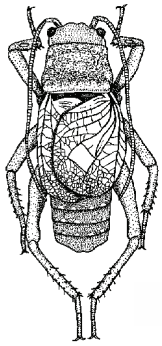

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CONTRIBUTION TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE GENUS *EOPOMPILUS* GUSSAKOVSKIJ, 1932 (HYMENOPTERA, POMPILIDAE)

R. Wahis[1)], A. S. Lelej[2,*)], V. M. Loktionov[2)]

1) Department of Functional and Evolutionary Entomology, Gembloux Agro-Bio Tech, University of Liège, Gembloux, Belgium. E-mail: raymond.wahis@skynet.be

*2) Federal Scientific Center of the East Asia Terrestrial Biodiversity, Far Eastern Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Vladivostok, 690022, Russia. *Corresponding author, E-mail: lelej@biosoil.ru*

Summary. *Eopompilus himalayensis* Wahis, Lelej et Loktionov, **nom. n.** is proposed for *Pompilus ichneumoniformis* Cameron, 1897, nom. praeocc., *nec* Smith, 1864, *nec* Patton, 1879 and hitherto unknown male of this species is described and illustrated. A new combination is proposed for *Platydialepis ichneumoniformis* (Smith, 1864), **comb. n.** The genus *Eopompilus* Gussakovskij is newly recorded from India (Sikkim), Laos and Indonesia. An updated key to the species of *Eopompilus* is given for females and males.

Key words: Pepsinae, Priocnemini, taxonomy, new name, key, Oriental Region.

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Резюме. Для *Pompilus ichneumoniformis* Cameron, 1897, nom. praeocc., *nec* Smith, 1864, *nec* Patton, 1879 предложено новое название *Eopompilus hima-*

layensis Wahis, Lelej et Loktionov, **nom. n.**; описан и проиллюстрирован ранее неизвестный самец этого вида. Предложено новое сочетание для *Platydialepis ichneumoniformis* (Smith, 1864), **comb. n.** Род *Eopompilus* Gussakovskij впервые указывается для Индии (Сикким), Лаоса и Индонезии. Дана новая определительная таблица для видов рода *Eopompilus* Gussakovskij по самкам и самцам.

INTRODUCTION

The study of the Pompilidae collection deposited in the Hope Entomological Collections of the Oxford University Museum of Natural History (Oxford, United Kingdom) and the Natural History Museum (London, United Kingdom) by R. Wahis discovered the holotype of *Pompilus ichneumoniformis* Cameron, 1897, female and the series of specimens of this species. He clarified the taxonomic position of the species which belongs to the genus *Eopompilus* Gussakovskij. At the same time the *Pompilus ichneumoniformis* Cameron, 1897 is a junior homonym (*nec* Smith, 1864, *nec* Patton, 1879) and new name *E. himalayensis* Wahis, Lelej et Loktionov, **nom. n.** is proposed here. Additional material of this species and *E. pseudominor* Loktionov, Lelej et Xu, 2017 from Laos and Indonesia were studied by V. Loktionov in the Biologiezentrum des Oberösterreichischen Landesmuseums (Linz, Austria).

The genus *Eopompilus* Gussakovskij, 1932 from the tribe Priocnemini of the subfamily Pepsinae currently includes six species, including *E. himalayensis* **nom. n.**, distributed in the Eastern Palaearctic and Oriental Region. The review of the genus *Eopompilus* has been done recently (Loktionov *et al.*, 2017).

Herein we propose the new replacement name, describe hitherto unknown male of *Eopompilus himalayensis* Wahis, Lelej et Loktionov, **nom. n.**, give an updated key to the species for females and males, enlarge the distribution of the genus within the Oriental Region to include India (Sikkim), Laos and Indonesia, and give an updated diagnosis of *E. pseudominor*.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The type materials as well as other materials used in this study are deposited in the following collections: BMNH – The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom (formerly British Museum (Natural History)); GxABT – Gembloux Agro-Bio-Tech, Department of Entomology, Belgium; HEC – The Hope Entomological Collections of the Oxford University Museum of Natural History, Oxford, United Kingdom; IBSS – The Federal Scientific Center of East Asia Terrestrial Biodiversity (formerly Institute of Biology and Soil Science), Vladivostok, Russia; OLL – Biologiezentrum des Oberösterreichischen Landesmuseums, Linz, Austria.

