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NOTES ON ASHMEAD'S JAPANESE BRACONIDAE

(Hymenoptera)

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In 1906 ASHMEAD¹⁾ 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. MUESEBECK for his kindness in offering valuable advice. Thanks are also due to the Rockefeller Foundation for their financial assistance.

- (1) (Kahlia secunda ASHMEAD) (p. 187).
 - $= Phaenocarpa\ secunda\ (ASHMEAD).$

Type: 19 (holotype) labeled "No. 12".

(2) Ephedrus japonicus ASHMEAD (p. 187).

Types: 1 \circ (lectotype) and 2 \circ \circ (paralectotypes) labeled "34 4 27 (=27-iv-1901), Gifu, Bara".

Although this species was originally described from "One male and 9 female specimens bred from an Aphid", the types preserved in the collection of the U.S. National Museum. are, in reality, represented by only three male specimens. The antennae of the types are 11-jointed, not 16-jointed as in the original description. Judging from the labels and the empty skins of the victims attached to the cards of the types, the host is probably *Macrosiphum rosae* (LINNÉ).

 W. H. ASHMEAD: Descriptions of new Hymenoptera from Japan. (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 30: 169-201, with Plates XII-XV, 1906).

(3) (Actitus nawaii ASHMEAD) (p. 188).

= Aphidius nawaii (ASHMEAD). Comb. nov.

Types: 1 \circ (lectotype) labeled "34 4 20 (= 20-iv-01), Gifu, Shigiabura"; 1 \circ (paralectotype) "34 4 9 (= 9-iv-01), Gifu"; 1 \circ (paralectotype) "34 4 17 (= 17-iv-01), Gifu, Shigiabura".

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 Protaphidius ASHMEAD (=Coelonotus 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: $1 \circ (\text{lectotype})$ labeled "34 4 18 (= 18-iv-01), Gifu, Kogomegusa-abura kisei"; $1 \circ (\text{paralectotype})$ "34 4 19 (= 19-iv-01), Gifu, Kogomegusa-abura kisei".

Judging from the labels, the host is an Aphid feeding on Euphrasia Innumai Takeda.

(5) Aphidius japonicus ASHMEAD (p. 189).

Type: 1 \circ (lectotype) labeled "34 4 27 (= 27-iv-01), Gifu, Kunugi" 1 \circ (paralectotype) "34 5 21 (= 21- v-01), Gifu, Kunugi"; 2 \circ \circ (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: 18 (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 redescription is given by Watanabe (1940). The empty sikns 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 areolatus Ashmead (p. 189).

Tpyes: 1 \circ (lectotype) and 1 \circ \circ 5 \circ (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) Meteorus japonicus ASHMEAD (p. 190).

Types: 1 \circ (lectotype) and 2 \circ \circ (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: 19 (lectotype) and 19 (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: 19 (holotype) labeled "Atami, Japan, Koebele".

(13) (Glyptapanteles politus Ashmead) (p. 192). Syn. nov.

= Apanteles liparidis (Bouché, 1834).

Types: 1 ${\bf 9}$ (lectotype) and 1 ${\bf 9}$ & 1 ${\bf 8}$ (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 *Glytapanteles politus* should be sunken as a symonym 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: 19 (lectotype) and 299 (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, *Margoronia pyloalis* WALKER.

(15) (Glyptapanteles femoratus ASHMEAD) (p. 192).

= Ananteles femoratus (ASHMEAD).

Types: 1 \upphi (lectotype) and 1 \upphi (paralectotype) labeled "34 5 25 (= 25-v-01), Gifu".

(16) [Glyptapanteles (Apanteles) japonicus ASHMEAD] (p. 193). = Apanteles liparidis (BOUCHÉ, 1834).

Types: $1\,$ 9 (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 nawaii ASHMEAD) (p. 193). Syn. nov. = Apanteles glomeratus (Linné, 1758).

Types: 1 $\mbox{$>$}$ (lectotype) and 1 $\mbox{$>$$}$ & 1 $\mbox{$>$$}$ (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 *nawaii* 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 ô (holotype) labeled "Atami, Japan, KOEBELE".
- (19) Micropolitis supporoensis ASHMEAD (p. 194). Type: 1 φ (holotype) labeled "No. 39".
- (20) (Melanobracon tibialis Ashmead) (p. 195).

 = Apharastobracon tibialis (Ashmead).

Types: 1 \circ (lectotype) and 2 \circ \circ (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) (Macrodyctium flavipes Ashmead) (p. 195).

 = Bracon flavinus Fahringer, 1928.
 - Type: $1 \circ (holotype)$ labeled "No. 32".
- (22) Chelonogastra koebelei ASHMEAD (p. 195).

 Types: 1 \(\text{Q} \) (lectotype) and 22 \(\text{Q} \) \(\text{Q} \) (paratypes) labeled "Atami, Japan, KOEBELE".
- (23) (Chelonogastra pleuralis ASHMEAD) (p. 196).
 = Philomacroploea pleuralis (ASHMEAD).

Types: 1 % (lectotype) and 30 % (paralectotypes) labeled "Atami, Japan, KOEBELE".

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

= Bracon japellus (ASHMEAD).

Type: 1 \(\phi \) (holotype) labeled "No. 36".

- (25) [Euurobracon penetrator (SMITH)] (p. 197).
 - = Euurobracon yokohamae (DALLA TORRE, 1898).

Type: 18 (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 Horminae.

- (27) (Heterogamus fasciatipennis ASHMEAD) (p. 198).
 - = Rogas dispar Curtis, 1834.

Type: 19 (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: 19 (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 \circ (lectotype) and 2 \circ \circ (paralectotypes) labeled "34 5 29 (= 29-v-01), Gifu".

- (31) (Ischiogonus hakonensis ASHMEAD) (p. 199).
 - = Doryctes hakonensis (ASHMEAD).

Type: 19 (holotype) labeled "Hakone, Japan, KOEBELE".

- (32) (Chremylus japonicus Ashmead) (p. 200).
 - = Chremylus elaphus HALIDAY, 1833.

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

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

Type: 19 (holotype) labeled "Hakone, Japan, KOEBELE".