A new species of the genus *Stenodyneriellus* from Sulawesi (Indonesia) (Hymenoptera: Vespidae, Eumeninae)

Marco SELIS

*Via dei Tarquini 22, 01100 Viterbo, Italy - marcozetsu@hotmail.it*

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**Abstract**

*Stenodyneriellus rufoflavus* sp. n., a new species of the genus *Stenodyneriellus* Giordani Soika, 1962 from Sulawesi, is described. An updating of Giordani Soika’s key to Oriental *Stenodyneriellus* species is provided.

**Key words:** Vespidae, Eumeninae, potter wasps, *Stenodyneriellus*, new species, key, Sulawesi.

**Introduction**

The genus *Stenodyneriellus* Giordani Soika, 1962 presently comprises about 60 medium-sized potter wasps distributed in the Oriental and Australian Regions. It was revised by Giordani Soika (1994), who recognized many new species. In his revision, Giordani Soika stated that there were only two species in this genus, both from the Philippine Islands, characterized by distinct hairs on surface of the compound eye: *S. boholensis* (Schulthess, 1934), and *S. laevis* Giordani Soika, 1994.

During a visit to Giordani Soika’s collection at Museo di storia naturale, Venezia (MSNVE), in August, 2015, I found a single unidentified specimen collected in Sulawesi that presents hairs on eyes but clearly differs from the two Philippine species. This specimen is recognized as a representative of a new species that is described in this paper.

**Material and methods**

The adult morphological and color characters were observed on pinned and dried specimen under a stereoscopic microscope.

“Body length” indicates the length of head, mesosoma and the first two terga combined. Metasomal terga, metasomal sterna and flagellomeres are abbreviated as T, S and F respectively.

**Stenodyneriellus rufoflavus** sp. n. (Figs 1-4)

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**Locus typicus.** Sulawesi, Bantimurung.

**Type material.** Holotype ♀, labeled “Celebes / Bantimorueng [Bantimurung] / 25.5.30 G. Heinrich”. Deposited in the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Venezia (MSNVE).

**Diagnosis.** This species is similar to *S. boholensis* and *S. laevis*, both from the Philippine Islands, because of the presence of short hairs on the eye. It can be distinguished by color pattern with more red markings, clypeus with big dense punctures, ocular sinus punctured, posterior face of propodeum finely striated, propodeum dorsally with two triangularly pointed carinae, short hairs covering whole dorsal lobe and half of ventral lobe of the eyes.

**Description. Female** (Fig. 1). Body length: 11mm; forewing length: 10mm.

Head in frontal (Fig. 2) view about as wide as high. Occipital carina complete, dorsally weak, nearly lamellar ventrally. Clypeus in lateral view weakly convex at basal half, then weakly depressed; in frontal view about as wide as high; apical margin widely emarginate medially, pointed laterally, emargination shallow due to the presence of a lamellar margin; emargination about 4.2 times as wide as deep, wider than distance between antennal toruli. Antennal scape about 3.6 times as long as its apical width; F I about 1.3 times as long as wide, F III–VIII wider than long, F IX-X slightly longer than wide.

Pronotal carina slightly raised, slightly produced on humeri, reaching ventral corners of pronotum. Mesoscutum weakly convex, about as long as its maximum width. Disc of scutellum flattened, almost at the same level as mesoscutum. Metanotum flattened and slanting toward propodeum. Propodeum with a wide shallow concavity posteriorly, submarginal carina developed in a short lamella forming a shallow acarinarian above propodeal orifice, dorsal carinae forming triangular projections behind metanotum (Fig. 4).
Figs 1-4 – *Stenodyneriellus rufoflavus* sp. n. holotype female. 1. Habitus; 2. Head in frontal view; 3. Eye surface; 4. Propodeum in posterior view. Scale bar: 2 mm (Figs 1-2); 1 mm (Figs 3-4).
New species of *Stenodyneriellus*

**Etymology.** The specific name is the combination of the Latin words *rufus* (= red) and *flavus* (= yellow), in reference to the extensive red and yellow markings of this species.

**Distribution.** Only known thus far from Indonesia: Sulawesi.

**Updated key to Oriental *Stenodyneriellus* (modified from Giordani Soika, 1994)**

1. T II with apical lamella well developed dorsally and abbreviated laterally ................................................................. 35
   - T II without apical lamella or with an extremely short one ...
   ........................................................................................... 2

2. Pronotum of particular form, anterior carina strongly developed, lamellar and present dorsally. Lateral faces of pronotum depressed, concave, with a dorsal carina ................... sequestratus (Nurse, 1903)
   - Pronotum normal .............................................................. 3

3. Eyes with erect and very dense short hairs ............... 4
   - Eyes hairless ...................................................................... 6

4. Ocular sinuses inflated, strongly convex, smooth and shiny .............................................. boholensis (Schulthess, 1934)
   - Ocular sinuses planar, normally punctured ....................... 5

5. Female clypeus with very fine and sparse punctures. Posterior face of propodeum smooth. Short hairs covering only dorsal lobe of eyes .......... laevis Giordani Soika, 1994
   - Female clypeus with big and dense punctures. Posterior face of propodeum finely striated. Short hairs covering almost whole surface of eyes .................. rufoflavus sp. n.

6. As in Giordani Soika, 1994

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**References**