The terminology for morphology is based on the glossary provided by the Hymenoptera Anatomy Consortium (2013). Terminology is generally standard; F, S and T are used for flagellomeres, metasomal sterna and terga respectively; POD – postocellar (interocellar) distance between posterior ocelli which is measured from

above; OOD – ocellocular distance between posterior ocellus and compound eye which is measured from above; UID – upper interocular distance; MID – middle interocular distance; LID – lower interocular distance. Photographs are made by stereomicroscope SteREO Discovery.V12 and digital camera AxioCam MRc, and stacked by using CombineZM (Hadley, 2008). The final illustrations were post-processed for contrast and brightness using Adobe® Photoshop® software.

TAXONOMY

***Eopompilus himalayensis* Wahis, Lelej et Loktionov, nom. n.**
Figs 1–19

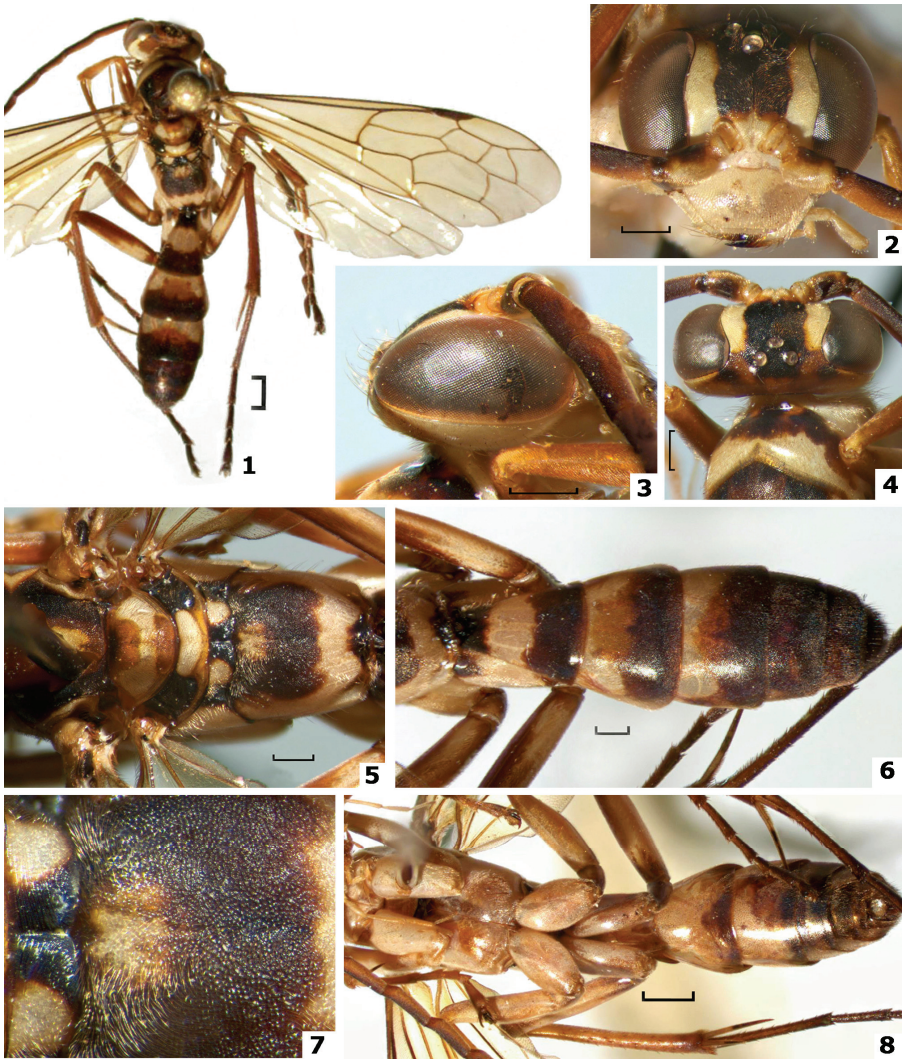
Pompilus ichneumoniformis Cameron, 1897: 88, ♀ (holotype – ♀, Mussouri [India: Uttarakhand], examined by R. Wahis [HEC]), nom. praeocc., *nec* Smith, 1864 (currently valid mane in the genus *Platydialepis* Haupt, 1941), **comb. n.**; *nec* Patton, 1879 (currently invalid name in the genus *Poecilopompilus* Howard, 1901).

