ON THE SPECIES OF ACERATASPIS UCHIDA
OCCURRING IN JAPAN
(HYMENOPTERA, ICHNEUMONIDAE)

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In the present paper will be given a revision of two species of Acerataspis Uchida known to occur in Japan, one being clavata (Uchida) and the other sinensis Michener, between which some confusion has existed.

Before going further I wish to express my cordial thanks to Profs. T. Uchida and C. Watanabe under whose kind direction the present study has been conducted. I am also greatly indebted to Prof. K. Yasumatsu of Kyushu University for his kindness in lending the literature.

Genus Acerataspis Uchida

_Type_: _Cerataspis clavata_ Uchida.
_Acerataspis_ Uchida, 1934. Ins. Mats. 9: 23. New name for _Cerataspis_.

This genus has been sharply redefined by Michener (1940) and by Townes (1959). It is restricted to the Oriental and east Palaearctic regions, being represented by four described species.

Key to the species from Japan

1. Areola about as wide as second lateral area measured along anterior margin, entirely smooth and polished, nearly hexagonal, straight on posterior margin, with costula originating before middle, then second lateral area touching areola by two angles and a marginal line between them. Scutellum in a median transverse band and subtegular ridge entirely yellow. Hind leg black, with tarsus basally, tibial broad ring, and tibial spur yellow. . . . . . . _clavata_ (Uchida)

- Areola distinctly narrower than second lateral area measured along anterior margin, usually radially rugulose, sometimes the rugulae partly obsolete, almost trapezoid, distinctly arched posteriorly on posterior margin, with costula originating from posterior angle, then second lateral area touching areola by a single
angle. Scutellum, subtegular ridge and hind leg entirely black. 

1. *Acerataspis clavata* (Uchida)


♀. Mesopleurum closely punctate, with a narrow area along posterior border more sparsely punctate on lower half as is ventral longitudinal sulcus posteriorly, almost impunctate and polished on upper half. Areola about two thirds as long as broad, about as wide as second lateral area measured along anterior margin, straight on posterior margin, entirely smooth and polished, with costula originating a little before middle. Petiolar area almost unsculptured or obsoletely rugulose. Second lateral area with two angles at inner corner, polished at the corner or sometimes almost entirely punctate. First lateral area densely punctate all over. All tarsal claws densely pectinate. Areolet sessile or sub sessile. Abdomen with one-paired median longitudinal carinae on basal three tergites. Abdomen coarsely strongly punctate, the punctures tending to longitudinally confluent especially on basal three tergites. Fore wing ca. 6–7 mm.

♀. Face more extensively yellow. Yellow maculations of basal three tergites erased and retained as a spot on each apical angle and those of following tergites also strongly reduced.


Distribution: Japan (Hokkaido; Honshu; Kyushu).

2. *Acerataspis sinensis* Michener


Having examined Uchida’s allotype (♀) of *clavata* I have come to the
conclusion that the specimen is not the female of *clavata*, but really that of *sinensis*. Furthermore, judging from Townes's figure (1959), the specimen illustrated by him as determined the female of *clavata* seems to be identical with that of the present species.

♀♂. Areola radially rugulose, rarely the rugulae partly obsolete, narrower than second lateral area measured along anterior margin, almost trapezoid, strongly arched posteriorly on posterior margin, with costula originating from each posterior angle. Second lateral area with a single sharp angle at inner corner, densely punctate on outer half, polished and with one or two rugulae on inner half. Petiolar area distinctly densely punctate. First lateral area densely punctate, with a few rugulae along posterior and inner margins. Fore wing ca. 8–8.5 mm. Otherwise very similar to *clavata* in structure.


Distribution: Japan (Hokkaido; Honshu; Shikoku) and S. China.

The areola varies more or less in sculpture. In the present specimens the radial rugosity is composed usually of about four rugulae. On the other hand in the type from China, according to the original description, it is replaced by a transverse rugula and by two obsolete oblique rugulae.

**Literature cited**


