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A new species of the genus *Piyumoides* Leclercq, 1963 from northern Thailand (Hymenoptera: Crabronidae)

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ŘÍHA M. 2005: A new species of the genus *Piyumoides* Leclercq, 1963 from northern Thailand (Hymenoptera: Crabronidae). *Acta Musei Moraviae, Scientiae biologicae* (Brno) **90:** 243–245. – A new species *Piyumoides becvari* sp.nov. from Thailand is described, illustrated and compared with other known species of the genus.

Key words. Hymenoptera, Crabronidae, Crabronini, *Piyumoides*, taxonomy, new species, Thailand

Introduction

The genus *Piyumoides* Leclercq, 1963 is distributed in south-eastern Asia. To date, four species of this genus have been established: *Piyumoides narcissus* Leclercq, 1963 and *P. turbator* Leclercq, 1994 from the Philippines, *P. hewitti* (Cameron, 1908) from Borneo, and *P. jeuniauxi* Leclercq, 1994 from Brunei, Sulawesi and Malaysia (LECLERCQ 1994).

The females of the genus *Piyumoides* can be distinguished by the following characters: pronotal collar unnotched medially, mandibles apically bidentate, abdomen without pygidial plate, verticaulus present.

Determination characters that can unambiguously differentiate the males of the genus *Piyumoides* and other related genus is do not exist, since the males of only two species are known.

Piyumoides becvari sp.nov. (Figs 1–4)

Type material. Holotype female: "Thailand, Mae Hong Son prov., pass near Soppong, 1500 m, 7.–10.v.1997, 19°27´N 98°20´E, S. Bečvář j. & sen. leg.", coll. M. Říha, Brno, Czech Republic.

Description. Length 7.5 mm. Black species. Antennal scape, pronotal collar, pronotal lobe, part of tegulae, scutellum, metanotum and base of middle femora orange-yellow. Exterior portion of fore- and middle tibiae largely and exterior portion of hind tibiae partly pale yellow. Maxillae, labium with palpi, spines of legs and metatarsi pale brown. Apices of mandibles, antennae beneath, precostal plates, sides of sixth tergite and tarsi brown. Veins of wings light brown, pterostigma dark brown.

Head with transverse frontal carina, broken medially (Fig. 1). Scapal basin smooth and glossy with lateral carinae (Fig. 2). Frons flat, coarsely and densely punctate. Punctation of vertex fine, disappearing backwards. Genae densely and finely punctate. Occipital carina high, strongly crenate, joining hypostomal carina. Median lobus of clypeus elongated, rounded, with medial keel not reaching anterior margin (Fig. 2). Scape with one distinct carina, second carina only feebly indicated. Relative length of antennal

scape : flagellomere 1 : 2 : 3 : 4 : 10 : 11 = 11 : 2 : 2 : 2 : 2 : 2 : 3. Mandible microsculptured except bifid apex.

Thorax rather dull. Scutum including anterior portion strongly and densely punctate, intervals between punctures less than their diameter. Notauli absent. Parapsidal lines distinct. Medial line replaced by two striae. Posterior portion of scutum with a small depression with a tuft of hair, looking like a small elevation (as in *P. turbator)*. Prescutelar furrow crenate. Scutellum with fine punctures, each puncture with one hair. Mesopleurae rather smooth and glossy, finely and sparsely punctate, intervals between punctures larger than their diameter. Upper part, especially beyond and in front of scrobe, densely punctate with indication of striae. Verticaulus present. Propodeum glossy, keeled (Figs 3a,b).

Abdomen sessile (Fig. 4). Tergites with fine and distinct punctation, each puncture with one hair. Intervals microsculptured and glossy. Tergite 1: punctation sparse and coarse, intervals between punctures larger than their diameter, front part with medial furrow, around it impunctate, smooth and glossy. Tergites 2–4: punctation fine and dense, disappearing backwards. Tergite 5 microsculptured, with only indication of punctures. Tergite 6 rounded, microsculptured, without pygidial plate, not keeled.

Legs obligate. Fore-tarsus relatively short. Middle basitarsus with a number of spines on interior side. Length of fore-tibia : fore-tarsus : fore-basitarsus = 6 : 7 : 3. Length of middle tibia : middle tarsus : middle basitarsus = 7.5 : 11 : 4.5. Length of hind tibia : hind tarsus : hind basitarsus = 9.5 : 12 : 5. Pulvilli of all legs pointed.

Male unknown.

Differential diagnosis. *Piyumoides becvari* sp.nov. is the largest and most robust species of the genus.