DIAGNOSIS. FEMALE. Body predominantly yellowish-brown (Fig. 17–19). Wings light yellow; forewing with distinct apical fascia (Fig. 19). Lateral margin of clypeus normal-shape, without concavity. Claw with subbasal additional tooth.

MALE. Proclaws bifid; outer mesoclaw with additional tiny sometimes indistinct tooth medially, inner mesoclaw without additional tooth; metaclaws without additional tooth. S6 with transverse and interrupted medially row of short and stout bristles located little before posterior margin (Fig. 10). Hypopygium (Figs 15, 16) in ventral view capitate; dorsal surface with suberect lobe; ventral surface subapically and apically with dense and long bristles. Propodeum with dense small coarse punctures forming granulose texture (Fig. 7). Body from brown to dark brown with abundant yellow on: head, mesosoma, metasoma and legs (Figs 1–9). Wings yellowish without any dark bands (Figs 11, 12).

MATERIAL EXAMINED. **Type material**. Holotype – ♀, "*Pompilus ichneumoniformis* Cam. type" // "*Pseudagenia deceptrix* Smith ♂" // "Type" // "R. Wahis dt. Holotype de *Pompilus ichneumoniformis* ♀ CAM. = *Eopompilus himalayensis* mihi, nom. nov. pro Cam. 1896 [1897], *nec* Smith, 1864" [HEC]. **Other material**. **India**: Uttarakhand, Mussoorie, 7500 f. [2286 m], 22.IX [19]62, 3♀, 1♂ (Gupta); Himalaya, Punjab, Khajjiar, 29.VI 1965, 1♀ (coll. D. Ram, n° 121) [BMNH]; the same label, 1♀ (Tikar, n° T 50) [GxABT]; Himachal Pradesh, Ahla, 2286 m, 16.IX 1971, 1♀ (Gulati, n° JD 137); the same location, 9.IX 1971, 2♀ (Gulati, n° JD 113,114); Himachal Pradesh, Kalatop, 2488 m, 17.ix.1971, 1♀ (Tulsi, n° JD 143); the same location, 2.VIII 1971, 1♂ (Tulsi, n° M. 147); Himachal Pradesh, Dalhousie, 2132 m, 12.IX 1971, 1♀ (Givish, n° JD 123); the same location, 26.vii.1965, 1♂ (Kamath coll., K1); the same location, 18.IX 1971, 1♀ (Tulsi, n° JD 147); Himachal Pradesh, Upper Bakrota, 12.IX 1971, 1♂ (Tulsi, n° JD 124) [BMNH]; the same location, 12.VIII 1971, 1♂ (Jozeph, n° JD39); Himachal Pradesh, Barendhar, Kotgarh-S.S., IX 1962, "hovering on paddy", 1♀ [GxABT]. **Laos**: Hua Phan [Houaphanh] Prov., Ban Saleui, Phou Pan Mt., 1350–1900 m., 20°13'30"N, 103°59'26"E, 29.IV

2012, 2♂ (C. Holzschuh and locals) [OLL]; Hua Phan [Houaphanh] Prov., Phou Pan, Umg. Ort Ban Saleui, 1350–1900 m., 20°13'30"N, 103°59'26"E, 28.IV 2012, 1♂ (C. Holzschuh and locals) [IBSS].



