

A new *Athlophorus* Burmeister, 1847 species from Cambodia (Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae)

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HARIS, A.: *A new Athlophorus Burmeister, 1847 species from Cambodia (Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae).*

Abstract: *Athlophorus kongensis* spec. nov. is described from Cambodia and compared to *Athlophorus meghalayensis* Saini and Singh, 1987 and *Athlophorus gracilis gracilis* (Konow, 1898).

Keywords: Hymenoptera, Symphyta, Tenthredinidae, Athlophorus, Cambodia, new species

Introduction

Till our present days, there have not been published any paper on the sawflies of Cambodia probably due to the subrecent political and social conflicts and the stepmines (pressure mines) which were spreaded throughout the country making the scientific expeditions extremely dangerous.

On the sawflies of former Indochina which included the present territory of Cambodia, in the early 20th century, 2 papers were published (TURNER 1919 and 1920), based on the results of the Vitalis de Salvaza expeditions. Since that time, only one species was recorded from the country, namely *Kompongia cambodgensis* Malaise, 1937 described from the collection of the Paris Natural History Museum (MALAISE 1937).

Material and methods

The studied Oriental material amounts approximately 2000 specimens was collected by Dr. C. Holzschuh, E. Jendnek, I. H. Marshal, Zd. Jindra, M. Tryzna, O. Sousa, J. Halada, S. Becvar, S. Sazanov, V. Kubán with the help of local volunteers. Only one of them captured in Cambodia.

For the identification of the species, we consulted the monography of MALAISE 1945 and SAINI 2006 completed with numerous papers as follows: SAINI and VASU 1997, SAINI and AHMAD 2012, WEI and NIE 2002, NIE and WEI 2004, HARIS 2002, 2006, 2007 and HARIS and ROLLER 2007.

Holotype is deposited in the Landesmuseum Linz.

Description of the new species

Athlophorus kongensis spec. nov.
(Figs. 1 and 2)

Holotype: male: SW. Cambodia, 20 km SE of Koh Kong, 11° 37' N 103° 07' E, 50-300 m, May 2005, Jendek and Sausa lg.

Head black; white: labrum, clypeus, wide inner orbits, small triangular supraclypeal spot (yellowish white). Antenna black, scape and pedicell white. Thorax black; white: wide hind margin of pronotum, tegula, parapteron, large oval longitudinal spot from parapteron down to mesepisternal-mesosternal border, mesoscutellar appendage, cenchri. Legs black; white: all trochanters, anterior tibia entirely, middle tibia except narrow apical ring and basal third of hind tibia; all trochanters, anterior tibia entirely, middle tibia except narrow apical ring and basal third of hind tibia. Wings hyaline, both radial cells entirely infuscate, infuscation not overprolonged basal part of stigma. Upper half of all cubital cells infuscated either. Stigma transparent light brown, costa, subcosta, venation dark brown. Abdomen black; white: narrow base of propodeum, 2nd and 3rd tergites except large pairs of middle central black spot, wide basal and narrow hind margin of tergite 4 and basal four sternites. Ratios of antennal segments: 9 : 7 : 22 : 19 : 15 : 9 : 9 : 9 : 8. Antenna about as long as head and thorax combined without propodeum. OOL : POL : OCL: 13 : 4 : 15. Frontal area very densely, moderately deeply punctured with small punctures, moderately shiny. Other parts of head smooth and shiny. Head moderately contracted behind eyes. Frontal area marked by bluntly elevated ridges. Clypeus roundly emarginated. Clypeal emargination about 0.33x as deep as clypeal median length. Postoccipital carina reaching up to 2/3 of hind orbit. Gena nearly linear, about 0.3x as wide as diameter of anterior ocellus. Anterior lobes of mesonotum, mesoscutellum and mesoscutellar appendage densely, moderately deeply punctured with moderately small punctures, moderately shiny. Lateral lobe smooth and shiny outside, moderately densely and deeply punctured inside, moderately shiny. Upper anterior and upper middle part of mesopleuron with large and deep punctures, hardly shiny. Mesosternum smooth and shiny. Mesoscutellum flat without carina or pyramidal elevation. Abdominal tergites shiny with fine surface sculpture. Claw with strong subapical tooth hardly shorter than apical, basal lobe not visible. Length: 6.7 mm.

The new species is closely related to *Athlophorus meghalayensis* Saini and Singh, 1987.

The differences: in *A. meghalayensis* clypeus and mesopleuron and dominantly tibiae (except anterior) black. These parts in the new species entirely or dominantly white as it is written above in the description. Larger, 9.5 mm, the new species is only 6.7 mm. Penis valves are also different, see Fig. 28 in SAINI and VASU and Fig. 86a in SAINI 2006 and compare with Fig. 2.

Penis valve resembles most to that of *Athlophorus gracilis gracilis* (Konow, 1898). (Fig. 86 in SAINI see also Fig. 3.) the differences see in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Furthermore, *Athlophorus gracilis gracilis* Konow and other 2 related species *Athlophorus gracilis orbitalis* Konow, 1906 and *Athlophorus graciliodes* Malaise, 1947 has clypeus, labrum, mesopleuron, mesepisternum black. These parts in the new species are entirely or dominantly white.



Fig. 1. *Athlophorus kongensis* spec. nov. holotype

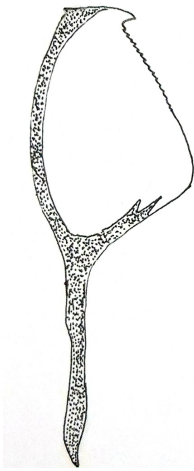


Fig. 2. Penis valve of *Athlophorus kongensis* spec. nov.

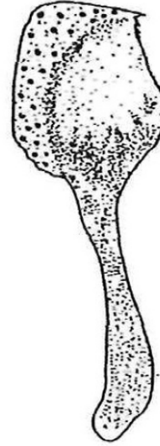


Fig. 3. Penis valve of *Athlophorus gracilis gracilis* (Konow, 1898) after Saini

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