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Elimus chapmani Selis 2017, olotipo
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DESCRIPTION OF *ELIMUS CHAPMANI*, NEW SPECIES (HYMENOPTERA, VESPIDAE, EUMENINAE)

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Riassunto. *Descrizione di* Elimus chapmani*, nuova specie (Hymenoptera, Vespidae, Eumeninae)*
La recente descrizione di una vespa eumenina da parte di SELIS (2017) è stata publicata senza fornire prova dell'avvenuta registrazione in ZooBank, rendendo quindi la descrizione formalmente invalida. La stessa descrizione è ripetuta in questo articolo, con l'aggiunta dei codici LSID che soddisfano i criteri richiesti dall'International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

Summary. The recent description of a new eumenine wasp by SELIS (2017) failed to validly establish the new name, since it did not provide any evidence of registration in ZooBank. The same description is reiterated here, with the addition of the LSID codes that meet the criteria of availability established by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

Keywords: Potter wasps, Vespidae, Eumeninae, *Elimus*, new species.

Reference: Selis M. 2017. Description of *Elimus chapmani*, new species (Hymenoptera, Vespidae, Eumeninae). *Bollettino del Museo di Storia Naturale di Venezia* 67, supplemento: 5-9.

INTRODUCTION

The recently published paper (SELIS, 2017) containing the description of a previously unnamed eumenine wasp failed to validly establish the new name, because the published version did not provide any evidence of registration in ZooBank (www.zoobank.org) (INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE, 2012).

There, to meet the requirements by the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature and provide the availability of the new species name, the species description is here reiterated in full, with the addition of evidence of registration in ZooBank. Life Science Identifiers (LSIDs) of the article and of the new name are added respectively after the title and after the new name introduced.

Further taxonomic information on taxa of the genus *Elimus* de Saussure, 1852 provided by SELIS (2017), including a they to the species, is not repeated here.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The adult morphological characters and coloration were observed on pinned and dried specimens under a stereo microscope.

"Body length" is the combined length of head, mesosoma and the first two metasomal terga. Metasomal terga, metasomal sterna and flagellomeres are abbreviated as T, S and F respectively.

Terminology principally follows BOHART & STANGE (1965). Details on additional specimens examined used for comparison are in SELIS (2017).

 pubblicato il 20.07.2017

***Elimus chapmani* sp. nov.** (figs. 1-7)
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:1ECBFDC5-39C4-4C08-A04B-C9383791C297

Material examined. Holotype, ♀, pinned, labelled: "Horns of Negros / Philippine Is. / 3600 ft. 1942-43 / J. W. Chapman" [printed on upper side], "1/1/43" [hand-written on lower side]. Deposited in the Museum of Natural History of Venezia, Italy.

Diagnosis. This species can be distinguished from all congeners by the following combination of features: nearly entirely black coloration, T I strongly expanded and punctured, T II with a clearly distinct apical vertical lamella.

