

REDISCOVERY OF *APIS VECHTI* (MAA, 1953): THE SABAN HONEY BEE

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SUMMARY

The species *Apis vechti* (MAA, 1953), the Saban honey bee, is recognized as a valid species. Additional to the description of MAA (1953) species-specific characters associated with the endophallus, hind leg tibial hair of the drone and worker bee fore-wing venation are described.

INTRODUCTION

We recently investigated the origins of a body color variation present in the populations of honey bees in Sabah that occupy multiple comb nests in cavities. Sabah is the northeastern most area of the island of Borneo. Some of the cavity nesting honey bees of the area are primarily black ; others are uniformly rufous.

It quickly became apparent that the rufous bees had a variety of characteristics which showed that they were members of a separate species. MAA (1953) studied workers of this species, and based on worker bee morphology, described and named them *Sigmatapis vechti*. RUTTNER (1988) has argued that Maa's subgenera in the genus *Apis* are unnecessary. The subgenus *Sigmatapis* is considered to be the species *Apis cerana*. MAA (1953) has provided the Saban honey bee with its species name, *Apis vechti*, and has provided a clear

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species description. In doing so, MAA divided the species into two subspecies ; *Apis vechti vechti* and *Apis vechti linda*. We do not have evidence to support the interpretation that the species has sufficient variation to warrant the designation of subspecies.

In support of species comparisons we designate a colony labeled as G21 as a standard of reference for our descriptions. Workers from G21 and workers from six additional colonies are being deposited in the collections of U.S. National Museum, Washington D.C.

Species-specific Characteristics

The *si paret* for recognizing species of animals is documenting reproductive isolation, especially when sibling species are sympatric. *Apis vechti* is sympatric in North Borneo with *Apis cerana*, *Apis florea*, and *Apis dorsata*. Of these three, it is most similar to *Apis cerana* because of its use of nests having multiple combs constructed in cavities. *Apis vechti* is reproductively isolated from *Apis cerana* by the segregation of the daily temporal patterns of reproductive activity (KOENIGER *et al.*, 1988). Complete reproductive isolation is insured by the shape of the *Apis vechti* endophallus (Fig. 1). A stage 9

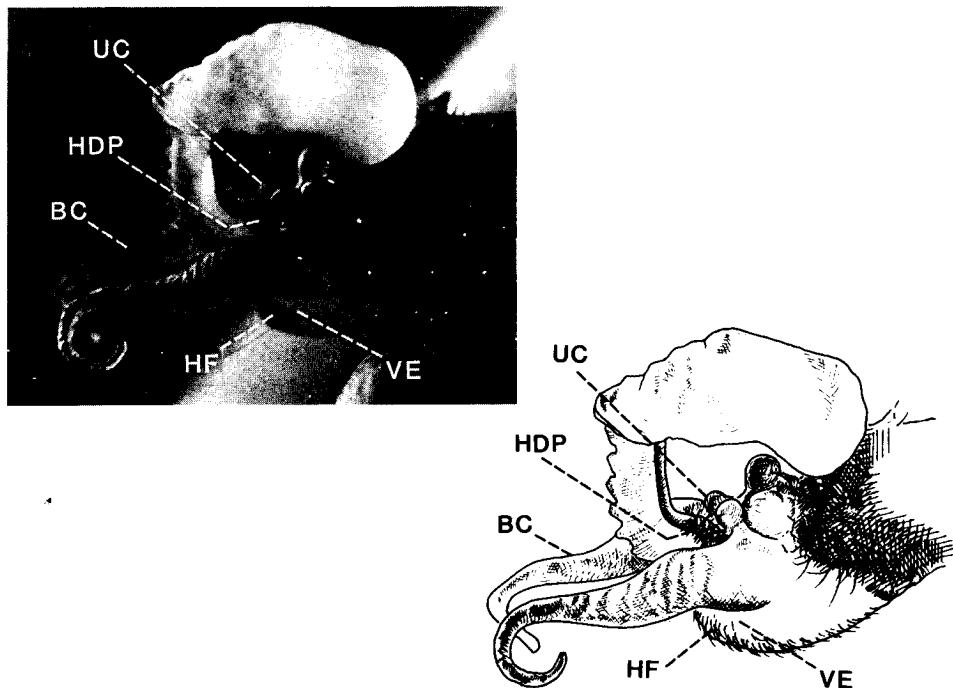


FIG. 1. — Photograph and drawing of the *Apis vechti* endophallus

UC = upper cornua, HDP = hairy dorsal triangular plate, BC = bursal cornua, HF = hairy field, VE = vestibulum of endophallus.

