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A REVISION OF *ROGAS PALLIDINERVIS* CAMERON

(Hymenoptera, Braconidae)

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In working since 1929 on the taxonomic study of Japanese Braconidae, the identity of *Rogas pallidinervis* CAMERON, which is described from Tsushima, islands situated between Japan and Korea, has remained more or less obscured. Fortunately, as in 1956 I had the opportunity to see the type in the Zoological Museum at Berlin, a revision of the species can be given herein after.

Before going further, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the Rockefeller Foundation for their financial assistance. Thanks are also due to Prof. Dr. H. BISCHOFF, of the Zoological Museum at Berlin, for his kind help in examining the type of *pallidinervis*.

Rogas pallidinervis CAMERON

Rhogas (sic) *pallidinervis* CAMERON, Wien. Ent. Zeit. 29 (2 & 3) : 97, ♀, 1910 ; WATANABE, Jour. Facul. Agr., Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 42 : 65, 1937.

Neorhogas kishidai ISHII, Report of the First Scientific Expedition to Manchoukuo, Sect. V, Div. I, Part XI, Art. 58 : 2 & 5, ♀, Pl. I, fig. 2, 1935. Syn. nov.

Type—1 ♀ (holotype of *R. pallidinervis*) labeled "Tsushima, September—October, H. FRUHSTORFER".

The type is not in good condition, the head being half damaged. However, this species will be readily distinguished by the long 1st abscissa of radius of the fore wing in combination with the divided radial cell of the hind wing from any other congeneric species I have ever known. As a supplement to the original description the following aspects may be added :—

♀. Reddish yellow ; stemmaticum, flagellum of antennae, tips of mandibles and hind femora black ; apical third of hind tibiae, hind tarsi and apical joint of middle tarsi fuscous. Ovipositor sheath dark brown. Wings hyaline, with stigma and veins yellow.

Head and thorax reticulate-rugose ; parapsidal furrows of mesonotum obsolate ; propodeum reticulate-rugose, the sculupture being coarser than in mesonotum, with a median longitudinal carina (not "2 keels" as in the original description). Radius inserted at middle of stigma ; 1st abscissa of radius 2 times as long as the 2nd, which is a little longer than 2nd intercubitus ; 1st intercubitus strongly oblique ; recurrent nervure received in 1st cubital cell far before apex ; nervulus postfurcal, inserted at basal third of 1st discoidal cell. Radial cell of hind wing divided by a transverse nervure. Hind tibial spurs straight, pubescent

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and as long as one-third of basal joint of hind tarsi. Abdomen as long as head and thorax together; two basal tergites and basal half of 3rd longitudinally striate, with a median longitudinal carina which reaches as long as stripes; apical half of 3rd and following tergites smooth; ovipositor as long as hind tibial spur; sheath stout, with pubescence. Length 9 mm.

ISHII's description and figure leave no room for doubt that *Neorhogas kishidai* is identical with this species. In passing, although *Neorhogas* SZÉPLIGETI (1906)* is distinguished from *Rogas* NEES (1818) by the divided radial cell of the hind wing, I am much inclined to the opinion that *Neorhogas* should be suppressed as a synonym of *Rogas* as in the cases of *Zemiotus* FÖRSTER (1862) to *Meteorus* HALIDAY (1835) and *Homolobus* FÖRSTER (1862) to *Zele* CURTIS (1832).

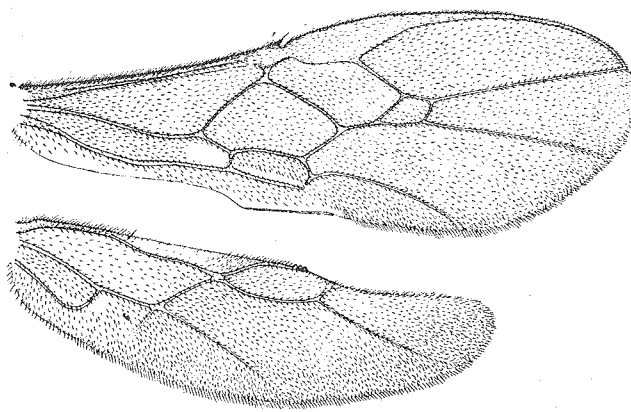

Fig. 1. Wings of *Rogas pallidinervis* CAMERON. (Drawn from a female taken at Nagano).

In addition to the type of *pallidinervis* I have seen two female specimens taken from Honshu, the main island of Japan, in the collection of the Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University. Aside from the hind femora, which are not black but wholly reddish brown. these specimens are quite agreeable with the type of *pallidinervis* in general structure and colour. Thus, it seems best, for the time being, to identify the Honshu-form with *pallidinervis*. Furthermore, it should be noted that among these specimens the one taken at Nagano by entomologists of the Nagano Agricultural Experiment Station is labeled "Reared from a Lymantriid larva".

Habitat: Kyushu (Tsushima, after CAMERON); Honshu (Nagano, 1♀, VII, 1918; Kyoto, 1♀, 9, IX, 1922, K. TAKEUCHI leg.): Jehol (Wu-cha-keu, after ISHII).

Distribution: Japan and North China.

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* Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung. 4: 605, 1906. (Genotype: *Neorhogas leteus* SZÉPLIGETI, 1906).