



Conspectus of the Sphecid wasps of Egypt (Hymenoptera: Ampulicidae, Sphecidae, Crabronidae)

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Historical background

The sphecid wasps of Egypt and the Sinai have received much attention ever since Spinola wrote his paper in 1839 on the wasps collected by Fischer. He listed 29 species, all of which were described as new. The next main contribution was Walker's unfortunate paper of 1871. His descriptions were seriously inadequate and his type material has disappeared, destroyed by dermestids (Innes 1912). Thus of the 27 species he created, 22 are unidentifiable and are, therefore, mere lumber in the literature. Next was Kohl's paper of 1897 in which he dealt with the material collected by Schmiedeknecht: a number of species have as their type locality "Adelen Inseln", which is now known to be an island in the Nile opposite Dahshour (see Morice 1900a). A few more species were added to the Egyptian list by Morice (1897a,b) and Storey (1916).

Egyptian sphecidology received its main boost in the 1930s and 1940s which saw a whole series of papers by Mochi & Mochi (1937), Mochi (1939a, b & c and 1940), Honoré (1941a & b, 1942, 1944a & b) and Alfieri (1946), all of them long-term residents in Egypt and most being considerable collectors. De Beaumont published two papers on *Tachysphex* in 1940 and 1947 that greatly assisted the determination of that difficult genus. This period received a late extension by the appearance of Priesner's 1958 paper on *Bembix*; he was the principle entomologist of the Ministry of Agriculture. His importance was the fact that of the sphecidologists at that time in Cairo, he was the only one professionally trained.

Subsequently, de Beaumont (1950c) reported the results of the Omer-Cooper expedition to Siwa Oasis, Alfieri (1961) described some new sphecinæ (some of which are already synonyms) and Pulawski (1964) dealt with the results of his nine-month collecting stay in 1957 and 1958. Finally, in 1966 de Beaumont described four new Egyptian species and listed others not previously recorded.

Since these publications appeared, various genera have been revised on a world, or at least on a regional basis. These showed that a number of species recorded in earlier papers were incorrectly identified and in some cases several species had been lumped together under one name. In 1976 Bohart and Menke issued their monumental "Generic Revision of the Sphecidae of the World". This put the classification of the sphecidæ on to a sound basis but, because many groups previously regarded as subgenera were raised to full generic status, a number of nomenclatural changes became necessary. Finally, in the years since these publications, a substantial amount of collecting has taken place, often in areas considered as remote by the earlier authors, and this has turned up a number of additional species (see Gadallah 1996, 1997, 2001, 2002; Roche & Gadallah 1999; Roche & Zalat 1994). A full checklist is published in a companion paper (Roche 2007).

* Giles Roche was unable to complete the keys and descriptions of this *magnum opus* before he was forced to retire because of ill health. The study is of such importance to Egyptian entomology that we publish it here in as complete a form as we have been able to make it, and encourage others to complete it. We are greatly indebted to Dr WJ Pulawski for his help in completing some sections; his magnificent web-based World Catalog was invaluable. We are responsible for all remaining errors, and for the decision to publish such an incomplete work: we decided to publish because we think it will give an important impetus to Egyptian entomology, and because we believe it will enhance Giles Roche's reputation as an exceptional entomologist.

Key to the main groups of the Hymenoptera

(This key is a simple one which will work on most specimens likely to be encountered, but it is not to be considered a definitive exposition for all hymenopterous insects).

- 1 Abdomen sessile with no constriction between the propodeum and the gaster..... **SYMPHYTA**
- Abdomen with constriction between the prodeum and the gaster **(APOCRITA) 2**

- 2 Antennae with 14 or more segments (Evanioidea have 13 or 14 but may easily be recognised by having the abdomen attached at the top of the propodeum) **"Parasitica"**
- Antennae with 12 or 13 segments **(Aculeata) 3**

- 3 First, and sometimes, the second, abdominal segments strongly nodose **Formicoidea**
- First segment not strongly separated from the remainder **4**

- 4 Pronotum laterally extended to to the tegulae.....
.....**Scolioidea, Vespoidea, Pompiloidea & Chrysididoidea**
- Pronotum laterally separate from the tegulae..... **5**

- 5 Head or thorax with branched or plumose hairs; posterior metatarsus not modified **Apidae**
- Head or thorax without branched or plumose hairs; posterior metatarsus modified into cleaning mechanism (sphecid wasps) **Ampulicidae, Sphecidae, Crabronidae**

Acknowledgements: This paper represents an attempt to give a complete revision of the sphecid wasps that have been recorded from Egypt. The names of the species are in accordance with those given in Bohart & Menke (1976). [**Editors note:** updated by Pulawski's World Catalogue, downloaded from www.calacademy.org/research/entomology on June 16th, 2007]. The genera are listed in the same sequence as that used by Bohart & Menke. [**Editor's note:** we have reorganised the order of the genera because of the recent changes in higher classification, as detailed in the World Catalog, and list them alphabetically within tribe].

The literature has been searched and where a species has been recorded from Egypt the list gives it with its reference under the current name as well as the name used in that reference. In this way the list gives a partial synonymy, but this is effectively confined to those synonyms which affect Egypt. Synonyms which have not been used with reference to Egypt are not included. Also included are references to specimens in collections which have been examined by the author, in his own collection, that of Professor Samy Zalat and the majority of the collection of Cairo University. The records of the collections formed by Dr Alessandro Mochi and Mr K.M.Guichard are also included. The names under the species in the collections in Egypt are at present in many cases in doubt. Most were determined many years ago. Much taxonomic work has taken place in the intervening years which has resulted in some species being redefined or split into more than one species, or the opposite and species being synonymised. There are doubtless some misidentifications and typographical errors. In time these must be examined and where necessary the determination corrected. Descriptions and keys as far as was possible were developed from Egyptian specimens.

After the main section there is a list of the doubtful records for Egypt. Some of these are the result of misidentifications where it cannot now be established what species was being referred to, others are accidental visitors. At the end there will be found the *nomina nuda* and *nomina dubia* related to Egypt.

Finally there will be found a list of the literature in which the references to Egypt have been found and to the sources of the original descriptions of the names cited. These papers will often be found to be of assistance in identification, although allowance must be made in many cases for the age of the papers and for subsequent discoveries.

Abbreviations of institutions

The following are the abbreviations used to denote the collections which are known to contain Egyptian material:

AM	Dr. Alessandro Mochi, Rome, Italy (private collection). [On his death, Dr Mochi's collection was donated to the Museo Regionale de Scienze Naturali in Torino, Italy.]
ASUA	Ain Shams University
AUCE	El Azhar University, Cairo (includes coll. Alfieri).
BMNH	The Natural History Museum, London, formerly the British Museum (Natural History). It contains half of A.Giordani Soika's collection - important for Eumenidae
BYS-TAUH	Bytinski-Salz coll. (now in Zoological Museum, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel)
CAS	California Academy of Sciences
CGR	Mr. C. G. Roche, Labuan, Malaysia (private collection in Maidstone Museum, UK). [After my death the sphecids will go to the California Academy of Sciences]
CUE	University of Cairo, Egypt.
DEI	Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Eberswald, Germany
EIZ	Entomologisches Institut E.T.H., Zurich
ETHZ	Eidgenossische Technische Hochschule-Zentrum, Zurich, Switzerland
IEEM	Instituto Español de Entomologia, Madrid (includes coll. Mercet)
IMZUT	Istituto della Museo di Zoologia dell'Universita di Torino, Turin, Italy
ISNB	Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium
JG	Dr. J. Gusenleitner, Linz, (private collection)
KMG	Mr K. M. Guichard, London (now in the BMNH)
LSUK	Linnean Society, London, UK
MCSNG	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova, Genoa.
MHNG	Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Geneva
MLUH	Zoologisches Institut der Martin Luther Universität, Halle, Germany
MNHN	Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.
MNMS	Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid, Spain
MRSN	Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturale, Torino
MS	Herr M. Schwarz, Linz (private collection, important for parasitic genera of bees; probably contains much Priesner material]
MSNG	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova, Genova, Italy
MZCP	Universidade de Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal
MZHF	Zoological Museum, Helsinki University, Helsinki, Finland
MZL	Musée Zoologique, Lausanne (includes coll. de Beaumont).
MZLU	Museum of Zoology, Lund University, Lund, Sweden
MZSF	Université de Strasbourg, Museum Zoologique, Strasbourg, France
MZUB	Museo di Zoologia dell'Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy
MZUN	Museo di Zoologia dell'Università di Napoli, Naples, Italy
NHMW	Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna (contains Kohl & Handlirsch coll)
NMSR	National Museum of Southern Rhodesia, Bulawayo (contains George Arnold coll)
NRS	Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm (includes coll. Dahlbom)
OUM	Oxford University Museum (? includes Rothney and Morice collections)
PPDD	Ministry of Agriculture, Dokki, Egypt.
RMNH	Nationaal Natuurhistorische Museum, Leiden, Netherlands
SAM	South African Museum, Cape Town, South Africa
SMF	Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt-am-Main
SMNS	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany
SZ	Dr Samy Zalal, Ismailia (private collection)
TMB	Termesztudományi Múzeum, Budapest, Hungary
UZIU	Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden
USNM	United States National Museum (= Smithsonian Institution), Washington. (contains K. V. Krombein coll)
WJP	Dr W.J.Pulawski, San Francisco (private collection, now incorporated with the California Academy of Science - CAS)
ZIL	Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences, St Petersburg
ZMHU	Zoologisches Museum an der Humboldts-Universität, Berlin
ZMJU	Zoological Museum, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland
ZMK	Zoological Museum, Copenhagen
ZMMU	Zoological Museum of the Moscow University
ZSBS	Zoologische Sammlung des Bayerischen Staates, Munich (? includes coll. Panzer)
ZSMC	Zoologisches Staatsammlung, Munich, Germany

AMPULICIDAE

AMPULICINAE

Ampulicini

Dolichurus Latreille, 1809

Dolichurus species may be recognized readily by the U-shaped frontal platform which covers the antennal sockets, by the filiform antennae, the long pronotum, by the presence of notauli (a pair of longitudinal grooves) on the mesonotum and by the very shining appearance. The genus occurs on all continents. Its members nest in stems and crevices and prey on cockroaches. They are usually seen running or skipping over leaf litter or on trunks of trees in search of their prey. Only one species has been recorded from Egypt.

***Dolichurus haemorrhous* A. Costa, 1886**

Dolichurus haemorrhous A. Costa, 1886: 68-69, pl.VIII bis fig.6, ♀; type in MZUN; loc. typ. Italy - Ruvo di Puglia.

Egyptian synonyms:

Dolichurus haemorrhous: Pulawski, 1964: 6; Bohart & Menke, 1976: 69.

Diagnosis (No specimens seen. Diagnosis taken from Pulawski, 1964)

Male. Colour: black, except mandibles ferruginous (except base and teeth); clypeus with a pair of decoloured yellow brown spots; antennae with scape and flagellum ferruginous beneath, darkened above, only the last 3 segments brown. Pronotum with two whitish spots laterally; tegulae dark brown, anterior part spotted with yellow. Tibiae and tarsi ferruginous with darkened patches.

Morphology: Upper part of mesopleurae punctate-rugose. Clypeus with shining median carina, anterior edge emarginate; the edges of the emargination 1.5 times further from the upper basal tubercles of the mandibles than they are from each other; the emargination contains a median tooth. T1 strongly punctate, the spaces 1-2 times as large as the punctures; T2 less strongly punctate, the spaces as large as the punctures; T3 even more finely punctate, the spaces smaller than the punctures; S3 elongate posteriorly, its margin convex (semi-circular) with an impression the length of the posterior margin. Length: 5.5mm

Female. Colour: black, except mandibles ferruginous (except teeth); clypeus with anterior part ferruginous; antennae with flagellum partly ferruginous brown; tegulae yellowish, the anterior ferruginous in part. Femora almost black, a very dark ferruginous; tibiae and tarsi light ferruginous, the tibiae darkened in part on exterior face. Abdomen red from the base or the middle of the third segment.

Morphology: Upper part of mesopleurae punctate-rugose. T1 punctate-rugose, particularly above and behind the spiracle. Length: 6.5mm.

Range: Italy, Portugal, Egypt

Distribution: Giza

Flight: males (12), females (11-12)

Collections: WJP

SPHECIDAE

AMMOPHILINAE

Ammophila W. Kirby, 1798

clavus species group

***Ammophila barbara* (Lepeletier, 1845) ssp. *judaeorum* Kohl, 1901**

Coloptera Barbara, Lepeletier, 1845: 387, pl.31 fig.1, ♂; syntypes from Oran, Algeria (whereabouts unknown). [Kohl, 1906a; Guichard, 1988a.]

Ammophila (Coloptera) judaeorum, Kohl, 1901c: 149, ♂, ♀; loc. typ. Palestine – Jericho (NHMW). [Kohl, 1906a; Roth, 1928.]
There is a specimen of this species taken in the Sinai in coll. Alfieri in AUCE. A new record from Egypt.

***Ammophila gracillima* Taschenberg, 1869**

Ammophila gracillima, Taschenberg, 1869: 433, ♀; lectotype ♀ from Khartoum, Sudan (MLUH). [Kohl, 1906a; Arnold, 1928a; Guichard, 1988a.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Ammophila gracillima Kohl, 1906a; Bohart & Menke, 1976.
Ammophila (s.str.) gracillima Honoré, 1942; Alfieri, 1946.

***Ammophila haimatosoma* Kohl, 1884 ssp. *haimatosoma* (s.s.)**

Ammophila haimatosoma, Kohl, 1883: 383, ♀; loc. typ. Cyprus (NHMW). [Kohl, 1906a; Roth, 1928; Guichard, 1988a.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Ammophila (s.str.) haematosoma (sic) Honoré, 1942.
Ammophila (s.str.) haimatosoma Alfieri, 1946.
Ammophila (Ammophila) haimatosoma de Beaumont, 1950c.

***Ammophila haimatosoma* Kohl, 1884 ssp. *sinaitica* Alfieri, 1946**

Ammophila (s.str.) haimatosoma var. *sinaitica* Alfieri, 1946, ♀; holotype ♀ in coll. Alfieri in AUCE; loc. typ. Egypt - Sinai, Wadi El-Ghedeirat.

Egyptian synonyms:

Ammophila (s.str.) haimatosoma var. *sinaitica* Alfieri, 1946.
Ammophila haimatosoma sinaitica Bohart & Menke, 1976.

***Ammophila honorei* Alfieri, 1946**

Ammophila (s.str.) Honorei Alfieri, 1946: 140-141, ♀; holotype ♀ in coll. Alfieri in AUCE; loc. typ. Egypt - Sinai, desert road between Wadi El-Arish and Hassana.

Egyptian synonyms:

Ammophila (s.str.) Honorei Alfieri, 1946.
Ammophila (s.str.) honorei de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955.
Ammophila honorei Bohart & Menke, 1976.

nasuta species group

***Ammophila djaouak* de Beaumont, 1956**

Ammophila djaouak de Beaumont, 1956a: 178-179, figs. 12-14, ♂; holotype ♂ in coll. BMNH; loc. typ. Libya - Tripolitania (Gargaesc).

Egyptian synonyms:

The coll CUE contains one ♂ of this species, the first record from Egypt.

Diagnosis: (1 male examined.)

Male: *Colour* - head and thorax black, except mandibles dark ferruginous; clypeus may be red apically - only visible from beneath because of pubescence; tegulae ferruginous. Abdomen red; S1 darker; T1 dark basally and T1 & T2 with dark mesal line not reaching the apical margins. Legs red, except tarsi 2 darker apically; fem 3 and tarsi 3 dark. Silver appressed pubescence on head, less dense on vertex, thorax, less dense on pronotum and metapleurae, and coxae. Longer white hairs scattered on head, dense on temples, a few on thorax especially on prothorax beneath. Silver pruinescence on abdomen and legs. Wings hyaline, the veins brown, red basally. *Morphology* - clypeus long, produced well below eye level, mesally depressed, apical margin with small distinct emargination; face narrow, at level of antennal sockets much less wide than the width of an eye; pronotum smooth and shining with fine punctures, widely spaced; mesonotum rugose with three longitudinal impressions; dorsal surface of propodeum rugose. Length: 19 mm.

Range: Libya, Egypt

Distribution: Burg el Arab

Flight: male (8)

Collections: CUE - first record from Egypt.

***Ammophila hemilauta* Kohl, 1906**

Ammophila hemilauta Kohl, 1906a: 360-361, ♀; loc. typ. Tunisia – Medenin (NHMW).

Egyptian synonyms:

Ammophila (s.str.) hemilauta Honoré, 1942; Alfieri, 1946.
Ammophila hemilauta de Beaumont, 1963a.

Diagnosis: (8 males and 9 females examined.)

Colour: head and thorax black, except red: mandibles (dark apically) apex of clypeus, apex of Ant1 below, tegulae, postero-lateral angles of propodeum. Legs 1 & 2 red from apex of coxae; Legs 3 coxae, trochanters and femora dark (sometimes dark ferruginous), tibiae apically dark otherwise red, tarsi dark getting ferruginous towards the apex. Abdomen red except S1 dark ferruginous, T1 basally dark above, T2 onwards with vague dark areas; ♀♀ with T5 mesally and T6 blue-black with metallic reflections, ♂♂ also apically blue-black. Dense appressed silver pubescence on clypeus, frons, temples, pronotum laterally (not as dense), antero- and postero-lateral angles of mesonotum, sides and posterior of propodeum, mesopleurae and mesosternum, coxae 1, 2 & 3, trochanters 2 & 3, femora 2 & 3. Long white hairs scattered on clypeus, frons, temples and thorax beneath, fore-femora above and below. Wings hyaline, veins brown, red-brown basally.

Male: *Morphology* - clypeus in profile convex basally, pre-apically depressed and concave; the apex produced and narrowed, mesally emarginate; vertex with scattered punctures; Ant3 subequal to Ant4 + Ant5. Pronotum shining with a few fine punctures; mesonotum anteriorly punctate and posteriorly transversely striate; scutellum longitudinally striate-rugose; metanotum rugose; propodeum dorsally rugose-punctate, obliquely striate laterally; metanotum coarsely punctate-rugose. One mid-tibial spur. Length: 18-21 mm.

Female: *Morphology* - clypeus convex in profile with mesal lobe rounded laterally and with a U-shaped mesal emargination; mandible with a large inner tooth which has a small tooth on either side of it; vertex shining with a few fine punctures. Pronotum shining with scattered fine punctures; mesonotum rather irregularly transversely striate, punctate between the striae; scutellum irregularly longitudinally striate; metanotum rugose; propodeum with the dorsal area mesally punctate-rugose, laterally obliquely striate; metapleurae coarsely punctate; sides of propodeum and mesopleurae covered with pubescence obscuring the sculpture. Fore-tarsi with a long comb on interior as well as exterior surfaces. Length: 19-21 mm.

Range: Tunisia, Libya (Tripolitania, Cyrenaica), Egypt, Jordan (Jericho)

Distribution: Burg el Arab, Mariut, Mersa Matruh, Mex

Flight: males (8), females (6, 8)

Collections: CGR, CUE

***Ammophila horni* Schulthess, 1927**

Ammophila horni Schulthess, 1927: 297, ♂; holotype ♂ in DEI; loc.typ. Port Sudan. [de Beaumont, 1963a.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Ammophila horni de Beaumont, 1963a.

Range: Sudan, Egypt

Distribution: Gebel Elba

***Ammophila nasuta* Lepeletier, 1845 ssp. *quadraticollis* A.Costa, 1893**

Ammophila nasuta, Lepeletier, 1845: 380, ♂, ♀; type from Oran, Algeria (MRSN). [Kohl, 1906a.]

Ammophila quadraticollis, A. Costa, 1893a: 4 & 1893b: 99, ♀, (?♂); loc. typ. Tunis (MZUN). [Kohl, 1906a.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Ammophila (s.str.) nasuta Honoré, 1942. See note under next species.

Ammophila quadraticollis Kohl, 1906a.

Ammophila (s.str.) quadraticollis Alfieri, 1946; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955. See note under next species.

Ammophila nasuta quadraticollis de Beaumont, 1963a.

Diagnosis: (1 male examined.)

Male: *Colour* - head and thorax black, except mandibles apically dark ferruginous, tegulae ferruginous. Abdomen red, except S1 black, T1 dark basally, T2 with narrow dark basal line, T6 & 7 and S6 & 7 metallic blue/purple. Legs 1 and 2 red after black coxae; legs 3 dark except

the basal half of the tibiae red. Silver appressed pubescence on clypeus, frons (with a slight gold tinge), temples, the anterior part of the mesonotum, the propodeum laterally, mesopleurae, mesosternum and coxae; the metapleurae are conspicuously without any silver pubescence. Longer white hairs on frons and vertex, and much longer ones on the temples. Wings hyaline, the veins dark brown, light brown basally. *Morphology* - clypeus very long, produced well below eye level, apically narrowly emarginate; a deep depression mesally extending almost to the apex, bounded laterally by a raised ridge, almost carinate; in profile the apex curves downwards, i.e. it is slightly convex (a subspecific character). Pronotum markedly angulate laterally; mesonotum and scutellum with a longitudinal median impressed line; dorsal surface of propodeum and metapleurae rugose. Length: 18.5 mm

Range: Tunisia, Libya (Tripolitania, Cyrenaica), Egypt, Israel (Central, Southern - Negev).

Distribution: Alexandria (Mamaura), Kilab, Ras el Bar. Sinai - El Arish.

Flight: males (4, 8, 10)

Collections: AM, CUE

***Ammophila pseudonasuta* Bytinski-Salz, 1955**

Ammophila (*s.str.*) *pseudonasuta* Bytinski-Salz, in de Beaumont and Bytinski-Salz, 1955: 37-38, ♂; holotype in BYS-TAUI; loc. typ. Israel - Bat Yam.

Egyptian synonyms:

Ammophila (*s.str.*) *nasuta* Lepeletier Alfieri, 1946.

Ammophila pseudonasuta de Beaumont, 1963a.

According to de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955, the figure of *A. nasuta* in Alfieri, 1946 refers to this species, although the text describes *nasuta* at least in part. This makes doubtful the records of earlier authors such as Innes, 1911, and Honoré, 1942. De Beaumont, 1963a, confirmed Alfieri's error after having seen the specimens from which the illustrations in Alfieri's paper were made by A. Mochi, sr in the collection of A. Mochi, jr.

Range: Egypt, Israel (Southern - Negev).

Distribution: Sinai - Wadi um Mitla.

***Ammophila strumosa* Kohl, 1906**

Ammophila quadraticollis var. *strumosa* Kohl, 1906a: 355, ♀; loc. typ. Jericho (NHMW).

Egyptian synonyms:

Ammophila strumosa de Beaumont, 1963a.

Ammophila (*s.str.*) *strumosa* Honoré, 1942; Alfieri, 1946; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955.

Diagnosis: (11 males and 15 females examined)

Colour: head and thorax black, except in ♀ mandibles sometimes very dark ferruginous and also in ♀ Ant1 sometimes dark ferruginous. Tegulae red. Legs 1 & 2 red from the femora onwards; in ♂ the apical tarsal segment of forelegs black and the tarsal segments of midlegs becoming progressively darker; hindlegs black except the basal half of the tibiae which are dark ferruginous. Abdomen: S1 black, T1 red except basally black, T2-4 red, T5 with base red, sometime the entire tergite, S2-4 or 5 red, apically blue-black with metallic reflections; all the red areas are apt to have ill-defined dark markings. Dense silver appressed pubescence on clypeus, frons (often golden), temples, pronotum (sometimes lacking and never dense except on the tubercles), anterior of the mesonotum and lateral patches posteriorly, sides and posterior of propodeum, mesopleurae, mesosternum, coxae; the lack of this pubescence on the metapleurae is very noticeable. Silver pruinosity on the trochanters, femora and tibiae. Longer white hairs scattered on the head and thorax, particularly on the temples, also on the underside of the fore-femora of ♀. Wings hyaline with brown veins (red brown basally).

Male: *Morphology* - clypeus in profile convex at the base, the apical half slightly depressed and produced into a narrow mesal lobe truncate apically; mandibles with one inner tooth; vertex impunctate. Pronotum with marked mesal conical gibbosity, impunctate and shining; laterally there are some not very marked striae; mesonotum with mesal longitudinal depression, the posterior part transversely striate; scutellum and metanotum mesally raised with a slight median depression, the former longitudinally striate; metapleurae rugose. S7 emarginate. Midtibiae with one apical spur; pulvilli present. Length: 21-24 mm.

Female: *Morphology* - clypeus in profile rather convex, extended beyond the level of the eyes, apically truncate, with a pre-apical depression; mouthparts very long; mandibles with a large inner tooth which is subtended by smaller ones. Pronotum similar to that of ♂; mesonotum with longitudinal depression and transversely striate; scutellum and metanotum similar to those of ♂;

propodeum with the dorsal area rugose, sometimes obliquely striate; metapleurae rugose. S6 slightly depressed laterally, the depressions separated by a raised area which is almost a carina. Foretarsi short and stout, the comb strong; one midtibial spur; pulvilli present. Length: 21-25 mm.

Range: Spanish Sahara, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya (Cyrenaica), Egypt, Israel (Southern - Negev), Jordan.

Distribution: Ain Sokhna road (29-43 km E of Maadi & 50-85 km E of Maadi), Burg, Kafr Farouk, Maadi, Mersa Matruh, Suez road, Wadi Digla, Wadi Hagul, Wadi um Elek, Wadi um Assad. Sinai - Wadi um Mitla

Flight: males (4-6, 8), females (5, 8)

Collections: CGR, CUE, PPDD

other species groups

***Ammophila dubia* Kohl, 1901**

Ammophila dubia, Kohl, 1901c: 159, pl.7 fig. 21, ♂, ♀; syntypes from 'Egypt' (NHMW), Libya (TMB) and Malta (NHMW) [Kohl, 1906a.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Ammophila dubia

Ammophila (s.str.) dubia

Kohl, 1906a; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Honoré, 1942; Alfieri, 1946; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955.

Diagnosis: (13 males and 10 females examined.)

Colour: Black, except for the following areas. Red - mandibles (the red tends to be rather yellowish and the apex is black), anterior of Ant1 (the red is often dark ferruginous, occasionally black and the posterior surface is black), sometimes the apex of the clypeus, usually the pronotal tubercles (sometimes they are dark ferruginous), tegulae, T1-3 usually a dark line on dorsal surface, sometimes T3 & 4 laterally, S1-2 or 3, sometimes patches on S4, legs from apex of coxae (sometimes trochanters and the base of femora 3 dark above). Remainder of abdomen blue-black with metallic reflections. Appressed silver pubescence on head and thorax, coxae and apical tergites; it is usually absent from the vertex and mesonotum. The presence of the pubescence on the apical tergites is very obvious and is a feature distinguishing *dubia* from *poecilocnemis*. Longer white hairs scattered on head and thorax, and in ♀♀, on the lower side of the femora 1. Wings hyaline, the veins brown, basally light brown.

Male: Morphology - eyes convergent towards clypeus; clypeus somewhat depressed in apical half, its margin truncate, laterally rounded; vertex impunctate with a microsculpture. Pronotum impunctate with a microsculpture; mesonotum transversely striate; scutellum sometimes impunctate, sometimes longitudinally striate; dorsal area of propodeum transversely rugose. Much of the sculpture is obscured by the pubescence. Length: 13-16 mm.

Female: Morphology - eyes almost parallel; clypeus not extended below the bottom of the eyes, or only slightly so; clypeus rather flat its apex broadly rounded. Pronotum rounded, sparsely punctate; scutellum, metanotum and metanotum longitudinally striate, that on the metanotum often not distinct; dorsal area of the propodeum rugose with transverse striae; sides of propodeum and mesopleurae so covered by pubescence that the sculpture is not clear, but apparently striate. Tarsi with pulvilli. Length: 17-18 mm.

Range: Egypt, Jordan (Jericho).

Distribution: Dakhla Oasis, Fayyum (Karanis), Gebel el Asfar, Gebel Elba (Wadi Aideb, Wadi Ganaisrob), Kafr Farouk, Kafr Hakim, Kharga Oasis, Kom Awshim (= Fayyum in Coll. Mochi; = k65 Fayyum road in Coll. CUE), Maadi, Saqqara, Tisfa. Sinai - Umm Bugma

Flight: males (1-5, 7-10), females (1-3, 5, 7, 10-11)

Collections: AM, CGR, PPDD, CUE

***Ammophila erminea* Kohl, 1901**

Ammophila erminea, Kohl, 1901c: 156, ♂, ♀; syntypes from Tor, Sinai; 'Egypt' and Zeitun (said to be Malta, but actually Egypt) (NHMW). [Kohl, 1906a.]

Ammophila erminea Kohl, 1901, stat. rev., Guichard, 1988a.

Egyptian synonyms:

Ammophila erminea

Ammophila (s.str.) erminea

Kohl, 1906a; Roth, 1928; Sayed *et al*, 1964.

Honoré, 1942; Alfieri, 1946; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955; de Beaumont, 1966.

Diagnosis:

Colour: black, except red on the following areas - mandibles (black apically), scape (sometimes dark), tegulae, most of abdomen (last segments black and ill-defined and variable dark patches elsewhere), legs (except coxae 1-3, trochanters 2 & 3 black and femora 3 dark basally). Silver appressed pubescence on head, except vertex, and thorax, denser than *rubripes*. Longer white hairs scattered on clypeus, frons, temples, pronotum and, in ♀♀, on the underside of the trochanters 1 and femora 1; shorter hairs on remainder of the thorax. Silver pruinescence on abdomen, especially on the petiole, and legs. Wings hyaline, the veins brown, basally red-brown.

Morphology: clypeal margin more or less truncate, rounded, sometimes slightly emarginate mesally; Ant3 wider apically than basally, not parallel-sided. Mesonotum sparsely punctate, not transversely striate. 2 mid-tibial spurs; pulvilli present. Length: male 14-19 mm., female 15-19 mm. (one example seen measuring 11mm).

Range: Spanish Sahara, Chad, Libya (Tripolitania, Fezzan, Cyrenaica), Egypt, Israel (Southern - Negev).

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Abu Sultan, Abukir, Agami, 25km S of Ain Sokhna, Ain Sokhna road (29-43 km E of Maadi), Awsem, Baharia Oasis, Dakhla Oasis (Mut, Tineida), Fayyid, Fayyum (5 km E of Fayyum, Hawara Maktaa, Karanis, 5 km E of el Lahun, 3 km NW of Qasr Qarun), Gebel el Asfar, Gebel Elba (Wadi Agrab), Helwan, Ikingi Mariout, Kafr Farouk, Kerdasa, Kharga Oasis (Dush, Gineh), Kom Awshim (= Fayyum in Coll. Mochi), el Mansouria, Mersa Matruh, Nefisha, 15 km S of Safaga, Serapadium, Km 94 Suez road, Tanta, Tarfawi, Wadi Digla, Wadi Hagul, Wadi Hoff, Wadi Natrun, 35 km E of Wadi Natrun, Wadi Rishrash, Za'afarana road (40-60km E of el Korimat).

Flight: males (2-5, 7-12), females (2-12)

Collections: AM, CGR, PPDD

***Ammophila guichardi* de Beaumont, 1956**

Ammophila (*s.s.*) *guichardi* de Beaumont, 1956a: 176-178, ♀,♂; holotype in coll. BMNH; loc. typ. Libya - Tripolitania, Giado.

Egyptian synonyms:

Ammophila (*s.s.*) *guichardi* de Beaumont, 1966.

Range: Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Israel.

Distribution: Wadi Digla.

Flight: males (6), females (6)

Collections:

***Ammophila insignis* F. Smith, 1856 ssp. *egregia* Mocsáry, 1881**

Ammophila insignis F. Smith, 1856: 213, ♀; loc. typ. Gambia (OUM ro BMNH)

Ammophila egregia Mocsáry, 1881: 327, ♀,♂; loc. typ. Syria (i.e. Lebanon) –Beirut (TMB) [Kohl, 1906a; Arnold, 1928a; Guiglia, 1939; Guichard, 1988a.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Ammophila egregia Mocsáry

Kohl, 1906a.

Ammophila (*s.str.*) *egregia*

Alfieri, 1946; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955.

Diagnosis: (5 males and 3 females examined.)

Male: **Colour** - black, except red on the following - mandibles (dark ferruginous apically), apical margin of clypeus, Ant 1 (particularly below), sometimes also Ant3 & Ant 4, pronotum to a greater or lesser extent, tegulae, T1-3 (T1 with a longitudinal black stripe, T3 sometimes only red laterally), S1-3 (with varying degree of black), legs (except coxae 1 black, trochanters 1 usually black but sometimes red and femora 1 basally black above; coxae, trochanters and femora 2 & 3 red rather dark above or black). Silver appressed pubescence on clypeus and frons between antennal sockets and eyes. Longer white hairs scattered on clypeus, frons and temples, less marked on vertex, and on anterior and ventral part of pronotum; shorter white hairs on thorax. Wings hyaline with a marked yellowish tinge, a little infuscated apically; veins yellowish-brown. **Morphology** - Mandibles with one large inner tooth; clypeus produced beyond level of bottom of eyes, broadly emarginate, angles of mesal lobe protuberant. Pronotum rounded with a few scattered fine punctures, laterally sometimes striate and shining; mesonotum transversely striate with punctures between; scutellum mesally rounded and metanotum longitudinally striate; propodeum dorsally transversely striate punctate between; sides of propodeum and mesopleurae densely punctate, almost rugose, mesopleurae with punctures

below running together to form striae. Midtibiae with two apical spurs; pulvilli present. Length: 23-26 mm.

Female: *Colour* - black, except the following red - mandibles (black apically), apical half of clypeus, Ant 1-6; Ant 7 is much darker and the remainder black, pronotal dorsum, tubercles and sometimes laterally, tegulae, mesopleurae - a small spot beneath each tegula. Legs - coxae 1 black except at apex, coxae 3, trochanters 3 & femora 3 dark above, T1 & T2 (T1 has a black area basally), S1 & S2. Golden appressed pubescence faintly on frons between antennal sockets and eyes. Longer golden brown hairs scattered on clypeus, frons and temples, also but less marked on vertex and on trochanters 1 and the basal half of the fore-femora. Wings hyaline with a marked yellowish tinge, a little infuscated apically; veins yellowish-brown. *Morphology* - mandibles with three inner teeth, the middle one being by far the largest; clypeus in profile more or less flat, its margin truncate with the lamella angular laterally. Pronotum, mesonotum, scutellum, metanotum and propodeum as ♂; sides of propodeum and mesopleurae striate punctate between. Mid tibiae with two apical spurs; pulvilli present. Length: 31-33 mm.

Range: Chad (Tibesti), Libya (Fezzan), Egypt, Israel (Southern - Negev), Syria, Oman.

Distribution: Ain Sokhna road (29-43km E of Maadi), Gebel el Asfar, Gebel Elba (Wadi Aideb), Km 94 Suez road, Wadi Digla, Wadi Hagul, Wadi Rishrash. Sinai

Flight: males (1, 3-5), females (4, 6, 11)

Collections: AM, CGR, PPDD, CUE

***Ammophila mitlaensis* Alfieri, 1961**

Ammophila (s.s.) mitlaensis Alfieri, 1961: 139-140, ♀; holotype ♀ in coll. Alfieri in AUCE; loc. typ. Egypt - Sinai, Wadi Mitla.

Egyptian synonyms:

Ammophila mitlaensis

Alfieri, 1961; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Diagnosis: (one "co-type" ♀ only examined. It is necessary to have another and more detailed examination of this specimen as there are serious discrepancies between the description below and Alfieri's original description.)

Colour: Black, except for very dark ferruginous (mandibles, tegulae and legs) and red areas (S1, T1 & T2, base of T3, S2 & S3 with ill-defined black areas). Silver appressed pubescence on sides of clypeus (perhaps over the entire surface if the only specimen seen is worn), frons (not reaching the anterior ocellus), pronotal tubercles, small patch on mesopleurae, posterior-lateral margins of propodeum, slight on sides of propodeum, the dorsal surface without, coxae 1,2 & 3. Long white hairs on temples, trochanters and femora 1 beneath. Wings slightly infuscated, the veins black or dark brown.

Morphology: clypeal margin irregularly rounded, slight mesal impression, scattered punctures; frons with longitudinal impression from interantennal area to anterior ocellus; vertex dull. Pronotum smooth and shining; mesonotum transversely striate, the striae bending back mesally; scutellum longitudinally striate; dorsal area of propodeum diagonally striate.

Range: Egypt

Distribution: Sinai - Wadi Mitla

Flight: female (5)

Collections: AUCE

***Ammophila poecilcnemis* Morice, 1900**

Ammophila poecilcnemis Morice, 1900: 67, ♂, ♀; loc. typ. Algeria - Biskra (OUM). [Kohl, 1906a; Guichard, 1988a.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Ammophila poecilcnemis

Storey, 1916.

Ammophila (s.str.) poecilcnemis

Honoré, 1942.

Diagnosis: (one female examined)

Female: *Colour* - head and thorax black, except: middle part of mandibles, very dark ferruginous; tegulae, light red; T1-3 and S1-3 red, remainder of abdomen with blue-black metallic reflections; legs 1 & 2, red after dark trochanters, legs 3, basal half of tibiae red and tarsi very dark ferruginous. Silver appressed pubescence on clypeus, frons (not much above level of antennae), temples, sides of pronotum, posterior angles of mesonotum, propodeum, metapleurae & mesopleurae, coxae and trochanters; none on abdomen - not even pruinescence - which serves to distinguish this species from *A. dubia*. Wings hyaline, very slightly infuscated apically, veins brown, basally red-brown. *Morphology* - mandibles with two inner teeth; clypeus in profile convex, apically rounded, the disk punctate and shining. Pronotum rounded and sparsely

punctate; mesonotum transversely striate; scutellum and metanotum longitudinally striate; propodeum dorsally transversely striate and rugose, laterally, the sculpture is obscured by the pubescence. Mid tibiae with two apical spurs; pulvilli present. Length: 17 mm.

Range: Spanish Sahara, Algeria, Tunisia, Chad (Tibesti).

Distribution: Wadi Hagul.

Flight: females (6)

Collections: CGR

***Ammophila producticollis* Morice, 1900**

Ammophila producticollis, Morice, 1900: 70, ♀, (nec ♂ = *A. gracillima*); loc. typ. Algeria – Biskra (OUM) [Kohl, 1906a; Roth, 1928; Guichard, 1988a.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Ammophila producticollis

Kohl, 1906a.

Ammophila (s.str.) producticollis

Honoré, 1942; Alfieri, 1946; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955.

Diagnosis: (5 males and 2 females examined.)

Colour: Because of the dense pubescence, very little can be seen of the integument beneath. Head and thorax black, except yellowish (mandibles dark at tip, labrum, apex of clypeus, Ant 1 and sometimes 2, tegulae and pronotal tubercles when visible) and red areas (abdomen - sometimes the apical tergites have ill-defined dark patches; S1 (petiole) sometimes dark, and legs - rather yellowish and sometimes the coxae and trochanters seem to be darker). Very dense and smooth silver appressed pubescence on head, thorax, petiole, coxae and trochanters. Silver pruinescence on remainder of legs and the abdomen. Some scattered longer white hairs on head (particularly on temples), prothorax beneath and femora 1.

Morphology: The whole insect has a very slender appearance. Mandibles with one inner tooth in ♂ and two in ♀; clypeus basally rather convex and flatter in apical half, the margin mesally a little depressed and slightly emarginate. Pronotum very long without transverse striae. Midtibiae with two apical spurs; ♀ foretarsi with apical expansions; ♀ without or with very rudimentary pulvilli. Length: male 12-15 mm., female 15-16 mm.

Range: Algeria, Chad (Tibesti), Egypt, Israel (Southern - Negev), sw USSR.

Distribution: Gebel el Asfar, Kerdasa, Kom Awshim, Wadi Digla, Za'afarana road (90-110km E of el Korimat). Sinai - Wadi Mitla.

Flight: males (4-5), females (5-6)

Collections: AM, CGR

***Ammophila rubripes* Spinola, 1839**

Ammophila rubripes Spinola, 1839: 465-466, ♀; lectotype ♀ from 'Egypt' (MRSN)

Ammophila propinqua Taschenberg, 1869: 433; ♂; holotype ♂ from Khartoum, Sudan (MLUH). [Kohl, 1906a; Arnold, 1928.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Ammophila propinqua

Kohl, 1906a; Roth, 1928; Arnold, 1928a.

Ammophila rubripes

Innes, 1911.

Ammophila (s.str.) propinqua

Honoré, 1942; Alfieri, 1946.

Ammophila (s.str.) rubripes

de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955; de Beaumont, 1956a, 1970.

Kohl, 1906a, suspected that *rubripes* might be the senior synonym of *propinqua* and subsequent authors have so treated it.

Diagnosis: (9 males and 28 females examined.)

Colour: Head and thorax black, except the following red areas: mandibles (black at apex), clypeal apex, Ant 1 (sometimes Ant2 and even the base of Ant3), sometimes parts of the pronotum, particularly the tubercles, sometimes the posterior-lateral angles of the propodeum. Abdomen - usually the first four segments are red and thereafter black, but there are usually irregular vague black areas on one or more segments. Legs red - often the coxae, trochanters & femora 3 are dark above. Silver appressed pubescence on head and thorax, except vertex; often on the pronotum and mesonotum it is reduced; also usually on the apical abdominal tergites. Longer white hairs scattered on clypeus, frons, vertex, temples, mesosternum and femora 1. Wings hyaline, veins brown.

Morphology: mandibles with 1 tooth in ♂ and 2 in ♀; clypeus moderately convex in profile and the anterior margin slightly emarginate in ♂ and rounded in ♀. Mesonotum punctate with the

punctures running together to form transverse striae, sometimes obscured by the pubescence. Two mid-tibial spurs; pulvilli present in ♀. Length: male 16-19 mm., female 18-23 mm.

Range: Mauritania, Spanish Sahara, Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, Israel (Northern, Haifa, Tel Aviv, Southern - Negev), Chad (Tibesti), Sudan, Ethiopia.

Note: Some of the above citations are for *A. propinqua* Taschenberg, and if that species proves to be distinct from *A. rubripes* Spinola, then they must be suspect. It is further possible that some may be confused with *A. erminea* Kohl, as that species was also at one time placed in synonymy with *A. rubripes* Spinola.

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Abu Sultan, Abu Zabal, Burg el Arab, Dakhla Oasis, Ezbet el Nakhl, Gebel el Asfar, Gebel Elba (Wadi Aideb), Kansasrop, Kharga Oasis, Kom Awshim, Marg, Mersa Matruh, Saqqara, Serapedium, Tisfa, Wadi Hoff.

Flight: males (3-5, 10), females (3-5, 8, 10, 12)

Collections: AM, CGR, PPDD, CUE

Eremochares Gribodo, 1883

Eremochares dives (Brullé, 1833)

Ammophila dives Brullé, 1832: 369, pl. 50, fig.10, ♀. Loc. typ.: Greece (Peloponnese) (MHNH) [Kohl, 1906a; Guichard, 1988a.]

Ammophila nigritaria Walker, 1871: 18, ♂, ♀; syntypes from Tajoura, Djibouti (destroyed). [Kohl, 1960a.]

Egyptian synonyms:

<i>Ammophila (Eremochares) dives</i>	Kohl, 1906a citing Walker; Roth, 1928.
<i>Ammophila nigritaria</i>	Innes, 1911.
<i>Ammophila (s.str.) dives</i>	Honoré, 1942.
<i>Ammophila (Eremochars) dives</i>	Alfieri, 1946: 125.

Diagnosis: (4 females examined)

Female: *Colour* - black, except the following areas are red: mandibles (black apically); apical margin of clypeus; apex of scape (very dark ferruginous); tegulae (sometimes darker); T1 (black basally); T2-3 (T3 sometimes black apically); T4 basally and laterally (sometimes lacking); T5 narrow lateral stripes (sometimes lacking); T6 laterally and apically; S1 narrowly at apex; S2-5 with basal black areas; S6; legs 1 & 2 - coxae dark, especially coxae 2, tarsi darker red; legs 3 very dark ferruginous but tarsi lighter. Silver appressed pubescence on clypeus, frons, pronotal tubercles, mesonotum (slight), propodeum laterally (absent on dorsal area), mesopleurae (absent on metapleurae). Long white hairs on clypeus, frons, vertex, temples, thorax (sparse). Wings hyaline, veins dark. *Morphology* - mandibles with large single inner tooth; clypeal margin with mesal emargination; little sculpture visible under pubescence; propodeal dorsal area diagonally striate; petiole subequal to tibia 3; mesosternum with conical protuberance anteriorly; hairs on dorsal area of propodeum leaning forwards. Length: 23-24 mm.

Range: Greece, Crete, Algeria, Libya (Tripolitania, Cyrenaica), Israel, Turkey, Arabia, Oman, sw USSR, Afghanistan

Distribution: Abu Kir, Burg el Arab, Mersa Matruh, Salloum

Flight: females (5-7)

Collections: AM, PPDD

Parapsammophila Taschenberg, 1869

Parapsammophila algira (Kohl, 1901)

Ammophila algira Kohl, 1901c: 147, pl.8 fig.46, ♀; loc. typ. Algeria – Biskra (NHMW). [Kohl, 1906a; Roth, 1928; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955; Guichard, 1988a.]

Ammophila caelebs Kohl, 1901c: 148, ♂; loc. typ. Egypt – Fayum (NHMW). [Kohl, 1906a; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955.]

Ammophila (Eremochares) gibba Alfieri, 1961; ♂, ♀; holotype ♀ in coll. Alfieri in AUCE; loc. typ. Egypt - Gebel Elba, Wadi Aideb. De Beaumont, 1968b, synonymized *gibba* with *algira*.

Egyptian synonyms:

<i>Ammophila (Eremochares) caelebs</i>	Kohl, 1906a; Alfieri, 1946: 124; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955.
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<i>Ammophila (Eremochares) algira</i>	Alfieri, 1946: 123; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955: 35.
<i>Ammophila (Eremochares) gibba</i>	Alfieri, 1961.
<i>Parapsammophila algira</i>	de Beaumont, 1968b.

Diagnosis: No specimens seen

Range: Algeria, Libya (Cyrenaica), Egypt, Israel (southern - Negev), Afghanistan

Distribution: Fayyum, Sinai

***Parapsammophila cyanipennis* (Lepeletier, 1845)**

Ammophila cyanipennis Lepeletier, 1845: 370, ♀; holotype ♀ from Senegal (MRSN). [Kohl, 1906; Arnold, 1928a.]

Parapsammophila miles Taschenberg, 1869, ♂, ♀; lectotype ♂ in MLUH; loc. typ. (lectotype) "Chartum", Sudan, designated by Menke, 1976. [Menke in Bohart & Menke, 1976]

Egyptian synonyms:

Ammophila (Parapsammophila) cyanipennis Kohl, 1906a

Ammophila (Parapsammophila) cyanipennis var. *miles* Kohl, 1906a

Sphex (Parapsammophila) cyanipennis Arnold, 1928a.

Ammophila (s.str.) cyanipennis Honoré, 1942.

Ammophila (Parapsammophila) cyanipennis Alfieri, 1946: 121.

Diagnosis: No specimens seen

Range: N. Africa

***Parapsammophila dolichostoma* (Kohl, 1901)**

Ammophila dolichostoma Kohl, 1901c: 146, pl.7 figs 5, 9 & pl.8 fig. 38, ♀; type ♀ from Saudi Arabia (NHMW). [Kohl, 1906a; Guichard, 1988a..]

Egyptian synonyms:

Ammophila (s.str.) dolichostoma Honoré, 1942.

Ammophila (Eremochares) dolichostoma Alfieri, 1946: 126.

Parapsammophila dolichostoma Bohart & Menke, 1976; Guichard, 1988a.

Diagnosis: (5 males and 5 females examined.)

Males: *Colour* - head and thorax black except the following: clypeus yellow, except sometimes basally; mandibles yellow, except teeth (apical and inner); scape yellow; sometimes Ant3 with elongate yellow spot on inner side; pronotal tubercles sometimes orange yellow; tegulae orange yellow. Abdomen red, except for the following areas: black – petiole, dorsal part of T1, dorsal spots on T2 & T3, T4-T7 dorsally (sometimes entirely on T5-T7), S7 (sometimes S6 & S7); legs red, except fore- and mid-tarsomere and claws black, hind femora with black stripe on upper surface, hind tibiae with black stripe on upper surface in apical half, hind tarsi with upper surface black. Silver appressed pubescence on clypeus, frons, temples, occiput.; on thorax it is dense but less so on mesonotum, scutellum and metanotum and absent from the dorsal area of the propodeum, dorsal part of petiole and coxae. Long white hairs scattered on clypeus, frons, temples, vertex, pronotum, anterior of mesonotum, posterior of propodeum, mesosternum from bottom of mesopleurae. Wings hyaline; veins brown. *Morphology* - clypeus produced beyond lower level of eyes, narrowed and apically truncate; in profile flat; mandibles with subapical tooth and marked tooth in middle of inner side; Ant3 > Ant5, wider apically; Ant11-Ant13 with tyli, particularly obvious on Ant 13; Ant13 truncate; POL > OOL; pronotum rounded; mesonotum transversely striate; scutellum rounded with median impression (not very distinct); dorsal area of propodeum glabrous and shining, finely striate, obliquely almost longitudinally in the anterior part and transversely in the posterior part; the glabrous part truncate posteriorly with a mesal v-shaped extension; mesosternum in profile with vertical anterior face at right angles to plane of main mesosternum; petiole = hindtarsomeres 1 + 2; R1 received by SMC2; R2 interstitial SMC2 & 3; tarsal claws with 2 teeth; fore metatarsus unmodified at base, depression and apical spine of the tibia thickened and curved. Length: 19 mm.

Females: *Colour* - head black, except the following areas: clypeus yellow; mandibles yellow, the teeth, both apical and mesal, black or sometimes only slightly darker; Ant 1-3 yellow to ferruginous, darker at apex of Ant3; Ant2 & 3 darker above. Thorax black, except for: ferruginous stripe on pronotum, (anterior face is black); pronotal tubercles yellow-ferruginous; tegulae yellow-ferruginous; scutellar lobes with a very dark ferruginous spot or sometimes mesally entirely yellow-ferruginous; metanotum dark ferruginous mesally on anterior part.

Abdomen red, except for: T1 with black dorsal stripe not reaching the apex; T4 and T5 black dorsally; S1 black spot at junction with T1. Legs red, except for: claws of fore and mid legs dark; coxae 3 and trochanters 3 black above; femora 3 with a dark stripe above; tibiae 3 apically dark above; tarsi 3 with tarsomere 1 and 5 dark above and claws dark. Silver appressed pubescence, in general less dense than in male: on clypeus, especially basally and laterally; frons; temples below; pronotum, the anterior surface; mesonotum, only the posterolateral angles; propodeum except the dorsal area; mesopleurae; coxae and trochanters 3 above. Scattered long white hairs on clypeus, temples, pronotum below, underside of femora 1. Wings hyaline; veins brown. *Morphology*: clypeus truncate, in profile somewhat rounded; mandibles with 2 subapical teeth, the second much smaller, and one marked mesal tooth; Ant3 > Ant5, wider apically; POL > or = OOL; pronotum rounded, impunctate and shining; mesonotum transversely striate, the striae curved forward from the mesal line, then back again, i.e. bowed forwards - sometimes the striae are less marked or even obsolete near the scutellum (in one example examined the striation was only in the anterior part of the mesonotum, the posterior part being shining with a few scattered punctures); scutellum with a mesal impression, i.e. slightly bilobate, impunctate; metanotum rounded and impunctate; dorsal area of propodeum striate, obliquely in the anterior part and almost transversely in the posterior part; dorsal area is truncate as in the male; sides of thorax invisible beneath the pubescence; mesosternum transversely striate, punctate between striae, sometimes almost rugose; mid-tibiae with 2 apical spurs; fore tarsi with comb, the metatarsus being apically extended; base of foretarsus and tibial apex modified as in the male; petiole = hind tarsomeres 1+2; R1 in SMC2; R2 interstitial SMC2 & 3 or in SMC2. Length: 22-25 mm.

Range: Egypt, Israel (Northern, Jerusalem, southern - Negev), Syria, Turkey, Aden, Saudi Arabia

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Ain Sokhna road 50-85km E of Maadi, Gebel Elba, Wadi Digla, Wadi Hagul. Sinai - Wadi Mitla

Flight: males (2, 5-6, 8), females (3-7)

Collections: AM, CGR

***Parapsammophila lateritia* Taschenberg, 1869**

Parapsammophila lateritia Taschenberg, 1869: 431, ♀; loc. typ. Sudan – Khartum (MLUH). [Kohl, 1906a; Guichard, 1988a.]

Parapsammophila monilicornis, Morice, 1900: 66, ♂; syntype ♂ from Biskra, Algeria (OUM). [Kohl, 1906a.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Ammophila (*Parapsammophila*) *lateritia* Kohl, 1906a, but with doubt as to whether it does occur in Egypt; Roth, 1928; Alfieri, 1946: 121.

Parapsammophila monilicornis var. Storey, 1916.

Ammophila (*s.str.*) *lateritia* Honoré, 1942.

Ammophila (*Parapsammophila*) *monilicornis* var. Roth, 1928 (citing Storey, 1916).

Diagnosis: No specimens seen

Range: Algeria, n. Africa

***Parapsammophila turanica* F. Morawitz, 1890**

Parapsammophila turanica F. Morawitz, 1890: 582, ♂; holotype ♂ from Turkmenistan (ZIL). [Kohl, 1906a; Guichard, 1988a.]

Parapsammophila lutea auctt, nec Taschenberg, 1869. [Menke, 1966.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Ammophila (*Eremochares*) *lutea* Kohl, 1906a; Roth, 1928; Alfieri, 1946: 123; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955: 35; de Beaumont, 1958d: 56.

Ammophila (*s.str.*) *lutea* Storey, 1916; Honoré, 1942.

Eremochares lutea Pulawski, 1964: 65. It was not until Menke, 1966, that the true identity of *lutea* was established. It is confined to the Sudan.

Diagnosis: (20 males and 21 females examined.)

Males: *Colour* - black, except the following red: mandibles (yellowish red), except black apex; apical margin of clypeus; scape apical yellowish red spot (sometimes lacking); underside of Ant9-Ant13 (sometimes); tegulae (yellowish sometimes); T1 dorsally apically and laterally from the start of the swollen part; T2-7, but sometimes T6-T7 with basal mesal spot or completely

black mesally, T7 also black apically or completely; in dark specimens most tergites invaded by black markings; most specimens in Coll PPDD have T5-T7 black dorsally; S1 apically; S2-S7, but with black spots on any or all; legs from apex of coxae; sometimes black on upper surface of trochanters and femora. Silver appressed pubescence on: head - clypeus, frons, temples; thorax - pronotum, mesonotum laterally, scutellum laterally, sides of propodeum, metapleurae, mesopleurae, mesosternum, coxae; petiole, at least the base. Long white hairs on head except the clypeus, dense on the thorax, but short on mesonotum, scutellum and metanotum. Antennae covered with pruinescence except the red areas on Ant9 - Ant13. Wings hyaline; veins yellow brown. *Morphology* - mandibles with subapical tooth and a large mesal one; clypeus flat, depressed basally and raised apically, apex rounded, sometimes a little sinuate; Ant3 > Ant5; no tyli (?); Ant 13 truncate; POL > OOL; mesonotum punctate; scutellum rounded, with a slight mesal impression; propodeum mesally rugose, finely transversely striate, laterally more coarsely striate; R1 received in SMC2; R2 interstitial SMC2 & 3 or in SMC2; anterior basitarsus and tibial spur modified (as in *P. dolichostoma*), the basitarsi depressed basally and with a distinct pecten; mid tibiae with 1 stout and curved apical spur; tarsal claws with 2 teeth, but one is indistinct. Length: 18-22 mm.

