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## A catalogue of the Pompilidae (Hymenoptera, Vespoidea) of Gabon

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**A b s t r a c t :** Hitherto 20 species of the family Pompilidae have been recorded from Gabon. The subfamily Ceropalinae is represented by two species of the genus *Ceropales* LATREILLE, 1797 and the subfamily Pepsinae by eight species of the genera *Auplopus* SPINOLA, 1842 (two species), *Cryptocheilus* PANZER, 1806 (one species), *Cyphononyx* DAHLBOM, 1845 (one species), *Hemipepsis*, DAHLBOM 1843 (two species) and *Java* PATE, 1846 (two species). The subfamily Pompilinae is recorded with ten species of the genera *Agenioideus* ASHMEAD, 1902 (two species), *Anoplius* DUFOUR, 1834 (two species), *Atopopompilus* ARNOLD, 1937 (one species), *Kyphopompilus* ARNOLD, 1959 (three species), *Paracyphononyx* GRIBODO, 1884 (one species) and *Pygmachus* HAUPT, 1930 (one species).

**Key words :** Pompilidae, Ceropalinae, Pepsinae, Pompilinae, catalogue, Gabon

### Introduction

The spider wasp fauna of Gabon is poorly investigated. Papers with records of Pompilidae from Gabon have been published predominately after 1970 except KOHL (1894) and TURNER (1918). Hitherto, only 20 species belonging to the subfamilies Ceropalinae, Pompilinae and Pepsinae have been recorded from Gabon. Nothing is known about the biology of the Gabonese species.

### Annotated catalogue

The data of the general distribution are based on my unpublished catalogue of the Afrotropical Pompilidae. Synonyms are marked with an asterisk (\*) and printing errors with an exclamation mark (!).

#### Subfamily *Ceropalinae*

##### *Ceropales africana* MÓCSÁR, 1989

*Ceropales africana* spec.nov.: MÓCSÁR 1989: 11 (taxonomy), 14 (key), 16 (taxonomy, description ♂♂, Léconi, Tchibanga (erroneously recorded from the Democratic Republic of the Congo)), 50 (figs 31-36).

*Ceropales africana* MÓCSÁR, 1989: MADL 2020: 74 (catalogue Afrotropical region).

**D i s t r i b u t i o n :** Haut-Ogooué: Léconi – Nyanga: Tchibanga.

*Ceropales africana*, which is widely distributed in the Afrotropical region, is also recorded from the Republic of the Congo.

***Ceropales gaboni* MÓCZÁR, 1988**

*Ceropales (Priesnerius) gaboni* sp.n.: MÓCZÁR 1988: 120 (taxonomy), 121 (taxonomy), 122 (taxonomy), 126 (key), 133 (description ♀, Tchibanga), 155 (figs 17-19).

*Ceropales gaboni* MÓCZÁR, 1988: MADL 2020: 76 (catalogue Afrotropical region).

**D i s t r i b u t i o n :** Nyanga: Tchibanga.

*Ceropales gaboni* is only known from Gabon.

**Subfamily P e p s i n a e**

***Auplopus enodans* (KÖHL, 1894)**

*Pseudagenia enodans* n.sp.: KÖHL 1894: 308 (description ♀, Chûtes de Samlia (Riv. N. Gamio) = Chûtes de Samba (Rivière Ngounié)), pl. 14 (figs 48, 58, 60).

*Pseudagenia enodans* KÖHL, 1894: DALLA TORRE 1897: 202 (world catalogue: West Africa = Gabon).

*Pseudagenia enodans* KÖHL, 1894: ARNOLD 1934: 341 (taxonomy, English translation of original description ♀, not seen).

**D i s t r i b u t i o n :** Ngounié: Chûtes de Samba (Rivière Ngounié) near Sindara.

*Auplopus enodans*, which is widely distributed in the Afrotropical region, is also recorded from the Republic of the Congo.

***Auplopus personata* (GRIBODO, 1879)**

*Pseudagenia personata* GRIBODO, 1879: ARNOLD 1934: 295 (key ♀), 349 (taxonomy, description ♀ ♂, Gabon without further data), 350 (figs 50, 50a-c).

**D i s t r i b u t i o n :** no exact locality.

*Auplopus personata*, which is widely distributed in the Afrotropical region, is also known from Cameroon.

***Cryptocheilus gowdeyi* (TURNER, 1918)**

*Cyphononyx gowdeyi* TURNER, 1918: DE SAEGER 1945: 82 (Lambaréné).

