; pygidial plate as in Fig. 8d. Punctuation: clypeus micro-punctate (except triangular teeth impunctate); frons dull and punctate; vertex shiny and densely punctate; prosternum dull and sparsely punctate; pronotal collar shiny and sparsely punctate; scutum shiny and irregularly punctate (punctures 0-2 diameters apart); scutellum and metanotum shiny and sparsely punctate; propodeal side shiny and irregularly sparsely punctate (punctures 0-3 diameters apart); petiole sparsely punctate; terga II-IV densely coarsely punctate; tergum V more sparsely punctate; pygidial plate irregularly structured with few punctures basally; sterna shiny and latero-apical with punctures. Pilosity: clypeus lateral and frons covered with short appressed setae; rest of body with sparse erect setae. Colouration: black; following parts yellow: small spot on clypeus, lateral spots on frons, mandible basal, tegula lateral half, terga II and III latero-apical, tergum V, tibiae anteriorly; following parts ferruginous: flagellum partly, petiole, femora partly; wings hyaline, apically fuscous.

♂, 7 mm. Sculpture: apical margin of clypeus tridentate (Figs 9a, b); mandible edentate internally; prosternum with shallow elevation; mesopleuron without tubercle; epimeron with triangular crest; scutum with three more or less developed broad longitudinal furrows; pronotal collar lateral rounded; propodeal enclosure smooth as a mirror, without medio-longitudinal furrow; flagellum as in Fig. 9c; petiole as long as wide (Fig. 9e); pygidial plate as in Fig. 9d; genitalia as in Figs 9f, g; coxa III without longitudinal carina. Punctuation: clypeus median area shiny and sparsely punctate; clypeal lateral side and frons dull and densely punctate; vertex densely punctate; prosternum punctate; pronotal collar densely punctate; scutum shiny and irregularly sparsely punctate (punctures 0-1 diameter apart); scutellum finely and sparsely punctate (punctures 0-2 diameters apart); metanotum punctate; propodeal side near enclosure impunctate; petiole sparsely punctate; terga II-V coarsely densely punctate; sterna lateral punctate. Pilosity: clypeal brush of median size; clypeal side and frons covered with short appressed setae; rest of body covered with sparse erect setae. Colouration: black; following parts yellow: clypeus, frons, inter-antennal carina, pronotal collar lateral, lateral half of tegula, (metanotum), terga II and III with apical bands, tergum VI; legs black and yellow; petiole and mandible (except apex) ferruginous; wings hyaline, apically fuscous.

**D i s t r i b u t i o n** : Ethiopia, Kenya, Namibia, Tanzania.

### ***Cerceris mauritania* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp. (Figs 10a-g, 11a-i)**

Holotype: ♀, MAURITANIA, 20 km NE Aleg, 3.XI.1993, leg. W.J. Pulawski (CAS). Paratypes: 1♂, same data as holotype. MALI: 1♂, 25 km E Hombori, 18.VIII.1991, leg. W.J. Pulawski (CAS). MAURITANIA: 1♀, 30 km S Nonakchott, 18.X.1993, leg. W.J. Pulawski (CAS); 1♀, 30 km S Nonakchott, 19.X.1993, leg. W.J. Pulawski (CAS); 1♀, 22 km SE Nonakchott, 15.X.1993, leg. W.J. Pulawski (CAS); 1♂, Oued Segelit (25 km S Atar), 23.X.1993, leg. W.J. Pulawski (CAS).

**E t y m o l o g y** : The holotype was collected in Mauritania.

**R e c o g n i t i o n** : The female of *Cerceris mauritania* has no longitudinal carina on coxa III, has a large and clearly protruding nasiform clypeal process (Fig. 10a), the mandible has two teeth internally, the prosternum a tubercle laterally and the mesopleuron has also a tubercle. Additionally, the propodeal enclosure is dull and transversely micro-striate with a shallow medio-longitudinal furrow, the cheek has a small tooth behind (in some specimens nearly lacking), the apical margin of pygidial plate is emarginate (Fig. 10d) and the body is nearly all yellow.



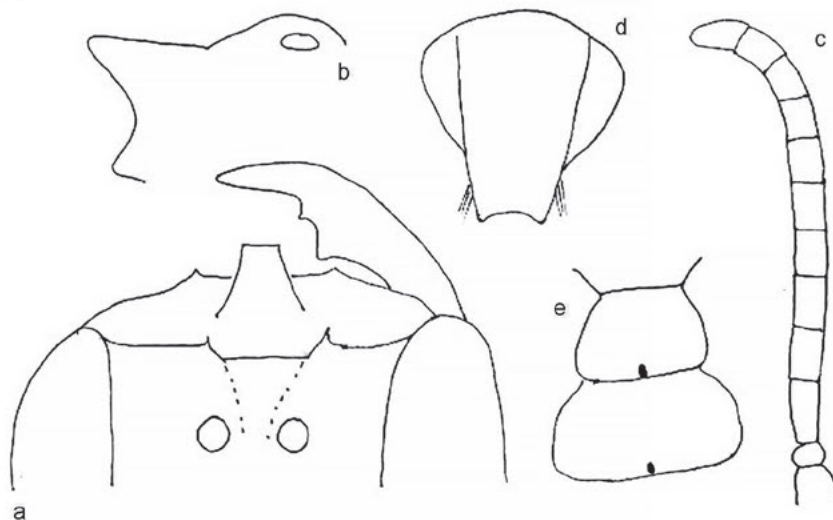
The female of *C. straminea* DUFOR is similarly coloured but differs from *C. mauritania* by having no nasiform clypeal process, but a distinct tooth on cheek behind and the apical margin of pygidial plate is rounded. The female of *C. nugax* ARNOLD differs from *C. mauritania* by having no nasiform clypeal process, the mandible only with one triangular tooth and more black colour on the body. The female of *C. tyrannica* F. SMITH is easily to distinguish by having the pygidial plate longitudinally striate and without a clypeal process. The also predominantly yellow female of *C. palmetorum* DE BEAUMONT differs from *C. mauritania* by having no nasiform clypeal process, the prosternum has no transverse carina and the pygidial plate is rounded apically. The female of *C. priesneri* MOCHI differs from *C. mauritania* in having no nasiform clypeal process, a distinct medio-basal plate on sternum II and a pygidial plate rounded apically. The similarly coloured female of *C. hausa* ARNOLD differs from *C. mauritania* by having no clypeal process, a distinct medio-basal plate on sternum II and an apically rounded pygidial plate. The predominantly yellow female of *C. pulchella* KLUG differs from *C. mauritania* by having no nasiform clypeal process, a medio-clypeal plate and the pygidial plate is rounded apically. The also predominantly yellow female of *C. pharaonum* KOHL differs from *C. mauritania* by a different shaped clypeus, the mandible without tooth internally and scutum, scutellum and propodeal enclosure are shiny (in *C. mauritania* scutum, scutellum and propodeal enclosure are dull). The predominantly yellow female of *C. chromatica* SCHLETTERER differs from *C. mauritania* by having no nasiform clypeal process, the terga II-IV are apico-lateral produced and the sternum VI has four teeth of equal length.

The male of *Cerceris mauritania* has no longitudinal carina on coxa III, the body is nearly all yellow, the clypeal brush is broad (Fig. 11a) and the flagellomere XI is curved (Fig. 11c). Additionally, the apical margin of the clypeus is shallowly tridentate, the prosternum has an acute tooth laterally, the pronotal collar is laterally raised, the mandible has no tooth internally, the propodeal enclosure has more or less developed transverse striae and the terga II-VII have long erect setae.

The similarly shaped male *C. margarita* DE BEAUMONT differs by having more black colour on head, thorax and abdomen (variably). The also similarly shaped male of *C. straminea* DUFOR differs by having a small triangular clypeal brush and more black colour on the head and the scutum. The male of *C. nugax* ARNOLD is also similar but differs by having more black colour on head, thorax and abdomen and slightly differently shaped genitalia. **Note:** The males of *C. straminea*, *C. margarita* and *C. nugax* cannot be reliably distinguished without the presence of associated females. The similarly coloured *C. tyrannica* F. SMITH differs from *C. mauritania* by having the mandible with distinct tooth internally and the propodeal enclosure is coarsely punctured. The also similar coloured male of *C. chromatica* SCHLETTERER differs from *C. mauritania* by having the terga II-IV apico-laterally produced and the propodeal enclosure is smooth with distinct punctures laterally. The male of *C. priesneri* MOCHI differs from *C. mauritania* by having the sternum II with a semicircular medio-basal plate which is distinctly delimited, the epimeron has a shallow crest, the propodeal enclosure is smooth, sterna have no erect setae and the longitudinal carina on coxa II is shallow developed. The male of *C. pulchella* KLUG is smaller (8 mm) than *C. mauritania*, the sternum II has a medio-basal plate, the epimeron a shallow crest, the propodeal enclosure is smooth, the terga have no long erect setae and the longitudinal carina on coxa III is shallow developed. The male of *C. hausa* ARNOLD differs from *C. mauritania* by having the sternum II with medio-basal plate, the scutellum is densely punctate and the coxa II has a longitudinal carina. The male of *C. pharaonum*

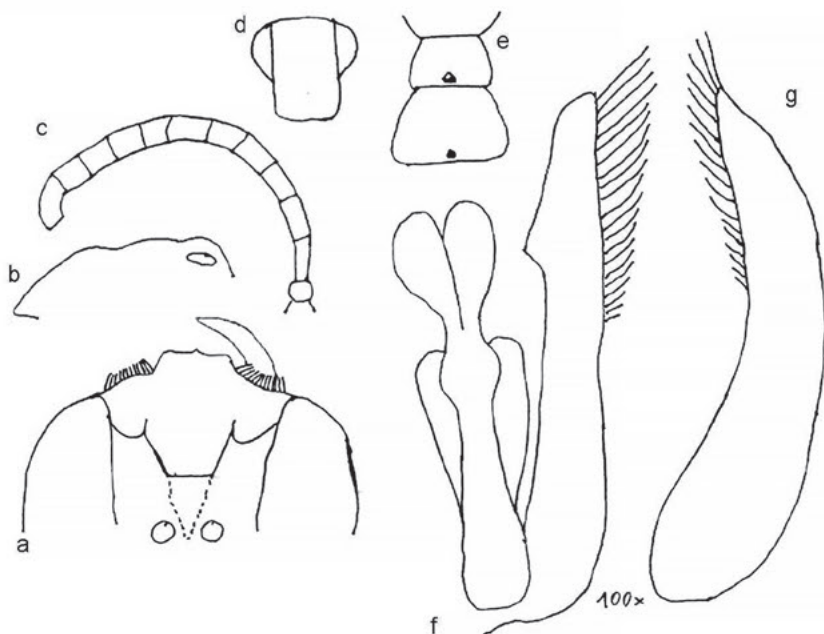
KOHL differs from *C. mauritania* by having the sternum II with medio-basal plate, the propodeal enclosure is smooth and the male is smaller (6-8 mm). The male of *C. clytia* DE BEAUMONT differs from *C. mauritania* by having the sternum II with medio-basal plate and by its smaller size (6.5-8.5 mm). The male of *C. cheops* DE BEAUMONT differs from *C. mauritania* by having the sternum II with medio-basal plate and by its smaller size (5.5-7.5 mm).

**Description:** ♀, 12-15 mm. **Sculpture:** apical margin of clypeus straight with lateral tooth; clypeal process nasiform protruding (Fig. 10a); mandible with two teeth internally; prosternum with tooth laterally; cheek with small tooth in some specimens;  
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**Figs 10a-g:** *Cerceris mauritania* DOLLFUS, nov.sp., PT female. (a) clypeus frontal; (b) clypeus lateral; (c) pygidial plate; (d) petiole; (e) flagellum; (f) habitus dorsal; (g) head frontal.