Females: *Colour* - head often much obscured by pubescence; mandibles red, black apically; clypeus red; Ant1 red; Ant 2 and base of Ant3 red, black or dark ferruginous; remainder very dark ferruginous or black; vertex black. Thorax often much obscured by pubescence; pronotal tubercles seen through the pubescence seem to be red; tegulae red; mesonotum, scutellum, metanotum and propodeum black. Abdomen: T1 dark at base, then red; T2-6 red, sometimes T4-6 are dark at base mesally; S1 (petiole) black, red apically; S2-6 red, but S2-4 sometimes with dark basal spots; legs entirely red, the tarsal claws black or dark ferruginous. Dense silver appressed pubescence on head and thorax, coxae and petiole obscuring much of the sculpture and colour of the integument; this pubescence may be lacking on the mesonotum mesally, and laterally on the dorsal area of the propodeum. Longer white erect hairs on the clypeus, temples, frons, vertex, pronotum and the underside of the fore-femora; anteriorly on the mesonotum there are some long white decumbent hairs directed posteriorly. Wings hyaline; veins light brown, basally more yellow-brown and darker around the marginal cell. *Morphology* - mandibles with a large inner tooth which has a small tooth on either side of it (sometimes these are very reduced or absent); clypeus in profile a little swollen, the margin at a depressed level; usually the sculpture of the disk can be seen to comprise scattered punctures; there seem to be two forms of the clypeal apex: (i) sinuate and not particularly convex with projections at the sides of the mesal part; (ii) distinctly convex and not sinuate and without lateral projections, the mesal part almost blending into the lateral parts - this form could be due to the apical lamina which forms the sinuate part and the projections being worn. Ant3 a little wider apically than basally, in length subequal to or a little less than Ant4+5; POL = OOL; mesonotum smooth and shining posteriorly with one or two punctures, and with a longitudinal median depression; anteriorly the sculpture is much obscured but sometimes seems to be laterally striate; scutellum with a slight median impression; propodeum with a mesal longitudinal line with transverse or somewhat oblique fine striae from it; sides seem to be more roughly striate; mesosternum not particularly angled between anterior and ventral surfaces; petiole shorter than or subequal to hind tibiae; anterior metatarsus strongly produced externally into a finger-like process bearing 4 stout hairs; tarsomeres 2 - 4 somewhat enlarged externally apically all with long fine comb-hairs, the hairs on the enlarged processes are stouter; one mid-tibial spur; tarsal claws with two teeth; R1 received in SMC2; R2 in SMC2 or interstitial. Length: 22-26 mm.

Range: Spanish Morocco, Algeria, Libya (Fezzan), Egypt, Israel, (southern - Negev), Iran, sw USSR. Note: because many authors used the name *Eremochares lutea* Taschenberg in error for this species, it is possible that some of the above range could apply to the true *E. lutea* which was described by Taschenberg from the Sudan.

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Abydos, Ain Sokhna road (29-43 km E of Maadi), Cairo (environs), Dakhla Oasis (Mut), Fayyum, Kerdasa, Kom Awshim (= Fayyum in Coll. Mochi), Tell el Amarna, Wadi Assiouti, Wadi Digla, Wadi T.Rachid, Za'afarana road 101km E of El Korimat. Sinai - Hamamat Faraoun, Wadi Gharandal

Flight: males (3-6), females (3-6)

Collections: AM, CGR, PPDD, WJP, CUE

Podalonia Fernald, 1927

affinis species group

Species of this group have in common the propodeum finely striate and glabrous.

***Podalonia affinis* (W. Kirby, 1798) ssp. *affinis* (s.s.)**

Ammophila affinis, Kirby, 1798: 205, ♂, ♀; loc. typ. England – Woodbridge (whereabouts unknown). [Kohl, 1906a; Guiglia, 1939; Guichard, 1988a.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Ammophila (Podalonia) affinis Alfieri, 1946: 119.

Diagnosis: (1 males and 2 females seen.)

Males: *Colour* - black, except tegulae, tergites, and legs beneath, very dark ferruginous; silver appressed pubescence on clypeus, frons laterally, anterior of coxae 1; longer dark hairs on clypeus, frons, vertex, temples (very long), pronotum, mesonotum, scutellum and metanotum (shorter), propodeum except the dorsal surface (very long), mesopleurae, metasternum. Wings hyaline, rather infuscated apically, the veins light brown. *Morphology* - clypeal margin mesally truncate, rounded to lateral lobes; vertex sparsely punctate over microsculpture; pronotum punctate, the punctures running together; mesonotum punctate; scutellum rounded, longitudinally striate; metanotum irregularly sculptured; propodeum dorsally irregularly striate, punctate between the striae, which are transverse anteriorly and oblique behind, laterally rugose-striate; mesopleurae rugose. Length: 15 mm.

Females: *Colour* - black, except the following are red: apex of mandibles (very dark); T1, T2, T3 (dark apically); apex of S1, S2 (dark mesal spots), S3 basally; legs (very dark). Pubescence dark or black. Wings yellowish, the veins light brown. *Morphology* - mandibles with inner tooth; clypeal margin mesally with shallow very broad emargination, almost sinuous; mesal area raised above the level of the apical margin and lateral areas; punctate, the apical margin impunctate, shining; frons punctate, the punctures below large and more spaced, finer and denser above; vertex, behind ocelli, with only scattered punctures; pronotum somewhat "humped" dorsally, punctate dorsally and striate laterally; mesonotum finely punctate, posteriorly the punctures running together to form longitudinal striae; scutellum punctate, mesally with one or two longitudinal striae; metanotum short and rugose; propodeum with the dorsal area finely striate, the striae transverse, but anteriorly bending forwards mesally, laterally coarsely striate; mesopleurae rugose; legs 1 with the tarsomeres produced apically, especially the metatarsi; tarsal comb of thick black spines and three stout spines on the apical process of the metatarsi; the metatarsi with outer margin with three saw-like projections before the apical process, carrying the stout hairs of the comb; forewings with both recurrent veins received in SMC2; abscissae of radial vein variable, sometimes SMC2 is wider than SMC1 or SMC3 on the radial, sometimes SMC1 is wider than the others. Length: 17-18 mm.

Range: UK (England), Algeria, Libya (Fezzan), Egypt, Israel (southern - Negev), Syria, Turkey

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Ein Shams

Flight: males (3), females (3)

Collections: PPDD, CUE

***Podalonia atrocyanea* (Eversmann, 1849) ssp. *masinissa* (Morice, 1900)**

Psammophila atrocyanea Eversmann, 1849: 365, ♀; loc. typ. Russia - Urals, Orenburg (ZIL)

Psammophila masinissa Morice: 65, ♀; syntype ♀ from Biskra, Algeria in OUM

Egyptian synonyms:

Ammophila (Psammophila) atrocyanea Kohl, 1906a; Honoré, 1942.

Ammophila atrocyanea Storey, 1916 (but see note).

Ammophila (Podalonia) atrocyanea Alfieri, 1946: 112; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955: 33; de Beaumont 1960a: 224.

Ammophila (Psammophila) atrocyanea masinissa Honoré, 1942.

Ammophila (Podalonia) atrocyanea var. *masinissa* Alfieri, 1946.

Ammophila (Podalonia) atrocyanea v. *masinissa* (sic) de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955: 33.

Ammophila (Podalonia) masinissa Morice de Beaumont, 1960a: 224

Roth, 1928, quotes Storey as saying this species occurs in Egypt but he is not sure whether Storey is referring to this species or to *masinissa*. Kohl, 1906a, treated *masinissa* as a synonym

of *P. atrocyanea*. Honoré, 1942, Alfieri, 1946, and de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955, all treated *masinissa* as a variety of *atrocyanea*. [Editors note: we have assumed here that all specimens recorded from Egypt belong to this ssp]

Range: [S.Europe, Egypt, USSR, C.Asia, N.China = the species]. Spanish Sahara, Algeria, Libya (Tripolitania, Cyrenaica), Egypt (Sinai), Israel (southern - Negev)

***Podalonia ebenina* (Spinola, 1839)**

Ammophila ebenina Spinola, 1839: 464-465, ♀; lectotype ♀ from 'Egypt' (MRSN).

Ammophila (Psammophila) micipsa Morice, 1900: 66, ♀; syntype ♀ from Biskra, Algeria (OUM). [Kohl, 1906a.]

Egyptian synonyms:

<i>Ammophila (Psammophila) micipsa</i>	Kohl, 1906a; Honoré, 1942.
<i>Ammophila hirsuta</i> var. <i>mervensis</i> Radoszkowski, 1887	Kohl, 1906a.
<i>Ammophila ebenina</i>	Innes, 1911.
<i>Ammophila hirsuta</i> Scopoli, 1763	Storey, 1916.
<i>Ammophila (Psammophila) ebenina</i>	Roth, 1928.
<i>Ammophila (Podalonia) micipsa</i>	Alfieri, 1946: 113.
<i>Ammophila (Podalonia) ebenina</i>	Alfieri, 1946: 120; de Beaumont, 1967b: 263.
<i>Ammophila (s.s.) (lapsus) ebenina</i>	de Beaumont, 1954c: 2.

Spinola's *ebenina* was for long not recognised, although Kohl, 1906a, listed it with a query under *P. micipsa*. He also regarded *ebenina* Costa, nec Spinola, as a synonym of *mervensis*. Various authors assumed that the black subspecies of *Podalonia hirsuta* was the missing *ebenina*, eg Alfieri, 1946, but in fact *P. hirsuta mervensis* Radoszkowky is confined to the Mediterranean islands and central Asia; also *ebenina* and *hirsuta* belong to different species groups. Kohl, 1906a, put *ebenina* with a question mark as a synonym of *Ammophila (Psammophila) micipsa* Morice. He also refers to "var. *Mervensis* Rad. = *ebenina* Costa non Spin. "; his description makes it clear that it belongs to the *hirsuta* group and not to the *affinis* group. There are no reliable records of *hirsuta* occurring in Egypt.

Diagnosis: (4 females examined.)

Female: *Colour* - black, except the following areas are dark red: mandibles (in part); sometimes the clypeus; sometimes the frons laterally between the antennal sockets and the eyes; sometimes the pronotum; tegulae; sometimes the mesopleurae; legs; part of T1. Wings infuscated, the veins brown except the subcosta which is black; in one example seen, the wings are not fully infuscated. *Morphology* - mandibles with inner tooth and a second smaller one behind the first; clypeal margin mesally with shallow very broad emargination, almost sinuous; mesal area raised above the level of the apical margin and lateral areas; punctate, the apical margin impunctate, shining; frons punctate, the punctures below large and more spaced, finer and denser above; vertex, behind ocelli, with only scattered punctures; pronotum less humped than in *affinis*, the lateral striae coarser; mesonotum with punctures more spaced than in *affinis*, posteriorly almost impunctate, shining; scutellum almost impunctate, shining; propodeum transversely striate dorsally, laterally striate, rugose between the striae; legs 1 as in *affinis* but 4 stout hairs arising from the apical process of the metatarsi, the tarsal comb thicker; petiole subequal to the hind metatarsus. Length: 16-18 mm.

Range: Canary Is., Libya (Tripolitania), Egypt, Jordan (Jericho), Syria, sw USSR (Caucasus, Turkestan)

Distribution: Burg el Arab, Gebel el Asfar, Kom Awshim (= Fayyum in Coll. Mochi), Kafr Farouk. Sinai - Wadi Mitla

Flight: males (2), females (2-5)

Collections: AM, CGR, CUE

***Podalonia minax* (Kohl, 1901)**

Ammophila (Psammophila) minax, Kohl, 1901c: 162, ♀; holotype ♀ from Egypt - Abbasieh nr. Cairo (NHMW). [Kohl, 1906a; Guichard, 1988a.]

Egyptian synonyms:

<i>Ammophila (Psammophila) minax</i>	Kohl, 1906a; Honoré, 1942.
<i>Ammophila (Podalonia) minax</i>	Alfieri, 1946: 117; de Beaumont, 1950a: 395; Pulawski, 1964: 65; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Diagnosis: (2 females examined.)

Female: *Colour* - black, except for the following areas: mandibles sometimes very dark ferruginous in the middle; labrum red; tegulae light ferruginous; T1-3 and sometimes base of T4 red; S2-3 and sometimes S1 and the base of S4 red; legs 1 with trochanters sometimes reddish beneath, femora red from the base or from the middle, tibiae and tarsi red, tarsal comb black; legs 2 red from apex of femora beneath from about middle (in one example), or red at the apex of femora and tibiae only (other); legs 3 apex of femora and basal half of tibiae red and tarsi dark ferruginous (one example), or entirely dark (other). Silver appressed pubescence laterally on the base of clypeus and on frons between the antennal sockets and inner orbits. Long white hairs sparse on temples and on sides of propodeum, rather shorter ones on dorsal surface of thorax and posterior surface of propodeum. Silver pruinescence on vertex and posterior segments of abdomen. Wings hyaline, apices of forewings distinctly infuscated, hindwing apices only slightly darkened; veins brown, yellow basally, costa and subcosta yellow completely. *Morphology* - clypeus with the mesal lobe broadly rounded, dentate laterally, shining with a few scattered punctures; frons with a longitudinal depressed line from anterior ocellus to interantennal area, with microsculpture and a line of punctures along eye margin; Ant 3 almost = Ant 4+5; POL < OOL; pronotum, mesonotum and scutellum smooth and shining; scutellum rounded; metanotum mesally raised but rounded; propodeum with the dorsal very finely and evenly transversely striate, laterally striate but much less finely and less evenly; mesopleurae striate similarly to the sides of the propodeum. Length: 11 - 12 mm.

Range: Spanish Sahara, Algeria. Libya (Tripolitania, Fezzan, Cyrenaica), Egypt

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Ain Sokhna road (29-43 km E of Maadi), Cairo (environs), Gebel el Asfar, Saqqara, Tell el Amarna

Flight: males (3-5), females (2-5)

Collections: AM, CGR, WJP

hirsuta species group

Species of this group have in common the propodeum rugose and covered with pubescence.

***Podalonia dispar* (Taschenberg, 1869)**

Ammophila (Psammophila) dispar Taschenberg, 1869: 429, ♂, ♀; lectotype ♂ from Khartoum, Sudan (MLUH). [Kohl, 1906a.]

Egyptian synonyms:

<i>Ammophila (Psammophila) dispar</i>	Kohl, 1906a; Honoré, 1942.
<i>Ammophila (Podalonia) dispar</i>	Alfieri, 1946: 118.
<i>Podalonia dispar</i>	Pulawski, 1964: 65; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Diagnosis: (12 males and 15 females examined.)

Males: *Colour* - Black, except for dark ferruginous (mandibles except dark apex; tegulae; tarsal claws; in one example seen, hind tarsi) and red areas (T1-3; base of T4; S1 after the petiole, S2-3 and base of S4). Silver appressed pubescence on clypeus; frons; mesopleurae without a silver patch (distinct from *tydei*), at most a little ventrally and around coxae. Long white hairs on head and thorax, particularly long and dense on temples; on sides of propodeum (these are mixed with darker hairs, as distinct from *tydei*). Wings hyaline, slightly infuscated apically, the veins dark, the pterostigma sometimes a light brown in contrast, the costa and subcosta lighter brown basally. *Morphology* - sculpture of clypeus and frons obscured by pubescence; vertex punctate to varying degree, more spaced near ocelli; POL subequal to OOL; mesonotum punctate shining between; scutellum shining, punctate but posteriorly sometimes with longitudinal striae, with mesal impression; dorsal area rugose, laterally almost striate with punctures between; mesopleurae rugose; petiole shorter than hindtibia. Venation very variable: usually SMC3 on media = distance between the two recurrent veins on the media; in one example seen SMC2 was triangular. Length: 10-15 mm.

Females: *Colour* - black, except for dark ferruginous (spot in middle of mandibles; tegulae; tarsal claws; sometimes tarsomeres 4 & 5) and red areas (T1-3; base of T4; S1 after petiole; S2-3; base of S4); often there are indefinite black areas on the sternites. One example seen with legs entirely red. Silver appressed pubescence on clypeus; frons laterally (not between the antennae); coxae and trochanters 2 & 3, the longer hairs black. Longer hairs on head and thorax black, but mixed black and white on the sides of the propodeum, white posteriorly on the propodeum. Tibiae and to a lesser extent tarsi with silver pruinescence. Wings as male. *Morphology* - from front view the vertex is flat, not particularly convex; clypeus punctate with the apical margin

sinuate; frons densely punctate but more finely than on the clypeus; POL subequal to OOL; thorax densely punctate, sometimes the mesonotum is almost impunctate posteriorly, the scutellum longitudinally striate posteriorly; metanotum rounded; propodeum rugose with a tendency to form vague striae; petiole shorter than metatarsi 3, a little longer than tarsomere 2; pulvilli very small but present. Length: 15-18 mm.

Range: Sudan, Libya (Tripolitania), Egypt

Distribution: Baharia Oasis, Cairo (environs), Dakhla Oasis, Fayyum (5 km e of El Fayyum, Hawara, Karanis, Kom el Atl), Gebel el Asfar, Helwan, Kerdasa, Kom Awshim (= Fayyum in Coll. Mochi), Luxor, Wadi Digla. Sinai - Feiran

Flight: males (1-5, 7, 10), females (1-5, 10-12)

Collections: CGR, CUE, WJP

***Podalonia marismortui* (Bytinski-Salz, 1955)**

Ammophila (*Podalonia*) *maris-mortui* Bytinski-Salz in de Beaumont and Bytinski-Salz, 1955: 33-35, ♂, ♀; type in BYS-TAUI; loc. typ. Israel - Old Jericho Road.

Egyptian synonyms:

Ammophila (*Podalonia*) *marismortui* de Beaumont, 1966.

Ammophila (*Podalonia*) *maris mortui* (sic) de Beaumont, 1968b.

Diagnosis: (2 females examined)

Female: *Colour* - black, except dark ferruginous on: mandibles, dark apically; tegulae; legs, especially hind legs. Pubescence of head and thorax entirely black, shorter and very much less dense than in *schmiedeknechti*, absent from mesonotum, scutellum and metanotum. Wings uniformly infuscated, except the base of the hindwing a little paler, veins dark. *Morphology* - mandibles with a large inner tooth with a much smaller one behind it; clypeal margin with a trilobate lamina; clypeus and frons densely punctate over microsculpture; vertex with only scattered punctures; pronotum dorsally punctate, laterally striate; mesonotum with a longitudinal impression in the anterior half; punctate with rather fine punctures, posteriorly the punctures are much more spaced leaving smooth shining areas between; scutellum anteriorly punctate, longitudinally striate posteriorly; metanotum punctate; propodeum rugose dorsally, laterally rugose tending to become striate; mesopleurae densely punctate almost rugose; petiole subequal to hind tarsomere 1; metatarsi 1 with comb of 3 spines from the apical expansion and 5 others. Length: 16-17 mm.

Range: Mediterranean region, Israel, Egypt, Iraq

Distribution: Sinai - Wadi El Arbain

Flight:

Collections: CUE

***Podalonia schmiedeknechti* (Kohl, 1898)**

Ammophila (*Psammophila*) *Schmiedeknechti* Kohl, 1898: 340, ♀; loc. typ. Egypt - Wadi Hoff (TMB). [Kohl, 1906a.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Ammophila (*Psammophila*) *Schmiedeknechti* Kohl, 1906a, Honoré, 1942.

Ammophila (*Podalonia*) *Schmiedeknechti* Alfieri, 1946: 115.

Podalonia schmiedeknechti Pulawski, 1964: 65; Bohart & Menke 1976.

Diagnosis: (6 males and 8 females examined.)

Male: *Colour* - black, except very dark ferruginous on apex of mandibles, tegulae and tarsal claws; silver appressed pubescence on clypeus; long black hairs on head and thorax; silver pruinescence on legs and T1-5; wings slightly infuscate, markedly so apically, the veins dark brown, the costa sometimes yellow-brown. *Morphology* - clypeus with margin of mesal lobe truncate or, more usually, broadly emarginate (because of the pubescence, only seen from below between opened mandibles); Ant1 subequal to Ant4; mesonotum coarsely punctate with tendency for the punctures to join into longitudinal striae; scutellum punctate or longitudinally striate; propodeum dorsally and laterally rugose; petiole subequal to hind metatarsus. Length: 9-13 mm.

Female: *Colour* - black, except dark ferruginous on mandibles (sometimes), tegulae (sometimes) and legs, especially hindlegs (sometimes); pubescence of head and thorax entirely black, long and dense, less on mesonotum, scutellum and metanotum; wings uniformly infuscate, except the base of the hindwing a little paler, the veins dark. *Morphology* - mandibles with large inner tooth

with a much smaller one behind it; clypeal margin with lamina which is uniformly convex; clypeus and frons densely punctate over microsculpture; vertex with only scattered punctures; pronotum dorsally punctate, laterally striate; mesonotum rather coarsely punctate, posteriorly the punctures much more spaced leaving smooth shining areas between; scutellum punctate anteriorly, longitudinally striate posteriorly; metanotum punctate; propodeum rugose dorsally, laterally rugose tending to become striate; mesopleurae densely punctate almost rugose; petiole > hind tarsomere 2, < hind tarsomere 1; fore-metatarsus with comb of 3 spines from apical expansion and 5 others. Length: 14-17 mm.

Range: Libya (Tripolitania, Fezzan), Egypt

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Cairo (environs), Ezbet el Nakhl, Gebel el Asfar, Giza, Ikingi Mariout, Kafr Farouk, Km 54 & 55 Cairo-Suez Road, Tell el Amarna, Wadi Assiuti, Wadi Digla. Sinai - Wadi Mitla

Flight: males (2-3, 7, 11), females (2-5)

Collections: AM, CGR, CUE, WJP

***Podalonia tydei* (Le Guillou, 1841) ssp. *argentata* Lepeletier, 1845**

Ammophila Tydei Le Guillou, 1841: 319-320, ♀; loc. typ. Teneriffe (?MNHN).

Ammophila argentata Lepeletier, 1845: 366, ♀; holotype ♀ from Oran, Algeria (whereabouts unknown). [Kohl, 1906a.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Ammophila argentata Br.(sic)

Innes, 1911.

Ammophila tydei

Storey, 1916; Sayed *et al*, 1964.

Ammophila (Psammophila) Tydei

Kohl, 1906; Honoré, 1942.

Ammophila (Podalonia) Tydei

Alfieri, 1946: 117; de Beaumont, 1950c.

Podalonia tydei

Pulawski, 1964: 65.

Sphex tydei (sic)

Sayed *et al*, 1964

Diagnosis: (41 males and 100 females examined.)

Male: *Colour* - black, except some red (T1, T2, T3 with apical black spot sometimes and the base of T4 laterally; S1 from the apex of the petiole, S2, S3 and the base of S4) and dark ferruginous areas (mandibles in the middle; tegulae; legs, getting a little lighter ferruginous apically, sometimes almost black). Silver appressed pubescence on clypeus and frons laterally, sometimes on the pronotum, a patch on the mesopleurae, the sides of the propodeum, sometimes the mesosternum, coxae. Long white hairs all over head and thorax, sparse on vertex, shorter on mesonotum, scutellum, metanotum and basal part of dorsal area of propodeum, often long on base of petiole, femora with scattered long white hairs beneath. Silver pruinescence on legs and abdomen. Wings subhyaline slightly infuscated apically, veins brown, slightly lighter basally as is the costa entirely. *Morphology* - clypeus with its apical margin mesally broadly but slightly emarginate, with a microsculpture but no coarse sculpture; mandibles with a pronounced inner tooth; POL < OOL; vertex with scattered punctures, spaces greater than punctures especially near ocelli; mesonotum with spaced punctures, shining between punctures; scutellum punctate and posteriorly longitudinally striate; propodeum rugose, sometimes the rugosities flowing together to form indefinite transverse striae; petiole rather longer than metatarsi 3. Length: 10.5-18 mm.

Female: *Colour* - black, except some dark ferruginous (middle of mandibles, the apex black; tegulae; sometimes the tarsi) and red areas (T1 to base of T4 or T1-4, sometimes also T5 laterally; S1 from mid-petiole to base of S4; sometimes to base of S5). Silver appressed pubescence on: clypeus, not extending to the apical margin; frons, laterally not mesally between the antennae; mesopleurae, at least a mesal patch; sides of propodeum; base of petiole. Long white hairs on head and thorax; those on the vertex shorter and less dense; those on the mesonotum shorter; more or less absent from posterior part of mesonotum, scutellum and metanotum. Coxae 1-3 have long hairs as do femora 1 beneath; these usually white but sometimes dark mixed with white. Wings subhyaline, veins brown, basally yellowish brown. *Morphology* - head in front view wide; mandibles with a strong inner tooth with a small one behind it; apex of clypeus sinuate and slightly emarginate mesally; mesal lobe separated from the lateral ones by a notch, the corners of the mesal lobe angulate; apical part of the clypeus punctate; POL < OOL; vertex in front view not very rounded, punctate with spaces larger than punctures especially near ocelli; pronotum sometimes laterally striate; mesonotum punctate, posteriorly punctures are sparse and surface smooth and shining; scutellum impunctate or

sparsely punctate anteriorly, posteriorly striate longitudinally; propodeum rugose; metapleurae striate above; mesosternum punctate; petiole > metatarsus 3; metatarsi 1 with 6 or 7 comb spines, including 3 terminal ones; anterior tarsomeres apically produced; pulvilli distinct but small. Length:

Range: Morocco, Algeria, Libya (Tripolitania, Fezzan, Cyrenaica), Egypt, Israel, Syria, Turkey, Chad (Tibesti), tropical Africa to Cape, Madagascar, Oman, Iran, USSR (Turkestan)

Five subspecies are currently recognized: *tydei* - Canary Is., Madeira Is.; *senilis* - s. Europe, Asia; *argentata* - n. Africa; *suspiciosa* - Australia; *apakensis* - China. Presumably, the Egyptian representatives are *argentata*. The literature often does not distinguish between the subspecies and therefore the range of *argentata* given may include that of some other subspecies.

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Abu Sir, Ain Sokhna road (29-43km E of Maadi), Alexandria, Bir el Manayit (nr. Ismailia), Burg el Arab, 30 km nw of Cairo, Cairo - Alexandria desert road 60km S of Alexandria, Damietta, Fayyid, Fayyum (Karanis), Gebel el Asfar, Gebel Elba (Wadi Ga.. Isrob, Wadi Aidab, Wadi Hekwal), Giza (Pyramids), Helwan, Ikingi Mariout, Ismailia, Kafr Farouk, Kafr Hakim, Kerdasa, Kharga Oasis (el Kharga), Kom Awshim (=Fayyum in Coll. Mochi), Mersa Matruh, el Minia, Sidi Abdel Rahman, Tahrir, Tell el Amarna, Tell el Kebir, 10th Ramadan City, Wadi Hagul, Wadi el Natrun (Deir Abu Magar), 35km E of Wadi Natrun, Warra' el Arab

Flight: males (1-12), females (2-10, 12)

Collections: AM, CGR, PPDD, WJP, SZ

Podalonia sp.

The coll. Alfieri in AUCE contains an undescribed species of *Podalonia* with a MS name purporting to be a species described by Mochi. The description was never published. I do not mention the manuscript name on the label as I do not wish to create a *nomen nudum*.

Diagnosis:

Male: *Colour* - black except there are yellowish-red areas (mandibles dark ferruginous apically; tegulae; legs 1 & 2 from the trochanters, the coxae are red apically; legs 3 from mid-femora, the apex of the tibiae darker) and red areas (S1; T1, dorsally with a longitudinal black marking; T2, in the basal half dorsally a longitudinal black stripe; T3, a black dorsal basal spot; T4, red only laterally; S2-4; S5 basally only). Silver appressed pubescence on: clypeus; frons laterally (i.e. between antennal sockets and the eyes) not reaching the anterior ocellus; temples; sides of the pronotum including the tubercles; antero-lateral corners of the mesonotum; sides of the propodeum; metapleurae; mesopleurae; mesosternum. Long white hairs on: clypeus; frons laterally; temples (very long); sides of thorax. Dorsal area of propodeum glabrous. Wings subhyaline, the veins light brown. *Morphology* - clypeus rather depressed before apex, which is rounded; OOL = POL in one specimen (Gebel Asfar); in the other (Fayyum) OOL > POL; vertex impunctate; mesonotum impunctate; dorsal surface of propodeum with longitudinal mesal ridge, from which run diagonal striae.

Distribution: Fayyum, Gebel el Asfar

Flight: males (2-3)

Collections: AUCE

CHLORIONTINAE

Chlorion Latreille, 1802-1803

Species of the genus *Chlorion* may be recognized by the combination of a gastral petiole comprising only S1, the second recurrent vein being received by the third submarginal cell or interstitial between the second and third, tarsi with plantulae, tarsal claws with a single mesal (occasionally basal) tooth and the dorsal area of the propodeum with a U-shaped enclosed area. The genus is widely distributed but not found in Europe or Australia. The species prey on crickets, using the crickets own nests.

Key to species recorded from Egypt and Sinai:

- 1 Forewings yellow with a distinct infusate margin 2
- Forewings infusate with metallic reflections, indistinct margin *semenowi occidentale*

- 2 Hindwings without infusate margin, dorsal surface of propodeum with straight and regular striae; ♂ with antennal segment 3 longer than 4 *funereum*
 - Hindwings with more or less distinct infusate margin; dorsal surface of propodeum with rather irregular transverse striae, sinuate mesally; ♂ with antennal segment 3 shorter than 4 *hirtum*

splendidus species group

***Chlorion funereum* Gribodo, 1879**

Chlorion funereum Gribodo, 1879: 343; ♀; holotype ♀ in MCSNG; loc. typ. Ethiopia = kingdom of Scioa (Schoa). [Kohl, 1895; de Beaumont, 1962; Guichard, 1988a.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Sphex (Chlorion) funereus: Honoré, 1944a; de Beaumont, 1962.

Chlorion funereum: Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Colour:

Diagnosis (No specimens from Egypt or Sinai seen. Diagnosis made from specimens from Arabia and the Yemen.)

Colour: Head, thorax and abdomen black, the abdomen with slight violet or blue reflections, the head often with ferruginous markings on the temples and on the clypeus, frons and inner orbits. Propodeum and abdomen sometimes with ferruginous areas. Antennae more or less ferruginous. Legs black or ferruginous. Wings yellow, forewings with very distinct infusate apical area, hindwings never with darkened area.

Morphology: Black pilosity less developed than on *C. hirtum*. Dorsal area of propodeum with regular striae, separated by shining spaces without any mesal rugosity; the striae may be regularly transverse but frequently the anterior ones are curved or angular; mesonotum without fine pubescence, anteriorly with coarse obliquely erect hairs; mesopleurae shining with distinct spaced punctures. Clypeus with a median longitudinal impunctate band forming a mesal not very sharp ridge. **Male:** Ant3 longer than Ant4; placoid-like areas on Ant3 or 4 to 10. S1 and S2 with numerous obliquely erect hairs. Length: 18-24 mm. **Female:** Antennal segments shorter than in *C. hirtum*, the length of Ant3 being about three quarters of the interocular distance at the vertex. Dorsal length of the petiole clearly shorter than the length of the 3rd segment of tarsi 3, scarcely longer than the 4th. Clypeus with the four lateral teeth at the margin pointed, the median one little developed. Length: 27-32 mm

Range: Somalia to Chad, Algeria, Egypt, Sudan, Aden, N.Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Iraq.

Distribution: (Qena - according to Kohl, 1885b, per Honoré)

***Chlorion hirtum* (Kohl, 1885)**

Sphex (Chlorion) hirtus Kohl, 1885: 176; ♂; holotype ♂ in coll. NHMW; loc. typ. Egypt - Sinai, Tor or Cairo.

Egyptian synonyms:

Sphex (Chlorion) hirtus: Honoré, 1942 & 1944a; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955; de Beaumont, 1962.

Chlorion hirtum: Bohart & Menke, 1976; Guichard, 1988a.

Diagnosis (28 males and 16 females from Egypt and Sinai examined.)

Colour: Wings yellow, forewings with very distinct infusate apical area particularly in females, hindwings with less clear darker apical area which is occasionally very indistinct. Head, thorax and abdomen black, head and pronotal collar sometimes with dark ferruginous areas, abdomen without metallic reflections in females and sometimes with slight ones in males. Mandibles dark ferruginous tending to black. Antennae entirely ferruginous or ferruginous basally, darker above, and the apical segments black. Legs black, tibiae and tarsi more or less dark ferruginous, particularly the anterior ones. Males from Sinai have anterior legs bright ferruginous from apex of femora. In general, females are darker than males, the ferruginous either lacking or of a much darker colour. Hair of head, thorax, petiole and coxae black.

Morphology: Black pilosity more developed than in the other species, particularly in males. Propodeum striate with intermingled rugosity. **Male:** Anterior margin of clypeus tridentate; Ant3 very clearly shorter than Ant4. Pronotum transversely striate. S1 with long hairs beneath; S2 and subsequent sternites with only a few isolated hairs. Length: 21-33 mm. **Female:** Clypeus usually rather indistinctly carinate, the whole surface covered with dense microsculpture with widely spaced larger piligerous punctures; antennal segments long, Ant3 almost as long as the

interocular distance at the vertex. Thorax with dense microsculpture on whole mesonotum giving rise to fine black pubescence, frequently lacking in worn specimens; punctuation of mesopleurae dense but rather shallow. Length: 30-38mm. One female from Sinai only 26mm.

Range: Ethiopia to Egypt, Israel, Arabia (Red Sea coast), Oman, Arabian Gulf.

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Maadi, N Galala (Wadi el Garariyat), Ogret el Sheikh, Suez road, Wadi Abu Handal, Wadi Ambaga, Wadi Digla, Wadi Hagul, Wadi Hoff, Wadi Rishrash, W Galala, Wadi Garawi. Sinai - Umm Bugma, Wadi Feiran, Wadi Um Elek Kaiser.

Flight: males (1-6, 10 -11), females (2-5, 9-10). (Per Honoré - June to October)

Collections: AM, CGR, AUCE, PPDD, CUE

***Chlorion semenowi* F. Morawitz, 1890 ssp. *occidentale* (de Beaumont, 1962)**

Chlorion semenowi F. Morawitz, 1890: 570, ♀; holotype ♀ in coll. ZIL; loc typ. Transcaspia - Tedshen. [de Beaumont, 1962.]

Chlorion bicolor Walker, 1871: 20, ♀; loc. typ. Arabia Petraea - Wadi Gharandel (Sinai); (nec Saussure, 1869) [de Beaumont, 1962; Guichard, 1988a]

Sphex (Chlorion) semenowi occidentalis de Beaumont, 1962: 39-40, ♂,♀; holotype ♀ in coll. de Beaumont in MZL; loc. typ. Israel - Tel Jerucham.

Egyptian synonyms:

Chlorion bicolor

Kohl, 1885.

Sphex (Chlorion) regalis Smith, 1873

Honoré, 1942 & 1944a; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955. This name was based on an incorrect determination, realised by van der Vecht and corrected by de Beaumont, 1962.

Sphex (Chlorion) semenowi occidentale

de Beaumont, 1962.

Chlorion semenowi occidentale

Bohart & Menke, 1976; Guichard, 1988a.

Diagnosis (8 males and 8 females from Egypt examined.)

Colour: Head, thorax and abdomen black with a variable amount of red markings on the clypeus, mandibles, frons, inner orbits, temples, vertex, pronotum and tegulae (absence of red on the mesonotum and scutellum and the less developed red on the pronotum characterises the subspecies); abdomen with metallic blue or violet reflections. Antennae usually red on Ant1-3 which may continue in a darker red to the apex, usually dark above. Legs black with red from the middle or the apex of the femora, but occasionally the femora are entirely red, the red on the posterior legs is usually darker than on the anterior and middle ones. Wings infuscated with metallic reflections.

Morphology: Pronotum anteriorly striate; mesoscutum and scutellum almost impunctate with only a faint microsculpture, shining; propodeum finely and evenly transversely striate; mesopleurae punctate. **Male:** Ant3 slightly shorter than Ant4; Ant3 much wider apically than basally. Scutellum a little rounded with a median impression. S1 and S2 with one or two long hairs. Length: 15-19 mm. **Female:** As male, except Ant3 much longer than Ant4. Tarsal comb of stout black spines, metatarsi 1 with 5 spines and 4 fine ones on the posterior side. Length: 18-21 mm; de Beaumont (1962) gives 19-23mm.

Range: Egypt, Israel, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Oman.

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Km94 Suez Road, 6th Tower Suez Road, Wadi Digla, Wadi Hagul, Wadi Hoff, Wadi Umm Assad. Sinai - El Arish (Wadi el Hadira).

Flight: males (6, 9-10), females (3, 6, 8-11). (Per Honoré - July to October)

Collections: AM, CGR, AUCE, PPDD, CUE

SCELIPHRINAE

Sceliphirini

Chalybion Dahlbom, 1843

The two Egyptian species of the genus *Chalybion* are metallic blue with a gastral petiole composed of only S1, both recurrent veins received in submarginal cell 2 and without a dorsal enclosure on the propodeum. The genus is widespread and its members nest in pre-existing cavities - in walls, holes in wood or in abandoned mud nests of *Sceliphron*. The nests are mass provisioned with spiders.

Key to species recorded from Egypt and Sinai:

- 1 Sides of propodeum completely punctate with vertical ridges anteriorly *flebile*
- Sides of propodeum largely impunctate *heinii*

bengalense species group

***Chalybion flebile* (Lepeletier, 1845)**

Pelopoëus flebilis Lepeletier, 1845: 321; ♂, ♀; type lost; loc. typ. Turkey - Izmir. [Hensen, 1988; Guichard, 1988a.]

Pelopoëus targionii Carruccio, 1872: 273; type lost; loc. typ. Italy - Sardinia, Ozieri. [Hensen, 1988]

Egyptian synonyms:

Pelopoëus violaceus Latreille Innes, 1911. Presumably “Latreille” is a lapsus for Fabricius.

Sceliphron violaceum Fabricius, 1775, *nec* Scopoli, 1763. Storey, 1916. This is an error common in collections, a misidentification because it is a synonym of *C. bengalense* (Dahlbom, 1845), an Oriental species.

Sceliphron (Chalybion) targionii Honoré, 1942, Alfieri, 1946.

Chalybion flebile Hensen, 1988.

Diagnosis: (8 males and 5 females from Egypt seen.)

Colour: Head, thorax and abdomen entirely metallic blue-green. Antennae black, apart from metallic blue-green scapes; mandibles brown. Tegulae brown with metallic reflections. Legs with metallic blue coxae, from trochanters brown; femora 1 with metallic reflections, sometimes femora 2 also. Forewings darkened apically.

Morphology: Clypeus swollen, with a pronounced longitudinal mesal carina; there is a short carina to each side of this to the apical margin of the clypeus which in some positions can as a result seem to be tridentate; Ant 3 = Ant 4. Mesonotum and scutellum punctate; dorsal area of propodeum transversely striate; sides of propodeum striate with scattered punctures up to the junction with the mesopleurae; mesopleurae punctate. Long silver hairs scattered on head and thorax; appressed silver hair on clypeus and frons, on pronotal tubercles, and at apex of propodeum above and to the side of the insertion of the petiole.

Length: males 11-14 mm, females 11-16 mm.

Range: Mediterranean region, Italy, Libya, Egypt, Crete, Israel, Syria, Oman, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Iran.

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Abu Sir, Benha, Borgash, Cairo (Zamalek), Fayyum, Gebel el Asfar, Giza, Giza (Pyramids), Khatatba, Maadi, Mansoura, Marg, Saqqara, Sentriss, Shebin el Kom, Warrak. Sinai - Wadi el Lega (S.Sinai).

Flight: males (2, 4-7, 9), females (4-10)

Collections: AM, ASUA, CGR, PPDD, CUE

tibiale species group

***Chalybion heinii* (Kohl, 1906)**

Sceliphron (Chalybion) heinii Kohl, 1906: 189, 194, 197; ♂, ♀; type in coll. NHMW; loc. typ. “Gischin, S. Arabia” (S. Yemen - Qishn). [Hensen, 1988.]

Egyptian synonyms:

CU has a specimen which is the first record from Egypt.

Diagnosis: (1 male and 3 females from Egypt seen.)

Colour: Head, thorax and abdomen entirely metallic blue-green. Antennae black, the scapes with metallic reflections. Legs brown, the femora with metallic reflections, the anterior ones blue-green, the middle and hind ones purple. Wings darkened apically.

Morphology: Very similar to *C. flebile* except: Mesal carina of clypeus less marked, not reaching apical margin. Propodeum laterally largely smooth and shining; mesopleurae less densely punctate. Silver hairs on thorax more numerous.

Length: males (13 mm), females (15-17 mm)

Range: Ethiopia, Sudan, Egypt, Saudi Arabia.

Distribution: Burg el Arab, Gebel Elba

Flight: male (12), females (10, 12)
Collections: PPDD, CUE (first record from Egypt)

Sceliphron Klug, 1801

The black and yellow species of the genus *Sceliphron* are readily recognized by having the combination of a very long gastral petiole composed of only S1, both recurrent veins received in submarginal cell 2 and a U-shaped dorsal enclosure on the propodeum. These wasps, known as "mud daubers", make their nests of mud from some damp place which is placed in a sheltered locality, often on a house or other building. They mass provision their nests with spiders. The genus is widespread.

Key to species recorded from Egypt and Sinai

- 1 Hind coxae swollen on outer side, as seen from above or below distinctly angular; mandibles simple; tegulae and metanotum black *spirifex*
- Hind coxae narrow or slightly swollen, rounded on outer side; mandibles with more or less distinct tooth; tegulae and metanotum marked with yellow *madraspatanum tubifex*

madraspatanum species group

The *madraspatanum* species group is characterised by the shape of the hind coxae as indicated in the key to Egyptian species.

Sceliphron madraspatanum (Fabricius, 1781) ssp. *tubifex* (Latreille, 1809)

Sphex madraspatana Fabricius, 1781: 445; type in BMNH; loc. typ. Malabar. [van der Vecht & van Breugel, 1968.]

Pelopoeus tubifex Latreille, 1809: 61; no loc. typ. given. [van der Vecht & van Breugel, 1968.]

Egyptian synonyms:

In coll CGR; taken at Tell el Kebir, the first record from Egypt. It is of interest that van der Vecht & van Breugel, 1968, in their revision of the nominate subgenus, *Sceliphron* specifically mention that this species has not been recorded from Egypt.

Diagnosis: (from the only male seen from Egypt)

Colour: Black with the following yellow - pronotal collar with two transverse spots, mesonotum with spot on each posterolateral corner, tegulae, scutellum with transverse spot, metanotum with transverse spot, propodeum with two spots apically just above the insertion of the petiole, S1 (petiole), fore and middle legs - apical half of femora, tibiae and metatarsi, hindlegs - trochanters, base of femora, basal half of tibiae, metatarsi. Apical half of mandibles and the remainder of tarsi are brown. Frons and clypeus covered with silver pubescence. Head and thorax with sparse pale hairs.

Morphology: Apex of clypeus mesally emarginate. Mesonotum rugose; scutellum rugose tending towards longitudinally striate; metanotum longitudinally striate; dorsal area of propodeum rugose; lateral area of propodeum horizontally striate; mesopleurae with coarse punctures on a distinct microsculpture. Coxae 3 viewed from above rounded and not angular. Submarginal cell 2 subequal to 3 on RS.

Length: male (16 mm)

Range: Morocco to Tunisia, s. Europe, Egypt, Israel, Turkey, Crete, Oman, Iran, sw. USSR.

Distribution: Dakhla Oasis, Tell el Kebir.

Flight: male (1, 7)

Collections: ASUA, CGR

Note: First record from Egypt

spirifex species group

Sceliphron spirifex (Linnaeus, 1758)

Sphex spirifex Linnaeus, 1758: 570; loc. typ. "in Europa australi" [Arnold, 1928; van der Vecht & van Breugel, 1968; Guichard, 1988a.]

Sphex aegyptia Linnaeus, 1758: 569, "in Aegyptia" [van der Vecht & van Breugel, 1968].

[**Note:** according to the World Catalog, this name was synonymized by Dalla Torre 1897: 391

by treating the name as a variety of *spirifex*, but this is wrong and the current situation where *aegyptia* has page precedence over *spirifex* is contrary to Article 23.3.1 of the Code]

Egyptian synonyms:

Pelopeus spirifer (sic)

Innes, 1911.

Sceliphron spirifex

Storey, 1916; Alfieri, 1946; de Beaumont, 1950c; Sayed *et al.*, 1964.

Pelopaesus (Sceliphron) spirifex

Honoré, 1942.

Diagnosis: (71 males and 88 females from Egypt and Sinai seen.)

Colour: Black except: S1 (petiole) yellow. Anterior and middle legs with yellow on the femora from the middle on the upper side and from the apex beneath, the tibiae yellow and the tarsi yellow or light brown; sometimes the metatarsi are black basally and yellow thereafter. Posterior legs with the trochanters, the basal half of the femora and the basal half of the tibiae yellow; the tarsi may be yellow or light brown or, occasionally, black or a combination of these. Mandibles brown. Antennae with the scape brown or yellow beneath. Tegulae often brown. Head and thorax with dark hair.

Morphology: Mandibles simple with no tooth on the inner side. Mesonotum rugose-punctate anteriorly (sometimes tending to be transversely striate) and posteriorly often longitudinally or obliquely striate with punctures between the striae; scutellum rugose or longitudinally striate; dorsal area of propodeum anteriorly obliquely and sometimes posteriorly transversely striate; sides of propodeum strongly and coarsely obliquely striate above, smooth below; mesopleurae finely punctate over a distinct microsculpture and shining. Hind coxae swollen on outer side, as seen from above or below, distinctly angular. Submarginal cell 3 normally longer on the radius than the second, occasionally subequal. **Male:** Ant3 longer than Ant4; apex of clypeus emarginate. Length: 12-20 mm. **Female:** Ant3 longer than Ant4; apex of clypeus with two large flat lobes (one specimen from Kom Awshim lacks these lobes and the apical margin of the clypeus is entire and slightly convex). Length: 16-25 mm.

Range: All tropical Africa, circummediterranean, Asia minor; Canary Is., Cape Verde Is., Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Turkey, Crete, Oman.

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Aswan, Baharia Oasis, Belbeis, Beni Youssef, Borgash, Burg el Arab, Cairo (City Centre, Ein Shams), Dakhla Oasis (Al Qasr, Rushda, Tineida), Damietta, Ezbet el Nakhil, Fayyum (Karanis, Lahun), Gebel el Asfar, Giza, Giza (Pyramids), Helwan, Kafr Dawar, Kerdasa, Khattara, Kharga Oasis, Kom Awshim, Marg, Ogret el Sheikh, Qaha, Sentris, Suez, Suez Road, Tell el Kebir, 10th Ramadan City, Tisfa, Wadi el Natrun (Beaar Ashra, El Maahad el Dini, El Mashtal, Kafr Dawood, Rest House), Zagazig. Sinai - El Arish

Flight: males (1-12), females (1,3-12)

Collections: AM, ASUA, CGR, AUCE, PPDD, CUE

SPHECINAE

Prionychini

Palmodes Kohl, 1890

Generically, *Palmodes* is very close to *Prionyx*, both genera being placed in the subtribe Prionyxina, having a narrow second submarginal cell, no spiracular groove on the propodeum and the pecten of the hind tibia coarse. The females of *Palmodes* may be distinguished from those of *Prionyx* by the margin of the clypeus: in *Palmodes* this has a truncate or slightly concave median lobe bounded at each side by an emargination. The males have two teeth on their tarsal claws, and no placoids on the antennae; there is no dense white or silver appressed pubescence on the head or thorax and the tergites are not cream-coloured on the posterior margins. Members of this Holarctic genus are reported to nest in cracks in stone walls as well as in the ground. They provision their nests with Orthoptera. Only one species has been cited from Egypt and the Sinai. Spinola (1839) cited it, according to Honoré (1944a), as having been found in Egypt but Honoré had doubts as to the correctness of the determination.

Palmodes occitanicus (Lep. & Serv., 1825) ssp. *cyrenaicus* (Gribodo, 1924)

Sphex Occitanica Lepeletier & Serville, 1825: 462, ♂; syntype ♂ from Montpellier, France, held in ?MNHN. [Kohl, 1885 & 1890.]

Sphex cyrenaica, n. sp., Gribodo, 1924: 263-266, ♂, ♀; loc. typ. Libya - Benghazi

Egyptian synonyms:

Sphex (Palmodes) occitanicus Honoré, 1942 & 1944a.

Diagnosis: No specimen from Egypt seen. The above diagnoses made from Italian (Sardinian) specimens. This species exists with a very wide range in a number of subspecies. It is not known which occurs in Egypt or Sinai, if any.

Colour: black, except on the following. Red areas are: T1, T2, T3 basally, S1, S2, sometimes S3. Male with a little silver appressed hair on clypeus and frons, which is not dense. This is lacking in the female. Head and thorax with longer hairs black. Wings slightly infuscated, veins dark.

Morphology: Males - antennae with linear carinae on Ant6-9; clypeus with margin mesally straight, rather flat, punctate over a microsculpture; pronotum longitudinally finely striate; mesonotum punctate; scutellum longitudinally striate; propodeum with dorsal area transversely striate, laterally rugose; mesopleurae rugose; petiole dorsally subequal in length to metatarsus 3. Length 19 mm. **Females** - clypeus with mesal lobe somewhat concave, separated by a notch from the lateral lobe, somewhat depressed laterally, punctate over a microsculpture; pronotum with sparse fine punctures over microsculpture; mesonotum with fine punctures more dense than the pronotum, also over microsculpture; propodeum with dorsal area finely transversely striate, laterally striate with punctures between the striae; mesopleurae rugose; petiole a little shorter than metatarsus 3. Length 20 mm.

Range: N.Mediterranean region, Spain, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya Cyrenaica, Turkey, Afghanistan, China

Prionyx Van der Linden, 1827

Like *Palmodes*, *Prionyx* has the narrow second submarginal cell, the absence of a spiracular groove on the propodeum and the pecten of the hind tibial spur usually coarse, which characters separate these two genera from *Sphex*. Distinguishing this genus from *Palmodes* is less easy. The female clypeal margin is either mesally notched or is entire, lacking the notches on either side of the mesal lobe. The males have two, three or four teeth on their tarsal claws. Some species have placoids on some antennal segments. Those species with tarsal claws with two teeth and no placoids (as *Palmodes*) have dense white appressed pubescence on the head and thorax and cream-yellow apical bands on some tergites. Members of the genus nest in the ground and furbish their nests with orthopterous prey. Species of this genus were formally regarded as members of various subgenera of the genus *Sphex* s.l. (sensu Kohl). Following Bohart & Menke (1976), it is the present practice to use species groups instead of the subgenera.

Key to the species groups occurring in Egypt:

- 1 Tarsal claws with 3, 4 or 5 teeth at the base of the inner margin; (male antennae without placoids) *kirbyi* group (= *Prionyx = Parasphex*)
- Tarsal claws with 2 teeth 2
- 2 Abdomen light ferruginous, the apices of the tergites with a clearly visible paler margin; male antennae without placoids *niveatus* group (= *Calosphex*)
- Abdomen black, tergites without paler apical margin; male antennae with placoids *(Harpactopus = Priononyx)* 3
- 3 Female clypeus with U-shaped mesal notch; male Ant3 clearly shorter than Ant5; wings usually yellow *crudelis* group
- Female clypeus entire or weakly obtuse with V-shaped emargination; male Ant3 clearly shorter than Ant5; wings hyaline with apex infuscated or very strongly infuscated all over 4
- 4 Tibiae without small spines between the large ones; SMC2 narrow, parallel sided; females with mesonotum largely and scutellum entirely shining; males without expansions on posterior angles of S6 *stschurowskii* group
- Tibiae with spinicules more or less developed between spines; SMC2 wider below; females covered with dense silver pilosity or strongly sculptured; males with reflexed rounded lobes on postero-lateral angles of S6 *macula* group

crudelis species group

This species group (= *Harpactopus* in part) shares the following characters with the *macula* and *stschurowskii* species groups: tarsal claws with two teeth; abdomen black and globular. The Egyptian species have the following characters in common: forewings yellow, infusate apically; metanotum with mesal tubercle, especially in female; female clypeal margin with distinct mesal U-shaped notch; male clypeal margin broadly emarginate; male flagellum with placoids; male Ant3 longer or scarcely shorter than Ant5.

Key to the Egyptian species:

- 1 SMC2 parallel sided, not narrowed on Rs *subfuscatus* (Dahlbom)
- SMC2 distinctly narrowed on Rs 2

- 2 Male antennae with narrow placoids on Ant5 & 6; smaller species; legs less spinose; metanotal tubercle smaller *judaeus* (de Beaumont)
- Male antennae with broad flat placoids on Ant5-7; larger species; legs more spinose; metanotal tubercle very marked *crudelis* (F.Smith)

***Prionyx crudelis* (F.Smith, 1856)**

Sphex aegyptia Lepeletier, 1845: 356, ♀; loc.typ. 'Egypt', in MRSN; (*nec* Linnaeus, 1758 = *Sceliphron spirifex*). [synonymised with *crudelis* by Kohl, 1885 & 1890.]

[*Sphex aegyptica* Taschenberg 1869: 412 (redescription of *aegyptia*, presumably an error)]

Harpactopus crudelis Smith, 1856: 264, ♀; type from Madras, India (BMNH). [Kohl, 1885 & 1890.]

Egyptian synonyms:

- Sphex aegyptius* Kohl, 1885; Storey, 1916; Honoré, 1942; Bohart & Menke, 1976. Kohl, 1885, only gives Khartum for Egypt!
- Sphex (Harpactopus) soror* Dahlbom, 1845 Honoré, 1942 & 1944a.
- Sphex (Priononyx) crudelis* de Beaumont, 1950c; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955; de Beaumont, 1966.

Diagnosis: (26 males and 8 females examined.)

Colour: black; mandibles sometimes in part dark ferruginous; silver appressed pubescence on clypeus and frons up to median ocellus and on the dorsal surface of the pronotum; frons also has some longer erect black hairs; black (occasionally somewhat brownish black) pubescence elsewhere, particularly on the temples, prosternum and propodeum; wings yellow, with infusate apex in the forewing, the veins a light brown.

Morphology: **Males** - clypeus somewhat swollen, broadly emarginate mesally; Ant3 a little longer than Ant4, narrow basally. Ant3 and Ant 4 with a longitudinal carina. Wide, flat placoids from the apex of Ant5; mesonotum densely punctate almost rugose, the punctures tending to form longitudinal striae; metanotum with a very marked mesal conical tubercle, on either side of which are transverse striae; propodeum dorsally rugose, laterally rugose or very densely punctate, sometimes vertically striate with punctures between the striae; femora shining with scattered punctures and some hairs; tibiae and tarsi with extremely dense hairs interspersed with longer spines. Length 19-24 mm. **Females** - apical margin of clypeus with mesal U-shaped notch, immediately above which is a large oval depression; Ant3 curved and very much longer than Ant4, almost equal in length to Ant5; pronotum laterally striate; mesonotum punctate, anterolaterally the punctures merging into transverse or oblique striae; scutellum with mesal depression, punctate mesally and longitudinally striate laterally; metanotum with marked mesal conical tubercle; propodeum, metapleurae and mesopleurae rugose-striate; tubercle anterior to mid-coxae; legs as in male; SMC2 distinctly narrowed anteriorly (i.e. on Rs). Length: 27-33 mm.

