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NEW SYNONYMY FOR *TENTHREDO HYMALAYENSIS* (RADOSZKOWSKY) (HYMENOPTERA : TENTHREDINIDAE)

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Tenthredo incognita (Bingham, 1898) and *T. incognita balatea* (Rohwer, 1921) are supressed in synonymy to *T hymalayensis* (Radoszkowsky, 1872). Female and male external genitalia of this species has been illustrated for the first time

Allantus hymalayensis, described by Radoszkowsky (1872) on the basis of a female only, was brought under *Tenthredo* by Malaise (1945). Whereas *Allantus incognita* of Bingham (1898) erected on the basis of a male was referred to *Tenthredo* by Rohwer (1921). Rohwer (1921) also described another species, *T. balabatea* which was quite similar to *A. incognita*. However, it was later on lowered to rank of subspecies of *T incognita* (Bingham) by Malaise (1945). Actually they all belonged to the same species but due to the fact that there was a lot of sexual dimorphism and nobody observed the females of *T. hymalayensis* and males of *T. incognita* and *T. incognita balabatea* in copulation, they remained unsynonymized.

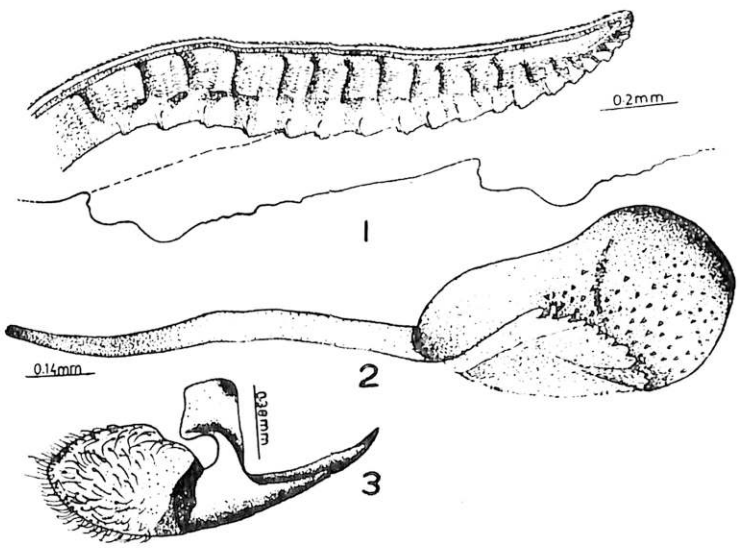
T. hymalayensis differs from *T. incognita* mainly on account of head dilated behind eyes (narrowing in *incognita*) and antennal segments 1, 2 and base of 3 reddish yellow (black in *incognita*). In addition there are also some colour difference but they are quite unstable and thus vary within the population. However, the occurrence of sexual dimorphism with respect to dilation of head behind eyes and colour of antenna is a quite frequently observable phenomenon in the sawflies of this genus. The authors were able to collect two copulating pairs

(female of *hymalayensis* and male of *incognita*) in the field, which established beyond doubt that they belong to the same species. Similar structure and sculpture in the studied population further support this conclusion.

T. incognita and *T. incognita balabatea* resemble in their body colour, structure, sculpture and external genitalia with some minor colour variations. These populations have been found to be sympatric and according to Mayr (1977) when an author reports several subspecies from the same locality, it strongly indicates a wrong usage of the term.

On the basis of foregoing observations it can be safely deduced that *T. hymalayensis* (Radoszkowsky, 1872) is the valid species and *T. incognita* (Bingham, 1898) and *T. incognita balabatea* (Rohwer, 1921) should be supressed as its junior synonyms. After reviewing the earlier works and on the basis of present studies the synonymy of *T. hymalayensis* is written as follows :

Allantus hymalayensis Radoszkowsky, 1872. Hor. Soc Ent. Ross., 8 : 195, ♀.
Allantus simillimus Smith, 1878. Sci. Res. 2nd Yarkand Mission : 19, ♀.
Allantus incognitus Bingham, 1898. Jour. Bom. Nat Hist. Soc , 12 : 115, ♂
Tenthredo incognita, Rohwer, 1921. Proc. U.S. Nat Mus , 59: 98, ♂.
Tenthredo balabatea Rohwer, 1921. Proc. U S Nat Mus , 59: 98, ♂.
Tenthredo incognita balabatea, Malaise, 1945 Opus. Ent , Suppl., 4 : 255, ♂
Tenthredo hymalayensis, Malaise, 1945. Opus. Ent , Suppl., 4: 255, ♀.



Figs. 1-3. 1. Lancet of *T hymalayensis*. 2. Penis valve of *T hymalayensis*. 3 Gonoforceps of *T. hymalayensis*.

The lancet (Fig. 1) of the female has 19 serrulae and each serrula is lobe-like with indistincly developed anterior and posterior subbasal teeth. Penis valve is as in Fig. 2 and the gonoforceps in Fig. 3.

Material examined : Jammu and Kashmir; Gulmarg-2400M (2♀♀, 1♂) 5. 7. 1984. Himachal Pradesh : Manali, Kothi-2080M (3♀♀, 3♂♂) 1-2 6. 1984; Narkanda-1500M (1♂) 26. 5. 1984; Kufri-2500M (4♀♀, 3♂♂) 23. 5. 1984. Uttar Pradesh : Hanumanchatti-1900M (1♀) 5. 6. 1983; Gobindghat-1950M (5♀♀, 6♂♂ 14-15.6. 1983.

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