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**Figs 11a-i:** *Cerceris mauritania* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp., PT male. (a) Clypeus frontal; (b) clypeus lateral; (c) flagellum; (d) petiole; (e) genitalia; (f) gonostyle lateral view; (g) gonostyle; (h) habitus dorsal, (i) head frontal.

mesopleuron with tubercle; epimeron without crest; pronotal collar slightly depressed medially; propodeal enclosure dull, very finely transversely striate, medio-longitudinal and lateral furrows shallow developed; petiole slightly wider than long (Fig. 10e); terga II-IV with small fossa medio-basally; pygidial plate apically emarginated (Fig. 10d); sternum II without medio-basal plate; flagellum as in Fig. 10c; coxa III without longitudinal carina. Punctuation: clypeus and frons dull and densely punctate; vertex densely punctate; pronotal collar and scutum dull and densely punctate; scutellum dull and sparsely punctate; metanotum dull; mesopleuron densely punctate; tegula dull and impunctate; propodeal side and terga I-IV densely punctate; tergum V more sparsely

punctate; pygidial plate dull, irregularly finely structured; sterna lateral punctate. Pilosity: clypeus median with sprouting conspicuous bristles; clypeal side covered with appressed long silvery setae; frons covered with short appressed silvery setae; gena, propodeal side covered with erect long setae; sternum V apico-lateral with bundle of erect setae; rest of body with short erect setae. Colouration: yellow; following parts black: apical margin of mandible, short band between hind-ocelli, median line on basal half of scutum, and apical margin of pygidial plate; wings hyaline, apically fuscous.

♂, 10-12 mm. Sculpture: apical margin of clypeus shallowly tridentate (Fig. 11a); mandible edentate internally; prosternum with tooth laterally; flagellomere XI curved (Fig. 11c); pronotal collar laterally raised and with more or less developed tooth before edge; mesopleuron without tubercle; propodeal enclosure with more or less developed transverse striae, medio-longitudinal furrow shallow developed; petiole wider than long (Fig. 11e); sternum II without medio-basal plate; coxa III without longitudinal carina; pygidial plate (Fig. 11d); genitalia as in Figs 11f, g. Puncturation: clypeus shiny and shallowly punctate; frons shiny and irregularly punctate; vertex, gena, pronotum, propodeal side densely punctate; prosternum shiny and sparsely punctate; tegula impunctate; scutum shiny and irregularly punctate (punctures 0-1 diameter apart); scutellum sparsely punctate; terga I-V shiny and densely punctate, tergum VI sparsely punctate; sterna irregularly punctate. Pilosity: clypeal brush short but broad; clypeus and frons nearly glabrous; gena and prosternum covered with long erect setae; terga II-V nearly without setae; sterna II-VII covered with long erect setae; rest of body irregularly covered with setae. Colouration: body yellow; following parts variably black: apex of mandible, transverse stripe behind ocelli, medio-longitudinal stripe on scutum, transverse stripe on scutum posterior and in some specimens last terga partly; wings hyaline, apically fuscous.

**D i s t r i b u t i o n** : Mali, Mauritania.

### ***Cerceris ockermuelleriae* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp. (Figs 12a-h)**

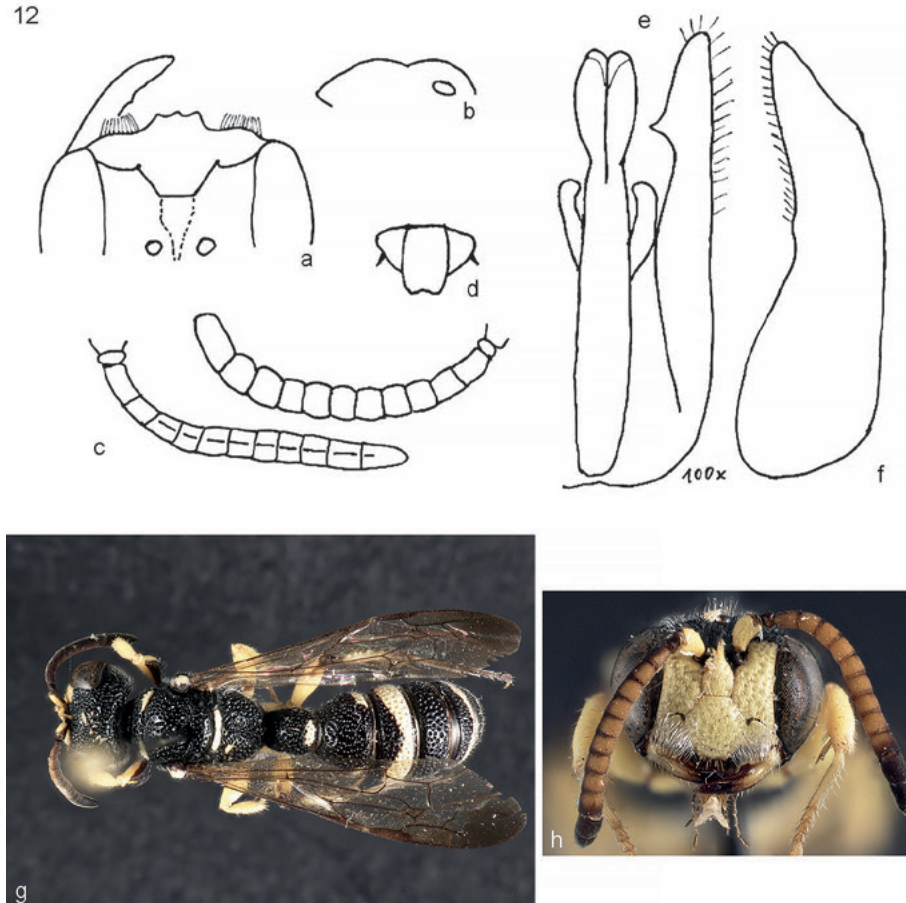
Holotype: ♂, KENYA, Eastern Katutu-Kithioko, 27.XI.1999, leg. M. Snižek (JHC).

**E t y m o l o g y** : In honour of Mag. Esther Ockermüller, curator of the Entomological Collection of Biodiversitätszentrum Linz, Austria.

**R e c o g n i t i o n** : The male of *Cerceris ockermuelleriae* has no longitudinal carina on coxa III, the flagellomeres III-X are distinctly broadened in lateral view and have distinct linear tyloidea (Fig. 12c), the flagellum is dorsally black and ventrally ferruginous, the flagellomeres X and XI are all black, the apical margin of the clypeus is tridentate (Fig. 12a); the sternum VI has a tiny acute spine apico-lateral and the propodeal enclosure is obliquely rugose with distinct medio-longitudinal furrow. Additionally, the sternum II has a shallow longitudinal carina, the mandible is edentate internally, the pronotal collar is rounded laterally and the scutum and the propodeal side are shiny and nearly densely punctate.

The male of *C. pseudovittata* DOLLFUSS has also broadened flagellomeres but differs from *C. ockermuelleriae* by having the propodeal enclosure smooth as a mirror, nearly without lateral- and medio-longitudinal furrows, the propodeal side is smooth and irregularly sparsely punctate (punctures 0-5 diameters apart), and the pronotal collar is rectangularly raised laterally. The male of *C. zeerustensis* DOLLFUSS has broadened flagellomeres but the tyloidea are short, the sternum VI is rounded apically and the genitalia are differently shaped.

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**Figs 12a-h:** *Cercheris ockermuelleriae* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp., HT male. (a) Clypeus frontal; (b) clypeus lateral; (c) flagellum; (d) pygidial plate; (e) genitalia; (f) gonostyle lateral view; (g) habitus dorsal; (h) head frontal.

**Description:** ♂, 9.5 mm. **Sculpture:** apical margin of clypeus tridentate (Fig. 12a); flagellomeres III-X broadened in lateral view and with linear tyloidea (Fig. 12c); mandible without distinct tooth internally; pronotal collar rounded lateral; prosternum without transverse carina; mesopleuron without tubercle; epimeron without crest; propodeal enclosure obliquely rugose, with distinct medio-longitudinal furrow; petiole slightly longer than wide; pygidial plate as in Fig. 12d; sternum II with shallow longitudinal carina; sternum VI with tiny acute tooth apico-laterally; genitalia as in Figs 12e, f. **Punctuation:** median part of clypeus and frons punctate; clypeal side dull; vertex and pronotal collar densely punctate; scutum and scutellum nearly densely punctate; mesopleuron and propodeal side coarsely and densely punctate; terga densely punctate; pygidial plate densely punctate; sterna lateral punctate. **Pilosity:** clypeal side covered with short appressed setae; rest of body irregularly covered with sparse erect setae. **Colouration:** black; following parts yellow: clypeus, frons, inter-antennal carina, scape anterior half,

pronotal collar lateral, tegula lateral half, metanotum, petiole apical, tergum II apico-lateral, tergum III broad band apical, terga V and VI apical, sternum II and III apico-lateral; legs yellow with black marks; flagellomeres I-IX dorsally black, ventrally ferruginous; flagellomeres X and XI all black; wings hyaline, apically fuscous.

♀ unknown.

**D i s t r i b u t i o n :** Kenya.

***Cerceris paramackinnona* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp. (Figs 13a-i)**

**Holotype:** ♂, KENYA: Tana River, Taerda camps env., 02°16'S 40°13'E, 13.IV.2006, leg. E. Jendek (OLML). **Paratypes:** 1♂, same data as holotype (OLML); 1♂, KENYA, Tana River, Taerda camp, 02°16'S 40°15'E, leg. E. Jendek (OLML).

**E t y m o l o g y :** The male of *Cerceris paramackinnona* is similar to *C. mackinnona* DOLLFUSS, 2023.

**R e c o g n i t i o n :** The male of *Cerceris paramackinnona* has no longitudinal carina on coxa III, the sternum II has a basal plate limited laterally only by two carinae (Fig. 13d), the sterna III-VI are without long erect setae, the epimeron has no crest, the flagellomeres IX-XI have tyloidea (Fig. 13c) and the scutum is shiny and nearly densely punctate. Additionally, the lateral carina of the pronotum is rounded, the mandible is edentate internally, the apical margin of clypeus is black, tridentate and slightly convex in lateral view (Figs 13a, b), pygidial plate see Fig. 13e, genitalia as in Figs 13f, g and the legs are black, yellow and ferruginous.

The male of *C. mackinnona* DOLLFUSS differs from *Cerceris paramackinnona* by having the sternum II with a semicircular medio-basal plate, the sterna III-V have long erect setae, the epimeron is produced and with a horizontal crest, the pygidial plate is distinctly narrowed basally and the lateral carina of the pronotum is ending in a blunt tooth. The male of *C. banguiensis* DOLLFUSS differs from *C. paramackinnona* by having the clypeal brush very broad, the flagellum without tyloidea, the propodeal enclosure is smooth with shallow medio-longitudinal furrow and the body is predominantly black. The male of *C. priesneri* MOCHI differs from *C. paramackinnona* by a yellowish-brown and edentate apical margin of the clypeus, the propodeal enclosure is smooth and the body predominantly yellow.

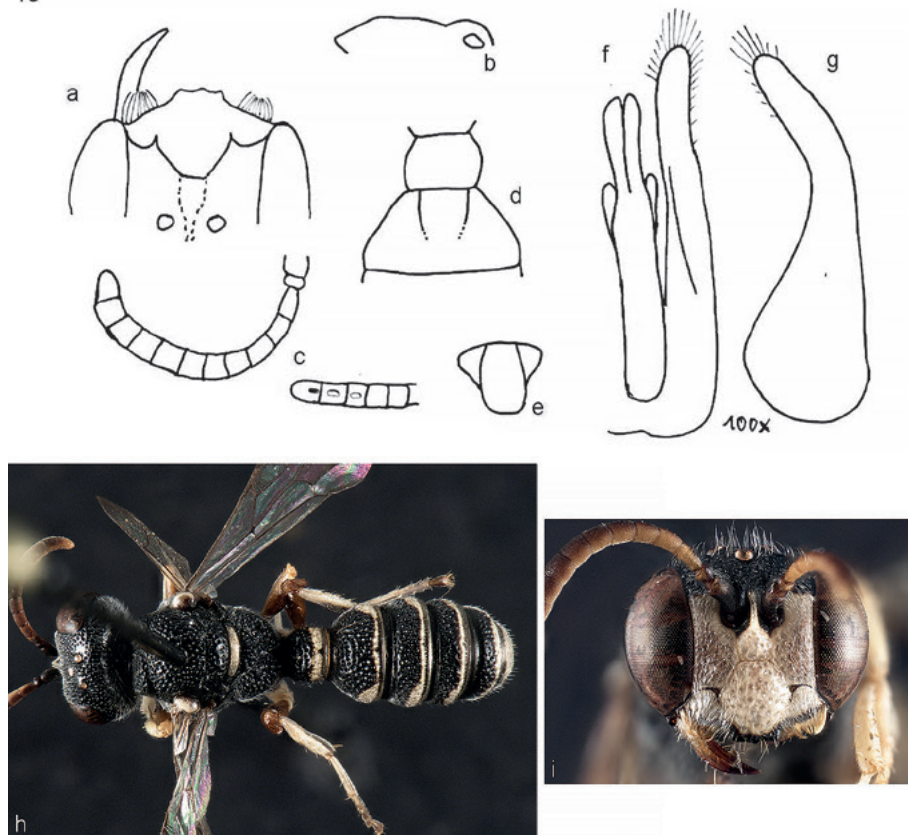
**D e s c r i p t i o n :** ♂, 8-9 mm. **Sculpture:** apical margin of clypeus tridentate (Fig. 13a); mandible edentate internally, flagellomeres (VIII) IX-XI with tyloidea (Fig. 13c); prosternum without transverse carina; pronotal carina rounded lateral; mesopleuron without tubercle; epimeron without crest; propodeal enclosure irregularly coarsely rugose; petiole as broad as long (Fig. 13d); pygidial plate as in Fig. 13e; sternum II with basal plate limited by two lateral carinae (Fig. 13d); genitalia as in Figs 13f, g. **Puncturation:** clypeus, frons and vertex densely punctate; pronotal collar, scutum and scutellum shiny and densely punctate; mesopleuron and propodeal side coarsely reticulate-punctate; terga densely punctate; sterna lateral punctate; pygidial plate sparsely punctate. **Pilosity:** clypeal brush small (Fig. 13a); clypeal side and frons lateral covered with short appressed setae; rest of body irregularly covered with erect setae. **Colouration:** black; following parts yellow: clypeus, frons, inter-antennal carina, mandible basal half, tegula lateral, metanotum, terga I-VI apical; legs black, yellow and ferruginous.

