A new Braconid-parasite of the Bark-boring Beetle, *Cryphalus piceus* Eggers

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A NEW BRACONID-PARASITE OF THE BARK-BORING BEETLE,
CYPHALUS PICEUS EGGERS

By
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(With one Textfigure)

This year the senior author, with the financial aid of the HATTORI-HÔKÔKAI, made a study of the insect-pests of Abies sachalinensis, "Todomatsu", and Picea jezoensis, "Esonatsu". In the course of his study, he found an interesting Braconid-parasite of the bark-boring rhynchophorous beetle—Cypthalus piceus EGGERS which does great damage to Abies sachalinensis. The junior author's examination found it to be a new species which will be described hereafter.

The authors acknowledge their deep indebtedness to the HATTORI-HÔKÔKAI for its assistance. It gives them great pleasure to name the species "Ecphylus hattori Kôno et Watanabe" (Hattori-kikui-komayu), after the HATTORI-HÔKÔKAI, in token of their appreciation.

Family BRACONIDAE
Subfamily Braconinae
Tribe Hecabolini
Genus Ecphylus FÖRSTER

Genotype—Ecphylus silvicicus (RATZEBURG)

This genus is easily distinguished from all the others in this tribe by having Nervus parallelus interstitial and Nervus obsolete. Eight species have been recognized in the palaearctic region, one being described here for the first time. Most of them are known as parasites of the larvae of some Ipid-species.

Ecphylus hattori Kono et Watanabe sp. nov.

♀. Black to dark brown; propodeum and 1st tergite yellowish; palpi pale; antennae yellowish brown, darkened towards the apex. Legs with the coxae reddish yellow. Wings hyaline, the stigma and veins yellowish brown. Head cubital, smooth and shining; antennae slender, as long as the body, 14-16 jointed. Thorax smooth and shining; mesonotum somewhat coriaceous; parapsidal furrows obsolete. Propodeum smooth and shining, somewhat rugose on each side of the median longitudinal carina, which bifurcates at the apical third, forming an isosceles Δ-shaped area. Recurrent nervure interstitial; 1st discoidal cell distinctively petiolate; basal nervure straight, the upper portion longer than the 1st abscissa of the radius. Abdomen oblong, as long as the head and thorax united; 1st tergite as long as broad at the apex, gradually narrowed towards the base, longitudinally striate-rugose, with two oblique carinae at the base, the basal area which is enclosed by the carinae slightly excavated, transversely striate; 2nd and the following tergites smooth and shining, the sutures weakly indicated; ovipositor straight, exserted, the sheath one third the length of the abdomen, covered with short hair uniformly.

Length 2-2.5 mm.
♂. Closely resembles the female in general structure and color, but differs from the latter in the following characters:

Antennae 14 jointed. Abdomen slenderer than that of the female, suddenly narrowed towards the apex; 2nd and the following tergites not divided by sutures, longitudinally grooved at the middle, with two anal appendages.

Length 2 mm.

Cocoon: Subhyaline, oblong in shape, 2.8 x 1.3 mm. in size. Under the bark of Abies sachalinensis there are separated cocoons in the minute tunnels made by the larvae of Cryphalus piceus Eggers.

Host: Cryphalus piceus Eggers

On June 2nd, 1935, a half-dead Todomatsu-branch, 15-20 mm. in diameter, which is considerably attacked by Cryphalus piceus Eggers, was brought from Jōzankei. From this branch, there appeared on June 20th a female of this parasite, and on July 25th a male. Between these dates, there appeared one female and one male. Altogether there came out 2 males and 2 females.

Holotype (♀): 20/VI, 1935.
Habitat—Hokkaido (Jōzankei).

This species is placed near Ecphythus caudatus Ruschka*, a parasite of Hypoborus ficus Erichson and Liparthrum colchicum Semenow in Europe, but is differentiated from the latter by the structure of propodeum and abdomen.

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* Ent. Blätter, Bd. 12, p. 25, ♀ ♂ (1916).
摘 要
トマツキクヒムシの一新寄生蜂に就いて
(トマツ・エゴマツの害虫調査報告 第二報)
河 野 隆 道・渡 迎 千 朗

本年著者の一人河野隆道は財団法人服部蜂会の補助を得て、北海道、樺太の主要森林樹木と
るエゴマツ及びトマツの害虫調査に従事する機会を得られた。而してキクヒムシ科 Iridae の
害虫の研究中、トマツキクヒムシ Crephalina jicae Escher に寄生するコマユバチ科 Bracidae
の昆蟲の一種を観見した。本種は渡迎千朗の研究の結果 Bracidae 亜科、Hecalotini 族、Echthrya
属に隣接する種類であって、之が新種と認む可也なものなることが判明した。著者等は本種をハクト
リクヒコマユ Echthrya katoi Kono et Watanabe (sp. nov.) と命名し、以て服部蜂会の御
御礼を記念し、拝にこれを公表することにした。

本種はトマツキクヒムシの幼蟲に寄生し、寄主の穿る隧道中に結婚し、成蟲は六月より七月
月にかけて出現する。

森林樹木の大害なるキクヒムシ類に対する防除対策の急務が求めつつある今日、この一新寄
生蜂の観見によって、その生物学的防除対策に一端を認め得たことを嘉ぶものである。何本種の
生態学的研究及び利用法に関する報告は、一層詳細の上他日を期することにする。

結局、多額の調査補助費を支出された財団法人服部蜂会に対して深甚の謝意を表する
矢筈である。