<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>New Sawflies from Japan (Studies on Symphyta 6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Author(s)</td>
<td>Okutani, Teiichi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citation</td>
<td>Insecta matsumurana, 20(3-4), 97-99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issue Date</td>
<td>1956-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doc URL</td>
<td><a href="http://hdl.handle.net/2115/9593">http://hdl.handle.net/2115/9593</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>bulletin (article)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>File Information</td>
<td>20(3-4)_p97-99.pdf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NEW SAWFLIES FROM JAPAN
(Studies on Symphyta VI)

By TEICHI OKUTANI
Hyogo University of Agriculture, Sasayama

Arge abelivora n. sp.
This species is closely allied to A. fulvicornis Mocsáry, but differs from the latter in having black antennae and characters of venation and sheath.
♀: Length 8 mm; length of fore wing about 7.5 mm.

Body bluish black; abdomen rather tinged by purple; sides of 1st-3rd abdominal segments rather transparent and apparently yellowish while greenish in life. Antennae black throughout. Legs bluish black; four anterior tibiae whitish except dark apices; basal parts of hind femora and basal halves of hind tibiae whitish; anterior tarsi whitish and remaining tarsi black. Wings nearly hyaline; venation dark brown or brownish black except yellow costa, with dark band below stigma.

Body covered with whitish pubescence, rather sparse on abdomen. Head narrower than thorax (ca. 3 : 4), about 1/3 as long as wide. Antennae about as long as breadth of thorax; relative lengths of the segments about 8 : 5 : 65; flagellum subcylindrical; scape about 8/5 as long as breadth; pedicellum about 5/4 as long as breadth. Area between antennae strongly convex, which makes Y-shaped carina. Clypeus shallowly emarginate, lobes rounded. Supraclypeal foveae well defined, punctiform. Supraclypeal area with distinct median carina continued to the Y-shaped carina. Median fovea large, triangular in outline. Each ocellus attached with a shallow circular depression on outerside. Interocellar, postocellar and vertical furrows absent. Ocellocellular line: ocellociptal line: postocellar line about 9 : 7 : 11. Head and thorax sparsely covered with indistinct punctures. Sawsheath sick, as indicated in fig. 1. Wings with dark band below stigma reached posterior margin and area between brachius and posterior margin infuscated. For wings with basalis joins subcosta at a distance from cubitus equal to about half-length of 1st cubital cross-vein.

♂: Unknown.

Holotype: ♀, emerged on 30-VI-1956, at Sasayama in Tamba.

Paratypes: ♀, emerged on 2-VII-1956, at Sasayama; 1 ♀, 24-VII-1955; Awagamine in Hikami district, Tamba; 1 ♀, 12-VI-1954, at Sasayama; 1 ♀, 9-VI-1952, at Mt. Gomadan in Kii, A. NAGATOMI leg.

The larvae of this species feed on Abelia serrata Sieb et Zucc. and A. spathulata Sieb et Zucc. The generation is more than twice a year.

Ametastegia (Protemphytus) otogirii n. sp.
Judging from the description, this species is closely related to A. tener Fall.
of Europe, but may be separated from the latter by the coloration of the legs and punctures of head and thorax.

♀: Length 5.5 mm.

Body black. Legs infuscated except all knees and hind trochanters white. Wings strongly infuscated; venation black or dark brown.

Head seen from above distinctly wider than long (ca.: 40:17), shining practically without punctures. Labrum distinctly wider than long, broadly rounded apically. Clypeus with deep, broad arcuate emargination; lobes obtusely pointed apically. Supracylpeal area convex. Supracylpeal foveae deep, punctiform. Median fovea well defined, circular in outline. Lateral foveae indistinct. Intercocular furrow shallowly defined flaring out as far as around the anterior ocellus,

\[\text{Fig. 1-4. Sawsheath. 1. } Arge \text{ abelivora } n. \text{ sp.} \]
\[\text{2. A. fulvicornis (dorsal view).} \]
\[\text{3. Ametastegia otagirii } n. \text{ sp.} \]
\[\text{4. A. suibai } n. \text{ sp. (lateral view).} \]


♂: Unknown.

Holotype: ♀, emerged on 2-VII-1956 from the larvae collected on 6-VI-1956 at Kumatugu-mura in Tazima feed on Hypericum sp.
Paratype: 1♀, emerged on 1-VII-1956, rearing data same as holotype.

*Ametastegia (Protemphytus) suibai* n. sp.

This species is closely allied to *A. *geranii* TAKEUCHI, but differs from the latter in having black hind tibiae and other characters mentioned below.

♀: Length 6.5 mm.

Body including tegulae entirely black; labrum brownish; all palpi and legs yellowish white except apical segments of maxillary palpi, all tarsi and hind tibiae infuscated; wings slightly infuscated; venation dark brown.

Head seen from above distinctly wider than long (ca. 4 : 9), shining with minute punctures. Labrum short, punctate, triangular in outline. Clypeus punctate, with an arcuate emargination; lobes nearly pointed apically. Supraclypeal area convex. Supraclypeal foveae well defined, oval in outline. Median fovea shallowly defined, circular in outline. Lateral foveae indistinct. Interocular furrow shallowly defined. Postocular furrows obsolete. Vertical furrows indistinctly defined. Postocular area convex, about twice as wide as long. Antennae filiform, a little longer than head and thorax together (ca. 4 : 3); relative lengths of the segments about 8 : 4 : 17 : 12 : 11 : 7 : 6 : 5 : 7; scape about twice as long as broad; pedicellum about 3/4 as broad as long. Ocellocular line: ocellocipital line: postocular line about 7 : 9 : 5. Eyes subparallel in front. Thorax including scutellum unpunctate, polished. Scutellum pentagonal in outline, a little longer than wide (ca. 14 : 11). Cenchri rather small, distance between them wider than each width (ca. 7 : 4). Claws with a small innertooth near the base. Fore wings without 1st cubital cross-vein. Sawsheath tapering apically, as indicated in fig. 4.

♂: Unknown.

Holotype: 1♀, emerged on 1-X-1954 from the larvae feed on *Rumex japonicus* HOUTT. at Sasayama in Tamba.

Paratype: ♀, emerged on 30-VI-1956 from the larvae feed on *Rumex Acetosa* L. at same place.

This species may have 3 generations a year.

The present study is supported in part by a Grant in Aid of the Miscellaneous Scientific Research from Ministry of Education. All the types are preserved in the Entomological Laboratory of Hyogo University of Agriculture.