P. becvari sp.nov. is, in my opinion, related to *P. turbator* Leclercq, 1994 with which shares a small depression with tuft of hair in the posterior portion of scutum. It can be distinguished from the latter species by the form of anterior margin of clypeus, the medial keel on the clypeus not reaching anterior margin (Fig. 2) and more keeled propodeum (Figs 3a,b). It can be distinguished from the other species of the genus *Piyumoides* by the following characters: occipital carina joining hypostomal carina (separated in *P. hewitti* and *P. narcissus*), transverse frontal carina present (in *P. jeuniauxi* absent) and clypeus rounded (in others rather pointed).

Name derivation. This species is dedicated to my friend Stanislav Bečvář (České Budějovice), a specialist in the Tenebrionidae (Coleoptera) and to his late father.

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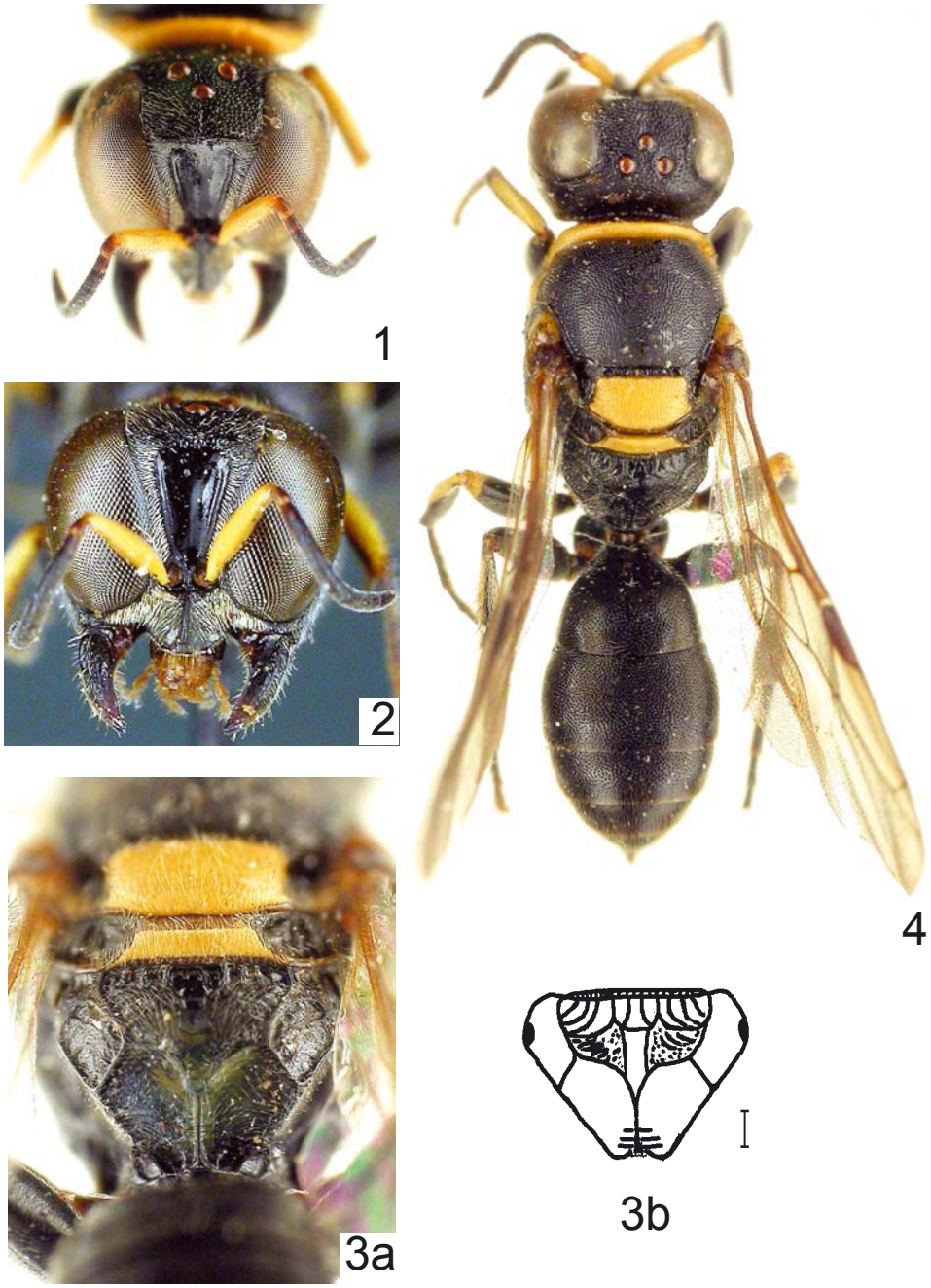

Figs 1-4. *Piyumoides becvari* sp.nov.: 1, transverse frontal carina; 2, head, frontal view; 3a, propodeum; 3b, propodeum, diagram (scale = 2.5 mm); 4, holotype, dorsal view.