♀ unknown.

**D i s t r i b u t i o n :** Kenya.



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**Figs 13a-i:** *Cerceris paramackinnona* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp., HT male. (a) Clypeus frontal; (b) clypeus lateral; (c) flagellum; (d) petiole; (e) pygidial plate; (f) genitalia; (g) gonostyle lateral view; (h) habitus dorsal; (i) head frontal.

***Cerceris paraptah* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp. (Figs 14a-g)**

**Holotype:** ♀, KENYA, Voi env. (Tsavo), 22.XI-2.XII.1996, leg. Mi. Halada (JHC). **Paratype:** ♀, KENYA, Voi, 10.XII.1999, leg M. Snižek (JHC).

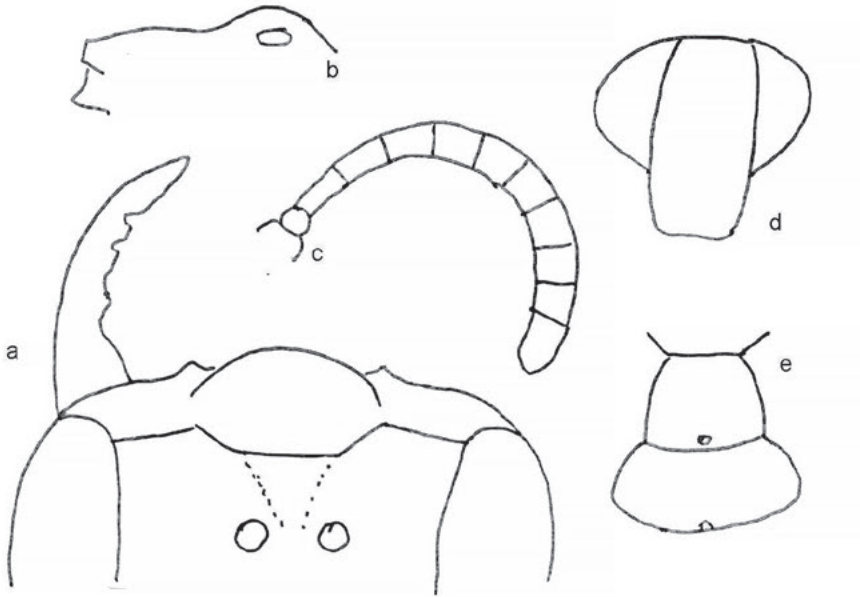
**E t y m o l o g y :** The holotype is similar to *Cerceris ptah* DOLLFUSS, 2023.

**R e c o g n i t i o n :** The female of *Cerceris paraptah* has no longitudinal carina on coxa III and is characterized by having a rounded lamella near apical margin of clypeus (Figs 14a, b), the mandible has two irregularly shaped teeth internally (Fig. 14a), the propodeal enclosure is smooth, shiny, without medio-longitudinal furrow and distinct punctures lateral. Additionally, the petiole is as large as wide (Fig. 14e), the sternum VI has two broad teeth apically, the gena, the mesopleuron and the propodeal side are covered with noticeable long white setae and the thorax is black (except tegula).

The female of *C. ptah* DOLLFUSS has a similar shaped clypeus but differs by having the terga II-IV apico-lateral distinctly produced, the sternum IV has four teeth of equal length,



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**Figs 14a-g:** *Cerceris paraptah* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp., HT female. (a) Clypeus frontal; (b) clypeus lateral; (c) flagellum; (d) pygidial plate; (e) petiole; (f) habitus dorsal; (g) head frontal.

the mesopleuron has a distinct tubercle and the pronotal collar has more yellow colour. The female of *C. trichionota* CAMERON shares with *C. paraptah* the long white pubescence but differs by having a smaller nasiform process and more yellowish colour on the thorax.

**Description:** ♀, 10-11 mm. **Sculpture:** apical margin of clypeus straight with lateral tooth; median part of clypeus with rounded lamella near apical margin (Figs 14a, b); mandible with two irregularly shaped teeth (Fig. 14a); pronotal collar rounded laterally; lateral carina of pronotum ending in distinct point; prosternum without transverse carina; mesopleuron without tubercle; epimeron without crest; pronotal enclosure smooth, shiny and without medio-longitudinal furrow, lateral with few punctures; petiole as long as wide;

pygidial plate ovoid, apically straight (Fig. 14d); sternum II with or without shallow longitudinal carina; flagellum as in Fig. 14c. **Puncturation:** clypeus and frons densely punctate; prosternum punctate; vertex, pronotal collar and scutum densely punctate; mesopleuron reticulate-punctate; propodeal side and terga densely punctate; sterna sparsely punctate, lateral more densely; pygidial plate irregularly finely structured. **Pilosity:** clypeus and frons covered with appressed long white setae; vertex, gena, mesopleuron, propodeal side and femora covered with long white erect setae (setae as long as three diameters of ocelli); rest of body covered with sparse more or less long setae. **Colouration:** black; following parts yellow: clypeus lamella (except brown anterior margin), frons lateral, anterior half of tegula, terga II-IV small stripe apical, tergum V nearly all, sternum V apico-lateral, mid- and hindtibia partly and midfemur apical; following parts variably ferruginous: mandible (except apex), flagellum basal half, tegula posterior half, spots on metanotum, petiole, sternum II partly, pygidial plate, sternum and legs predominantly; wings hyaline, apex fuscous.

♂ unknown.

**D i s t r i b u t i o n :** Kenya.

### ***Cerceris parastraminea* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp. (Figs 15a-g, 16a-i)**

**Holotype:** ♀, OMAN, Dhofar, 5 km EN Magsail, 16.904N 53.820E, 24.IX.2023, leg. M. Halada (JHC).

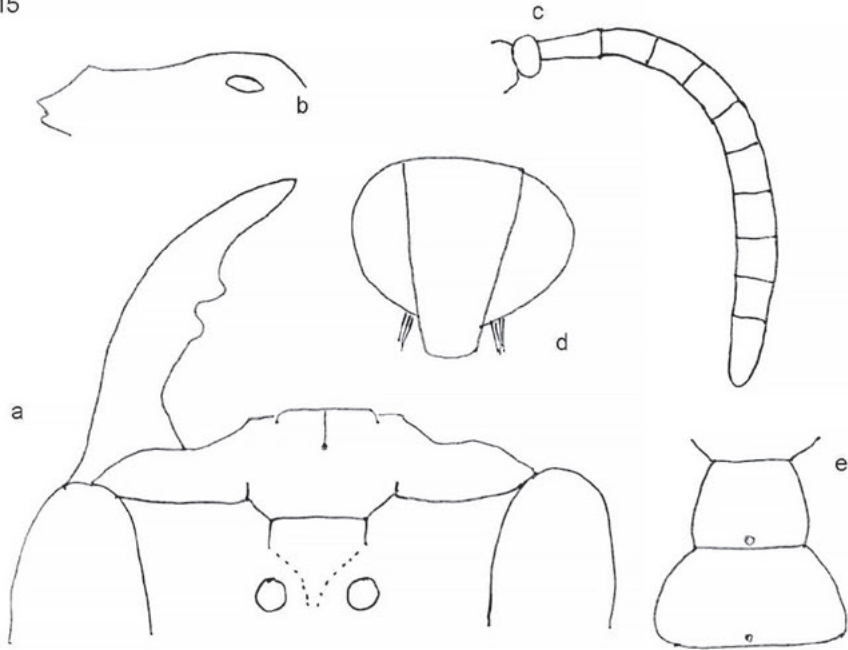
**Paratypes:** 1♀, OMAN, Dhofar, 15 km W Mirbat, 17.033N 54.592E, 21.IX.2023, leg. M. Halada (JHC); 1♂, OMAN, Dhofar, 6 km NW Thalkut, 16.751N 53.204E, 750 m, 30.IX.2023, leg. M. Halada (JHC). SAUDI ARABIA: 2♂♂, Jizan r., 10 km N Jizan, 16.973N 42.612E, 29.II.2024, leg. M. Halada (JHC).

**E t y m o l o g y :** The holotype is similar to *Cerceris straminea* DUFOUR.

**R e c o g n i t i o n :** The female of *Cerceris parastraminea* has no longitudinal carina on coxa III, the cheek is produced behind into a distinct developed tooth, the body is predominantly ferruginous, the apical margin of the clypeus is straight with a narrow transverse lamella just above and a median longitudinal carina (Fig. 15a). Additionally, the mandible has two teeth internally, the pronotal collar is lateral elevated and medially depressed, the mesopleuron has a tubercle, the scutum is densely punctate and the propodeal enclosure is arcuately transversely striate with shallow lateral- and medio-longitudinal furrows, body length 16-17 mm and the wings are fusco-ferruginous.

The female of *C. straminea* DUFOUR is similar to *C. parastraminea* in having the cheek produced into a tooth but differs by having the body predominantly or all yellow and the apical margin of the clypeus is nearly straight with a pair of adjacent tubercles which overhang the margin (in some specimens united or with a triangular plate), the propodeal enclosure is dull and very finely obliquely striate, pronotal collar laterally rounded, the body length is smaller (12-15 mm) and the wings are hyaline (apically fuscous). The female of *C. nugax* ARNOLD has also a more or less developed tooth on the cheek but differs from *C. parastraminea* by having the mandible with one tooth internally, the median area of the clypeus has two small projections and a short longitudinal carina behind and a variably black, ferruginous and yellow colour. The female of *C. margarita* DE BEAUMONT also has a more or less developed tooth on the cheek, but differs from *C. parastraminea* by having the mandible with one tooth internally, the median area of the clypeus has oblique carinae, the legs are yellow and the body length is 10-11 mm. The female of *C. solitaria* DAHLBOM is also ferruginous and black like *C. parastraminea* but differs by having a clypeal process

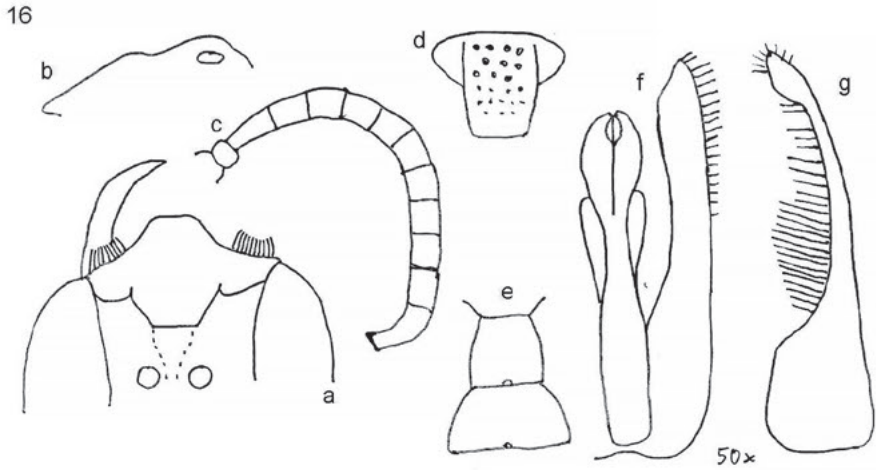
15



**Figs 15a-g:** *Cerceris parastraminea* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp., HT female. (a) Clypeus frontal; (b) clypeus lateral; (c) flagellum; (d) pygidial plate; (e) petiole; (f) habitus dorsal; (g) head frontal.

and no teeth behind the cheek. The female of *C. mauritania* DOLLFUSS differs from *C. parastraminea* by having a distinct clypeal process and a nearly all yellow body. The female of *C. walikalensis* DOLLFUSS is also predominantly ferruginous as *C. parastraminea* but differs by having one large tooth on mandible internally and the scutum and the terga II-V are velvet-like black, with very shallow puncturation and the cheek has no tooth behind.

