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2 Puppen geblieben sind, er ist im Mark längs nach oben verlaufend (ca. 2.5 cm lang) und wegen des Larven- und des Reifungsfrasses des Jungkäfers bis in die Borke unregelmässig erweitert (mit ca. 1.5–2.5 mm Durchmesser). Nach der Beobachtung des Herrn T. ARAKI, „bohrt sich der Käfer auch in junge grüne Schösslinge ein, die infolgedessen absterben und abfallen“.

Typen im Entomologischen Institut der Kaiserlichen Hokkaidō Universität und in meiner Sammlung.

Frasspflanzen: *Picea excelsa* LINK (in Hokkaidō kultiviert).

Fundort: Hokkaidō (Kutchan—倶知安, i. VIII. 1942, 6 Imagines, 2 Puppen in vorjährigen Zweigen von *Picea excelsa* LINK, gesamm. von T. ARAKI).

Japanischer Name: *Araki-saedakikui*.

Hiermit möchte ich Herrn Dr. H. KŌNO, der mich immer freundlichst angeleitet hat, und auch Herrn Prof. Dr. C. HARUKAWA für Ueberlassung von Literatur meinen herzlichen Dank ausdrücken. Meinen Dank an Herrn T. ARAKI, Hilfsingenieur der Sapporo Eisenbahndirektion, für von ihm gesammeltes Material drücke ich in besonderer Weise dadurch aus, dass ich diese Käferart nach seinem Namen *Cladoborus arakii* benenne.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW *APANTELES*-SPECIES BRED FROM *ANOMIS FIMBRIAGO* STEPHEN IN MANCHOUKUO*

By

CHIHISA WATANABE

(渡邊千尙)

Apanteles anomidis sp. nov.

♀. Black; scape largely and mandibles red testaceous; flagellum brown, darkened towards the apex; palpi pale testaceous. Legs red testaceous; coxae for the greater part black, commonly red testaceous at the apex; hind femora at the extreme apex, hind tibiae at the apex and hind tarsi fuscous. Wings hyaline; stigma and veins brown; tegulae dark brown. First three tergites

*WATANABE, C.: Contributions to the Knowledge of the Braconid Fauna of Manchoukuo, V.

along the lateral margins and belly at the base red testaceous.

Face slightly punctate; antennae short and stout, shorter than the body. Mesonotum with strong, well separated punctures; scutellum indefinitely punctate; propodeum reticulate-rugose and almost smooth and shining in the apical angles, with a median longitudinal carina, from which on each side oblique carinae run upwards and join a transverse basal carina. First abscissa of the radius as long as the intercubitus and shorter than the breadth of the stigma; metacarp a little longer than the length of the stigma. Hind coxae shining, with separated punctures; hind tibial spurs equal in length, as long as half the length of the metatarsus. First tergite gradually broadened towards the apex, strongly excavated at the base, shining and more or less smooth in the excavated portion, otherwise strongly reticulate-rugose, but the reticulation not so strong as in the 1st, without lateral sulci; 3rd tergite on the basal third slightly rugose; 2nd suture strong; 4th and following tergites smooth and shining; ovipositor short, the sheath rather shorter than the hind tibial spur; hypopygium truncate at the apex. Length, 2.7 mm.

♂. Closely resembles the female in general structure and colour, but the antennae longer than the body. Length, 2.5 mm.

Holotype (♀), **Allotype** (♂) and **Paratypes** (3♀, 1♂), Taikosan (大虎山), Manchoukuo, 8. IX, 1942, R. ICHIZAWA leg.

The typespecimens are preserved in the Entomological Institute, Hokkaido Imperial University, Sapporo.

Host: *Anomis fimbriago* STEPHEN (*Lepidoptera: Noctuidae*).

This material was reared from a larva of *Anomis fimbriago* STEPHEN which is a serious pest of the cotton-plant in Manchoukuo.

Cocoon: White, slightly tinged with pale green, indiscriminately heaped together and attached to the cotton-leaf.

This new species is closely related to *Apanteles malevolus* WILKINSON*, parasitic on larvae of the Noctuid, *Hyblacea puera* CRAMER, defoliating *Tectona grandis* in India, but is easily distinguishable from the latter by the structure of the propodeum and the colour of the tegulae.

Here I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Mr. RYUICHI ICHIZAWA for his kindness in presenting the material.

*Bull. Ent. Res., xx, p. 109, ♀ ♂ (1929).