Figs 1–8. *Eopompilus himalayensis* Wahis, Lelej et Loktionov, **nom. n.**, ♂, Laos. 1 – habitus, dorsal view; 2 – head, anterior view; 3 – head, lateral view; 4 – head, dorsal view; 5 – mesoscutum, mesoscutellum, metanotum, metapostnotum and propodeum, dorsal view; 6 – metasoma, dorsal view; 7 – metapostnotum and propodeum, dorsal view; 8 – mesosoma and metasoma, ventral view; 9 – mesoscutellum, metanotum, metapostnotum, propodeum and T1, dorsal view; 10 – metatibia, lateral view. Scale bar: 1, 6, 8 = 1 mm; 2–5 = 0.5 mm.

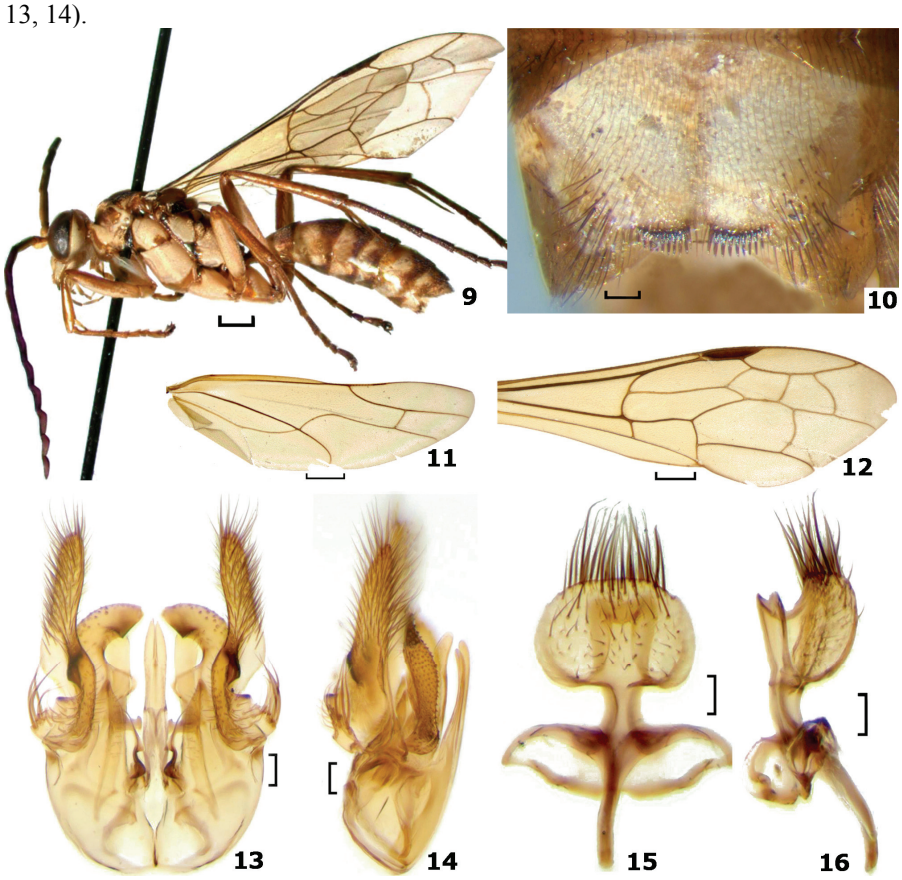
DESCRIPTION. MALE (hitherto unknown). Length: body 11.9–12.5 mm; forewing 11.5–12.5 mm. *Head* 1.22–1.23 times as wide as height; UID : MID : LID = 42–48 : 50–55: 51–56; MID 0.48–0.51 times as long as head width in frontal view (Fig. 2). Ocelli large, noticeably raised; ocellar triangle right-angled; POD : OOD = 0.71–0.86 (Fig. 4). Head in frontal view with vertex barely convex medially (Fig. 2). Posterior margin of vertex straight in dorsal view (Fig. 4). Frons in lateral view evenly and barely convex (Fig. 3). Gena in dorsal view barely developed (Fig. 4), in profile convex medially and evenly receding toward vertex and mandible (Fig. 3). Malar space indistinct. Clypeus moderately and evenly convex, 1.9–2.1 times as wide as long; apical rim narrow, without pigmentation; anterior margin straight; anterolateral corner rounded (Fig. 2). Labrum flat; anterior border arcuately emarginate medially. Mandible pointed apically, with stout subapical tooth. Flagellum in dorsal view filiform; F1 4.2–4.4 times as long as maximum width and 0.96–0.97 times as long as UID; F2–F11 in lateral view angulate ventrally and concave dorsally; apical flagellomere pointed apically.