**D i s t r i b u t i o n :** Moyen-Ogooué: Lambaréné.

*Cryptocheilus gowdeyi* is also recorded from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Uganda.

***Cyphononyx bretonii* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1843)**

*Salix bretonii* (!) GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1843: KÖHL 1894: 343 (Gabon without exact locality (leg. Brauns)).

**D i s t r i b u t i o n :** Estuaire: Gabon without exact locality.

*Cyphononyx bretonii*, which is widely distributed in the Afrotropical and southern Palaearctic regions, is not recorded from the neighbour countries.

***Hemipepsis brunniceps* (TASCHENBERG, 1869)**

*Hemipepsis brunniceps* (TASCHENBERG, 1869): TURNER 1918: 287 (taxonomy, Gabon without further data).

**D i s t r i b u t i o n** : no exact locality.

*Hemipepsis brunniceps* is also known from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Mozambique, Uganda, Kenya, Mozambique South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

***Hemipepsis dedjas* GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1848**

*Hemipepsis dedjas* GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1848: DE SAEGER 1945: 85 (Lambaréné).

**D i s t r i b u t i o n** : Moyen-Ogooué: Lambaréné.

*Hemipepsis dedjas*, which is widely distributed in the Afrotropical and southern Palaearctic regions, is not recorded from the neighbour countries.

***Java atropos* (SMITH, 1855)**

*Java atropos* (SMITH, 1855): WAHIS 2000b: 45 (key Afrotropical Region), 46 (taxonomy, Talagouga (erroneously recorded from the Republic of the Congo)), 73 (figs 4, 6, 8), 74 (photos 1, 2).

**D i s t r i b u t i o n** : Moyen-Ogooué: Talagouga.

*Java atropos* is widely distributed in the Afrotropical region (e.g. Cameroon, Republic of the Congo) and is also recorded from the Australian, Oriental and Palaearctic (Yemen) regions.

***Java nigricornis* (TULLGREN, 1904)**

*Java nigricornis* (TULLGREN, 1904): WAHIS 2000b: 46 (key Afrotropical Region), 56 (taxonomy, Lastoursville, Monts de Cristal (Muni)), 75 (photos 5, 6).

**D i s t r i b u t i o n** : Estuaire: Monts de Cristal (Muni) – Ogooué-Lolo: Lastoursville.

*Java nigricornis* is also known from Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ivory Coast (not Ghana (WAHIS 2000b)), Liberia, Republic of the Congo, Tanzania and Uganda.

**Subfamily P o m p i l i n a e*****Agenioideus nudatus* (SMITH, 1855)**

*Agenioideus nudatus* (SMITH, 1855): WAHIS 2000c: 78 (taxonomy, Gabon without further data), 81 (figs 1a-c).

**D i s t r i b u t i o n** : no exact locality.

*Agenioideus nudatus*, which is known from the Afrotropical, Oriental and Palaearctic regions, is not recorded from the neighbour countries.

***Agenioideus waltlii* (SPINOLA, 1838)**

*Agenioideus waltlii* (SPINOLA, 1838): GROS & WAHIS 2002: 324 (Panga).

**D i s t r i b u t i o n** : Nyanga: Panga.

*Agenioideus waltlii*, which is also recorded from the southern Palaearctic region, is also known from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

***Anoplius bifasciatus* (TULLGREN, 1904)**

*Anoplius (Orientanoplius) bifasciatus* (TULLGREN, 1904): DAY 1974a: 381 (keys ♀, ♂), 392 (figs 12, 15, 18), 398 (figs 26-28), 399 (fig. 29: map), 400 (taxonomy, description ♀ ♂, Gabon without exact locality (leg. F. Theorin), Monts de Cristal (Muni, leg. A. Villiers)).

**D i s t r i b u t i o n** : Estuaire: Monts de Cristal (?), Gabon without exact locality.

*Anoplius bifasciatus*, which is widely distributed in the Afrotropical region, is also recorded from Cameroon.

***Anoplius morosus* (SMITH, 1855)**

*Anoplius (Orientanoplius) morosus* (SMITH, 1855): DAY 1974a: 381 (key ♀), 382 (key ♂), 388 (taxonomy, description ♀ ♂, biology, Libreville (leg. C. Chalot)), 392 (figs 10, 13, 16), 393 (fig. 19: map), 398 (figs 20, 21).

**D i s t r i b u t i o n** : Estuaire: Libreville.

*Anoplius morosus* is widespread in the Afrotropical region, but no records are known from the neighbour countries.

