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DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF *MICROCTONUS*
WESMAEL BRED FROM THE CARABID BEETLE,
HARPALUS CAPITO MORAWITZ

(Hymenoptera, Braconidae)

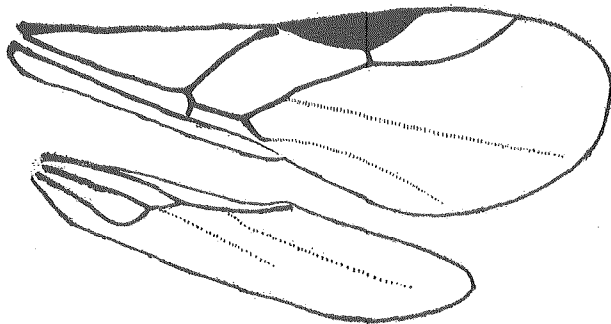
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***Microctonus harpali* sp. nov.**

♀. Reddish-yellow; scutellum, metanotum and propodeum dark-brown; abdomen somewhat fuscous; legs yellow; hind tarsi dark-brown; antennae dark-brown, paler at base; wings hyaline; stigma and veins yellowish-brown.

Head transverse; eyes prominent; face smooth and shining, with pubescence; temples and cheeks nearly as broad as eyes, smooth and shining; antennae nearly as long as body, 23- or 24-jointed; 1st flagellar joint nearly as long as scapus and pedicel united. Mesonotum smooth and shining, with a short median longitudinal carina at base; parapsidal furrows complete, strongly punctuate; impression at base of scutellum broad, deep, and divided by a median longitudinal carina; mesopleurae smooth and shining, with a broad rugose discal furrow; metapleurae closely rugose; propodeum closely



Microctonus harpali sp. nov. (♀):
Fore and hind wings.

rugose, exareolate, declivous behind and excavated medially on the posterior face. In fore wing radial cell about two-thirds as long as stigma; radius originating slightly beyond the middle of stigma; 1st abscissa of radius about half as long as width of stigma; 2nd abscissa of radius slightly curved. In hind wing lower abscissa of basal nervure (basella) distinctly shorter than upper abscissa or nervellus, which is distinctly longer than the longest fringe. Abdomen as long as thorax; 1st tergite slender, longer than 2nd and 3rd tergites united, 3 times as long as at apex, longitudinally striate-rugose and distinctly carinated at sides; spiracles situated at middle; 2nd and following tergites smooth and shining. Ovipositor rather longer than hind tibia.

Length, 2.5 mm. (without ovipositor).

♂. Unknown.

Holotype (♀) and Paratypes (3♀♀), Obihiro, Hokkaido, Japan, 2-viii-50, H. INOUE leg.

Host: *Harpalus capito* MORAWITZ.

The present specimens have been referred by H. INOUE for identification, with the note that this species is a gregarious parasite of the adult of *Harpalus capito*, issuing out of a single host as many as 70 individuals through the host's anus and spinning its cocoon in soil about 1 mm. in depth.

This species is closely related to *Microctonus vittatae* MUESEBECK, a parasite of the striped flea beetle, *Phyllotreta striolata* FABRICIUS, but differs from the latter by the following aspects: (1) the larger radial cell; (2) the more numerous antennal joints; (3) the closely rugose and exareolate propodeum; (4) the longer ovipositor; and (5) the body larger in size.

On this occasion I have to offer my sincere thanks to Mr. HISASI INOUE, of the Hokkaido Agricultural Experiment Station, for his kindness in sending the interesting material.