Mesosoma in dorsal view 2.2–2.3 times as long as maximum width, narrowing anteriorly and posteriorly (Fig. 1). Pronotum evenly convex, with anterior declivity somewhat developed and indistinctly differentiated from dorsum (Fig. 9); posterior border deeply angulate (Fig. 4). Disc of mesoscutum rather flattened; parapsidal sulcus distinctly impressed. Discs of mesoscutellum and metanotum noticeably convex. Metanotum medially 1.3–1.4 times as long as metapostnotum medially (Fig. 5). Metapostnotum with longitudinal median depression hardly touching its anterior margin (Fig. 7). Propodeum in lateral view gently convex, slightly raised above level of metapostnotum. Mesopleuron noticeably convex posteriorly.

Legs. Protarsomere 1 with three rows of spines ventrally; protarsomeres 2 and 3 ventrally with median row of shorter spines than on protarsomere 1. Protarsomeres 4 and 5 with three rows of spines ventrally. Meso- and metatarsomeres 4 and 5 without spines ventrally. Femora and protibia (except apical part) without spines. Meso- and metatibia with scattered short spines. Metatibia inner side with longitudinal furrow along and above brush. Longest spur of metatibia 0.70–0.75 times as long as metatarsomere 1. Orbicula with 6–8 long radiating bristles; longest bristle touching claw top. Proclaws bifid; outer mesoclaw with additional tiny sometimes indistinct tooth medially, inner mesoclaw without additional tooth; metaclaws without additional tooth.

Wings. Wings faintly infuscated, yellowish, without any dark bands; pterostigma dark brown. Forewing (Figs 1, 9, 12) with pterostigma 0.82–0.92 times as long as, 0.30–0.36 times as high as SMC2. SMC2 2.0–2.33 times as long as high, narrowed on vein *Rs* by 0.72–1.06) times its own length on vein *M*, receiving crossvein *1m-cu* at basal 0.31–0.42. SMC3 1.0–1.34 times as long as SMC2 on vein *M*, 0.40–0.61 times as long as SMC2 on vein *Rs*, narrowed on vein *Rs* by 0.33–0.41 times its own length on vein *M*, receiving crossvein *2m-cu* at basal 0.31–0.36; crossvein *2rs-m* hardly arcuate; crossvein *3rs-m* curved; crossvein *cu-a* oblique, originating little posteriorly to separation of vein *M+CuA* (postfurcal); veins *M* and Cu_1 touching wing margin. Hind wing (Figs 1, 11) crossvein *cu-a* confluent with vein *A*, forming long sinuate line.

Metasoma. T1 gradually widening toward apex, in dorsal view anteriorly 0.38–0.42 times as wide as posteriorly (Fig. 6). S2 without any depression or groove. S6 subapically somewhat convex on both sides of median longitudinal depression, with transverse and interrupted medially row of short and stout bristles located little before posterior margin; posterior margin arcuately emarginate medially (Fig. 10). Hypopygium (Figs 15, 16) in ventral view capitate; dorsal surface with suberect lobe; ventral surface subapically and apically with dense and long bristles. Genitalia (Figs 13, 14).