The male of *C. parastraminea* has no longitudinal carina on coxa III, the apical margin of the clypeus is ferruginous and edentate (Fig. 16a), the flagellomere XI is distinctly bent (Fig. 16c), the pronotal collar is lateral elevated and medially depressed, the propodeal



**Figs 16a-i:** *Cercheris parastraminea* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp., PT male. (a) Clypeus frontal; (b) clypeus lateral; (c) flagellum; (d) pygidial plate; (e) petiole; (f) genitalia dorsal; (g) gonostyle lateral view; (h) habitus dorsal; (i) head frontal.

enclosure transversely micro-striate and the lateral- and medio-longitudinal furrow are shallow and not crenulate. Additionally, the legs and gastral segments I-IV are ferruginous and the wings are fusco-ferruginous.

The male of *C. straminea* DUFOUR is similar shaped but differs by having the sterna with long obliquely backwards directed setae, the gaster is predominantly yellow and the wings are hyaline (apically fuscous). The male of *C. margarita* DE BEAUMONT differs from *C. parastraminea* by having the sterna II-VI with erect setae, the clypeal brush is broad, the pronotal collar has antero-lateral short teeth, the gaster is predominantly yellow and the wings are hyaline (apically fuscous).

**Description:** ♀. 16-17 mm. **Sculpture:** apical margin of clypeus straight with narrow transverse lamella, slightly raised just above apical margin and with medio-longitudinal carina (Fig. 15a); mandible with two teeth internally; pronotal collar laterally raised and medially depressed; cheek with long tooth behind; prosternum with short transverse carina; mesopleuron with tubercle and another just before coxa II; epimeron without crest;

propodeal enclosure with fine arcuate transverse striae and lateral- and medio-longitudinal furrows shallow and not crenulate; petiole as long as wide and median with blunt elevation (Fig. 15e); coxa III without longitudinal carina; sternum II without basal plate; pygidial plate as in Fig. 15d; flagellum as in Fig. 15c. **Punctuation:** clypeus micro-punctate and punctate; frons micro-punctate and longitudinally densely punctate; vertex dull and rugose-punctate; pronotal collar transversely striate; prosternum sparsely punctate; tegula impunctate; scutum dull and densely punctate; scutellum dull and sparsely punctate; metanotum sparsely punctate; mesopleuron coarsely reticulate-punctate; pronotal side densely punctate; terga densely punctate; sterna apico-lateral punctate. **Pilosity:** sternum VI apico-lateral with bundle of long setae; rest of body sparsely covered with setae. **Colouration:** predominantly ferruginous; gaster apically more or less fusco-ferruginous; wings fusco-ferruginous.

♂ 11.5-17 mm. **Sculpture:** apical margin of clypeus straight and edentate (Fig. 16a); flagellomere XI bent (Fig. 16c); mandible edentate internally; pronotal collar laterally raised and medially depressed; prosternum without transverse carina; propodeal enclosure transversely micro-striate and medio-longitudinal furrow shallow; mesopleuron without tubercle; epimeron without crest; petiole as long as wide (Fig. 16e); coxa III without longitudinal carina; sternum II without basal plate; pygidial plate as in Fig. 16d; genitalia as in Figs 16f, g. **Punctuation:** median area of clypeus shiny and irregularly punctured; clypeal side micro-punctate; frons, vertex and pronotal collar densely punctate; tegula impunctate; scutum micro-punctate and densely punctate; scutellum shiny and densely punctate; metanotum punctate; mesopleuron and propodeal side coarsely reticulate-punctate; terga densely punctate; pygidial plate coarsely punctate; sterna apico-lateral punctate. **Pilosity:** clypeal brush small; clypeal side covered with appressed setae; gena, pronotum, scutum, mesopleuron, propodeal side and petiole covered with sparse long erect setae. **Colouration:** black; following parts yellow: clypeus, frons and mandible (except apex); following parts ferruginous: apical margin of clypeus, flagellum partly, pronotal collar lateral, tegula, scutellum, metanotum, propodeal enclosure, propodeal side, gastral segments I-IV and legs; wings fusco-ferruginous.

**Distribution:** Oman, Saudi Arabia.

### ***Cerceris pseudoemeryana* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp. (Figs 17a-h, 18a-g)**

**Holotype:** ♂, NAMIBIA: Karibib District, 15 km W Karibib, 26.II.1990, leg. W.J. Pulawski (CAS).

**Paratype:** 1 ♀, SOUTH AFRICA: North Cape, N Kimberley, 28°35'S 24°45'E, 1150 m, 27.XII.2007, leg. M. Halada (JHC).

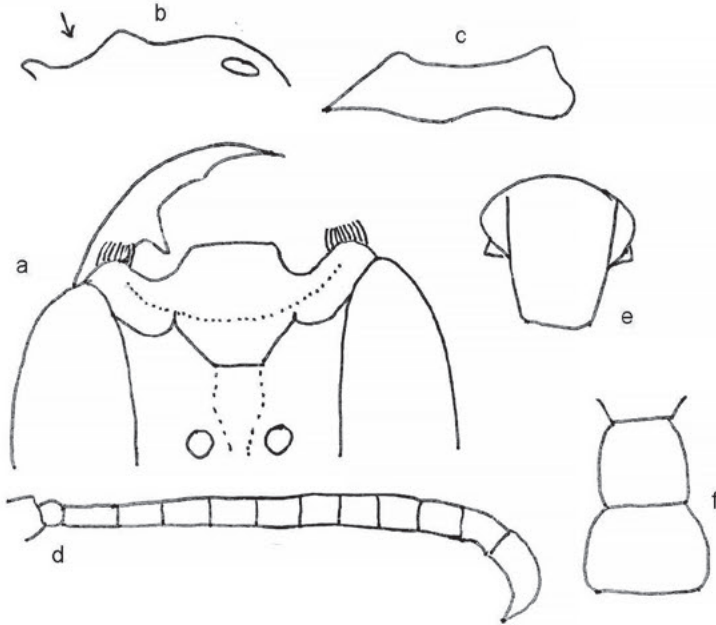
**Etymology:** The holotype is similar to *Cerceris emeryana* GRIBODO, 1894.

**Recognition:** The male of *Cerceris pseudoemeryana* has no longitudinal carina on coxa III, the sterna III-V are covered with long setae which on anterior half are directed apically and on posterior half they are erected and both nearly obscure the underlying sculpture, the clypeus and the clypeal side are distinctly pressed in seen in lateral view (Fig. 17b), the mandible has an acute tooth internally (Fig. 17a), the apical margin of the clypeus is edentate (Fig. 17a) and the flagellomere XI is distinctly longer than X and apically pointed (Fig. 17d). Additionally, the propodeal enclosure is smooth shiny and without medio-longitudinal furrow, the scutum is shiny and irregularly sparsely punctate (punctures 0-3 diameters apart), the legs are yellow and the gaster is predominantly yellow.

The male of *C. emeryana* GRIBODO is similar to *C. pseudoemeryana* but differs by having the clypeus straight in lateral view and the flagellomere XI is not pointed apically.

The female of *Cerceris pseudoemeryana* has no longitudinal carina on coxa III, the apical margin of the pygidial plate is quadridentate (Fig. 18d), the apical margin of the clypeus is straight, lateral rectangular and with a small emargination and a small blunt tooth beside (Fig. 18a), the mandible has two teeth internally, the propodeal enclosure is smooth without a medio-longitudinal furrow. Additionally, the scutum and the scutellum are shiny and irregularly sparsely punctate (punctures 0-2 diameters apart), the mesopleuron has no tubercle and the legs are ferruginous.

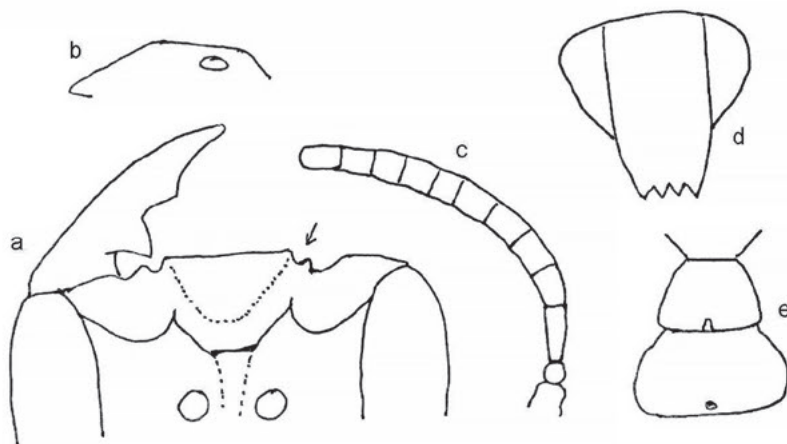
17



**Figs 17a-h:** *Cerceris pseudoemeryana* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp., HT male. (a) Clypeus frontal; (b) clypeus lateral; (c) mandible lateral view; (d) flagellum; (e) pygidial plate; (f) petiole; (g) habitus dorsal; (h) head frontal.



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**Figs 18a-g:** *Cerceris pseudoemeryana* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp., PT female. (a) Clypeus frontal; (b) clypeus lateral; (c) flagellum; (d) pygidial plate; (e) petiole; (f) habitus dorsal; (g) head frontal.

The female of *C. emeryana* GRIBODO shares with *C. pseudoemeryana* the apical margin of pygidial plate quadridentate but differs by having the apical margin of clypeus straight with broad emarginate clypeal side, and the clypeus, the frons and the legs are yellow. The female of *C. ventripilosa* EMPEY differs from *C. pseudoemeryana* by having the apical margin of the pygidial plate tridentate, the median one is broad, the mandible has one tooth internally, the mesopleuron has a tubercle and the anterior margin of the clypeus is rounded and simple. The female of *C. fulviventris* GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE differs from *C. pseudoemeryana* by having the pygidial plate apically unequally tri-sinuate, the median area of the clypeus with semi-cylindrical lamina projecting freely almost from its base, the mandible is edentate internally and the propodeal enclosure is transversely rugose.

**Description:** ♀, 11.5 mm. **Sculpture:** apical margin of clypeus straight, lateral rectangular with small emargination and small blunt tooth next to it (Fig. 18a); mandible with two distinct teeth internally; prosternum without transverse carina; pronotal collar rounded laterally; mesopleuron without tubercle; epimeron without crest; propodeal enclosure smooth, without medio-longitudinal furrow; petiole broader than long (Fig. 18e); pygidial plate quadridentate apical (Fig. 18d); sternum II without basal plate; coxa



III without longitudinal carina. **Punctuation:** clypeus and frons micro-punctate and densely punctate; vertex densely punctate; prosternum sparsely punctate; tegula impunctate; pronotal collar posteriorly impunctate; scutum shiny and irregularly sparsely punctate (punctures 0-2 diameters apart); metanotum impunctate; propodeal side irregularly punctate (punctures 0-2 diameters apart), terga densely punctate; pygidial plate dull; mesopleuron punctate, posteriorly more longitudinally rugose; epimeron partly longitudinally rugose; sterna apico-laterally punctate. **Pilosity:** clypeal side and frons lateral covered with short appressed setae; rest of body covered with sparse, short erect setae. **Colouration:** black; following parts yellow: lateral stripe on frons, spot on gena, posterior half of pronotal collar, lateral spots on scutellum, metanotum, petiole apical, small apical stripe on terga II-V; following parts ferruginous: clypeus anterior half, mandible, flagellum, inter-antennal carina partly, petiole partly, terga II-IV, sterna predominantly and legs; wings hyaline, apically fuscous.