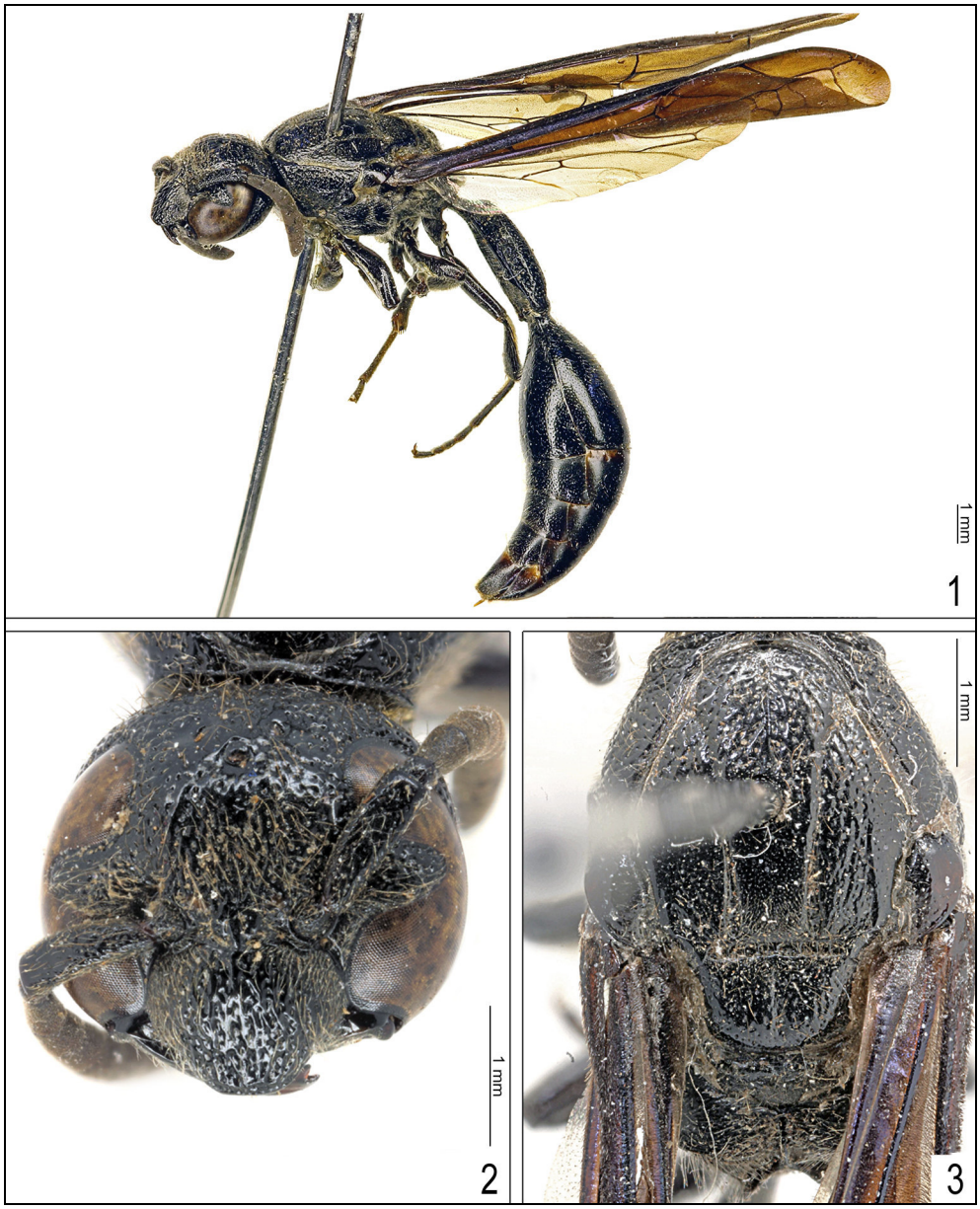
Description. Structure. Head in frontal view nearly circular; in dorsal view weakly swollen behind eyes, then narrowed posteriorly. Occipital carina well developed, forking in the lower third of genae, external branches reach base of mandibles, internal branches meet each other just above hypostomal carina. Inner eye margins weakly converging with deep ocular sinuses. Antennal sockets closer to inner eye margin than to each other; interantennal space weakly raised. Clypeus in frontal view about 1,3 times as wide as high and truncated apically, in lateral view slightly convex, with a very shallow depression before slightly inflated apical margin (fig. 2). Antennal scape about 2,6 times as long as its apical width; F I about 1,2 times as long as wide; F II-IX clearly wider than long; F X bullet-shaped, longer than wide. Palpal formula 6:4.