Figs 9–16. *Eopompilus himalayensis* Wahis, Lelej et Loktionov, **nom. n.**, ♂, Laos. 9 – habitus, lateral view; 10 – S6, ventral view; 11 – hind wing; 12 – forewing; 13 – genitalia, ventral view; 14 – genitalia, lateral view; 15 – hypopygium, ventral view; 16 – hypopygium, dorso-lateral view. Scale bar: 9, 11, 12 = 1 mm; 10, 13–16 = 0.1 mm.

Sculpture. Body matt, with clypeus apical rim, pronotum anteriorly, metanotum laterally and propodeum posterior rim somewhat polished. Head, meso- and metasoma punctate. Frons with dense and soft punctures. Discs of mesoscutum and mesoscutellum with rarer and larger punctures than on frons. Pronotum, disc of metanotum

and mesopleuron with indistinct punctures. Metapostnotum with transverse striae disconnected by median longitudinal depression (Fig. 7). Propodeum with dense small coarse punctures giving granulose texture (Fig. 7). T1–T6 and S1–S2 with micropuntures.

Colour (Figs 1–10). Body from brown to dark brown, with abundant yellow on: face along inner orbit, clypeus, labrum, mandible except apical portion, gena, pronotum anteriorly and posteriorly, disc of mesoscutum along lateral margin and posteromedially, mesoscutellum laterally and medially, disc of metanotum, sides of metapostnotum, propodeum anteromedially and along lateral and posterior margin, pro-, meso- and metapleuron, T1 medially or anteriorly, T2–T6 anteriorly and anterolaterally (if metasoma stretched), S1–S5 except posterior portion, S6. Scape, pedicel and flagellum dark brown dorsally; scape yellowish ventrally; pedicel and flagellum (F8–F11 indistinctly) orange ventrally. Legs brown, with dark brown meso- and metatarsi and yellow spots on: coxae, femora and protibia.

Pubescence. Vertex, gena, propleuron and propodeum laterally with dense and long erect setae. Procoxa with scattered erect setae. Disc of pronotum and S1–S5 with shorter than on vertex erect setae. S6 with group of setae lateroapically (Fig. 10). T5 and T6 with very dense and short setae. Head, meso-, metasoma and legs with micropubescence.

COMPARISON. The hitherto unknown male of *Eopompilus himalayensis* **nom. n.** is similar to that of *E. ungulivarius* Ji et Ma from China in having capitate shape of hypopygium and somewhat similar shape of genitalia and resembles to that of *Eopompilus luteus* Lelej from Russia and China in having abundant yellow colouration of body, yellowish wings and large body size. It can be easily distinguished from both of them as well as from those of other congeners by the following: proclaws bifid, outer mesoclaw with tiny sometimes indistinct additional tooth medially, inner mesoclaw without additional tooth, metaclaws without additional tooth *vs* claws without additional tooth in *E. internalis* (Matsumura), *E. luteus* Lelej and *E. minor* Gussakovskij or if proclaws bifid then mesoclaw almost bifid and metaclaw with small additional tooth in *E. ungulivarius*; S6 with transverse and interrupted medially row of short and stout bristles located little before posterior margin (Fig. 10) *vs* transverse row of spines located right on posterior margin in other congeners; propodeum with dense small coarse punctures giving granulose texture (Fig. 7) *vs* propodeum with delicate and rarer punctures in other congeners.

DISTRIBUTION. India (Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand); Laos (new record).

ETYMOLOGY. The specific name refers to the north-west distribution of the species in India, along the Himalayan border.

REMARKS. The specimen (female) deposited in HEC (Rothney's, Box 40) considered here as a type of *Pompilus ichneumoniformis* Cameron lacks a geographical label but has the two following labels: first one is "*Pompilus ichneumoniformis* Cam. type" (Cameron' label) and second one is "*Pseudagenia deceptrix* Smith ♂" (presumably had been written by Bingham). R. Wahis had attached to this specimen the red label "Type" and the label "R. Wahis dt. Holotype de *Pompilus ichneumoniformis* ♀ CAM. = *Eopompilus himalayensis* mihi, nom. nov. pro Cam. 1896 [1897],

nec Smith, 1864". The Cameron' type label (given above), the provenance of the specimen (Rothney' collection) and the descriptions of the species (Cameron, 1897) obviously prove that the specimen is the type of the species in question. Bingham' label just demonstrates the confusion that Bingham established between the Cameron' species originating from India and that one of Smith (1864) described from the South America (see the discussion in Wahis, 2018).

