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<th>Title</th>
<th>Notes on Ashmead's Japanese Braconidae (Hymenoptera)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Author(s)</td>
<td>Watanabe, Chihisa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Citation</td>
<td>Insecta matsumurana, 21(1-2), 1-5</td>
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NOTES ON ASHMEAD'S JAPANESE BRACONIDAE
(Hymenoptera)

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In 1906 ASHMEAD\(^1\) described thirty-three species of Braconidae from Japan. In the summer of 1956 at the United States National Museum, Washington, D.C., U.S.A., I had the opportunity to examine the types of these species, which are preserved in good condition, designating holotypes, lectotypes and paralectotypes. Having examined these types, I have found that there are numerous ones labeled with note-worthy data in Japanese which are not stated by ASHMEAD. In the following pages are given brief notes on these species, and yet several ones of which further informations are necessary, of course, will be published in other papers.

Before going further I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Mr. C. F. W. MUSEBECK for his kindness in offering valuable advice. Thanks are also due to the Rockefeller Foundation for their financial assistance.

(3) _Aclitus navaii_ ASHMEAD (p. 188).

= _Aphidius navaii_ ASHMEAD. **Comb. nov.**

Types: 1 ♀ (lectotype) labeled “34 4 20 (= 20-iv-01), Gifu, Shigajabura”; 1 ♂ (paralectotype) “34 4 9 (= 9-iv-01), Gifu”; 1 ♀ (paralectotype) “34 4 17 (= 17-iv-01), Gifu, Shigajabura”.

This species should be transferred to the genus _Aphidius_: because of the propodeum being emarginate behind, with a median carina which is forked at the apex, it belongs to the subgenus _Proaphidius_ ASHMEAD (= _Coelotumus_ Förster, 1862, nec Peters, 1855), under the genus _Aphidius_. Judging from the labels and the empty skins of the victims attached to the cards, the host is probably _Stomaphis yanonis_ TAKAHASHI.

(4) _Aphidius gifuensis_ ASHMEAD (p. 188).

Types: 1 ♀ (lectotype) labeled “34 4 18 (= 18-iv-01), Gifu, Kogomegusa-abura kisei”; 1 ♀ (paralectotype) “34 4 19 (= 19-iv-01), Gifu, Kogomegusa-abura kisei”.

Judging from the labels, the host is an Aphid feeding on _Euphrasia Tinumai_ TAKEDA.

(5) _Aphidius japonicus_ ASHMEAD (p. 189).

Type: 1 ♀ (lectotype) labeled “34 4 27 (= 27-iv-01), Gifu, Kunugi” 1 ♂ (paralectotype) “34 5 21 (= 21-iv-01), Gifu, Kunugi”; 2 ♂ ♀ (paralectotypes), “34 4 7 (= 7-iv-01), Gifu, Yanagi”.

Having examined the types, I have found that there are two different species among the paralectotypes: the one labeled “Kunugi”, of which the host is probably _Pterochlorus tropicalis_ VAN DE GOOT, is surely _Aphidius japonicus_, while the other two labeled “Yanagi”, of which the host is probably _Tuberolachnus saligna_ GMELIN, are identical with _Aphidius salignae_ WATANABE (1937).

(6) _Aphidius lachnivorus_ ASHMEAD (p. 189). **Syn. nov.**

= _Aphidius pini_ HALIDAY, 1884.

Type: 1 ♂ (holotype) labeled “Japan, KOEBELE, Lachnus on Larch, Nikko”.

Having examined the type, I have come to the conclusion that _A. lachnivorus_ should be synonymous with _A. pini_, of which a redescriptions is given by WATANABE (1940). The empty skins of the victims attached to the cards are entirely black. Judging from the labels and the empty skins, the host is probably _Cinara laricicolus_ (MATSUMURA).

(7) _Aphidius arecolatus_ ASHMEAD (p. 189).

Types: 1 ♀ (lectotype) and 1 ♀ & 5 ♂ (paralectotypes) labeled “Japan, KOEBELE, No. 1268”.