Range: Mauritius, Zambia to Libya, Egypt, Israel, Syria, Turkey, sw USSR; Saudi Arabia to India and Sri Lanka

Distribution: Dakhla Oasis (Mut), Ein Shams, Ezbet el Nakhl, Gebel el Asfar, Giza, Giza (Pyramids), Kerdasa, Kom Awshim (= "Fayyum" in Coll. Mochi; = "Km65 Fayyum road" in Coll. CUE), Maadi, Marg, 10th Ramadan City, Wadi Digla, Wadi Hoff. Sinai - Wadi el Lega

Flight: males (3, 5-10), females (4-7, 9-11)

Collections: AM, CGR, CUE

***Prionyx judaeus* (de Beaumont, 1968)**

Sphex (*Priononyx*) *judaeus* de Beaumont, 1968b: 150-152, ♂, ♀; holotype ♀ in coll. MZL; loc. typ. Israel - Jericho.

Egyptian synonyms:

In Coll CGR; taken in Wadi Digla; the first record from Egypt.

Diagnosis: (made from 2 males only)

Colour: Male - black; wings yellow, particularly at base, apically somewhat infuscated, the veins yellow brown; pubescence black, long and coarse on the clypeus, frons, vertex, temples and pronotum, short and suberect on the mesonotum anteriorly, propodeum and coxae.

Morphology: Male - clypeus widely emarginate, in an arc; Ant3 wider apically and longer than Ant5; narrow very distinct placoids on Ant4 and Ant6; pronotum without mesal impression; mesonotum striate; scutellum longitudinally striate; metanotal tubercle much less than in *P. crudelis*; propodeum transversely striate, but rugose between; mesopleurae striate; spinosity of tibiae 3 mid-way between that of *P. crudelis* and *P. subfuscatus*, the longer stronger spines being flattened and not immediately obvious; SMC2 distinctly narrowed anteriorly (i.e. on Rs). Length: 12-18 mm.

Range: Israel, Egypt

Distribution: Wadi Digla

Flight: males (5, 6)

Collections: CGR (first record from Egypt)

***Prionyx subfuscatus* (Dahlbom, 1845) ssp. *subfuscatus* (s.s.)**

Sphex subfuscatus, Dahlbom, 1845: 436, ♂; type from Ukraine (lost) [Kohl, 1885 & 1890.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Sphex soror Dahlbom, 1845

Kohl, 1885 & 1890.

Sphex subfuscatus

Kohl, 1885.

Sphex (*Harpactopus*) *subfuscatus*

Kohl, 1890; Honoré, 1944a.

Diagnosis: (one Egyptian female seen; the male diagnosis was made from a Sardinian specimen.)

Colour: black, except the mandibles are sometimes a very dark ferruginous and the tarsal claws a lighter ferruginous; wings yellow with infuscated apices; the veins are brown except for the yellow brown costa; slight silver appressed pubescence on the clypeus and frons; other erect pubescence is black, not dense on the clypeus, vertex, temples, pronotum, anterior of the mesonotum propodeum (longer posteriorly and laterally).

Morphology: Males - clypeus with a mesal notch Ant5 - Ant8 with flat placoids much wider than those of *P. judaeus*; Ant3 slightly shorter than Ant5 and only a little wider apically than basally; mesonotum obliquely striate; scutellum longitudinally striate; metanotum with mesal conical protuberance which is not sharp; propodeum striate, dorsally transversely; mesopleurae rugose; tarsi 3 without second, longer and stouter spines; SMC2 narrow but parallel sided. Length ca. 12 mm. **Females** - clypeus with mesal notch and above it a depression; Ant3 slightly flattened and subequal in length to Ant5; mesonotum shining with microsculpture only; scutellum shining, rounded with a slight mesal depression; metanotum with a conical protuberance; propodeum with dorsal area rugose with a tendency to become transverse striae, laterally striate; mesopleurae striate; tarsi 3 without second, longer and stouter spines; SMC2 narrow but parallel sided. Length 21 mm. A Sardinian female differs from the above as follows: the appressed pubescence of the clypeus and frons is golden rather than silver; the wing veins are yellow brown; Ant3 is not flattened; the mesonotum is somewhat rugose; the metanotal protuberance is slighter; the mesopleurae are rugose; length 18mm.

In view of the few examples seen, it is not known whether the Sardinian differences may be applicable to other specimens from Egypt.

Range: Spain, France, Italy, Algeria, Israel, Turkey, Oman, India, China

Distribution: [Port Said] (cited from Egypt by Kohl after specimens in Vienna Museum - per Honoré), Sinai, Wadi Feiran, St Katherine

Flight: female (6)

Collections: CUE

kirbyi species group

Members of the *kirbyi* species group (= *Prionyx* s.s. and = *Parasphe*) have the following characters in common: tarsal claws with three teeth (sometimes there is a weak fourth one); metapleura with a channel to receive the hind femora; male antennae without placoids; female clypeal margin either entire or with a v-shaped notch; female last sternite keel-like. Egyptian species have red abdomens (at least in part) and the tergites with a pale apical margin.

Key to the Egyptian species (excluding *nudatus*):

Males:

- 1 Tarsal claws with 4 teeth; abdomen red 2
 Tarsal claws with 3 teeth; abdomen red more or less marked with black 3
- 2 Scutellum flat without median impression; pubescence whitish-grey not appressed; length 14-16mm *lividocinctus* (Costa)
 - Scutellum with two shining tubercles; dense silver pubescence mingled with erect white hairs; length 12-15mm *trichargyrus* (Spinola)
- 3 Abdomen almost entirely red with black spots on T4-6; length 14-20mm *viduatus* (Christ)
 - Abdomen black, the first two segments red, the subsequent segments with a more or less distinct ivory white apical band; length 13-16mm *kirbyi* (Van der Linden)

Females:

- 1 Scutellum flat, without a median impression; [margins of the tergites decolored; wings slightly yellow; tarsal claws with 4 teeth; length 15-20mm] *lividocinctus* (Costa)
 - Scutellum with two tubercles 2
- 2 Tarsal claws with 4 teeth; [apices of tergites decoloured; silver pubescence covering the head, thorax and the base of the abdomen] *trichargyrus* (Spinola)
 - Tarsal claws with 3 teeth 3
- 3 Abdomen red, the posterior tergites with black marks; propodeum with white pubescence except for a U-shaped area *viduatus* (Christ)
 - Abdomen red, the tergites after T2 with narrow ivory apical bands; propodeum entirely covered with white pubescence *kirbyi* (Van der Linden)

***Prionyx kirbyi* (Vander Linden, 1829) ssp. *kirbyi* (s.s.)**

Sphex albisecta Lepeletier & Serville, 1828: 462, ♂, ♀. type from Italy (MNHN) [Kohl, 1885 & 1890.]

Ammophila Kirbyi v.d.Linden, 1829: 90; types from France & Spain (lost) [Kohl, 1890.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Sphex (Parasphe) albisectus Lepeletier & Serville, 1828 Honoré, 1942 & 1944a: 63.

Diagnosis: (4 males and 3 females examined.)

Males: *Colour* - head and thorax black; mandibles and tegulae very dark ferruginous or black; abdomen - petiole black; T1-3 red, sometimes T3 is black in part; T4-7 black; T2-6 with narrow yellow band before the decoloured margin; legs - coxae, trochanters, femora black, femora 3 is sometimes ferruginous basally; tibiae and tarsi dark ferruginous, sometimes completely black; silver appressed pubescence on clypeus and frons densely, less dense on sides of mesonotum posteriorly, propodeum laterally and the posterior of the mesopleurae; this pubescence is less dense than on *viduatus*; longer white hairs mixed with the appressed hair on head and thorax; wings hyaline; veins yellow brown basally, darker apically. *Morphology* - clypeus somewhat gibbous, its apical margin entire, with scattered punctures; antennae without placoids; pronotum rounded and punctate; mesonotum punctate; scutellum rounded with mesal impression, sometimes very slight, punctate; propodeum dorsally punctate, the punctures running together to form transverse striae; laterally striate, often obscured by the pubescence; metanotal channel shining; petiole equal in length to hindtarsomeres 1 + 2; wings with 1st recurrent vein received in SMC2 and the second in SMC3; SMC2 a little narrower anteriorly. Length: 12-15 mm.

Females: *Colour* - head and thorax black, except mandibles and tegulae very dark ferruginous; abdomen - petiole black; T1-3 red, sometimes dark dorsally; T4-6 black; margins decoloured without yellow subapical bands or T2 and T3 with very narrow bands; S6 red; legs dark ferruginous to black, tarsi ferruginous basally; silver appressed pubescence much less than on male; long white hairs on clypeus and temples, more sparsely, also on vertex, pronotum, mesonotum, posterior sides of propodeum and coxae; wings hyaline; veins yellow brown at base, darker apically. *Morphology* - clypeal margin with mesal notch, often scarcely visible because of the pubescence; vertex, pronotum, mesonotum and scutellum shining and sparsely punctate; dorsal surface of propodeum striate with punctures between; metanotal channel shining and impunctate; mesopleurae punctate; wings as in male. Length: 13-17 mm.

Range: S.Europe, Hungary, Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Israel, Turkey, s.Palaeartic region in Asia

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Gebel el Asfar, Kom Awshim (= "Fayyum" in Coll. Mochi, and "Fayyum 53" in Honoré 1944), Mersa Matruh, Saqqara, Suez Road, Tisfa, 35 km e of Wadi el Natrun, Sinai - El Arish.

Flight: males (3-5, 8, 10), females (4-7, 10)

Collections: AM, CGR, CUE

***Prionyx lividocinctus* (A.Costa, 1858) ssp. *lividocinctus* (s.s.)**

Enodia lividocincta A.Costa, 1858: 30, ♂, ♀; types from Italy (MZUN). [Kohl, 1885 & 1890.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Sphex (Parasphex) lividocinctus Honoré, 1944a.

Diagnosis: (no specimens seen from Egypt; diagnosis made from Sardinian specimens.)

Males: *Colour* - black, except tegulae very dark ferruginous, T1 to basal half of T3 red, S2 & S3 red, tarsi dark ferruginous; silver appressed pubescence on clypeus, frons, sides and posterior of propodeum, mesopleurae & coxae; long white hairs on clypeus, frons, vertex, temples, prothorax and sides and posterior of propodeum; wings yellowish basally; veins dark. *Morphology* - clypeal margin with notch and a depression above it; scattered punctures; antennae without placoids; Ant3 longer than Ant5; POL > OOL (slightly); vertex with scattered punctures; pronotum rounded; mesonotum and scutellum with scattered punctures; scutellum flat without median impression; propodeum dorsally transversely striate, laterally striate; petiole slightly longer than hind tarsomeres 1 & 2 together; SMC2 parallel sided. Length ca. 15 mm.

Female: *Colour* - black, except red are the mandibles (black apically), tegulae (dark ferruginous), T1-T3, S1 after black petiole, S2-S4; tibiae dark ferruginous apically; tarsi dark ferruginous; silver appressed pubescence on clypeus, frons up to anterior ocellus, anterior surface of scape, pronotum posteriorly and laterally, mesonotum lateral and posterior bands, lateral and posterior surfaces of propodeum, mesopleurae and mesosternum, coxae, femora 1, trochanters 2 & 3; long white hairs on clypeus, frons (shorter), temples, pronotum (sparse), mesonotum (scattered); coxae, trochanters and basal half of femora 1 with erect stiff white hairs; wings yellowish; veins brown. *Morphology* - clypeus with mesal notch; Ant3 longer than Ant5; POL > OOL; pronotum rounded; mesonotum with scattered punctures; scutellum flat without mesal impression; propodeum with dorsal area transversely striate; petiole longer than hind tarsomere 1; tarsi 1 with long comb of fine brown hairs with pale stout spines; on anterior surface, long semi-recumbent hairs, on inner side stout white spines; SMC2 almost parallel sided. Length 17 mm.

Range: Spain, France, Italy, Greece, Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Turkey, Iran, sw USSR

Distribution: Hawamdieh (this species seems to be quite rare - per Honoré)

Flight: (6 per Honoré)

***Prionyx nudatus* (Kohl, 1885)**

Sphex nudatus Kohl, 1885: 187, ♂, ♀; syntypes from Russia, Caucasus, Turkey & 'Egypt' (NHMW)

Egyptian synonyms:

Sphex (Parasphex) nudatus Honoré, 1944a.

Diagnosis: (No specimens available to be examined.)

Range: Nw Africa, sw Europe, Egypt, e Mediterranean area, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, sw USSR

Distribution: Not known from Egypt to Honoré. Cited from Egypt by Kohl after some specimens in Vienna Museum (per Honoré)

***Prionyx trichargyrus* (Spinola, 1839)**

Sphex trichargyra Spinola, 1839: 466-467, ♂; lectotype ♂ from 'Egypt' (MRSN). [Kohl, 1890; Guichard, 1988a.] [Kohl, 1890 & 1895, puts this as a synonym of *albisectus* ie of *kirbii*]
Sphex (ParaspheX) leucosoma n. sp., Kohl, 1890: 338; loc. typ. Egypt - Cairo.

Egyptian synonyms:

<i>Sphex (ParaspheX) leucosoma</i>	Kohl, 1890.
<i>Sphex (ParaspheX) trichargyrus</i> (sic)	Honoré, 1944a: 65.
<i>Prionyx trichargyrus</i>	Bohart & Menke, 1976; Guichard, 1988a.
<i>Sphex (ParaspheX) marginatus</i> F. Smith var. <i>leucosoma</i> Kohl	Honoré, 1942. There must be doubt about this record of Honoré, because, while <i>leucosoma</i> is a synonym of <i>trichargyrus</i> , <i>marginatus</i> is the Ethiopian region subspecies of <i>Prionyx kirbii</i> .

Diagnosis: (1 Egyptian male examined.)

Males: *Colour* - black, except: mandible red in middle between black base and apex; tegulae red; abdomen including petiole red; apex of T2-T6 with creamy yellow margin; legs with apex of tibiae and tarsi red; silver appressed pubescence on clypeus, frons, temples, thorax except scutellar tubercles (rubbed?), coxae, trochanters and upper surface of femora; long white hairs on clypeus, vertex, temples, pronotum, mesonotum, sides and posterior of propodeum, mesopleurae, femora 1 and coxae 3; silver pruinosity on T1, T2, T6 and T7; wings hyaline; veins light brown, apically darker brown. *Morphology* - clypeus apically truncate; Ant 3 > Ant5; no placoids; POL > OOL; vertex sparsely punctate; mesonotum seems sparsely punctate, but pubescence covers most of the surface; scutellum raised without mesal depression, shining and glabrous; propodeum seems to be transversely striate, but pubescence covers most of the surface; petiole > hind tarsomere 1 + 2; SMC2 narrowed anteriorly; SMC1 receives recurrent vein 1; recurrent vein 2 interstitial between SMC2 + 3. Length: 10 mm.

Females: No specimens examined

Range: Senegal, Egypt

Distribution: Gebel el Asfar, Mazghouna, Saqqara, Suez road

Flight: males (5, 7), females (5-7)

Collections: AM, CGR

***Prionyx viduatus* (Christ, 1791) ssp. *viduatus* (s.s.)**

Sphex viduata Christ, 1791: 305; loc. typ. Provence, France (lost) [Arnold, 1928; Guichard, 1988a.]

Egyptian synonyms:

<i>Sphex (ParaspheX) viduatus</i>	Honoré, 1942 & 1944a.
<i>Sphex (Prionyx) viduatus</i>	de Beaumont, 1950c.

Diagnosis: (8 males and 23 females examined.)

Males: *Colour* - head and thorax black, except: clypeus sometimes with very narrow red line apically, labrum red, tegulae sometimes very dark ferruginous; abdomen red, except T1-T6 with decoloured margin, T4-T6 black on dorsal surface, T2-T6 with yellowish band before decoloured margin (occasionally these are lacking), T3 sometimes darkened on disk, T7 dark ferruginous; legs black, except tarsal claws dark ferruginous; silver appressed pubescence on clypeus, frons, scape externally, temples and occiput, most of thorax, except posterior part of tegulae, disk of mesonotum, raised part of scutellum, coxae, trochanters above, femora 1 posterior surface and below, femora 2 & 3 anterior surface and above, tibiae and tarsi; long white hairs on clypeus, frons, vertex (sparse), temples, occiput, pronotum, mesonotum (anterior), lateral and posterior surfaces of propodeum, mesopleurae, mesosternum, base of petiole, coxae 3 and femora 1 beneath; silver pruinoscence on T1, T5 and T6 laterally; wings hyaline; veins dark brown. *Morphology* - clypeal margin straight or slightly emarginate, with a transverse impression slightly above the margin, scattered punctures over a microsculpture; Ant3 > Ant5; POL > OOL; vertex with sparse fine punctures; pronotum sometimes with the appearance of having a transverse carina beneath the pubescence; dorsal area of mesonotum glabrous, sparsely punctate and shining; scutellum rounded, mesally glabrous with median impression; propodeum with the dorsal area transversely striate, laterally striate; mesosternum coarsely punctate; remainder of thoracic surfaces obscured by pubescence; petiole in profile slightly curved, subequal in length to hind tarsomeres 1 + 2; SMC2 parallel sided. Length 11-16 mm.

Females: *Colour* - head and thorax black, except tegulae dark ferruginous and often a narrow red apical band on the clypeus; abdomen with petiole black and the remainder red with black spots (sometimes lacking); sometimes T4 & T5 are predominantly black; T2 - T4 with decoloured apical margin preceded by a narrow yellow band which is sometimes not distinct; the amount of black is variable; the yellow bands are most distinct on specimens with little or no black; tarsal claws dark ferruginous; stout spines on tibiae and tarsi ivory; tarsal comb black; silver appressed pubescence is dense on head and thorax, sparse on the vertex, lacking on the metapleurae, often lacking laterally on the mesonotum and scutellum, but always with a lyre shaped area on the dorsal surface of the propodeum lacking this pubescence; this pubescence is also to be seen on the coxae, trochanters and femora but it is often rubbed off; longer white hairs on clypeus, vertex (sparse), temples, pronotum, sides and posterior of propodeum, coxae and femora 1; wings hyaline; veins dark. *Morphology* - clypeus swollen, its apex entire or with mesal emargination vertex with scattered fine punctures; Ant3 > Ant5; POL subequal to OOL; pronotum shining; mesonotum usually shining, with scattered fine punctures, sometimes with denser coarser punctures; scutellum rounded usually with mesal impression, shining and impunctate, sometimes with no impression and scattered punctures; propodeum transversely finely striate dorsally anteriorly, less so posteriorly, laterally with coarse longitudinal striae; mesopleurae matt, punctate tending to rugosity; petiole subequal to hindtarsomere 1 (Roth says it is < than hind tarsomere 1); tarsi with 3 claws although sometimes a rudimentary fourth one can be seen; SMC2 slightly wider anteriorly. Length: 17-22 mm.

Range: Africa, Spanish Sahara, Morocco, Libya, Egypt, Israel, Turkey, Greece, Crete, Saudi Arabia to India, Oman, Socotra, China, Taiwan, Ryukyus

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Fayyum (Hawara, Karanis), Gebel el Asfar, Ghoubret el Bous, Giza, Helwan, Kerdasa, Kom Awshim (= Fayyum in Coll. Mochi), Mazghouna, Siwa Oasis, Wadi Digla, Wadi Hagul

Flight: males (3-10), females (4-7, 9-10)

Collections: AM, CGR, CUE

macula species group

This species group (= *Harpactopus* in part) shares the following characters with the *crudelis* and *stschurowskii* species groups: tarsal claws with two teeth; abdomen black and globular. It shares with the *stschurowskii* species group the following characters: male Ant3 clearly shorter than Ant5; male antennae with curved placoids, the placoid-bearing flagellomeres thicker and longer than the others; female clypeus without a distinctly limited mesal emargination, often more or less depressed before the emargination. It distinguishes itself from the *stschurowskii* species group by the following characters: tibiae with spinules more or less developed between the spines; SMC2 generally wider below; recurrent vein 2 received by SMC2 at its basal angle; black pilosity less abundant on the propodeum; male with lateral expansions on the posterior angles of S6; female mesonotum covered with dense silver pilosity or strongly sculptured - in *macula* itself, the only Egyptian species, it is covered with dense pilosity; female foretarsal comb comprised of stronger spines. There is only one species of this group in Egypt.

***Prionyx macula* (Fabricius, 1804) ssp. *macula* (s.s.)**

Pepsis macula Fabricius, 1804: 210; holotype ♂ from Saudi Arabia (MNHN, lost?). [Guichard, 1988a.]

Sphex (*Harpactopus*) *Eatoni* E. Saunders, 1910: 518-519, ♂, ♀; holotype ♀ in BMNH; loc. typ. Algeria - Biskra.

Egyptian synonyms:

Sphex (*Harpactopus*) *Eatoni* Saunders Honoré, 1942 & 1944a: 70.

Sphex (*Priononyx*) *eatoni* Saunders de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955: 41.

Diagnosis: (of females only) (2 females examined.)

Colour: Dark ferruginous [According to the literature, *macula* is black. In other respects these two specimens fit the descriptions given. I have assumed they are *macula*, rather than a different species; it is possible they represent a variant colour form similar to *Ammophila haimatosoma sinaïtica*.] Very dense silver appressed pubescence totally obscuring the sculpture of the following areas: basal half of the clypeus, vertex (there is a band without this pubescence between the eyes including the ocelli), temples above joining the vertex (the lower part of the temples are without this pubescence), dorsal surface of the pronotum, not extending to the

tubercles or sides, mesonotum (in one specimen examined, that with no data label, the pubescence of the mesonotum is tawny not silver - this may perhaps be due to some form of staining), anterior half of the tegulae. A few short dark hairs on the scape, particularly apically; some short dark semi-decumbent hairs on the dorsal surface of the propodeum; long dark ferruginous hairs on the clypeus, temples, coxae, trochanters and femora 1 beneath (for other leg vestiture, see morphology section). Wings infuscated, brown colour, except the apical half and the posterior part of the hindwings.

Morphology: mandibles bidentate; clypeal margin entire, mesally a little depressed as is the area behind the margin; sculpture of most of the head, pronotum and mesonotum is totally obscured; lower part of the temples smooth and shining, with a few scattered punctures; sides of the pronotum striate, finely above and coarsely by the coxae; tegulae with the posterior half smooth and shining; scutellum with a median impression, longitudinally striate, anteriorly the striae curve in to the midline; each side with a diagonal carina, closer together anteriorly curving outwards posteriorly; metanotum raised mesally, irregularly transversely striate; propodeum with fine transverse striae, which are rather irregular anteriorly mesally; metapleurae striate each with a deep channel to receive the hind femur; mesopleurae, rounded, widely but irregularly striate. Legs 1 - coxae coarsely striate externally; femora with carina beneath bearing the long dark hairs, above with stouter semi-decumbent hairs; tibiae and tarsi with strong comb of stout spines both sides, intermingled with fine hairs and short spines. Legs 2 & 3 - femora with semi-decumbent stiff hairs above; tibiae and tarsi with spines and hairs intermingled. Wings with SMC2 narrowed anteriorly. Length: 33-36 mm

Range: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran

Distribution: Helwan. Sinai - Wadi Hanzal, Wadi Mitla

Flight: males (4), females (5, 7)

Collections: PPDD

niveatus species group

The *niveatus* species group (= *Calosphex*) may be distinguished by the combination of the following characters: tarsal claws with two teeth; metapleuron with channel for receiving the hind femur; male antennae without placoids; female clypeal margin entire; Egyptian species with red abdomen and the tergites with a pale apical margin.

Key to the Egyptian species [excluding *senilis* (Morice)]:

- 1 SMC2 not narrowed anteriorly (on RS); tarsi 1 with dark pilosity; petiole shorter
..... *nigropectinatus* (Taschenberg)
- SMC2 clearly narrowed anteriorly (on RS); tarsi 1 with pale pilosity; petiole longer
..... *niveatus* (Dufour)

***Prionyx nigropectinatus* (Taschenberg, 1869)**

Sphex nigropectinata Taschenberg, 1869: 409, ♀; loc. typ. Sudan – Khartum (MLUH). [Kohl, 1885 & 1890; Guichard, 1988a.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Sphex (Calosphex) nigropectinatus

Prionyx nigropectinatus

Roth, 1925; Honoré, 1942 & 1944a: 62.

de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955: 41; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Diagnosis: No specimens seen

Range: Obok, Sudan, Algeria, Egypt, Aden, Iran, ? India

Distribution: Wadi Morrah

***Prionyx niveatus* (Dufour, 1853) ssp. *niveatus* (s.s.)**

Sphex niveata Dufour, 1853: 377, ♂; loc. typ. Algeria – Ponteba (MNH). [Kohl, 1885 & 1890; Guichard, 1988a.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Sphex niveatus

Sphex (Calosphex) niveatus

Morice, 1911; Storey, 1916.

Roth, 1925; Honoré, 1942 & 1944a: 60; de Beaumont, 1966; Pulawski, 1964: 65.

Prionyx niveatus

Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Diagnosis: (13 males and 17 females examined.)

Males: *Colour* - head and thorax black, except: clypeus with apical yellow band, middle of mandibles yellowish brown, apex of underside of scape yellowish brown, tegulae brownish. Abdomen with petiole black; T1 black, yellow laterally and apically; remaining tergites black basally (this is often concealed by the preceding tergite), yellow red mesally and apically decoloured or yellow; sternites almost completely yellow or red. Legs with tarsal claws ferruginous. Dense silver appressed pubescence masking sculpture on clypeus, scape, frons, vertex (less dense), temples and thorax; also on legs becoming less dense on tarsi; often also on petiole, T1 and T2; longer white hairs on clypeus, temples and pronotum, a few scattered elsewhere on thorax; as usual pubescence is often lacking in worn specimens. Wings hyaline; veins yellow brown. *Morphology* - sculpture of the head and thorax is usually totally obscured by the pubescence; clypeal lamina straight or broadly emarginate - in very small specimens the margin is convex; clypeus with a few scattered punctures, otherwise matt; Ant3 > Ant5 and wider apically than basally; POL > OOL; mesonotum densely but finely punctate and matt; scutellum bilobate; SMC2 distinctly narrowed on radius - in very small specimens it is triangular. Length: 8-18 mm.

Females: *Colour* - head and thorax black, except: mandibles ferruginous in basal half, labrum red, scape ferruginous, tegulae ferruginous, legs ferruginous but middle and hind femora black in basal half. Abdomen red with yellow bands apically, the yellow often little more than decoloured; the petiole may be dark. Dense silver appressed pubescence on head, thorax and petiole and legs to femora where it is less dense; long white hairs especially on clypeus, temples, pronotum and posterior and lateral areas of the propodeum. Tarsal comb pale. Wings hyaline; veins light brown. *Morphology* - clypeal margin entire; disk with fine scattered punctures; Ant3 > Ant5 and apically wider than at base; POL subequal to OOL; scutellum bilobate; dorsal surface of propodeum finely transversely striate; metapleurae with channel; tarsal comb comprised of numerous fine hairs; petiole more or less equal in length to Ant 3+4; SMC2 narrowed on radius. Length: 14-21 mm.

Range: Spanish Sahara, Morocco, Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Sudan, Israel, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Iran, sw USSR

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Amrieh, Fayyum (Karanis), Gebel el Asfar, Kerdasa, Kom Awshim, Massarah, Mersa Matruh, Nile valley, Km 94 Suez road, Wadi Digla, Wadi Hoff, Wadi Natrun, Za'afarana road 101km E of El Korimat

Flight: males (4-8), females (4-7, 9-11)

Collections: AM, CGR, WJP

***Prionyx senilis* (Morice, 1911)**

Sphex (*Calosphex*) *senilis* Morice, 1911: 75-76, ♂, ♀; loc. typ. Algeria – Biskra (OUM).

Egyptian synonyms:

Sphex (*Calosphex*) *senilis*

Honoré, 1942.

Diagnosis: No specimens seen

Range: N. Africa, Saudi Arabia

***Prionyx* sp.**

In coll. CUE there is a ♀ of the *niveatus* species group which does not seem to fit the description of any of the recorded species.

Diagnosis: (one female seen)

Colour: head black, except scape and mandibles ferruginous, the latter darker apically; thorax black, except ferruginous tegulae; abdomen with the petiole black and the remainder dark red with lateral and apical pale bands; T2 is somewhat dark mesally at the base; legs red, the middle and hind femora dark; pubescence as in *niveatus*; tarsal comb with brown hairs; wing veins darker brown than in *niveatus*, especially the subcosta and media.

Morphology: clypeal margin entire; petiole < Ant3+4; scutellum slightly bilobate; dorsal area of propodeum finely transversely striate. Length: 14 mm.

Distribution: Sinai - Wadi el Lega

Flight: female (8)

Collections: CUE

stschurowskii species group

This species group (= *Harpactopus* in part) shares the following characters with the *crudelis* and *macula* species groups: tarsal claws with two teeth; abdomen black and globular. It shares with the *macula* species group the following characters: male Ant3 clearly shorter than Ant5; male antennae with curved placoids, the placoid-bearing flagellomeres thicker and longer than the others; female clypeus without a distinctly limited mesal emargination, often more or less depressed before the emargination. It may be distinguished from the *macula* group by the following characters: tibiae without spinules between the spines; SMC2 quite narrow, its sides parallel; recurrent veins more or less interstitial; black pilosity abundant on the thorax; male without expansions on posterior angles of S6; female mesonotum and scutellum shining; female foretarsal comb formed by long spines. There is only one species of this group in Egypt.

***Prionyx stschurowskii* (Radoszkowski, 1877) ssp. *hyalipennis* (Kohl, 1895)**

Sphex Stschurowskii Radoszkowski, 1877: 7, ♀; loc. typ. Turkestan - Kizil-Kum desert (ZMMU). [Kohl, 1885 & 1890.]

Sphex (Harpactopus) Stschurowskii var. *hyalipennis* Kohl, 1895: 47-48, fig., ♀; loc. typ. Algeria (NHMW).

Egyptian synonyms:

Sphex stschurowskyi (?)

Morice, 1897a.

Sphex (Harpactopus) Stschurowskii var. *hyalipennis* Roth, 1925, Honoré, 1942, Honoré, 1944a: 72, Giner Mari, 1947: 19.

Diagnosis: (a male specimen seen)

Colour: black; silver appressed pubescence on the clypeus and frons; all other pilosity black, including erect hairs on the clypeus and frons; wings hyaline, infuscated base of the costal cell and apically; veins black.

Morphology: (Antennal characters not known as the antennae were broken on the only specimen seen); clypeus pronounced, curved in profile with the apex truncate; deep longitudinal impression mesally above the margin; pronotum with mesal depression; mesonotum with mesal longitudinal depression in anterior half; punctate with the punctures tending to form striae; scutellum rounded, punctate; metanotum without median tubercle; propodeum densely punctate, almost granulate, both dorsally and laterally; mesopleurae densely punctate, almost granulate; tarsal claws with 2 teeth; 1st recurrent vein interstitial between SMC1 & SMC2; 2nd recurrent vein received in SMC3, almost interstitial; the subcosta and the basal vein markedly thicker than the others; petiole short, subequal to hind tarsomere 2 in length; T1 inserted at right angles. Length: 23 mm.

One specimen examined

Range: Spanish Sahara, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Iraq

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Aboukir, Burg el Arab

Flight: male (4, 5)

Collections: AM, CUE

Sphecini

Sphex Linnaeus, 1758

Species of the genus *Sphex* have a combination of the following characters: a petiole consisting only of S1; a complete spiracular groove on the propodeum; the basal veinlet of the second submarginal cell shorter than or equal to the length of the anterior veinlet (i.e. the cell is square or wider than high); tarsal claws with two basal teeth; the first recurrent vein received by the second submarginal cell or interstitial between 2 and 3; male antennae with placoids; female foreleg with a well developed rake. Members of this cosmopolitan genus nest in the ground, often gregariously. Their prey is composed of crickets and grasshoppers (Orthoptera - Gryllidae, Gryllacrididae and Tettigoniidae).

Key to species recorded from Egypt and Sinai:

Males (excluding *S. ? lanatus*)

1	Abdomen black	2
-	Abdomen red, at least in part	5

- 2 Wings dark; (length 20-22 mm.; placoids on Ant 7-8), wider than those of *flavipennis*)
 *libycus* de Beaumont
 - Wings hyaline, at least in part 3
- 3 Wings hyaline, apically infusate; dorsal area of propodeum transversely ridged
 *pruinus* Germar
 - Wings hyaline with dark basal spots; dorsal area of propodeum not transversely ridged .. 4
- 4 Pilosity on clypeus and frons white *funicatus* Christ
 - Pilosity on clypeus and frons black *taschenbergi* Magretti
- 5 Placoids on Ant7-8 only *flavipennis* Fabricius
 - Placoids on Ant5-8 at least, often on Ant5-9 or Ant5-10 *rufocinctus* Brullé

Females

- 1 Propodeum covered with long shaggy white hair completely covering the surface; (in the only specimen seen, the hairs are tinged with orange - ? stained) ? *lanatus* Mocsáry
 - Propodeum without long shaggy white hairs 2
- 2 Dorsal area of propodeum with 7 or 8 transverse ridges, clearly visible beneath the white pubescence which covers the thorax *pruinus* Germar
 - Dorsal area of propodeum finely transversely striate without clearly visible ridges 3
- 3 Wings hyaline, basal dark marks, apex of anterior wings infusate 4
 - Wings more or less yellow or completely infusate without basal darker marks 5
- 4 Pilosity on clypeus and frons white *funicatus* Christ
 - Pilosity on clypeus and frons black *taschenbergi* Magretti
- 5 Abdomen black *libycus* de Beaumont
 - Abdomen red, at least in part 6
- 6 Wings yellowish grey, apical part paler; clypeus and frons covered with silvery pubescence; mesonotum without fine transverse striation; thorax never with red markings; length 20-26 mm. *rufocinctus* Brullé
 - Wings distinctly yellow, apex darker; frons covered with generally golden pubescence; mesonotum with fine transverse striation; thorax sometimes with red markings; length 29-33 mm. *flavipennis* Fabricius

***Sphex flavipennis* Fabricius, 1793**

Sphex flavipennis Fabricius, 1793: 201; lectotype ♀ from Italy (ZMK) [Kohl, 1885 & 1890; Guichard, 1988a.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Sphex flavipennis

Storey, 1916.

Sphex (s.str.) flavipennis

Honoré, 1942 & 1944a: 76.

Diagnosis: No specimens from Egypt seen. Diagnosis made from specimens from Italy (Sardinia).

Colour: Pubescence silver, but on head with golden tinge, particularly the long hairs. This is given by most authors as a character for separating this species from *S. rufocinctus*, but often it is silvery, but perhaps it is more obviously golden on fresh specimens. Wings with yellowish tinge, the apices infusate. Veins light brown. **Male:** black, with the following red: mandibles (black at apex); T1-3 (T3 has irregular black triangular mesal area reaching posterior margin); S1 (petiole black), S2 & S3; legs (dark ferruginous). **Female:** black, with the following red: mandibles (black at apex); tegulae; T1-3, with some irregular areas at the base of T4; S1 (petiole black), S2, S3 and some basal spots on S4; femora 1, basal spot on exterior surface, apical half, more widespread on interior surface; all tibia and tarsi.

Morphology: **Male** - clypeus with apical margin straight, some scattered punctures over a microsculpture on disk, dull; antennae with placoids only on T7 and T8; mesonotum punctate, with weak transverse striations, not always easily visible; petiole subequal in length to Ant5; S7

with shorter, sparser hair tufts than *S. ruficinctus*; length 20 mm (usually given as 16 - 22 mm).
Female - clypeal margin convex, the disk without appressed pubescence, one or two punctures over a microsculpture; Ant 3 wider apically than in basal half; scutellum and metanotum with median impression; propodeum finely transversely striate; petiole subequal in length to hind tarsomere 3; length 27 mm. (usually given as 25 - 32 mm.)

Range: France, Italy, Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Israel, Turkey, Afghanistan

Distribution: Kerdassa, Saqqara

***Sphex fumicatus* Christ, 1791 ssp. *fumicatus* (s.s.)**

Sphex fumicatus Christ, 1791; 295; type lost; loc. typ. unknown. [van der Vecht, 1973; Guichard, 1988a.]

Sphex metallica Taschenberg, 1869: 414, ♂, ♀; syntypes from Khartoum, Sudan (MLUH) [Kohl, 1890]

Egyptian synonyms:

Sphex umbrosus Christ, 1791

Storey, 1916.

Sphex (s.str.) *umbrosus*

Honoré, 1942.

Sphex (s.str.) *umbrosus metallicus*

Honoré, 1944a,

Sphex umbrosus metallicus Christ (sic)

de Beaumont, 1956a

Sphex umbrosus is believed to be a junior synonym of the oriental species *S. argentatus* Fabricius, 1787. Through a very old misidentification the name has been misused for African, east Mediterranean, west and south Asian species. Taschenberg described the form which is in the Egyptian fauna as *Sphex metallicus*. Later authors made this a subspecies of *umbrosus*. Van der Vecht, 1973 synonymised *metallicus* Taschenberg with *fumicatus*. [I am not convinced of this last synonymy. Apart from the clypeal hair colour, there seem to be different number of foretibial spurs. DB Baker tried to get the type sent to me at the BMNH from MZUB, but it was already on loan. See also Leclercq's paper on the African spp with infuscated forewings]

Diagnosis (29 males and 15 females examined.)

Colour: Black, except the legs may be ferruginous to a variable extent, particularly the hind legs, to a lesser extent the middle ones, while only occasionally are the fore-tibiae ferruginous. The mandibles of the female are dark and dull but ferruginous at the base. The frons and clypeus are covered with dense silver pubescence not reaching the apex of the clypeus. Additionally, there are long erect silver white hairs. In the female there may be a golden or pale brown tinge. The vertex and temples have long silver or pale brown erect hairs. Pronotum, mesonotum and scutellum with shorter pale hairs. Propodeum and mesopleurae with brown or black hairs.

Abdomen with a silver pruinosity, the apical segments with longer pale hairs. The wings are hyaline with a dark patch basally reaching the medial and submedial cells. The apex is infuscate, but not as dark as the basal patch.

Morphology: **Males** - antennae gradually thicker until Ant12; Ant13 narrows almost to a point; Ant3 curved, narrower basally than apically and longer than Ant4; placoids from the apex of Ant3 to Ant8, sometimes extended to Ant9 and beyond, but reduced to a longitudinal carina; apical margin of the clypeus broadly emarginate; mesonotum and scutellum densely punctate; metanotum bilobate; dorsal surface of propodeum transversely striate, lateral surfaces sparsely punctate; mesopleurae densely punctate with microsculpture beneath; petiole (S1) about the same length as hind tarsomere 2. Length: 16.5 – 27 mm. **Females** - antennae with Ant3 almost as long as Ant3 & Ant4 together; clypeus slightly convex, its anterior margin entire; mandibles stout and strong with a marked tooth internally; mesonotum finely but densely punctate, matt; scutellum convex, punctate similarly to the mesonotum, with a median impression; metanotum bilobate; dorsal surface of the propodeum densely striate, lateral surfaces dull, punctate with some striae; metapleurae scarcely punctate; mesopleurae finely punctate, shining; petiole (S1) very short, shorter than half the length of the hind femur; legs robust; foretarsal comb with 9-10 stiff spines. Length: 24 - 28 mm.

Range: Whole Africa to Cape, Cyprus, e.Mediterranean, Aden, Socotra, Pambas, w. and s. India, Sri Lanka, Israel, Oman. The range given by authors under the name *umbrosus* Christ must be treated with caution as this name is correctly used as a synonym of *argentatus* Fabricius, 1787, an oriental species.

Distribution: Aswan, Ezbet el Nakhl, Fayyum (Tamyah), Gebel el Asfar, Giza, Kerdasa, Khattara, Kom Awshim (= Fayyum in Coll. Mochi), Maadi, Marg

Flight: males (1, 7-10), females (1, 6, 8-10)

Collections: AM, CGR, CUE

***Sphex funerarius* Gussakovskij, 1934**

Sphex funerarius Gussakovskij, 1934: 3, ♂, ♀; lectotype ♂ from China (NRS), designated by Menke & Pulawski, 2000: 333

Sphex maxillosus Fabricius 1793: 208; (*nec* Brullé, 1833). [Kohl, 1885 & 1890]. Synonymised by Menke & Pulawski, 2000: 332

Sphex rufocinctus Brullé, 1833: 367, ♂; holotype ♂ from Greece, in MNHN, synonymised with *maxillosus* by Kohl, 1890: 433

Egyptian synonyms:

Sphex maxillosus Kohl, 1885.

Sphex (s.str.) maxillosus Honoré, 1942 & 1944a.

Diagnosis: (from one Egyptian male, one Italian (Sardinian) male and one Sardinian female.)

Colour: black, except for the following. Red areas are: T1-3 (sometimes the tergites are dark basally; in the Egyptian male examined T3 is dark apically; in the Sardinian female examined the red extends to T4 and the base of T5); S1 (after the petiole) - S3 (in the Egyptian male examined, S3 is dark apically; the Sardinian female has the base of S4 also red). (The legs after the base of the femora in the Sardinian female are bright red.) Dark ferruginous areas are: mandibles; tegulae (not in the Sardinian specimens); tibiae and tarsi of the male. Pubescence, both the appressed on the clypeus and frons, and the erect on the head and thorax is silver. Wings are slightly infuscate giving a grey appearance, with at most only a slight yellow tinge. Veins brown, the costa and subcosta darker.

Morphology: **Male** - clypeal margin slightly but distinctly and broadly emarginate, the disk with scattered punctures over a distinct microsculpture; antennae with placoids on Ant 5-9; Ant 3 slightly wider apically than basally; mesonotum densely punctate without trace of transverse striations; propodeum finely but irregularly striate, with punctures between; petiole subequal in length to hind tarsomere 2; S7 with hair tufts a little longer than in *S. flavipennis*. Length 22 mm (Generally given in the literature as 15 - 19 mm). **Female** - (from Sardinian specimen) clypeal margin mesally straight, the disk shining with scattered punctures without a distinct underlying microsculpture; vertex and mesonotum with widely spaced punctation, the spaces greater than the diameter of the punctures; scutellum and metanotum with slight mesal longitudinal impression; dorsal area of propodeum dull with transverse striae and punctures between; petiole subequal in length to hind tarsomere 2. Length - (in the literature, 16 - 22 mm)

Range: S.Europe, Crete, Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Israel, Turkey, S.Asia to China

Distribution: Sinai, Wadi Genah (St Catharine's) (Quite common in the semi-desert zone - per Honoré)

Flight: male (7) (May and June per Honoré)

Collections: SZ

***Sphex ? lanatus* Mocsáry, 1883**

Chlorion (Proterosphex) umbrosum var. *lanatum* Mocsáry, 1883:34, ♂. [Arnold, 1928b.]

Egyptian synonyms:

In coll AM there is a specimen from Gebel Elba which keys to this species in Arnold (1928b). Its usual range is S. Africa, Rhodesia, Zaire and Tanzania. I have tentatively determined it as such but with a certain doubt as Arnold's key indicates that the posterior femora and tibiae are black, whereas in this specimen they are dark ferruginous.

Diagnosis (1 female examined)

Colour: Black, except mandibles and legs dark ferruginous; silver appressed pubescence dense on clypeus and frons to anterior ocellus, less densely on scape, temples, posterior margin of pronotum, three longitudinal stripes on the mesonotum (one on each lateral margin and a short one mesally), petiole; long white hairs on clypeus, frons, scape, vertex (sparse); shorter white hairs on pronotum, sparse on anterior of mesonotum, mesopleurae and mesosternum; propodeum with very long shaggy white hairs, with an orange tinge, totally obscuring the sculpture; the orange tint may be due to staining; tergites with white pruinescence, less apically; wings hyaline, infuscated basally and apically; veins black, apically brown;

Morphology: clypeal margin a regular arc, with a slight emargination; Ant 3 curved, shorter than Ant 4+5; Ant 12 truncate; vertex with a few scattered punctures; mesonotum closely and finely punctate; scutellum rounded with median impression; metanotum bituberculate; metapleurae with channel, smooth and shining; mesopleurae and mesosternum finely punctate; petiole short, subequal to hindtarsomere 2; tergites 3-5 punctate except a shining apical margin, this wider

mesally; T6 entirely punctate; forelegs with a strong comb; metatarsus with 4 thick spines on the anterior margin and about 8 thinner ones posteriorly; SMC2 triangular.

Range: S Africa, Rhodesia, Zaire, Tanzania, Egypt (?)

Distribution: Gebel Elba (Wadi Aideb)

Flight: female (1)

Collections: AM

***Sphex libycus* de Beaumont, 1956**

Sphex (*s.s.*) *libycus* de Beaumont, 1956a: 182-183; ♂, ♀; type in BMNH; loc. typ. Libya, Tripolitania (Leptis Magna).

Egyptian synonyms:

Sphex libycus de Beaumont, 1960a.

Diagnosis: (6 males and 4 females examined.)

Colour: Black, except dark ferruginous on the mandibles (black apically) and apical part of tibiae; clypeus and frons with silver appressed pubescence (the disk of the clypeus without pubescence); longer erect hairs on head and thorax brownish; abdomen with a rusty pruinescence; wings uniformly infuscated.

Morphology: **Males** - clypeus somewhat swollen with apical margin entire and convex; placoids on Ant7 & 8; head and thorax punctate over a microsculpture; scutellum rather swollen with a median longitudinal impression; metanotum also swollen but without an impression; dorsal area of propodeum finely but irregularly transversely striate; in dorsal view, petiole subequal in length to hind tarsomere 3; abdomen shining. Length: 18 – 22 mm. **Females** - as male except metanotum with an impression; sculpture of the dorsal area of the propodeum finer. Length: 26 mm.

Range: Libya, Egypt

Distribution: Amriyeh (near Alexandria), Burg el Arab

Flight: males (4, 6, 8), females (4, 6)

Collections: AM, CUE

***Sphex pruinus* Germar, 1817**

Sphex pruinosa Germar, 1817: 261, ♂; whereabouts of the type is unknown; loc. typ. Dalmatia - Spalato. [Kohl, 1885 & 1890; Guichard, 1988a.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Sphex pruinus Storey, 1916.

Sphex (*s.str.*) *pruinus* Honoré, 1942 & 1944a; Pulawski, 1964.

Diagnosis: (54 males and 9 females examined.)

Colour: Wings hyaline, infuscate apically, the veins black or dark brown, except the costa and subcosta of the female red-brown. **Males** - black; often abdomen dark ferruginous basally, particularly the sternites; legs also may be dark ferruginous; frons and clypeus with dense silver appressed pubescence and longer white hairs intermingled; vertex, occiput and temples with dense silver appressed pubescence, particularly on the temples, and with scattered long white hairs; silver appressed pubescence on pronotum and laterally on mesonotum; mesopleurae with long white hairs and patches of silver appressed pubescence; propodeum densely covered with silver appressed pubescence and longer white hairs, often obscuring the sculpture; sometimes, posteriorly the hairs have a slight golden tinge; coxae with silver pubescence; petiole (S1) with silver pubescence and some longer white hairs; gaster with silver pruinosity. **Females** - black, with the following red: mandibles, black apically sometimes a narrow band on the apical margin of the clypeus, scape, tegulae, petiole (sometimes black), T1-3 or 4 basally and S2-4; in one example, the entire abdomen after the petiole is red; femora (dark basally and posteriorly) and tibiae; the tarsi are darker. Pubescence and pilosity of the head and thorax as the male, except there is no golden tinge on the propodeum and the gaster sometimes lacks the pruinosity.

Morphology: the dorsal surface of the propodeum in both sexes has a few transverse ridges, clearly visible beneath the pubescence; this is more marked in females; sometimes it is necessary to get the correct angle to see. **Males** - clypeus apically truncate or slightly emarginate; when visible, through the pubescence, it has scattered punctures on a base of microsculpture; antennae with placoids from Ant5 to Ant8; Ant4 and Ant9 onwards have a carina alongside a flattened area; mesonotum finely punctured over a basic microsculpture; scutellum and metanotum rounded, with a median depression, more noticeable on the scutellum; propodeum with transverse ridges

and transverse striae between; mesopleurae with scattered punctures over a microsculpture base; petiole (S1) slightly longer than tarsomere 2 of the hind leg. Length - 12 - 19 mm. **Females** - clypeal margin sometimes entire, sometimes notched or mesally emarginate; Ant4 to Ant7 longitudinally carinate, as though with placoids; sculpture of the thorax similar to that of the male; femora 1 with the external surface below shining and above dull. Length - 16 - 20 mm.

Range: Mediterranean area to Ethiopia, Spanish Sahara, Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Sudan, Italy (Sicily), Crete, Israel, sw USSR, Oman, Burma

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Abu Zabal, Baharia Oasis (El Aguz), Ezbet el Nakhl, Fayyum (Karanis, 26km w of Shakshuk), Gebel el Asfar, Giza, Giza - Pyramids, Kerdasa, Kom Awshim, Saqqara, Tisfa, Wadi Hagul. Sinai - 10 km E of El Arish, Wadi el Lega

Flight: males (1-2, 5-12), females (1, 5-7, 10)

Collections: AM, CGR, WJP, CUE, SZ

***Sphex taschenbergi* Magretti, 1884**

Sphex Taschenbergi Magretti, 1884: 61, ♀; type from Ethiopia, in MSNG. [Kohl, 1890.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Sphex (s.s.) umbrosus taschenbergi de Beaumont, 1956a.

This may be merely a subspecies, or more likely, a variety of *S. fumicatus* - the differences between them are minimal.

Diagnosis:

De Beaumont (1956a: 182) distinguishes this species from *S. fumicatus* only by the erect pilosity on the head and thorax being entirely black, whereas in *fumicatus* it is white on the clypeus and frons. The collection of the University of Cairo has such an individual with black erect pilosity. When this specimen was referred to Mr K.M.Guichard for his opinion, he determined it as *fumicatus*, not considering that the variant hair colour was enough to warrant it being referred to a separate species. This individual is the source of the diagnosis below. Pending further information about *taschenbergi*, this diagnosis must be considered provisional. The distribution data of this specimen is enclosed below in square brackets.

Colour: Male - black, except hindlegs dark ferruginous, which are brighter than in *fumicatus*; erect pubescence of head and thorax entirely black; clypeus and frons with silver appressed pubescence; wings infuscate, the apices less so; veins dark brown or black.

Morphology: clypeal margin broadly emarginate over whole width; surface concealed beneath the appressed pubescence; antennae missing (this is unfortunate as the placoids might have given a distinguishing feature); scutellum and meatanotum with a median longitudinal impression, less marked than in *fumicatus*; propodeum finely transversely striate, less marked than in *fumicatus*; petiole greater in length than hind tarsomere 2; apical sternites, seen in profile, with less evident hair than *fumicatus*. Length: male 21 mm.

Range: Libya, Egypt, Sudan, Chad, Ethiopia, s.Arabian peninsula

Distribution: Aswan, [Tisfa]

Flight: male [6 - 9]

Collections: [CUE]

CRABRONIDAE

ASTATINAE

Astata Latreille, 1796

boops species group

***Astata boops* (Schrank, 1781) ssp. *boops* (s.s.)**

Sphex Boops Schrank, 1781: 384, ♂; type lost; loc. typ. Austria - Prater = Vienna. [Pulawski, 1975.]

Egyptian synonyms:

In coll. CGR; a new record from Egypt.

Range: Europe, Algeria, Libya (Cyrenaica), Egypt, Turkey, Oman, w. Asia, India

Distribution: Kerdasa

Flight: males (7)

Collections: CGR (first record from Egypt)

***Astata cleopatra* Pulawski, 1959**

Astata cleopatra Pulawski, 1959: 372-378, ♂, ♀; holotype ♀ in coll. WJP; loc. typ. Egypt - Fayum, Kom Awshim.

Egyptian synonyms:

Astata cleopatra

Pulawski, 1959 & 1973; Bohart & Menke, 1976; Guichard, 1980.

Range: Egypt, Oman

***Astata fumipennis* E. Saunders, 1910**

Astata fumipennis E. Saunders, 1910: 519-520, ♀; holotype ♀ in BMNH; loc. typ. Algeria - Biskra.

Egyptian synonyms:

Astata fumipennis

Honoré, 1942.

Range: Algeria

***Astata laeta* E. Saunders, 1910**

Astata laeta E. Saunders, 1910: 520, ♂, ♀; holotype ♀ in BMNH; loc. typ. Algeria - Biskra.

Egyptian synonyms:

Astata laeta

Honoré, 1942.

Range: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia

miegi species group

***Astata lubricata* Nurse, 1903**

Astata lubricata Nurse, 1903: 514, ♂, ♀; lectotype ♀ in BMNH; loc. typ. India - Bombay State, Deesa. [Pulawski, 1975.]

Astata eremita Pulawski, 1959: 349-361, ♂; holotype ♂ in coll. WJP; loc. typ. Egypt - Gebel Elba. Wadi Eideb. Pulawski, 1975, synonymised *eremita* with *lubricata*.

Egyptian synonyms:

Astata eremita

Pulawski, 1959.

Astata lubricata

Pulawski, 1975; Bohart & Menke, 1976; Guichard, 1980.

Range: Egypt, Oman, w. India

Distribution: Mersa Matruh

Flight: females (6)

Collections: CGR

***Astata radialis* E. Saunders, 1910**

Astata radialis E. Saunders, 1910: 521, ♂, ♀ (?); holotype ♀ in BMNH; loc. typ. Algeria - [Le Tarf or Bône]. E. Saunders was not sure that the sole ♂ that he saw was conspecific with his new species.

Egyptian synonyms:

Astata radialis

Honoré, 1942.

Range: Spanish Sahara, Morocco

Diploplectron Fox, 1893

***Diploplectron palearcticum* Pulawski, 1958**

Diploplectron palearcticum Pulawski, 1958: 473-476, ♂, ♀; holotype ♀ in coll. Alfieri in AUCE; loc. typ. Egypt - Sinai, Wadi Mitla.

Egyptian synonyms:

Diploplectron palearcticum

Pulawski, 1958 & 1964: 81; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1973; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Diagnosis: (3 females [one without head or abdomen] examined.)

