



Title	Two new species of the genus <i>Epilampsis</i> Delucci from Japan (Hymenoptera, Eulophidae)
Author(s)	Kamijo, Kazuaki
Citation	<i>Insecta matsumurana</i> , 23(1), 21-24
Issue Date	1960-01
Doc URL	http://hdl.handle.net/2115/9652
Type	bulletin (article)
File Information	23(1)_p21-24.pdf



[Instructions for use](#)

TWO NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS EPILAMPSIS
DELUCCI FROM JAPAN
(HYMENOPTERA, EULOPHIDAE)

By KAZUAKI KAMIJO

Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University, Sapporo

Epilampsis umbripennis sp. nov.

Female. Length 2.0–3.0 mm. Head, seen from above, transverse, about three times width of its median length, much wider than thorax, with orbits divergent in posterior half and with temples sharply narrowed behind eyes. Vertex not convex, straight seen in front, with ocellar triangle raised slightly above the level of eyes. Postocellar line much longer than ocellocular line, about 7 : 4; ocellooccipital line a little shorter than diameter of lateral ocellus. Ocelli in a triangle of 100°. Occiput not margined. Head, seen in front, transverse, 1.5 times as wide as high. Frontal suture moderately angulate. Eyes 1.3 times as long as wide. The longest distance between eyes below frontal suture as long as or slightly less than height of eye. Distance between centers of antennal toruli about 1.5 times as long as distance between one of them and adjacent eye. Malar space rather long, about one-fifth height of eye. Frons above frontal suture and vertex densely reticulate, with area between lateral ocellus and eye nearly smooth, shining. Frons below frontal suture shingly-reticulate; face and genae smooth. Clypeus radiately striate. Vertex with bristles long. Scape nearly reaching about half of way between anterior ocellus and frontal suture. Combined length of pedicel and flagellum long, equal to width of head. Pedicel, seen from above, cylindrical, twice as long as wide, much shorter than first funicle segment (5.5 : 8), which is more than twice as long as wide; the second slightly less than the first; the third a little shorter than the second, nearly twice as long as wide; club slightly longer than first funicle segment.

Thorax elongate, 1.8 times as long as wide, much flattened dorsally. Mesoscutum 1.6 times as wide as long, declivous in its anterior one-third, more coarsely reticulate than vertex. Scutellum longer than wide (23 : 19), flattened, reticulate as in mesoscutum. Bristles on mesonotum long. Metascutellum more than three times as wide as long, finely reticulate. Propodeum gently declivous, three

[Insecta Matsumurana, Vol. 23, No. 1, January, 1960]

times as long as metascutellum, smooth, shining, sometimes indistinctly sculptured posteriorly, with a raised, narrow median band anteriorly which becomes much wider and lower posteriorly, and is enclosed by arched lateral carinae in posterior half. Plicae visible only posteriorly just outside the lateral carinae. A raised longitudinal carina between plica and spiracle extending from posterior margin to half way of propodeum. Distance between spiracles two times as long as median length of propodeum. Callus with two hairs. Mesopleuron practically smooth, shining. Metapleuron conspicuously produced laterally, smooth. Prepectus weakly reticulate. Fore wing rather narrow, about 2.3 times as long as the greatest width. Costal cell of fore wing beneath with a row of long hairs extending from base to apex, but the basal half of the row on submarginal vein.

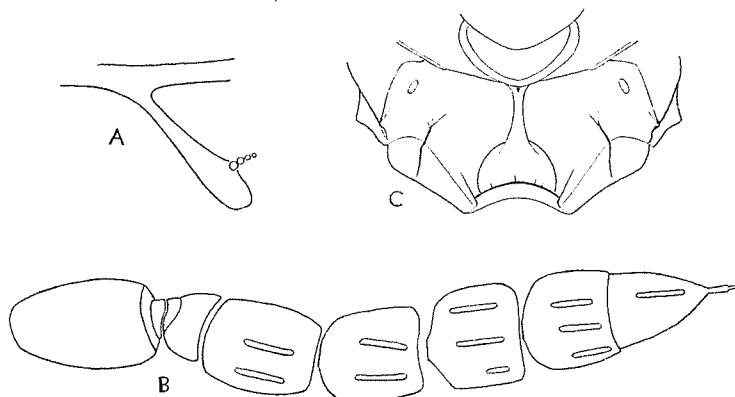


Fig.1. A-B. Stigma and antenna of *Epilampsis kumatai* sp. nov., female.

C. Part of metanotum and propodeum of *E. umbripennis* sp. nov., female.

Postmarginal vein about 2.5 times as long as stigmal. Disc of fore wing always with a large faint fuscous cloud. Abdominal petiole a little longer than metascutellum, transverse, irregularly and roughly sculptured. Gaster (not including petiole) a little longer than thorax, long-ovate, a little less than twice as long as wide.