Figs 17–19. *Eopompilus himalayensis* Wahis, Lelej et Loktionov, **nom. n**., ♀, India. 17 – head, frontal view; 18 – mesosoma, dorsal view; 19 – habitus, dorsal view.

Eopompilus pseudominor Loktionov, Lelej et Xu, 2017

Eopompilus pseudominor Loktionov, Lelej & Xu, 2017: 419, 424, ♀ (holotype – ♀, China, Yunnan, Gaoligongshan National Nature Reserve, 1–18.VIII 2005 (Juanjuan Ma) [South China Agricultural University, Guangzhou, China].

DIAGNOSIS. FEMALE. Clypeus with deep concavity along lateral margin (Loktionov *et al*., 2017: Figs 11, 12). Disc of propodeum with distinct soft and dense punctures (Loktionov *et al.*, 2017: Fig. 13). Claws with subapical additional tooth. Body black, with yellow spots on: face along inner orbit, gena along outer orbit, pronotum laterally and posteriorly, disc of mesoscutum, mesoscutellum and metanotum, propodeum posteriorly, T1–T4 basally, all coxae, profemur (Loktionov *et al.*, 2017: Figs 8–14). Body length 7.0–8.2. MALE. Unknown.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. **India**: Sikkim, Bangtog, 1618 m, 13.V 1966, 1♀ (Tikar) [GxABT]. **Laos**: Phongsaly Prov., Phongsaly Env., 21°41'N, 102°6'E, 1500 m, 28.V–20.VI 2003, 6–17.V 2004, 2♀, (V. Kubáň). **Indonesia**: Bali Island, Bedugul Distr., Tamblingan Lake, 1200 m, VII 2004, 1♀ (S. Jákl) [OLL].

DISTRIBUTION. India (Sikkim) (new record), China (Yunnan) (Loktionov *et al.*, 2017), Laos (Phongsaly Prov.) and Indonesia (Bali) (new records).

REMARKS. So far, the species was known for holotype only. We give an updated diagnosis due to the examination of the new material from Laos and India.

Updated key to the species
(based on Loktionov *et al.*, 2017)

Females (unknown for *E. ungulivarius*)

1. Clypeus with deep concavity along lateral margin (Loktionov *et al.*, 2017: Fig 12). Claw with subapical additional tooth. Smaller: 5.3–10.0 mm 2
– Clypeus with indistinct concavity along lateral margin (Loktionov *et al.*, 2017: Fig. 15). Claw with subbasal additional tooth. Larger: 13.0–24.0 mm 3
2. Disc of propodeum with distinct punctures (Loktionov *et al.*, 2017: Fig. 13). Yellow spots on: face along inner orbit, gena along outer orbit, pronotum laterally and posteriorly, disc of scutum, scutellum and metanotum, propodeum posteriorly, T1–T4 basally, coxae, profemur (Loktionov *et al.*, 2017: Figs 8–14) .... ***E. pseudominor*** Loktionov, Lelej et Xu
– Disc of propodeum without distinct punctures (Loktionov *et al.*, 2017: Fig. 16). Yellow spots on: face along inner orbit, pronotum laterally and posteriorly, T2 and T3 basally (Loktionov *et al.*, 2017: Fig. 3) ..... ***E. minor*** Gussakovskij
3. Body mostly black; forewing brownish (Loktionov *et al.*, 2017: Figs 1, 26) .... ***E. internalis*** (Matsumura)
– Body mostly light brown with some black and yellow spots; forewing light yellowish (Figs 17–19; Loktionov *et al.*, 2017: Figs 7, 30) 4
4. Forewing completely clear, without any apical fascia; pterostigma yellowish (Loktionov *et al.*, 2017: Figs 7, 30). Abundant yellow spots on: head, mesosoma, metasoma and legs (Loktionov *et al.*, 2017: Fig. 7) ..... ***E. luteus*** Lelej
– Forewing with distinct apical fascia; pterostigma dark brown (Fig. 19). Yellow spots restricted on: face and mesosoma; metasoma and legs entirely light brown (Figs 17, 18) ..... ***E. himalayensis*** Wahis, Lelej et Loktionov, **nom. n.**