♂, 11.5 mm. **Sculpture:** apical margin of clypeus straight and edentate, clypeal side emarginate (Fig. 17a); clypeus and clypeal side distinctly pressed seen in lateral view (Fig. 17b); mandible with acute tooth internally and broadened in lateral view (Fig. 17c); flagellomere XI longer than X and pointed apically (Fig. 17d); pronotal collar rounded laterally; prosternum without transverse carina; mesopleuron without distinct tubercle; epimeron without crest; propodeal enclosures shiny, without medio-longitudinal furrow, lateral furrows shallow and not crenulate; petiole slightly longer than wide (Fig. 17f); pygidial plate as in Fig. 17e; coxa III without longitudinal carina; sternum II without basal plate. **Punctuation:** clypeus shiny with shallow fine punctures; frons densely punctate; vertex shiny and sparsely punctate behind ocelli; pronotal collar shiny and sparsely punctate; prosternum shiny and nearly impunctate; tegula impunctate; scutum shiny and irregularly sparsely punctate (punctures 0-3 diameters apart); scutellum sparsely punctate; metanotum impunctate; terga irregularly sparsely punctate; propodeal side sparsely punctate; mesopleuron densely punctate; sternum II median impunctate; pygidial plate sparsely punctate. **Pilosity:** clypeal brush small, sterna III-V covered with long setae, which on anterior half directed apically and on posterior half with erect ones, both nearly obscure the underlying sculpture; sternum VI covered with dense erect setae; gena and mesopleuron with sparse erect setae. **Colouration:** black; following parts yellow: clypeus, frons, inter-antennal carina, scape, mandible (except apex and interne tooth), gena, pronotal collar, prothoracic sternum, mesopleuron all, tegula, propodeal side, petiole (except basal half), terga II-V, tergum VI apical, pygidial plate, sterna I-V and legs.

**Distribution:** Namibia, South Africa.

### ***Cerceris pseudoiniqua* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp. (Figs 19a-g, 20a-i)**

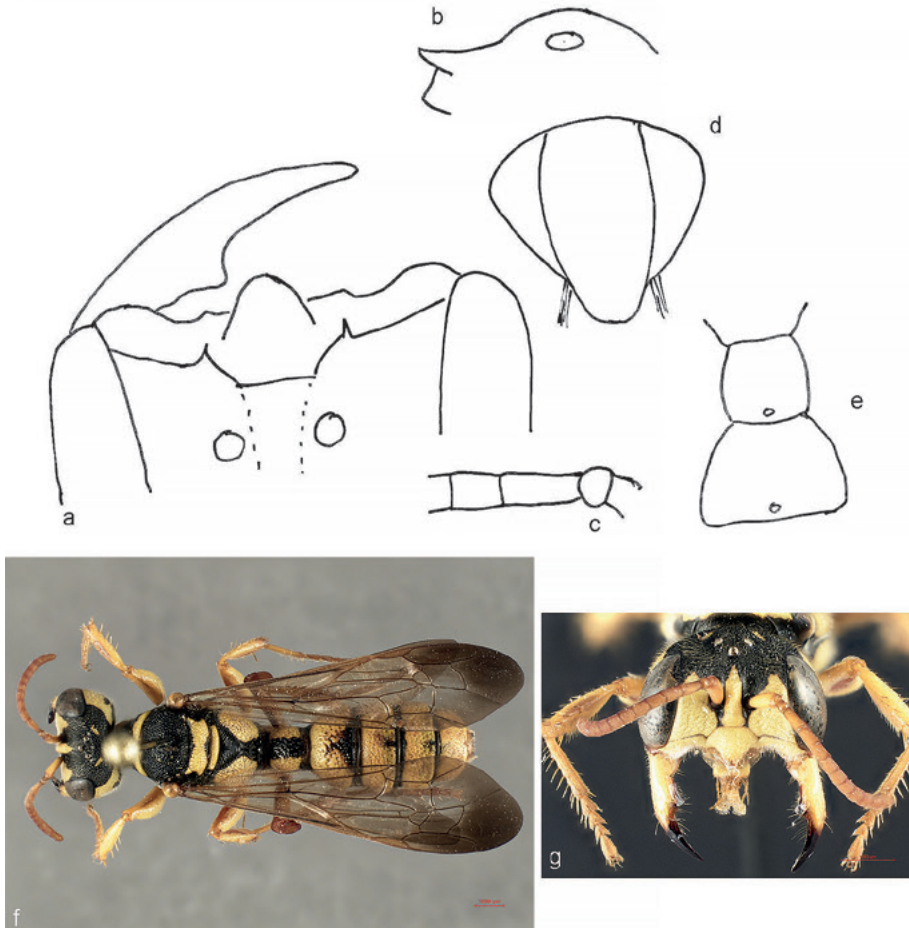
**Holotype:** ♀, NAMIBIA, Kuene Province, 50 km NEE Khorixas, 1130 m, 20°15'S 15°24'E, 25.III.2014, leg. J. Halada (JHC). **Paratypes:** 21♂♂, same data as holotype. NAMIBIA: 1♂, Kuene Province, 50 km NEE Khorixas, 1150 m, 20°15'S 15°25'E, 25-26.III.2014, leg. A. Kudma (JHC); 13♂♂, Erongo Province, 20 km NW Uis, 21°04'S 14°41'E, 530 m, 24.III.2014, leg. J. Halada (JHC); 1♂, Erongo Province, 20 km W Omaru, 21°21'S 15°40'E, 1300 m, 22.III.2014, leg. J. Halada (JHC); 1♂, Outjo District, 24 km S Kamanjab, 5.II.1990, leg. Pulawski (CAS); 1♀, Khomas, Gmundner Lodge, 22°46'30"S 17°29'49"E, at river Skaap, 1655 m, 13-16.III.2023, leg. M. & J. Schwarz (OLML); 5♂♂, Khomas, Gmundner Lodge, 22°46'30"S 17°29'49"E, at river Skaap, 1655 m, 13-16.III.2023, leg. M. & J. Schwarz (OLML); 1♂, Khomas, Gmundner Lodge, 22°46'53"S 17°28'48"E, 1665 m, 14.III.2023, leg. M. & J. Schwarz (OLML); 1♂, Khomas, Gmundner Lodge, 22°46'30"S 17°29'49"E, 1665 m, 11.III.2023, leg. M. & J. Schwarz (OLML); 1♂, Khomas, Gmundner Lodge, 22°46'38"S 17°29'25"E, 1665 m, 10.III.2023, leg. M. & J. Schwarz (OLML); 2♂♂, Khomas, Gmundner Lodge, 22°42'40"S 17°30'35"E, 15.III.2023, leg. M. & J. Schwarz (OLML); 1♂, Khomas, Gmundner

Lodge, 22°42'40"S 17°30'35"E, 6.III.2023, leg. M. & J. Schwarz (OLML); 1♂, Khomas, Gmundner Lodge, 22°46'32"S 17°31'13"E, Malaise Trap, 3.III.2023, M. & J. Schwarz (OLML); 3♂♂, Outjo, 24 km S Kamanjab, 5.III.1990, leg. Max Schwarz (OLML). SOUTH AFRICA: 1♀, 2♂♂, 28 km E Olifantshoek, 24.III.1990, leg. Max Schwarz (OLML); 1♀, 1♂, Cape Province, 28 km E Olifantshoek, 24.III.1990, leg. Pulawski (CAS).

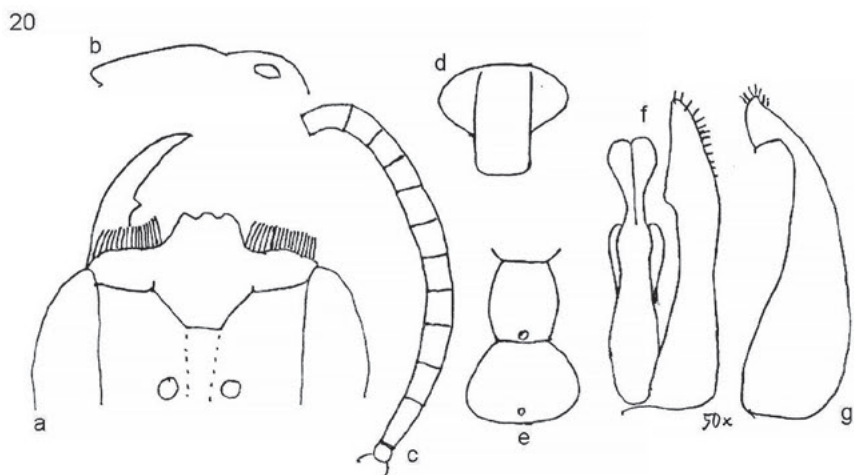
**E t y m o l o g y :** The holotype has a similar sculpture as *Cerceris iniqua* KOHL.

**R e c o g n i t i o n :** The female of *Cerceris pseudoiniqua* has coxa III without a longitudinal carina, the clypeus is distinctly broader than long, the clypeal process forms a triangular erected lamella (Fig. 19a), the mandible has a blunt tooth internally and the mesopleuron has a distinct tubercle. Additionally, the scutum is shiny with longitudinal rugae and dense puncturation between them, the propodeal enclosure has arcuate transverse rugae and the medio-longitudinal carina is shallow developed and the female is characterized by extensive yellow colour.

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**Figs 19a-g:** *Cerceris pseudoiniqua* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp., HT female. (a) Clypeus frontal; (b) clypeus lateral; (c) flagellum; (d) pygidial plate; (e) petiole; (f) habitus dorsal; (g) head frontal.



**Figs 20a-i:** *Cerceris pseudoiniqua* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp., PT male. (a) Clypeus frontal; (b) clypeus lateral; (c) flagellum; (d) pygidial plate; (e) petiole; (f) genitalia dorsal (g) gonostyle lateral view; (h) habitus dorsal; (i) head frontal.

The female of *C. iniqua* KOHL is similar to *C. pseudoiniqua* but differs by having the thorax, the legs and the petiole black and the wings fuscous with violet shine. The female of *C. arida* ARNOLD has a similar shaped clypeus but differs from *C. pseudoiniqua* by having the wings fuscous with violet shine, the thorax black (except tegula) and the legs and gaster are yellowish-brown. The female of *C. dodomaensis* DOLLFUSS has also a similar shaped clypeus but differs from *C. pseudoiniqua* by having the scutum dull and shallowly sparsely punctate and a predominantly yellow colour.

The male of *C. pseudoiniqua* is characterized by having no longitudinal carina on coxa III, the clypeal brush is broad, the apical margin of the clypeus is yellow and tridentate (Fig. 20a), the mandible has a tooth internally, the flagellemere XI is bent apically and blunt and without tyloidea, the scutum is shiny and longitudinally striate-punctate, the propodeal enclosure is arcuately-transversely rugose with distinct medio-longitudinal furrow. Additionally, the gonostyle is characteristically shaped in lateral view (Fig. 20g) and the wings are hyaline.

The male of *C. iniqua* KOHL differs from *C. pseudoiniqua* by having the thorax, the

flagellum and the legs black, the gaster is yellowish-brown (except black petiole), the flagellomeres VIII-XI have tyloidea and the wings are dark fuscous with violet shine. The male of *C. arida* ARNOLD differs from *C. pseudoiniqua* by having the thorax black (except tegula), the legs and the gaster yellowish-brown, the wings fuscous with violet shine, the apical margin of clypeus is black, the flagellomeres IX-XI have tyloidea and the genitalia are different shaped. The male of *C. bothavillensis* BRAUNS differs from *C. pseudoiniqua* by having the sterna entirely black and differently shaped genitalia.

**Description:** ♀, 13 mm. **Sculpture:** apical margin of clypeus straight with tiny tooth laterally; clypeal side emarginated; clypeal process with triangular erected lamella (Fig. 19a); flagellomere I distinctly longer than II (Fig. 19c); inner orbits distinctly divergent towards mandibular base; inter-antennal carina broadly rounded; mandible with blunt tooth internally; prosternum without transverse carina; mesopleuron with distinct tubercle; epimeron without crest; pronotal collar rounded laterally; propodeal enclosure shiny with arcuate transverse rugae, medio-longitudinal furrow shallow and not crenulate; coxa II without medio-basal plate; petiole as long as wide (Fig. 19e); pygidial plate distinctly longer than wide and apically rounded (Fig. 19d). **Punctuation:** clypeus micropunctate, dull; frons dull and shallowly punctate; vertex densely rugose-punctate; prosternum dull; pronotal collar shallowly punctate; scutum longitudinally rugose and densely punctate between rugae; scutellum similarly shaped; tegula impunctate; mesopleuron coarsely densely punctate, dorsal half rugose; propodeal side densely punctate; terga I-IV densely punctate, V shallowly punctate; pygidial plate irregularly structured; sterna apico-lateral punctate. **Pilosity:** clypeal side covered with appressed setae; sternum VI with bundle of setae; rest of body irregularly covered with short erect setae. **Colouration:** black; following parts yellow: clypeus, frons, inter-antennal carina, mandible (except apex and tooth internally), gena, spots behind ocelli, pronotal collar, prosternum, tegula, mesopleuron partly, epimeron partly, scutellum, metanotum, propodeal side, petiole lateral, terga II-V nearly all, sternum II, sterna III-V laterally; legs yellow and partly ferruginous, flagellum and pygidial plate ferruginous; wings hyaline, radial cell of forewing and apical part fuscous.