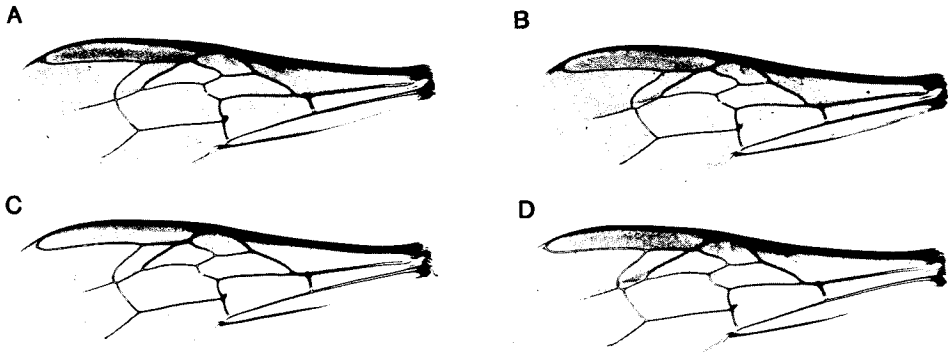


FIG. 2. — The forewings of 4 workers of *Apis vechti* showing much of the cubital index (CI) variation
 A, CI = 24.74 ; B, CI = 8.40 ; C, CI = 8.70 ; D, CI = 4.51.

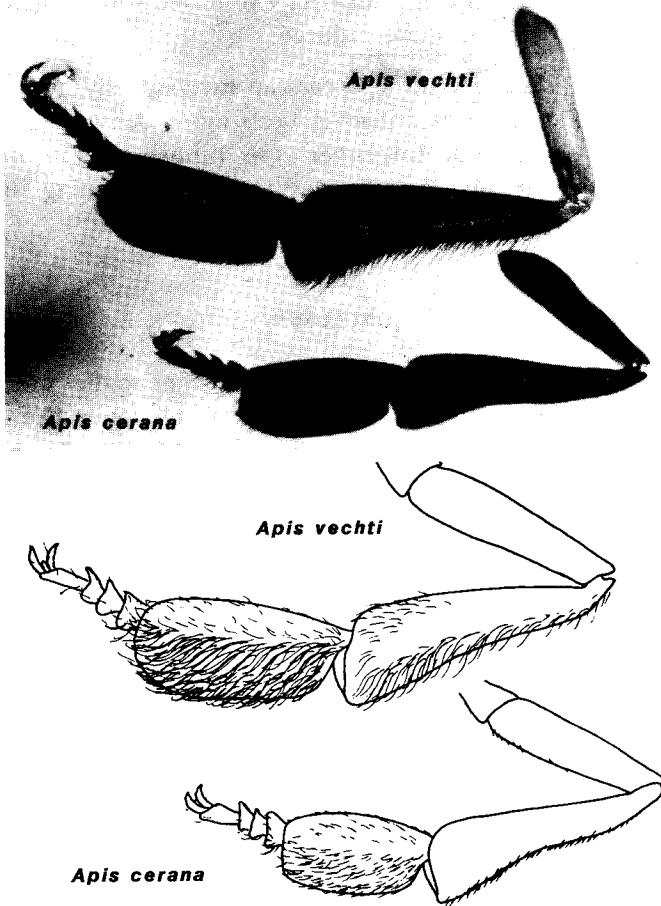


FIG. 3. — The hindleg of an *Apis vechti* drone compared to the hindleg of an *Apis cerana* drone showing the hairy fringe on the posterior margin of the femur.

