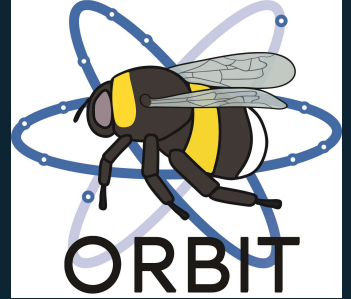




Pollinator Academy

# Genus: *Clavipanurgus*



Female

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Male

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**Genus:** *Clavipanurgus* Warncke, 1972

**Clade:** Anthophila

**Family:** Andrenidae

**SubFamily:** Panurginae

**Tribe:** Panurgini

**Number of species of this genus found in Europe: 1**

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# Morphology & diagnosis

They are small to medium sized bees (7-9mm). The head is as broad as the thorax, and they have light-coloured spots on the cuticle. The clypeus is more protuberant than in other Panurginae genera. The wings present two submarginal cells, the first being larger than the second. The tip of the marginal cell is truncate. The first transverse cubital vein is very close to the first recurrent vein. The metasoma is flat dorso-ventrally and devoid of light-coloured hair. The hind leg presents a sparse short hair cover on the tibia and the first segment of the posterior tarsus. The yellow markings on the male legs are more extensive than in other genera.

## Summary of distinctive traits

- Medium sized bees
- 2 submarginal cells with cell 1 longer than 2 (a)
- Truncate marginal cell (b)
- Females with sparse and short pilosity on posterior tibia and basitarsus (c)
- Rare, recorded only from Eastern Europe



(a) *Clavipanurgus sculpturalis* Female



(b) *Clavipanurgus sculpturalis* Female



(c) *Clavipanurgus sculpturalis* Female

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# General comments on identification to species level

There is only one species recorded in Europe.

## Morphologically similar genera, and how to distinguish them

- ***Clavipanurgus - Panurginus***

*Clavipanurgus* species have a vertex elevated on the sides (above the gena), so that the bee seem square-headed. They tend to be larger (vertex to sting around 9mm).

*Panurginus* species have a rounded vertex. They tend to be smaller (vertex to sting < 8mm)

- ***Clavipanurgus - Camptopoeum, Flavipanurgus, Panurgus & Simpanurgus***

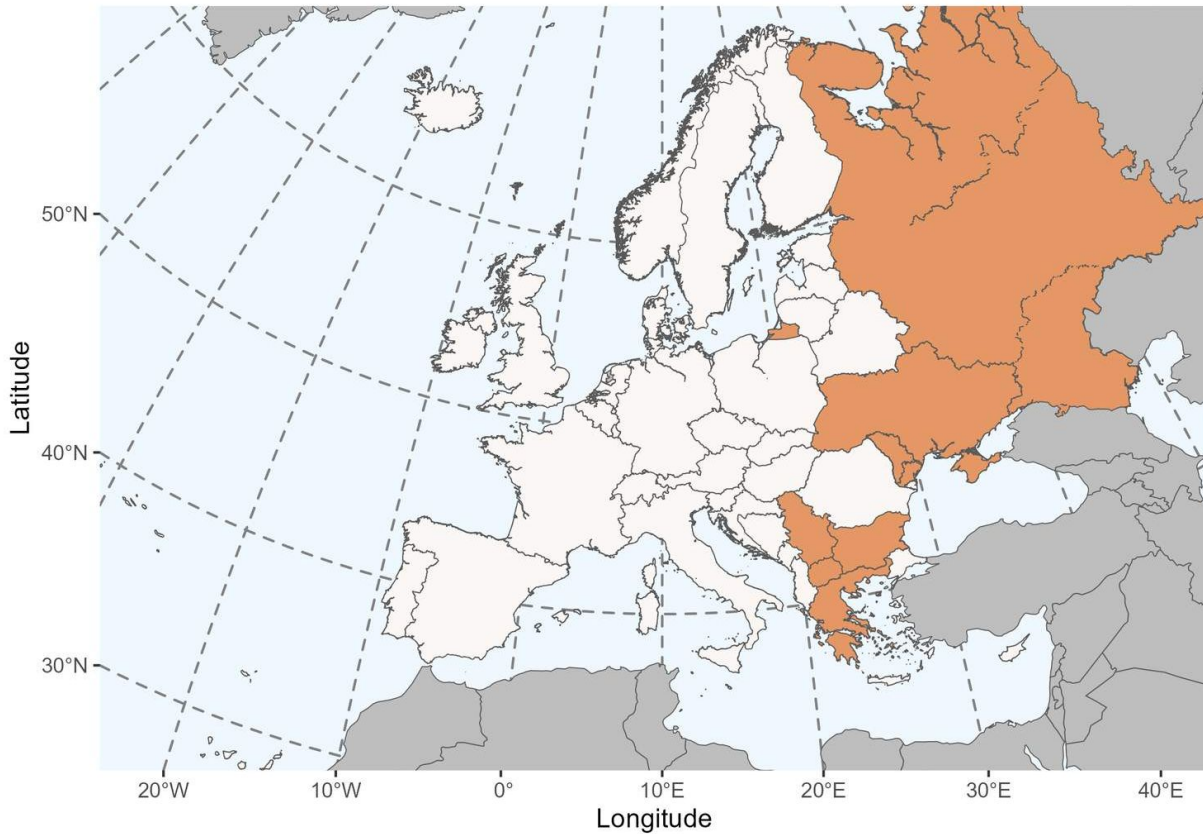
*Clavipanurgus* species have submarginal cell 2 smaller than cell 1, recurrent vein 1 almost touching cubital transverse vein 1. Females have sparse and short hairs on posterior tibia and basitarsus.

*Camptopoeum, Flavipanurgus, Panurgus & Simpanurgus* species submarginal cell 1 of similar size than cell 2, recurrent vein 1 distant from cubital transverse vein 1. Females have dense and long pilosity on posterior tibia and basitarsus.

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# Geographical distribution and global diversity

Their distribution encompasses mainly the Mediterranean basin, with most of the diversity being present in the Eastern part.



## Presence in Europe

Bulgaria, Greece (except Crete), Moldova, North Macedonia, Russia - European part, Serbia, Ukraine(including Crimea).

## Biology

### Seasonal life cycle

They are univoltine and fly mainly in summer.

### Reproduction

They are solitary. Details about their reproduction are not known.

## Nesting

They are ground-dwelling species, with a preference for sandy soils.

## Parasites

No cleptoparasite species has been yet associated with *Clavipanurgus*.

## Floral preferences

They are probably specialists on ligulate Asteraceae.



**Type species:** *Panurgus clavatus* Warncke, 1972, by original designation.

**Synonyms:** n/a

**Etymology:** The origin of the name of this genus is a derivation from the name of the genus *Panurgus*, which could either come from the Greek root '*panurgos*', meaning '*intelligent*', or from the Latin word '*Panurgus*' meaning '*slave*'. *Clavipanurgus* has the Latin prefix '*clavus-*', meaning '*key*', the name representing "*Panurgus* with key".

**Common names:** n/a

## List of species found in Europe:

1. *Clavipanurgus sculpturatus* (Morawitz, 1873)

## References

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## Attributions

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