♂, 12 mm. **Sculpture:** apical margin of clypeus tridentate (Fig. 20a); mandible with tooth internally; prosternum without transverse carina; flagellum without tyloidea and apically blunt (Fig. 20c); pronotal collar laterally rounded; scutellum median slightly emarginated; propodeal enclosure arcuately-transversely rugose, slightly elevated and with distinct medio-longitudinal furrow which is not crenulate; mesopleuron without tubercle; epimeron without crest; petiole longer than wide (Fig. 20e); coxa III without longitudinal carina; pygidial plate as in Fig. 20d; gonostyle characteristically shaped in lateral view (Fig. 20g). **Punctuation:** median part of clypeus shiny and sparsely punctate; clypeal side micropunctate; frons dull and punctate; vertex rugose-punctate; pronotal collar punctate; scutum densely longitudinal-punctate, shiny; scutellum and propodeal side densely punctate; tegula impunctate; terga I-V coarsely densely punctate; tergum VI shallowly punctate; pygidial plate coarsely, irregularly punctate; sterna apico-laterally punctate. **Pilosity:** clypeal brush broad (Fig. 20a); clypeal side covered with appressed setae; rest of body irregularly covered with sparse erect setae. **Colouration:** black; following parts yellow: clypeus including apical margin, frons, mandible (except apex and tooth internally), inter-antennal carina, gena, pronotal collar, prosternum, tegula, mesopleuron, epimeron, scutellum lateral, metanotum, propodeal side, terga I and II lateral, terga III-VII nearly all, legs (except femur III internally); flagellum ferruginous; wings hyaline, radial cell of forewing and apical part ferruginous.

**Distribution:** Namibia, South Africa.

***Cerceris pseudoorangiae* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp. (Figs 21a-g)**

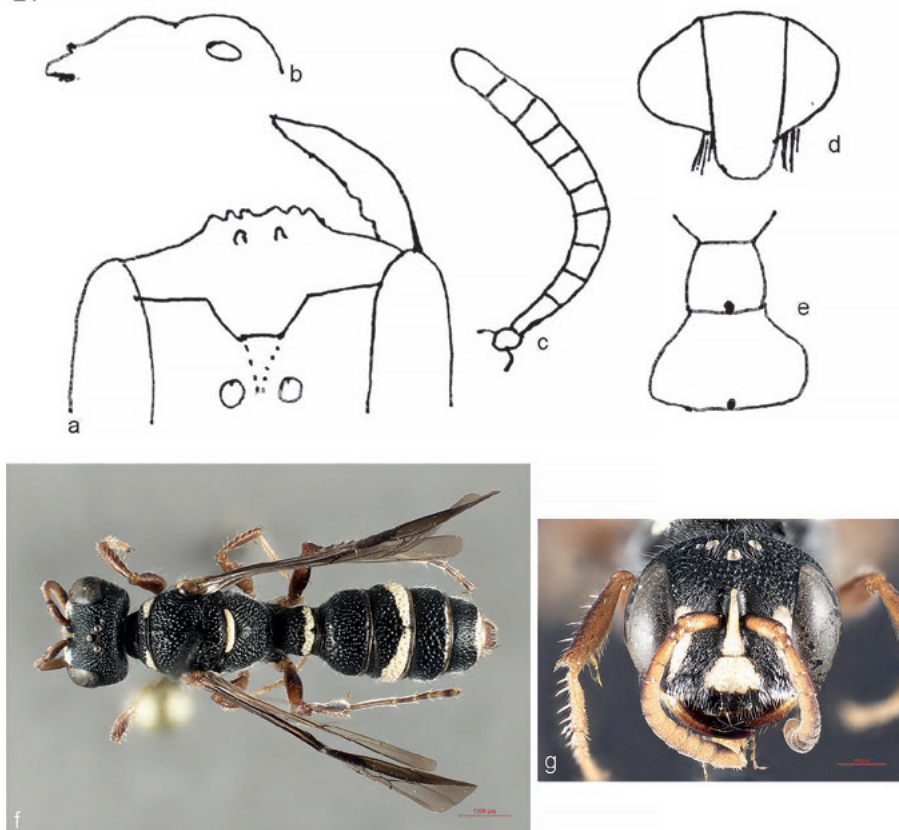
**Holotype:** ♀, TANZANIA, Iringo Province, 50 km NW Iringo, 07°41'S 35°22'E, 1000 m, 7.I.2007, leg. J. Halada (JHC). **Paratype:** 1♀, KENYA, Naro Moru, County Life Lodge, 6300', 25.XII.1969, leg. M.E. Irwin & E.S. Ross (CAS).

**E t y m o l o g y :** The holotype is similar to *Cerceris orangiae* BRAUNS, 1926.

**R e c o g n i t i o n :** The female of *Cerceris pseudoorangiae* has no longitudinal carina on coxa III, the apical margin of clypeus has six teeth and on the median area are two small tubercles near the apical margin (Fig. 21a), the scutum is shiny with longitudinal rugae and punctures between the rugae, the mesopleuron has no tubercle and the epimeron no crest. Additionally, the propodeal enclosure is obliquely rugose anteriorly and transversely rugose posteriorly and the body length is 9-10 mm.

The female of *C. orangiae* BRAUNS is similar to *C. pseudoorangiae* but differs by having a tubercle on the mesopleuron and a vertical crest on the epinotum, much more ferruginous and yellow colour and the body length is larger (12-14 mm). The clypeus of *C. xanthogaster* ARNOLD is similar, but this species differs by having the mesopleuron with a tubercle and the rest of the body (except clypeus and frons) is ferruginous and black.

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**Figs 21a-g:** *Cerceris pseudoorangiae* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp., HT female. (a) Clypeus frontal; (b) clypeus lateral; (c) flagellum; (d) pygidial plate; (e) petiole; (f) habitus dorsal; (g) head frontal.

**Description:** ♀, 9-10 mm. **Sculpture:** anterior margin of clypeus with six small teeth; median part of clypeus with two small tubercles near apical margin (Fig. 21a); mandible without distinct tooth internally; pronotal collar rounded laterally; prosternum without transverse carina; mesopleuron without tubercle; epimeron without crest; propodeal enclosure anteriorly obliquely rugose, posteriorly transversely rugose and medio-longitudinal furrow not crenulate; petiole as long as wide (Fig. 21e); coxa III without longitudinal carina; sternum II without basal plate; pygidial plate rounded apically (Fig. 21d); flagellum as in Fig. 21c. **Punctuation:** median area of clypeus shiny and nearly impunctate; clypeal side micro-punctate; frons micro-punctate and densely punctate; vertex densely rugose-punctate; pronotal collar densely punctate; prosternum and tegula impunctate; scutum longitudinally rugose and punctate between the rugae; scutellum similarly shaped; mesopleuron densely reticulate-punctate; terga densely punctate; pygidial plate basally punctate and apically irregularly finely structured. **Pilosity:** clypeal side and frons covered with short appressed setae; gena, mesopleuron, propodeal side and femora covered with sparse erect setae; rest of body covered with short irregular setae. **Colouration:** black; following parts yellow: median part of basal half of clypeus, lateral stripe on frons, inter-antennal carina, lateral spots on pronotal collar, anterior half of tegula, metanotum, petiole apical, tergum III apical half, terga IV and V small stripe apical, sternum II lateral, coxa III partly, mandible basally; following parts ferruginous: flagellum beneath, tegula posterior half, pygidial plate and legs (except coxae); wings hyaline, radial cell of forewing and apex fuscous.

♂ unknown.

**Distribution:** Kenya, Tanzania.

### ***Cerceris selindaensis* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp. (Figs 22a-g)**

**Holotype:** ♀, E-ZIMBABWE, Mount Selinda, 12.XII.1998, leg. J. Halada (JHC).

**Etymology:** The holotype was collected on Mount Selinda in Zimbabwe.

**Recognition:** The female of *Cerceris selindaensis* has no longitudinal carina on coxa III, the apical margin of clypeus is straight with tooth lateral and median with a small rectangular protrusion and the median area has two blunt teeth near the apical margin (Fig. 22a), the sterna (III) IV and V have an acute tooth apico-lateral, the propodeal enclosure is smooth and shiny and has a distinct medio-longitudinal furrow. Additionally, the scutum is shiny and coarsely densely longitudinally-punctate, the sternum II has a short longitudinal carina, the pygidial plate is basally narrowed (Fig. 22d) and the clypeus is black.

The female of *C. hanangensis* DOLLFUSS differs from *C. selindaensis* by having the lateral side of clypeus distinctly emarginate, the median area of clypeus with small slightly raised lamella and a longer body length (11.5 mm). The female of *C. languida* CAMERON differs from *C. selindaensis* by having the anterior margin of clypeus with two teeth on each side and the lamella of median area is anteriorly straight or slightly emarginate, the prosternum has a transverse carina, the scutum is coarsely punctate with three longitudinal furrows, and the epimeron has a crest. The female of *C. nut* DOLLFUSS differs from *C. selindaensis* by having the median area of clypeus with rectangular lamella below tentorial pits and the scutum is shiny and sparsely irregularly punctate (punctures 0-3 diameters apart). The female of *C. banguiensis* DOLLFUSS differs from *C. selindaensis* by an apical margin of clypeus with five small teeth and the median area of clypeus with bifurcate lamella, the propodeal enclosure is obliquely striate and finely punctate with a crenulate medio-longitudinal furrow.

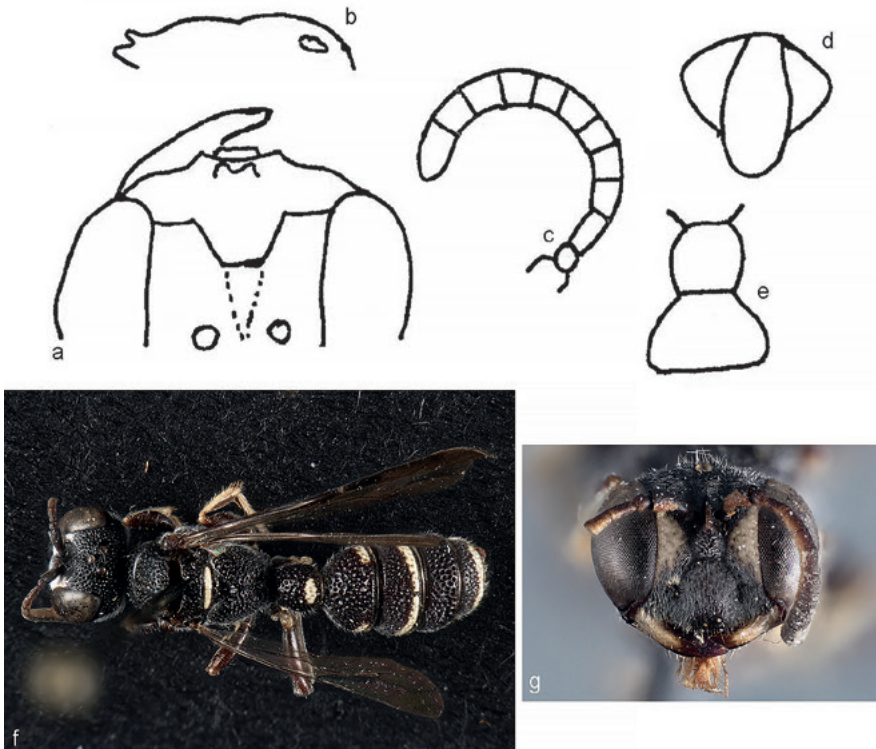


**Description:** ♀, 8 mm. **Sculpture:** apical margin of clypeus straight with tooth lateral and median with small nearly rectangular protrusion (Fig. 22a); median area of clypeus with two blunt teeth near the apical margin; prosternum without transverse carina; mesopleuron without distinct tubercle; epimeron without crest; pronotal collar laterally rounded; propodeal enclosure smooth, shiny and with distinct medio-longitudinal furrow; petiole slightly longer than wide (Fig. 22e); flagellum as in Fig. 22c, pygidial plate narrowed basally (Fig. 22d); sternum II with short longitudinal carina; sterna IV and V with acute tooth apico-laterally. **Puncturation:** clypeus and frons micro-punctate (dull) and punctate; clypeal side dull; vertex shiny and densely punctate; pronotal collar densely, coarsely punctate; scutum and scutellum shiny and coarsely longitudinally elongate densely punctate; propodeal side and terga densely, coarsely punctate; prosternum dull and sparsely punctate; mesopleuron densely punctate; sterna lateral punctate. **Pilosity:** clypeus and frons covered with dense appressed silvery setae; gena, mesopleuron and propodeal side covered with erect setae; rest of body covered with irregular sparse setae. **Colouration:** black; following parts whitish-yellow: frons lateral, basal half of mandible, tegula lateral, metanotum, petiole apical, tergum II lateral, terga III and V apical; legs brown and yellow; wings hyaline, apically fuscous.