Dark green. Frons below frontal suture and face golden green; frons above frontal suture bluish green. Scape whitish basally, darkened apically; pedicel and flagellum blackish, sometimes with a violet tinge. Scutellum and greater part of mesoscutum with brassy reflections. Meso- and metapleuron more darkened. Propodeum bluish green. Legs whitish; coxae blackish with a purplish tinge. First tergite of gaster bluish green; remaining tergites blackish

with a purplish tinge.

Male and host: unknown.

Holotype (♀): Sapporo, Hokkaido, 17. X. 1959, S. Takagi leg. Paratypes (16 ♀♀): 1 ♀, Sapporo, 8. VII. 1959, S. Takagi leg.; 2 ♀♀, Sapporo, 8. VII. 1959, K. Kamijo leg.; 5 ♀♀, Sapporo, 17-21. X. 1959, S. Takagi leg.; 6 ♀♀, Sapporo, 17-20. X. 1959, K. Kamijo leg.; 2 ♀♀, Hikosan, Kyushu, 3. IX. 1958, K. Kamijo leg. Types deposited in the collection of the Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University.

Distribution: Japan (Hokkaido and Kyushu).

This species may be distinguished from any other species of the genus by the combination of the following characters: fore wing with a faint, fuscous discal cloud; propodeal callus with two hairs; and costal cell of fore wing beneath with a complete row of hairs extending from base to apex.

Epilampsis kumatai sp. nov.

Female. Length 1.3-1.6 mm. Head, seen from above, 2.8 times as wide as long, slightly wider than thorax (25 : 23), with orbits divergent in posterior half and with temples not sharply narrowed behind eyes. Vertex evenly and weakly convex. Ocelli in a triangle of 80°. Postocellar line slightly less than twice as long as ocellocular line. Occiput sharply margined. Temporal margin parallel to hind orbit throughout in profile. Malar space about as long as pedicel. Head, seen in front, 1.3 times as wide as high. Frontal suture rather weakly angulate. Eyes 1.3 times as long as wide. The longest distance between eyes below frontal suture a little shorter than height of eye. Distance between centers of antennal toruli slightly less than two times as long as distance between one of them and adjacent eye. Frons above frontal suture and vertex almost smooth, shining, with ocellar area finely reticulate; frons below frontal suture more coarsely reticulate; face smooth. Scape nearly reaching frontal suture; pedicel longer than first funicle segment (3 : 2.5), which is longer than wide, the third as wide as or wider than long.

Thorax 1.6 times as long as wide. Mesoscutum 1.6 times as wide as long, convex, steeply declivous anteriorly, shingly-reticulate. Scutellum longer than wide (14 : 12), evenly convex, sculptured as in mesoscutum, but more longitudinally reticulate. Metascutellum a little more than two times as wide as long. Propodeum about three times as long as metascutellum, finely reticulate medially, nearly smooth laterally, with a strong transverse keel posteriorly; median carina usually present, forked at base, forming a triangular pit; plicae distinct posteriorly; callus with three or four hairs. Mesopleuron smooth except mesepisternum and mesepimeron reticulate, with posterior margin almost straight.

Costal cell of fore wing without hairs. Postmarginal vein short, about 1.5 times as long as stigmal vein, which is narrower than postmarginal vein at base. Abdominal petiole strongly transverse, usually shorter than metascutellum. Gaster ovate, as wide as but shorter than thorax (35 : 30).

Dark green. Antennae brownish black. Face, frons below frontal suture, pronotum, pleura and all coxae blackish with metallic reflections. Legs whitish. Posterior two-thirds of gaster black with metallic reflections.

Male: unknown.

Holotype (♀): Sapporo, Hokkaido, 7. VII. 1959, reared from *Lithocolletis bicinctella* Matsumura by K. Kamijo. Paratypes (11 ♀♀): 3 ♀♀, with same data as holotype; 8 ♀♀, Sapporo, Hokkaido, 16-23. VII. 1956, reared by T. Harada. Types deposited in the collection of the Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University.

Distribution: Japan (Hokkaido).

Hosts: *Lithocolletis bicinctella* Matsumura on *Ulmus Davidiana* Planch. and a miner on *Alnus japonica* (Thunb.) Steud.

This species appears to be closely related to *Epilampsis phyllotomae* Delucchi, from which it may be distinguished by the shape of the stigmal vein and the abdomen, by the third funicle segment which is subquadrate or wider than long and by the smaller body.

Acknowledgements

The author wishes to express his sincere gratitude to Prof. Dr. T. Uchida and Prof. Dr. C. Watanabe for their kind guidance and continuous encouragement. The author is also indebted to Mr. T. Kumata, Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University, for the host identification.