The antennae are 14-jointed in the female and 20-jointed in the male instead of 13- and 19-jointed respectively in the original description; the apical two joints are imperfectly separated, so that they are liable to be 13- and 19-jointed as ASHMEAD stated.
(8) *Lysiphlebus japonicus* ASHMEAD (p. 190).
Types: 1 ♀ (lectotype) and 1 ♀ & 1 ♂ (paralectotypes) labeled “27 11 3 (= 3-xi-01), Gifu, Wata-aburamushi”.
Judging from the labels, the host is undoubtedly *Aphis gossypii* GLOVER.

(9) *Mecoreurus japonicus* ASHMEAD (p. 190).
Types: 1 ♀ (lectotype) and 2 ♀ ♂ (paralectotypes) labeled “34 11 8 (= 8-xi-01), Gifu, Kuwakemushi”.
Judging from the labels, the host is probably *Spilosoma imparilis* BUTLER.

(10) *Macrocentrus gifuensis* ASHMEAD (p. 191).
Types: 1 ♀ (lectotype) and 1 ♀ (paralectotype) labeled “2660, Shigesato”.
Judging from the labels, the type-locality is not Gifu but truly Shigesato, a village 12 kilometers west of Gifu.

(11) *Phanerotoma flava* ASHMEAD (p. 191).
Type: 1 ♀ (holotype) labeled “Nikko, Japan, KOEBELE”.
In the original description ASHMEAD gives no more definite locality than Japan, but, as shown by the label, the type-locality is undoubtedly Nikko.

(12) *Ascogaster atamiensis* ASHMEAD (p. 191).
Type: 1 ♀ (holotype) labeled “Atami, Japan, KOEBELE”.

(13) *Glyptapanteles politus* ASHMEAD (p. 192). Syn. nov.
= *Apanteles liparidis* BOUCHÉ, 1834.
Types: 1 ♀ (lectotype) and 1 ♀ & 1 ♂ (paralectotypes) labeled “34 8 15 (= 15-viii-01), Fujishiro”.
Having compared the types with authentic representatives of *Apanteles liparidis* and the types of *Glyptapanteles japonicus*, I have come to the conclusion that *Glyptapanteles politus* should be sunken as a synonym of *A. liparidis*. Judging from the labels, the type-locality is not Gifu but truly Fujishiro, a village 25 kilometers south-west of Gifu.

(14) *(Glyptapanteles minor* ASHMEAD) (p. 192).
= *Apanteles minor* (ASHMEAD).
Types: 1 ♀ (lectotype) and 2 ♀ ♂ (paralectotypes) labeled “34 10 26 (= 26-x-01), Gifu, Kuwahamaki”.
The cocoons attached to the cards of the types are pure white. Judging from the labels, the host is undoubtedly the Mulberry Pyralid Moth, *Margaronia pyloalis* WALKER.

(15) *(Glyptapanteles femoratus* ASHMEAD) (p. 192).
= *Apanteles femoratus* (ASHMEAD).
Types: 1 ♂ (lectotype) and 1 ♂ (paralectotype) labeled “34 5 25 (= 25-v-01), Gifu”.
(16) [Glyptapanteles (Apanteles) japonicus ASHMEAD] (p. 193).

= Apanteles liparidis (BOUCHÉ, 1834).

Types: 1 ♀ (lectotype) and many specimens (paralectotypes) labeled “Japan, U.S. N. M. ACC 23417”.

Glyptapanteles japonicus has been already treated by previous authors as a synonym of Apanteles liparidis, a well-known parasite of the Gypsy-moth.

(17) (Glyptapanteles nawai ASHMEAD) (p. 193). Syn. nov.

= Apanteles glomeratus (LINNÉ, 1758).

Types: 1 ♀ (lectotype) and 1 ♂ & 1 ♀ (paralectotypes) labeled “34 5 29 (=29-v-01), Gifu”.

Having compared the types with authentic representatives of Apanteles glomeratus, I have come to the conclusion that nawai should be surely synonymous with glomeratus. The cocoons attached to the cards of the types are nearly white. These might have been, however, sulfur-yellow at the first time and then turned to white in the years of preservation.

