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Hab.—Kotosho. One female specimen was collected.

***Jamiphax* n. g.**

Closely allied to *Dicranotropsis* FIEB., but differs from it as follows:

Vertex shorter than the pronotum, with a deep foveae at the apex; the central keel of pronotum sharply defined; the lateral keels of mesonotum parallel to the central one. Frons granulated, at the valleys excavated, much longer than the latitude between the eyes; the frontal fork of the central keel reaching beyond the middle of frons, being parallel to each other except at the angle. Antenna longer, slenderer, cylindrical, reaching near the tip of clypeus, the first joint more than thrice longer than its diameter, the 2nd distinctly longer than the 1st, becoming gradually broader towards the apex, being scarcely granulated. Veins of the tegmina strongly granulated, the 2nd and 3rd apical veins branched from the 4th. Anterior tibiae broadly lamellate, broader than the femora, in the middle with a strong longitudinal keel.

Genotype—*Jamiphax kotoshoni* MATS.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW *APANTELES*-SPECIES BRED FROM *DICTYOPLOCA JAPONICA* BUTLER

(HYMENOPTERA : BRACONIDAE)

By

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(渡邊千尚)

***Apanteles dictyoplocae* sp. nov.**

♀. Black; antennae dark brown, the scapus rufo-testaceous basally; tegulae dark brown; palpi and tibial spurs pale; wings hyaline; stigma and veins dark brown; legs rufo-testaceous, all the coxae black; hind legs with the upper trochanters, the femora at the extreme apex, the tibiae on the apical third and the tarsi fuscous; abdomen on the basal ventrites somewhat testaceous.

Head minutely punctate, face with a weak median longitudinal ridge; posterior ocelli nearer each other than to the eyes; antennae filiform, a little

longer than the body. Mesonotum throughout regularly, closely punctate; scutellum sparsely, shallowly punctate. Propodeum reticulate-rugose, with a median longitudinal carina, from which oblique carinae on each side run upwards and join a strong transverse basal carina. Length of the stigma a little shorter than the metacarpus; 1st abscissa of the radius a little longer than the breadth of the stigma, and about twice the length of the intercubitus, which is as long as the apical portion of the 1st abscissa of the cubitus; recurrent nervure a little longer than the intercubitus. Hind coxae minutely punctate; hind tibial spurs subequal, about half the length of the metatarsus. First tergite gradually narrowed towards the base, twice as long as broad at the apex, strongly excavated at the base, shining and more or less smooth in the excavated portion, otherwise strongly reticulate-rugose; 2nd tergite a little shorter than the 3rd, reticulate-rugose throughout, but not so strong as the 1st, the sulci entirely wanting; 3rd tergite at least on the basal third rugose; 2nd and following tergites with a median longitudinal ridge; ovipositor short, the sheath rather shorter than the hind tibial spurs; hypopygium truncate. Length, 3 mm.

♂. Closely resembles the female in general structure and colour, but the rugosity on the 3rd tergite is not so definite as in the female. Length, 2.7 mm.

Holotype (♀): Ogikubo, Tokyo, 25. VI, 1940, T. ISHIZAWA leg. **Allotype** (♂): Hongo, Tokyo, 16. VI, 1936, S. FUKAYA leg. **Paratypes:** 9 ♀ ♀, Ogikubo, Tokyo, 25. VI, 1940, T. ISHIZAWA leg.; 5 ♂ ♂, Hongo, Tokyo, 16. VI, 1936, S. FUKAYA leg.; 3 ♀ ♀, 5 ♂ ♂, Tokyo, 1940, T. ISHII leg.

The type-specimens are preserved in the Entomological Institute of the Hokkaido Imperial University, Sapporo.

Host: *Dictyoploca japonica* BUTLER (Lepidoptera: Saturniidae)

This species was reared from larvae of *Dictyoploca japonica* BUTLER by S. FUKAYA, T. ISHII and T. ISHIZAWA. According to ISHIZAWA this species is a gregarious parasite, as many as 35 individuals issuing from a single host-larva.

Cocoons: White, tinged with lemon-yellow, surrounded with loose silk.

In structure and colour this new species comes near *Apanteles ruidus* WILKINSON,* a parasite of *Pyrausta machaearis* WALKER from India, but differs from the latter by the punctuation of the mesonotum and by the structure of the propodeum. Moreover, the present species is a gregarious parasite, the cocoons being white, tinged with lemon-yellow, while *A. ruidus* is a solitary parasite, the cocoons being pure white.

Here the writer wishes to express his sincere gratitude to Mr. S. FUKAYA, Dr. T. ISHII and Mr. T. ISHIZAWA for the interesting material.

*Bul. Ent. Res., XIX, p. 94, ♀ ♂ (1928).