

## Geographical Range of Vespid Wasps (Hymenoptera, Vespidae) of Northern Mongolia

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### Abstract

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The geographic range analysis of 59 species of the family Vespidae (Hymenoptera) of northern Mongolia was performed using published sources and our own data. The longitude-latitude approach is supported for the chorological division. Chorological component of vespidae fauna of northern Mongolia is mainly composed of Palaearctic polyzonal and sub-boreal species associated especially with sub-boreal semi-humid and sub-boreal semi-arid landscapes. Northern Mongolia together with Trans-Baikal region act as barrier to the latitudinal and longitudinal distribution of vespidae wasps, and it can be called, as the Baikal-Mongolian faunal barrier. Four sub-endemic vespidae species, *Onychopterocheilus turovi* (Kostylev, 1937), *O. kiritshenkoi* (Kostylev, 1940), *Ancistrocerus rufopictus* (Kostylev, 1940), *Eumenes transbaicalicus* Kurzenko, 1984 were defined to Mongolia.

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### Introduction

The Vespidae is a very diverse and widely distributed family of Hymenoptera. According to Carpenter (1982), the family includes six subfamilies, which represent different levels of social organizations. Despite of great diversity and wide distribution, the family refers as poorly studied (Carpenter & Cumming, 1985). Nowadays, the family contains 4169 described species (Carpenter, 1991). The majority of species belong to the subfamily Eumeninae, with more than 180 genera and 3000 species.

Previous studies (Morawitz, 1885; Kostylev, 1940a, b; Kostylev, 1935a, b, 1937; Giordani

Soika, 1970, 1976; Kurzenko, 1977; Eck, 1984; Gusenleitner, 1991; Dvorak & Castro, 2007; Castro & Dvorak, 2009, 2010) and our latest studies (Buyanjargal *et al.*, 2013, 2014; Abashev, Buyanjargal, 2013, 2015) suggest that there are 100 species of vespidae wasps, which belong to 26 genera and 4 subfamilies, in Mongolia. Sixty one out of 100 species, which belong to 17 genera 3 subfamilies are recorded within the Orkhon-Selenge depression in northern Mongolia (Buyanjargal, 2016).

The range analysis of the family is rarely conducted and only partially mentioned in few