Pronotal carina well developed, produced into a thin lamella that is reduced dorsally, forming two little lobes on humeri; in dorsal view lateral sides of pronotum strongly converging anteriorly; lateral faces of pronotum weakly depressed, forming a rounded angle with dorsal face. Mesoscutum very weakly convex and almost flat, about 1,2 times as long as its maximum width; notauli present for the whole length of mesoscutum with anterior third weakly curving outward, well impressed in posterior half and becoming shallower anteriorly; posterior margin of mesoscutum depressed in a crenate furrow. Tegulae long and tapering posteriorly, adjoining parategulae. Parategulae short and straight, bent at right angle basally (fig. 3). Scutellum flat and weakly convex posteriorly, with a distinct but shallow furrow medially. Metanotum sloping down towards concavity of propodeum, with an extremely short dorsal face and a longer posterior face. Propodeum converging posteriorly in dorsal view, strongly convex in lateral view; transition between posterior and lateral faces marked by the lateral carina; submarginal carina produced into lobes above propodeal valvulae; posterior face with a medial carina, reaching up half-way to the face (fig. 4). Propodeal valvulae short and rounded.

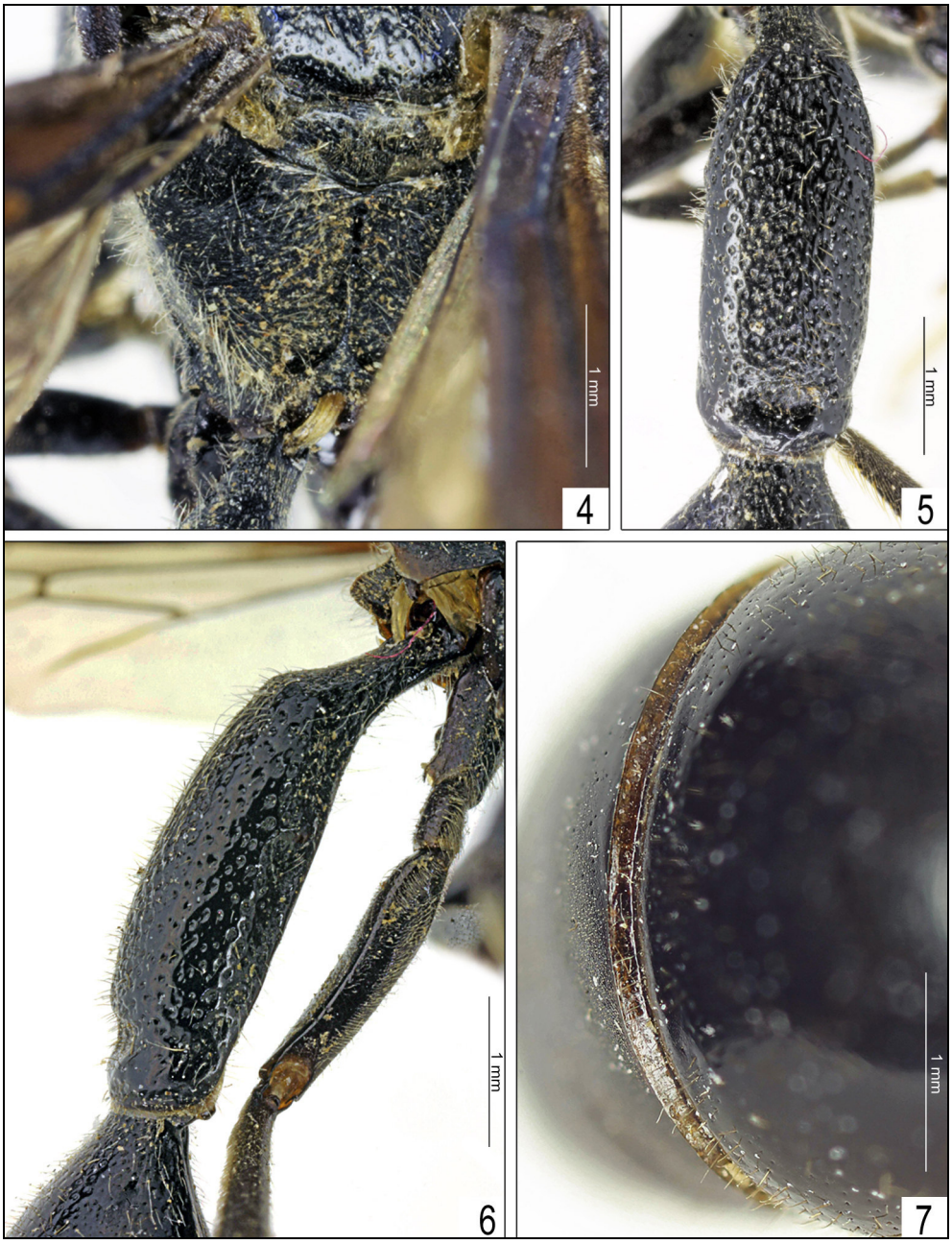
T I in dorsal view about 2,8 times longer than its maximum width, narrow at base and abruptly expanding from basal fifth, then parallel-sided (fig. 5); in lateral view dorsal margin rising strongly from base to basal fifth, smoothly curved thereafter, depressed sub-apically and inflated at apex (fig. 6). T II sub-sessile, bearing a short and vertical apical lamella; apical lamella reduced laterally and not reaching lateral margins (fig. 7).

