気温が温暖となる地方では、黒糖をよく食べることがあります。
NOTES ON ASHMEAD’S JAPANESE BRACONIDAE
(Hymenoptera)

By CHIHISA WATANABE
Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University

In 1906 ASHMEAD 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 secundula* ASHMEAD (p. 187).

= *Phaenocarpa secundula* (ASHMEAD).

Type: 1♀ (holotype) labeled “No. 12”.

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

Types: 1♂ (lectotype) and 2♂♀ (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 *Macrostephum rosae* (LINNÉ).


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(3) *Aclitus nawaii* Ashmead (p. 188).

= *Aphidius nawaii* (Ashmead). Comb. nov.

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

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 (= *Coelophonotus* 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 Inumai* 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-v-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 lechnivorus* 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. lechnivorus* should be synonymous with *A. pini*, of which a redescription 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 arcolatus* 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) *Meteorus 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 flavica* 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 atamensis* Ashmead (p. 191).
Type: 1♀ (holotype) labeled “Atami, Japan, Koebele”.

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.

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, *Margoronia pylodis* Walker.

Types: 1♂ (lectotype) and 1♂ (paralectotype) labeled “34 5 25 (= 25-v-01), Gifu”.
   = 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 nawaii 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 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 ♂ (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) (Macrodryctium flavipes ASHMEAD) (p. 195).
   = Bracon flavinus FAHRINGER, 1928.
   Type: 1 ♀ (holotype) labeled “No. 32”.

(22) Chelonoagstra koebeli ASHMEAD (p. 195).
   Types: 1 ♀ (lectotype) and 22 ♀ ♂ (paratypes) labeled “Atami, Japan, KOEBELE”.

(23) (Chelonoagstra 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 ♀ (holotype) labeled “No. 36”.
(25) *Eurobracon penetrator* [Smith] (p. 197).

*Eurobracon yokohamae* (Dalla Torre, 1898).

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

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

Types: 1♀ (lectotype) and 27♀♂ & 2♂♂ (paralectotypes) labeled “Atami, Japan, Koebel”.

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) *Heterogamus 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 “34 5 29 (=29-v-01), Gifu”.

(31) *Ischiogonus hakonensis* Ashmead (p. 199).

=Doryctes hakonensis* (Ashmead).

Type: 1♀ (holotype) labeled “Hakone, Japan, Koebel”.

(32) *Chremylus japonicus* Ashmead (p. 200).

=Chremylus etaphus Haliday, 1833.

Type: 1♀ (holotype) labeled “Atami, Japan, Koebel”.

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

Type: 1♀ (holotype) labeled “Hakone, Japan, Koebel”.