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Revision of the Australian sawfly genus *Antargidium* (Hymenoptera, Symphyta, Argidae) with description of two new species

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Abstract

Antargidium Morice, 1919 is a small sawfly genus with six described species. The distribution is limited to Australia, with four species occurring in eastern and two in the south-eastern part of Western Australia. Two species, *A. flavescens* **n. sp.** and *A. nigrum* **n. sp.**, are described as new from Western Australia. *Antargidium rufum* Benson **syn. nov.** is treated as a synonym of *A. dentivalve* Benson. Host plants are known for five species and include plants of the families Sapindaceae and Leguminosae.

Key words: sawfly, taxonomy, key to species, new species

Introduction

The sawfly genus *Antargidium* (Hymenoptera: Argidae) was erected by Morice (1919) for *Hylotoma apicale* Kirby, 1894. Kirby (1894) already noticed the small size of the species compared to other members of *Hylotoma* (= *Arge*). In addition to the small size, the interstitial position of the "recurrent and the cubital nerves" of the hind wing (i.e., 2r-m and m-cu) was given as a diagnostic character to separate *Antargidium* from other representatives of the subfamily Arginae Morice (1919). However, Benson (1934) showed that the hind wing venation in *Antargidium* is variable, and that in the type specimens of *A. apicale* the position of 2r-m and m-cu is not interstitial. According to Benson (1934), it appears that Morice did not look at the type specimens of *A. apicale*, but had specimens at hand that were identified by Rohwer as belonging to this species.

In Australia, *Antargidium* is the only representative of the cosmopolitan Arginae (Naumann 1991). *Antargidum* can be separated from other genera using the key in Benson (1963). Benson (1934) re-defined the generic limits of *Antargidium*, added two new species, and described two more new species shortly after (Benson 1935), all of them originating from eastern Australia. The most recently collected specimens mentioned in Benson's articles were caught in 1930, and it appears that for 40 years until 1970 no specimens of the genus had been collected. A single female collected in 1970, and several specimens reared from larvae that were collected in 1971, are all from south-western Australia and represent two distinct species that are described here as new.

Material and methods

Acronyms refer to the following depositories:

ANIC	Australian National Insect Collection, Canberra, Australia;
BMNH	The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom;
NHMW	Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, Austria;
QMB	Queensland Museum, Brisbane, Australia;
QDPI	Queensland Department of Primary Industries;
MVMA	Museum of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia;

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