Female: *Colour* - black, except the following areas: mandibles ferruginous, darker apically; sometimes underside of antennae dark brown; tegulae yellow; tibiae and tarsi brown, apex of femora 1 and base of tibia 1 paler. Wings hyaline, veins yellow. *Morphology* - mandibles without externoventral notch; clypeal margin tridentate; distinct malar space; eyes convergent towards vertex; head smooth, impunctate, shining; Ant 1 thick, much thicker than Ant 2 which is itself thicker than Ant 3-12; pronotum, mesonotum and scutellum smooth and shining; scutellum long with quadrangular mesal section which has a longitudinal mesal impression; dorsal area of propodeum granulate, the remainder smooth, laterally one or two weak striae; metapleurae, mesopleurae and mesosternum smooth and shining; T6 without lateral or other hairs, no defined pygidial area; marginal cell short; SMC1 with diagonally transverse uncoloured "vein" visible at some angles (1r); SMC2 triangular; SMC3 very narrow; recurrent vein 1 received by SMC1. Length: 6 mm

Range: Egypt

Distribution: Ben Youssef, Giza, Kerdasa, Kom Awshim, Saqqara, Tell el Amarna

Flight: males (3-5), females (3-5, 12)

Collections: CGR, WJP

Dryudella Spinola, 1843

tricolor species group

***Dryudella amenartais* (Pulawski, 1959)**

Astata amenartais Pulawski, 1959: 397-402, ♂, ♀; holotype ♀ in coll. WJP; loc. typ. Kom Awshim.

Egyptian synonyms:

Astata amenartais

Pulawski, 1959;

Dryudella amenartais

Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt, Turkey, Iran

***Dryudella ammochtona* (Pulawski, 1959)**

Astata osiriaca ammochtona Pulawski, 1959: 391-393, ♀; holotype ♀ in coll. WJP; loc. typ. Egypt - Dakhla Oasis.

Egyptian synonyms:

Astata osiriaca ammochtona

Pulawski, 1959.

Dryudella ammochtona

Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt

***Dryudella beaumonti* (Pulawski, 1959)**

Astata beaumonti Pulawski, 1959: 393-397, ♂, ♀; holotype ♀ in coll. de Beaumont in MZL; loc. typ. Morocco - Marrakesh.

Egyptian synonyms:

In coll CGR; the first record from Egypt.

Range: N. Africa, Egypt

Distribution: Mersa Matruh

Flight: males (5)

Collections: CGR (first record from Egypt)

***Dryudella bifasciata* (Schulthess, 1926)**

Astata bifasciata Schulthess, 1926: 150; ♂, ♀; loc. typ. Kairouan, Tunisia (ETHZ, NHMW)

Egyptian synonyms:

Astata bifasciata

Honoré, 1942; Pulawski, 1959.

Dryudella bifasciata

Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Diagnosis: (1 male and 4 females examined.)

Males: *Colour* - head black with mandibles very dark ferruginous, frons with pale yellow transverse spot in form of figure of eight with the anterior ocellus fitting into the upper emargination. Thorax black with pronotal tubercles and tegulae pale yellow. Abdomen with tergites very dark ferruginous, getting darker posterad, T5 & T6 almost black, T7 very dark ferruginous; T1 and T2 with ivory band, that on T2 divided narrowly into two transverse spots; sternites a lighter ferruginous, especially S2. Legs with coxae, trochanters and femora black, the trochanters with narrow ivory apical ring; apex of femora, tibiae and tarsi light ferruginous. Thorax with scattered short white hairs. Wings hyaline, veins ivory, centre of stigma pale brown. *Morphology* - clypeus with prominent mesal lobe separated from lateral ones by oblique carinas, narrowed towards the apex, the margin emarginate; malar space wide, about twice the diameter of Ant 3; frons with microsculpture; eyes holoptic [generic character]; Ant 1 a little longer the wide; Ant 2 globular; Ant 3 > Ant 4; Ant 5-12 curved beneath; Ant 13 pointed; mesonotum finely punctate anteriorly, smooth and shining posteriorly; scutellum rounded, smooth and shining; propodeum with dorsal area granulate anteriorly, becoming smooth and shining posteriorly, laterally punctate over microsculpture; mesopleurae finely punctate over microsculpture; T7 laterally carinate. Length: 4 mm.

Females: *Colour* - head black except mandibles ferruginous, dark apically, and small ivory spot at apex of Ant 1; thorax black, except pronotal tubercles ivory yellow, tegulae ivory yellow; abdomen dark ferruginous, T6 paler, T1 with ivory yellow band, sometimes mesally divided into two spots, T2 with two ivory yellow transverse spots; legs 1 & 2 light ferruginous from apex of femora; Legs 3 darker ferruginous, but apex of femora and base of tibiae light ferruginous. A few scattered long pale hairs on temples, mesopleurae, mesosternum and underside of femora 1. Wings hyaline, the veins ivory yellow. *Morphology* - frons smooth with microsculpture, particularly in lower half, a slight mesal longitudinal impression; upper frons to behind posterior ocelli with no microsculpture, shining; vertex behind posterior ocelli with microsculpture again; eyes much closer together above; POL > OOL; Ant 1 with stiff hairs on anterior surface, short, length only a little greater than width; Ant 2 globular; pronotum smooth, laterally with some microsculpture; mesonotum smooth and shining, slight microsculpture in anterior part with a few scattered punctures; there is a trace of a mesal longitudinal impression in the anterior part; scutellum and metanotum smooth and shining; propodeum with the dorsal area granulate, posterior and lateral surfaces striate; tibiae 1 with decumbent hairs and several stout spines apically; metatarsi 1 with 6 stout comb spines; mid- and hind-tibiae and tarsi spinose; marginal cell short; SMC1 with stub of 1r; SMC2 triangular; SMC3 narrow. Length: 4-5 mm.

Range: Canary Is., Morocco, Libya (Tripolitania, Cyrenaica), Egypt

Distribution: Kerdasa, Kom Awshim, Mersa Matruh

Flight: males (4), females (4-5)

Collections: CGR

***Dryudella elbae* (Pulawski, 1959)**

Astata amenartais elbae Pulawski, 1959: 402, ♂; holotype ♂ in coll. WJP; loc. typ. Egypt - Gebel Elba.

Egyptian synonyms:

Astata amenartais elbae

Pulawski, 1959.

Dryudella elbae

Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt

***Dryudella opaca* (Pulawski, 1959)**

Astata opaca Pulawski, 1959: 412-415, ♂, ♀; holotype ♀ in coll. WJP; loc. typ. Egypt - Abu Rawash.

Egyptian synonyms:

Astata opaca

Pulawski, 1959.

Dryudella opaca

Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt

***Dryudella osiriaca* (Pulawski, 1959)**

Astata osiriaca Pulawski, 1959:389-391, ♀; holotype ♀ in coll. WJP; loc. typ. Egypt - Abydos.

Egyptian synonyms:

Astata osiriaca

Pulawski, 1959.

Dryudella osiriaca
Range: Egypt

Bohart & Menke, 1976.

stigma species group

***Dryudella nephertiti* (Pulawski, 1959)**

Astata nephertiti Pulawski, 1959: 382-389, ♂,♀; holotype ♀ in coll. WJP; loc. typ. Egypt - Abydos.

Egyptian synonyms:

Astata nephertiti

Pulawski, 1959.

Dryudella nephertiti

Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt

Distribution: Wadi Digla

Flight: females (3)

Collections: CGR

DINETINAE

Dinetus Panzer, 1806

***Dinetus cereolus* Morice, 1897**

Dinetus cereolus Morice, 1897a: 310, ♀; holotype in OUM; loc. typ. Egypt - Cairo.

Egyptian synonyms:

Dinetus cereolus

Morice, 1897a; Honoré, 1942; Bohart & Menke, 1976; Guichard, 1980.

Range: Egypt

***Dinetus dentipes* E. Saunders, 1910**

Dinetus dentipes E. Saunders, 1910: 530-531, ♂,♀; holotype ♂ in BMNH [?]; loc. typ. Algeria - Biskra

Egyptian synonyms:

Dinetus dentipes

Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt

***Dinetus nabateus* de Beaumont, 1960**

Dinetus nabateus de Beaumont, 1960: 268, ♂; holotype ♂ from Feiran Oasis, Sinai (in WJP)

Egyptian synonyms:

Dinetus nabateus

Bohart & Menke, 1976; Guichard, 1980.

Range: Egypt, Oman

***Dinetus pulawskii* de Beaumont, 1960**

Dinetus pulawskii de Beaumont, 1960: 1960, ♂,♀; holotype ♂ from Abu Rawash nr Cairo (in WJP)

Egyptian synonyms:

Dinetus pulawskii

Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt

PEMPHREDONINAE

Pemphredonini

Diodontus Curtis, 1834

Partial Key to Egyptian Species

Males

- 1 Metatarsi 1 straight; flagellum black *oraniensis*
- Metatarsi 1 more or less curved; flagellum brown to yellow beneath 2
- 2 Metatarsi 1 markedly curved; flagellum darker; dorsal area of propodeum uniformly coarsely sculptured; wing veins dark *friesei*
- Metatarsi 1 less curved; flagellum yellow beneath; dorsal area of propodeum laterally smooth without coarse sculpture; wing veins pale, only subcosta dark *clarus*

Females

- 1 Flagellum yellow beneath; dorsal area of propodeum laterally smooth without coarse sculpture *clarus*
- Flagellum dark; dorsal area of propodeum uniformly coarsely sculptured 2
- 2 Mesonotum with microsculpture beneath punctures; flagellar segment 1 longer and more slender *oraniensis*
- Mesonotum without microsculpture beneath punctures; flagellar segment 1 shorter and thicker *friesei*

Diodontus crassicornis Gribodo, 1894

Diodontus crassicornis Gribodo, 1894: 23, ♂; holotype ♂ from Tunisia (MCSNG)

Diodontus brachycerus Kohl, 1898: 91, ♂, ♀; type from Orna, Algeria (NHMW). [Kohl, 1901a.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Diodontus brachycerus

In coll. AM; a new record from Egypt.

Range: Tunisia, Egypt

Distribution:

Flight:

Collections: AM

Diodontus clarus Pulawski, 1964

Diodontus clarus Pulawski, 1964: 143-145, ♂, ♀; holotype ♀ in coll. WJP; loc. typ. Egypt - Abu Rawash. 31.iii.1958

Egyptian synonyms:

Diodontus clarus

Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Diagnosis:

Males - Form 1: *Colour* - black, except: mandibles, pale yellow, the apex ferruginous; Ant1 and Ant2, pale yellow beneath (anteriorly) and darker above (posteriorly); Ant3 - Ant13 light brown beneath and rather darker above; pronotal tubercles pale yellow; anterior part of the tegulae pale yellow, the posterior part decoloured; T6 and T7 ferruginous; legs yellow from the apex of the femora; the posterior surface of the tibiae largely light brown. Silver appressed hair on the clypeus and frons. Wings hyaline, the veins, except for the subcosta which is dark, pale yellow basally but darker apically especially around the marginal cell; the stigma anteriorly brown and posteriorly almost black. *Morphology* - clypeus flat; frons and vertex with very slight microsculpture and a few scattered punctures; mesonotum shining and impunctate; dorsal area of the propodeum smooth and shining except for a mesal triangle which is lightly rugose; mesopleurae rugose above and smooth below; metatarsi 1 & 2 almost completely straight, that of the fore-leg very slightly curved. Length: 3-3.5 mm. 3 examples examined from Abu Rawash, iii.

Form 2: *Colour* - As form 1 except: Ant1 and Ant2 are black beneath (anteriorly); Ant3 - Ant13 are very much darker above (posteriorly) than in Form 1; T6 and T7 are extremely dark

ferruginous, almost black; posterior surfaces of tibiae are only slightly tinged with brown. *Morphology* - frons and vertex are without microsculpture but have finer and denser punctation than Form 1; metatarsi 1 a little more curved than in Form 1; metatarsi 2 only very slightly curved, virtually straight. Length: 3.5-4 mm. 4 males examined from Wadi el Natrun, iii.

Form 3: Colour - as Form 1, except: Ant1 & 2 black; Ant3-12 light brown beneath but each flagellomere is separated from the next by a dark line; Ant 13 darker; the upper side is darker as usual; T6 & T7 are scarcely ferruginous; tibiae 1 & 2 are light / red brown in the middle of the posterior surface; the apical half of Tibiae 3 is a darker brown all round the segment.

Morphology - frons and vertex with distinct microsculpture and numerous fine but spaced punctures; mesonotum shining and sparsely finely punctate; metatarsi 1 more curved than in Form 2, but nothing like as much as in *D. friesei*; metatarsi still virtually straight. Length: 3-4 mm. 5 examples examined from 65km W of El Arish, N.Sinai, iv.

Females: Colour - black, except: mandibles pale yellow with ferruginous apex; Ant2 - Ant12 light brown beneath, darker above; pronotal tubercles pale yellow; tegulae anteriorly pale yellow, posteriorly decoloured; T6 scarcely tinged with ferruginous; legs - apex of femora and base of tibiae pale yellow, then yellow brown. Wings hyaline; veins ivory at base, then light brown except subcosta, stigma and the veins around the marginal cell dark. *Morphology* - very shining, without microsculpture; frons and vertex with a few scattered and very fine punctures; mesonotum and scutellum impunctate; sides of propodeum striate; mesopleurae rugose above and smooth below. Length: 4 mm. 1 example seen from Wadi Digla, iv.

Range: Egypt

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Saqqara, Wadi Digla, Wadi el Natrun. Sinai - 65km W of El Arish

Flight: males (3-4), females (3-4)

Collections: CGR, WJP

Diodontus hyalipennis Kohl, 1892

Diodontus hyalipennis Kohl, 1892: 204, ♀; holotype ♀ from Baku, Azerbaijan (NHMW)

Diodontus friesei Kohl, 1901: 121-122, ♂, ♀; syntypes from 'Egypt' & Tunisia (NHMW); synonymised by Budrys in Nemkov et al 1995: 399.

Egyptian synonyms:

Diodontus friesei Kohl, 1901; Pulawski, 1964.
Diodontus Friesei Honoré, 1942;

Diagnosis: (49 males and 25 females examined.)

Males: Colour - black, except: mandibles yellow, ferruginous to black apically; plps yellow; antennae - 1-2 black; 3-13 light brown varying to dark brown beneath, dark above, the apical segments darker - it is always dark between the segments; pronotal tubercles ivory; tegulae, the anterior half pale yellow and the posterior half ferruginous or decoloured; T6-7 dark ferruginous, sometimes also the sternites; in one specimen examined the apex of the abdomen was black; legs 1-2 yellow from the apex of the femora, the tibiae with brownish stripe on posterior surface; legs 3 yellow from apex of femora but apical half of the tibiae dark brown; in one example seen the hind tibiae were not dark but more like the fore- and mid-legs; sometimes they are almost entirely yellow but the exterior is darker than the interior. Wings hyaline, the veins dark brown including the stigma; base of the costa pale. Silver appressed pubescence on the clypeus and lower frons, especially laterally. *Morphology* - mandibles with one inner subapical tooth; frons punctate over a microsculpture; vertex less closely punctate also over a microsculpture; mesonotum and scutellum with fine spaced punctures, the spaces between much greater than the diameter of the punctures, without microsculpture, shining; propodeum coarsely sculptured and shining; the dorsal surface anteriorly with longitudinal striae, posteriorly rugose; laterally striate; metanotum smooth and shining, sometimes striate; mesopleurae rugose above, shining and finely punctate below; mesosternum finely punctate; metatarsi 1 strongly curved; metatarsi 2 slightly curved. Length: 3-4 mm.

Females: Colour - black, except mandibles yellow, ferruginous apically; apex of Ant 1 dark ferruginous, sometimes black; pronotal tubercles yellow; tegulae brown / decoloured; T6 dark ferruginous apically; legs 1 yellow to light ferruginous from apex of femora, tibiae darker, almost ferruginous after yellow base; legs 2 as Legs 1 but tibiae clearly ferruginous after base; legs 3 darker still, tibiae dark ferruginous, tarsi ferruginous. Slight silver appressed pubescence on clypeus and lower part of frons, especially laterally; mandibles and clypeus with a few longer darker hairs; temples and vertex often with short silver erect not very noticeable hairs; abdomen

with slight silver pruinescence laterally. Wings hyaline, veins black, those of the hindwing light brown basally. *Morphology* - clypeus impunctate, glabrous and the apical lobe with mesal emargination; Ant 3 + Ant 4 = Ant 5; frons densely and finely punctate over microsculpture; vertex finely punctate, but spaces much greater than diameter of punctures, over microsculpture; mesonotum and scutellum finely punctate with no microsculpture; metanotum anteriorly impunctate, posteriorly with a row of large punctures; propodeum coarsely sculptured, the anterior part of the dorsal surface with coarse longitudinal striae, laterally diagonally striate, posteriorly transversely striate from the mesal impression; metapleurae glabrous; mesopleurae rugose above, finely punctate below; mesosternum with fine, spaced punctures; pygidial area punctate over microreticulation. Length: 4.5-5.5 mm.

Range: Spain, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya (Tripolitania, Cyrenaica), Egypt, Israel, Turkey, Sudan, Oman

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Abydos, Aswan, Cairo, Dahshur, Edfu, Fayyid, Fayyum (Hawara Maktaa, Karanis), Gebel el Asfar, Giza (Pyramids), Helwan, Kerdasa, Kom Awshim, Kom Ombo, Luxor, Maadi, Saqqara, Wadi el Natrun, 35km E of Wadi el Natrun

Flight: males (1-6, 8-11), females (1-5, 7-11)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Diodontus longicornis* de Beaumont, 1960**

Diodontus longicornis de Beaumont, 1960a: 248-249, ♂, ♀; holotype ♀ in coll. de Beaumont in MZL; loc. typ. Algeria - Biskra.

Egyptian synonyms:

Range: Algeria, Libya (Cyrenaica), Egypt

Distribution: Cairo, Dekhela, Kingi Mariut

Flight: males (4), females (3) (per de Beaumont)

Collections: evidence that it occurs in Egypt is not known

***Diodontus oraniensis* (Lepeletier, 1845) ssp. *oraniensis* (s.s.)**

Diodontus oraniensis Lepeletier, 1845: 97; lectotype ♂ from Algeria (IMZUT) designated by de Beaumont, 1951: 316

Diodontus moricei Kohl, 1901a: 125-127, ♂, ♀; lectotype (NHMW: designated by de Beaumont, 1958d); loc. typ. Egypt–Helwan. The synonymy of *moricei* with *oraniensis* was established by de Beaumont, 1956a.

Diodontus punicus Ed. André, 1888: 219. [Kohl, 1901a.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Diodontus punicus

Honoré, 1942.

Diodontus Moricei

Honoré, 1942.

Diodontus oraniensis

de Beaumont, 1952, 1956a:211 & 1958d:67; Pulawski, 1964: 143

Diodontus moricei (sic)

de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1973.

Diagnosis: (15 males and 6 females examined.)

Males: *Colour* - black, except the following: mandibles yellow ferruginous at apex; palps yellow; sometimes a yellow spot at apex of Ant 1; pronotal tubercles pale yellow / ivory; tegulae ivory anteriorly, decoloured posteriorly; T7 dark ferruginous, as are sometimes T6 and S6 & 7; legs yellow from apex of femora; dark line on posterior of tibiae; tarsi darker apically. White decumbent hairs and some silver appressed pubescence on clypeus and lower frons; white erect hairs on temples and femora 1 beneath. Wings hyaline, veins black, except basally brown and hindwing costa yellow-brown. *Morphology* - clypeus with mesal lobe slightly emarginate, much less so than in *friessei*, punctate; frons and vertex matt, with even microsculpture; mesonotum and scutellum with fine punctures over microsculpture, matt; propodeum coarsely rugose anteriorly and laterally striate; metapleurae smooth and shining; mesopleurae coarsely sculptured above, posteriorly less so, rugose, below transversely striate; legs 1 with tibiae straight. Length 3.25-4 mm.

Females: *Colour* - black, except the following areas: mandibles dull yellow ferruginous apically; pronotal tubercles pale yellow; tegulae brown / decoloured with anterior ivory spot; T6 ferruginous; legs dull yellow from apex of femora, but tibiae with brown area varying from small on posterior surface to covering the whole tibiae except its base. *Morphology* - mesal lobe of clypeus emarginate; clypeus and lower frons (between antennal sockets) smooth and shining;

frons above antennal sockets and vertex (except between posterior ocelli, smooth and shining) with fine widely spaced punctures over microsculpture; mesonotum and scutellum with fine widely spaced punctures over microsculpture; propodeum coarsely sculptured, shining, rugose, a few longitudinal ridges anteriorly, striae posteriorly; metapleurae rugose above, with transverse striae posteriorly; mesopleurae below and mesosternum with fine widely spaced punctures over microsculpture; pygidial area punctate over microsculpture. Length 3.5-5 mm.

Range: Morocco, Algeria, Libya (Tripolitania, Fezzan, Cyrenaica), Egypt, Palestine

Distribution: Fayyum (Hawarah Maktaa), Gebel el Asfar, Helwan, Kerdasa, Luxor, Maadi, Wadi el Natrun, 35 km E of Wadi el Natrun

Flight: males (1-4), females (1, 3-4)

Collections: CGR, WJP

Protostigmus Turner, 1918

***Protostigmus sinaiticus* (Mochi, 1940)**

Ammoplanopterus sinaiticus Mochi, 1940: 27-30, ♂; holotype ♂ in coll. Mochi (MRSN); loc. typ. Egypt - Sinai, Wadi Umm Mitla.

Egyptian synonyms:

Ammoplanopterus sinaiticus

Mochi, 1940; Honoré, 1942.

Protostigmus sinaiticus

Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: E. mediterranean region

Distribution: Sinai

Spilomena Shuckard, 1838

***Spilomena* sp.**

Egyptian synonyms:

First records of the genus from Egypt

Distribution: Ikingi Mariut. Sinai - Wadi Mitla

Flight: (4)

Collections: AM

Psenini

Mimesa Shuckard, 1837

***Mimesa aegyptiaca* Radoszkowski, 1876**

Mimesa aegyptiaca Radoszkowski, 1876: 1876: 131, ♂, ♀; loc. typ. 'Egypt' (ZMJU)

Egyptian synonyms:

Mimesa aegyptiaca

Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt, Oman

***Mimesa sublaevis* (de Beaumont, 1954)**

Psen (Mimesa) sublaevis de Beaumont, 1954c: 3-4, ♂; loc. typ. Gran Canaria (MZHF)

Egyptian synonyms:

Psen (Mimesa) sublaevis

Pulawski, 1964; Osborn & Krombein, 1969. The record of Osborne & Krombein, 1969, is from Gebel 'Uweinat, but from the Sudanese part.

Range: Canary Is., Algeria, Chad (Tibesti), Libya (Fezzan), Egypt, Sudan (Gebel 'Uweinat)

Distribution: Kom Ombo

Flight: females (2)

Collections: WJP

EREMIASPHECIINAE

Eremiasphecini

Eremiasphecium Kohl, 1897

***Eremiasphecium schmiedeknechtii* Kohl, 1897**

Eremiasphecium Schmiedeknechtii Kohl, 1897: 69, ♂, ♀; type in NHMW; loc. typ. Egypt - Adelen-Inseln nr Dahshour. [Pulawski, 1965b.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Eremiasphecium Schmiedeknechti
Eremiasphecium schmiedeknechtii

Honoré, 1942.

de Beaumont, 1949a; Pulawski, 1965b; de Beaumont, 1968a; Bohart & Menke, 1976; Pulawski, 1992b.

Range: Canary Is., Egypt, sw USSR

Distribution: "Adelen-Inseln" near Dahshur

Laphyragogini

Laphyragogus Kohl, 1889

***Laphyragogus pectinatus* de Beaumont, 1959**

Laphyragogus pictus Kohl - Mochi & Mochi, 1937 (p.p.)

Laphyragogus pectinatus de Beaumont, 1959: 728-729, ♂, ♀; holotype ♂ in coll. de Beaumont in MZL; loc. typ. Israel - Revivim.

Egyptian synonyms:

Laphyragogus pectinatus

de Beaumont, 1959; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1973.

Diagnosis:

Female: *Colour* - head black, except the following areas: mandibles pale yellow basally, light ferruginous mesally and black apically; clypeus entirely yellow ferruginous in one specimen, black basally in the other; Ant 1 light ferruginous anteriorly, posteriorly black basally and almost white apically; Ant 2-3 light ferruginous anteriorly, black posteriorly; Ant 4-12 black. Thorax black, except the following areas: posterior margin of pronotum with very narrow almost white band; pronotal tubercles light ferruginous; tegulae yellow; scutellum posteriorly with narrow ferruginous line in the middle; metanotum ivory; propodeum with posterolateral angles of the dorsal area dull ferruginous. Abdomen: T1-5 basally ferruginous (T3-4 darker), mesally a yellow band, wider laterally, the apical margin decoloured; in one example the middle of the yellow bands were grey; T6 ferruginous; S1-6 ferruginous, S3 & 4 darker than the others. Legs 1 trochanters light ferruginous, femora ferruginous above and the remainder yellow; Legs 2 as legs 1 but the coxae apically light ferruginous. Silver appressed pubescence on clypeus laterally only, and frons along the posterolateral margin of the metanotum. Long white hairs on: underside of the mandibles; vertex, a transverse strip behind the posterior ocelli quite dense but shorter; temples; occiput; propodeum; mesopleurae; abdomen with hairs laterally on the margins of the tergites and along the apical margins of the sternites. *Morphology* - mandibles, curved, pointed, with an externoventral notch; mouthparts very wide, protruding beyond the mandibles; clypeus apically evenly curved, with scattered punctures; frons densely punctate, with a longitudinal impression; vertex densely punctate; temples impunctate; eyes curved inwards above from mid-point; ocelli in very shallow triangle; POL > OOL; Ant1 swollen apically along the inner margin; Ant3 slightly curved, length subequal to Ant4 + 5; pronotum in lateral view much below the level of the mesonotum, impunctate but with microsculpture; mesonotum densely punctate along anterior margin, elsewhere only scattered punctures, shining; scutellum and metanotum scattered punctures, shining; propodeum densely punctate on dorsal area, laterally chagrined below the carina marking the edge of the dorsal area; metapleurae with depressed channel to receive femora 3; mesopleurae above with microsculpture, as on the anterior surface, below matt with scattered punctures; mesosternum shining and almost

impunctate; S6 slightly emarginate laterally and rounded at apex, rugose. Legs 1 - femora with long hairs along both upper and lower margins, smooth and shining, tibiae similar to femora but with stout modified apical spur, tarsi highly asymmetrical, the metatarsi with an apical lobe equal in length to the remainder of the tarsomere, bearing 14 external comb hairs and the inside of the process with many more long hairs, tarsomeres 2-4 also apically produced with long hairs, tarsomere 5 very long. Legs 2 - femora and tibiae smooth and shining, the tibiae with many hairs and spines, apically with one spur, tarsi with long stiff hairs. Legs 3 similar to legs 2 but tibiae with 2 apical spurs. Pulvilli absent.

Range: n. Africa, Egypt, Israel

Distribution: Wadi Digla

Flight: males (5), females (5)

Collections: CGR

***Laphyragogus pictus* Kohl, 1889**

Laphyragogus pictus Kohl, 1889: 190, figs., ♀; loc. typ. Egypt (ZMHU). [Mochi & Mochi, 1937; de Beaumont, 1959.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Laphyragogus pictus

Morice, 1911; Mochi & Mochi, 1937; Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1959; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1973.

Range: n. Africa, Israel

CRABRONINAE

Larrini

Gastrosericus Spinola, 1839

***Gastrosericus drewseni* Dahlbom, 1845**

Gastrosericus (sic) *Drewseni* Dahlbom, 1845: 467, ♀, incorrect capitalisation; lectotype ♀ in NRS coll Hedenborg, designated by de Beaumont, 1960a: 245; loc. typ. Egypt, no specific locality [Pulawski, 1995]

Egyptian synonyms:

Gastrosericus drewseni

de Beaumont, 1960a: 245 & 1966; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1973; Pulawski, 1995.

Range: Libya, Egypt, Israel

Distribution: Mersa Matruh, Wadi Digla

Flight: males (8)

Collections: CGR

***Gastrosericus funereus* Gussakovskij, 1931**

Gastrosericus funereus Gussakovskij, 1931: 455 ♂; holotype ♂ in ZIL; loc. typ. Turkmenistan, Anau near Askhabad. [Pulawski, 1995]

Gastrosericus apostoli de Beaumont, 1967b: 352-353, ♂, ♀; type in JG; loc. typ. Turkey - Mersin (Tarsus). Pulawski, 1982: 263 synonymised *G. apostoli* with *G. funereus*.

Egyptian synonyms:

Gastrosericus apostoli

Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Gastrosericus funereus

Pulawski, 1995

Range: Morocco, Egypt, Israel, Turkey, Oman, Arabian peninsula, sw USSR, Pakistan

Distribution: 18-25 km W of Suez

***Gastrosericus guigliae* de Beaumont, 1956**

Gastrosericus guigliae de Beaumont, 1956a: 203-204, ♀; holotype ♀ in coll. BMNH; loc. typ. Libya - Tripolitania (Garian).

Egyptian synonyms:

Gastrosericus guigliae

Bohart & Menke, 1976; Pulawski, 1995

Range: Libya (Tripolitania), Egypt
Distribution: Kom Awshim, Wadi el Tih
Flight: males (5), females (6)
Collections: WJP

***Gastrosericus marginalis* Gussakovskij, 1931**

Gastrosericus marginalis Gussakovskij, 1931: 456, ♂,♀; lectotype ♂ in ZIL; loc. typ. Turkmenistan, Krasonovdsk, designated by Pulawski, 1995: 88. [Pulawski, 1995]

Egyptian synonyms:

Gastrosericus marginalis Pulawski, 1964; Bohart & Menke, 1976; Pulawski, 1995.

Range: sw USSR, Egypt
Distribution: Kom Awshim, Wadi Digla
Flight: males (5, 10), females (4-6)
Collections: CGR, WJP

***Gastrosericus moricei* E. Saunders, 1910**

Gastrosericus moricei E. Saunders, 1910: 529-530, ♂; holotype ♂ in coll. Morice in OUM; loc. typ. Algeria - Biskra.

Egyptian synonyms:

Gastrosericus Moricei Honoré, 1942.
Gastrosericus moricei Pulawski, 1964, 1995.

Range: Senegal, Libya (Tripolitania), Egypt, Israel, Arabian peninsula, Oman, Somalia, sw USSR, Sri Lanka
Distribution: Abu Rawash, Dahshur, Dakhla Oasis (Al Qasr), Giza, Giza (Pyramids), Kerdasa, Kom Awshim, Maadi. Wadi el Natrun, 35km E of Wadi el Natrun. Sinai - Hamamat Faraoun
Flight: males (4-5, 7-8), females (4-7)
Collections: CGR, WJP

***Gastrosericus pnepheros* Pulawski, 1995**

Gastrosericus pnepheros Pulawski, 1995: 101-104, figs. 82, 86, 87, ♂,♀; holotype ♂ in CAS; loc. typ. Egypt, Fayyum, Karanis.

Egyptian synonyms:

Gastrosericus guigliae Pulawski, 1964 (with descr of ?)
Gastrosericus pnepheros Pulawski, 1995

Range: Egypt
Distribution: Kharga Oasis (Dush)
Flight: males (6-7, 10)
Collections: CGR

***Gastrosericus thoth* Pulawski, 1995**

Gastrosericus thoth Pulawski, 1995: 137-139, figs. 123 & 124, ♂,♀; holotype ♀ in NHMW; loc. typ. Egypt, Wadi Hof

Egyptian synonyms:

Gastrosericus thoth Pulawski, 1995

Range: Egypt
Distribution: Wadi Hof

***Gastrosericus waltlii* Spinola, 1839**

Gastrosericus Waltlii Spinola, 1839: 481-482, ♂, incorrect capitalisation; lectotype ♂ in coll. IMZUT, designated by de Beaumont, 1952c: 49; loc. typ. Egypt.

Egyptian synonyms:

Gastrosericus Waltlii Honoré, 1942.
Gastrosericus waltlii de Beaumont, 1950c; Pulawski, 1964 & 1965b; Osborn & Krombein, 1969. The record of Osborn & Krombein, 1969, is from Gebel 'Uweinat, but from the Sudanese part.
Gastrosericus waltlii de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1973.

Range: Algeria, Chad (Tibesti), Sudan (Gebel 'Uweinat), Libya (Tripolitania), Egypt, Cyprus, Rhodes, Turkey, Oman, Mongolia
Distribution: 25km S of Ain Sokhna, Baharia Oasis, Dakhla Oasis (Tineida), Fayyum (Hawara, Karanis), Giza (Pyramids), Helwan, Kerdasa, Kom Awshim, Wadi Digla, Wadi Hoff. Sinai - 10km E of el Arish, St. Catharine's
Flight: males (4-10), females (4-6, 8-9)
Collections: CGR, WJP

Holotachysphex de Beaumont, 1940

***Holotachysphex holoignathus* (Morice, 1897)**

Tachysphex (?) *integer* Morice, 1897a: 308-309, pl. 6 figs. 13 & 14, ♂, ♀; lectotype ♂ in OUM; loc. typ. Egypt - Zeitun nr Cairo; designated by Pulawski, 1992a; nec *Tachysphex integer* Kohl, 1892 = *Parapiagetia genicularis* (F. Morawitz, 1890).

Tachysphex (?) *holoignathus* Morice, 1897b: 434, nom. nov. for *Tachysphex integer* Morice, nec Kohl, 1892. [Pulawski, 1975 & 1992a.]

Egyptian synonyms:

<i>Tachysphex</i> (?) <i>integer</i>	Morice, 1897a.
<i>Tachysphex</i> (?) <i>holoignathus</i>	Morice, 1897b.
<i>Tachysphex holoignathus</i>	de Beaumont, 1940; Honoré, 1942.
<i>Tachysphex (Holotachysphex) holoignathus</i>	de Beaumont, 1947, 1961b.
<i>Holotachysphex holoignathus</i>	de Beaumont, 1961b; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1973; Pulawski, 1975; Bohart & Menke, 1976; Pulawski, 1992a.

Range: Egypt, Crete, w India, Sri Lanka

Distribution: Gebel el Asfar, Kom Awshim

Flight: males (6), females (8)

Collections: CGR

Larra Fabricius, 1793 sg. *Larra* (s.s.)

***Larra anathema* (Rossi, 1790)**

Sphex anathema, Rossi, 1790: 65, ♀; loc. typ. Italy – Tuscany (type destroyed). [Guiglia, 1939.]

Egyptian synonyms:

<i>Larra anathema</i> L. (sic)	Storey, 1916.
<i>Larra anathema</i>	Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1950c.

Range: *L. anathema anathema* (Rossi) - s. Europe, n. Africa, Iraq

L. anathema melanaria Kohl - Italy, Morocco

L. anathema nudiventris A. Costa - Tunisia

Presumably, the Egyptian specimens will be of the nominotypical subspecies

Distribution: Fayyum (Karanis), Wadi el Natrun

Flight: females (5)

Collections: AM, CGR

Liris Fabricius, 1804

aurulentus species group

***Liris braueri* Kohl, 1884**

Liris Braueri Kohl, 1884: 356, ♂, ♀; type in NHMW; loc. typ. Egypt - Sinai (Tor). [de Beaumont, 1961d.]

Egyptian synonyms:

<i>Liris Braueri</i>	Honoré, 1942.
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Liris braueri

de Beaumont, 1961d: 223; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1973; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt, Jordan, S. Yemen, Oman, Iran

Distribution: Gebel Elba, Sinai - Tor

Flight: males (1)

***Liris haemorrhoidalis* (Fabricius, 1804)**

Liris haemorrhoidalis Fabricius, 1804: 198. holotype ♀ in ZMK; loc. typ. Guinea [Arnold, 1923]

Lyrops Savignyi, Spinola, 1839: 476-477, ♀; type in coll. IMZUT; loc. typ. Egypt. de Beaumont, 1961d.

Tachytes illudens Lepeletier, 1845: 440, 249, ♀; type whereabouts unknown; loc. typ. Egypt. [de Beaumont, 1961d.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Liris haemorrhoidalis

Storey, 1916; Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1950c & 1961d: 222, Sayed *et al*, 1964; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1973.

Range: Spain, Italy (Sicily); all Africa including Guinea, Canary Is., Spanish Sahara, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya (Tripolitania, Fezzan), Chad (Tibesti), Egypt; Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Oman, w. India, Sri Lanka

Distribution: Fayyum (Karanis), Helwan, Kom Awshim, Saqqara

Flight: males (2-3, 5-6, 8-12), females (9)

Collections: CGR

memnonius species group

***Liris memnonius* (F. Smith, 1856) ssp. *memnonius* (s.s.)**

Larrada Memnonia F. Smith, 1856: 281, ♀; holotype in BMNH; loc. typ. Egypt. [de Beaumont, 1961d.]

Tachytes funebris Radoszkowski, 1876: 135, ♀; type whereabouts unknown; loc. typ. Egypt. [de Beaumont, 1961d.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Notogonia memnonia

Storey, 1916.

Larra memnonia (sic)

Arnold, 1923. In Arnold's defence, he stated he had never seen this species "in nature" and that it was probably a *Notogonidea*.

Notogonidea memnonia

Honoré, 1942; Sayed *et al*, 1964.

Leptolarra sp. aff. *memnonia*

de Beaumont, 1940a.

Liris memnonia

de Beaumont, 1961d: 226; Pulawski, 1964: 82; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Liris memnonia (lapsus)

de Beaumont, 1950c.

Range: Tropical Africa, Morocco, Algeria, Libya (Tripolitania, Fezzan), Egypt, Palestine, Oman

Distribution: Aswan, Cairo (environs), Kerdasa

Flight: females (2, 4)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Liris solstitialis* (F. Smith, 1856) ssp. *anubis* de Beaumont, 1970**

Notogonidea solstitialis Smith, 1856: 283, ♀; syntypes from South Africa (BMNH) [Arnold, 1923.]

Liris solstitialis tibialis de Beaumont, 1961d: 228-229, ♂, ♀; holotype ♀ in coll. de Beaumont in MZL; loc. typ. Egypt - Helwan. 5.ix.1933

Liris solstitialis anubis de Beaumont, 1970: 17, nom. nov. for *Liris solstitialis tibialis* de Beaumont, 1961d, nec Arnold, 1923

Egyptian synonyms:

Leptolarra sp. aff. *solstitialis*

de Beaumont, 1940a.

Notogonidea affinis solstitialis

Honoré, 1942.

Liris solstitialis tibialis

de Beaumont, 1970; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1973.

Liris solstitialis anubis

Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt, Sudan

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Gebel el Asfar, Giza, Helwan, Kerdasa, Maadi, Tell el Kebir, Wadi el Natrun

Flight: males (2-3, 9, 12), females (9-10)

Collections: CGR

***Liris subfasciatus* (Walker, 1871)**

Larrada subfasciata Walker, 1871: 21, ♀; holotype in BMNH; loc. typ. Egypt. [de Beaumont, 1961d.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Leptolarra memmonia Smith, 1856 de Beaumont, 1940a. This misidentification was recognized in de Beaumont, 1961d.

Liris subfasciata de Beaumont, 1961d.

Range: Zaire, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Mauritania, Algeria, Libya (Tripolitania, Fezzan), Egypt Sudan, Oman

Distribution: Abu Sir, Cairo (environs), Gebel el Asfar, Kom Awshim, el Minia, Siwa Oasis, Tell el Kebir, 10th Ramadan City, Wadi el Natrun

Flight: males (1-3, 7, 9, 11), females (1-2, 4, 9-10)

Collections: CGR

atratus species group

***Liris atratus* (Spinola, 1805)**

Larra atrata Spinola, 1805: 12; holotype in IMZUT; loc. typ. Italy - Genoa. [de Beaumont, 1961d.]

Tachytes nigrita Lepeletier, 1845: 241, ♂, ♀; holotype in MNHN; loc. typ. Algeria - Oran. [de Beaumont, 1961d.]

Notogonia pharaonum Kohl, 1906b: 220, ♂; holotype in NHMW, loc. typ. Egypt. [de Beaumont, 1961d.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Notogonia nigrita Storey, 1916.

Leptolarra nigrita de Beaumont, 1940a.

Leptolarra pharaonum de Beaumont, 1940a.

Notogonidea nigrita Honoré, 1942; Sayed *et al*, 1964.

Notogonidea pharaonum Honoré, 1942.

Liris nigrita de Beaumont, 1950c.

Liris atrata de Beaumont, 1961d:231 & 1966.

Range: France, Iberian peninsula, Canary Is., Cape Verde Is., Mauritania, Spanish Sahara, Algeria, Chad (Tibesti), Libya (Tripolitania, Fezzan, Cyrenaica, Kufra), Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Cyprus, Iraq, Iran

Distribution: Helwan, Kom Awshim, Wadi Digla, Wadi el Natrun

Flight: males (1-4, 9)

Collections: CGR

***Liris cleopatra* de Beaumont, 1961**

Liris cleopatra de Beaumont, 1961d: 231-233, ♂, ♀; type in coll. WJP; loc. typ. Egypt - Cairo (Giza) 25.xii.1957.

Egyptian synonyms:

Liris cleopatra Pulawski, 1964: 82; Osborn & Krombein, 1969: 16; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1973; Bohart & Menke, 1976. The record of Osborne & Krombein, 1969, is from Gebel 'Uweinat, but from the Sudanese part.

Range: Sudan, Egypt, Israel

Distribution: Giza, km55 Cairo-Suez road, Luxor, Tell el Kebir

Flight: males (2-3, 7, 9, 11-12), females (12)

Collections: CGR, WJP

nigricans species group

***Liris nigricans* (Walker, 1871) ssp. *nigricans* (s.s.)**

Larrada nigricans Walker, 1871: 21, ♀; type in BMNH; loc. typ. Cairo, Egypt & Hor Tamanib, Sudan. [de Beaumont, 1961d.]

Notogonia argyropyga Costa, 1875: 16, ♀, (nec ♂); type in MZUN; loc. typ. Egypt. [de Beaumont, 1961d.]

Notogonia sculpturata Kohl, 1892: 221, ♂; type ? in NHMW; loc. typ. Egypt. [de Beaumont, 1961d.] Turner, 1917: 319, synonymised this species with *nigricans*; de Beaumont 1961d agreed. [Arnold, 1923]

Notogonia palumbula Kohl, 1894: 304, ♂; type in TMB; loc. typ. Cameroons. [de Beaumont, 1961d.] Richards, 1928, believed this to be a synonym of *nigricans* and de Beaumont, 1961d, followed this opinion.

Egyptian synonyms:

<i>Larrada nigricans</i>	Innes, 1911.
<i>Leptolarra nigricans</i>	de Beaumont, 1940a.
<i>Notogonidea nigricans</i>	Honoré, 1942.
<i>Notogonidea argyropyga</i>	Honoré, 1942.
<i>Notogonidea palumbula</i>	Honoré, 1942.
<i>Liris nigricans</i>	de Beaumont, 1950c & 1961d: 234.

Range: All Africa, Cape Verde Is., Canary Is., Spanish Sahara, Algeria, Libya (Tripolitania, Fezzan, Cyrenaica), Chad (Tibesti), Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Cyprus, Iraq, Oman, Seychelles

Distribution: Fayyum (Hawara Maktaa), Gebel el Asfar, Helwan, Kharga Oasis (Dush), Kom Awshim, el Minia, Tell el Kebir, 35km E of Wadi el Natrun

Flight: males (1, 4, 7, 10), females (2-4, 7-10)

Collections: CGR

***Liris festinans* (F. Smith, 1858) ssp. *praetermissus* (Richards, 1928)**

Larrada festinans F. Smith 1858: 17, ♂, ♀; types from Celebes (=Sulawesi), in BMNH

Notogonidea praetermissa Richards, 1928: 361, ♂, ♀; holotype ♂ from France (BMNH), placed as subgenus of *festinans* by Schmidt & Bitsch in Bitsch et al 2001: 203

Egyptian synonyms:

Notogonia n. sp., nr. *argyropyga* Costa, 1875 Storey, 1916, may be this species.

Notogonidea sculpturata Kohl, 1892 Honoré, 1942. Honoré believed *sculpturata* to be a synonym of *praetermissa* Richards; as he did not otherwise record *nigricans*, perhaps he misused the name *sculpturata* for that species.

Leptolarra praetermissa de Beaumont, 1940a.

Liris praetermissa de Beaumont, 1961d: 236.

Range: Iberian peninsula, France, Italy, Greece (Corfu), Bulgaria, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Sudan, Syria, Turkey, Rhodes, Cyprus, Oman, Iran

Distribution: Kom Awshim, el Minia, Tell el Kebir

Flight: males (1, 8-9, 12), females (1, 7, 9)

Collections: CGR

niger species group

***Liris agilis* (F. Smith, 1856)**

Larrada agilis F. Smith, 1856: 284, ♀; holotype ♀ in coll. BMNH; loc. typ. Gambia. [de Beaumont, 1961d.]

Liris cooperi de Beaumont, 1950c: 16, ♂, ♀; holotype ♀ in BMNH; loc. typ. Egypt - Siwa Oasis. De Beaumont, 1961d, synonymized his *cooperi* with *agilis*.

Egyptian synonyms:

Leptolarra agilis de Beaumont, 1940a.

Liris cooperi de Beaumont, 1950c.

Liris agilis de Beaumont, 1961d: 242.

Range: Canary Is., Cape Verde Is., Gambia, Mauritania, Morocco, Algeria, Libya (Tripolitania, Cyrenaica), Egypt, Jordan, Sudan, Oman

Distribution: Aswan, Cairo (environs), Fayyum (28km W of Shakshuk), Gebel el Asfar, Helwan, Kom Ombo, Sidi Abdel Rahman, Siwa Oasis
Flight: males (8-10), females (5, 10)
Collections: CGR

***Liris niger* (Fabricius, 1775) ssp. *niger* (s.s.)**

Notogonidea pompiliformis Panzer, 1806-1809: 106 *nec* Panzer, 1805 [de Beaumont, 1961d.]
Tachytes nigra Vander Linden, 1829: 23; type ?; loc. typ. Italy or Spain [de Beaumont, 1961d.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Notogonia pompiliformis Storey, 1916.
Notogonidea pompiliformis Honoré, 1942; Sayed *et al*, 1964.
Liris nigra de Beaumont, 1961d: 230.

Range: Spain, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the Balkans, Rhodes, Crete, Cyprus, Turkey, Syria, Israel, Egypt, Libya (Tripolitania, Cyrenaica), Algeria, Iraq, sw USSR, Afghanistan, India

Distribution: Cairo, Fayyum (28km W of Shakshuk), Sidi Abdel Rahman
Flight: males (8), females (10)
Collections: CGR

***Liris opalipennis* (Kohl, 1898) ssp. *opalipennis* (s.s.)**

(*Liris*) *opalipennis* Kohl, 1898: 1898: 98, ♀; syntype ♀ from Oran & Biskra, Algeria (type location not stated)

Egyptian synonyms:

Notogonidea opalipennis Honoré, 1942.
Liris opalipennis de Beaumont, 1950c & 1961d.

Range: Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt
Distribution: Cairo (environs), Siwa Oasis

miscophoides species group

***Liris miscophoides* Arnold ssp. *aegyptiacus* de Beaumont, 1961**

Notogonidea miscophoides Arnold, 1923: 248-249, figs., ♀; holotype ♀ in NMSR; loc. typ. S. Rhodesia - Bulawayo.
Liris miscophoides aegyptiaca de Beaumont, 1961d: 244-245; ♂, ♀; type in coll. WJP; loc. typ. Egypt - Cairo (Giza). 25.xii.1957

Egyptian synonyms:

Leptolarra ? miscophoides de Beaumont, 1940a.
Notogonidea ? miscophoides Honoré, 1942.
Liris miscophoides aegyptiaca de Beaumont, 1961d; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1973; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt, Oman
Distribution: Cairo (environs), Giza
Flight: males (12), females (9, 12)

ciliatus species group

***Liris pictipennis* (Maidl, 1924)**

(*Liris*) *pictipennis* Maidl, 1924: 238, ♂, ♀; syntypes from El Obeid, Sudan (NHMW)

Egyptian synonyms:

first record from Egypt.

Range: Sudan, Egypt
Distribution: Tell el Kebir
Flight: males (7)
Collections: CGR

Parapiagetia Kohl, 1896

odontostoma species group

***Parapiagetia genicularis* (F. Morawitz, 1890)**

Tachysphex genicularis F. Morawitz, 1890: 592, ♀; holotype ♀ in ZIL; loc. typ. Turkmenistan - Peral between Djebel and Kazandjik. [Pulawski, 1975 & 1977.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Parapiagetia genicularis Bohart & Menke, 1976; Pulawski, 1977.

Range: Egypt, Israel, Turkey, USSR (Georgian SSR, Armenian SSR, Uzbek SSR, Turkmen SSR, Tadjik SSR), Pakistan

Distribution: Wadi Hoff

Collections: USNM

***Parapiagetia mongolica* (F. Morawitz, 1889)**

Piagetia mongolica F. Morawitz, 1889: 130, ♂, ♀; lectotype ♀ in ZIL (designated by Pulawski, 1977); loc. typ. China - Inner Mongolia, Zagan Buryuk on Edsin-gol River. [Pulawski, 1977.]

Parapiagetia zorah de Beaumont, 1955a: 195, ♂, ♀; holotype ♀ in coll. MZL; loc. typ. Egypt - Fayum. [Pulawski, 1977.] Pulawski, 1977, synonymised *zorah* with *mongolica*.

Egyptian synonyms:

Parapiagetia zorah Pulawski, 1961.

Parapiagetia mongolica Pulawski, 1977.

Range: Morocco, Algeria, Libya (Fezzan, Tripolitania), Chad (Tibesti), Egypt, USSR (Kazakh SSR, Turkmen SSR, Tadjik SSR), China (Inner Mongolia)

Distribution: Abu Zabal, Baharia Oasis, Dahshur, Fayyum, Kharga Oasis (El Kharga), Kom Awshim, Wadi el Natrun (Bir Hooker)

Flight: males (3-5), females (4-6, 9, 11)

Collections: CGR, WJP, USNM

***Parapiagetia odontostoma* (Kohl, 1884)**

Piagetia odontostoma Kohl, 1884: 359, ♀; lectotype ♀ in NHMW (designated by Pulawski, 1977); loc. typ. Egypt - Sinai, Tor. [Pulawski, 1977.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Parapiagetia odontostoma Honoré, 1942; Pulawski, 1961; Bohart & Menke, 1976; Pulawski, 1977.

Range: Spanish Sahara (?), Libya (Tripolitania, Cyrenaica), Chad (Tibesti), Egypt, Sinai, Israel, S. Yemen

Distribution: Helwan, Kom Awshim. Sinai: Tor

Flight: males (4), females (9)

Collections: CGR, WJP, USNM

erythropoda species group

***Parapiagetia erythropoda* (Cameron, 1889)**

Tachytes erythropoda Cameron, 1889: 135, ♀; holotype ♀ in OUM; loc. typ. India - Uttar Pradesh, Mussooree. [Pulawski, 1975 & 1977.]

Tachytes denticulata, Morice, 1897a: 305, ♀; lectotype ♀ in OUM; loc. typ. Egypt - Zeitoun nr Cairo. Pulawski, 1975, synonymised *denticulata* with *erythropoda*.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachytes denticulata Morice, 1897a; Honoré, 1942.

Parapiagetia denticulata Pulawski, 1961.

Parapiagetia erythropoda Pulawski, 1975; Bohart & Menke, 1976; Pulawski, 1977.

Range: South African Republic, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Sudan, Chad, Niger, Mali, Senegal, Mauritania, Libya (Tripolitania, Fezzan), Egypt, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka

Distribution: Kerdasa, Zeitun

Collections: MZL, NHMW, OUM

***Parapiagetia krombeini* Pulawski, 1977**

Parapiagetia krombeini Pulawski, 1977: 641-642, ♀; holotype ♀ in USNM; loc. typ. Egypt - 15 km s. of Ismailia.

Egyptian synonyms:

Parapiagetia krombeini Pulawski, 1977.

Range: Egypt

Distribution: 15 km S of Ismailia

Flight: females (4)

Collections: USNM

Prosopigastra A. Costa, 1867

globiceps species group

***Prosopigastra creon* (Nurse, 1903)**

Homogambrus creon Nurse, 1903: 2; ♂; lectotype ♂ in BMNH; loc. typ. India - Bombay State, Deesa - designated by Pulawski, 1975. [Pulawski, 1975 & 1979.]

Homogambrus cimicivora Fertou, 1912: 406, ♂, ♀; type lost? or MNHN; loc. typ.: Algeria - La Calle. [Fertou wrote two papers, one in Ann. Soc. Ent. France and the other in Bull. Soc. Ent. France, both in 1912. Bohart & Menke (1976) refer to the "Ann." one as a *nomen nudum*. In his 1954a paper, de Beaumont gave the page number of the "Bull." paper as 186. Pulawski (1965) quotes the page as 406. In 1979, Pulawski lists in his references "*Prosopigastra cimicivora* Fertou, 1912a:406" and cites it as "New synonym". He then lists *Homogambrus cimicivorus* Fertou, 1912b: 186, female, male. Lectotype male: Algeria: La Calle (MNHN, Paris), present designation."

Egyptian synonyms:

Prosopigastra creon Pulawski, 1979.

Range: South African Republic, Botswana, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, Tanzania, Nigeria, Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, Cyprus, Israel, Oman, USSR (Armenian, Uzbek, Turkmen, Tadzhik SSR's), Iran, Pakistan, India

Distribution: Wadi Digla

Collections: MS

***Prosopigastra globiceps* (F. Morawitz, 1889)**

Tachysphex ? globiceps F. Morawitz, 1889: 132, ♂, holotype ♂ in ZIL, loc. typ. China - Inner Mongolia, Tsagan Buryuk. [Pulawski, 1979.]

Homogambrus weneri, Moidl, 1924: 235, ♂, type in NHMW, loc. typ. Sudan - Sennar. [de Beaumont, 1954e; Pulawski, 1979.] Pulawski, 1979, synonymised *weneri* with *globiceps*.

Egyptian synonyms:

Prosopigastra (Homogambrus) weneri de Beaumont, 1954e.

Homogambrus weneri Honoré, 1942.

Prosopigastra weneri Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Prosopigastra globiceps Pulawski, 1979.

Range: Mali, Sudan, Egypt, Israel, USSR (Armenian, Kazakh, Turkmen, Tadzhik SSR's), Pakistan, China, Mongolia

Distribution: Gebel el Asfar

Flight: females (7)

Collections: CGR

***Prosopigastra major* (F. Morawitz, 1890)**

Homogambrus major F. Morawitz, 1890: 591; ♂; holotype ♂ in ZIL; loc. typ. Turkmenistan - Repetek. [Pulawski, 1979.]

Prosopigastra laevior Morice, 1897a: 309, pl. 6 figs. 16 & 17; ♀; holotype ♀ in OUM; loc. typ. Egypt - Abbasiyeh nr. Cairo. Pulawski, 1979, synonymised *laevior* with *major*.

Homogambrus sericans Morice, 1897a: 309-310, pl. 6 figs. 18 & 19; ♂; holotype ♂ in OUM; loc. typ. Egypt - Koubbeh nr. Cairo. De Beaumont, 1954a, synonymised *sericans* with *laevior*.

Egyptian synonyms:

Prosopigastra laevior

Morice, 1897a & 1911; Honoré, 1942; Osborn & Krombein, 1969; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1973; Bohart & Menke, 1976. The record of Osborne & Krombein, 1969, is from Gebel 'Uweinat, but from the Sudanese part.

Homogambrus sericans

Morice, 1897a; Honoré, 1942.

Prosopigastra (Homogambrus) laevior

de Beaumont, 1954e.

Prosopigastra major

Pulawski, 1979.

