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ORUSSUS BONINENSIS, A NEW SPECIES OF
ORUSSIDAE FROM THE BONIN ISLANDS

(Hymenoptera)

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Among a small collection of Hymenoptera made by Mr. E. ASAHINA in 1932 I found a single specimen of Orussidae which possessed a so peculiar mesonotal structure that I came to the conclusion that it must represent a new species. This new species is at once distinguished from *Orussus decoamani* MAA, 1950, by the characters given in the following key.

Key to the species of the genus *Orussus* from the Far
East and the Oriental and Papuan Regions

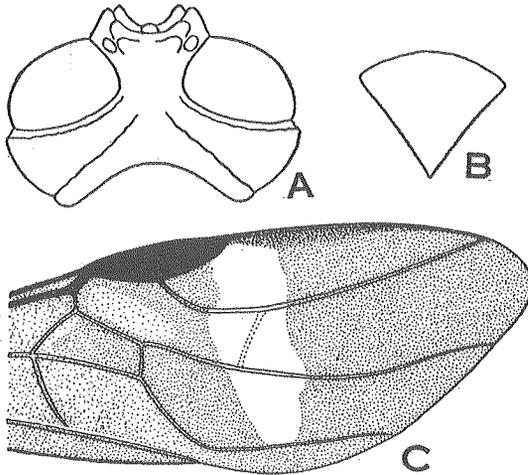
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Abdomen mostly red..... | 2 |
| — Abdomen black, without red tinge | 3 |
| 2. Anterior margin of frons without a notch. Hyaline spot outside of stigma
extends to cubital cell, apex of fore wings broadly and clearly hyaline
(Saghalien) | 2 |
| — Anterior margin of frons with three notches. Hyaline spot outside of stigma
narrow and not clearly hyaline (Manchuria,* Korea)... <i>coreanus</i> TAKEUCHI, 1938 | 4 |
| 3. Fore wings with a trans-stigmatal and an apical infuscated fascia | 4 |
| — Fore wings without such definite fascia | 6 |
| 4. Scutellum with a distinct, entire, median, longitudinal impunctate line
(New Guinea) | 5 |
| — Scutellum without an entire, median, longitudinal impunctate line | 5 |
| 5. Pubescence on head and thorax silvery, practically absent on the dorsum of
thorax. The depressions of the latero-posterior corners of median area of
praescutum weak, only recognizable in certain aspect. Posterior angle
of scutellum narrowly rounded, not pointed, and is slightly but distinctly | |

* 1 ♀, 16. vi. 1943, Kintsang, Chentao, Manchuria, Dr. S. ASAHINA leg. (New Record).

- less than 90° (Indo-China) *decoomani* MAA, 1950
- Pubescence on head and thorax golden, dense on the disc of mesonotum. The depressions mentioned above strong and conspicuous. Posterior angle of scutellum distinctly pointed, and is much less than 90° (Bonin Islands) *boninensis* sp. nov.
6. Scutellum posteriorly narrowly rounded 7
- Scutellum posteriorly not narrowly rounded but acute (Japan).....
..... *japonicus* TOZAWA, 1930
7. Fore wings very weakly and evenly stained with greyish tinge. Abdominal tergites each with a row of short, longitudinal striae posteriorly (Yaeyame Group) *striatus* MAA, 1950
- Fore wings with the apical portion distinctly clouded. Abdominal tergites without a row of longitudinal striae (Philippines)..... *benoni* GUIGLIA, 1937

***Orussus boninensis* sp. nov.**

♀. Black. Antennal scape, apex of coxa, entire trochanter and femur pale brown. Apex of all femora and the dorso-basal portion of all tibiae and a spot on the dorso-apical portion of mid and hind tibiae yellowish-white. Second antennal segment, fore tibiae and tarsi brownish-black. Apical antennal segment pale brown. Otherwise tibiae and tarsi almost black. Fore wings hyaline, with a trans-stigmatal and an apical infuscated fascia, the latter occupying about apical third of the wing, and both fasciae meeting with each other in brachial cell. Stigma brownish-black. Costa and subcosta also brownish-black. Other nervures pale brownish. Hind wings very slightly clouded throughout. Subcostal nervure brownish-black, and the remaining nervures pale



Orussus boninensis sp. nov.

A; Head in dorsal aspect. B: Scutellum.

C; Apical portion of the right hand fore wing.

brownish.

Pubescence short, especially dense and somewhat golden in coloration on the upper half of frons, genae, vertex, occiput, pronotum, mesonotum, scutellum and the apical two abdominal tergites.

