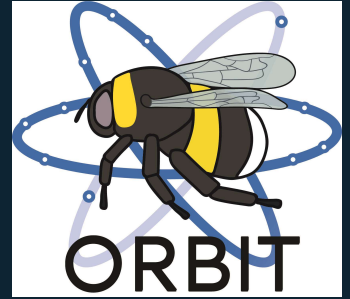




Genus: *Pseudapis*



Genus: *Pseudapis* Kirby, 1900

Clade: Anthophila

Family: Halictidae

SubFamily: Nomiinae

Tribe: Nomiini

Number of species of this genus found in Europe: 1

Morphology & diagnosis

Pseudapis are medium sized (7-10mm), short-tongued bees. In general the cuticle is black and shiny, with the posterior parts of the metasomal terga dark brown. Tegulae in the Nomiinae are higher than in any other group of bees extending backwards over the mesonotum, giving them a quite unique trait for identification. The scutellum of several species is terminated by lateral spines, and a high lamella arises from the pronotal lobes. The wings have three submarginal cells, and a curved basal vein. The metasomal

terga shows apical bands of light hair, with short, dense decumbent scaly hairs sometimes interrupted in the middle. Sides of T1 pubescent with short, dense, scaly hairs, making impossible to see the sculpture of the cuticula. Males show modified hind legs, with a strong dilatation of the femur and the tibia showing a prolongation forming a long ventral lamella with the cuticle lighter in colour, as on the tarsus. These modifications probably have reproductive purposes.

Summary of distinctive traits

- Enlarged tegulae
- Three submarginal cells
- Apical bands of hair in terga

General comments on identification to species level

Legs should be separated from the body, as structures in the hind legs are crucial in the identification to species level.

Morphologically similar genera, and how to distinguish them

The only other genus that can be confused with *Pseudapis* in Europe is *Nomiapis* Cockerell, 1919.

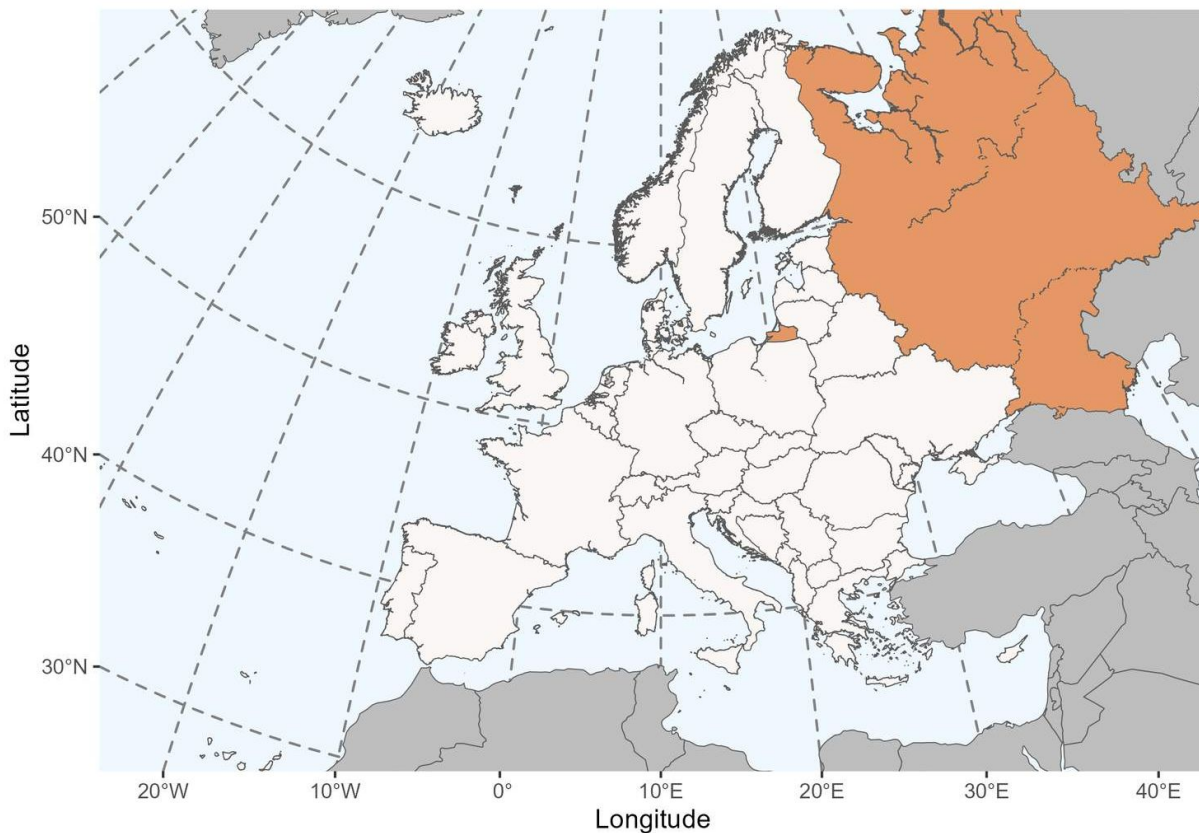
- ***Pseudapis* - *Nomiapis***

Pseudapis have metasomal terga with apical bands of light hair, with short, dense decumbent scaly hairs sometimes interrupted in the middle. Sides of T1 pubescent with short, dense, scaly hairs, making impossible to see the sculpture of the cuticula.

- *Nomiapis* have the posterior areas of the metasomal terga hyaline-translucent, without hair bands. T1 with long, sparse, simple, raised and semi-decumbent hairs on its dorsal surface and with long, semi-decumbent scaly hairs at its sides, the lateral hairs not concealing entirely the sculpture of the surface.

Geographical distribution and global diversity

The genus *Pseudapis* is a small genus with less than 70 described species, and is distributed in the Mediterranean basin (from Morocco to Egypt), northwards in Europe in southern Russia, eastwards in Turkey, Central Asia, northern China and Japan, southwards throughout Africa and southwards in Asia in India and Thailand.



Presence in Europe

Russian Federation.

Biology

Seasonal life cycle

Details about their life cycle are not known.

Reproduction

Details about their reproduction are not known.

Nesting

They are solitary but nesting in aggregations. They are ground-dwelling species.

Parasites

The only broodparasite of this genus is *Pasites maculatus*.

Floral preferences

They are polylectic.



Type species: *Nomia lobata* Olivier, 1811, by original designation.

Synonyms: n/a

Etymology: from the Latin Pseudo = that which resembles, and Apis = bee

Common names: n/a

List of species found in Europe:

1. *Pseudapis (Pseudapis) elegantissima* (Popov, 1940)

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Attributions

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