Range: Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, Sudan (Gebel 'Uweinat), Arabia, Israel, USSR (Turkmen, Tadjik SSR's)

Distribution: Cairo (Abbasieh), Giza, Kafr Farout [?=Farouk], Kerdasa, Koubbeh, Saqqara, Zeitoun

Flight: males (4-5), females (4)

Collections: CGR, NHMW, OUM, USNM, WJP

zalinda species group

***Prosopigastra menelaus* (Nurse, 1903)**

Homogambrus menelaus Nurse, 1903: 2; ♀; lectotype ♀ in BMNH; loc. typ. Pakistan - Pishin = Peshin; lectotype designated by Pulawski, 1979. [Pulawski, 1979.]

Prosopigastra (s.s.) minima de Beaumont, 1956a: 200; ♂; holotype ♂ in BMNH; loc. typ. Chad - Tibesti, Wadi Wour. Pulawski, 1979, synonymised *minima* with *menelaus*.

Egyptian synonyms:

Prosopigastra minima

Beaumont, 1956a; Pulawski, 1964.

Prosopigastra menelaus

Pulawski, 1979.

Range: Chad, Egypt, USSR (Kazakh, Turkmen SSR's), Pakistan, w India

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Dahshur, Fayyum (Karanis, Kom el Atl), Giza, Giza (Pyramids), Kerdasa, Kom Awshim, Maadi, Manshiet Radwan (in Giza Prov.), Saqqara, Wadi Digla, Wadi Natrun (Bir Hooker), Wadi Shagra

Flight: males (3-6), females (3-5)

Collections: CGR, MNHN, MS, USNM, WJP, ZIL

***Prosopigastra zalinda* de Beaumont, 1955**

Proopigastra zalinda de Beaumont, 1955: 189; ♂, ♀; holotype ♂ in MZL; loc. typ. Morocco - Tiznit, Oued Massa. [Pulawski, 1979.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Prosopigastra zalinda

de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1973; Pulawski, 1979.

Range: Morocco, Algeria, Libya (Tripolitania), Egypt, Israel, Spain, Romania, Greece, Bulgaria, Turkey, USSR (Russian, Kazakh SSR's), Mongolia

Distribution: Wadi Digla

Collections: MS

handlirschi species group

***Prosopigastra handlirschi* Morice, 1897**

Prosopigastra handlirschi, sp. n., Morice, 1897a: 309, pl. 6 figs. 16 & 17; ♀; holotype in OUM; loc. typ. Egypt - Nakhle nr Cairo.

Egyptian synonyms:

Prosopigastra handlirschi

Morice, 1897a; Pulawski, 1979.

Prosopigastra Handlirschi

Honoré, 1942.

Prosopigastra (s.s.) handlirschi

de Beaumont, 1954e & 1966.

Range: Spain, Morocco, Spanish Sahara, Niger, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya (Tripolitania, Cyrenaica), Egypt, Eritrea, Israel, Turkey, Oman

Distribution: Amrye (near Alexandria), Burg el Arab, Cairo, Koubbeh, Maadi, Matariyeh (near Cairo), Nakhle (near Cairo)

Collections: BMNH, MHNG, NHMW, NRS, OUM, SMF, USNM, WJP

punctatissima species group

***Prosopigastra fumipennis* Gussakovskij, 1952**

Prosopigastra fumipennis Gussakovskij, 1952: 252; ♂, ♀ lectotype ♀ in ZIL; loc. typ. Tadzhikistan - Koy-Pyaz-Tau Mts, nr. Kabadian. [Pulawski, 1979.] Lectotype designated by Pulawski, 1979.

Prosopigastra lissipes Pulawski, 1973: 14-15; ♂, ♀; holotype ♂ in coll. WJP; loc. typ. Egypt - Maadi nr. Cairo. Pulawski, 1979, synonymised *lissipes* with *fumipennis*.

Egyptian synonyms:

Prosopigastra fumipennis Pulawski, 1979.

Range: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Turkey, USSR (Uzbek, Tadzhik SSR's)

Distribution: Faywed, Maadi, Wadi Digla, Wadi Hof, Wadi el Tih

Collections: MS, WJP

***Prosopigastra insignis* E. Saunders, 1910**

Prosopigastra insignis E. Saunders, 1910: 528-529; ♀; holotype ♀ in OUM; loc. typ. Algeria - Biskra.

Prosopigastra angustifrons Schulthess, 1928: 67, ♂; lectotype ♂ in EIZ, designated by Pulawski, 1979; loc. typ. of lectotype Libya - Cyrenaica (Djarabub). Synonymised with *P. insignis* by de Beaumont, 1954e.

Egyptian synonyms:

Prosopigastra angustifrons Honoré, 1942.

Prosopigastra (s.s.) insignis de Beaumont, 1954e.

Prosopigastra insignis Pulawski, 1964 & 1979.

Range: Algeria, Libya (Cyrenaica), Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Iran, USSR (Turkmen SSR)

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Baharia Oasis (El Aguz), Dakhla Oasis (Tineida), Giza, Giza (Pyramids), Kom Awshim, Saqqara

Flight: males (4-5, 7), females (5, 7)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Prosopigastra nuda* (Nurse, 1903)**

Tachysphex nuda Nurse, 1903: 515; ♂ ♀; lectotype ♀ in coll. BMNH, designated by Pulawski, 1975; loc. typ. India - Bombay State, Deesa. [Pulawski, 1975 & 1979.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Prosopigastra nuda Pulawski, 1979.

Range: Egypt, Oman, India

Distribution: Wadi Digla, Wadi Hof

Flight: males (8-9), females (9)

Collections: CGR, MS, USNM

***Prosopigastra punctatissima* A, Costa, 1867 ssp. *africana* de Beaumont, 1955**

Prosopigastra punctatissima A. Costa, 1867: 88; ♂, ♀; lectotype ♀ in MZUN; loc. typ. Italy - Puglia, Lecce. Lectotype designated by de Beaumont, 1953b. [Pulawski, 1979.] De Beaumont, 1954a, gives the type in Naples and the loc. typ. as Italy - Terre d'Otrante, without any mention of his designating a lectotype.

Prosopigastra punctatissima africana de Beaumont, 1955: 188; ♂, ♀; holotype ♂ in MZL; loc. typ. Morocco - Goulimine. [Pulawski, 1979.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Prosopigastra punctatissima Honoré, 1942; Pulawski, 1979.

Prosopigastra punctatissima africana de Beaumont, 1966.

Range: Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, Morocco, Algeria, Libya (Tripolitania, Cyrenaica), Egypt

Distribution: Amrye (=El Amriya near Alexandria)

Collections: NRS

Tachysphex Kohl, 1883

pompiliformis species group

***Tachysphex anubis* Pulawski, 1964**

Tachysphex anubis Pulawski, 1964: 98-101, ♂, ♀; holotype in coll. WJP; loc. typ. Egypt - Abu Rawash.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex anubis Pulawski, 1971; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Manshiet Radwan (near Cairo)

Flight: males (3-4), females (3-4)

Collections: WJP

***Tachysphex consocius* Kohl 1892 ssp. *consocius* (s.s.)**

Tachysphex consocius Kohl, 1892: 217, ♀; holotype ♀ in coll. NHMW; loc. typ. Azerbaijan - Helenendorf (now Khanlar). [Pulawski, 1971.]

Tachysphex Cabrerae Mercet, 1909: 196, ♂, ♀; holotype in MNMS; loc. typ. Spain - Madrid. [Pulawski, 1971.] Pulawski, 1971, synonymised *cabrerai* with *consocius*.

Tachysphex grandii de Beaumont, 1965: 51, ♂, ♀; holotype in MZUB; loc. typ. Italy - Gaibola nr. Bologna. [Pulawski, 1971.] Krombein & Pulawski, 1994, synonymised *grandii* with *consocius*.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex cabrerai de Beaumont, 1940b.

Tachysphex Cabrerae Honoré, 1942.

Tachysphex cabrerai de Beaumont, 1947 & 1950c, Pulawski, 1964; de Beaumont, 1966.

Tachysphex consocius Pulawski, 1971; Krombein & Pulawski, 1994.

Tachysphex grandii Pulawski, 1971; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, (Tripolitania, Cyrenaica), Egypt, Crete, Turkey, Lebanon, Syria, USSR (Crimea, Sarepta, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tadjikistan), Oman, Iran, Afghanistan

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Amrieh nr. Alexandria, Aswan, Dahshur, Fayyum, Gebel el Asfar, Giza, Helwan, Kharga Oasis (El Kharga), Kerdasa, Kom Awshim, Maadi, 18-35 km W of Suez, Manshiet Radwan, Sheikh Fadl, Siwa Oasis (Khamissa, Siwa), 35km e of Wadi el Natrun

Flight: males (4-6, 8, 10), females (4-6, 8)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Tachysphex erythrophorus* Dalla Torre, 1897**

Tachysphex erythrogaster Cameron, 1889: 143, ♀; holotype ♀ in coll. Rothney in OUM; loc. typ. India - Bombay, Poona. [Pulawski, 1975]

Tachysphex erythrophorus, Dalla Torre, 1897: 679 new name for *erythrogaster* Cameron, nec Costa, 1882. [Pulawski, 1975]

Tachysphex sp. 18, de Beaumont, 1940: 178 (partim; remainder *T. erythrophorus* Dalla Torre) [Pulawski, 1971; Krombein & Pulawski, 1994]

Tachysphex argentatus Gussakovskij, 1952: 242 (♀ nec ♂) [Pulawski, 1971]

Tachysphex pectoralis sp. n., Pulawski, 1964: 101-105, ♂, ♀; holotype in coll. WJP; loc. typ. Egypt - Abu Rawash. Pulawski, 1975, synonymised *pectoralis* with *erythrophorus*.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex sp. 18, de Beaumont, 1940: 178 (partim) Pulawski, 1971; Krombein & Pulawski, 1994.

Tachysphex pectoralis Pulawski, 1971; Krombein & Pulawski, 1994.

Tachysphex erythrophorus Pulawski, 1975, Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt, USSR (Turkmenistan, Tadjikistan), Pakistan, nw India

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Dahshur, Giza, km40 Zafarana road

Flight: males (4-5), females (4-6)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Tachysphex fasciatus* Morice, 1897**

Tachysphex fasciatus Morice 1897a: 306, Pl.6, figs.3 & 4, ♀; holotype ♀ in coll. OUM; loc. typ. Egypt - Zeitoun nr Cairo.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex fasciatus

Morice, 1897a; de Beaumont, 1940b (♀, nec ♂ = *speciosissimus*, per Pulawski, 1971); Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1947 (♀, nec ♂ = *speciosissimus*, per Pulawski, 1971); Pulawski, 1971; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt, Algeria

Distribution: Gebel el Asfar, Zeitoun (near Cairo)

***Tachysphex fugax* (Radoszkowski, 1877) ssp. *fugax* (s.s.)**

Tachytes fugax Radoszkowski, 1877: 30, ♂; holotype ♂ in ZMMU; loc. typ. Uzbekistan - Samarkand. [Pulawski, 1971]

Tachytes filicornis Kohl, 1883: 169, ♀; holotype ♀ in NHMW; loc. typ. France - Marseille. [Pulawski, 1971] Pulawski, 1971, synonymised *filicornis* with *fugax*.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachytes filicornis

de Beaumont, 1940b & 1947; Honoré, 1942.

Tachysphex fugax

Pulawski, 1971.

Range: Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Malta, Yugoslavia, Greece, Cyprus, Canary Is., Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, Arabia, Oman, Israel, Syria Turkey, USSR (Georgia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Tadjikistan)

Distribution: Abu Zabal, Cairo, Ezbet el Nakhl, Gebel el Asfar, Helwan, Kom Awshim, Saqqara, Tell el Kebir

Flight: males (2-5, 10, 12), females (2, 4, 7, 12)

Collections: CGR

***Tachysphex gujaraticus* Nurse, 1909**

Tachysphex gujaraticus Nurse, 1909: 516, ♂, ♀; lectotype in coll. BMNH, designated by Pulawski, 1975; loc. typ. India - Bombay State, Deesa. [Pulawski, 1975.]

Tachysphex No. 18, de Beaumont, 1940: 178 (partim; remainder *T. erythrophorus* Dalla Torre) [Krombein & Pulawski, 1994]

Tachysphex laniger Pulawski, 1964: 105-107, ♂, ♀; holotype in coll. WJP; loc. typ. Egypt - Abu Rawash. Pulawski, 1975, synonymised *laniger* with *gujaraticus*.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex sp. 18, de Beaumont, 1940: 178 (partim) Pulawski, 1971.

Tachysphex laniger

Pulawski, 1971 & 1973.

Tachysphex gujaraticus

Pulawski, 1975; Bohart & Menke, 1976;

Krombein & Pulawski, 1994.

Range: Egypt, Israel, Saudi Arabia, USSR (Turkmenistan, Tadjikistan), w India

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Abu Zabal, Dakhla Oasis (Al Qasr), Fayyum (Karanis), Giza, Kerdasa, Kharga Oasis (El Kharga), KomAwshim, Maadi, Manshiet Radwan, Wadi el Natrun (Bir Hooker)

Flight: males (4-8), females (5, 7-8)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Tachysphex helveticus* Kohl, 1885 ssp. *aegyptiacus* Morice, 1897**

Tachysphex. helveticus Kohl, 1885: 374, ♀., holotype in NHMW, loc.typ. Switzerland (Valais-Sierre)

Tachysphex aegyptiacus Morice, 1897a: 306, ♂, ♀; holotype in OUM, loc. typ. Egypt - Koubeeh nr. Cairo.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex aegyptiacus

Morice, 1897a; Storey, 1916; Honoré, 1942.

Tachysphex helveticus var. *aegyptiacus*

de Beaumont, 1940b.

Tachysphex helveticus aegyptiacus

de Beaumont, 1947; Pulawski, 1971; Bohart &

Menke, 1976; Krombein & Pulawski, 1994.

Range: Egypt

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Abydos, Aswan, Cairo (Koubbeh), Dahshur, Ezbet el Nakhl, Fayyid, Fayyum (Karanis), Gebel el Asfar, Giza, 25 km N of Giza, Helwan, Ismailia, Kerdasa, Kharga Oasis (El Kharga), Kom Awshim, Maadi, Manshiet Radwan, Saqqara

Flight: males (4-5), females (3-4, 6-7)

Collections: CGR

***Tachysphex melas* Kohl, 1898 ssp. *eatoni* E. Saunders, 1910**

Tachysphex melas Kohl 1898: 100, ♀, type in NHMW, loc. typ. N. Mongolia - Irkut. [Pulawski, 1971.]

Tachysphex eatoni E. Saunders, 1910: 525-526, ♀; holotype ♀ in BMNH; loc. typ. Algeria - Biskra.

Tachysphex melas eatoni E. Saund., stat n., Pulawski, 1971: 79.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex melas eatoni Pulawski, 1962; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Algeria, Egypt

Distribution: Abu Rawash

***Tachysphex nitidior* de Beaumont, 1940**

Tachysphex nitidior de Beaumont, 1940b: 175, ♂, ♀; holotype ♂ in coll. Mochi; loc. typ. Egypt Wadi Hoff. Syntype from Ezbet el Nakhl in coll. Alfieri.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex nitidior de Beaumont, 1940b; Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1947 & 1950c; Pulawski, 1971.

Range: Gibraltar, Portugal, Spain, France, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, Malta, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Crete, Cyprus, Turkey, Morocco, Libya (Tripolitania, Cyrenaica), Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Iran, Russia (Sarepta, Crimea), Georgia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tadjikistan

Distribution: Cairo, Ezbet el Nakhl, Fayyum (Hawarah), Kom Awshim, Luxor, Mersa Matruh, Siwa Oasis (Siwa, Zegawa), Wadi Hof

Flight: males (8-9)

Collections: CGR

***Tachysphex nitidissimus* de Beaumont, 1952**

Tachysphex nitidissimus de Beaumont, 1952: 192-195, figs. 9-11, ♂, ♀; holotype in MZL; loc. typ. Hoggar (Idjef Melen nr. Hirhakof [Hirhafok per de Beaumont]).

Tachysphex sp. 11 de Beaumont, 1940b: 176

Tachysphex sp. 14 de Beaumont, 1940b: 172

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex sp. 11 de Beaumont, 1940b: 176 de Beaumont, 1952, Pulawski, 1971

Tachysphex sp. 14 de Beaumont, 1940b: 172 de Beaumont, 1952, Pulawski, 1971

Tachysphex nitidissimus Pulawski, 1964 & 1971.

Range: Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus, Turkey, Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Oman, USSR (Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tadjikistan)

Distribution: Kom Awshim, Maadi, Wadi Hoff. Sinai - Feiran Oasis

Flight: males (3-4, 10), females (3-4)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Tachysphex nitidus* (Spinola, 1805) ssp. *ibericus* (Saussure, 1867)**

Astata nitida Spinola, 1805: 17; type in coll. IMZUT; loc. typ. Italy - Liguria. [Pulawski, 1971 & 1972.]

Tachytes Ibericus Saussure, 1867: 68, ♀; holotype ♀ in coll. NHMW; loc. typ. Gibraltar. [Pulawski, 1972.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex ibericus Pulawski, 1971.

Range: s Spain, Canary Is., Morocco, Algeria, Libya (Tripolitania, Fezzan, Cyrenaica), Egypt, Israel, Syria, Turkey, Oman

Distribution: Kom Awshim

Flight: males (2-4, 11-12), females (2)

Collections: CGR

***Tachysphex pompiliformis* (Panzer, 1804)**

Larra pompiliformis Panzer, 1805: pl. 13, ♀; holotype ♀ in ZSBS; loc. typ. Germany. [Pulawski, 1971.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex pectinipes auctt, nec Linnaeus, 1758 de Beaumont, 1940b; Honoré, 1942.

Tachysphex pompiliformis de Beaumont, 1947.

[**Note:** records from Egypt questionable, according to World Catalogue]

Range: All Europe (including Great Britain, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland, France, USSR (Russia, Siberia, Kazakhstan, Kirghizistan, Georgia, Turkemistan, Tadjikistan), Morocco, Turkey, Iran, nw India, Mongolia)

***Tachysphex priesneri* de Beaumont, 1940**

Tachysphex priesneri de Beaumont, 1940b: 176, ♂, ♀; holotype ♀ in PPDD; loc. typ. Egypt - Kharga Oasis.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex priesneri de Beaumont, 1940b & 1947; Pulawski, 1971.

Tachysphex Priesneri Honoré, 1942.

Range: Algeria, Libya (Tripolitania, Fezzan), Egypt

Distribution: Kharga Oasis (Dush), Wadi Ginah, Wadi um Assaad

Flight: males (10)

Collections: CGR

***Tachysphex speciosissimus* Morice, 1897**

Tachysphex speciosissimus Morice, 1897a: 308, pl. 6 figs. 11 & 12, ♀; holotype ♀ in OUM; loc. typ. Egypt - Koubbeh nr. Cairo.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex speciosissimus Morice, 1897a; de Beaumont, 1940b ♂ nec ♀ = *T.fasciatus*; Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1947: 207 ♂ nec ♀ = *T.fasciatus*; Pulawski, 1971.

Tachysphex fasciatus de Beaumont, 1940b & 1947, (♀ nec ♂, per Pulawski, 1971).

Range: Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, Israel. Syria, Iran

Distribution: Ain Sokhna, 13-22 km n of Ain Sokhna, Cairo (Koubbeh), Kafr Hakim, Maadi, Wadi um Assaad

***Tachysphex tarsinus* (Lepeletier, 1845)**

Tachytes tarsina Lepeletier, 1845: 243, ♂; type in MNHN; loc. typ. France - Dauphinée. [Pulawski, 1971.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex tarsinus de Beaumont, 1940b; Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1947; Pulawski, 1971.

Range: Germany, Poland, France, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, Morocco, Algeria, Libya (Fezzan), Egypt, Turkey, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Oman, USSR (Crimea, Sarepta, Kazakhstan), China

Distribution: Abu Rawash, 60km S of Alexandria (desert road), Aswan, Baharia Oasis, Dahshur, Dakhla Oasis (Tineida), Dekhela, (Mariout), Fayyum, Gebel el Asfar, Giza (Pyramids), Kerdasa, Kharga Oasis (Dush, El Kharga), Kom Awshim, Maadi, Wadi el Natrun (Bir Hooker), 35km E of Wadi el Natrun

Flight: males (4-5, 7-8, 10), females (4, 6-7, 10)

Collections: CGR

***Tachysphex unicolor* (Panzer, 1809)**

Larra unicolor Panzer, 1809: pl. 16; type lost; neotype ♂, designated by Pulawski, 1972, in ZSBS; loc. typ. Germany - Bavaria, nr Fürth. Records of *nitidus* corrected by Pulawski 1972: 817

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex nitidus auctt nec Spinola, 1838 Storey, 1916; de Beaumont, 1940b; Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1947, 1956a, 1960a, 1966; Pulawski, 1971.

***Tachysphex yarrowi* de Beaumont, 1960**

Tachysphex (*s.s.*) *yarrowi* de Beaumont, 1960a: 239-241, ♀; holotype ♀ in BMNH; loc. typ. Libya - Cyrenaica (Capuzzo).

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex sp. 17 de Beaumont, 1940b: 178 Pulawski, 1971.

Tachysphex yarrowi Pulawski, 1964 & 1971.

Range: Algeria, Libya (Cyrenaica), Egypt, Israel

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Ben Yusef, Giza, Manshiet Radwan (near Giza), Wadi um Assaad

Flight: males (3, 5), females (3-4)

Collections: JdeB, WJP

bicolor species group

***Tachysphex denisi* de Beaumont, 1936**

Tachysphex denisi de Beaumont, 1936: 197-198, figs. 5, 40 & 41, ♂ (nec ♀ = *T. adjunctus* Kohl); holotype ♂ in NHMW; loc. typ. Algeria - Oran.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex denisi Pulawski, 1971.

Range: France, Spain, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Tripolitania, Cyrenaica), Egypt

Distribution: Mersa Matruh

brevipennis species group

***Tachysphex brevipennis* Mercet, 1909**

Tachysphex brevipennis Mercet, 1909: 197, ♂, ♀; syntypes from Spain, held in MNMS.

Tachysphex fulvicornis Turner, 1918: 363, ♀; holotype ♀ in BMNH; loc. typ. India - Bengal, Chapra. [Synonymised with *brevipennis* by Pulawski, 2007: 159]

Tachysphex imperfectus de Beaumont, 1940b: 178, ♀; lectotype originally in coll A Mochi, Cairo now in USNM; loc. typ. Egypt – Kerdasa, nr. Cairo (de Beaumont, 1947: 210 illegally designated the holotype from non-type material citing the type locality as Algeria - Biskra). Pulawski, 1975, synonymised *imperfectus* with *fulvicornis*.

Tachysphex minutus Nurse, 1909: 516, ♂, ♀; lectotype ♂ in BMNH; loc. typ. India (Gujerat), Deesa. Synonymised by Pulawski, 2007: 159

Tachysphex quadrifurci Pulawski 1971: 246-247, ♂, ♀; holotype in coll. WJP; loc. typ. Turkmenistan - Askhabad, edge of desert. Pulawski in Krombein & Pulawski, 1994 synonymised *quadrifurci* with *minutus*.

Tachysphex sinaiticus Pulawski, 1964: 108-109, ♀; holotype ♀ in coll. WJP; loc. typ. Egypt Sinai, Feiran Oasis. Synonymised by Pulawski, 2007: 160

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex imperfectus de Beaumont, 1940b & 1947; Honoré, 1942.

Tachysphex fulvicornis Pulawski, 1971; Krombein & Pulawski, 1994.

Tachysphex quadrifurci Pulawski, 1971; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Tachysphex sinaiticus Pulawski, 1971 & 1973; Bohart & Menke, 1976; Krombein & Pulawski, 1994.

Range: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya (Tripolitania), Egypt, Sudan, Israel, Saudi Arabia, S. Yemen, Oman, e. India, Turkmenistan

Distribution: Dahshur, Fayyid, Gebel el Asfar, Giza, Kabrit, Kerdasa, Kom Awshim, Maadi, Manshiet Radwan, Saqqara, Suez, Wadi el Natrun (Bir Hooker), 35km E of Wadi el Natrun, 18-25 km W of Suez, Sinai - Feiran Oasis

Flight: males (4-8), females (4, 6-8, 11)

Collections: CGR, USNM, WJP

plicosus species group

***Tachysphex mediterraneus* Kohl, 1883**

Tachysphex mediterraneus Kohl, 1883: 173, ♀; holotype ♀, in NHMW; loc. typ. Italy - Sicily, Valsavoja. [Pulawski, 1971]

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex mediterraneus Pulawski, 1964 & 1971.

Range: Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus, Mauritania, Morocco, Egypt, Israel, Turkey, USSR (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan), Iran

Distribution: Giza

Flight: female (11)

Collections: WJP

***Tachysphex pilicosus* (A.Costa, 1867)**

Tachytes pilicosus Kohl, 1883: 173, ♀; holotype ♀ in MZUN; loc. typ. Italy - Calabria, Vallata dell'Aspromonte. [Pulawski, 1971]

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex pilicosus de Beaumont, 1940b; Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1947; Pulawski, 1971.

Range: France, Italy, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Albania, Greece, Turkey, USSR (Azerbaijan), Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, Soudan, e India

Distribution: Ezbet el Nakhl, Marg

panzeri species group

***Tachysphex buyssoni* Morice, 1897**

Tachysphex buyssoni Morice, 1897a: 307, pl.6, figs. 7 & 8, ♂, ♀; holotype in OUM; loc. typ. Egypt - Koubbeh nr Cairo.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex buyssoni Morice, 1897a; de Beaumont, 1940b & 1947; Pulawski, 1971 & 1973; Bohart & Menke, 1976. Honoré, 1942.

Tachysphex Buyssoni

Range: Chad (Tibesti), Egypt, Iraq

Distribution: Cairo (Abbasieh, Koubbeh, Heliopolis), Fayyum road, Maadi. Sinai - Wadi Mitla

***Tachysphex cheops* de Beaumont, 1940**

Tachysphex cheops de Beaumont, 1940b: 163, ♂, ♀; holotype in USNM; loc.typ. Egypt-Suez road.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex cheops de Beaumont, 1940b, 1947, 1950c & 1966; Pulawski, 1971 & 1973; Bohart & Menke, 1976. Honoré, 1942.

Tachysphex Cheops

Range: Mauritania, Libya (Cyrenaica), Egypt, Israel

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Agami, 42km NW of Cairo, Dahshur, Fayyum (el Khawagat), Gebel el Asfar, Giza, Kerdasa, Kom Awshim, Maadi, Mersa Matruh, Saqqara, Siwa Oasis, Suez road, Wadi el Natrun. Sinai - El Arish

Flight: males (4-10), females (4, 6-8)

Collections: CGR

***Tachysphex chephren* de Beaumont, 1940**

Tachysphex chephren de Beaumont, 1940b:164, ♂, ♀; holotype in USNM; loc.typ. Egypt-Wadi Hof

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex chephren de Beaumont, 1940b & 1947; Pulawski, 1971 & 1973; Bohart & Menke, 1976. Honoré, 1942.

Tachysphex Chephren

Range: Egypt, Israel

Distribution: Wadi Amraga, Wadi Hoff

***Tachysphex gracilicornis* Mercet, 1909**

Tachysphex gracilicornis Mercet, 1909:194, ♂, ♀; holotype in MNMS; loc. typ. Morocco - Melilla. [Pulawski, 1971]

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex gracilicornis de Beaumont, 1940b; Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1947; Pulawski, 1971.

Range: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya (Tripolitania, Cyrenaica), Egypt

Distribution: Sollum

***Tachysphex incertus* (Radoszkowski, 1877)**

Tachytes incerta Radoszkowski, 1877: 28, ♂, ♀; holotype in ZMMU; loc. typ. Uzbekistan - Kyzil-Kum desert. [Pulawski, 1971: 321]

Tachysphex nattereri Kohl, 1888: 144, ♀ (nec ♂ = *T. palopterus* Dahlbom), type in NHMW; loc. typ. Sudan. [Pulawski, 1971.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex pygidialis Kohl, 1883 de Beaumont, 1940b; Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1947 & 1950c.

Tachysphex pygidialis nattereri Pulawski, 1964 & 1971;

Tachysphex incertus nattereri Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt, Sudan

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Dakhla Oasis (5-10 km E of Tineida), Dahshur, Fayyid, Giza, Ismailia, Kharga Oasis (El Kharga), Kom Awshim, Luxor, Maadi, Saqqara, Wadi el Natrun (Bir Hooker)

Flight: males (4-7), females (2-5, 7)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Tachysphex aemulus* Kohl, 1906**

Tachysphex aemulus Kohl, 1906: 216, ♂, ♀; syntypes from Yemen (NHMW)

Tachysphex liriformis tenax Pulawski, 1971: 311, ♂, ♀; holotype ♀ in BYS-TAUI; loc. typ. Israel - Jerusalem. Synonymised by Pulawski, 2007: 81

Egyptian synonyms:

In coll CGR there is a specimen provisionally determined as this. Confirmation is required before it is accepted as a member of the Egyptian fauna.

Range: Israel, ? Egypt, Arabia

Distribution: Kerdasa

Flight: males (4)

Collections: CGR (? First record from Egypt)

***Tachysphex longipalpis* de Beaumont, 1940 ssp. *longipalpis* (s.s.)**

Tachysphex longipalpis de Beaumont, 1940b: 166, ♂, ♀, type in USNM, loc. typ. Egypt - Giza,.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex longipalpis de Beaumont, 1940b; Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1947; Pulawski, 1964, 1971 & 1973.

Range: Libya (Tripolitania), Egypt

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Cairo (Shubra), El Timid, Fayyid, Giza,

Flight: males (4)

Collections: WJP

***Tachysphex micans* (Radoszkowski, 1877)**

Tachysphex micans Radoszkowski, 1877: 29, ♂, ♀; type in ZMMU, loc. typ. Kazakhstan - Kyzil-Kum desert, [Pulawski, 1971.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex micans de Beaumont, 1940b; Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1947; Pulawski, 1964 & 1971.

Range: Morocco, Libya (Tripolitania, Fezzan), Egypt, Sudan, Oman, Iran, USSR (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan)

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Dahshur, Katta, Suez road, Wadi Digla. Sinai - Wadi Feiran

Flight: males (5), females (5)

Collections: WJP

***Tachysphex mycerinus* de Beaumont, 1940**

Tachysphex mycerinus de Beaumont, 1940b: 166, ♂, ♀; type in PPDD, loc. typ. Egypt - Cairo.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex mycerinus de Beaumont, 1940b & 1947; Pulawski, 1964 & 1971.

Tachysphex Mycerinus Honoré, 1942.

Range: Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Cairo, Dahshur, Giza, Kerdasa, Kom Awshim, Maadi, Massara

Flight: males (3-5, 7-9, 11), females (4-5, 8)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Tachysphex palopterus* (Dahlbom, 1845)**

Tachytes paloptera Dahlbom, 1845: 470, ♂; type in NRS, loc. typ. Egypt. [Pulawski, 1971.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex palopterus de Beaumont, 1940b; Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1947; Pulawski, 1964 & 1971.

Tachysphex sp. no. 1, de Beaumont, 1940b. Pulawski, 1971.

Range: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Israel, Arabia, Oman

Distribution: Dahshur, Gebel el Asfar, Giza, Helwan, El Khanka, Kharga Oasis, Kom Awshim, Maadi, Mariut, El Qassasin, Saqqara, Sollum

Flight: males (3-5), females (4-5)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Tachysphex panzeri* (Vander Linden, 1829)**

Tachysphex panzeri Vander Linden, 1829: 22, ♂ (nec ♀ = *T. pseudopanzeri* de Beaumont), type lost; loc. typ. Spain; neotype in RMNH, designated by Pulawski, 1971; loc. typ. Spain - Toledo. [Pulawski, 1971 & 1975.]

Tachytes Oraniensis Lepeletier de Saint Fargeau, 1845: 253, ♂, ♀, type in MNHN, loc. typ. Algeria - Oran. [Pulawski, 1971.]

Tachytes pulverosus Radoszkowski, 1886: 32, ♂, ♀; syntypes in ZMJU, loc. typ. Uzbekistan - Samarkand. [Pulawski, 1971 & 1975.]

Tachysphex panzeri pulverosus stat. nov. [Pulawski, 1971.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex panzeri Storey, 1916, (without reference to subspecies); de Beaumont, 1940b; Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1966; Pulawski, 1971.

Tachysphex panzeri oraniensis de Beaumont, 1940b; Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1947 & 1966; Pulawski, 1971.

Tachysphex panzeri de Beaumont, 1940b per Pulawski, 1971

Tachysphex panzeri pulverosus Pulawski, 1971.

Range: Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Portugal, Spain, France, Switzerland, Italy, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Sudan, Israel, Jordan, Syria, Russia (Crimea), Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Tadjikistan, Iran

Distribution: Amrieh (near Alexandria), Agami (near Alexandria), Dahshur, Dakhla Oasis (Tineida), Gebel el Asfar, Giza (Pyramids), Kerdasa, Kharga Oasis (El Kharga), Kom Awshim, Maadi, Saqqara, Wadi Ramila

Flight: males (4-5, 7-10), females (7, 9)

Collections: CGR

***Tachysphex persa* Gussakovskij, 1933 ssp. *persa* (s.s.)**

Tachysphex persa Gussakovskij, 1933: 285, ♀, type in ZIL, loc. typ. Iran - Kirman: str. Sardag, Chakh-i-Zaman. [Pulawski, 1971]

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex persa Pulawski, 1971.

Range: Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Egypt, USSR (Armenia), Iran

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Giza, Wadi Hoff

***Tachysphex persa* Gussakovskij, 1933 ssp. *catharinae* Pulawski, 1964**

Tachysphex catharinae Pulawski, 1964: 86-88, ♂, ♀, holotype ♂ in coll. WJP, loc. typ. Egypt - Sinai, St Catherine's.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex persa catharinae Pulawski, 1971 & 1973; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt, Israel, Syria

Distribution: Sinai - St. Catherine's Monastery

Flight: males (4), females (4)

Collections: WJP

***Tachysphex ptah* Pulawski, 1964**

Tachysphex ptah Pulawski, 1964: 84-86, ♂, ♀, holotype ♂ in coll. WJP, loc. typ. Egypt - Abu Rawash.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex ptah Pulawski, 1971 & 1973; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt, Israel, Aden

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Dahshur, Giza

Flight: males (4-5, 11), females (4, 11)

Collections: WJP

***Tachysphex ramses* Pulawski, 1971**

Tachysphex ramses Pulawski, 1971: 295-297, ♂, ♀, holotype ♀ in USNM, Washington, loc. typ. Egypt - Manshiet Radwan.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex ramses Pulawski, 1971; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt

Distribution: Beni Youssef, Manshiet Radwan

Flight: males (4), females (4, 6)

Collections: AM, USNM

***Tachysphex sericans* Gussakovskij, 1952 ssp. *gracilis* Pulawski, 1971**

Tachysphex sericans Gussakovskij, 1952: 241, ♂, ♀, type in ZIL, loc. typ. Tadjikistan - Aivadj. [Pulawski, 1971.]

Tachysphex sericans gracilis ssp. n., Pulawski, 1971: 326-328, ♂, ♀; holotype in Musée Zoologique de Lausanne, loc. typ. Algeria - Biskra.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex sericans gracilis Pulawski, 1971; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Algeria, Egypt

Distribution: Siwa Oasis (Siwa)

Flight: males (5-7), females (5-6)

Collections: Mus. Zool., Lausanne, WJP

geniculatus species group

***Tachysphex geniculatus* (Spinola, 1839)**

Lyrops geniculata Spinola, 1839: 480, ♀; holotype in MRSN; loc. typ. Egypt (Pulawski, 1964 & 1971)

Tachysphex sp. 8 de Beaumont, 1940b: 168.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex sp. 8 de Beaumont, 1940b: 168. Pulawski, 1964 & 1971

Tachysphex ? *geniculatus* de Beaumont, 1952.

Tachysphex geniculatus Pulawski, 1964:88 & 1971: 346; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Algeria, Egypt, Syria, Arabian peninsula

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Abydos, Fayyum (Hawara, El Khawagat, 5km E of Lahun), Gebel el Asfar, Giza, Giza (Pyramids), Kom Awshim, Luxor, Maadi, Saqqara, Tell el Amarna, Wadi Digla

Flight: males (2-4), females (2, 11)

Collections: CGR, WJP

Tachysphex horus de Beaumont, 1940

Tachysphex horus de Beaumont, 1940b: 168, ♀ (nec ♂ = *T. luxuriosus* Morice per Pulawski, 1964, 1971); holotype ♀ in PPDD, loc. typ. Egypt - Heliopolis.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex horus

de Beaumont, 1940b, ♀ (nec ♂); Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1947, ♀ (nec ♂); Pulawski, 1964: 91, 1971: 350 & 1973; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Libya (Fezzan), Egypt, Israel

Distribution: Abu Rawash, 13-22 km N of Ain Sokhna, Giza, Heliopolis, Kerdasa, Kom Awshim, Maadi, Saqqara

Flight: males (3-4), females (4-5)

Collections: CGR, WJP

Tachysphex inextricabilis Pulawski, 1971

Tachysphex inextricabilis Pulawski, 1971: 353-355, ♂, ♀; holotype ♂ in coll. WJP, loc. typ. Egypt - Kom Awshim.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex inextricabilis

Pulawski, 1971 & 1973; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Tachysphex seth

Pulawski, 1971, ♀ (nec ♂).

Range: Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Syria

Distribution: Kom Awshim

Flight: males (4), females (4)

Collections: WJP

Tachysphex luxuriosus Morice, 1897

Tachysphex luxuriosus Morice, 1897a: 307-308, pl. 6 figs. 9 & 10, ♀; holotype ♀ in OUM; loc. typ. Egypt - Koubbeh nr Cairo.

Tachysphex horus de Beaumont, 1940: 168, ♂ (nec ♀ per Pulawski, 1971) [Pulawski, 1964.]

Tachysphex seth Pulawski, 1964: 92-94, ♂, ♀; holotype in coll. WJP; loc. typ. Egypt - Kom Awshim. Pulawski, 1971, corrected this: "♂ (nec ♀ = *T. inextricabilis* sp.n.)".

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex luxuriosus

Morice, 1897a; de Beaumont, 1940b; Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1947; Pulawski, 1964; Osborn & Krombein, 1969; Pulawski, 1971 & 1973; Bohart & Menke, 1976. The record of Osborn & Krombein, 1969, is from Gebel 'Uweinat, but from the Sudanese part.

Tachysphex horus

de Beaumont, 1940 & 1947, ♂ (nec ♀)

Tachysphex seth

Pulawski, 1964, ♂ (nec ♀)

Range: Sudan (Gebel 'Uweinat), Libya (Tripolitania, Fezzan, Cyrenaica), Egypt

Distribution: Dahshur, Cairo (Koubbeh), Gebel el Asfar, Kom Awshim, Maadi, Mellaha

Flight: males (4-5), females (4-5)

Collections: WJP

Tachysphex niloticus Pulawski, 1964

Tachysphex niloticus Pulawski, 1964: 90-91, ♂, ♀; holotype in coll. WJP; loc. typ. Egypt - Abu Rawash.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex niloticus

Pulawski, 1964 & 1971; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Abydos, Giza, Saqqara

Flight: males (3-4), females (3-4)

Collections: WJP

julliani species group

***Tachysphex argentatus* Gussakovskij, 1952**

Tachysphex argentatus Gussakovskij, 1952: 242, ♂ (nec ♀ = *T. pectoralis* Pulawski); holotype in ZIL; loc. typ. Tadjikistan - Diouchanbe. [Pulawski, 1971.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex julliani Pulawski, 1964, misidentification corrected in 1971.
Tachysphex argentatus Pulawski, 1971: 369 & 1973; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt, Israel, Syria, Turkey, USSR (Turkmenistan, Tadjikistan)

Distribution: Maadi, Wadi Digla

Flight: males (5)

Collections: WJP

***Tachysphex crocodilus* Pulawski, 1971**

Tachysphex crocodilus Pulawski, 1971: 373-376, ♂, ♀; holotype ♀ in USNM, Washington; loc. typ. Egypt - Kom Awshim.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex crocodilus Pulawski, 1971; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt

Distribution: Kom Awshim

Flight: males (5), females (5)

Collections: USNM

***Tachysphex deserticola* de Beaumont, 1940**

Tachysphex deserticola de Beaumont, 1940b: 173, ♂, ♀ holotype in PPDD, loc. typ. Egypt - Kharga Oasis.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex deserticola de Beaumont, 1940b; Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1947; Pulawski, 1964; Osborn & Krombein, 1969; Pulawski, 1971; Bohart & Menke, 1976. The record of Osborne & Krombein, 1969, is from Gebel 'Uweinat, but from the Sudanese part.

Range: Libya (Cyrenaica), Egypt, Sudan (Gebel el 'Uweinat)

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Baharia Oasis, Dahshur, Kharga Oasis, Kom Awshim, Manshiet Radwan, Nabardi (Nubian desert), Saqqara, Wadi Fatira el Beida (near Mons Claudianus)

Flight: males (4-5), females (4-5)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Tachysphex desertorum* F. Morawitz, 1894**

Tachysphex desertorum F. Morawitz, 1894: 342, ♀; holotype ♀ in ZIL; loc. typ. Turkmenistan - Serax. [Pulawski, 1971.]

Tachysphex abjectus Kohl, 1901: 782, ♂; holotype ♂ in NHMW; loc. typ. Transcaspia - Bala-Ischem. [Pulawski, 1971.] Pulawski, 1971 synonymised *abjectus* with *desertorum*.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex abjectus de Beaumont, 1940b; Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1947, 1958d & 1960a.
Tachysphex desertorum Pulawski, 1971 & 1973.

Range: Algeria, Libya (Cyrenaica), Egypt, Israel, Iraq, Iran, USSR, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Iran, China

Distribution: Suez, Wadi Digla, Wadi Hoff

Flight: males (4), females (4)

Collections: CGR

***Tachysphex julliani* Kohl, 1883**

Tachysphex Julliani Kohl, 1883: 177, ♂, ♀; holotype in NHMW; loc. typ. France - Marseille.
[Pulawski, 1971.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex julliani de Beaumont, 1940b; Honoré, 1942; de
Beaumont, 1947; Pulawski, 1971 (*nec* 1964 = *T.*
argentatus, corrected in 1971).

Range: Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus, Turkey, Lebanon, Libya
(Cyrenaica), Egypt, Israel, USSR (Crimea, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tadjikistan),
Iran

Distribution: Maadi, Wadi Abu Handal, Wadi Hoff

Flight: males (5)

Collections: WJP

***Tachysphex vestitus* Kohl, 1892**

Tachysphex vestitus Kohl, 1892: 217, ♂; holotype ♂ in NHMW; loc. typ. Algeria - Biskra.
[Pulawski, 1971.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex vestitus Storey, 1916; de Beaumont, 1940b; Honoré, 1942;
de Beaumont, 1947, 1950c & 1958d; Pulawski,
1964 & 1971.

Range: Mauritania, Morocco, Algeria, Libya (Tripolitania, Cyrenaica), Egypt, Sudan, Israel

Distribution: Abu Rawash, 13-22 km N of Ain Sokhna, Baharia Oasis, Bir Dibia (22°12'N,
29°33'E), Dahshur, Fayyum (El Khawagat), Giza, Kerdasa, Kharga Oasis (Dush), Kom Awshim,
Maadi, El Qassassin, Saqqara, Siwa Oasis (El Arig), 18-25 km W of Suez, Wadi um Assaad,
Wadi Assiouti, Wadi Fakira el Beida (near Mon Claudianus), Wadi el Natrun, Wadi er Rayan

Flight: males (4-5, 9), females (4-6, 9-11)

Collections: CGR, WJP

schmiedeknechti species group

***Tachysphex schmiedeknechti* Kohl, 1883**

Tachysphex Schmiedeknechti Kohl, 1883: 170, ♀; syntypes in NHMW; loc. typ. Greece - Egina
(Aegina), now Aiyina. [Pulawski, 1971.]

Tachysphex psilopus Kohl, 1884: 371, ♂; holotype ♂ in NHMW; loc. typ. Egypt - Sinai, Tor.
[Pulawski, 1971.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex schmiedeknechti de Beaumont, 1940b, 1947 & 1950c; Pulawski,
1971.

Tachysphex Schmiedeknechti Honoré, 1942.

Range: Mauritania, Morocco, Algeria, Libya (Tripolitania, Fezzan), Egypt, Greece, Cyprus,
Turkey, Syria, Oman, USSR (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tadjikistan), Iran, w India

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Baharia Oasis, Dahshur, Dakhla Oasis, Fayyum (Karanis), Galala,
Gebel el Asfar, Giza (Pyramids), 25 km N of Giza, Goubbet el Bous, Helwan, Kerdasa, Kharga
Oasis (Dush), Kom Awshim, Maadi, Saqqara, Siwa Oasis. Sinai - Tor

Flight: males (1, 2-6, 10-12), females (4-5, 10-11)

Collections: CGR

isis species group

***Tachysphex isis* de Beaumont, 1940**

Tachysphex isis de Beaumont, 1940b: 171, ♂, ♀; holotype ♀ in coll. Alfieri, now ESEC, loc. typ.
Egypt - Wadi Rishrash.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex isis de Beaumont, 1940b & 1947: 179; Pulawski,
1971: 395.

Tachysphex Isis Honoré, 1942: 56.

Range: Libya (Cyrenaica), Egypt, Syria

Distribution: Wadi Hoff, Wadi Rishrash, Wadi el Tih

erythropus species group

***Tachysphex costae* (De Stefani, 1881) ssp. *costae* (s.s.)**

Tachytes Costae De Stefani, 1881: 42, ♀; holotype ♀; loc. typ. Italy - Sicily, Sciacca (depository unknown). [Pulawski, 1971.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex costae de Beaumont, 1947: 175; Pulawski, 1971: 400.
Tachysphex costai de Beaumont, 1966.

Range: Spain, France, Italy, Malta, Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus, Crete, Morocco, Algeria, Libya (Tripolitania, Cyrenaica), Egypt, Israel, Turkey, USSR (Astrakhan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tadjikistan), Iran

Distribution: Amrieh (near Alexandria)

***Tachysphex erythropus* (Spinola, 1839)**

Lyrops erythropus Spinola, 1839: 479-480, ♀ (recte ♂); holotype ♀ in coll. IMZUT; loc. typ. Egypt. Pulawski, 1971 & 1975.

Tachysphex fluctuatus Gerstaecker of Kohl, 1885a: 350.

Tachysphex heliopolites Morice, 1897a: 306-307, pl.6 figs. 5 & 6, ♀ (nec ♂ = *T. albocinctus* Lucas); lectotype ♀ in OUM; loc. typ. Egypt - Zeitoun nr Cairo.

Tachysphex mantivora de Beaumont, 1940b: 169 for *Tachysphex fluctuatus* Gerstaecker of Kohl, 1885.

Egyptian synonyms:

Lyrops erythropus Spinola, 1839.
Tachysphex heliopolites Morice, 1897a & 1911.
Tachysphex fluctuatus Honoré, 1942
Tachysphex mantivora de Beaumont, 1940b.
Tachysphex mantivorus de Beaumont, 1947: 172 & 1950c.
Tachysphex erythropus de Beaumont, 1966; Pulawski, 1971: 408; Krombein & Pulawski, 1994.

Range: Portugal, Spain, Greece, Cyprus, Turkey, Morocco (= ?Spanish Sahara), Algeria, Libya (Tripolitania, Fezzan, Cyrenaica), Egypt, Sudan (Gebel 'Uweinat), Israel, Arabia, Oman, USSR (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tadjikistan), Iran, w India

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Abukir, Alexandria, Amrieh, Beni Youssef, Cairo, Dakhla Oasis (Budkhula, Tineida), Fayyum, Gebel el Asfar, Giza, Helwan, Kerdasa, Kom Awshim, Maadi, Saqqara, Sidi Abdel Rahman, Siwa Oasis (El Arig, Ilrhabit Nachou, Koreishid), Suez Road, Wadi Digla, Wadi el Natrun. Sinai - El Moussa, Wadi Watir

Flight: males (4-9), females (10)

Collections: CGR

***Tachysphex grandissimus* Gussakovskij, 1933**

Tachysphex grandissimus Gussakovskij, 1933: 282, ♀ (nec ♂ = *T. sordidus* Dahlbom, per Pulawski, 1971); lectotype ♀ in ZIL; loc. typ. Iran - Bampur, Kaskine. [Pulawski, 1971.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex grandissimus de Beaumont, 1940b: 169; Honoré, 1942: 56; de Beaumont, 1947: 177 & 1950c; Pulawski, 1971: 420.

Range: Morocco, Libya (Cyrenaica), Egypt, Israel, Arabian peninsula, USSR (Turkmenistan, Tadjikistan), Iran

Distribution: Dahshur, Dakhla Oasis, Giza, Kom Awshim, Siwa Oasis (Lake Shiata), Wadi Digla, Wadi el Tih. Sinai - Romani

***Tachysphex detritus* Arnold, 1924**

Tachysphex schönlandi var. *detritus* Arnold, 1924: 69, ♂; holotype ♂ from South Africa (TMB)

Tachysphex maidli de Beaumont, 1940b: 169, ♂, ♀; holotype in USNM, loc. typ. Egypt - Sinai, El Arish. Synonymised with *detritus* by Pulawski, 2007: 240

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex maidli

de Beaumont, 1940b & 1947: 175; Pulawski, 1971: 414, & 1973.

Tachysphex Maidli

Honoré, 1942: 56.

Range: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Bahrein, USSR (Turkmenistan, Tadjikistan)

Distribution: Damietta, Helwan, Mariout, Suez road, Wadi Digla. Sinai - El Arish

***Tachysphex osiris* de Beaumont, 1940**

Tachysphex osiris de Beaumont, 1940b: 170-171, ♂, ♀; type in BMNH, loc. typ. Sudan – Bir Um Nabardi, 160 km SE of Wadi Halfa.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex osiris

de Beaumont, 1940b, 1947 & 1950c & 1958d; Pulawski, 1971.

Tachysphex Osiris

Honoré, 1942.

Range: Algeria, Chad, Libya (Cyrenaica), Egypt

Distribution: Aswan, Giza, Korosko, Siwa Oasis (Abu Hamed, Sitra)

albocinctus species group

***Tachysphex albocinctus* (Lucas, 1848)**

Tachytes albo cincta (sic) Lucas, 1848: 250, ♀; holotype ♀ in MNHN; loc. typ. Algeria - La Calle. [Pulawski, 1971.]

Tachysphex nubilipennis de Beaumont, 1950c: 18-20, ♂, ♀; holotype in BMNH, loc. typ. Egypt - Siwa Oasis. Synonymised by Pulawski, 2007: 93

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachysphex albocinctus

de Beaumont, 1940b; Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1947; Sayed *et al*, 1964; de Beaumont, 1966; Pulawski, 1971.

Tachysphex nubilipennis

de Beaumont, 1950c; Pulawski, 1971; Krombein & Pulawski, 1994.

Range: Portugal, Spain, Greece, Morocco, Algeria, Libya (Tripolitania, Cyrenaica), Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Syria, Pakistan, w. India

According to Pulawski (1971), this species is distributed widely over Africa, reaching the Cape province.

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Amrieh, Dahshur, Dakhla Oasis (El Gedida, Tineida), Faraskour, Fayyum (Karanis, Lake Qarun), Gebel el Asfar, Giza, Kharga Oasis (Dush, El Kharga), Kom Awshim, Saqqara, Mersa Matruh, Siwa Oasis (El Arig, Siwa)

Flight: males (4, 6, 8), females (8)

Collections: CGR

Tachytes Panzer, 1806

obsoletus species group

***Tachytes archaeophilus* Pulawski, 1962**

Tachytes archaeophilus Pulawski, 1962: 373-375, ♂, ♀; holotype ♀ in coll. WJP; loc. typ. Mersa Matruh. 15.vi.1957

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachytes Frey-Gessneri Kohl

Honoré, 1942, partim [misidentification, per Pulawski, 1962]

Tachytes archaeophilus

Pulawski, 1973; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Oman

Distribution: Amrieh, Mersa Matruh

Flight: males (7), females (6)

Collections: WJP

***Tachytes biskrensis* E. Saunders, 1910**

Tachytes biskrensis E. Saunders, 1910: 521-522, ♂, ♀; holotype in BMNH; loc. typ. Algeria - Biskra.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachytes biskrensis Pulawski, 1962: 381

Range: Algeria, Egypt, Sinai

Distribution: Wadi Digla, Wadi Hoff. Sinai - El Arish

Flight: males (5-8), females (6)

Collections: BM(NH)

***Tachytes fucatus* Arnold, 1951**

Tachytes fucata Arnold, 1951: 149, ♀; lectotype ♀ in BMNH, (designated by Pulawski, 1975); loc. typ. Mauritania - Aleg.

Tachytes serapis Pulawski, 1962: 379-381, ♂, ♀; holotype ♀ in coll. de Beaumont in MZL; loc. typ. Egypt - Helwan. Pulawski, 1975, synonymised *serapis* with *fucatus*.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachytes serapis Pulawski, 1973

Tachytes fucatus Pulawski, 1975; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt, Mauritania, Jordan, Sudan

Distribution: Fayyid, Fayyum (Karanis), Helwan, El Mallah

Flight: males (6-9), females (7-9)

Collections: CGR, JdeB

***Tachytes levantinus* Pulawski, 1962**

Tachytes levantinus Pulawski, 1962: 361-364, ♂ ♀ type in coll. de Beaumont in MZL; loc. typ. Syria - Damascus, Kissoue road.

Egyptian synonyms:

Range: Egypt, Sinai, Syria, Turkey, Iran, sw USSR

Distribution: Sinai - Wadi um Mitla

Flight: males (4)

Collections: CGR, JdeB

***Tachytes niloticus* Turner, 1918**

Tachytes nilotica Turner, 1918: 94, ♀; holotype ♀ in BMNH; loc. typ. Egypt - environs of Cairo. [Pulawski, 1965b.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachytes niloticus de Beaumont, 1950c; Pulawski, 1962: 386, 1965b: 573.

Range: Morocco, Libya (Cyrenaica), Egypt, Sinai, Oman, sw USSR

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Fayyum, Gholbet el Bous, Maadi, Siwa Oasis, Wadi Hoff . Sinai - Romani

Flight: males (5-6, 8), females (7-8)

Collections: BM(NH)

***Tachytes nomarches* Pulawski, 1962**

Tachytes nomarches Pulawski, 1962: 367, ♀; holotype ♀ in coll. de Beaumont in MZL; loc. typ. Egypt - Halaib.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachytes nomarches Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt

Distribution: Halaib

Flight: females (1)

Collections: JdeB

***Tachytes obsoletus* (Rossi, 1792) ssp. *obsoletus* (s.s.)**

Apis obsoleta Rossi, 1792: 143; whereabouts of type unknown; loc. typ. Italy - Etruria - Tuscany. [Pulawski, 1962.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachytes absoletus (lapsus) Innes, 1911.
Innes is citing a Walker label on a specimen from the Sinai (Wadi Feiran). This Walker record is a possibility inasmuch as Pulawski, 1962, cites the species from Israel.

***Tachytes absoletus* (Rossi, 1792) ssp. *tricoloratus* (Turton, 1802)**

Tachytes tricolor (Fabricius, 1793), nec Panzer, 1806, holotype NW Africa (lost); neotype ♂ from Morocco (ZMK).