***Atopopompilus carinatus* (RADOSZKOVSKY, 1881)**

*Atopopompilus carinatus* (RADOSZKOWSKI, 1881): DAY 1974b: 53 (figs 1, 9, 11), 54 (keys ♀, ♂, taxonomy, description ♀ ♂, Monts de Cristal (leg. A. Villiers)), 56 (figs 17, 23, 25, 31, 32), 60 (map 1).

\**Paracyphononyx affinis* HAUPT, 1929: WOLF et al. 2009: 284 (Makandé).

**D i s t r i b u t i o n** : Estuaire: Monts de Cristal – Ogooué-Ivindo: Makandé.

*Atopopompilus carinatus* is also recorded from Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Togo and Uganda.

***Kyphopompilus disseminatus* WAHIS, 2003**

*Kyphopompilus disseminatus* sp.n.: WAHIS 2003: 105 (figs 1, 2, 4, 6, 9), 106 (in key description ♀), 107 (in key description ♂), 110 (Forêt de la Makandé, Tchibanga), 111 (map 3).

**D i s t r i b u t i o n** : Nyanga: Tchibanga – Ogooué-Ivindo: Forêt de la Makandé.

*Kyphopompilus disseminatus* is also known from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ivory Coast, South Africa (not Mozambique (WAHIS 2003)) and Togo.

***Kyphopompilus guineensis* WAHIS, 2003**

*Kyphopompilus guineensis* sp.n.: WAHIS 2003: 107 (in key description ♂), 111 (map 3), 112 (taxonomy, biology, Nzéla).

**D i s t r i b u t i o n** : Ogooué-Lolo: Nzéla.

*Kyphopompilus guineensis* is also recorded from Cameroon.

***Kyphopompilus triangularis* WAHIS, 2003**

*Kyphopompilus triangularis* sp.n.: WAHIS 2003: 105 (figs 3, 7, 8, 11), 106 (in key description ♀), 107 (in key description ♂), 108 (map 2), 112 (taxonomy, biology, Forêt de la Makandé, Peni-Nyoundou).

**D i s t r i b u t i o n** : Ogooué-Ivindo: Forêt de la Makandé, Peni-Nyoundou.

*Kyphopompilus triangularis* is also recorded from Angola and Cameroon.

***Paracyphononyx zonatus* (ILLIGER, 1801)**

*Paracyphononyx zonatus* (ILLIGER, 1802): WOLF et al. 2009: 285 (Makandé).

**D i s t r i b u t i o n :** Ogooué-Ivindo: Makandé.

*Paracyphononyx zonatus* is also recorded from the Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gambia, Mali, Sierra Leone, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

***Pygmachus umbratus* HAUPT, 1930**

*Pygmachus umbratus* HAUPT, 1930: WAHIS 2000a: 83 (key), 84 (key), 86 (taxonomy, Ntoum, Tchibanga, Gabon without exact locality (leg. Faure)), 91 (figs 3, 5a, 6a), 92 (figs 7a, 9a, 10a), 94 (map).

**D i s t r i b u t i o n :** Estuaire: Ntoum – Nyanga: Tchibanga – Gabon without exact locality.

*Pygmachus umbratus*, which is widespread in the Afrotropical region, is also known Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea (Mbini) and Republic of the Congo.

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**Zusammenfassung**

Derzeit sind 20 Arten der Familie Pompilidae in Gabun nachgewiesen. Die Unterfamilie Ceropalinae ist mit zwei Arten der Gattung *Ceropales* LATREILLE, 1797 vertreten. Von der Unterfamilie Pepsinae sind acht Arten aus den Gattungen *Auplopus* SPINOLA, 1842 (zwei Arten), *Cryptocheilus* PANZER, 1806 (eine Art), *Cyphononyx* DAHLBOM, 1845 (eine Art), *Hemipepsis*, DAHLBOM 1843 (zwei Arten) und *Java* PATE, 1846 (zwei Arten) bekannt. Von der Unterfamilie Pompilinae sind zehn Arten aus den Gattungen *Agenioideus* ASHMEAD, 1902 (zwei Arten), *Anoplius* DUFUR, 1834 (zwei Arten), *Atopompilus* ARNOLD, 1937 (eine Art), *Kyphopompilus* ARNOLD, 1959 (drei Arten), *Paracyphononyx* GRIBODO, 1884 (eine Art) and *Pygmachus* HAUPT, 1930 (eine Art) nachgewiesen.

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