

Osmia zandeni, a new species from Fuerteventura, Canary Islands (Hymenoptera: Apidae: Megachilinae)

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H.G.M. Teunissen, deceased 1992.

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Introduction

Among the papers of the late Mr H.G.M. Teunissen, a honorary staff member of the Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, a manuscript was found describing a new species of *Osmia* Panzer, 1806 (Apidae: Megachilinae), together with some (sketchy) figures. This manuscript, which is published here, was translated into English and the figures have been redrawn by the junior author. RMNH = Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum (formerly Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie), Leiden.

Description

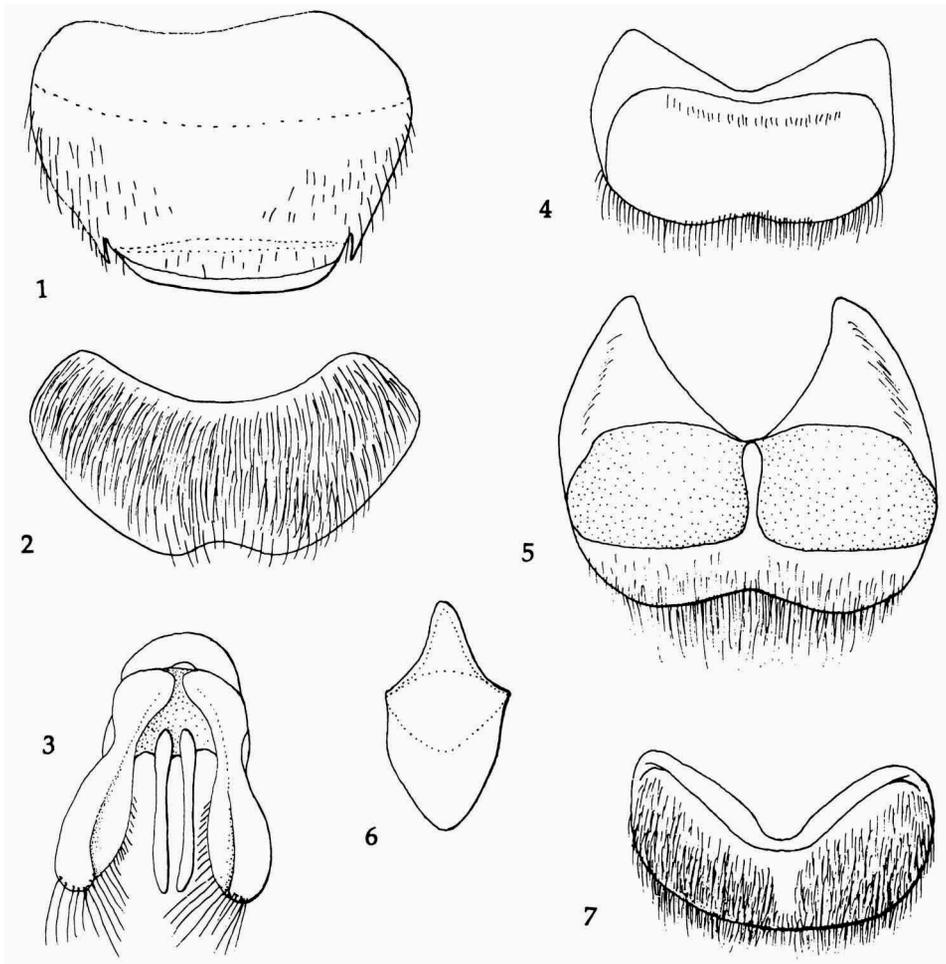
Osmia zandeni spec. nov.

(figs 1-7)

Material.— Holotype, ♂ (RMNH), "Puerto del Rosario, Fuerteventura, 4-16.iii.1984, leg. H. Teunissen". Paratypes (10 ♂♂ + 8 ♀♀): 8 ♂♂ + 2 ♀♀ (RMNH), topotypic; 2 ♂♂ (RMNH), "Tetir, Fuerteventura, 7.iii.1984, leg. H. Teunissen"; 4 ♀♀ (RMNH), "El Charlo, Fuerteventura, 12-18.ii.1985, leg. H. Teunissen"; 2 ♀♀ (van der Zanden collection, Eindhoven), Fuerteventura, "Jandica, Las Dunas, 30.iv-8.v.1987, leg. Schmitz".