Sphex tricolorata Turton, 1802: 492. [Pulawski, 1962.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachytes tricolor Honoré, 1942.

There must be some doubt about Honoré's determination, because this subspecies is one from nw Africa.

***Tachytes priesneri* Pulawski, 1962**

Tachytes priesneri Pulawski, 1962: 368-370, ♂, ♀; holotype in coll. WJP; loc. typ. Egypt - Gebel Elba (Wadi Aïdeb).

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachytes priesneri Pulawski, 1962.

Range: Sudan, Egypt, Oman

Distribution: Gebel Elba

Flight: males (1), females (2-3)

Collections: JdeB, WJP

***Tachytes tarsalis* (Spinola, 1839)**

Lyrops tarsalis, Spinola, 1839: 478-479, ♂; holotype in IMZUT; loc. typ. Egypt. Pulawski, 1962

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachytes tarsalis Pulawski, 1962: 375; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt, Iran, sw USSR

Distribution: Giza, Hawamdieh, Kerdasa, Maadi

Flight: males (5-6)

Collections: Turin

maculicornis species group

***Tachytes diversicornis* Turner, 1918**

Tachytes diversicornis Turner, 1918: 94, ♂, ♀; lectotype ♂ in coll. BMNH, designated by Pulawski, 1975; loc. typ. Pakistan - Karachi. [Pulawski, 1962 & 1975.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachytes turcomannica Radoszkowski Honoré, 1942 (misidentification, per Pulawski 1962: 399).

Tachytes Radoszkowskii de Beaumont Honoré, 1942 (misidentification, per Pulawski 1962: 399).

Tachytes diversicornis Pulawski, 1962: 399 & 1973.

Range: Ghana, Mali, Ethiopia, Sudan, Egypt, Israel, Oman, Pakistan

Distribution: Gebel Elba, Hawamdieh, Helwan, Kharga Oasis (Dush), Maadi

Flight: males (1, 5-7), females (6, 9)

Collections: BM(NH), CGR

***Tachytes maculicornis* E. Saunders, 1910**

Tachytes maculicornis Saunders, 1910: 523, ♂, ♀; holotypes in coll. OUM; loc. typ. Algeria - Biskra.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachytes maculicornis de Beaumont, 1950c & 1958d; Pulawski, 1962: 391.

Range: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya (Tripolitania, Fezzan), Egypt

Distribution: [Siwa Oasis]

Collections: Oxford

***Tachytes trichopygus* Pulawski, 1962**

Tachytes trichopygus Pulawski, 1962: 403-404, ♂; holotype ♂ in coll. de Beaumont in MZL; loc. typ. Egypt - Sinai (Wadi Feiran).

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachytes trichopygus Pulawski, 1962 & 1973; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Sinai

Distribution: Sinai - Wadi Feiran

Flight: males (5)

Collections: JdeB

etruscus species group

***Tachytes brunneus* Pulawski, 1962**

Tachytes brunneus Pulawski, 1962: 403-404, ♂; holotype ♂ in coll. WJP, loc. typ. Egypt - Gebel Elba.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachytes brunneus Pulawski, 1962.

Range: Egypt

Distribution: Gebel Elba

Flight: males (1)

Collections: WJP

comberi species group

***Tachytes comberi* Turner, 1917**

Tachytes comberi Turner, 1917: 201, ♂, ♀; lectotype ♀ in coll. BMNH; loc. typ. Pakistan - Karachi. [Pulawski, 1975.]

Tachytes Patrizii Guiglia, 1932: 475, ♂; holotype ♂ in Genoa Museum, loc. typ. Libya - Kufra oasis. [Guiglia, 1939; Pulawski, 1962 & 1975.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachytes patrizii Pulawski, 1962: 412; Sayed *et al*, 1964.

Range: Mauritania, Libya (Tripolitania, Fezzan), Egypt, se Arabia, Oman, Pakistan

Distribution: Borgash, Kafr Katati, Gebel Elba

Flight: males (1-3, 8), females (7)

Collections: Genoa Mus.

basilicus species group

***Tachytes basilicus* Guérin-Méneville, 1844**

Lyrops basilicus Guérin-Méneville, 1844: 440, ♀; holotype ♀ in MSNG; loc. typ. Senegal. [Pulawski, 1962: 416.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachytes basilicus Pulawski, 1962: 416; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal to Algeria, Egypt, Sudan, Eritrea

Collections: Genoa Mus.

ambidens species group

***Tachytes alfierii* Pulawski, 1962**

Tachytes alfierii Pulawski, 1962: 441-443, ♂, ♀; holotype in coll. WJP, loc. typ. Egypt - Wadi Digla.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachytes alfierii Pulawski, 1962; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt, Libya (Cyrenaica), sw USSR

Distribution: Fayyum, Geneva, Kom Awshim, Maadi, Wadi Digla, Wadi el Tih (near Cairo)

Flight: males (5-6, 10), females (4, 8, 10)

Collections: JdeB, WJP

***Tachytes argyreus* (F. Smith, 1856)**

Larrada argyrea F. Smith, 1856: 276, ♀ (*recte* ♂); holotype ♂ in coll BMNH; loc. typ. northern India or ? Pakistan. [Pulawski, 1975.]

Tachytes melanopyga, nob., Costa, 1893, 99, ♀; holotype ♀ in coll. MZUN; loc. typ. Tunisia. Pulawski, 1975, synonymised *melanopyga* with *argyreus*.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachytes ambidens Kohl, 1884

Storey, 1916, following a misidentification by Kohl of his own species which was cited by Morice, 1911.

Tachytes melanopygus

de Beaumont, 1950; Pulawski, 1962: 435.

Range: Algeria, Tunisia, Libya (Tripolitania, Cyrenaica), Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Iraq, sw USSR, n India

Distribution: Amrieh, Baharia Oasis, Baltim, Dakhla Oasis (Al Qasr), Fayyum (Karanis, 28km W of Shakshuk), Gebel el Asfar, Helwan, Kerdasa, Kharga Oasis (Dush, el Kharga), Kom Awshim, Maadi, Saqqara, Siwa Oasis, Wadi Digla . Sinai - Romani

Flight: males (4-8, 10), females (6-10)

Collections: CGR, Naples

***Tachytes cameronianus* Morice, 1897**

Tachytes cameroniana, Morice, 1897a: 305, ♂; holotype ♂ in coll. OUM; loc. typ. Egypt - Zeitoun, nr Cairo.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachytes cameroniana

Morice, 1897a; Storey, 1916.

Tachytes Cameroniana

Honoré, 1942;

Tachytes cameronianus

Pulawski, 1962 445 & 1973; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt

Distribution: Gebel el Asfar, Kom Awshim, Maadi, Magadlah, Mansuriya, Zeitoun

Flight: males (5, 7-8), females (6-7)

Collections: CGR, Oxford

***Tachytes diodontus* Pulawski, 1962**

Tachytes diodontus Pulawski, 1962: 440-441, ♀; holotype ♀ in coll. WJP; loc. typ. Egypt - Wadi el Tih.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachytes diodontus

Pulawski, 1962 & 1973; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt

Distribution: Wadi el Tih (near Cairo)

Flight: females (6)

Collections: WJP

***Tachytes maroccanus* Pulawski, 1962**

Tachytes maroccanus Pulawski, 1962: 459-460, ♂; holotype ♂ in coll. MNHN; loc. typ. Morocco - Tafilalet, Rissani.

Tachytes aegyptiacus sp. n., Pulawski, 1962: 460-461, ♀; holotype ♀ in coll. de Beaumont in MZL; loc. typ. Egypt - Fayoum. Pulawski in Bohart & Menke, 1976, synonymized *aegyptiacus* with *maroccanus*.

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachytes aegyptiacus

Pulawski, 1976; Guichard, 1980: 227.

Notes: Guichard (1980) says "Pulawski (1962) is inclined to associate his female with the males of *T. maroccanus* from Morocco described by him on the previous page and the two species are synonymized by Bohart & Menke (1976). However, I associate my two females - if indeed they are *T. aegyptiacus* - with 11 grey-black males from the same Qurum locality, plus two similar males from Masirah Island. These males obviously are not *T. maroccanus* and have distinctive genitalia not figured in Pulawski's paper of 1962." If Guichard is correct, then the Egyptian species is *Tachytes aegyptiacus* Pulawski and not *T. maroccanus*.

Range: Morocco, Egypt, ? Oman (see note above)

Distribution: Fayyum (as the type was taken by A. Mochi, it is probable that the real name for the type locality is Kom Awshim. According to A. Mochi Jr., his father and he used to refer to that locality as "Fayyum". [personal communication])

Flight : females (10)

Collections: JdeB, MNHNP

pygmaeus species group

***Tachytes pygmaeus* Kohl, 1888**

Tachytes pygmaeus Kohl, 1888: 134, ♀ (nec ♂ = *T. argyreus* (F. Smith)); lectotype ♀ in coll. NHMW; loc. typ. Egypt. [Pulawski, 1962]

Egyptian synonyms:

Tachytes pygmaea

Honoré, 1942.

Tachytes Frey-Gessneri Kohl

Honoré, 1942 (partim) (misidentification, per Pulawski, 1962).

Tachytes pygmaeus

Pulawski, 1975.

Range: Morocco, Egypt, India, Sri Lanka

Distribution: Gebel el Asfar, Hawamdieh, Helwan, Kafr Hakim, Kharga Oasis (Dush), Maadi, El Mallah, Tisfa, Zeitoun

Flight: males (6, 8), females (5, 7, 9)

Collections: CGR, Vienna

Palarini

Palarus Latreille, 1802-1803

variegatus species group

***Palarus dongalensis* Klug, 1845**

Palarus rufipes Olivier in Spinola, 1839:47 ('Egypt') corrected to *dongalensis* by de Beaumont 1952:47

Palarus dongalensis Klug, 1845: pl. 47, fig. 1, ♀; loc. typ. Sudan – Ambokohl (ZMHU). [de Beaumont, 1949b.]

Palarus decipiens Honoré, 1941b: 197, ♂, ♀; loc. typ. Egypt – Sokhna on Red Sea Coast [? = Ain Sokhna?] (USNM). [de Beaumont, 1949b.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Palarus decipiens

Honoré, 1942.

Palarus dongalensis

de Beaumont, 1949b; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1973; Guichard, 1988b.

***Palarus saundersi* Morice, 1897**

Palarus saundersi Morice, 1897a: 310-311, pl. 6, figs. 20-22, ♂; type in OUM, loc. type. Egypt Koubbeh nr. Cairo.

Egyptian synonyms:

Palarus saundersi

Morice, 1897a; de Beaumont, 1949b; Guichard, 1988b.

Palarus Saundersi

Honoré, 1942.

***Palarus spinolae* Saussure, 1854 ssp. *spinolae* (s.s.)**

Palarus spinolae Saussure, 1854: 14, fig. 3, ♂, ♀; holotype from 'Egypt' in MRSN or MHNG. [de Beaumont, 1949b.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Palarus spinolae

Storey, 1916; de Beaumont, 1949b & 1958d; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1973; Bohart & Menke, 1976, Guichard 1988b.

Palarus Spinolae

Honoré, 1942.

histrion species group

***Palarus ambustus* Klug, 1845 ssp. *ambustus* (s.s.)**

Palarus ambustus Klug, 1845, pl. 47, fig. 6, ♂; holotype ♂ from Saqqara (ZMHU) [de Beaumont, 1949b.]

Palarus lepidus Honoré, 1941: 200. [de Beaumont, 1949b.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Palarus ambustus Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1949b.

Palarus lepidus Honoré, 1942.

According to Honoré, 1942, Klug described *lepidus* from Egypt [not mentioned in World Catalogue, and hence must be an error]. Morice, 1911, says he has specimens of *lepidus* taken by him in Egypt and det. by Kohl.

Range: Morocco, Algeria to Egypt

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Ben Yussef, Bircade, Dahshur, Kafr Hakim, Kerdasa, Mensurie, Saqqara

Flight: de Beaumont, 1949b, cites 3-5 without indicating the sex.

***Palarus hastatifrons* Turner, 1919 ssp. *africanus* de Beaumont, 1949**

Palarus hastatifrons Turner, 1919: 70, ♂, ♀; holotype in BMNH; loc. typ. Palestine [Israel] - Khan Yunus, 12 miles SW of Gaza. [de Beaumont, 1949b.]

Palarus hastatifrons africanus de Beaumont, 1949: 661, ♂, ♀; type in MZL., loc.typ.: Morocco - Imiter (sw of Ksar-es-Souk).

Egyptian synonyms:

Palarus hastatifrons de Beaumont, 1966.

Range: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya (Tripolitania), Egypt

Distribution: Mersa Matruh

Flight: males (6), females (6, 8)

Collections: CGR (First record from Egypt)

***Palarus histrion* Spinola, 1839**

Palarus histrion Spinola, 1839: 474-475, ♂, ♀; holotype from 'Egypt' in MNHN. [de Beaumont, 1949b]

Egyptian synonyms:

Palarus histrion Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1949b; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1973.

Range: Algeria, Libya (Fezzan), Egypt

Distribution: Cairo (Abbasieh, Zeitoun), Ismailia

Flight: de Beaumont, 1949b, cites 4-6 without indicating the sex.

***Palarus laetus* Klug, 1845 ssp. *laetus* (s.s.)**

Palarus laetus Klug, 1845, pl. 47, figs. 4-5, ♂, ♀; syntypes from Giza, Egypt (ZMHU) [de Beaumont, 1949b says Egypt - Fayoum]

Larra annulata Walker, 1871: 25, nec Klug, 1845, ♂; syntypes from Sudan coast & Djibouti (one in BMNH) [de Beaumont, 1949b.]

?*Palarus eximius* Honoré, 1941: 201, ♂; holotype ♂ from Hawamdieh, Egypt (ESEC?) [tentatively synonymised with *laetus* by de Beaumont, 1949b.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Palarus laetus Morice, 1911; Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1949b; Pulawski, 1964; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1973; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Palarus eximius Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1949b.

Range: Egypt, Oman

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Bir el Menayit, Dahshur, Fayyid, Fayyum, Giza, Kerdasa, Kom Awshim, Maadi, 35km E of Wadi el Natrun

Flight: males (4-8), females (4-7)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Palarus parvulus* de Beaumont, 1949**

Palarus parvulus de Beaumont, 1949b: 672-673, ♂, ♀; holotype in MNHN coll. Roth, loc. typ. Ghardaia, Algeria.

Egyptian synonyms:

Palarus parvulus de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1973.

Range: Algeria, Libya (Tripolitania), Egypt

Distribution: Kom Awshim

Flight: males (6)

Collections: CGR

Miscophini

Miscophus Jurine, 1807

gallicus species group

***Miscophus ctenopus* Kohl, 1883**

Miscophus ctenopus Kohl, 1883: 349, ♂, ♀; type from Tor, Sinai (NHMW)

Miscophus Manzonii Gribodo, 1884 (May): 386, ♀; type in MCSNG; loc. typ. Yemen - Sheikh Osman. [Guiglia, 1939.]

Miscophus rubriventris Honoré, 1944b: 141-142, ♀; type in ?USNM; loc. typ. Egypt - Maadi. Preoccupied by *Miscophus rubriventris* Ferton, 1896.

Miscophus honoréi Balthasar, 1954, *nom. nov.* for *M. rubriventris* Honoré [de Andrade, 1954.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Miscophus Manzonii

Honoré, 1942 & 1944b.

Miscophus manzonii

de Beaumont, 1950c; Sayed *et al.*, 1964.

Miscophus ctenopus

de Andrade, 1954; Pulawski, 1964; de Beaumont, 1966; Osborn & Krombein, 1969. The record of Osborne & Krombein, 1969, is from Gebel 'Uweinat, but from the Sudanese part.

See note under *M. sericeus* on the earlier use of this name. Records of specimens of either species determined before de Andrade's 1954 paper are suspect.

Range: Spanish Sahara, Morocco, Algeria, Libya (Tripolitania, Cyrenaica), Egypt, Sudan (Gebel 'Uweinat), Saudi Arabia

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Abu Sir, Bekeihla, Cairo, Dahshur, Giza, Giza (Pyramids), Kerdasa, Kom Awshim, Mersa Matruh. Sinai - St. Catherine's, Tor

Flight: males (2-7, 10-11), females (4-5, 10-12)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Miscophus dispersus* de Andrade, 1954**

Miscophus honoréi de Andrade, 1954: 44 (nec Balthasar = *M. ctenopus* Kohl).

Miscophus dispersus de Andrade, 1954: 85-86, ♀; *nom. nov.* for *Miscophus honoréi*, holotype ♀ in coll. IEEM; loc. typ. Spanish Sahara - Saguia el Hamra, El Ayun.

Egyptian synonyms:

Miscophus dispersus

de Andrade, 1954; de Beaumont, 1958d; Pulawski, 1964.

Range: Spanish Sahara, Algeria, Egypt, Sudan (Wadi Halfa)

Distribution: Giza (Pyramids), Kom Awshim, Kom Ombo

Flight: males (2-4), females (2, 5, 10)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Miscophus flavopictus* Pulawski, 1964**

Miscophus flavopictus Pulawski, 1964: 126-128, ♂, ♀; holotype ♀ in WJP; loc. typ. Egypt - Sinai, St. Catherine's Monastery.

Egyptian synonyms:

Miscophus flavopictus

Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt (Sinai)
Distribution: Sinai - St. Catherine's
Flight: males (4), females (4)
Collections: WJP

***Miscophus funebris* Honoré, 1944**

Miscophus funebris Honoré, 1944b: 132-133, ♀; holotype in USNM; loc. typ. Egypt - Hawamdieh.

Egyptian synonyms:

Miscophus funebris Pulawski, 1964; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt
Distribution: Gebel el Asfar, Hawamdieh, Kom Ombo
Flight: males (2, 7), females (1-2, 11)
Collections: CGR, WJP

***Miscophus imitans* Giner Marí, 1945**

Miscophus imitans Giner Marí, 1945: 240, ♂, ♀; holotype in IEE; loc. typ. Bu Kerch (Western Sahara)

Egyptian synonyms:

Miscophus imitans de Andrade, 1954; Pulawski, 1964; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1973.

Range: Spanish Sahara, Morocco, Algeria, Libya (Tripolitania, Fezzan), Egypt, Israel (Negev)
Distribution: Abu Rawash, Abydos, Baharia Oasis, Edfu, Fayyum, Gebel el Asfar, Giza, Giza (Pyramids), Kerdasa, Kom Awshim, Luxor, Maadi, Saqqara, Tahrir, Tell el Amarna, Wadi Digla, Wadi Hoff. Sinai - 26km w of el Arish, 10km e of El Arish
Flight: males (1-5, 8, 11), females (1, 3-5, 10-12)
Collections: CGR, WJP

***Miscophus mochii* Arnold, 1940**

Miscophus Mochii Arnold, 1940: 130, fig.22, ♀; holotype ♀ in NMSR; loc. typ. Egypt - Wadi Digla.

Miscophus pretiosus brunnescens Honoré, 1944b, ♂, ♀; holotype ♀, from Egypt - Wadi Digla (USNM).

Egyptian synonyms:

Miscophus mochii Arnold, 1940; de Andrade, 1954; Pulawski, 1964; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1973.
Miscophus pretiosus brunnescens Honoré, 1944b.

Range: Morocco, Egypt, Israel (Negev)
Distribution: Maadi, Shaluf, Tell el Amarna, Wadi Digla, Wadi Hoff. Sinai - Wadi Mitla
Flight: males (3, 5), females (3, 6)
Collections: WJP

***Miscophus nigripes* Honoré, 1944**

Miscophus Manzonii var. *nigripes* Honoré, 1944b: 140, nec p.142; lectoholotype selected by de Andrade, 1954. in coll Alfieri (USNM); loc. typ. Egypt.

Miscophus rubriventris var. *nigripes* Honoré, 1944b: 142 nec p.140, ♀; holotype ♀ in coll. Alfieri (USNM); loc. typ. Egypt - Abu Rawash. Synonymised by de Andrade, 1954: 86

Miscophus lotus de Andrade, 1954: 73-76, ♂, ♀; holotype in MZCP; loc. typ. Egypt - Cairo. Synonymized by de Andrade 1954: 86 (Dollfuss 1989: 10).

Egyptian synonyms:

Miscophus Manzonii var. *nigripes* Honoré, 1944b.
Miscophus rubriventris var. *nigripes* Honoré, 1944b.
Miscophus nigripes Pulawski, 1964; Osborn & Krombein, 1969; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1973; Bohart & Menke, 1976. The record of Osborne & Krombein, 1969, is from Gebel 'Uweinat, but from the Sudanese part.

Range: Egypt, Sudan (Gebel 'Uweinat)

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Abydos, Cairo, Edfu, Fayyum (5km N of Dimeh, Hawarah), Gebel el Asfar, Giza, Helwan, Kerdasa, Kom Awshim, Luxor, Saqqara, Tell el Amarna, Wadi Digla, Wadi Hoff, Wadi Rishrash, Sinai

Flight: males (1-6, 10-12), females (1-5, 8, 10-12)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Miscophus obscuritarsis* Pulawski, 1964**

Miscophus obscuritarsis Pulawski, 1964: 120-122, ♂, ♀; holotype in WJP; loc. typ. Egypt - Maadi.

Egyptian synonyms:

Miscophus obscuritarsis

Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt

Distribution: Giza, Kom Awshim, Maadi

Flight: males (4), females (4)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Miscophus papyrus* de Andrade, 1954**

Miscophus papyrus de Andrade, 1954: 42-44, ♀; holotype ♀ in ZMHU; loc. typ. Egypt - Cairo.

Egyptian synonyms:

Miscophus papyrus

de Beaumont, 1958d; Pulawski, 1964.

Range: Algeria, Libya (Tripolitania), Egypt

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Cairo (Abbassieh), Edfu, Fayyid, Gebel el Asfar, Giza (Pyramids), Kerdasa, Kom Awshim, Kom Ombo, Luxor, Maadi, Siala

Flight: males 1-4, 7, 10-11), females (3-5, 8, 10-11)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Miscophus sericeus* Radoszkowski, 1876**

Miscophus sericeus Radoszkowski, 1876: 134. Holotype or syntype from 'Egypt' (ZMJU)

Egyptian synonyms:

Miscophus ctenopus

Storey, 1916; Honoré, 1942 & 1944b.

Radoszkowski's species was not known to the earlier hymenopterists in Egypt who misused *ctenopus* Kohl for this species. Without seeing the specimens in the Ministry of Agriculture, Cairo, collection which were being listed by Storey, it is not possible to be sure that they were *sericeus*, but I have made that assumption since Honoré, 1942 & 1942b, was presumably following the lead of his predecessors. Unfortunately, Storey did not list any *manzonii* which would have confirmed this.

Miscophus sericeus

de Andrade, 1954; Pulawski, 1964.

Range: Mauritania, Morocco, Libya (Tripolitania, Cyrenaica), Egypt, Sudan, sw USSR

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Baharia Oasis, Cairo (environs), Dahshur, Fayyid, Fayyum (3km N of Qasr Qarun), Kafr Farouk, Kerdasa, Kom Awshim, Tell el Amarna, Wadi Digla, Wadi el Natrun, Wadi er Rayan

Flight: males (3-6), females (3-4, 6-7, 9)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Miscophus similis* F. Morawitz, 1897**

Miscophus similis F. Morawitz, 1897: 149, ♀; holotype or syntypes from Transcaspia (ZIN)

Egyptian synonyms:

Miscophus similis

Pulawski, 1964; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1973.

Range: Egypt (Sinai), sw USSR

Distribution: Sinai - St. Catherine's

Flight: females (4)

Collections: WJP

bicolor species group

***Miscophus aegyptius* Morice, 1897**

Miscophus aegyptius Morice, 1897a: 315-316, ♀; holotype ♀ in OUM; loc. typ. Egypt - Abbasieh.
Miscophus politus Honoré, 1944b: 128, ♂; holotype ♂ in USNM; loc. typ. Egypt – Abu Rawash.
Synonymised by de Andrade 1960: 102

Egyptian synonyms:

Miscophus aegyptius Morice, 1897a; Honoré, 1944b; de Andrade, 1960;
Pulawski, 1964; Bohart & Menke, 1976.
Miscophus aegyptium (sic) Honoré, 1942.
Miscophus politus Honoré, 1944b.

Range: Egypt to Syria

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Cairo (Abbassieh), Edfu, Gebel el Asfar, Giza, Kerdasa, Kom Awshim,
Luxor, Saqqara, Tel el Amarna, Wadi Digla, Wadi Rishrash

Flight: males (5), females (4-5)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Miscophus aenigma* Honoré, 1944**

Miscophus aenigma Honoré, 1944b: 136-137, ♂; holotype '♂' actually ♀ from Egypt – Hawamdieh
(USNM). [de Andrade, 1960]

Egyptian synonyms:

Miscophus aenigma de Andrade, 1960; Pulawski, 1964; Bohart &
Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt

Distribution: Abydos, Cairo (Hawamdieh), Fayyid, Giza, Kom Awshim, Kom Ombo

Flight: males (4-5, 7, 10), females (2-3, 5)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Miscophus affinis* Pulawski, 1964**

Miscophus affinis Pulawski, 1964: 116-119, ♂, ♀; holotype in WJP; loc. typ. Egypt - Abu Rawash.

Egyptian synonyms:

Miscophus affinis Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt, Oman

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Giza, Kerdasa. Sinai - 10km E of El Arish

Flight: males (4), females (5, 8, 11)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Miscophus bicolor* Jurine, 1807**

Miscophus bicolor Jurine, 1807: pl. 11, gen 25., ♂; holotype ♂ in coll. Jurine in MHNG. [de
Andrade, 1960.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Miscophus bicolor ssp. Pulawski, 1964.

Range: If Pulawski's view that the Egyptian specimens form a separate subspecies is correct, then
the range is Egypt. If, however, they are merely a variety of *Miscophus bicolor bicolor* Jurine
then the range is: Europe (Poland), Egypt, Crete, Turkey

Distribution: Abu Rawash

Flight: females (11)

Collections: WJP

***Miscophus clypearis* Honoré, 1944**

Miscophus clypearis Honoré, 1944b: 127-129, ♂; holotype from Egypt – Dahschour (USNM).

Egyptian synonyms:

Miscophus clypearis de Andrade, 1960; Pulawski, 1964; de Beaumont,
1968a; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Dahshur

Flight: males (4), females (10-11)

Collections: WJP

***Miscophus inconspicuus* de Andrade, 1960**

Miscophus inconspicuus de Andrade, 1960: 119-121, ♂, ♀; holotype ♂ in NHMW; loc. typ. Egypt - Luxor.

Egyptian synonyms:

Miscophus inconspicuus de Andrade, 1960; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt

Distribution: Luxor

***Miscophus mimeticus* Honoré, 1944**

Miscophus mimeticus Honoré, 1944b: 133-134, ♂, ♀; syntypes from Egypt – Dahschour & Kafr Farouk (USNM). According to de Andrade, 1960, the holotype is in coll. Alfieri.

Egyptian synonyms:

Miscophus mimeticus de Andrade, 1960; Pulawski, 1964; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt, sw USSR

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Abydos, Dahshur, Gebel el Asfar, Giza, Hawamdieh, Kafr Farouk, Kerdasa, Kom Awshim, Kom Ombo, Luxor, Maadi, Mersa Matruh, Tahrir, Wadi Rishrash

Flight: males (2-5, 8, 10-12), females (3-4, 6, 11-12)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Miscophus pharaonis* Arnold, 1940**

Miscophus pharaonis Arnold, 1940: 131-132, figs. 23, 23a & b, ♀; holotype ♀ in SAM; loc. typ. Egypt - Fayum.

Miscophus frater Honoré, 1944b: 135-136, ♂; holotype ♂ in USNM; loc. typ. Egypt - Km 53, Fayoum road (= Kom Awshim). Synonymised by de Andrade 1960: 128

Egyptian synonyms:

Miscophus pharaonis Arnold, 1940; de Andrade, 1960; Pulawski, 1964.
Miscophus frater Honoré, 1944b.

Range: Libya, Egypt, Israel

Distribution: Edfu, Fayyum (Hawarah), Kom Awshim, Luxor, Wadi el Natrun

Flight: males (1-3, 10-12), females (2-4, 10, 12)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Miscophus pseudomimeticus* de Andrade, 1960**

Miscophus pseudomimeticus de Andrade, 1960: 81-82, ♀; holotype ♀ in RMNH; loc. typ. Tunisia - Tozeur.

Egyptian synonyms:

In coll CGR there is a ♀ from Wadi el Natrun, a new record for the Egyptian fauna.

Range: Canary Is., Algeria, Egypt, Israel

Distribution: Wadi el Natrun

Flight: females (11)

Collections: CGR

handlirschi species group

***Miscophus alfieri* Honoré, 1944**

Miscophus Alfieri nov. spec., Honoré, 1944b: 125-127, ♂, ♀; syntypes from Egypt - Wadi Hof & Abu Rawash (USNM). According to de Andrade, 1956, who designated it, the lectoholotype is in coll. Alfieri.

Egyptian synonyms:

Miscophus Nicolai Ferton, 1896 Honoré, 1942. Honoré recognized his mistaken determination and described *alfieri* in his 1944b paper.

Miscophus alfieri Verhoeff, 1955; de Andrade, 1956; de Beaumont, 1960a & 1966; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1973; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Libya (Tripolitania, Cyrenaica), Egypt, Sinai, Israel

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Alexandria (Abukir, Ikingi, Mariut, Mex), Port Said, Tahrir, Wadi Digla, Wadi Hoff. Sinai - 10km e of El Arish
Flight: males (4-5, 8), females (4-5)
Collections: CGR

niloticus species group

***Miscophus niloticus* Honoré, 1944**

Miscophus niloticus Honoré, 1944b: 131-132, ♀; holotype ♀ from Egypt – Hawamdieh (USNM).
According to de Andrade, 1960, the holotype is in coll. Alfieri.

Egyptian synonyms:

Miscophus niloticus de Andrade, 1960; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt

Distribution: Hawamdieh

Flight: females (6)

unknown species group

***Miscophus collaris* Honoré, 1944**

Miscophus collaris Honoré, 1944b: 143; type lost before full description, but after being keyed;
loc. typ. Egypt - Wadi Digla.

Egyptian synonyms:

Miscophus collaris Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt

Distribution: Wadi Digla

Nitela Latreille, 1809

(*Nitela*) (s.s.)

***Nitela (Nitela) mochii* Arnold, 1940**

Nitela Mochii Arnold, 1940: 129, fig. 21, ♀; holotype ♀ in NMSR; loc. typ. Egypt - Wadi Digla.

Egyptian synonyms:

Nitela Mochii Arnold, 1940.

Nitela mochii Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt

Solierella Spinola, 1851

***Solierella aegyptia* Kohl, 1898**

Solierella aegyptia Kohl, 1898: 352, ♀; type in NHMW; loc.typ.: Lower Egypt

Egyptian synonyms:

Solierella aegyptia Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1964c; Pulawski, 1964; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Solierella aegyptiaca (lapsus) de Beaumont, 1956a.

Range: Egypt

Distribution: Aswan, Baharia Oasis, Gebel el Asfar, Kom Awshim

Flight: males (2-5), females (2)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Solierella ?compedita* (Piccioli, 1869) ssp. *compedita* (s.s.)**

Solierella compedita Piccioli, 1869: 283, ♀; type despository unknown, loc.typ.: Italy – Fiesole (near Florence)

Egyptian synonyms:

Solieriella compedita (Piccioli) de Beaumont, 1964c: 55

In coll Roche, but the determination is not quite certain. If it is correct then it constitutes the first record of this species from Egypt. De Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1973, state that its distribution is "C. Europe, Circummediterranean (excl. Libya and Egypt)".

Range: Portugal, Spain, France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Greece, Rhodes, USSR (Crimea), Morocco, Algeria, ? Egypt, Jordan, Syria

Distribution: Giza (Pyramids)

Flight: males (6)

Collections: CGR (First record from Egypt)

***Solierella dispar* Pulawski, 1964**

Solierella dispar Pulawski, 1964: 139-141, ♂, ♀; holotype in WJP; loc. typ. Egypt - Abu Rawash.

Egyptian synonyms:

Solierella dispar

de Beaumont, 1968a; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt, Canary Is.

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Kerdasa, Kom Awshim, Saqqara

Flight: males (4-5), females (4-5)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Solierella longicornis* Pulawski, 1964**

Solierella longicornis Pulawski, 1964: 134-136, ♂; holotype ♂ in WJP; loc. typ. Egypt - Kom Oshim.

Egyptian synonyms:

Solierella longicornis

Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt

Distribution: Kom Awshim

Flight: males (4)

Collections: WJP

***Solierella nigradorsum* Pulawski, 1964**

Solierella nigradorsum Pulawski, 1964: 136-137, ♀; holotype ♀ in WJP; loc. typ. Egypt - Giza.

Egyptian synonyms:

Solierella nigradorsum

Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt

Distribution: Fayyid, Giza, Kerdasa, Kom Awshim, Maadi

Flight: males (4-5), females (4-5, 7)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Solierella nitraria* Pulawski, 1967**

Solierella nitraria Pulawski, 1967: 65, ♂, ♀; loc. typ. Bir Hooker, Wadi Natrun, Egypt (USNM)

Egyptian synonyms:

Solierella nitraria

Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: N. Africa, Egypt

***Solierella pectinata* Pulawski, 1964**

Solierella pectinata Pulawski, 1964: 137-139, ♀; holotype ♀ in WJP; loc. typ. Egypt - Saqqara.

Egyptian synonyms:

Solierella pectinata

de Beaumont, 1968a; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt, Canary Is.

Distribution: Kerdasa, Saqqara

Flight: females (3, 5)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Solierella* sp. aff. *verhoeffi* de Beaumont**

Egyptian synonyms:

In coll Roche there is an unidentified specimen which seem closely related to, but different from *verhoeffi*.

Range: Egypt

Distribution: Wadi Ramila
Flight: males (5)
Collections: CGR

Trypoxylini

Pison Jurine, in Spinola, 1808

***Pison carinatum* Turner, 1917**

Pison xanthopus R. Turner, 1916, nec Brullé, 1833. ♂, ♀; type in BMNH; loc.typ.: Ghana – Ashanti.

Pison carinatum R. Turner, 1917: 111, ♂, ♀, *nom. nov.* for *P. xanthopus* Turner nec Brullé. Syntypes from Ghana & Uganda (BMNH), Maadi, Egypt (PPDD) [Arnold, 1924.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Pison xanthopus Brullé

Storey, 1916; Arnold, 1924; Honoré, 1942.

Pison carinatum

Arnold, 1924; de Beaumont 1961c, de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1973; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

It is strange that *xanthopus* was stated to be a “misidentification of a West African species” by Turner in 1916, but Storey had already used it in 1914 (published 1916).

Range: Central Africa, Ghana, Egypt, Cyprus, Oman

Distribution: Cairo (Barrages, Zamalek, Maadi)

Flight: females (7-8)

Collections: CGR [& PPDD according to World Catalogue]

Trypoxylon Latreille, 1796

***Trypoxylon aegyptium* Kohl, 1906**

Trypoxylon aegyptium Kohl, 1906: 202, ♀; holotype ♀ in NHMW, from ‘Egypt’

Egyptian synonyms:

Trypoxylon aegyptium

Honoré, 1942; Pulawski, 1964; Osborn & Krombein, 1969; Krombein, 1969; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1973; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Trypoxylon aegyptiacum (lapsus)

de Beaumont, 1958d.

Range: Mauritania, Algeria, Libya (Tripolitania), Egypt

Distribution: Dakhla Oasis (Tineida), Gebel el Asfar, Kom Awshim, Luxor, el Minia, Saqqara

Flight: males (2, 4-6, 8, 10), females (5, 10)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Trypoxylon albipes* F. Smith, 1856**

Trypoxylon albipes F. Smith, 1856: 377, ♀; lectotype ♀ in OXUM, from ‘Albania’

Egyptian synonyms:

Trypoxylon albipes

Honoré, 1942 [Antropov, 1995]

Range: Spain, France, Cyprus, Albania, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Pakistan, Armenia, Algeria, Egypt, Turkmenistan, Israel, Italy

***Trypoxylon attenuatum* F. Smith, 1851 ssp. *attenuatum* (s.s.)**

Trypoxylon attenuatum F. Smith, 1851: 120, ♀; lectotype ♂ in OXUM, typ.loc. Bristol (UK)

Egyptian synonyms:

Trypoxylon attenuatum

Storey, 1914.

Range: Europe, Asia (Canary Isl, Egypt, Crete, Turkey)

Distribution: Cairo (Zamalek), Gebel el Asfar

Flight: males (3), females (3, 6-7, 9)

Collections: CGR (First record from Egypt)

***Trypoxylon scutatum* Chevrier, 1867**

Trypoxylon scutatum Chevrier, 1867: 231, ♀; holotype ♀ in MHNG, loc.typ. Genève, Switzerland

Egyptian synonyms:

Trypoxylon scutatatum

Range: S Europe, Algeria, Libya (Cyrenaica), Egypt, Crete, Turkey

Distribution: Gebel el Asfar

Flight: males (8)

Collections: CGR (First record from Egypt)

Oxybelini

Belomicrus A. Costa, 1871

***Belomicrus dimorpha* Guichard, 1991**

[Editor's note: listed in Roche (2007) as a new record to Egypt, with specimens in CGR, but not included here]

***Belomicrus mirificus* Kohl, 1905**

Belomicrus (Oxybelomorpha) mirificus Kohl, 1905: 225, ♀; holotype ♀ in coll. NHMW; loc. typ. Ethiopia. [Kohl, 1923; Arnold, 1927; Guichard, 1991.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Belomicrus (Oxybelomorpha) mirificus

Honoré, 1942.

Belomicrus mirificus

Pulawski, 1964; Bohart & Menke, 1976; Guichard, 1991.

Range: Ethiopia, Egypt

Distribution: Aswan

Flight: males (2), females (2)

Collections: WJP

***Belomicrus odontophorus* (Kohl, 1892)**

Oxybelus odontophorus Kohl, 1892: 205, ♀; holotype ♀ in NHMW; loc. typ. Arax River Valley (Armenia or Azerbaijan)

Egyptian synonyms:

In coll CGR there is a ♂ from Ain Sokhna road, 50-85km E of Maadi. This the first record of this species from Egypt.

***Belomicrus pharaonum* Pulawski, 1964**

Belomicrus pharaonum Pulawski, 1964: 151-153, ♂, holotype in WJP, loc. typ. Egypt - Abu Rawash.

Egyptian synonyms:

Belomicrus pharaonum

Pulawski, 1964.

Range: Egypt

Distribution: Abu Rawash

Flight: males (3-4)

Collections: WJP

Oxybelomorpha Brauns in Kohl, 1897

***Oxybelomorpha waterstonii* Kohl, 1923**

Belomicrus Waterstoni Kohl, 1923: 263-265, ♀; holotype ♀ in coll. BMNH; loc. typ. Palestine - nr. Jerisheh.

Egyptian synonyms:

Belomicrus waterstoni

Guichard, 1991.

Range: Israel, Egypt

Distribution: Gebel Elba

Oxybelus Latreille, 1796

lamellatus species group

***Oxybelus diphyllus* (A. Costa, 1882) ssp. *pharao* Kohl, 1884**

Alepidaspis diphyllus Costa, 1882: 35, ♀; holotype ♀ from Sardegna, Italy (MZUN). [Guichard, 1990.]

Oxybelus pharao Kohl, 1884: 105, ♀; syntype ♀ in coll. NHMW; loc.typ.: Cairo. Reduced to a ssp. by de Beaumont, 1950: 413

Egyptian synonyms:

Oxybelus pharao Honoré, 1942.

Oxybelus diphyllus pharao de Beaumont, 1950a & 1958d; Pulawski, 1964.

Range: Morocco, Chad (Tibesti), Egypt. Note: de Beaumont (1958d) does not say that *pharao* is the N African subspecies, only that it is the Egyptian one. Thus the Moroccan and Chadian specimens may not be of this subspecies.

Distribution: Abydos, Cairo, (Hawamdieh per Honoré, 1942), El Minia (?), Saqqara (?), (Tura per Honoré 1942)

Flight: males (3, 9?, 10)

Collections: CGR (?), WJP. Note: the two males in Coll. CGR do not have a definite determination. Hence the query marks in Distribution and Flight.

***Oxybelus lamellatus* Olivier, 1811 ssp. *lamellatus* (s.s.)**

Oxybelus lamellatus Olivier, 1811: 595; syntypes from 'Egypt' and Baghdad, Iraq (lost). [Krombein, 1982; Guichard, 1990.]

Oxybelus Savignyi, Spinola, 1839: 483, ♂; syntypes from Egypt (MRSN)

Egyptian synonyms:

Oxybelus lamellatus Morice, 1911; de Beaumont, 1950a; Pulawski, 1964; de Beaumont, 1966.

Oxybelus (Notoglossa) lamellatus Honoré, 1942.

Range: Morocco, Algeria, Libya (Tripolitania, Cyrenaica), Egypt, Palestine, Cyprus, Turkey, Oman, W India

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Abydos, 25km S of Ain Sokhna, 60km S of Alexandria (desert road to Cairo), Baharia Oasis, Dakhla Oasis (Al Qasr), Fayyum (Hawarah), Gebel el Asfar, Giza, Helwan, Kerdasa, Kom Awshim, Maadi, Manqabad, Mersa Matruh, el Minia, 10th Ramadan City, Wadi el Natrun, 35km E of Wadi el Natrun . Sinai - 26km W of El Arish, 20km E of El Arish, Hamamat Faraoun, Wadi Feiran

Flight: males (3-11), females (3-4, 7-9, 11)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Oxybelus phyllophorus* Kohl, 1898**

Oxybelus phyllophorus Kohl, 1898: 355, ♂, ♀; syntypes in NHMW & TMB; loc.typ. Cairo and Adelen-Inseln opposite Dahshur.

Egyptian synonyms:

Oxybelus (Notoglossa) phyllophorus Honoré, 1942.

Oxybelus phyllophorus de Beaumont, 1958d; Pulawski, 1964; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Algeria, Chad (Tibesti), Egypt

Distribution: Aswan, Cairo, Maadi, el Minia

Flight: males (2-3, 10), females (4)

Collections: CGR, WJP

other species groups

***Oxybelus aurantiacus* Mocsáry, 1883**

Oxybelus aurantiacus Mocsáry, 1883: 48, ♀; holotype ♀ lost in TMB; loc.typ. Budapest, Hungary. [Pulawski, 1965b]

Egyptian synonyms:

Oxybelus aurantiacus Pulawski, 1964.

Range: S Europe, Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, Turkey, sw USSR

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Abydos, Giza, Kom Awshim

Flight: males (3-4), females (3-5)

Collections: WJP

***Oxybelus collaris* Kohl 1884**

Oxybelus collaris Kohl, 1884: 107, ♀; holotype ♀ in coll. NHMW; loc.typ. "Arabia felix: Tor", probably Tor Sinai. [Guichard, 1990.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Oxybelus collaris Honoré, 1942; Guichard, 1990

Range: Arabian peninsula

***Oxybelus continuus* Dahlbom, 1845**

Oxybelus continuus Dahlbom, 1845: 513, ♂; holotype ♂ in MZLU; loc.typ. 'Egypt'

Egyptian synonyms:

Oxybelus continuus Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt

***Oxybelus fischeri* Spinola, 1939 ssp. *fischeri* (s.s.)**

Oxybelus Fischeri, N. Sp., Spinola, 1839: 484, ♀; holotype ♀ from 'Egypt' (?MRSN)

Oxybelus africanus Kohl, 1884: 106, ♀; holotype ♀ from Cairo (NHMW, TMB). Synonymised by Verhoeff, 1948: 204

Egyptian synonyms:

Oxybelus africanus Honoré, 1942.

Oxybelus fischeri Verhoeff, 1948; de Beaumont, 1958d; Pulawski, 1964; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Morocco, Algeria, Libya (Tripolitania, Fezzan), Egypt

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Cairo, Dahshur, Gebel el Asfar, Giza, Giza (Pyramids), Helwan, Kerdasa, Kom Awshim, Maadi, Saqqara, Wadi Digla, Wadi el Natrun, 35km E of Wadi el Natrun. Sinai - 65km W of El Arish, 30km W of El Arish

Flight: males (3-6, 10-11), females (3-5)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Oxybelus guichardi* de Beaumont, 1950**

Oxybelus guichardi de Beaumont, 1950: 413, ♀; loc.typ. Tadjerouna, Algeria (BMNH)

Egyptian synonyms:

Oxybelus guichardi de Beaumont, 1953

***Oxybelus palmatorum* de Beaumont, 1950**

Oxybelus palmatorum de Beaumont, 1950a: 416-417, ♀; type in coll. BMNH; loc. typ. Algeria - Tadjemout.

Egyptian synonyms:

Oxybelus palmatorum de Beaumont, 1958d; Pulawski, 1964; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Mauritania, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya (Tripolitania), Egypt

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Aswan, Giza, Kom Awshim

Flight: males (2, 11), females (10)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Oxybelus subspinosus* Klug, 1835**

Oxybelus subspinosus Klug in Waltl 1835:98, ♀; syntype ♀ from Andalusia, Spain (ZMHU)

Egyptian synonyms:

Oxybelus subspinosus Honoré, 1942,

Range: S Europe, Algeria, Libya (Cyrenaica), Turkey

Pseudomicroides Antropov, 2001

***Pseudomicroides santschii* (Schulthess, 1925)**

Oxybelus santschii Schulthess, 1925: 187, ♀; holotype ♀ in von Schulthess coll in ETHZ; typ.loc. Hammamet, Tunisia.

Egyptian synonyms:

Belomicrus (Belomicroides) santschii Honoré, 1942.

Range: Tunisia

***Pseudomicroides* or *Belomicroides* sp., not *santschii*, ? sp. nov.**

Egyptian synonyms:

In coll CGR a ♀ from Wadi Digla.

Crabronini

Crossocerus Lepeletier & Brullé, 1835

***Crossocerus adhaesus* (Kohl, 1915)**

Crabro (Crossocerus: Crossocerus) adhaesus Kohl, 1915: 261-2, ♂; holotype ♂ in coll BMNH; loc. typ. sw Iran.

Egyptian synonyms:

There is a series of ♂♂ & ♀♀ in coll CGR from Wadi Digla. This the first record of the species from Egypt.

Dasyproctus Lepeletier & Brullé, 1835

***Dasyproctus arabs* (Kohl, 1894)**

Crabro (Dasyproctus) arabs Kohl, 1894: 283, ♀; holotype ♀ from Tor, Sinai (NHMW). [Kohl, 1915.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Crabro (Dasyproctus) arabs Kohl, 1915; Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1952; Pulawski, 1964.

Dasyproctus arabs Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Algeria, Egypt, Somalia, Uganda, Israel, Syria, Iran, Pakistan

Distribution: Cairo, Sinai - Tor

Flight: males (10)

Collections: WJP

Ectemnius Dahlbom, 1845

***Ectemnius confinis* (Walker, 1871)**

Crabro confinis Walker, 1871: 27, ♂, ♀; syntypes from Cairo (lost); neotype ♂ from 'Egypt' (MNHN) [Kohl, 1915.]

Ectemnius laevigatus, ♂, Destefani, 1884: 220 [Kohl, 1915.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Crabro (Solenius) laevigatus Kohl, 1915.

Crabro (Subgen.?) confinis Kohl, 1915.

Crabro confinis Storey, 1916.

Crabro (Solenius) confinis Honoré, 1942.

Crabro (Ectemnius) laevigatus Pulawski, 1964.

Range: Egypt, Crete, Turkey, sw USSR, n India

Distribution: Gebel el Asfar, Kabrit, Kom Awshim, Qaha

Flight: males (2-7), females (4, 6-7)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Ectemnius continuus* (Fabricius, 1804)**

Crabro continuus, Fabricius, 1804: 312; loc.typ. Tanger, Morocco (ZMK) [Kohl, 1915.]

Crabro impressus, F. Smith, 1856: 401. [Kohl, 1915.]

Crabro granulatus, ♂, Walker, 1871: 26; type from Cairo (lost); neotype ♂ from Cairo (CAS). [Kohl, 1915.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Crabro (*Crabro*, *Solenius*) *impressus* Kohl, 1915.

Crabro (*Subgen.?*) *granulatus* Kohl, 1915, Honoré, 1942.

Crabro (*Crabro*, *Solenius*) *vagus* Linnaeus, 1758 Kohl, 1915.

Crabro (*Solenius*) *vagus* Lepeletier, 1834 (sic) Honoré, 1942, fide Spinola. The Linnean species is in the genus *Mellinus*. Kohl's usage is covered by Bohart & Menke, 1976, as "*vagus* of authors, not Linnaeus". Presumably Lepeletier is one of the authors.

Crabro (*Ectemnius*) *continuus* Pulawski, 1964.

Range: Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, Crete, Turkey

Distribution: Cairo

Flight: males (11)

Collections: WJP

***Ectemnius hypsae* (De Stefani, 1894)**

Crabro Hypsae Destefani, 1884: 217, ♂,♀; types from Silicia, Italy (depository unknown). [Kohl, 1915.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Crabro (*Crabro*, *Solenius*) *hypsae* Kohl, 1915.

Entomognathus Dahlbom, 1844

***Entomognathus brevis* (Vander Linden, 1829)**

Crabro brevis, Vander Linden, 1829: 70, ♂,♀; loc.typ. Bruxelles,Belgium & Bologna, Italy (ISNB). [Kohl, 1915.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Crabro (*Entomognathus*) *brevis* var. Kohl, 1915

Lestica Billberg, 1820

***Lestica clypeata* (Schreber, 1759)**

Apis clypeata, Schreber, 1759: 14, pl. 1, figs. 8, 8a, 8b, ♂; lectotype ♂ from Halle, Germany (LSUK). [Kohl, 1915.]

Egyptian synonyms:

In coll CGR there are 2 ♂♂ from Qaha., the first record of this species from Egypt.

Range: Europe, Middle East, Egypt

Distribution: Qaha

Flight: males (6)

Collections: CGR (First record from Egypt)

Lindenius Lepeletier & Brullé, 1835

ibericus species group

***Lindenius difficillimus* (Kohl, 1915)**

Crabro (*Lindenius*) *difficillimus* Kohl, 1915: 309-310, ♀; holotype ♀ from Egypt – Siala nr Fayoum (OUM)

Egyptian synonyms:

Crabro (*Lindenius*) *difficillimus*

Kohl, 1915

Lindenius difficillimus

de Beaumont, 1956b & 1960a; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Algeria, Libya (Cyrenaica), Egypt

Distribution: Fayyum (Siala)

Flight: females (3)

pygmaeus species group

***Lindenius haemodes* (Kohl, 1905)**

Crabro (*Lindenius*) *haemodes* Kohl, 1905: 222, ♀; syntype ♀ from Egypt – Helwan (NHMW). [Kohl, 1915.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Crabro (*Lindenius*) *haemodes*

Kohl, 1915.

Lindenius haemodes

Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1956b; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt, Ethiopia

mesopleuralis species group

***Lindenius aegyptius* (Kohl, 1888)**

Lindenius aegyptius Kohl, 1888: 134, ♀; holotype ♀ from Egypt (NHMW). [Kohl, 1915.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Crabro (*Lindenius*) *aegyptius*

Kohl, 1915.

Lindenius aegyptius

Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1956b; Pulawski, 1964. Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Spain, Morocco, Libya (Tripolitania), Egypt

Distribution: Helwan, Kom Awshim, 10th Ramadan City

Flight: males (5, 9), females (7, 9)

Collections: CGR, WJP

BEMBECINAE

Nyssonini

Nysson Latreille, 1802-1803

***Nysson laevis* Pulawski, 1964**

Nysson laevis Pulawski, 1964: 78-81, ♂, ♀; holotype in WJP, loc. typ. Egypt - Maadi.

Egyptian synonyms:

Nysson laevis

Pulawski, 1964; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Dahshur, Giza, Kerdasa, Kom Awshim, Maadi

Flight: males (3-5), females (4-5, 11)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Nysson rufus* Handlirsch, 1895**

Nysson rufus Handlirsch, 1895: 811-813, ♀; holotype ♀ from 'Egypt' (MZL).

Egyptian synonyms:

Nysson rufus

Handlirsch, 1895; Pulawski, 1964; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt

Distribution: Kom Awshim

Flight: males (5)

Collections : WJP

Bembecini

Ammatomus A. Costa, 1859

Ammatomus coarctatus (Spinola, 1808)

Gorytes coarctatus Spinola, 1808: 245; syntype ♂ from Italy - Liguria, near Novas (IMZUT). [Handlirsch, 1888; Pulawski, 1973.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Gorytes coarctatus

Storey, 1916.

Range: S Europe, Algeria, Egypt, Cyprus, Turkey, sw USSR, Iran

Distribution: Cairo (The Barrages), Dakhla Oasis (Al Qasr), Kerdasa, Kom Awshim

Flight: males (5, 7, 9), females (4)

Collections: CGR (First record from Egypt)

Ammatomus mesostenus (Handlirsch, 1888)

Gorytes mesostenus Handlirsch, 1888: 345-346, ♀; holotype ♀ in coll. Marquet, MZL; loc. typ. Egypt.

Egyptian synonyms:

Gorytes mesostenus

Handlirsch, 1888; Honoré, 1942.

Gorytes (Ammatomus) mesostenus

de Beaumont, 1950c.

Ammatomus mesostenus

de Beaumont, 1956a; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1959; Pulawski, 1964 & 1973; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Libya (Cyrenaica), Egypt, Israel, Oman, Iraq, Iran. The subspecies *Ammatomus m. rhopalocerus* (Handlirsch) is stated to occur in Morocco and Algeria; in the absence of any further information, it is presumed that the reference to Libya (Cyrenaica) is to the nominotypical form.

Distribution: Cairo, Hawamdieh, Kom Awshim, Maadi, Siwa Oasis

Flight: males (3-4), females (4-5, 10)

Collections: CGR, WJP

Bembecinus A. Costa, 1859

tridens species group

Bembecinus tenellus (Klug, 1845)

Larra tenella Klug, 1845, pl.46, fig. 8, ♂, ♀, type in ZMHU; loc. typ. 'Egypt' (Sudan). [Handlirsch, 1892; de Beaumont, 1954b.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Stizus tenellus

Mochi, 1939c; Honoré, 1942.

Stizus (Bembecinus) tenellus

de Beaumont, 1950a & 1954b; Pulawski, 1964.

Range: Egypt, Sudan

Distribution: Aswan, Giza, Maadi; "assai commune ai margini del deserto" (Mochi, 1939b)

Flight: males (2), females (2) "in primavera e soprattutto in estate" (Mochi, 1939b)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Bembecinus argentifrons* (F. Smith, 1856)**

Larra argentifrons F. Smith, 1856: 339, ♂; holotype ♂ from Port Natal, South Africa (BMNH)
Bembecinus touareg de Beaumont, 1954b: 253-255, ♂, ♀; type in MZL; loc. typ. Hoggar, central Sahara. Synonymised by Schmid-Egger 2004: 22

Egyptian synonyms:

Bembecinus touareg Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt, Central Sahara

Bembix Fabricius, 1775

chlorotica species group

***Bembix chlorotica* Spinola, 1839**

Bembex chlorotica Spinola, 1839: 469, ♀; lectotype ♀ in ZMHU, from Egypt, probably Saqqara. [Handlirsch, 1893; Priesner, 1958; Guichard, 1989a.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Bembex chlorotica Handlirsch, 1893; Storey, 1916; Honoré, 1942.

