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A rare genus *Odontopsen* Tsuneki in China (Hymenoptera: Apoidea: Crabronidae), with description of a new species

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The genus *Odontopsen* Tsuneki was erected by Tsuneki (1964) as a subgenus of the genus *Psen* Latreille, 1796. Bohart and Menke (1976) raised it to an independent genus. The type species, *O. hanedai* (Tsuneki, 1964) was found in the Konsei-Pass Nikko, at about 2100 m altitude, in the mountains of central Honshu Island, Japan. No other species of this genus was found in the following almost half a century.

Two years ago Professor Fu-ming Shi sent us a specimen of Crabronidae collected in Lingzhi, Tibet, China (about 3,100 m altitude). After careful examination, we found this is a new species of the genus *Odontopsen* Tsuneki, which we herein describe and illustrate. It also represents the first record of the genus *Odontopsen* in China. A key to both species of the genus is provided. The holotype of the new species is deposited in Yunnan Agricultural University, Kunming, China (YAUK). It was examined and illustrated with the aid of an Olympus stereomicroscope (SZ Series, Japan) with an ocular micrometer.

For the terminology, we mainly follow Bohart and Menke (1976). The abbreviations in the text are as follows: HLD, head length in dorsal view (the distance from frons to occipital margin in the middle); HLF, head length in frontal view (the distance from vertex to clypeal margin in the middle); HW, head width (dorsal view, maximum); TW, gena width (lateral view, maximum); EW, eye width (lateral view, maximum); EL, maximum length of eye (lateral view); POD, postocellar distance (distance between inner margins of hind ocelli); OOD, ocellocular distance (distance between outer margin of hind ocellus and nearest inner orbit); OCD, ocello-occipital distance (distance between posterior margin of hind ocellus and occipital margin, dorsal view); DEL, interocular distance at base of clypeus; DEU, interocular distance at upper frons; AOD, antenno-clypeal distance (distance between socket of antenna and the nearest eye margin); WAS, width of antennal socket; IAD, interantennal distance (distance between inner margins of antennal sockets); PW, petiole width (dorsal view, in the middle); PL, petiole length (lateral view); WTI, maximum width of gastral tergum I (dorsal view); LTI, maximum length of gastral tergum I (dorsal view); HFL, maximum length of hind femur; HTL, maximum length of hind tibia.

***Odontopsen shii*, Ma, Li and Chen, sp. nov.**
(Figs. 1–7)

Female. Body length 8.7 mm. Black; flagellomeres IV–XI yellowish ventrally. Setae on labrum yellowish, dense and long; on mandible yellowish, sparse and short; on lower frons silvery, dense and short; on vertex brown, sparse and long, on mesopleuron and propodeum slightly yellowish, dense and long.

Clypeus broad and polish, gradually impressed toward its middle, which is much lower than the laterals; free margin of clypeus with two broad, round prominences medially; each prominence with oval tubercle near apex, tubercle shiny and markedly elevated (Fig. 1). Mandible inconspicuously bidentate apically (Fig. 1). Interantennal tubercle small, round, conspicuous (Fig. 1). Upper frons with dense minute punctures that are 1× diameter apart. Frontal carina incomplete. Vertex smooth, posterior area deeply emarginated (Fig. 2), with dense and very slender transverse striations. Inner orbits in frontal view markedly divergent below (Fig. 1). Head in profile with occipital carina produced into conspicuous dentate process, outer margin of process with sparse, sturdy and longitudinal rugae (Figs. 3, 4). HW : HLD : HLF = 104 : 37 : 55; TW : EW : EL = 33 : 19 : 47; POD : OOD : OCD : DEL : DEU = 11 : 19 : 21 : 75 : 61; AOD : WAS : IAD = 19 : 7 : 16. Relative length of flagellomeres I–IV: 20, 14, 13, 12. Length of flagellomere I : width at apex = 20 :

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