♂ unknown.

**Distribution:** Zimbabwe (Mount Selinda).

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**Figs 22a-g:** *Cerceris selindaensis* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp., HT female. (a) Clypeus frontal; (b) clypeus lateral; (c) flagellum; (d) pygidial plate; (e) petiole; (f) habitus dorsal; (g) head frontal.



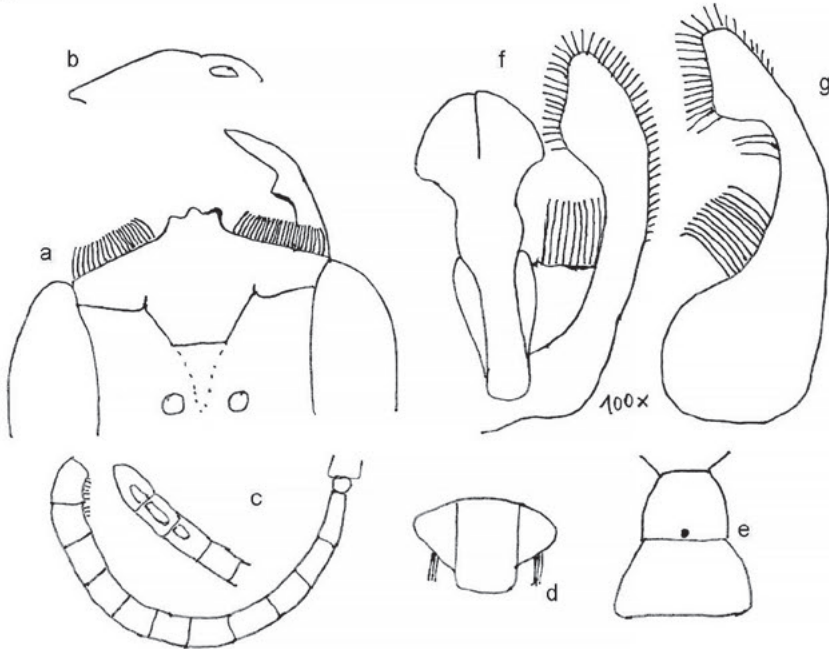
***Cerceris swartbergensis* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp. (Figs 23a-i)**

**Holotype:** ♂, SOUTH AFRICA, Western Cape Province, near Swartberg Pass, ca. 1450 m, 33°20'S 22°02'E, 30.VII.1996, leg. W.J. Pulawski (CAS).

**E t y m o l o g y :** The holotype was collected near the Swartberg Pass in South Africa.

**R e c o g n i t i o n :** The male of *Cerceris swartbergensis* is characterized by having no longitudinal carina on coxa III, the body is predominantly black, the apical margin of the clypeus is tridentate (Fig. 23a), the median area is shiny and distinctly punctate, the

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**Figs 23a-i:** *Cerceris swartbergensis* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp., HT male. (a) Clypeus frontal; (b) clypeus lateral; (c) flagellum (d) pygidial plate; (e) petiole; (f) genitalia dorsal; (g) gonostyle lateral view; (h) habitus dorsal, (i) head frontal.

clypeal brush is broad, the mesopleuron venter is shiny and densely punctate and the sternum VI has a brush of setae apico-lateral. Additionally, the propodeal enclosure is coarsely obliquely rugose, the flagellomeres IX-XI have flat shiny areas (Fig. 23c), the genitalia are characteristically shaped (Figs 23f, g) and the tegula, the legs and the mandible (except apex) are ferruginous.

The male of *C. diodonta* SCHLETTERER differs from *C. swartbergensis* by having more yellow and ferruginous colour on the body, the median area of the clypeus is impunctate and yellow, the mesopleuron venter is dull and impunctate, the flagellomeres IX-XI have no flat shiny areas and the genitalia are differently shaped. The male of *C. wachileensis* DOLLFUSS differs from *C. swartbergensis* by having yellow clypeus and frons, the petiole is broader than long and ferruginous, the flagellomeres VI-XI have flat tyloidea, the propodeal enclosure is shiny and coarsely transversely rugose without medio-longitudinal furrow, different genitalia and the legs are yellow. The male of *C. bannisteri* EMPEY differs from *C. swartbergensis* by having the body predominantly yellow and the epimeron has a subtriangular crest.

**Description:** ♂, 12 mm. **Sculpture:** apical margin of clypeus tridentate (Fig. 23a); mandible with tooth internally; pronotal collar rounded laterally; prosternum without transverse carina; flagellomeres IX-XI with flat shiny areas (Fig. 23c); mesopleuron without tubercle; epimeron with shallow crest; propodeal enclosure obliquely-longitudinally rugose; petiole as long as wide (Fig. 23e); coxa III without longitudinal carina; pygidial plate as in Fig. 23d; genitalia characteristically shaped (Fig. 23f, g); sternum II without basal plate. **Punctuation:** median part of clypeus shiny and sparsely punctate; clypeal side micro-punctate; frons micro-punctate and punctate; vertex densely rugose-punctate; pronotal collar densely punctate; prosternum punctate; scutum and scutellum shiny and irregularly punctate (punctures 0-1 diameter apart); metanotum finely, sparsely punctate; tegula impunctate; mesopleuron and propodeal side reticulate-punctate; terga coarsely, densely punctate; sterna apico-lateral punctate. **Pilosity:** clypeal brush broad (Fig. 23a); sternum VI with brush of setae apico-lateral; rest of body covered with sparse, short erect setae. **Colouration:** predominantly black; following parts yellow: small stripe along orbits, apical band on tergum III; following parts ferruginous: flagellum basal half, mandible (except apex), tegula and legs (except coxae); wings brownish-ferruginous.

♀ unknown.

**Distribution:** South Africa.

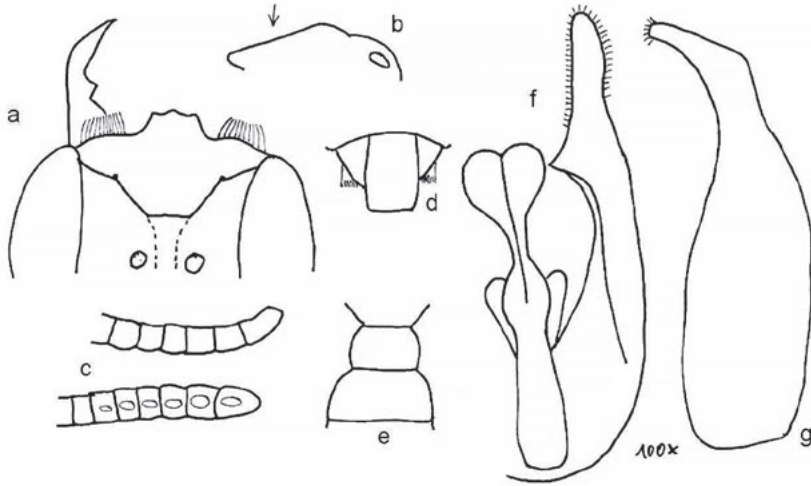
### ***Cerceris wachileensis* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp. (Figs 24a-i)**

**Holotype:** ♂, ETHIOPIA-C, Wachile env., 1070 m, 04°32'N 39°03'E, 30-31.V.2025, leg. J. Halada (JHC). **Paratypes:** 1♂, same data as holotype (JHC); 2♂♂, ETHIOPIA, Wachile env., 1070 m, 04°32'N 39°03'E, 22.V.2015, leg. J. Halada (JHC).

**Etymology:** The species is named after the town Wachile in Ethiopia where the holotype was collected.

**Recognition:** The male of *Cerceris wachileensis* has no longitudinal carina on coxa III, the petiole is ferruginous and the flagellomeres are wider than long (Fig. 24c), the mandible has a distinct tooth internally, the apical margin is tridentate (Fig. 24a), the median area of clypeus is flat in lateral view, the flagellomeres VI-XI have flat tyloidea, the propodeal enclosure is shiny and coarsely transversely rugose without a medio-longitudinal furrow, the lateral carina of pronotum is ending in a point, the scutum is distinctly longitudinally rugose and coarsely punctate on posterior half, sternum VI is rounded apico-lateral.

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**Figs 24a-i:** *Cerceris wachileensis* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp., PT male. (a) Clypeus frontal; (b) clypeus lateral; (c) flagellum; (d) pygidial plate; (e) petiole; (f) genitalia; (g) gonostyle lateral view; (h) habitus dorsal; (i) head frontal.

The male of *C. tsavoensis* DOLLFUSS differs from *C. wachileensis* by having the apical margin of the clypeus yellowish-brown, the clypeal brush is broad, the sternum VI has a triangular tooth latero-apical, the flagellomere XI is bent and the gonostyle is differently shaped. The male of *C. saveensis* DOLLFUSS differs from *C. wachileensis* by having the mandible with a rounded tooth internally, the scutum is shiny and densely coarsely punctate (at most posteriorly with short longitudinal rugae), the propodeal enclosure is obliquely rugose with distinct medio-longitudinal furrow, the flagellomeres IX-XI have tyloidea, the flagellomere XI is obliquely truncate and the genitalia are differently shaped. The male of *C. diodontia* SCHLETTERER differs from *C. wachileensis* by having the median area of the clypeus convex and dull, the latero-clypeal area has dense erect setae, the clypeal brush is broad with golden colour, the sternum VI has an acute tooth apico-lateral and behind it with a brush of yellow setae and the genitalia are differently shaped.

**Description:** ♂, 9-10 mm. Sculpture: apical margin of clypeus tridentate

(Fig. 24a); mandible with tooth internally; flagellomeres VI-XI with flat tyloidea (Fig. 24c); lateral carina ending in a point; prosternum without transverse carina; propodeal collar medially depressed; mesopleuron without tubercle; epimeron without crest; propodeal enclosure transversely rugose, without distinct medio-longitudinal furrow; petiole broader than long (Fig. 24e); pygidial plate as in Fig. 24d; genitalia as in Figs 24f, g; sternum II without basal plate. Puncturation: median part of clypeus and frons punctate; clypeal side dull; vertex densely reticulate-punctate; pronotal collar punctate; tegula impunctate; scutum densely reticulate-punctate, posterior half more longitudinal rugose-punctate; scutellum and propodeal side densely reticulate-punctate; metanotum finely punctate; terga densely punctate; pygidial plate punctate; sterna II-IV apically punctate; sterna VI and VII dull. Pilosity: clypeal side and frons lateral covered with short erect setae; rest of body irregularly covered with erect setae. Colouration: black; following parts yellow: clypeus, frons, inter-antennal carina, scape, spot on pronotal collar, tegula partly, metanotum, terga II-VI apical, sterna II-V apico-lateral and legs; following parts ferruginous: petiole, tergum II latero-basal, pygidial plate apical; wings hyaline, apically fuscous.

♀ unknown.