Bembix chlorotica Bohart & Menke, 1976; Guichard, 1989a.

Bembyx chlorotica Priesner, 1958.

Diagnosis: (3 ♀♀ examined.)

♀♀: *Colour* - yellow except, black: apex of mandibles; frons with an area shaped like a papilionid butterfly upper side of Ant2-12 (apically tending to be brownish); vertex behind the mid ocellus; pronotum mesally; mesonotum, except lateral and posterior yellow bands; scutellum, except posterior band; metanotum; dorsum and posterior area of propodeum after anterior band; legs with black stripe on upper (posterior) surface of trochanters, femora and narrowly the tibiae; pulvillae black; T1-5 (greenish yellow) except mesal black band widening either side of median line; T6 black with apical yellow (not greenish) area; S2 with small mesal black mark and one in each antero-lateral angle; S3-5 as S2 but the black marks increasing in size; S6 black except for 2 apical yellow spots. Silver appressed pubescence on base of clypeus and laterally on frons. Longer white hairs on head, thorax and T1. Shorter pale hairs on rest of abdomen except stout black bristles on T6. Wings hyaline, the veins brown, except subcosta black up to SMC1. *Morphology*- Ant3 subequal to Ant1; clypeus in profile slightly convex, the lateral areas lightly depressed; fore-metatarsus with 7-8 rather spatulate spines; S2 without obvious punctures; T6 yellow apex rounded and smooth, shallow punctures; hindwing submedial cell with posterior angle obtuse. Length: 14-15 mm.

Range: Spanish Sahara, Egypt

Distribution: Kerdasa

Flight: males (4), females (4)

Collections: CGR

fischeri species group

***Bembix fischeri* Spinola, 1839 ssp. *fischeri* (s.s.)**

Bembex Fischeri Spinola, 1839: 470, ♀; holotype ♀ in MRSN; loc. typ. Egypt. [de Beaumont, 1956a]

Egyptian synonyms:

Bembex Fischeri Handlirsch, 1893; Honoré, 1942;

Bembix fischeri de Beaumont, 1956a; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Bembyx fischeri Priesner, 1958.

Range: Egypt

***Bembix rufiventris* Priesner, 1958**

Bembyx rufiventris Priesner, 1958: 19-20, ♂, ♀; holotype ♂ in PPDD; loc. typ. Egypt - Helwan.

Egyptian synonyms:

Bembyx rufiventris Priesner, 1958.

Bembix rufiventris Bohart & Menke, 1976; Guichard, 1989a.

Diagnosis: (9 males and 3 females examined.)

Colour: head yellow, except black: apex of mandibles; 2 longitudinal stripes on frons extending upwards from antennal sockets to before the mid-ocellus; vertex; antennae of ♂ have anterior of Ant1 yellow; this may extend up to Ant3 after which remainder is usually ferruginous below; the upper surface is black; antennae of ♀ ferruginous, but Ant1 is yellow in its basal half then black on the upper side; this black may continue to Ant3; pronotum yellow, except often (normally in ♀) three black spots dorsally, the middle one of which is much smaller than the others; mesonotum black, except yellow lateral lines by the tegulae and two very narrow longitudinal ones on the disk; tegulae yellow or pale in front and brown behind; scutellum black with yellow lateral and posterior margins; metanotum black with a black posterior margin; propodeum with a U-shaped yellow band enclosing a black dorsal area; laterally and posteriorly yellow; mesopleurae yellow in upper anterior part, black below and posteriorly; metapleurae yellow; mesosternum black with a small yellow area between the mid-coxae; legs yellow, except femora 1 (and sometimes also the trochanters) with a black stripe behind; femora 2 & 3 with smaller darker stripes above, these femora rather reddish yellow; all coxae & trochanters 2 & 3 are usually darker, particularly on anterior surface; all pulvillae black; tergites with a pale mesal band of greenish yellow which has a reddish tinge anteriorly and posteriorly; before this is a black basal band which is wider in the middle, in T2 this wider part may be detached as two spots; apically is a dark band, black on T1-4 (narrower on T4) and red on T6 in ♂ and T5 in ♀; T7 in ♂ has a ferruginous mesal spot apically whilst in the ♀ T6 is entirely reddish yellow; sternites are reddish in the middle and yellow laterally; S2 has two small black spots; subsequent sternites may have black basal areas; S6 of the ♀ is sometimes darker than the other sternites; S7 in the ♂ is black. Slight silver appressed pubescence on the base of the clypeus and on the frons; longer white hairs on the frons, vertex and temples (especially below in the ♂); shorter white hairs on the thorax and T1. Wings hyaline, with the veins brown, reddish brown basally.

Morphology: clypeus swollen in profile; anteriorly, there is a mesal triangular area which is somewhat depressed; Ant3 > Ant1; metatarsus 1 with 6 spines; S2 in the ♂ with a large curved carinate process, pointed at its apex; in both the sexes the sternite is more finely and densely punctate than S3; T6 of ♀ is punctate but less so in the middle apically; S6 of ♂ has a flat raised triangular plate; T7 is rounded apically with a mesal impression; parameres are fairly broad, the outer side straight and the inner one gently emarginate halfway, the apices rounded; posterior angle of the hindwing submedial cell a right angle or somewhat obtuse. Length: males 16-19 mm., females 15 mm.

Range: Egypt, Sinai

Distribution: Ain Sokhna road (50-85km E of Maadi), Wadi Digla. Sinai - Umm Bugma

Flight: males (4-6), females (4-6)

Collections: CGR

fuscipennis species group

***Bembix capensis* Lepeletier, 1845**

Bembix Doriae Magretti, 1884: 590, pl. 1, fig. 14, ♂, ♀; holotype in Spinola coll. (location?), from Cape Province, South Africa. [Handlirsch, 1893; Priesner, 1958.]

Guichard, 1989a, agreed with Priesner's suspicions that *doriae* was a synonym of *capensis*.

Egyptian synonyms:

Bembyx doriae

Priesner, 1958.

Diagnosis: (7 males and 4 females examined.)

Males: *Colour* - head black, except yellow-ferruginous areas (mandibles, dark apically; labrum; clypeus; narrow stripe along inner orbits; small stripe above each antennal socket; frons with 2, 3 or 4 transverse spots before the anterior ocellus; sometimes these spots join together with the inner orbital stripes; scape, usually a black stripe above; stripe on temples behind the eyes) and light ferruginous on the underside of the antennae. Thorax black, except yellow-ferruginous on pronotum with narrow stripe wider at the tubercles, and extending downwards; mesonotum with stripe laterally by each tegula; scutellum, posterior margin; postero-lateral angles of the propodeum; sometimes also a dorsal U-shaped area; mesopleurae with an anterior vertical stripe running down from the pronotal tubercles at the margin with the pronotum; sometimes a vertical stripe at the posterior margin. Abdomen black with yellow transverse bands on T1-T5 (T1 has an orange tinge), sometimes T6 has a yellow band also; in one example examined T7 was a dull ferruginous; T2 with two free detached black spots; S1-S3 and S5-S6 ferruginous with yellow lateral spots on S2-S4; sometimes the whole ventral surface is ferruginous. Legs 1 with coxae

yellow anteriorly, femora dark basally then yellow-ferruginous, tibiae and tarsi yellow-ferruginous, claws and pulvillae black. Legs 2 and 3 as Legs 1 but coxae black, femora with less basal black and tarsi more yellow than yellow-ferruginous. Silver appressed pubescence on clypeus. Head with long white hairs. Thorax with long white hairs laterally and ventrally and dorsally with short pale ferruginous hairs. Abdomen with very short very pale ferruginous pubescence. Wings hyaline, the veins of the forewing dark, except the costa which is brown, and all red brown basally; those of the hind wing are a light brown, red-brown. *Morphology* - mandibles with a small inner tooth; clypeus in profile protuberant; Ant 1 curved and thickened apically, longer than Ant 3; antennae apically considerably distorted, Ant 11 and 12 much widened; thorax densely but finely punctate; T7 wide apically with scattered punctures; S2 process varying from a longitudinal carina to a large thick humped round-ended process; S6 with wide triangular raised platform; metatarsus 1 with 6 spines; fem 2 not dentate; lower side of metatarsus 2 produced into a rounded lobe; posterior angle of hindwing submedial cell a right-angle. Length: 14-17 mm.

Female: *Colour* - head black, except yellow-ferruginous on: labrum, sometimes a darker ferruginous line mesally; mandibles, black apically; inner orbits with a narrow stripe; superantennal area with spots sometimes joining the inner orbital stripes; 3 spots on frons transversely in front of the anterior ocellus; sometimes these join together and to the inner orbital stripe; temples with a stripe behind each eye; antennae, especially Ant 1, darker apically and above. Thorax black, except yellow-ferruginous on: pronotum with stripe widening laterally by the tubercles; mesonotum with stripes laterally by the tegulae and sometimes two short anterior mesal stripes; scutellum with a narrow stripe along the posterior margin; propodeum with a U-shaped mark round the dorsal area and the postero-lateral angles; the propodeal marks are a more clear yellow than elsewhere. Abdomen black with yellow bands on T1-T5; T2 with two black separate spots as sometimes has T3; T6 ferruginous; S1-S2 and S6 ferruginous; lateral yellow spots on S2-S6. Legs yellow- ferruginous except the base of the femora, claws and pulvillae. Wings hyaline, the veins black and brown. *Morphology* - clypeus protuberant, the margin regularly emarginate; Ant 1 slightly longer than Ant 3; mesonotum densely and finely punctate; T6 rounded and punctate; S2 mesally shining with scattered punctures, laterally densely and more finely punctate; metatarsi 1 with combs comprising 6 spines; posterior angle of hindwing submedial cell a right angle. Length 15-17 mm.

Range: N Africa

Distribution: Sinai - Wadi Gebel

Flight: males (8), females (8)

Collections: CGR, SZ

hedickei species group

***Bembix alfieri* Priesner, 1958**

Bembyx alfieri Priesner, 1958: 10-13, ♂,♀; holotype ♂ in coll. Alfieri (AUCE); loc. typ. Egypt - Kerdasa.

Egyptian synonyms:

Bembyx alfieri

Priesner, 1958.

Bembix alfieri

Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt

***Bembix palaestinensis* Lohrmann, 1942**

Bembix palaestinensis Lohrmann, 1942: 208, ♂; holotype ♂ in ZSMC; loc. typ. Palestine.

Egyptian synonyms:

Bembix palaestinensis

Lohrmann, 1948.

Bembyx palaestinensis

Priesner, 1958.

Range: Tunisia, Israel (?)

megerlei species group

***Bembix kohli* Morice, 1897**

Bembex kohli Morice 1897a: 313, pl. VI, figs. 32-34, ♂,♀; syntypes from Saqqara (OUM)

Egyptian synonyms:

Bembex kohli

Morice, 1897a.

Bembex Kohli Honoré, 1942.
Bembex kohli Lohrmann, 1948; de Beaumont, 1966; Guichard, 1989a.
Bembyx kohli Priesner, 1958.
Bembex kohlii de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt, Israel, Oman, UAE

Distribution: Saqqara, Abukir near Alexandria

***Bembex nilotica* Priesner, 1958**

Bembyx nilotica Priesner, 1958: 15-17, ♂,♀; holotype ♂ in PPDD or ASUA; loc. typ. Egypt - Abukeer.

Egyptian synonyms:

Bembex nilotica Priesner, 1958; Bohart & Menke, 1976; Guichard, 1989a.

***Bembex pallescens* Priesner, 1958**

Bembyx pallescens Priesner, 1958: 17, nec Giorna, 1791, ♂,♀; holotype ♂ originally in PPDD, now NHMW; loc. typ. Egypt - Khanka.

Egyptian synonyms:

Bembex pallescens Priesner, 1958; Bohart & Menke, 1976; Guichard, 1980 & 1989a.

***Bembex portschinskii* Radoszkowski, 1884**

Bembex Portschinskii Radoszkowsky, 1884: 26, ♂; holotype ♂ in ZMJU, from Caucasus. [Handlirsch, 1893.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Bembex portschinskii Storey, 1916.

***Bembex priesneri* de Beaumont, 1966**

Bembex priesneri de Beaumont, 1966: 209-211, ♂; holotype ♂ in MZL; loc. typ. Egypt - Fayed.

Egyptian synonyms:

Bembex priesneri de Beaumont, 1966; Bohart & Menke, 1976; Guichard, 1989a.

***Bembex* sp.**

Bembyx sp Priesner, 1958
Priesner, 1958, described without naming a hitherto undescribed species.

oculata species group

***Bembex abragensis* Priesner, 1958**

Bembyx abragensis Priesner, 1958: 31, ♂,♀; type in PPDD; loc. typ. Egypt - Wadi Agrab (South Eastern Desert) (♀), Gebel Elba, Wadi Kansisrob (♂).

Priesner does not make it clear which sex is the holotype. He describes the ♂ first but then says of it that he “would like to have put aside until further material would be available.” He then lists the type material with the ♀ first.

Egyptian synonyms:

Bembex abragensis Priesner, 1958; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

***Bembex flavescens* F. Smith, 1856 ssp. *kittyae* de Beaumont, 1957**

Bembex flavescens F. Smith, 1856: 321, ♂; loc. typ. Canary Is. (BMNH) [Handlirsch, 1893.]

Bembex flavescens kittyae de Beaumont, 1957: 615, ♂,♀; holotype ♂ in MZL; loc. typ. Libya - Tripolitania, Gargaresc.

Egyptian synonyms:

Bembex turca Dahlbom, 1845 Storey, 1916 (misidentification).
Bembyx turca Priesner, 1958 (misidentification).
Bembex turca Handlirsch (lapsus) de Beaumont, 1956a.

Bembix flavescens kittyae de Beaumont, 1957, 1966; Bohart & Menke, 1976.
Range: Tunisia, Libya, Egypt
Distribution: Alexandria area (Abukir, Agami, S Abd el Rahman)

***Bembix flavescens* F. Smith, 1856 ssp. *picturata* Bytinski-Salz, 1955**

Bembix turca picturata Bytinski-Salz in de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955: 49-50. ♂, ♀; type in coll. BYS-TAUI; loc. typ. Israel - Bat Yam.

Egyptian synonyms:

Bembix flavescens picturata de Beaumont, 1957.
Bembyx turca picturata Priesner, 1958.

***Bembix freygessneri* Morice, 1897**

Bembex frey-gessneri Morice, 1897a: 315, pl. VI, figs. 40-43, ♂; holotype ♂ from Egypt - Koubbeh nr. Cairo (OUM).

Bembyx frey-gessneri v. *decepiens* Priesner, 1958 30, ♀.

Bembix dissimilis WF Kirby, 1900: 22, ♀; type from Abd el-Kuri Isl., Yemen (BMNH) [Bohart & Menke, 1976.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Bembex frey-gessneri Morice, 1897a.
Bembex Frey-Gessneri Honoré, 1942.
Bembix freygessneri de Beaumont, 1958d; Bohart & Menke, 1976.
Bembix frey-gessneri Lohrmann, 1948.
Bembyx frey-gessneri Priesner, 1958.
Bembyx frey-gessneri var. *decepiens* Priesner, 1958.
Bembix dissimilis Bohart & Menke, 1976.
Bembix decepiens Bohart & Menke, 1976.

***Bembix melanura* F. Morawitz, 1889**

Bembex melanura F. Morawitz, 1889: 141, ♂; holotype ♂ from China (ZIL). [Handlirsch, 1893; Priesner, 1958.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Bembix melanura de Beaumont, 1957; de Beaumont, 1960a.
Bembyx melanura Priesner, 1958.

***Bembix oculata* Panzer, 1801 ssp. *soror* Dahlbom, 1845**

Bembex oculata Panzer, 1801 (no details available)

Bembex oculata Panzer of Latreille, 1804-5 [Bohart & Menke, 1976.]

Bembex oculata Latreille, 1805: 301. [Handlirsch, 1893; Priesner, 1958.]

Bembex soror Dahlbom, 1845: 489, ♀; holotype ♀ in NRS, from 'Egypt'. [Priesner, 1958.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Bembix oculata Geer (sic) Innes, 1911.
Bembex oculata Latreille Storey, 1916.
Bembex oculata Egyptian form Handlirsch, 1893.
Bembex oculata forma *soror* Honoré, 1942.
Bembix oculata soror de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955; Osborn & Krombein, 1969; Bohart & Menke, 1976. The record of Osborn & Krombein, 1969, is from Gebel 'Uweinat, but from the Sudanese part.
Bembyx oculata soror Priesner, 1958.
ssp. de Beaumont, 1950c, 1956a & 1958d.
de Beaumont, 1950c & 1958d, described the Siwa race as quite distinct from ssp. *soror*, and much more like the form found in Morocco.

***Bembix radoszkowskii* Handlirsch, 1893**

Bembex Radoszkowskyi Handlirsch, 1893: 865-866, pl. 3, fig. 11, pl. 7, fig. 36, ♂, ?♀; syntypes from Senegal (NHMW) and Sudan (ZMJU).

Egyptian synonyms:

Bembex radoszkowskyi Morice, 1911; Storey, 1916.
Bembyx radoszkowskyi Priesner, 1958.

Bembix radoszkowskyi

de Beaumont, 1958d.

olivacea species group

***Bembix arenaria* Handlirsch, 1893**

Bembix arenaria Handlirsch, 1893: 823-824, ♂, ♀; syntypes from Syria (NHMW, TMB).

Egyptian synonyms:

In coll. CGR. Taken at Rafah, Sinai, the first record from Egypt.

***Bembix chopardi* Berland, 1950**

Bembix chopardi, Berland, 1950: 297, ♂, ♀; holotype ♂ in MNHN, from Agadez, Niger. [Priesner, 1958; Guichard, 1989a.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Bembyx chopardi Priesner, 1958.

***Bembix dahlbomii* Handlirsch, 1893 ssp. *dahlbomii* (s.s.)**

? *Bembex glauca* Dahlbom, 1845: 491, ♂, ♀; loc. typ. India & Egypt, *nec* Fabricius, 1787.

Tentatively synonymised with *dahlbomi* by Handlirsch, 1893: 806

Bembex Dahlbomi Handlirsch, 1893: 806-7, ♂, ♀; syntypes from Algeria, Tunisia, Sudan, Eritrea and 'Cosseir' (NHMW, TMB, MZUN, SMNS)

Egyptian synonyms:

Bembex dahlbomii Storey, 1916.
Bembex Dahlbomi Honoré, 1942.
Bembyx dahlbomi Priesner, 1958.
Bembix dahlbomi de Beaumont, 1950c.
Bembix dahlbomii Guichard, 1989a.

***Bembix lusca* Spinola, 1839**

Bembex lusca Spinola, 1839: 467, ♂, ♀; lectotype ♀ from 'Egypt' (MRSN), designated by Beaumont, 1952: 45. [Handlirsch, 1893; Priesner, 1958.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Bembex lusca Handlirsch, 1893; Storey, 1916; Honoré, 1942.
Bembix lusca de Beaumont, 1966; Bohart & Menke, 1976.
Bembyx lusca Priesner, 1958.

***Bembix maidli* Schulthess, 1927**

Bembex maidli Schulthess, 1927: 302, ♂; holotype ♂ in DEI, from Port Sudan.

Egyptian synonyms:

Bembix maidli Lohrmann, 1948.

***Bembix olivacea*, Fabricius, 1787 ssp. *saharae* Giner Marí, 1945**

Bembix olivacea Fabricius, 1787: 285; lectotype ♂ in ZMK, from Tunisia [Priesner, 1958; Guichard, 1989a.]

Bembex mediterranea Handlirsch, 1893: 807, ♂, ♀; syntypes from many localities including Egypt (depositories not indicated)

Bembex saharae Giner Marí, 1945: 380, ♂, ♀; syntype ♂ from El Aiun, Western Sahara (IEEM) [Priesner, 1958]

Egyptian synonyms:

Bembix olivacea Innes, 1911.
Bembex mediterranea Handlirsch, 1893; Storey, 1916; Honoré, 1942.
Bembix olivacea saharae de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955; de Beaumont, 1958d; de Beaumont, 1967b.
Bembyx olivacea saharae Priesner, 1958.

rostrata species group

***Bembix nasuta* Morice**

Bembix nasuta Morice, 1897a: 314-315, pl. VI, figs., 35-39, ♂; holotype ♂ in OUM, loc. typ. Egypt - Cairo.

Egyptian synonyms:

Bembix nasuta

Morice, 1897a; Honoré, 1942; Storey, 1916.

Bembix nasuta

Lohrmann, 1948; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Gorytes Latreille, 1804

***Gorytes foveolatus* Handlirsch, 1888 ssp. *longicornis* Handlirsch, 1898**

Gorytes foveolatus Handlirsch, 1888b: 485, ♂, ♀; lectotype ♂ in NHMW, from Croatia

Gorytes longicornis Handlirsch, 1898: 488, ♂; lectotype ♂ from Tlemcen, Algeria (NHMW)

Egyptian synonyms:

Gorytes longicornis

Honoré, 1942.

Range: Europe, n Africa, Middle East, Turkey

***Gorytes sulcifrons* (A. Costa, 1867)**

Gorytes sulcifrons A. Costa, 1867: 65, ♀; holotype ♀ from Sardegna, Italy (MZUN). [Handlirsch, 1888.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Gorytes sulcifrons

Honoré, 1942.

Range: e & s Europe, sw USSR

Harpactus Shuckard, 1837

***Harpactus castor* (Handlirsch, 1898)**

Gorytes castor Handlirsch, 1898: 487, ♂; syntypes from Oran (Algeria) & Turah (Egypt) (NHMW)

Egyptian synonyms:

Gorytes castor

Honoré, 1942.

Gorytes (Dienoplus) castor

de Beaumont, 1956a.

Range: Algeria, Egypt

***Harpactus laevis* (Latreille, 1792) ssp. *aegyptiacus* (Schulz, 1904)**

Mutilla laevis Latreille, 1792: 12; holotype from sw France (lost). [Handlirsch, 1888.]

Gorytes laevis aegyptiacus Schulz, 1904: 96, ♂; holotype from 'Egypt' (?MZSF)

Egyptian synonyms:

Gorytes laevis

Handlirsch, 1888 (I presume that Handlirsch referred to the future subspecies and not his own typical form.); Honoré, 1942.

Gorytes (Harpactus) laevis

Morice, 1911.

Gorytes (Dienoplus) laevis

de Beaumont, 1958d.

Gorytes (Dienoplus) laevis aegyptiacus

de Beaumont, 1956a; Pulawski, 1964.

Dienoplus laevis aegyptiacus

Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Algeria (Tassili des Ajjer), Libya (Fezzan), Egypt

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Abydos, Aswan, Gebel el Asfar, Giza, Giza (Pyramids), Hawamdieh, Kom Awshim, Maadi, Wadi el Natrun, 35km E of Wadi el Natrun

Flight: males (2-4, 6, 11), females (2-3, 5-6, 10-11)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Harpactus lunatus* (Dahlbom, 1832)**

Larra lunata Dahlbom, 1832: 52, ♀; syntype ♀ from Sweden (MZLU)

Egyptian synonyms:

Gorytes lunatus

Honoré, 1942.

Range: Eurasia

***Harpactus pollux* (Handlirsch, 1898)**

Gorytes pollux Handlirsch, 1898: 487, ♂, ♀; syntypes in NHMW, from Oran (Algeria) and Turah (Egypt)

Egyptian synonyms:

Gorytes pollux

Honoré, 1942.

Range: N. Africa

Hoplisoides Gribodo, 1884

ferrugineus species group

***Hoplisoides ferrugineus* (Spinola, 1839)**

Hoplisus ferrugineus Spinola, 1839: 497-498, ♂; type from 'Egypt' lost, neotype ♀ from Egypt - Shubra (BMNH). de Beaumont, 1952b.

Egyptian synonyms:

Gorytes ferrugineus

Handlirsch, 1888; Honoré, 1942.

Hoplisoides ferrugineus

de Beaumont, 1952b; Pulawski, 1964.

Gorytes (Hoplisoides) ferrugineus

de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1959.

Range: N Africa, Egypt, Oman

Distribution: Cairo, Kom Awshim, Shubra

Flight: males (5), females (4, 11)

Collections: CGR, WJP

Kohlia Handlirsch, 1895

***Kohlia coxalis* Morice, 1897**

Kohlia coxalis Morice, 1897a: 311-312, pl.VI, figs.23-27, ♂, ♀; loc. typ. Egypt – Cairo (OUM)

Egyptian synonyms:

Kohlia coxalis

Morice, 1897a; Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1959; Pulawski, 1964.

Range: n Africa, Egypt, Israel

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Dahshur, Fayyum, Giza, Kom Awshim, Koubbeh, Saqqara, Wadi Digla

Flight: males (4-5), females (4-5)

Collections: CGR, KMG, WJP

Psammaecius Lepeletier, 1832

***Psammaecius eremorum* de Beaumont, 1952**

Psammaecius eremorum de Beaumont, 1952: 235, ♂, ♀; holotype ♂ in MNHN, from Ain Sefra, Algeria

Egyptian synonyms:

Coll. Mochi has a specimen determined de Beaumont

Sphecius Dahlbom, 1843

***Sphecius claripennis* Morice**

Sphecius claripennis Morice, 1911: 126-127, ♂, ♀; holotype in OUM; loc. typ. Algeria - Biskra.

Egyptian synonyms:

Sphecius claripennis

de Beaumont, 1950c.

De Beaumont, 1950c, stated that morphologically the Siwa specimens are similar to those from the type locality, Biskra, but the coloration is different.

Stizoides Guérin-Méneville, 1844

***Stizoides abdominalis* (Dahlbom, 1845)**

Stizus abdominalis Dahlbom, 1845: 478, ♂; holotype ♂ from 'Egypt', whereabouts unknown. [Handlirsch, 1892.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Stizus abdominalis Handlirsch, 1892; Mochi, 1939c; Honoré, 1942.
Stizoides abdominalis Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt

Distribution: Gebel Elba (Mochi, 1939b)

***Stizoides citrinus* (Klug, 1845)**

Larra citrinus Klug, 1845: pl.46, fig. 4, ♀; lectotype ♀ in ZMHU from Fayum Gov., Egypt, designated by Ohl, 1999: 108. [Handlirsch, 1892.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Stizus citrinus Handlirsch, 1892; Mochi, 1939c; Honoré, 1942.
Stizoides citrinus Bohart & Menke, 1976; Guichard, 1989b.

Range: Egypt

Distribution: Kharga Oasis (Dush); [Abu Rawash, Gebel Asfar, Mansurieh (Mochi, 1939b)]

Flight: males (7), females (6-7)

Collections: CGR; [AM sr & PPDD (Mochi, 1939b)]

***Stizoides crassicornis* (Fabricius, 1787)**

Tiphia crassicornis Fabricius, 1787: 178; lectotype ♀ from Tunisia, in ZMK [Handlirsch, 1892.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Stizus crassicornis Handlirsch, 1892.
Stizoides crassicornis de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955.
De Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955, were not certain of its presence in Egypt.

Range: S Europe, SW USSR, Turkey, Cyprus, Israel, Egypt ?

***Stizoides klugii* (F. Smith, 1856)**

Larra apicalis Klug, 1845: Pl. 40, fig. 13 (nec Guérin-Méneville, 1844), ♂; holotype ♂ in ZMHU, from "Arabia felix", now Saudi Arabia. [Handlirsch, 1892.]

Larra Klugii F. Smith, 1856: 345; substitute name [Handlirsch, 1892.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Stizus Klugii Handlirsch, 1892.
Stizus apicalis Storey, 1916.
Stizus Klugi Mochi, 1939c; Honoré, 1942.
Stizoides klugii de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955; Bohart & Menke, 1976; Guichard, 1989b.

Range: Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Algeria, Egypt, Israel

Distribution: Kafr Hakim (Mochi, 1939b)

Flight: females (5)

Collections: Alfieri (Mochi, 1939b)

***Stizoides melanopterus* (Dahlbom, 1845)**

Stizus melanopterus Dahlbom, 1845: 478, '♀' = ♂; holotype ♀ from Rhodes, Greece (MZLU). [Handlirsch, 1892.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Stizoides melanopterus de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955, citing Savigny pl.16 fig.24.

Range: Egypt ?, Israel, Cyprus, se Europe, Asia Minor, Oman, sw USSR

***Stizoides assimilis* (Fabricius, 1787)**

Sphex assimilis Fabricius, 1787: 276; lectotype ♂ from Tamil Nadu, India (ZMK)

Stizus poecilopterus Handlirsch, 1892: 111-112, ♀; syntype in NHMW, from Sudan. Synonymised with *assimilis* by Ohl 1999: 81

Egyptian synonyms:

Stizus poecilopterus Storey, 1916; Mochi, 1939c; Honoré, 1942;
Stizoides poecilopterus de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955; Guichard, 1989b.

Range: Ethiopia, Sudan, Egypt, Israel, Iran

Distribution: Fayyum (Karanis); "Le specie è piuttosto rara; si trova tanto negli Wadi che sui margini del deserto" (Mochi, 1939b)

Flight: males (8) "in piena estate, da Guigno in poi" (Mochi, 1939b)

Collections: CGR

***Stizoides tridentatus* (Fabricius, 1775)**

Crabro tridentatus, Fabricius, 1775: 373; holotype in ZMK, from southern Europe [Handlirsch, 1892.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Stizus tridentatus Mochi, 1939c; Honoré, 1942.

Range: S Europe, N Africa, Israel, Cyprus, Turkey, sw USSR

Distribution: Kafr Hakim (Mochi, 1939b)

Flight: females (5)

Collections: Alfieri (Mochi, 1939b)

Stizus Latreille, 1802-1803

aegyptius species group

***Stizus aegyptius* Lepeletier, 1845**

Stizus aegyptius Lepeletier, 1845: 300, ♂, ♀. [Handlirsch, 1892.] Handlirsch, 1895, adds that the ♂ type designated by Klug is in ZMHU; loc. typ. Egypt - "Saccahram" [? = Saqqara]. World Catalogue has the type locality as 'Egypt'

Egyptian synonyms:

Stizus Aegyptia Handlirsch, 1892.
Stizus aegyptius Storey, 1916; Mochi, 1939c; Honoré, 1942; Bohart & Menke, 1976; Guichard, 1989b.

Guichard, 1989b, comments that "some of the Egyptian species of *Stizus* may occur in Arabia, but the status of ... *S. aegyptius* Lepeletier ... is obscure" – why he said this is not known.

Range: Egypt

***Stizus arnoldi* Mochi, 1939**

Stizus Arnoldi Mochi, 1939c: 203-204, ♀; type in AM; loc. typ. 'Egypt'

Egyptian synonyms:

Stizus arnoldi Mochi, 1939c; Honoré, 1942; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt

***Stizus bizonatus* Spinola, 1839**

Stizus bizonatus, Spinola, 1839: 473-474, ♂, ♀; lectotype ♀ in MRSN; loc. typ. 'Egypt'.

Egyptian synonyms:

Larra bizonata Innes, 1911.
Stizus bizonatus Handlirsch, 1892; Storey, 1916; Mochi, 1939; Honoré, 1942; Bohart & Menke, 1976; Guichard, 1989b.

Diagnosis: (24 males and 13 females examined.)

Colour: This species is the most uniform in its coloration of the whole genus in Egypt. *Male:* Black except for ferruginous on: basal half of mandibles; labrum; clypeus; frons with stripes along inner orbits and a spot between the antennal sockets, the lateral stripes sometimes meeting above bending forwards in the middle, thus forming a M-shaped pattern; the interantennal spot often joins the lateral stripes below; pronotum, the dorsal area laterally extending to the tubercles; sometimes the mesonotum laterally; sometimes the sides of the scutellum and metanotum; legs - femora (in part), tibiae and tarsi, tib 3 and metatarsi 3 much darker than the rest; T1; bright yellow on most of T2 and T3 not reaching the lateral or posterior margins. Silver pruinescence on clypeus and frons. Whitish brown hair on vertex and thorax. Wings black with purple reflections, viewed under transmitted light they are in fact brown; veins black. *Female:* Head ferruginous, except the apical half of the mandibles. Thorax very dark ferruginous mixed with black areas, except: pronotum lighter ferruginous; meso- and metapleurae black; abdomen as males. Pubescence and wings as males.

Morphology: Longitudinal impression on frons; S1 with basal carina; first transverse cubital vein (Rs) bent. *Male* - antennae with tyli on Ant8-12; Ant13 curved; T7 rounded, punctate as other tergites; S8 "trident" with lateral spines divergent and straight. *Female* - metatarsi with 6 spines; scutellum without mesal impression; T6 narrow but rounded; very densely punctate, the punctures arranged longitudinally tending to become striate, particularly apically; the apical margin is without any sculpture, smooth and shining. Length: *Males:* 15-22 mm, *Females:* 16-24 mm.

Range: Egypt

Distribution: Fayyum (Karanis, 28km W of Shakshuk), Gebel el Asfar, Giza (Pyramids), Ismailia, Kerdasa, Kharga Oasis (Dush), Kom Awshim, el Minia, Saqqara, Wadi Digla

Flight: males (8-9), females (6-7, 9-10)

Collections: CGR

Stizus hyalipennis Handlirsch, 1892

Stizus hyalipennis Handlirsch, 1892:142-143, pl. 2, fig. 12, ♂,♀; syntypes in NHMW, from Tor (Sinai)

Egyptian synonyms:

Stizus hyalipennis

Guiglia, 1939; Mochi, 1939c; Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1950c; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955; de Beaumont, 1958d; Guichard, 1989b.

De Beaumont, 1950c, stated his opinion that the species described by Mochi, 1939c, as *hyalipennis* was probably *annulatus*. The true *hyalipennis* lacks the fossette on the scutellum of the ♀ and therefore belongs to the *fasciata* species group.

Range: Spanish Sahara, Algeria, Libya (Fezzan, Cyrenaica), Egypt, Sinai, Israel

Distribution: Abu Rawash (Mochi, 1939b)

Flight: females (4)

Collections: AM sr (Mochi, 1939b)

Stizus lepidus (Klug, 1845)

Larra lepidus Klug, 1845: pl. 46, fig. 1, ♂; holotype ♂ in ZMHU, from Faiyum, Egypt. [Handlirsch, 1892; Guichard, 1989b.]

Stizus Marthae Handlirsch, sensu Mochi, 1939c: De Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955, said that *marthae* sensu Mochi may be this species.

Egyptian synonyms:

Stizus Marthae

Stizus lepidus

Mochi, 1939c; Honoré, 1942.

de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955; Bohart & Menke, 1976; Guichard, 1989b.

Range: Egypt

Distribution: Kom Awshim, Fayyum (Mochi, 1939b)

Flight: males (10), females (10). "Assai raro in estate e autunno" (Mochi, 1939b)

Collections: CGR

***Stizus marthae* Handlirsch, 1892**

Stizus Marthae Handlirsch, 1892: 143-144, pl. 2, fig. 5, ♂; holotype ♂ in NHMW, from Mraier Oasis between Biskra and Tugurt, Algeria.

Stizus cheops, sp. n., Morice, 1897a: 313, pl. VI, figs. 30 & 31, ♂, ♀; loc. typ. Egypt - Zeitoun.

Egyptian synonyms:

Stizus cheops

Morice, 1897a; Storey, 1916; Mochi, 1939c; Lohrmann, 1943; de Beaumont, 1950c. De Beaumont, 1950c, noted the probability that *cheops* is a synonym of *marthae*.

Stizus Cheops

Honoré, 1942.

Stizus marthae

de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955; Beaumont, 1956a; Bohart & Menke, 1976; Guichard, 1989b.

Range: Algeria, Libya (Tripolitania, Fezzan, Cyrenaica), Chad (Tibesti), Egypt, Oman

Distribution: Baharia Oasis, Dakhla Oasis (Al Qasr), Fayyum (Karanis), Helwan, Kharga Oasis (Dush), Kom Awshim, Siwa Oasis, 35km E of Wadi el Natrun. "negli Wadi che ai margini del deserto" (Mochi, 1939b)

Flight: males (5-10), females (5-7, 9-10). "dalla fine della primavera a tutto l'autunno" (Mochi, 1939b)

Collections: CGR

***Stizus niloticus* Handlirsch, 1892 ssp. *niloticus* (s.s.)**

Stizus Niloticus Handlirsch, 1892: 134-135, ♂; syntypes from 'Egypt' (ZMHU) and Tor, Sinai (NHMW).

Egyptian synonyms:

Stizus niloticus

Morice, 1897a; Mochi, 1939c; Honoré, 1942; Lohrmann, 1943; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955; de Beaumont, 1966; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Diagnosis: (6 males examined.)

Male: *Colour:* - mandibles ferruginous in basal half and black, thereafter labrum yellow or ferruginous; clypeus yellow with a basal ferruginous area or ferruginous with a basal black area; antennae ferruginous, except for Ant1 which is yellow anteriorly, sometimes the upper (posterior) surface is darkened; frons laterally with the inner orbits yellow up to mid-ocellus level and mesally yellow up to the antennal sockets - sometimes the lateral stripes curve over to meet below the mid-ocellus, forming an M-shaped band, sometimes the lateral stripes are ferruginous above; vertex and occiput black; temples with a very narrow yellow or ferruginous line behind the eyes; pronotum variegated ferruginous, black and yellow or entirely ferruginous; mesonotum black except for ferruginous lines laterally; scutellum & metanotum ferruginous; propodeum black except for a ferruginous U-shaped band enclosing the dorsal area - this band may be wide - ferruginous areas on the angles; metapleurae, mesopleurae and mesosternum black; legs ferruginous after the middle of the femora (fem 1) or their apices (fem 2 & 3); T1 & 2 ferruginous basally then black, or entirely ferruginous; T3-6 yellow with darker areas apically, particularly in the middle; T7 black, narrowly ferruginous apically, or ferruginous except for a small black area basally; sternites black with dark ferruginous areas, except for S4 yellow. Silver pruinescence on clypeus and frons; short white hairs on vertex and thorax; wings yellowish, the marginal and submarginal cells 2 & 3 distinctly infuscated. *Morphology* - antennae with tyli on Ant8-12; S1 with carina; T7 rounded, punctate until the apical impunctate lamella; first transverse cubital vein (Rs) almost straight but slightly bent posteriorly. Length: 16-19 mm.

Female: not yet described

Range: Libya (Fezzan, Cyrenaica), Chad (Tibesti), Egypt, Sinai, Israel, Oman

Distribution: Ain Shams (Cairo), Baharia Oasis (El Aguz), Kom Awshim, Wadi Digla, Za'afarana road (101km E of El Korimat). Sinai

Flight: males (6-9), females (7)

Collections: CGR

***Stizus niloticus* Handlirsch, 1892 ssp. *saharae* Roth, 1934**

Stizus saharae Roth, 1934: 253-255, ♂, ♀; holotype ♂ in MNHN; loc typ. Central Sahara - Redir de Tigemt.

Egyptian synonyms:

Stizus saharae de Beaumont, 1950c; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Algeria, Libya, Egypt

Distribution: Siwa oasis, Abd el Rahman near Alexandria

***Stizus rufoniger* Mochi, 1939**

Stizus rufoniger Mochi, 1939c: 204, ♀?; type in AM.; loc.typ. 'Egypt'

Egyptian synonyms:

Stizus rufoniger Mochi, 1939c; Honoré, 1942; Bohart & Menke, 1976; Guichard, 1989b.

Guichard, 1989b, commented that "some of the Egyptian species of *Stizus* may occur in Arabia, but the status of ... *S. rufoniger* Mochi is obscure." – his meaning is not known.

Range: Egypt

***Stizus savignyi* Spinola, 1839**

Stizus Savignyi, Spinola, 1839: 471-473, ♂, ♀; lectotype ♀ in MRSN, from 'Egypt'

Stizus succineus Klug, 1845: pl. 46, fig. 3, ♀; type in ZMHU; loc. typ. Ambukol. [Handlirsch, 1892 & 1895.], synonymised by de Beaumont, 1951: 46

Egyptian synonyms:

Stizus succineus Handlirsch, 1892; Storey, 1916; Mochi, 1939c; Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1950c.

Stizus savignyi de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955.

De Beaumont, 1950c, said the Siwa specimens had a very characteristic colour form.

Diagnosis: (1 male and 8 females examined.)

Males: *Colour* - ("yellow" used here is a rather orange-yellow) mandibles yellow, black apically; labrum yellow; clypeus yellow; antennae ferruginous, darker above, except Ant1 which is entirely yellow; frons yellow to mid-ocellus; vertex variegated yellow, ferruginous & black; pronotum yellow; mesonotum black with dark ferruginous lateral margins, wider anteriorly, and a U-shaped mark on the disk; scutellum ferruginous; metanotum ferruginous; propodeum black and ferruginous; metapleurae black; mesopleurae black and ferruginous; legs red. Abdomen: T1 basally dark, then broadly yellow with a ferruginous apical margin; T2-6 yellow with ferruginous apical margins; T7 ferruginous. Silver appressed pubescence on clypeus & frons; short white hairs on vertex and thorax. Wings almost hyaline, a slight brownish tinge, particularly along anterior margin, part of marginal cell distinctly infuscated; veins brown. *Morphology* - antennae with tyli on Ant8-Ant12; frons slightly depressed above the antennal sockets but without a clear longitudinal impression; S1 without a carina; T7 apically rounded, scantily punctate, the spaces between punctures greater than the punctures, except finely and densely punctate around the apical margin; first transverse cubital vein (Rs) distinctly bent. Length: 21 mm.

Females: *Colour* - Ferruginous except: orange-yellow mandibles, dark apically; labrum; clypeus; frons to mid-ocellus; Ant 1; T1 yellow after ferruginous basal area, with a ferruginous apical margin; T2-6 yellow except laterally and the apical margin which is wider in T6; T7 entirely ferruginous; sometimes on the abdomen black is mixed with the ferruginous colour. Silver appressed pubescence on labrum, clypeus, frons, vertex and much of the thorax. Short white hairs on propodeum. Wings as in male. *Morphology* - metatarsi 1 with 6/7 spines and a number of shorter ones between; S1 no carina; T6 rounded, punctate; scutellum without mesal impression; first transverse cubital vein (Rs) bent. Length: 20-25 mm.

Range: Chad (Tibesti), Sudan, Egypt, Israel

Distribution: Baharia Oasis (El Aguz), Dakhla Oasis (Tineida), Kharga Oasis

Flight: males (6-7), females (7)

Collections: CGR

***Stizus vespoides* (Walker, 1871)**

Larra vespoides Walker, 1871: 25, ♀; holotype destroyed, from Rafla, Eritrea. [Handlirsch, 1892.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Larra vespoides

Innes, 1911.

Stizus vespoides

Handlirsch, 1892; Storey, 1916; Guiglia, 1939; Mochi, 1939c; Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1950c; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955.

De Beaumont, 1950c, said the Siwa specimens had a very characteristic colour form.

Diagnosis: (24 males examined.)

Male: *Colour* - the dark colour varies from black to ferruginous not only between specimens but within one specimen. Head: mandibles ferruginous, black apically; labrum yellow; clypeus yellow; antennae ferruginous, sometimes darker above; Ant1 always with a yellow area below; frons yellow to mid-ocellus; vertex from mid-ocellus dark; temples dark except for a very narrow yellow stripe immediately behind the eyes. Thorax: entirely dark except a narrow yellow line along the posterior margin of the pronotum; legs ferruginous, sometimes frankly red. Abdomen yellow except: T1 entirely dark; T2 dark basally and laterally, with a dark apical border; T3 dark laterally and a dark apical border; T4-7 with vague irregular ferruginous areas; S1-4 dark; S5-7 yellow and ferruginous. Appressed pubescence on head and thorax, silver on clypeus and frons. Longer white hairs on the propodeum. Wings hyaline, slightly yellowish with the anterior half of the marginal cell infuscated. *Morphology* - short longitudinal impression between the antennal sockets; antennae with tyli from Ant 8; S1 without carina; S8 "trident" with lateral points divergent, straight but curving in slightly apically; T7 finely and densely punctate, narrowing towards a rounded apex. Length: 22-32 mm.

Range: Libya (Fezzan, Cyrenaica), Sudan, Eritrea, Egypt, Israel

Distribution: Fayyum (Karanis), Kom Awshim; "ai limiti del coltivato" (Mochi, 1939b)

Flight: males (6-10). "in estate e in autunno" (Mochi, 1939b)

Collections: CGR

ruficornis species group

***Stizus combustus* (F. Smith, 1856)**

Larra combusta F. Smith, 1856: 341, ♀; holotype from Trebizond, Turkey (BMNH) [Handlirsch, 1892.]

Larra fuliginosus Klug, 1845: pl. 46, fig. 11, ♂; holotype in ZMHU, from Syene (=Aswan), Egypt; junior primary homonym of *Larra fuliginosa* Dahlbom, 1843 [Handlirsch, 1892; Arnold, 1929.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Stizus fuliginosus

Handlirsch, 1892; Storey, 1916; Arnold, 1929; Mochi, 1939c; Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1950c; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955.

Diagnosis:

Colour: Black, with the following variable amounts of ferruginous: base of mandible; labrum - may be entirely black; clypeus likewise; frons - usually lateral stripes, but may be entirely ferruginous; antennae - T1 and T13 appear to be constant and the other segments are sometimes ferruginous beneath; temples - a constant narrow line behind the eyes; pronotum - usually ferruginous indicated but may be entirely ferruginous; mesonotum - at most lateral stripes; legs 1 vary from entirely ferruginous to very dark ferruginous; legs 2 underside of femora, tibiae and tarsi ferruginous to black; legs 3 very dark ferruginous at most or black; T1 dark ferruginous or black; T2 rarely ferruginous; S1 & S2 often ferruginous; other tergites and sternites sometimes show ferruginous traces. Silver appressed pubescence on clypeus and frons. Short brown hair on temples below, pronotum, mesonotum and propodeum, rarely on vertex, never on frons. Wings black (brown seen with transmitted light) with marked hyaline margin right round the wings; veins black.

Morphology: Scutellum with mesal impression (both sexes); mesonotum with parapsidal and admedian lines (not always distinct); propodeum with impressed longitudinal median line; S1 with no carina; first transverse cubital vein (Rs) straight. *Males:* antennae with tyli on Ant 7-13, not very distinct; Ant 13 curved; T7 with sides sinuate and apex rounded, punctate except apical

lamella. Length 17-24 mm. *Females*: metatarsi 1 with 7 spines; tibiae and metatarsi 3 with hair brush on inner side; T6 punctate except apical lamella, rounded. Length: 23-24 mm.

Range: Cent., W & N Africa, Libya (Tripolitania, Cyrenaica), Egypt, Israel, Oman, Arabia felix

Distribution: Deir Gebel el Teir, Fayyum (Karanis 28km W of Shakshuk), Helwan, Kharga Oasis (el Kharga), Kom Awshim, Wadi Digla, Wadi Hagul. "al Fayyum, sui margini del deserto e sulle dune presso al mare, a Port Said" (Mochi, 1939b)

Flight: males (6-11), females (6-7, 10). "in estate e in autunno" (Mochi 1939b)

Collections: CGR

***Stizus ruficornis* (J.Forster, 1771) ssp. *ruficornis* (s.s.)**

Vespa ruficornis J. Forster, 1771: 90; holotype from Cadiz, Spain (whereabouts unknown) [Bohart & Menke, 1976.]

Bembex ruficornis Fabricius, 1787: 286 (nec Forster, 1771). [Handlirsch, 1892.]

Larra pubescens Klug, 1835: 96; type in ZMHU; loc. typ. Spain – Andalusia [Handlirsch, 1892 & 1895.]

Larra ferrugineus F. Smith, 1856: 342, ♂; holotype ♂ from Gambia (BMNH). [Handlirsch, 1892; Arnold, 1929.] Synonymised by Guichard, 1989: 157

Stizus kohlii Mocsáry, 1883: 45, ♂, ♀; syntypes from Syria (TMB) [Handlirsch, 1892.] Synonymised with *Stizus ferrugineus* by Mochi, 1939: 210

Egyptian synonyms:

Stizus ruficornis Fabricius Handlirsch, 1892; Honoré, 1942, de Beaumont, 1960a.

Stizus pubescens Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1950c, 1956a & 1960a.

Stizus ferrugineus Handlirsch, 1892; Arnold, 1929; Mochi, 1939c; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955.

Stizus kohlii Storey, 1916.

Stizus ferrugineus var. *kohli* Mochi, 1939c.

Stizus zonatus var. *kohli* Honoré, 1942.

De Beaumont, 1950c, stated that the Siwa specimens were morphologically identical with ssp. *arenarum* Handlirsch from Morocco and Algeria, but the coloration was different. There should be a re-examination of the evidence for the conspecificity of *ferrugineus* v. *kohli* and *zonatus* v. *kohli* with the taxon *kohli* itself.

Diagnosis: (10 males and 6 females examined.)

Colour: Head: yellow - basal half of mandible (apical half black); labrum; clypeus, sometimes slightly darker at the base; frons either wholly or the lower part only with the upper part being ferruginous; Ant 1 ferruginous - the rest of the head and antennae. Thorax: pronotum, sometimes there is a very narrow yellow along the posterior margin; mesonotum black with broad yellow lateral stripes; tegulae, scutellum and metanotum ferruginous; propodeum ferruginous except the black dorsal area; meso- and metapleurae tend to be ferruginous above and black below, but the amount of each colour is variable, as is its position; legs entirely ferruginous; in some females all three trochanters are black. Abdomen: T1-2 and sometimes the base of T3 is ferruginous; the rest of the tergites are yellow; S1-3 ferruginous; the remainder of the sternites are yellow, sometimes with some basal ferruginous marks. Silver appressed pubescence or pruinescence on the mandibles, clypeus and frons. White hairs on the head and thorax; in some females this is very noticeable and gives a whitish appearance to the naked eye. Hair tufts on femora 2 & 3 in males and on tibiae and metatarsi 3 in females, golden in colour. Wings yellowish, especially around the veins; obvious infuscation of the marginal cell and its surroundings; veins brown.

Morphology: *Males* - antennae with tyli on Ant 5-13, that on Ant 13 is in a different alignment to the remainder; Ant 13 markedly curved; S1 without basal carina; hair brushes on femora 2 and 3; first transverse cubital vein (Rs) straight. Length: 13-21 mm. *Females* - Ant 3 slightly curved; legs rather short and stocky; metatarsi 1 with 6 spines; hair brushes on tibiae 3 and metatarsi 3; scutellum with mesal impression; T6 rounded with an apical carina, punctate finely; first transverse cubital vein (Rs) straight. Length: 16-24 mm.

Range: Europe, w USSR and Middle East Libya (Tripolitania, Cyrenaica), Africa from Cape to Egypt, Israel, Syria, Oman

Distribution: Siwa Oasis, Fayyum (Karanis, 28 km W of Shakshuk), Helwan, Kom Awshim, Marg, Minia "sui margini del deserto e soprattutto al Fayum" (Mochi, 1939b)

Flight: males (5, 8-11), females (6, 10). "in estate e in autunno" (Mochi, 1939b)

Collections: CGR

***Stizus ruficornis* (J.Forster, 1771) ssp. *strigatus* Mochi, 1939**

Stizus strigatus Mochi, 1939: 211, ♂, ♀; type from Sollum (PPDD); reduced to ssp by de Beaumont, 1960a: 236

Egyptian synonyms:

Stizus strigatus

Mochi, 1939c; Honoré, 1942.

Stizus ruficornis strigatus

de Beaumont, 1960a: 236; Bohart & Menke, 1976

Range: Egypt

Distribution: Sollum

Collections: PPDD (Mochi, 1939b)

***Stizus spinulosus* Radoszkowski, 1876**

Stizus spinulosus Radoszkowski, 1876: 186, ♀; holotype ♀ in ZMJU, from 'Egypt'. [Handlirsch, 1892.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Stizus spinulosus

Roth, 1934; Mochi, 1939c; Honoré, 1942; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Libya (Tripolitania), Egypt

Distribution: "Nelle zone desertiche dei dintorni del Cairo" (Mochi 1939b)

Flight: "soprattutto in primavera e al principio dell'estate" (Mochi, 1939b)

unknown species groups

***Stizus annulatus* (Klug, 1845)**

Larra annulata Klug, 1845: pl. 46, fig. 7, ♂; holotype ♂ in ZMHU, from Syria. [Handlirsch, 1892.]

Larra subapicalis Walker, 1871: 35, ♀; syntype ♀ destroyed, from Wadi Feiran, Sinai. [Handlirsch, 1892.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Larra subapicalis

Innes, 1911.

Larra annulata Walker

Innes, 1911.

Stizus annulatus

Honoré, 1942, fide Handlirsch.

Range: Eurasia, n. Africa, Middle East

***Stizus basalis* Guérin-Méneville, 1844**

Stizoides basalis Guérin-Méneville, 1844: 438, ♀; syntype ♀ in MSNG, from Senegal. [Handlirsch, 1892; Arnold, 1929.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Stizus basalis

Handlirsch, 1892; Arnold, 1929; Honoré, 1942, fide Handlirsch.

Range: N & NW Africa

***Stizus elegans* Dahlbom, 1845**

Stizus elegans Dahlbom, 1845: 478, ♂; syntype ♂ in NRS, from 'Egypt'. [Handlirsch, 1892.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Stizus elegans

Handlirsch, 1892, Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt

***Stizus fuscatus* Morice, 1897**

Stizus fuscatus, Morice, 1897a: 312, pl. VI, figs. 28 & 29, ♂; holotype in OUM; loc. typ. Egypt - Cairo.

Stizus anchorites Turner, 1920: 269, ♂; holotype ♂ in PPDD, from Maasara 10 km S of Cairo in the Eastern Desert. Synonymized by Guichard 1989: 156.

Stizus storeyi Turner, 1920: 269, ♂; holotype ♂ in BMNH, from Saqqara, Egypt. Synonymized by Guichard 1989: 156.

Egyptian synonyms:

<i>Stizus anchorites</i>	Mochi, 1939c; Honoré, 1942; Lohrmann, 1943; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1955; Bohart & Menke, 1976.
<i>Stizus fuscatus</i>	Morice, 1897a; Honoré, 1942; Lohrmann, 1943; de Beaumont, 1956a; Bohart & Menke, 1976 citing the author as Bingham, 1897).
<i>Stizus storeyi</i>	Mochi, 1939c; Lohrmann, 1943; Bohart & Menke, 1976.
<i>Stizus Storeyi</i>	Honoré, 1942.

Range: Morocco, Algeria, Libya (Fezzan), Egypt, Israel

***Stizus pictus* Dahlbom, 1845**

Stizus pictus Dahlbom, 1845: 478, ♀; holotype ♀ in NRS, from 'Egypt'. [Handlirsch, 1892.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Stizus pictus Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt

***Stizus rapax* Handlirsch, 1892**

Stizus rapax Handlirsch, 1892: 157, ♀; holotype ♀ in NHMW, from 'Egypt'

Egyptian synonyms:

Stizus rapax Storey, 1916; Honoré, 1942, fide Handlirsch; de Beaumont, 1950c; Bohart & Menke, 1976; Guichard, 1989b.

De Beaumont, 1950c, had some doubts about his determination. Handlirsch, 1892, was not certain that the ♂ of his *pubescens* belonged to that species, but his meaning is not clear. De Beaumont considers that the Siwa ♂♂ that he determined with doubt as those of *rapax* are morphologically similar but of a different coloration. Guichard, 1989b, commented that "some of the Egyptian species of *Stizus* may occur in Arabia, but the status of ... *S. rapax* Handlirsch ... is obscure." – his meaning is not known.