eversion (WOYKE, 1958 ; RUTTNER *et al.*, 1973) is characterized by 2 exceptionally long anteriorly-curling bursal cornua, two bulbous upper cornua on either side of the vestibulum (*A. cerana* has three pointed upper cornua on each side) and a proportionally large and markedly hairy dorsal triangular plate and hairy field on the vestibulum. Collectively, these characteristics of the *Apis vechti* endophallus constitute *si paret* evidence that *Apis vechti* is a true biological species (See RUTTNER, 1988 for description of the endophalli of the other species and discussion of the species-specific value for honey bees of the structure of the drone endophallus).

The wing venation of *Apis vechti* workers is also exceptional (Fig. 2). Most notably, the cubital index is both quite large and quite varied ($\bar{X} = 7.455 \pm \text{S.D. } 3.04$; range = 3.53 – 24.74 ; N = 80). In this respect the wing venation of *Apis vechti* is more similar to that of *Apis dorsata* than it is to the other species. Cubital cell 3 appears « distorted » with the distal abscissa of vein M (segment b) being quite reduced.

The tibia of the drone's hind leg bears an exceptionally hairy fringe on its posterior margin (Fig. 3). This fringe is both more dense and composed of coarser hairs than is the case for either *Apis cerana* or *Apis mellifera*. The fringe probably functions in a specific way to facilitate mating.

CONCLUSION

Apis vechti (MAA, 1953) is a valid species. Further studies are underway to more fully describe its natural history and its morphology. The assurance of the survival of *Apis vechti* should be given highest priority by investigators. The size of the population should be described and known to be acceptably large before destructive collections are made from large numbers of colonies.

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RÉSUMÉ

REDÉCOUVERTE D'*APIS VECHTI* (MAA, 1953) : L'ABEILLE SABAHIENNE

A Sabah (nord-est de Bornéo) a été découverte une espèce d'abeille qui se différencie nettement d'*Apis cerana*. Ces abeilles construisent dans des cavités plusieurs rayons parallèles. Les ouvrières de cette espèce sont nettement plus grosses que celles d'*Apis cerana* de Bornéo. La couleur jaune de l'abdomen et surtout les pattes jaunes différencient clairement ces abeilles des autres espèces. Par sa couleur et sa taille, cette abeille correspond à *Stigmatapis vechti* décrite par MAA (1953) à Bornéo également. Le classement systématique de l'abeille en de très nombreux genres et espèces par MAA, qui ne reposait que sur la description de quelques spécimens provenant de musées, n'est généralement pas reconnue. Il faut donc proposer comme nom légitime *Apis vechti* (MAA, 1953). Grâce à la redécouverte de cette espèce d'abeille, il a été possible de prouver qu'*Apis vechti* est une espèce bien définie.

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

WIEDERENTDECKUNG VON *APIS VECHTI* (MAA, 1953) :
DER SABAHENSISCHEN HONIGBIENE

In Sabah (Nordost-Borneo) wurde eine Bienenart gefunden, die sich deutlich von *Apis cerana* unterscheidet. Die Bienenvölker leben in Höhlen mit mehreren parallelen Waben. Die Arbeiterinnen dieser Art sind deutlich größer als *Apis cerana* aus Borneo. Die gelbe Farbe des Abdomens und vor allem die gelben Beine unterscheiden die Bienen deutlich von allen anderen Bienenarten. Auf Grund der Farbe und der Größenmaße ist eine Übereinstimmung der Biene mit der von MAA (1953) auch aus Borneo beschriebenen *Stigmatapis vechti* festzustellen. Die systematische Einteilung der Honigbiene in sehr viele Gattungen und Arten von MAA, die ausschließlich auf der Beschreibung weniger Exemplare aus Museen beruht, ist nicht allgemein anerkannt. So muß als gültiger Name für die Art *Apis vechti* (MAA, 1953) vorgeschlagen werden. Über die Wiederentdeckung dieser Honigbienenart hinaus, gelang der Nachweis, daß *Apis vechti* eine eigene gut definierte Art ist.

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