Head, seen in front, almost circular in outline. Anterior margin of frons very slightly notched at the middle. Malar space shorter than broad, anteriorly slightly recurved. Temples with a well-defined carina, which is separated from the lateral orbit by a distance of about an ocellar diameter and running along the full length of the orbit and lateral genal margin. Posterior ocelli situated between the levels of the third and fourth pairs of ocellar tubercles, and each separated by about one-third its own diameter from the inner orbit. Head, seen from above, with the occipital region comparatively profoundly excavated. Relative lengths of the antennal segments—I : II : III : IV : V : VI : VII : VIII : IX : X = 8 : 6 : 10 : 5 : 3 : 10 : 9 : 9 : 15 : 5. Thorax, seen from above, with the anterior margin of pronotum comparatively narrowly rounded and the posterior margin deeply emarginate. Mesonotum very slightly broader than long, the hypothetical boundary areas between praescutum and scutum comparatively widely and deeply depressed or hollowed, and both depressed areas almost parallel to each other. Scutellum posteriorly narrowly and sharply pointed (its posterior angle $< 90^\circ$). Relative lengths of basal, costal, anal and apical margins of discoidal cell in fore wings being about 6 : 12 : 19 : 11. Apical margin : costal margin = 1.58 (1.44 in *decoomani*). Basal margin : apical margin = 1.85 (1.75 in *decoomani*). Hind tibia dorsally with a single row of well developed teeth, the latero-apical spur about as long as one half apical width of tibia. Hind basitarsus very slightly longer than the remaining tarsal segments taken together. Relative lengths of the abdominal tergites—I (propodeum) : II : III : IV : V : VI : VII : VIII = 8 : 12 : 5.5 : 5.5 : 6 : 6 : 8 : 11. Sixth sternite with a median notch, seventh sternite with a broad median ridge, which is shortly but strongly projecting posteriorly. Hypopygium with a pair of well-developed submedian carinae which are close to each other and very slightly convergent posteriorly.

Frons coarsely and deeply reticulato-punctate, its anterior third rather flattened, irregularly wrinkled and with a pair of parallel impunctate lines, its anterior margin very slightly reflexed. Malar space minutely reticulato-punctate. Occiput and temples with shallow reticulato-punctuation. Pro- and mesonotum bipunctate, but their sculpture is hardly visible owing to the dense pubescence. Praescutum with a median, slightly raised, longitudinal, impunctate line, and small but dense punctures. Scutellum confluent reticulato-punctate, with a median, longitudinal, narrow, basal triangular area which is shining. Mesopleura shallowly, irregularly, coarsely, reticulato-punctate. Metapleura with the lower half impunctate or unsculptured, and very much shining. Propodeum deeply, rather coarsely, and somewhat irregularly reticulate, with the basal margin coarsely longitudinally costate and the posterior margin impunctate and further with a median impunctate line. Second abdominal tergite more finely and shallowly reticulate with the basal margin more densely longitudinally costate and with a pair of impunctate, flattened areas at the latero-basal portions. Second and the following tergites dull and somewhat minutely granular. Each tergite from third to sixth minutely granular with a trace of minute wrinkles at the disk. Seventh and eighth tergites with very sparse, irregular, very shallow puncture-like excavations.

Length : Body ca. 7 mm., fore wing ca. 5.5 mm.

Habitat : Bonin Islands.

Holotype : 1♀ 27. vi. 1932, Hahajima, Bonin Islands, E. ASAHINA leg.

Appendix : Differentiating characters of the male of *Orussus japonicus* TOZAWA from its female

♂. The median notch of the anterior margin of frons without a median tooth. Lateral marginal carina distinctly developed, being separated from the lateral orbit by a distance about as long as tenth antennal segment and extending anteriorly up to the level of the anterior orbits. Relative lengths of the antennal segments—I : II : III : IV : V : VI : VII : VIII : IX : X : XI = 12 : 6 : 17 : 10 : 9 : 12 : 10 : 10 : 9 : 8 : 10. Fore basitarsus not obliquely truncate, but normal in shape. Mesonotum and scutellum rather coarsely reticulate. Seventh and eighth abdominal tergites impunctate and smooth, and the latter with a large, triangular yellowish-white marking. Hypopygium dull, impunctate, moderately convex, not recurved.

Specimen examined : 1♂, 30. iv. 1940, Kasuga, Nara, Honshu, Japan N. TOZAWA leg.

All the specimens mentioned above are preserved in the collection of the Entomological Laboratory, Kyushu University, Fukuoka.

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