



## The bees of the genus *Hylaeus* Fabricius 1793 of the Asian part of Russia, with a key to species (Hymenoptera: Apoidea: Colletidae)

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### Abstract

Thirty-one species of the bee genus *Hylaeus* are recorded from the Asian part of Russia. Three species: *Hylaeus dolichocephalus* Morawitz 1876, *H. altaicus* Dathe 1986, and *H. telmenicus* Dathe 1986 are recorded for the first time from Russia, and *H. angustatus* (Schenck 1861) is newly recorded from the Asian part of Russia. Based on type study, new synonymy has been established for *Hylaeus stentoriscapus* Dathe 1986 = *Hylaeus pallescens* Cockerell 1924, **syn. nov.**; *Hylaeus atromicans* Cockerell 1924 and *Hylaeus sinicola* Cockerell 1924 = *Hylaeus rinki* (Gorski 1852), **syn. nov.**; *Hylaeus monostictus* Cockerell 1924 = *Hylaeus concinnus* Cockerell 1924, **syn. nov.**; *Hylaeus nigrocuneatus* var. *rufipennis* Cockerell 1924, *Hylaeus brevicuneatus* Cockerell 1924, *Hylaeus lavrushini* Cockerell 1924, and *Hylaeus paradiformis* Ikudome 1989 = *Hylaeus nigrocuneatus* Cockerell 1924, **syn. nov.**; *Prosopis transversalis* Gussakovskij 1932 and *Prosopis sericata* Warncke 1972 = *Hylaeus transversalis* Cockerell 1924, **syn. nov.**; *Prosopis heliaca* Warncke 1992 = *Hylaeus dolichocephalus* Morawitz 1876, **syn. nov.**; *Prosopis chasanensis* Romankova 1995 = *Hylaeus aborigensis* Dathe 1994, **syn. nov.**; *Hylaeus chasanensis negoroi* Ikudome 2004 = *Hylaeus aborigensis negoroi* Ikudome 2004, **syn. nov.**; *Hylaeus monticola* Bridwell 1919 = *Hylaeus confusus* Nylander 1852, **syn. nov.** The subgenera *Patagiata* Blüthgen 1949, **stat. resurr.** and *Nesohylaeus* Ikudome 1989, **stat. resurr.** are reinstated. Illustrated keys to the males and females of all species known from the Asian part of Russia are provided.

**Key words:** taxonomy, fauna, Siberia, Russian Far East, Palaearctic region

### Introduction

The genus *Hylaeus* Fabricius 1793 is a worldwide lineage of bees constituting a rather small percentage of the total bee fauna (Michener 2007). It is easily identified by the following characters: minute to small; slender (“hylaeiform”); often nearly hairless; black or rarely partly red, usually with limited yellow or white integumental markings on the head and mesosoma; the glossa of both sexes is short and subtruncate to weakly bilobed, and lacks seriate hairs but has fine hairs on the posterior surface; malar space usually very short; the mesepisternum normally lacks a strong ridge or spine in front of the mesocoxa; the apex of the metatibia, on the outer surface, lacks spines; scopa of female entirely absent (Ikudome 1989, Michener 2007). Characteristic for the males of most species is a pale - white or yellow - face mask; a “complete mask” means that the paraocular areas, the clypeus and the supraclypeal area are entirely pale. The genus comprises 46 subgenera and about 600 species (Michener 2007). About 200 species are known from the Palaearctic region, but the *Hylaeus* fauna of Russia has been comparatively poorly investigated.

Russia stretches over a vast expanse of Eurasia between the Baltic Sea in the west and the Pacific Ocean in the East. The Asian part of Russia comprises 27 administrative units covering 13.1 million km<sup>2</sup> (about 77% of the total area of Russia). Asian Russia can be divided into four major regions: Ural, Western Siberia, Eastern Siberia and Far East (Fig. 1). In the north, the Asian part of Russia is delimited by the Arctic Ocean and in the east by the Pacific Ocean. In the extreme southeast Russia borders Japan and North Korea, and in the south China, Mongolia and