

TWO NEW MEGACHILIDAE (HYMENOPTERA,
APOIDEA) FROM SYRIA

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The new bees described below were very kindly given to me by my colleague Dr. E. Enslin, Fürth (Bay.), Germany, and the types belong to my collection. These two bees were collected from Syria by Mr. Gustav Seidenstücker, Gunzenhausen, Germany.

Chelostoma seidenstückeri sp. nov.

Male.—Length 6.0 mm.

Black; head sphaerical; clypeus slightly convex, very finely and densely punctured; antennal scape black; antennal joints 2 to 12 deep brown; vertex very finely and densely punctured, shining; pilosity on head somewhat rubbed out, but everywhere white. Mesoscutum shining very finely punctured; scutellum planum; axillae edentate; horizontal zone of propodeum much broader than postscutellum, finely granulate punctured, with well separated ill-defined basal ridges; tegulae brown; wings semi-hyaline; pterostigma black; veins black brown; basal vein slightly mesad of transverse median vein; legs black; last small tarsal joint brown; hind spurs pale; pilosity on thorax sparse, white. Abdomen somewhat elongate, shining, tergites convex; first tergite with basal declivity convex, very finely and somewhat sparsely punctured, apical margin polished and impunctate; first tergite somewhat narrower than second; second tergite with the punctation as the preceding, but that of the subapical area more fine; subapical area narrowly and apical margin of tergites

I to 5 reddish brown; sixth tergite black, base broader than apical margin, without dentition or modification at sides; seventh tergite short, with parallel sides, apical margin rounded at sides and truncate in the middle, disc with basal rounded fovea and a polished, impunctate, very narrow area starting from the apex of the fovea in the middle and reaching the apical margin; seventh tergite nearly as long as broad, not hidden below the sixth; first sternite edentate; second sternite with small basal median tubercle, obliquely truncate in front, very shining, very sparsely and very finely punctured, subapical area and apical margin plain, yellowish brown, apical margin straight; third sternite with a median and transverse, narrow and entire convexity, subapical area and apical margin plain and yellow brown, apical margin polished, impunctate and nearly entire.

Syria: Homs, 1 ♂ (type), 10.V.1952 (G. Seidenstücker).

Chelostoma seidenstückeri sp. nov. male, is closely related to *Chelostoma enslini* Mavrom. (1948, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (12), 1, pp. 177-179) from Greece and *Chelostoma bytinskii* Mavrom. (ibid. p. 179) from Palestine, in having nearly similar the form of abdomen but these species differ in many details as follows:

Chelostoma enslini Mavrom., male, has the horizontal zone much shorter than postscutellum and very narrow, with very short and fine, very ill-defined ridges; second sternite punctured, with a horse foot-like tubercle, its basal declivity higher than the apical one, disc anteriorly plain, polished impunctate and shining, apical margin of second sternite entire and pale brown; third sternite with the disc transversely and narrowly convex, the convexity depressed in the middle.

Chelostoma bytinskii Mavrom., male has the horizontal zone nearly as long as postscutellum, finely and irregularly granular, especially in the middle; apical margin of tergites 1 to 5 brown; second tergite without any horse foot-like tubercle, punctured, disc transversely convex, apical margin entire, impunctate and polished, light brown.

Chelostoma seidenstückeri sp. nov., male, has the horizontal zone of propodeum much broader than postscutellum, finely granulate punctured, with well separated ill-defined basal ridges; second sternite with a small basal median tubercle obli-

quely truncate in front, very shining, very sparsely and very finely punctured, subapical area and the straight apical margin, plain and yellowish brown; third sternite with transverse median very slight and somewhat narrow entire convexity, subapical area and apical margin plain and yellow brown.

Eriades laticauda R. Benoist (1938, Ann. Soc. Entom. France, pp. 86-87) from Greece may be compared and differs in having the cuticular colour different, the horizontal zone of propodeum equal to postscutellum, seventh tergite emarginate in the middle, third sternite «avec une faible elevation transversale en forme d'accent circonflexe».

I have compared 1 ♂ of *Chelostoma schlettereri* Friese (1899, *Osmia schlettereri* H. Friese, in Entom. Nachr. XXV, p. 327), from Brussa, 17.V.1899 (F. D. Morice) kindly loaned to me by Oxford University Museum. This species has seventh tergite short, somewhat longer than broad, slightly concave at sides, apical margin semicircularly emarginate in the middle, second sternite transversely convex.

I have pleasure in naming this species after Mr. Gustav Seidenstücker

Anthidium aleppense sp. nov.

Female.—Length 8.5 mm.

Ochreous yellow; clypeus moderately shining, somewhat strongly and partly rugosely punctured, densely punctured at sides, with a polished impunctate and shining reversed-T above, subapical area transversely depressed, apical margin straight, thickened, polished and impunctate, with some small rounded denticles; supraclypeal plate (area) moderately shining, densely punctured and somewhat sparsely punctured in lower middle; mandibles long, obliquely truncate, with six black brown teeth; antennae yellowish red, scape pale yellow in front; vertex strongly and partly rugosely punctured, shining; front, upper paracocular area (except narrowly inner side) and the area of ocelli all black and covered with shining white hairs; otherwise head entirely bare; vertex with a transverse light reddish brown (chitin) stripe above. Mesoscutum black, somewhat strongly,

densely and mostly rugosely punctured, with a L-shaped ochreous yellow stripe at each side and then producing in to two longitudinal discal broad stripes at each side of the middle; tegulae light yellowish red in the middle; scutellum producing, apical margin emarginate in the middle and rounded at sides, light yellowish red beneath. Abdominal tergites 1 to 5 with basal half densely punctured, with a transverse depression covering all the subapical area to apical margin, the depression very densely and very finely punctured; basal declivity of first tergite and a very narrow basal stripe on tergites 2 to 5 light yellowish red; sixth tergite very slightly emarginate in the middle of apical margin; pilosity on tergites very sparse, short and white; pilosity on sixth tergite short and white but somewhat dense; ventral scopa white.

Syria: Salt Lake Es-Sabcha (near Aleppo), 1 ♂ (type), 1.VI.1952 (Gustav Seidenstücker), in my collection.

Anthidium aleppense sp. nov., is related to *Anthidium karschi* Friese (1899, Entom. Nachr., XXV, pp. 335-336), only in cuticular colour, and these two species differ in many morphological details. Through the kindness of Professor G. Varley (Oxford University Museum), I have examined 1 ♂ (paratype) from Cairo (Egypt), 4.IV.1899 (F. D. Morice), det. by Friese as *Anthidium Karschi* Friese.

Anthidium karschi Friese, male. Length 6 mm. Vertex densely rugosely punctured, shining; mesoscutum very densely rugosely punctured, covered with white hairs; scutellum producing emarginate in the middle but the sides straight; abdomen very shining; first tergite with basal half finely and sparsely punctured, subapical area to apical margin very finely and somewhat sparsely punctured.

Anthidium aleppense sp. nov., female. Length 8.5 mm. Vertex strongly and partly rugosely punctured, shining; mesoscutum somewhat strongly, densely and mostly rugosely punctured; scutellum producing and bare, apical margin emarginate in the middle and rounded at sides; abdomen shining; first tergite with basal half densely punctured, apical half (except the sides) depressed, finely and densely punctured.