***Stizus rufiventris* Radoszkowski, 1877 ssp. *compar* Handlirsch, 1892**

Stizus rufiventris Radoszkowski, 1877: 36, pl. 4, fig. 11, ♂,♀; syntypes in ZMMU, from Samarkand. [Handlirsch, 1892.]

Stizus compar Handlirsch, 1892: 118, ♀; holotype ♀ in NHMW, from Tiflis (Tbilisi), Georgia

Egyptian synonyms:

Stizus rufiventris compar Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt, Iran

***Stizus rufocinctus* Dahlbom, 1845**

Stizus rufocinctus Dahlbom, 1845: 478, ♂; holotype ♂ in NRS, from 'Egypt'. [Handlirsch, 1892.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Stizus rufocinctus Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt

***Stizus schmiedeknechti* Handlirsch, 1898**

Stizus schmiedeknechti Handlirsch, 1898: 489, ♂; holotype ♂ in NHMW, from Cairo, Egypt

Egyptian synonyms:

Stizus schmiedeknechti Honoré, 1942; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt

***Stizus tricolor* Handlirsch, 1892**

Stizus tricolor Handlirsch, 1892: 133-134, ♂; syntypes in MHNG, from Syria & Cyprus

Egyptian synonyms:

Stizus tricolor Handlirsch, 1892; Guichard, 1989b.

Range: Sudan, Tunisia, Iran, Cyprus, Syria, Turkey, Egypt

Distribution: Faiyum

***Stizus tunetanus* A. Costa, 1893**

Stizus tunetanus Costa, 1893a & b, ♂; holotype ♂ in Naples, from Tunisia [Handlirsch, 1895.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Stizus tunetanus

Guichard, 1989b.

Guichard, 1989b, commented that "some of the Egyptian species of *Stizus* may occur in Arabia, but the status of *S. tunetanus* Costa ... is obscure." – his meaning is not known.

***Stizus zonatus* (Klug, 1845)**

Larra zonatus Klug, 1845: pl. 46, fig. 2, ♀, holotype in ZMHU, from "Arabia felix", now Saudi Arabia. [Handlirsch, 1892.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Stizus zonatus

Handlirsch, 1892; Honoré, 1942.

Handlirsch, 1895, synonymised *ferrugineus* Smith with this species. This has not been recognised by Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Larra zonata

Innes, 1911 from a Walker label.

Range: n. Africa

Distribution: Sinai

***Stizus zonosoma* Handlirsch, 1895**

Stizus zonosoma Handlirsch, 1895: 993, ♂; holotype ♂ in NHMW, from 'Egypt'

Egyptian synonyms:

Stizus zonosoma

Honoré, 1942; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt

PHILANTHINAE

Philanthini

Philanthus Fabricius, 1790

triangulum species group

***Philanthus triangulum* (Fabricius, 1775) ssp. *abdelcader* Lepeletier**

[*Philanthus*] *triangulum* Fabricius, 1775: 373; holotype ♀ from Copenhagen, Denmark (ZMK)

Philanthus Abdelcader Lepeletier, 1845: 33-34, pl.25, fig.2, ♂, ♀; type from Oran, Algeria (MNHN?)

Egyptian synonyms:

Philanthus Abd el Kader S. et F.

Innes, 1911. Presumably Innes "S. et F." refers to

Lepeletier de St. Fargeau.

Philanthus diadema Fabricius, 1781

Innes, 1911, quoting from the labels of specimens determined by the regrettable F. Walker. This name is that of another subspecies of *P. triangulum*, but from the Ethiopian region. This does not equate with the locality given of Cairo, and it must remain one of Walker's mysteries

Philanthus triangulum

Storey, 1916 (without mention of subspecies).

Philanthus triangulum var. *Abdelcader* F. (lapsus) Mochi, 1939b.

Philanthus triangulum var. *Abd-el-Kader*

Honoré, 1942.

Philanthus triangulum abdelcader

Osborn & Krombein, 1969; Krombein, 1969; Guichard, 1980; Simonthomas & Simonthomas, 1980; Piek, 1986.

Philanthus triangulum abdelkader (sic)

de Beaumont, 1966; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1959.

Philanthus triangulum abdelkader Luc. (sic) Sayed *et al.*, 1964.

Range: Morocco, Algeria, Libya (Tripolitania, Cyrenaica), Egypt, Oman

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Abu Sir, Dakhla Oasis (Tineida), Fayyum (Hawarah, Karanis, Kom el Atl), Gebel el Asfar, Helwan, Ismailia, Kerdasa, Kom Awshim, el Minia, Saqqara. Sinai - Rafah

Flight: males (1-10, 12), females (2-7, 9)

Collections: CGR

***Philanthus triangulum* (Fabricius, 1775) ssp. *obliteratus* Pic, 1917**

Philanthus obliteratus Pic, 1917: 2; syntypes from Algeria & Egypt (MNHN?)

Egyptian synonyms:

Philanthus triangulum obliteratus Bohart & Menke, 1976; Gayubo, 1991.

Range: Algeria, Egypt

genalis species group

***Philanthus genalis* Kohl, 1891**

Philanthus genalis Kohl, 1891: 349, ♂, ♀; syntypes from Tor, Sinai (NHMW) & Libyan desert (ZMHU)

Egyptian synonyms:

Philanthus genalis Mochi, 1939b; Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1949a & 1961a; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Libya (Tripolitania, Fezzan), Egypt, Sinai

Distribution: Fayyum (El Khawagat), Kerdasa, Wadi Digla. Sinai - Hamamat Faraoun

Flight: males (3-4), females (4-5). According to Mochi (1939a) from February to October

Collections: CGR

rutilus species group

***Philanthus rutilus* Spinola, 1839**

Philanthus rutilus Spinola, 1839: 488-489, ♂, ♀; lectotype ♂ from 'Egypt' (MRSN)

Egyptian synonyms:

Philanthus rutilans (lapsus) Storey, 1916.
Philanthus rutilus Mochi, 1939b; Honoré, 1942.
Philanthus rutilus rutilus de Beaumont, 1949a, 1956a, 1960a & 1961a; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Algeria, Libya (Fezzan, Cyrenaica), Chad (Tibesti), Egypt

Distribution: Ben Yussef, Kafr Faruk

Flight: males (2), females (3). According to Mochi (1939a) it also occurs in April

Collections: CGR

coarctatus species group

***Philanthus coarctatus* Spinola, 1839**

Philanthus coarctatus, Spinola, 1839: 486-488; ♂, ♀; lectotype ♂ from Egypt (MRSN). Guiglia, 1939.

Philanthus Niloticus F. Smith, 1873: 415, ♀; type from White Nile, Sudan (BMNH) [de Beaumont, 1949a.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Philanthus coarctatus Storey, 1916; Guiglia, 1939; Mochi, 1939b; Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1949a & 1961a; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1959; Pulawski, 1964; de Beaumont, 1967b; Osborn & Krombein, 1969. The record of Osborn & Krombein, 1969, is from Gebel 'Uweinat, but from the Sudanese part.
Philanthus niloticus Storey, 1916; Mochi, 1939b; Honoré, 1942.

Range: Spanish Sahara, Morocco, Libya (Tripolitania, Fezzan), Chad (Tibesti), Sudan (Gebel 'Uweinat, Wadi Halfa), Egypt, Israel, Syria, Turkey, Arabia, Oman, Transcaspia

Distribution: Aswan, Fayyid, Fayyum (3km NW of Qasr Qarun), Gebel el Asfar, Giza (Pyramids), Helwan, Kabrit, Kerdasa, Kom Awshim, Kom Ombo, Luxor, Manqabad, Wadi Digla, Wadi el Natrun, Wadi er Rayan, Km20 Zafarana road. Sinai - Hamamat Faraoun, Rafah, Umm Bugma

Flight: males (1-10), females (2-12)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Philanthus minor* Kohl, 1891**

Philanthus minor Kohl, 1891: 358, ♀; holotype ♀ from 'Egypt' (ZMHU)

Egyptian synonyms:

Philanthus minor Mochi, 1939b; Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1949a.

Range: Algeria, Egypt

Distribution: Dahshur, Mersa Matruh

Flight: males (6, 8), females (6). According to Mochi (1939a) it occurs in March

Collections: CGR

***Philanthus pallidus* Klug, 1845**

Philanthus pallidus Klug, 1845: pl.47, fig.8, ♂; holotype ♂ from Ambukohl on the Nile W Korti, Sudan (ZMHU) [de Beaumont, 1949a.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Philanthus pallidus Arnold, 1925; Mochi, 1939b; Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1949a & 1956a; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1959; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Mauritania, Spanish Sahara, Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Ethiopia, Oman

Distribution: Kerdasa, Kom Awshim

Flight: males (9), females (10). According to Mochi (1939a) it occurs from May to July

Collections: CGR

***Philanthus venustus* (Rossi, 1790)**

Crabro venustus Rossi, 1790: 94; holotype from Toscana, Italy (destroyed).

Philanthus melliniformis F. Smith, 1856: 469, ♂; holotype ♂ from Sicilia, Italy (BMNH)

Egyptian synonyms:

Philanthus melliniformis Innes, 1911.

Innes is citing one of Walker's labels with this synonym of *venustus*. The localities are given as Sinai and Tadjourah. The species has not otherwise been recorded from Egypt. It is known from Israel so that it is possibly a correct record, but is best regarded with a certain doubt until otherwise confirmed.

coronatus species group

***Philanthus variegatus* Spinola, 1839 ssp. *variegatus* (s.s.)**

Philanthus variegatus, Spinola, 1839: 484-485, ♂, ♀, lectotype from 'Egypt' (MRSN).

Philanthus distinguendus Kohl, 1891: 361, ♂; syntype ♂ from 'Egypt' (NHMW). Synonymised with *variegatus* by de Beaumont, 1949: 183

Egyptian synonyms:

Philanthus variegatus Mochi, 1939b; Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1959; de Beaumont, 1961a; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Philanthus variegatus variegatus de Beaumont, 1949a.

Philanthus distinguendus Kohl, 1891 Honoré, 1942.

Range: Egypt, Israel

Distribution: Gebel el Asfar

Flight: males (5). According to Mochi (1939a) it occurs from March to June

Collections: CGR

Aphilanthopsini

Philanthinus de Beaumont, 1949

***Philanthinus integer* (de Beaumont, 1949)**

Philoponus sp. Morice, 1911: 94, corrected de Beaumont, 1949: 194

Philanthus (*Philanthinus*) *integer* de Beaumont, 1949a: 194-197, ♂, ♀, type from Algeria – Tadjerouna (BMNH).

Egyptian synonyms:

Philanthinus integer de Beaumont, 1961a; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, Israel

Pseudoscoliini

Pseudoscolia Radoszkowski, 1876

theryi species group

***Pseudoscolia pharaonum* (Kohl, 1898)**

Philoponus pharaonum Kohl, 1898: 96, ♀; holotype ♀ from Cairo area, Egypt (NHMW)

Egyptian synonyms:

Philanthus (*Philoponus*) *pharaonum* Mochi, 1939b.

Philoponidea Pharaonum Honoré, 1942.

Philoponidea pharaonum de Beaumont, 1949a.

Pseudoscolia pharaonum Pulawski, 1964; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Gebel el Asfar, Saqqara

Flight: males (3-4), females (3-5)

Collections: WJP

***Pseudoscolia* sp. ? nov.**

Egyptian synonyms:

In coll CGR, from Wadi Natrun there is a ♂ of the *theryi* species group which does not agree with any of the described species.

Range: Egypt

Distribution: Wadi el Natrun

Flight: males (2)

Collections: CGR

dewitzii species group

***Pseudoscolia berlandi* (de Beaumont, 1949)**

Pseudoscolia berlandi de Beaumont, 1949a: 209-210, ♂, ♀, type in MNHN, loc. typ. Algeria - Sidi Obka.

Egyptian synonyms:

Pseudoscolia berlandi de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1959; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Algeria, Egypt, Israel

Collections: BMNH, MNHN

***Pseudoscolia dewitzii* (Kohl, 1889)**

Philoponus Dewitzii Kohl, 1889: 195, ♂, loc. typ. Egypt (ZMHU).[de Beaumont, 1949a.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Philanthus (*Philoponus*) *Dewitzii* Mochi, 1939b.

Philoponidea Dewitzi Honoré, 1942.

Philoponidea dewitzii
Pseudoscolia dewitzii

de Beaumont, 1949a.
de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1959; de
Beaumont, 1958d; Pulawski, 1964; de Beaumont,
1966.

Range: Canary Is., Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya (Tripolitania, Fezzan), Egypt, Israel, Oman
Distribution: Abu Rawash, Dahshur, Fayyum (3km NW of Qasr Qarun), Giza, Kerdasa, Kom
Awshim, Kom Ombo, Maadi, Mersa Matruh, Saqqara, Wadi Digla
Flight: males (2-5), females (2-6, 8)
Collections: CGR, WJP EIZ, NRS, BMNH, MNHN

***Pseudoscolia sinaitica* (Mochi, 1939)**

Philanthus (Philoponus) sinaitica Mochi, 1939b: 111-112; ♀; holotype ♀ in AM; loc.typ. Egypt
- Sinai, Wadi Umm Mitla.

Egyptian synonyms:

Philanthus (Philoponus) sinaitica Mochi, 1939b.
Philoponidea sinaitica Honoré, 1942.
Philoponidea sinaitica de Beaumont, 1949a.
Pseudoscolia sinaitica de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1959; Bohart &
Menke, 1976.

Range: Sinai, Israel
Distribution: Sinai - Wadi Umm Mitla
Flight: females (5)

***Pseudoscolia soikae* (Mochi, 1939)**

Philanthus (Philoponus) Soikae Mochi, 1939b; ♀; holotype ♀ in AM; loc. typ. Egypt - Sinai, Wadi
Umm Mitla.

Egyptian synonyms:

Philanthus (Philoponus) Soikae Mochi, 1939b
Philoponidea Soikae Honoré, 1942.
Philoponidea soikae de Beaumont, 1949a.
Pseudoscolia soikae Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt
Distribution: Sinai - Wadi Umm Mitla
Flight: females (4)
Collections: AM

***Pseudoscolia spinulicollis* (Mochi, 1939)**

Philanthus (Philoponus) spinulicollis Mochi, 1939b: 108-109; ♀; holotype ♀ in AM; loc. typ.
Egypt - Wadi Abu Rawash.

Egyptian synonyms:

Philanthus (Philoponus) spinulicollis Mochi, 1939b.
Philoponidea spinulicollis Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1949a.
Pseudoscolia spinulicollis Pulawski, 1964; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt
Distribution: Abu Rawash, Kom Awshim. Sinai - Wadi Umm Mitla
Flight: males (4), females (4-5)
Collections: WJP

espanoli species group

***Pseudoscolia efflatouni* (Mochi, 1939)**

Philanthus (Philoponus) Efflatouni Mochi, 1939b: 106-108; ♀; holotype ♀ in AM; loc. typ. Egypt -
Sinai, Wadi Umm Mitla.

Egyptian synonyms:

Philanthus (Philoponus) Efflatouni Mochi, 1939b.
Philoponidea Efflatouni Honoré, 1942.
Philoponidea efflatouni de Beaumont, 1949a.
Pseudoscolia efflatouni Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt

Distribution: Sinai - Wadi Umm Mitla

Flight: females (4)

Cercerini

Cerceris Latreille, 1802-1803

In no case did Mochi, 1939a, designate which sex was the holotype. He gave localities and dates for the "type" of each sex. De Beaumont, 1951b, designated the first described sex as the holotype. He also said the holotypes were in Cairo. They were in coll. Mochi, but these specimens were amongst those which after the war Alfieri sold to the Smithsonian and therefore the location of them should be USNM.

rybyensis species group

Cerceris albicincta Klug, 1845

Cerceris albicincta Klug, 1845, pl.47, fig.10, ♂; holotype ♂ in ZMHU; loc. typ. Nubia - Ambukohl. [de Beaumont, 1951b.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Cerceris albicincta

Storey, 1916; de Beaumont, 1951a; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1959.

Cerceris (s.s.) albicincta

Giner Mari, 1941b (fide Klug & Schletterer); Honoré, 1942.

Cerceris berenice de Beaumont, 1966

Cerceris berenice de Beaumont, 1966: 206-208, ♂,♀; holotype ♀ in MZL; loc. typ. Egypt - Gebel Elba.

Egyptian synonyms:

Cerceris berenice

de Beaumont, 1966; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Cerceris cheops de Beaumont, 1951

Cerceris pulchella Klug sensu Mochi, 1939a: 175. [de Beaumont, 1951b & 1951d.]

Cerceris cheops de Beaumont, 1951a: 179, ♂,♀; holotype ♀ in coll. de Beaumont in MZL; loc. typ. Algeria - Biskra.

Egyptian synonyms:

Cerceris pulchella

Mochi, 1939a.

Cerceris cheops

de Beaumont, 1951a & 1951b; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1959; Pulawski, 1964.

Cerceris clytia de Beaumont, 1959

Cerceris clytia de Beaumont in de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1959: 116-118, ♂,♀; holotype ♀ in coll. de Beaumont in MZL; loc typ. Israel - Beersheba.

Egyptian synonyms:

In coll CGR. The first record from Egypt.

Cerceris fimbriata (Rossi, 1790) ssp. *fimbriata* (s.s.)

Crabro fimbriatus Rossi, 1790: 93; loc. typ. Toscana, Italy (destroyed). [de Beaumont, 1951b.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Cerceris fimbriata

de Beaumont, 1951b; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1959; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Cerceris fischeri Spinola, 1839

Cerceris Fischeri Spinola, 1839: 493-495, ♂,♀; type in MRSN; loc. typ. Egypt. [de Beaumont, 1951b; Empey, 1973; Pulawski, 1983.]

Cerceris histrio Dahlbom, 1845: 499, ♂; holotype ♂ in NRS; loc. typ. Egypt. [de Beaumont, 1951b.]

?*Cerceris contigua*, Walker, 1871 28; type lost; loc. typ. Egypt - Sinai.[de Beaumont, 1951b.] This is considered to be a junior synonym of *fischeri* but the name is, in any case, a junior homonym of *contigua* Villers, 1789.

Egyptian synonyms:

<i>Cerceris contigua</i>	Innes, 1911.
<i>Cerceris Fischeri</i>	Mochi, 1939a; Honoré, 1941a.
<i>Cerceris (Apiraptryx) fischeri</i>	Giner Mari, 1941b.
<i>Cerceris (Apiraptryx) Fischeri</i>	Honoré, 1942.
<i>Cerceris fischeri</i>	de Beaumont, 1950c, 1951a, 1951b & 1951d; Pulawski, 1964; de Beaumont, 1966; Pulawski, 1983.

***Cerceris histrionica* Klug, 1845**

Cerceris histrionica Klug, 1845, pl.47, fig.9, ♂ (nec ♀); holotype ♂ in ZMHU; loc. typ. Saqqara & Faiyum, Egypt. [de Beaumont, 1951b.]

Cerceris Honorei nov. spec., Mochi, 1939a: 186-187, ♀; holotype ♀ in Cairo (?USNM); loc. typ. Egypt - Gebel Asfar. De Beaumont, 1951d, synonymised this species with *histrionica*.

Egyptian synonyms:

<i>Cerceris histrionica</i>	Innes, 1911; Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1951a & 1951b; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1959; Bohart & Menke, 1976.
<i>Cerceris Honorei</i>	Mochi, 1939a; Honoré, 1941a.
<i>Cerceris (Apiraptryx) histrionica</i>	Giner Mari, 1941b.
<i>Cerceris (Apiraptryx) histrionica</i>	Honoré, 1942.
<i>Cerceris (Apiraptryx) honorei</i>	Giner Mari, 1941b.
<i>Cerceris (Apiraptryx) Honorei</i>	Honoré, 1942.

Range: Morocco, Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Israel

Distribution: Saqqara, Faiyum, Wadi Feiran, Wadi Gennah, Mt Sinai

***Cerceris klugii* F. Smith, 1856**

Cerceris annulata Klug, 1845:[29], pl.47, fig. 5, ♂, nec *C.annulata* Rossi; holotype ♂ from Faiyum, Egypt (ZMHU) [Giner Mari, 1941b.]

Cerceris klugii nom. nov. for *annulata*, F. Smith, 1856: 445. [de Beaumont, 1951b.]

Cerceris klugii Schletterer, 1887: 395, ♂,♀; junior primary homonym and unjustified new name [Giner Mari, 1941b.]

Egyptian synonyms:

<i>Cerceris klugi</i> Schletterer	Storey, 1916.
<i>Cerceris Klugi</i> Schletterer	Honoré, 1941a.
<i>Cerceris klugii</i> F. Smith	Mochi, 1938; de Beaumont, 1951a & 1951b; Bohart & Menke, 1976.
<i>Cerceris (Apiraptryx) klugii</i> Schletterer	Giner Mari, 1941b, fide Klug & Schletterer.
<i>Cerceris (Apiratrix) Klugi</i> Schletterer	Honoré, 1942.

***Cerceris lunata* A. Costa, 1869**

Cerceris lunata, A. Costa, 1869: 106, ♀; holotype ♂ [sic] in Naples; loc. typ. Italy. [Giner Mari, 1941a; de Beaumont, 1951b; Pulawski, 1965b.]

Egyptian synonyms: [??]

Collections: the evidence that it occurs in Egypt is unknown

***Cerceris luxuriosa* Dahlbom, 1845**

Cerceris luxuriosa Dahlbom, 1845: 498, ♂; holotype ♂ in NRS; loc. typ. Nubia - Syrkut. [de Beaumont, 1951b.]

Cerceris subimpressa Schletterer, 1887, ♂,♀; holotype in NHMW; loc. typ. Egypt. [de Beaumont, 1951b.] de Beaumont, 1950d, synonymised *subimpressa* with *luxuriosa*.

Egyptian synonyms:

<i>Cerceris (Apiraptryx) subimpressa</i>	Giner Mari, 1941b, fide Schletterer.
<i>Cerceris subimpressa</i>	Honoré, 1941a.
<i>Cerceris (Apiratrix) subimpressa</i>	Honoré, 1942.

Cerceris luxuriosa de Beaumont, 1951b; Pulawski, 1964; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

***Cerceris pallidula* Morice, 1897 ssp. *pallidula* (s.s.)**

Cerceris pallidula Morice, 1897a: 302, ♂, ♀; holotype in OUM; loc. typ. Egypt - Abbasieh.

Egyptian synonyms:

Cerceris pallidula Morice, 1897a & 1911; Storey, 1916; Mochi, 1939a; Honoré, 1941a; de Beaumont, 1951b; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1959.
Cerceris (Apiraptryx) pallidula Giner Mari, 1941b.
Cerceris (Apiraptrix) pallidula Honoré, 1942.
Cerceris pallidula pallidula Pulawski, 1964; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

***Cerceris priesneri* Mochi, 1939**

Cerceris pulchella Schletterer, 1887: 391, nec Klug, 1845.

Cerceris Priesneri Mochi, 1939a: 179-180, figs., ♂, ♀; holotype in Cairo, now USNM; loc. typ. Egypt - Abu Rawash.

Egyptian synonyms:

Cerceris Priesneri Mochi, 1939a.
Cerceris (Apiraptryx) priesneri Giner Mari, 1941b & 1947.
Cerceris (Apiraptrix) Priesneri Honoré, 1942.
Cerceris priesneri de Beaumont, 1951a & 1951b.

***Cerceris pruinosa* Morice, 1897**

Cerceris pruinosa Morice, 1897a: 303, pl.6, fig.2, ♀; holotype ♀ in OUM; loc. typ. Egypt - Abbasieh.

Egyptian synonyms:

Cerceris pruinosa Morice, 1897a & 1911; Mochi, 1939a; Honoré, 1941a; de Beaumont, 1951b; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1959.
Cerceris (Apiraptryx) pruinosa Giner Mari, 1941b.
Cerceris (Apiraptrix) pruinosa Honoré, 1942.

***Cerceris pulchella* Klug, 1845 ssp. *pulchella* (s.s.)**

Cerceris pulchella Klug, 1845, pl. 47, fig.14, ♂; holotype ♂ in ZMHU; loc. typ. Egypt - Fayoum. [de Beaumont, 1951b.]

Cerceris Alfieri Mochi, 1939a: 181-183, figs., ♂, ♀; holotype in Cairo (?USNM); loc. typ. Egypt - Mansurieh & Gebel Asfar. De Beaumont, 1951d, synonymised this species with *pulchella*.

Cerceris Alfieri var. *picta* Mochi, 1939a: 182-183, ♂, ♀ (nec Dahlbom, 1844); holotype in Cairo (?USNM); loc. typ. Egypt - Saqqara & Kerdasa. This variety was not considered by de Beaumont, 1951d, to be worthy of conservation as a name.

Egyptian synonyms:

Cerceris pulchella Innes, 1911; Storey, 1916; Honoré, 1941a; de Beaumont, 1951a & 1951b; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1959; Pulawski, 1964; de Beaumont, 1966; Bohart & Menke, 1976.
Cerceris Alfieri Mochi, 1938.
Cerceris (Apiraptryx) pulchella Giner Mari, 1941b.
Cerceris (Apiraptrix) pulchella Honoré, 1942.
Cerceris (Apiraptryx) alfieri Giner Mari, 1941b.
Cerceris (Apiraptrix) Alfieri Honoré, 1942.
Cerceris alfieri de Beaumont, 1951a.
Cerceris Alfieri var. *picta* Mochi, 1938.
Cerceris (Apiraptryx) alfieri var. *picta* Giner Mari, 1941b.
Cerceris (Apiraptrix) Alfieri var. *picta* Honoré, 1942.
Cerceris alfieri var. *picta* de Beaumont, 1951a.

***Cerceris rybyensis* (Linnaeus, 1771)**

Sphex Rybyensis Linnaeus, 1771: 8; lectotype ♀; loc. typ. Sweden. [de Beaumont, 1951b; Pulawski, 1965b.]

Egyptian synonyms: [??]

Collections: the evidence that it occurs in Egypt is unknown

***Cerceris sabulosa* (Panzer, 1799) ssp. *algerica* (Thunberg, 1815)**

Philanthus sabulosus, Panzer, 1799: 63. [Pulawski, 1965b.]

Philanthus algericus Thunberg, 1815: 136, ♀; holotype ♀ in UZIU; loc. typ. "Barbaria", now Algeria. [de Beaumont, 1951b.]

Egyptian synonyms: [??]

bupresticida species group

***Cerceris bupresticida* Dufour, 1841 ssp. *libyca* de Beaumont, 1960**

Cerceris bupresticida Dufour, 1841: 353, pl. 11a, figs. 1-6, ♂, ♀; type in MNHN; loc. typ. France - St. Sever. [de Beaumont, 1951b.]

Cerceris bupresticida libyca de Beaumont, 1960a: 232-233, ♀; holotype ♀ in BMNH; loc. typ. Libya - Cyrenaica, Beris.

Egyptian synonyms:

Cerceris bupresticida de Beaumont, 1950a, 1951b & 1956a.

Range: Libya (Tripolitania, Cyrenaica), Egypt

Distribution: Siwa Oasis

***Cerceris hathor* Pulawski, 1983**

Cerceris hathor Pulawski, 1983: 242-245, ♂, ♀; holotype ♀ in WJP; loc. typ. Egypt - Giza.

Egyptian synonyms:

Cerceris vidua Klug

Innes, 1911; Honoré, 1941a.

Cerceris (s.s.) vidua

Honoré, 1942. This is a misidentification. *C. vidua* Klug is a junior synonym of *C. tricolorata* Spinola.

Cerceris tricolorata Spinola

Mochi, 1939a.

Cerceris (Apiraptryx) tricolorata

Giner Mari, 1941b.

Cerceris (Apiraptrix) tricolorata

Honoré, 1942. misidentification.

Cerceris eugenia

de Beaumont, 1951b & 1958d; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1959; Pulawski, 1964. misidentification.

Cerceris hathor

Pulawski, 1983.

For full details of the *vidua*, *tricolorata*, *eugenia* muddle, see Pulawski, 1983.

Range: Egypt

Distribution: Dakhla Oasis (Al Qasr), Giza, Kom Awshim, Wadi Digla, 40Km Zafarana road

Flight: males (4-5), females (4-5)

Collections: WJP

***Cerceris palmetorum* de Beaumont, 1951**

Cerceris palmetorum de Beaumont, 1950: 8, ♂, ♀; holotype ♀ in BMNH; loc. typ. Egypt - Siwa Oasis. [The World Catalogue has this as a *nomen nudum* because de Beaumont did not describe it until 1951b: 342-345]

Egyptian synonyms:

Cerceris palmetorum

de Beaumont, 1950c & 1951b.

Range: Egypt

Distribution: Siwa

***Cerceris tricolorata* Spinola, 1839**

Cerceris tricolorata Spinola, 1839: 493, ♀; holotype ♀ in MRSN; loc. typ. Egypt. [de Beaumont, 1951b.]

Cerceris insignis Klug, 1845, ♀; holotype from Saudi Arabia (ZMHU)

Cerceris vidua Klug, 1845, ♂; holotype ♂ from Saudi Arabia (ZMHU)

De Beaumont, 1951d, synonymised the two Klug species, which are opposite sexes of the same species, with *tricolorata*.

Egyptian synonyms:

<i>Cerceris vidua</i>	Morice, 1897a (per de Beaumont, 1951b).
<i>Cerceris alboatra</i> Walker	Mochi, 1939a, misidentification.
<i>Cerceris albo-atra</i>	Honoré, 1941a, misidentification.
<i>Cerceris insignis</i>	Honoré, 1941a.
<i>Cerceris (s.s.) insignis</i>	Honoré, 1942.
<i>Cerceris (s.s.) albo-atra</i>	Honoré, 1942.
<i>Cerceris (s.s.) eugenia</i> Schletterer	Giner Mari, 1941b; Honoré, 1942.
<i>Cerceris tricolorata</i>	de Beaumont, 1951a & 1951b; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1959; Pulawski, 1964; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Spanish Sahara, Algeria, Libya (Tripolitania), Chad (Tibesti), Egypt, Israel, Palestine, central Asia, Saudi Arabia, Oman

Distribution: Kom Awshim, El Minia

Flight: males (4-5), females (5)

Collections: CGR, WJP

alboatra species group

***Cerceris alboatra* Walker, 1871**

Cerceris alboatra Walker, 1871: 27, ♂; type lost; loc. typ. Egypt - Sinai, Wadi Feiran. [de Beaumont, 1951b.]

Egyptian synonyms:

<i>Cerceris alboatra</i>	Innes, 1911; de Beaumont, 1951b; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1959; Bohart & Menke, 1976; Guichard, 1993.
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arenaria species group

***Cerceris rutila* Spinola, 1839 ssp. *rutila* (s.s.)**

Cerceris rutila Spinola, 1839: 492-493, ♀; holotype in MRSN; loc. typ. Egypt. [de Beaumont, 1951b.]

Cerceris excellens Klug, 1845, pl.47, fig. 15, ♂; holotype ♂ in ZMHU; loc. typ. Egypt - Saqqara. [de Beaumont, 1951b.] Honoré, 1941a, recognised that this was the ♂ of *rutila*.

Cerceris rubecula Schletterer, 1889: 899, ♀; holotype ♀ in NHMW; loc. typ. Egypt - Cairo. [de Beaumont, 1951b.] Kohl, 1915, recognised the synonymy of *rubecula* with *rutila*.

Egyptian synonyms:

<i>Cerceris excellens</i> Walker (sic)	Innes, 1911.
<i>Cerceris excellens</i>	Storey, 1916.
<i>Cerceris rutila</i>	Mochi, 1939a; Honoré, 1941a; de Beaumont, 1951a, 1951b, 1951d & 1956a; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1959; Bohart & Menke, 1976.
<i>Cerceris (s.s.) rutila</i>	Giner Mari, 1941b; Honoré, 1942.

Range: Tunisia, Libya (Tripolitania, Cyrenaica), Egypt

Distribution: Wadi el Natrun

Flight: males (3)

Collections: CGR

***Cerceris quadricincta* (Panzer, 1799) ssp. *quadricincta* (s.s.)**

Cerceris quadricincta Panzer, 1799, pt. 63, no. 15; type ?; loc. typ. Austria - Vienna. [de Beaumont, 1951b.]

Giner Mari, 1941a & Bohart & Menke, 1976, both give *Philanthus* as the genus in which Panzer described the species. This must be a *lapsus* on de Beaumont's part as *Cerceris* was not described until 1802-03.

Egyptian synonyms: [??]

Collections: the evidence that it occurs in Egypt is unknown

specularis species group

***Cerceris specularis* A. Costa, 1867 ssp. *specularis* (s.s.)**

Cerceris specularis A. Costa, 1867: 85, ♂, ♀; lectotype ♀ from Calabria, Italy (MZUN)

Egyptian synonyms:

Cerceris specularis Honoré, 1942

Range: S Europe, N Africa, SW USSR

chromatica species group

***Cerceris chromatica* Schletterer, 1887**

Cerceris chromatica Schletterer, 1887: 422, ♂; holotype in NHMW; loc. typ. Egypt: El Alag. [Empey, 1973]

Cerceris lateriproducta var. *flava* Mochi, 1938: 184-185, ♂, ♀; holotype in Cairo (?USNM); loc. typ. Egypt - Thebes. de Beaumont, 1951b, gave Thebes as the locality of the holotype. Mochi did not mention this but gave El Alag as the locality of the ♀ type and Gebel Asfar as that of the ♂ type. De Beaumont synonymised *lateriproducta flava* with *chromatica*.

Egyptian synonyms:

Cerceris lateriproducta var. *flava* Mochi, 1938; Honoré, 1942.

Cerceris chromatica de Beaumont, 1951a & 1951b; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1959; Pulawski, 1964; Empey, 1973; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Cerceris (s.s.) chromatica Giner Mari, 1941b, (fide Schletterer); Honoré, 1942.

Range: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Aden, Oman

Distribution: Abu Rawash. Bir el Manayit, Dahshur, Giza, Kerdasa, Mersa Matruh, Saqqara

Flight: males (3-7), females (5-7)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Cerceris lateriproducta* Mochi, 1939**

Cerceris lateriproducta Mochi, 1939a: 183-185, figs., ♂, ♀; syntypes in Cairo (USNM); loc. typ. Egypt – Fayoum, Mansurieh. [de Beaumont, 1951b.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Cerceris lateriproducta Mochi, 1938; Honoré, 1941a & 1942; de Beaumont, 1951a & 1951b; Bohart & Menke, 1976; Guichard, 1993.

Cerceris (s.s.) lateriproducta Giner Mari, 1941b; Honoré, 1942.

Range: Egypt

abdominalis species group

***Cerceris pharaonum* Kohl, 1898**

Cerceris pharaonum Kohl, 1898: 345, pl. 15, figs. 5, 12, ♀; holotype ♀ in NHMW; loc. typ. Egypt - Tourah. [de Beaumont, 1951b.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Cerceris pharaonum Mochi, 1939a; de Beaumont, 1951b, 1956a & 1970; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1959; Pulawski, 1964, Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Cerceris (s.s.) pharaonum Giner Mari, 1941b; Honoré, 1942.

Range: Chad (Tibesti), Egypt, Israel

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Dahshur, Gebel el Asfar, Giza, Kom Awshim, Saqqara, Turah, 35Km e of Wadi el Natrun

Flight: males (3-5), females (3-6)

Collections: CGR, WJP

chlorotica species group

***Cerceris chlorotica* Spinola, 1839**

Cerceris chlorotica Spinola, 1839: 496-497, ♂,♀; holotype ♂ in MRSN; loc. typ. Egypt. de Beaumont, 1951b mentions only the ♂. He does not indicate that the ♀ is a different species.

Cerceris lutea Taschenberg, 1875: 402, ♂,♀; holotype ♀ in MLUH; loc. typ. Sudan - Khartum. [de Beaumont, 1951b.] De Beaumont, 1951d, recognised the synonymy of *lutea* with *chlorotica*.

Cerceris nilotica Schletterer, 1887: 421, ♂; holotype ♂ in NHMW; loc. typ. Egypt - Thebes. [de Beaumont, 1951b.] Kohl. 1915, recognised the synonym of *nilotica* with *lutea*.

Egyptian synonyms:

Cerceris lutea

Morice, 1897a & 1911; Storey, 1916; Mochi, 1939a; Honoré, 1941a.

Cerceris (s.s.) lutea

Giner Mari, 1941b; Honoré, 1942.

Cerceris chlorotica

Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1951b; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1959; Pulawski, 1964; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt, Israel

Distribution: Dahshur, Giza, 35Km e of Wadi el Natrun

Flight: males (4-6), females (4-6)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Cerceris tyrannica* F. Smith, 1856**

Cerceris tyrannica F. Smith, 1856: 447, ♀; lectotype ♀ from Gambia (BMNH)

Cerceris sulcipyga Mochi, 1939a: 154-157, figs., ♂,♀; holotype ♀ in CUE; loc. typ. Egypt - Gebel Elba. Synonymised by Empey, 1983: 190.

Egyptian synonyms:

Cerceris sulcipyga

Mochi, 1939a; de Beaumont, 1951a & 1951b; Sayed *et al*, 1964; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Cerceris (s.s.) sulcipyga

Giner Mari, 1941b; Honoré, 1942.

Range: Egypt

capito species group

***Cerceris margarita* de Beaumont, 1966**

Cerceris margarita de Beaumont, 1966:203-205, ♂,♀; holotype ♀ in NRS; loc. typ. Egypt - Gebel Elba.

Egyptian synonyms:

Cerceris margarita

de Beaumont, 1966; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Egypt

***Cerceris spinipectus* F. Smith, 1856 ssp. *spinolica* Schletterer, 1887**

Cerceris spinipectus F. Smith, 1856: 443, ♀; type from Trabzon, Turkey (BMNH)

Cerceris spinolica Schletterer, 1887: 480, nom. nov. for *C. flaviventris* Spinola.

Cerceris flaviventris Spinola, 1839: 495-496, ♂, (nec Vander Linden, 1829); holotype ♂ in MRSN; loc. typ. Egypt. Made a ssp of *spinipectus* by de Beaumont, 1951b: 179

Cerceris prisca Schletterer, 1887: 411, ♂, ♀. Morice, 1921: 77, synonymised this species with *spinipectus* (not *spinolica*)

Egyptian synonyms:

Cerceris prisca

Morice, 1911.

Cerceris (s.s.) prisca

Giner Mari, 1941b; Honoré, 1942.

<i>Cerceris capito</i> Lepeletier, 1845	Storey, 1916; Mochi, 1939a; Honoré, 1941a; (misidentification).
<i>Cerceris (s.s.) capito</i>	Giner Mari, 1941b; Honoré, 1942. (misidentification).
<i>Cerceris spinipectus spinolica</i>	de Beaumont, 1951a, 1951b, 1960a & 1963c; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1959; Pulawski, 1964; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Libya (Cyrenaica), Egypt, Israel

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Cairo (environs), Fayyum (28Km w of Shakshuk), Gebel el Asfar, Giza, Hawamdieh, Kom Awshim, Maadi, Wadi Digla

Flight: males (4-5, 8), females (4-6)

Collections: CGR, WJP

***Cerceris straminea* Dufour, 1853 ssp. *komarovii* Radoszkowski, 1886**

?*Cerceris Waltlii* Spinola, 1839: 496, ♂; type lost?; Loc. typ. Egypt. [de Beaumont, 1951b.]

Cerceris straminea Dufour, 1853: 388, ♀; holotype ♀ in MNHN; loc. typ. Algeria - Ponteba. [de Beaumont, 1951b.]

Cerceris hirtiventris Morice, 1897a: 303-304, ♂; holotype ♂ in OUM; loc. typ. Egypt - Zeitoun.

Cerceris komarovii Radoszkowski, 1886: 35, ♂, ♀; lectotype from Turkmenistan (ZMJU)

Egyptian synonyms:

<i>Cerceris hirtiventris</i>	Morice, 1897a.
<i>Cerceris Komarovi</i>	Mochi, 1938.
<i>Cerceris Komarowi</i>	Honoré, 1941a.
<i>Cerceris (s.s.) Komarowi</i>	Honoré, 1942.
<i>Cerceris straminea</i>	de Beaumont, 1951a & 1951b; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1959; Pulawski, 1964.
<i>Cerceris (s.s.) straminea</i>	Giner Mari, 1941b; Honoré, 1942;

Range: Morocco, Algeria, Libya (Tripolitania), Egypt, Oman, Saudi Arabia

Distribution: Kom Awshim

Flight: males (4-5)

Collections: WJP

rufipes species group

***Cerceris rhinoceros* Kohl, 1888**

Cerceris rhinoceros Kohl, 1888: 137, ♂, ♀; syntypes from Syria (TMB) [de Beaumont, 1951b.]

Egyptian synonyms:

Cerceris rhinoceros de Beaumont, 1951b; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Turkey, Syria, Egypt

Distribution: Alexandria

***Cerceris solitaria* Dahlbom 1845**

Cerceris solitaria Dahlbom, 1845: 502, ♂; holotype ♂ in NRS; loc. typ. Egypt. [de Beaumont, 1951b.]

Cerceris erythrocephala Dahlbom, 1845: 500, ♀; holotype ♀ in NRS; loc. typ. Egypt. [de Beaumont, 1951b.] Following various authors suppositions, this synonymy was confirmed by de Beaumont, 1950d.

Cerceris nasuta Lepeletier, 1845: 6, ♀ (nec Latreille, 1809); holotype ♀ in MNHN; loc. typ. Algeria - Oran. [de Beaumont, 1950d & 1951b.] This synonymy was supposed by Schulthess, 1926, and confirmed by de Beaumont, 1950d.

Cerceris fasciata Lepeletier, 1845: 30, ♂ (nec Spinola, 1806); holotype ♂ in MNHN; loc. typ. Algeria - Oran. [de Beaumont, 1951b.] This synonymy was supposed by Schulthess & Roth, 1926, and confirmed by de Beaumont, 1950d.

Cerceris erythrocephala var. *gynochroma* Mochi, 1939a: 149, ♂. De Beaumont, 1951b, commented on the great colour variability in this species and he therefore regarded Mochi's var. *gynochroma* as invalid.

Egyptian synonyms:

Cerceris tuberculata Villers, var Morice, 1897a.

<i>Cerceris nasuta</i>	Storey, 1916.
<i>Cerceris fasciata</i>	Storey, 1916.
<i>Cerceris erythrocephala</i>	Mochi, 1939a; Honoré, 1941a.
<i>Cerceris (s.s.) erythrocephala</i>	Giner Marí, 1941b; Honoré, 1942.
<i>Cerceris erythrocephala</i> var. <i>gynochroma</i>	Mochi, 1939a.
<i>Cerceris solitaria</i>	de Beaumont, 1950c, 1950 & 1951b; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1959; Pulawski, 1964.
<i>Cerceris (s.s.) gynochroma</i>	Giner Marí, 1941b.

doderleini species group

***Cerceris sinaitica* de Beaumont, 1951**

Cerceris sinaitica de Beaumont, 1951a: 179, ♀; type in Cairo (?USNM); loc. typ. Egypt - Sinai, Wadi um Mitla. [de Beaumont, 1951b.]

As Mochi, 1939a, described this species as "*Cerceris döderleini* Schulz, 1905", it was a case of his misidentifying the species. Therefore de Beaumont's *sinaitica* was not a "nom. nov." as he claimed, but a new species. This is borne out by the fact that he seems to have used Mochi's specimens as the type series.

Egyptian synonyms:

<i>Cerceris Döderleini</i>	Mochi, 1939a (misidentification).
<i>Cerceris (s.s.) doderleini</i>	Giner Marí, 1941b (misidentification).
<i>Cerceris (s.s.) Döderleini</i>	Honoré, 1942 (misidentification).
<i>Cerceris sinaitica</i>	de Beaumont, 1951a & 1951b; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1959; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Range: Sinai, Israel

Distribution: Sinai – Wadi Um Mitla

histerisnica species group

***Cerceris histerisnica* (Spinola, 1839)**

Nectanebus histerisnicus Spinola, 1839: 491-492, ♀; syntype ♀ from 'Egypt' (MRSN)

Nectanebus Fischeri Spinola, 1839: 490, ♂, nec *Cerceris fischeri* Spinola, 1838

Egyptian synonyms:

<i>Nectanebus fischeri</i>	Mochi, 1939b; Honoré, 1942; de Beaumont, 1949a; de Beaumont & Bytinski-Salz, 1959.
<i>Cerceris histerisnica</i>	Bohart & Menke, 1976 as a new combination, arising from their synonymising the genus <i>Nectanebus</i> . This made <i>N. fischeri</i> a junior homonym of <i>Cerceris fischeri</i> Spinola, 1838.

Range: Egypt, Israel

Distribution: Abu Rawash, Ben Yussef, Dahshur, Gebel el Asfar, Sinai - Wadi Mitla

Flight: males (3-4), females (3-4)

Collections: AM, CGR

Doubtful Records

Over the years the Egyptian synonyms have accumulated a considerable number of species which cannot justify their claim to be regular members of the fauna. These have arisen for a variety of reasons. The largest number are on the Egyptian list because of misidentification. In many cases as will have been noted earlier in this paper, the true identification of these species has been resolved, but in others this has not been possible. In some cases the specimens were described as new species, but the original descriptions were so poor and the type material is no longer available so that it is not known to what species, in some cases to which genus even, these descriptions were to apply. These are "*nomina dubia*". This applies to a number of species described by Walker. Innes in his 1911 paper describes a box of pins

and labels from which all trace of the insects themselves had vanished, consumed by pests, which appeared to have been the remains of a part of the collection made by Lord and identified by Walker. In the absence of the specimens all that this has achieved is to perpetuate these unidentifiable names. There are a few cases where species whose normal range is far from Egypt have been recorded at Port Said or Suez. These are clearly accidental occurrences where the insects had been transported on ships to these ports - stowaways. Finally, there are two cases of names being reported, which names have never been formally described. These are “*nomina nuda*”.

For completeness of the record and so that any consultation to the papers in which they were reported may be made with knowledge of the circumstances surrounding them, these names are listed below with the references to them and a note on their status.

***Chlorion lobatum* (Fabricius, 1775)**

Sphex (*Chlorion*) *lobatus* - Honoré, 1944a.

This species, one from the Oriental Region, has only been recorded from Port Said, where it presumably arrived by ship. It must be regarded as an accidental visitor rather than an Egyptian species.

***Chlorion tricolor* Walker, 1871**

Chlorion tricolor - Innes, 1911.

Innes cites this name from a Walker label on a specimen from Wady Gharandel. I assume it is an error of Innes / Walker, a lapsus for *bicolor* Walker (which is a synonym of *C. semenowi occidentale*).

***Sphex cahirensis* André, 1888**

Sphex cahirensis - Honoré, 1942.

This name has never been published and is a *nomen nudum*. It is not included in Bohart & Menke's list of *nomina nuda* in the genus *Sphex*.

***Sphex luteipennis* Mocsáry, 1883**

Sphex luteipennis - Kohl, 1890.

Kohl gives the distribution as Egypt, Zanzibar, Ceylon, Amboina. Bohart & Menke, 1976, treating this species as a subspecies of *S. praedator* F. Smith, say it occurs in Indonesia: s. Moluccas, Ambon & Buru. It does not seem a convincing Egyptian record.

***Parasphex fervens* Fabricius**

Parasphex fervens - Innes, 1911.

Innes cites this from a Walker label of a specimen from Tor. It is presumably a *Prionyx* species, but the specific name, of which Linnaeus and not Fabricius was the author, is one referring to a widespread species in the U.S., central and south America.

***Ammophila filata* Walker, 1871**

Ammophila filata Walker, 1871: 18, ♂; holotype ♂ from Wadi Genneh, Sinai; now destroyed. A *nomen dubium*.

***Ammophila heydenii* Dahldom, 1845**

Ammophila Heydenii - Kohl, 1906.

This is the only reference found of this species occurring in Egypt. Is it an error on Kohl's part? In de Beaumont and Bytinski-Salz, 1955, it is specifically stated that this species does not occur in Egypt.

***Ammophila strenua* Walker, 1871**

Ammophila strenua - Kohl, 1906; Innes, 1911.

Innes cites this Walker label on a specimen from Wady Genneh. Kohl thought it might be a junior synonym of *Podalonia dispar* (Taschenberg), and listed it under that species with a query mark. In any case the name is a junior homonym of *strenua* Cresson, 1865 and therefore cannot be used.

***Diodontus minutus* (Fabricius, 1793)**

Diodontus minutus - Honoré, 1942.

This record must be regarded with suspicion. De Beaumont, 1960a: 248, stated that he did not know of *minutus* in north Africa.

***Larrada diversa* Walker, 1871**

Larrada diversa - Innes, 1911.

Innes cites a Walker label from on a specimen from Cairo. Bohart & Menke, 1976, think it may perhaps be a *Larra* species. It remains a *nomen dubium*.

***Tachytes decoratus* Walker, 1871**

Tachytes decoratus - Innes, 1911; Pulawski, 1962; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Innes cites a Walker label from on a specimen from Wadi Feiran. Pulawski said the type was lost and that the species could not be recognised from the very brief description given by Walker. It remains a *nomen dubium*.

***Tachytes lugubris* Walker, 1871**

Tachytes lugubris - Innes, 1911; Pulawski, 1962; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Innes cites a Walker label from on a specimen from Wadi Feiran. Pulawski said the type was lost and that the species could not be recognised from the very brief description given by Walker. It remains a *nomen dubium*.

***Tachytes plagiatus* Walker, 1871**

Tachytes plagiatus - Innes, 1911; Pulawski, 1962; Bohart & Menke, 1976.

Innes cites a Walker label from on a specimen from Horr Tamanib; this locality cannot be traced - it may not have been in Egypt [World Catalog says 'Sudan']. Pulawski said the type was lost and that the species could not be recognised from the very brief description given by Walker. It remains a *nomen dubium*.

***Tachysphex sordidus* (Dahlbom, 1845)**

Tachysphex sordidus - de Beaumont, 1940b & 1947; Honoré, 1942; Pulawski, 1971.

Although the type of this species was said to originate from Egypt, de Beaumont believed it to have been wrongly labelled and that it came in fact from Rhodes. The species was known to de Beaumont only from Rhodes and Cyprus. Pulawski, 1971, did not list Egypt in its distribution and confirmed Rhodes as its type locality. Pulawski, 1973, specifically stated its distribution as "Eastern Mediterranean (not Egypt)". See also *Cerceris dispar* below, another Dahlbom species with Egypt / Rhodes doubts.

***Lindenius pygmaeus* (Rossi, 1794) ssp. *algerius* Kohl, 1892**

Crabro (*Lindenius*) *armatus* Vander Linden, 1829: 69, ♂, ♀ [Honoré, 1942]

Crabro algerius Kohl, 1892: 202, ♀; holotype ♀ from El-Kantour Mt, Algeria (NHMW)

Lindenius armatus var. *algerius* Maidl, 1924: 234 from Shellal near Aswan, Egypt (Honoré, 1942.)

De Beaumont, 1956b, stated that he had not seen this species from Egypt despite it being cited by Honoré in two different subspecies.

***Lindenius mesopleuralis* (F.Morawitz, 1890)**

Crabro (*Lindenius*) *mesopleuralis* - Kohl, 1915.

De Beaumont, 1956b, in his paper on the palaeartic species of *Lindenius* does not record this species from Egypt.

***Rhopalum fraternum* F.Smith: Walker 1871: 27**

Rhopalum fraternum - Honoré, 1942.

Nomen nudum. Honoré says of this, "indiqué des environs du Caire, par Walker, n'a pas été décrit." Types collected from unknown locality, now destroyed.

***Crossocerus perpusillus* (Walker, 1871)**

Crabro (*Crossocerus*?) *perpusillus* - Kohl, 1915.

Crabro (*Lindenius*) *perpusillus* - Honoré, 1942.

Crossocerus perpusillus - Bohart & Menke, 1976.

De Beaumont, 1956b, says the species described as a *Lindenius* which is not recognizable but is, perhaps, a *Crossocerus*.

***Tracheliodes quinquenotatus* (Jurine, 1807)**

Crabro quinquenotatus - Kohl, 1915.

Crabro (Brachymerus) quinquenotatus - Honoré, 1942.

The only Egyptian record seems to have been from Port Said which suggests it may have been an accidental visitor only.

***Didineis lunicornis* (Fabricius, 1798)**

Alysson (Didineis) lunicornis - Honoré, 1942, fide Handlirsch.

Egypt is not mentioned under *Didineis lunicornis* in Handlirsch, 1887: 44, so presumably this was an error by Honoré.

***Stizus biclipeatus* (Christ)**

Larra nubilipennis Smith - Innes, 1911

Innes cites a Walker label of a specimen from Wadi Hebran; the name is regarded as a junior synonym of *Stizus biclipeatus*, a species known from India. The record thus seems to be doubtful.

***Bembecinus bernardi* de Beaumont, 1954**

Bembecinus bernardi de Beaumont – Bohart & Menke, 1976

Incorrectly listed as Egyptian by Bohart & Menke (1976) (Pulawski, World Catalogue)

***Bembecinus tridens* (Fabricius)**

Larra tridens Walker - Innes, 1911

Innes cites a Walker label of a specimen from Tadjourah (Djibouti) which cannot be correct on geographical grounds. Does it refer to Fabricius's species which has not otherwise been recorded from Egypt?

***Bembix tranquebarica* (Gmelin)**

Bembix trepanda Dahlbom - Innes, 1911

Innes cites a Walker label of a specimen from Wadi Feiran. This name is a junior synonym of *B. tranquebarica*, a species known from India. It seems to be an unlikely record.

***Bembix brunneri* Handlirsch, 1893**

Bembex brunneri Handlirsch, 1893: 848, ♂, ♀; loc.typ. Algeria (NHMW)

Morice (1911) cites some non-Egyptian specimens "determined with the help of Egyptian specimens named for me by Handlirsch".

***Philanthus sulphureus* F. Smith, 1856**

Philanthus sulphureus - Innes, 1911.

Innes records Walker's label as *sulphureus* from Wadi Feiran. This species occurs in north India, (Bohart & Menke, 1976) and this must be regarded as a doubtful record.

***Cerceris dispar* Dahlbom, 1845**

Cerceris dispar - de Beaumont, 1950d & 1958b.

Although the type locality was given as Egypt, de Beaumont, in both papers, thinks this was an error and it was really Rhodes and that the species does not occur in Egypt. This seems similar to *Tachysphex sordidus* Dahlbom mentioned above.

***Cerceris schmiedeknechti* Kohl, 1898**

Cerceris Schmiedeknechti - Honoré, 1941a.

Cerceris (s.s.) schmiedeknechti - Giner Marí, 1941b.

Cerceris (s.s.) Schmiedeknechti - Honoré, 1942.

Cerceris schmiedeknechti - de Beaumont, 1951b.

This species was described from specimens taken by Schmiedeknecht in Oran and Egypt. It has never been found again in Egypt. Honoré, 1941a, said he had not seen it and de Beaumont, 1951b, wondered whether the record from Egypt was an error.

***Cerceris leucochroa* Schletterer, 1887**

Cerceris (s.s.) *leucochroa* - Giner Mari, 1941b; Honoré, 1942.

Both the above authors give Schletterer as their source for the occurrence of this species in Egypt. Giner Mari cites Schletterer as giving the distribution as "Egypt - Kordofan". As Kordofan is in the Sudan, this raises the query of whether this species does occur in Egypt.

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