Sculpture. The following sclerites shiny with sculpture as described: clypeus with big punctures medially, interspaces converging in irregular longitudinal ridges, lateral sides with smaller punctures, dorsal margin almost impunctate. Frons covered

with small and very dense punctures and forming irregular ridges. Ocular sinus with punctures similar to frons but shallower and not forming ridges; ocellar area with some very sparse big punctures. Vertex with very dense punctures, genae



Figg. 1-3. *Elimus chapmani*, sp. nov., holotypus ♀. **1:** habitus; **2:** head in frontal view; **3:** thorax in dorsal view.



Figg. 4-7. *Elimus chapmani*, sp. nov., holotypus ♀. **4:** propodeum in postero-dorsal view; **5:** T I in dorsal view; **6:** T I in lateral view; **7:** apical lamella of T II.

with big punctures, very dense dorsally and sparser ventrally. Pronotum dorsally with big and dense punctures, laterally with strong striae mixed with shallow punctures, ventral corner with extremely fine punctures. Mesoscutum with big and irregular punctures anteriorly and laterally, punctures becoming finer and denser posteriorly and medially, especially between notauli; scutellum with punctures small anteriorly and bigger and sparser posteriorly; mesepisternum with punctures big and dense above epipleural suture and sparser below. T I laterally with very big and sparse punctures, becoming denser dorsally and forming irregular longitudinal ridges in the middle; T II with fine punctures, very dense in the basal petiole and becoming very sparse apically, T III-VI with slightly bigger punctures than in T II. S I transversely striate in apical two thirds, S II-VI with similar but deeper punctures to those of respective terga.

The following sclerites opaque with sculpture as described: metanotum with big and deep punctures. Posterior face of propodeum with dense and well defined striae, these striae becoming less defined at lateral angles; lateral faces of propodeum with extremely fine and dense, almost indistinct, striae. Dorsal half of metaepisternum striate as in lateral faces of propodeum, ventral half has very fine and dense punctures.

Pilosity. Whole body covered with silvery hairs, which are especially longer on: lateral sides of clypeus, frons, vertex, ventral face of head, lateral faces of pronotum, ventral side of mesosoma including coxae, propodeum and sterna.

Color. Black, with a small yellowish spot above each antennal socket. Apex of mandibles reddish-brown. Fore tarsi, upper side of hind coxae, propodeal valvulae and apical lamella of T II dark brown. Wings fuscous with weak purple reflections, veins blackish-brown.

Distribution. Philippines: Negros.

Remarks. This is the only *Elimus* species known for the Philippines and the Oriental Region, while the other congeners occur in the Australasian Region. The disjoint distribution of this genus could suggest the presence of other undescribed *Elimus* species on Indonesian islands, like Sulawesi and Borneo.

Etymology. This species is dedicated to the late James W. Chapman who continued his work on collecting insects, including this new species, even when he had to hide during the war, an attitude showing his love for entomology.

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