Males (unknown for *E. pseudominor*)

1. Proclaws bifid. Hypopygium widened and capitate apically (Fig. 15; Loktionov *et al.*, 2017: Fig. 25). Volsella inner side with two processes in basal half (Fig. 13; Loktionov *et al.*, 2017: Figs 20, 21) 2
– Proclaws without additional tooth. Hypopygium narrowed and pointed apically (Loktionov *et al.*, 2017: Figs 22–24). Volsella inner side without processes in basal half (Loktionov *et al.*, 2017: Figs 18, 19) 3
2. Meso- and metaclaws without additional tooth. S6 with transverse and interrupted medially row of bristles located little before posterior margin (Fig. 10). Propodeum with dense coarse punctures giving granulose texture (Fig. 7). Body from brown to dark brown, with abundant yellow spots (Figs 1–10). Wings yellowish (Figs 1, 9, 11, 12) ..... ***E. himalayensis*** Wahis, Lelej et Loktionov, **nom. n.**
– Meso- and metaclaws with additional tooth. S6 with transverse not interrupted medially row of bristles located right on posterior margin. Propodeum with delicate punctures not giving granulose texture. Body mostly black. Wings not yellowish (Loktionov *et al.*, 2017: Figs 39, 40) ..... ***E. ungulivarius*** Ji et Ma
3. Proclaws symmetrical. Posterior margin of S6 without median emargination (Loktionov *et al.*, 2017: Fig. 17). F1 3.6–4.2 times as long as width. Hypopygium noticeably widened subbasally (Loktionov *et al.*, 2017: Figs 22, 23). Volsella normal sized; paramere pointed apically (Loktionov *et al.*, 2017: Figs 18, 19) 4
– Proclaws asymmetrical: inner claw much longer than outer one. Posterior margin of S6 with small median emargination. F1 2.4–2.8 times as long as width. Hypopygium narrowed subbasally (Loktionov *et al.*, 2017: Fig. 24). Volsella abnormally enlarged; paramere rounded apically (Loktionov *et al.*, 2017: Fig. 20) .... ***E. minor*** Gussakovskij
4. Posterolateral corner of S6 and S7 noticeably convex (Loktionov *et al.*, 2017: Fig. 17). Forewing brownish, with distinct apical dark spot exceeding marginal, second and third submarginal and apical half of second discoidal cells to wing apex; pterostigma brown (Loktionov *et al.*, 2017: Fig. 28). Body mostly black, with light yellow spots on: face, gena, T2, T3, S3, S4 and proleg; antenna mostly black ..... ***E. internalis*** (Matsumura)
– Posterolateral corner of S6 and S7 without distinct convexity. Forewing yellowish, with inconspicuous apical dark spot not exceeding third submargimal and second discoidal cells; pterostigma yellow (Loktionov *et al.*, 2017: Fig. 32). Body dark brown, with abundant yellow spots on: head, mesosoma and metasoma, legs; antenna mostly orange-yellow (Loktionov *et al.*, 2017: Fig. 6) .... ***E. luteus*** Lelej

CONCLUSION

Until the current study the genus *Eopompilus* was known mainly from the Eastern Palaearctic and the most southern border of the distribution was China (Yunnan and Taiwan). The discovery of *E. himalayensis* Wahis, Lelej et Loktionov, **nom. n.**, from Northern India and Laos, and *E. pseudominor* Loktionov, Lelej et Xu, 2017 from

Laos, Indonesia and India (Sikkim) has been widened the distribution of the genus within the Oriental Region to the West and South.

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