DISCOVERY OF A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *PARAMBYNOTUS* CAMERON FROM JAPAN

(Hymenoptera : Cynipoidea)

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The genus *Parambynotus* CAMERON[1] (=*Allocynips* KIEFFER)[2] is a group of parasitic Cynipoids belonging to the family Liopteridae. It is essentially characterized by the following respects : (1) the hind tarsi simple, with no prolongation; (2) the petiole not longer than wide, shorter than the hind coxae; (3) the antennae 14-jointed in the male and 13-jointed in the female; and (4) the cubitus of the fore wing arising at or near middle of the basal nervure. According to WELD (1922 & 1930) it has been represented by six species, all of which occur in the Oriental zoogeographical region, viz. Borneo, the Philippines and Singapore. In the course of the present study we have found a new species of the genus from Hokkaido, which will be described herewith. This is probably the first discovery of the genus not only in Japan, but in the Palaearctic zoogeographical region.

Parambynotus kosugii sp. nov.

♂. Black; abdomen, except the black petiole, brownish red; legs black; all the femora at the apex, tibiae and tarsi brownish red. Fore wings clouded on the distal half; hind wings hyaline, somewhat clouded along the apical margin.

Head strongly transverse, broader than thorax and closely reticulate-rugose; ocelli placed on a coarsely rugose triangular elevation bounded on sides by broad, finely sculptured grooves. Posterior ocelli rather nearer to each other than to the eye-margin; the greatest length of the eyes apparently shorter than the malar space. Antennae 14-jointed, filiform; 2nd joint of the flagellum about 1.3 times as long as the 1st. Pronotum broadly truncate, the sides coarsely punctate aud the hind margin raised into an erect median tooth and its sharp rim higher than adjacent mesonotum; truncation of the mesonotum margined on the sides. Mesonotum

1) Entomologist, 41 : 299, 1908 (Genotype : *Parambynotus punctulatus* CAMERON, 1908, designated by ROHWER and FAGAN, 1917).

2) Philip, Jour. Sci., 9 (D) : 185, 1914 (Genotype : *Allocynips ruficeps* KIEFFER, 1914, monobasic).

coarsely punctate, the punctures arranged somewhat in transverse rows; parapsidal furrows completely marked and crenulate; scutellar fovea smooth, deeply excavated and divided by a longitudinal median carina; scutellum rounded behind, coarsely punctate, neither margined nor overhanging the metanotum. Mesopleurae smooth and shining medially, with a large, pubescent depression near the tegula; mesopleural furrow shallow, broad and smooth. Propodeum with its distinct neck for attachment of the abdomen as far from the hind coxae

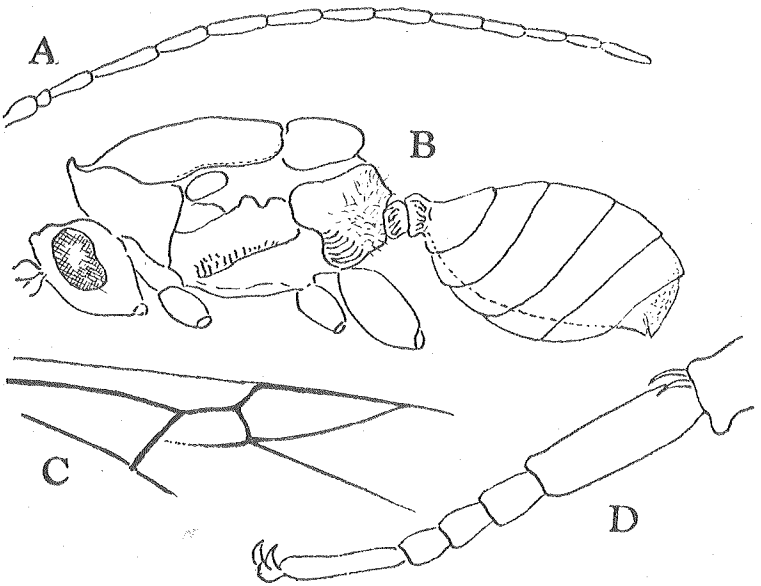

Fig. 1. *Parambynotus kosugii* sp. nov. (♂)
A. Antenna. B. Body (from in profile). C. Part of fore wing. D. Hind tarsus.

as from the metanotum, the two strong longitudinal carinae running from the base of the neck to the anterior margin of the propodeum, almost parallel each other, enclosing an area which is crossed above the middle by a transverse carina; sides of the area coarsely reticulate. Hind legs very stout, with the metatarsus as long as the remaining joints united; tibial spurs equal to each other in length and as long as the 2nd joint of the tarsus. Radial cell closed, about 2.8 times as long as broad; 1st abscissa of the radius slightly curved inwardly and about one-third the length of the 2nd, which is straight; cubitus faint, arising at upper three-eighths of the basal nervure. Abdomen a little shorter than the head and thorax united; petiole about one-fourth as long as wide, longitudinally striate, and the remaining segments almost smooth and shining; 3rd and 4th tergites microscopically punctate near the anterior margin; 5th near the anterior margin, 6th on the basal half, and 7th on the whole surface punctate and pubescent, the punctures larger and stronger than those of the 3rd and 4th tergites.

Length, 5 mm.

♀. Unknown.

Holotype (♂) and Paratypes (4 ♂♂), Sapporo, 23. VII, 1949, K. KOSUGI

leg.

The types are placed in the Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University, Sapporo.

On account of the rimed hind margin of the pronotum having a median erect tooth, and the mesonotum being simple, with no median longitudinal furrow, this species runs straight in WELD's key (1922) to *Allocynips ruficeps* KIEFFER.[1] It is, however, easily separable from the latter on account of the formation of the radial cell and the coloration of the head, abdomen and legs.

It gives us pleasure to name this interesting species after Mr. KÔZÔ KOSUGI who collected the invaluable material.

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1) This species was synonymized by WELD (1930) with *Parambynotus ruficollis* CAMERON (!), which may be really *Parambynotus ruficeps* CAMERON, 1908.