Евразиатский энтомол. журнал 20(4): 181–182
doi: 10.15298/euroasentj.20.4.03

First record of the longhorn bee *Tetralonia scabiosae* (Moscáry, 1881) (Hymenoptera, Apidae: Anthophoridae) for Belarus

Tetralonia scabiosae (Moscáry, 1881) (Hymenoptera, Apidae: Anthophoridae) – новый вид для фауны Беларуси

D.I. Khvir
Д.И. Хвир

Belarusian State University, Department of Biology, Nezavisimosti Ave. 4, Minsk 220030 Belarus. E-mail: zoo@bsu.by.
Белорусский государственный университет, Биологический факультет, пр. Независимости 4, Минск 220030 Беларусь.

Ключевые слова: жалоносные, длиннохоботковые пчёлы, новый вид, опылители.

Key words: Aculeata, longhorn bee, new record, pollinators.

Резюме. Для фауны Беларуси отмечен новый вид длиннохоботковой пчелы *Tetralonia scabiosae* (Hymenoptera, Apidae: Anthophoridae). *Tetralonia (Tetraloniella) scabiosae* выделяется на фоне остальных представителей трибы окраской, характером покровов и строением гениталий. Самку внешне можно отличить по типичным признакам рода *Tetralonia (Tetraloniella),* а также трибы Eucerini.

Abstract. The longhorn bee *Tetralonia scabiosae* (Hymenoptera, Apidae: Anthophoridae) is newly recorded for the fauna of Belarus. The species differs from its congeners by the colouration, sculpture of surface and shape of genitalia. By external appearance, the female is typical of the subgenus *Tetralonia (Tetraloniella)*.

Introduction

The longhorn bee tribe Eucerini is one of the most species-rich tribes in the family Apidae, with approximately 780 species distributed widely over most regions of the world, excluding Australia [Michener, 2007; Ascher, Pickering, 2016]. The distribution area of the longhorn bee extends from Portugal Southern and Central Europe, Asia Minor and the Caucasus to Uzbekistan and Western Siberia [Scheuchl, Willner, 2016]. The longhorn bee tribe Eucerini is a diverse, widely distributed group of solitary bees that includes important pollinators of both wild and agricultural plants. Although *Tetralonia* is a well-known generic name in the Apidae (Tribe Eucerini), hundreds of species having been described or placed in it at various times, its identity has remained in doubt because its type species has not been understood.

The firs record of *Tetralonia scabiosae* (Mocsáry, 1881) is reported from Belarus on the basis of specimens collected in the Belarusian state university Botanical gardens in Minsk. This longhorn bee is classified differently by taxonomists: Anyone who assigns them to the genus *Eucera* calls them *Eucera scabiosae*, who puts them in the subgenus *Tetralonia*, says *Eucera* (*Tetralonia*) *salicariae*, and who according to Michener (2000) postulated an independent genus *Tetraloniella*, they calls *Tetraloniella scabiosae*. Their species epithet, scabiosa, refers to the loosestrife, *Centaurea scabiosa*. The rare and heat-loving species is only found in a few places in the South in Italy, in the Northeast in Russia and in the West in Spain. As a midsummer, it flies only from July and until the end of August — that is, when the blooms *Centaurea*, it is strictly pollen-specialized.

Material and methods

We collected one specimen of the species from purple flowers in Belarusian state university Botanical gardens in the end of July in 2018. Insect catch was carried out using standard entomological net. To the identification of the specimens was used the key of European part of the USSR hymenoptera insects [Key.., 1978]. Photomicrographs were prepared by author using Canon 1100D digital camera attached to microscope lens and employing a Xenon flash (Fig.1).

Results

With around 110 described species, *Tetraloniella* (*Tetraloniella*) is one of the most diverse lineages in the Eucerini, second only to *Eucera* Scopoli. Merely 35 species are known from the New World and these have been recently revised, as have the approximately 32 sub-Saharan taxa [Eardley, 1989] along with the four living in Madagascar [Pauly et al., 2001]. The large and diverse Palaearctic fauna remains the greatest challenge and one of the more intractable problems given the ease in confusing species with *Synhalonia*.

Fig. 1. Dorsal, front and lateral view of *Tetralonia scabiosae*.
Рис. 1. Дорсальный, фронтальный и латеральный виды *Tetralonia scabiosae*.

The protection of the loosestrife stocks is therefore the most important and urgent protective measure for this solitary oligolectic bee.

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Поступила в редакцию 20.6.2020