(18) Micropolitis atamiensis ASHMEAD (p. 194).

Type: 1 ♂ (holotype) labeled “Atami, Japan, KOEBELE”.

(19) Micropolitis sapporoensis ASHMEAD (p. 194).

Type: 1 ♀ (holotype) labeled “No. 39”.

(20) (Melanobracon tibialis ASHMEAD) (p. 195).

= Apharastobracon tibialis (ASHMEAD).

Types: 1 ♀ (lectotype) and 2 ♀ ♀ (paralectotypes) labeled “34 9 20 (=20-ix-01), Kutsui”.

As shown by the labels of the types, the type-locality is not Gifu but truly Kutsui, a village 28 kilometers south-west of Gifu.

(21) (Macrodactyllum flavipes ASHMEAD) (p. 195).

= Bracon flavinus FAHRINGER, 1928.

Type: 1 ♀ (holotype) labeled “No. 32”.

(22) Chelonogastra koebelei ASHMEAD (p. 195).

Types: 1 ♀ (lectotype) and 22 ♀ ♀ (paratypes) labeled “Atami, Japan, KOEBELE”.

(23) (Chelonogastra pleuralis ASHMEAD) (p. 196).

= Philomacroplœa pleuralis (ASHMEAD).

Types: 1 ♀ (lectotype) and 30 ♀ ♀ (paralectotypes) labeled “Atami, Japan, KOEBELE”.

(24) (Microbracon japellus ASHMEAD) (p. 196).

= Bracon japellus (ASHMEAD).

Type: 1 ♀ (holotype) labeled “No. 36”.
(25) [Eurobracaon penetrator (Smith)] (p. 197).

= Eurobracaon yokohamae (Dalla Torre, 1895).

Type: 1♂ (allotype) collected by Mitsukuri in Japan.

(26) Xenobius albipes Ashmead (p. 197).

Types: 1♀ (lectotype) and 27♀♂ & 2♂♀ (paralectotypes) labeled "Atami, Japan, Koebele".

This species has been arranged as a member of the genus Parahormius Nixon (1940) by Muesebeck in the collection of the U.S. National Museum. This combination, however, has not yet been formally published. Having examined this material, I agree fairly with Muesebeck's conclusion that this species should be transferred to that genus belonging to the subfamily Hormiinae.

(27) [Heterogamus fasciatipennis Ashmead] (p. 198).

= Rogas dispar Curtis, 1834.

Type: 1♀ (holotype) labeled "No. 16".

(28) [Heterogamus thoracicus Ashmead] (p. 198).

= Rogas ashmeadi Watanabe. Nom. nov.

Type: 1♀ (holotype) labeled "No. 25".

This species should be transferred to the genus Rogas. As "Rogas thoracicus" has been, however, preoccupied by Nees (1834), the new name ashmeadi ought to be given to the present species.

(29) [Rhogas fuscomaculatus Ashmead] (p. 198). Syn. nov.

= Rogas japonicus Ashmead.

Type: 1♀ (holotype) labeled "No. 13".

Having compared the present type with the types of Rogas japonicus and examined many specimens in the collection of the Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University, I have come to the conclusion that this species is merely a fuscous form of R. japonicus.

(30) [Rhogas japonicus Ashmead] (p. 198).

= Rogas japonicus Ashmead.

Types: 1♀ (lectotype) and 2♂♀ (paralectotypes) labeled "34529 (=29-v-01), Gifu".

(31) [Ischiogonus hakonensis Ashmead] (p. 199).

= Doryctes hakonensis (Ashmead).

Type: 1♀ (holotype) labeled "Hakone, Japan, Koebele".

(32) [Chremylus japonicus Ashmead] (p. 200).

= Chremylus etphus Haliday, 1833.

Type: 1♀ (holotype) labeled "Atami, Japan, Koebele".

(33) Acanthormius japonicus Ashmead (p. 200).

Type: 1♀ (holotype) labeled "Hakone, Japan, Koebele".