**D i s t r i b u t i o n** : Ethiopia.

### ***Cerceris walikaleensis* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp. (Figs 25a-g)**

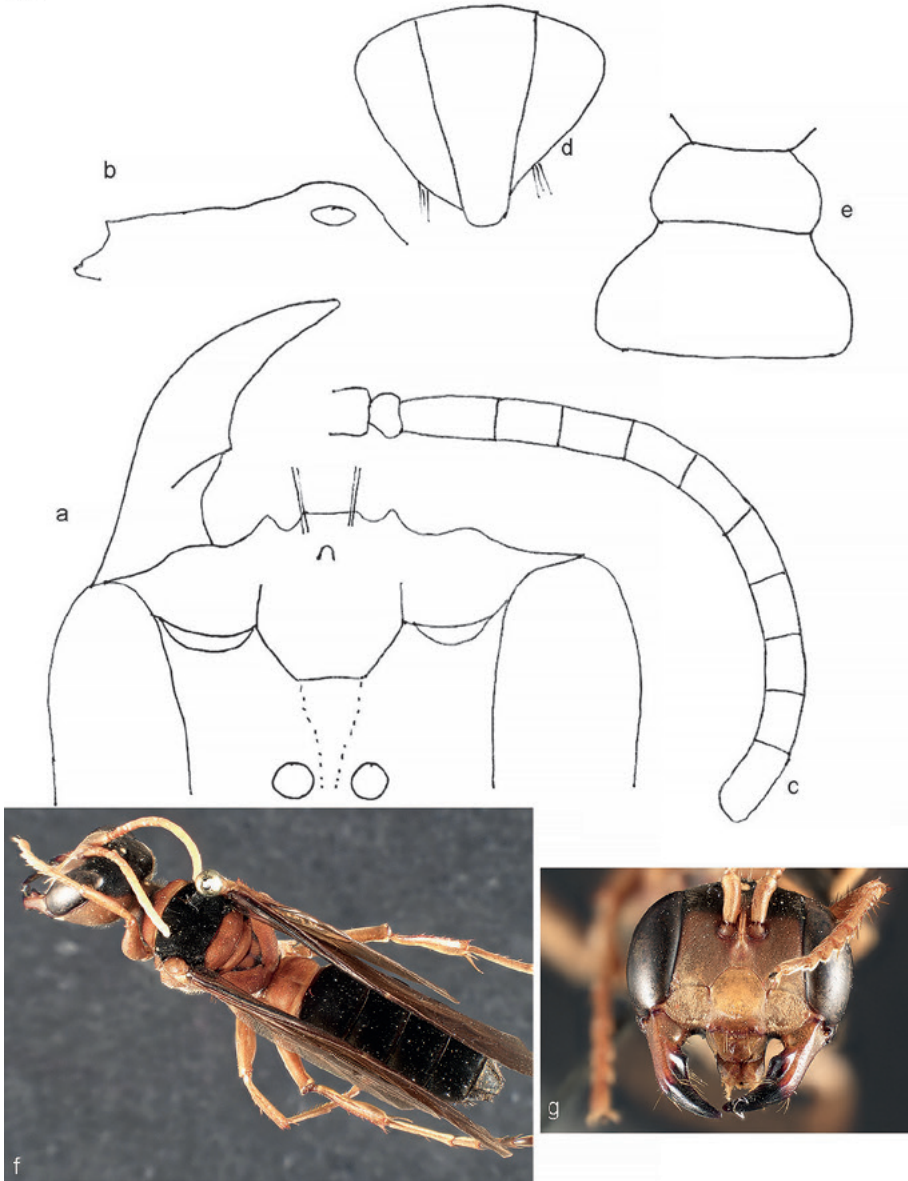
Holotype: ♀, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC KONGO, 39 km S Walikale, 25.VII.1957, leg. E.S. Ross & R.E. Leech (CAS). Paratype: 1♀, same data as holotype (CAS).

**E t y m o l o g y** : The holotype was collected near the town Walikale in the Democratic Republic Kongo.

**R e c o g n i t i o n** : The female of *C. walikaleensis* is characterized by having no carina on coxa III, the apical margin of the clypeus has a tooth lateral on each side and a small rectangular protrusion between them (Fig. 25a), on the median area of the clypeus there is a small point medio-apical, the mandible has a blunt tooth internally, the mesopleuron has a tubercle, the epimeron is swollen with oblique rugae, the propodeal enclosure is obliquely rugose, the lateral- and medio-longitudinal furrows are shallow and not crenulate. Additionally, the mesopleuron venter is dull and impunctate, the black scutum is dull and only laterally punctate, the flagellomeres are distinctly longer than wide (Fig. 25c), the petiole is wider than long (Fig. 25e), the terga II-IV are black and dull, the wings are dark fuscous, the body is ferruginous and black and the female is large (20-22 mm).

The also large female of *C. spectrum* ARNOLD differs from *C. walikaleensis* by having the apical margin of the clypeus with three blunt teeth medially and the median area has two flattened tubercles placed little above the middle, the mandible is edentate internally, the propodeal enclosure is smooth shiny and without medio-longitudinal furrow and the body has extensive yellow colour. The large female of *C. multipicta* F. SMITH differs from *C. walikaleensis* by having a clypeal process broadly semi-lunarlike excavated with long brush-like fimbriae at the corners of excision, the sterna IV and V are covered with dense erect setae and the body has more yellow colour. The female of *C. iniqua* KOHL shares with *C. walikaleensis* the dark fuscous wings but differs by having a nasiform triangularly erected clypeal process, the scutum is longitudinally rugose, which is convergent posteriorly, punctate between the rugae and the gaster (except petiole) is yellowish-brown.

**D e s c r i p t i o n** : ♀, 20-22 mm. Sculpture: apical margin of clypeus with tooth on each side lateral and small rectangular protrusion between them (Fig. 25a); median part of



**Figs 25a-g:** *Cercheris walikaleensis* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp., PT female. (a) Clypeus frontal; (b) clypeus lateral; (c) flagellum; (d) pygidial plate; (e) petiole; (f) habitus dorsal; (g) head lateral.

clypeus with small point medio-apical; mandible with blunt tooth internally; pronotum dorsal anteriorly and laterally with distinct rugae; prosternum without transverse carina; mesopleuron and epimeron obliquely rugose-punctate; mesopleuron with small tubercle; scutellum medially depressed; propodeal enclosure obliquely rugose, lateral- and medio-

longitudinal furrows shallow developed and not crenulate; petiole wider than long (Fig. 25e); flagellomeres distinctly longer than wide (Fig. 25c); coxa III without carina; pygidial plate attenuate apical (Fig. 25d). Punctuation: clypeus and frons dull; vertex dull with shallow punctures; gena and pronotal collar dorsal dull; scutum and tegula dull; scutellum dull and finely punctate; metapleuron dull; propodeal side obliquely rugose-punctate; terga dull, sterna finely punctate; pygidial plate dull. Pilosity: clypeal side with very short appressed setae; sterna (III) IV and V with short black appressed setae; sternum VI with bundle of setae apico-lateral; setae lateral of pygidial plate distinctly developed; rest of body without setae. Colouration: ferruginous; following parts black: apical half of mandible and internal tooth, vertex, scutum, mesopleuron venter, terga II-VI, sterna III-VI; wings fusco-ferruginous.

♂ unknown

**D i s t r i b u t i o n** : Democratic Republic Kongo.

***Cerceris zeerustensis* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp. (Figs 26a-i)**

Holotype: ♂, SOUTH AFRICA, NW Mafikeng, Zeerust env., (N4), 11.XII.2008, leg. Snížek (JHC).

Paratypes: 2♂♂, same data as holotype (JHC).

**E t y m o l o g y** : The holotype was collected near the town Zeerust in South Africa.

**R e c o g n i t i o n** : The male of *Cerceris zeerustensis* has no longitudinal carina on coxa III, the flagellomeres IV-XI are distinctly broadened in lateral view and with distinct but short tyloidea (Fig. 26c), the genitalia are characteristically shaped (Figs 26f, g), the anterior margin of the clypeus is black and tridentate (Fig. 26a), the propodeal enclosure is obliquely or irregularly rugose with distinct medio-longitudinal furrow. Additionally, the propodeal side is nearly densely punctate, the pronotal collar is rounded laterally, the sternum VI is rounded apico-lateral and the pygidial plate is slightly narrowed basally.

The male of *C. pseudovittata* DOLLFUSS has similar shaped flagellomeres but differs from *C. zeerustensis* by having the propodeal enclosure smooth as a mirror and nearly without lateral- and medio-longitudinal furrows, the propodeal side is smooth and irregularly sparsely punctate (punctures 0-5 diameters apart), the pronotal collar is laterally rectangular raised and the genitalia are differently shaped. The male of *C. ockermuelleriae* DOLLFUSS has also flagellomeres broadened but differs from *C. zeerustensis* by having the flagellomeres III-X as long as wide and X and XI are all black, the sternum VI has a tiny acute tooth apico-lateral and the genitalia are differently shaped.

**D e s c r i p t i o n** : ♂, 7.5-8 mm. Sculpture: apical margin of clypeus tridentate (Fig. 26a); flagellomeres IV-XI distinctly broadened in lateral view and with distinct tyloidea (Fig. 26c); mandible edentate internally; prosternum without transverse carina; pronotal collar rounded laterally; propodeal enclosure obliquely or irregularly rugose with distinct medio-longitudinal furrow; petiole as long as wide (Fig. 26e); pygidial plate slightly narrowed basally; genitalia characteristically shaped (Figs 26f, g). Punctuation: clypeus shiny and sparsely, finely punctured; vertex and pronotal collar densely punctate; scutum and scutellum shiny and irregularly punctate (punctures 0-1 (2) diameters apart); mesopleuron densely, coarsely reticulate-punctate; metanotum and tegula impunctate; propodeal side and terga densely punctate; pygidial plate punctate; sterna lateral punctate. Pilosity: clypeal side covered with appressed setae; rest of body irregularly covered with

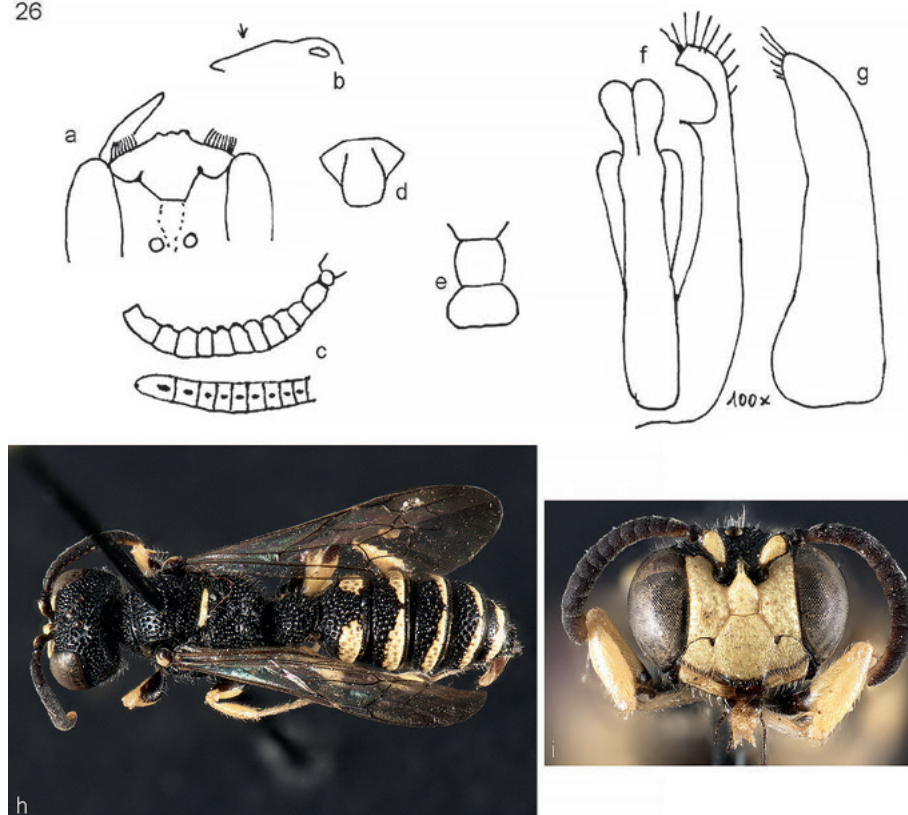


erect sparse erect setae. Colouration: black; following parts yellow: clypeus, frons, inter-antennal carina, scape anteriorly, flagellomeres ventrally, mandible (except apex), tegula lateral half, metanotum, terga II-VI apical, legs partly; wings hyaline, apical fuscous.

♀ unknown.

**Distribution**: South Africa.

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**Figs 26a-i:** *Cercheris zeerustensis* DOLLFUSS, nov.sp., HT male. (a) Clypeus frontal; (b) clypeus lateral; (c) flagellum; (d) pygidial plate; (e) petiole; (f) genitalia; (g) gonostyle lateral view; (h) habitus dorsal; (i) head frontal.

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