Male.— Body 5-6 mm long, black and strongly shiny.

Head.— Face very densely white setose, laterally more adpressed, and on clypeus and stemmaticum more erect; temples, frons and upper part of vertex very sparsely white, erect setose; inner margins of eyes converging ventrad; hind margin of head rounded; anterior margin of clypeus straight, very weakly crenulate and nearly completely invisible due to dense setosity; mandible with two acute teeth and basally densely erect white setose, the apical third dark red; flagellum of antenna black, its second-fourth segments slightly longer than wide, the following segments 1.5-1.8 times as long as wide; apical antennal segment obliquely truncated and flattened; distance between posterior ocelli larger than distance between ocelli and posterior margin of head; punctuation of face invisible, on vertex and frons fine and moderately dense, its interspaces shorter than diameter of punctures, but equal near anterior ocellus.



Figs 1-7, *Osmia zandeni* spec. nov., ♂, after paratypes from Puerto del Rosario. 1, sixth metasomal tergite; 2, seventh metasomal tergite; 3, genitalia; 4, fifth metasomal sternite; 5, sixth metasomal sternite; 6, eighth metasomal sternite; 7, seventh metasomal sternite. All dorsal aspect.

Mesosoma.— Mesoscutum and scutellum finely and regularly punctate, interspaces equal to 1-1.5 times diameter of punctures; thorax (including ventral side) and propodeum sparsely long erect setose; metanotum and propodeum oblique; medial area of propodeum smooth and shiny, basal margin finely coriaceous; parapsides linear; hind and middle tibial spurs yellowish-red, short, wide and hardly bent apically; middle coxa with ventral widening and its outer side with smooth and shiny depression; wings hyaline; tegulae dark brown, shiny, and smooth; legs sparsely and erect white setose; telotarsus dark red.

Metasoma.— Only six tergites visible; first tergite with shiny oblique area, and without transverse suture, its surface finely punctate, with interspaces 2-3 times diameter of punctures; first to fifth tergites with weak narrow patches of white setae laterally; sixth tergite with small but distinct lateral teeth (fig. 1), its posterior margin smooth and rounded; fifth sternite weakly emarginate (fig. 4); sixth sternite without

tubercle, finely and regularly punctate, its interspaces 1-1.5 times diameter of punctures, with dense golden fringe on sternite (fig. 5); seventh tergite densely covered with branched setae, apically emarginate (fig. 2); seventh sternite with long setae posteriorly (fig. 7); genitalia are characterized by long setose and wide sole-shaped gonocoxites (fig. 3); eighth sternite as in fig. 4.

Female.— Body 5-6 mm long, black and strongly shiny.

Head.— Face somewhat longer than wide; face laterally and stemmaticum setose as of σ , clypeus glabrous, only ventro-laterally with some erect white setae; clypeal margin straight, but lateral corners somewhat protruding and margin smooth; surface of clypeus smooth and shiny medially, strongly convex and swollen, only laterally with some large punctures; above middle of clypeus a shallow horseshoe-shaped depression; apex of clypeus with some red setae as fringe; mandible with four teeth; flagellum of antenna black, and its segments about quadrate, only apical segment 1.5 times as long as wide; further similar to male.

Mesosoma.— Scopa white; thorax and legs as of male; inner side of basitarsus (= metatarsus) of hind leg reddish setose; lateral patches of first to fifth tergites white; patches on more posterior tergites shorter and more to medial of tergite than foregoing tergite, resulting in triangular patches on first tergite and a very narrow, widely interrupted band of setae on fifth tergite; sixth tergite sparsely adpressed white setose.

Note.— Females of this species are mainly characterized by the conspicuous clypeus, and males by having only six tergites visible. The latter condition occurs only in a few species of *Osmia* sensu lato. *Osmia elba* Peters, 1983, from Sudan (Gebel Elba), according to the original description resembles the new species in this respect, but it has quite different genitalia.

Etymology.— We are glad to name this species after the well-known specialist of Osmiini, G. van der Zanden, Eindhoven, to commemorate his more than 40 years long friendship with the senior author.

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