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NOTES ON SOME SPECIES OF BRACONIDAE OF JAPAN

(HYMENOPTERA: BRACONIDAE)

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This information deals with five species of the Braconidae occurring in Japan in regard to synonymy and host records. On this occasion I wish to express my sincere thanks to Mr. K. Hattori, Mr. H. Kimura, Mr. M. Koike and Dr. J. Minamikawa for their kindness in offering the valuable material.

Subfamily Rogadinae

1. Rogas pallidinervis Cameron

Rhogas pallidinervis Cameron, Wien. Ent. Zeit. 29: 97, 9, 1910. Rogas pallidinervis: Watanabe, Ins. Mats. 21: 46, 9, Fig. 1, 1957.

Specimen examined: 19, Assabu, Hokkaido, 22-vii-62, K. Hattori leg., bred from the larva of *Euproctis flava*.

Host: Euproctis flava Bremer.

This species was originally described from Tsushima, islands situated between Japan and Korea. In 1957 I discussed it in detail, giving Japan and Manchuria as its localities, and yet no definite host associations of this parasite were apparent at that time. In this paper is included *Euproctis flava* in the host list of this parasite for the first time.

Subfamily Microgasterinae

2. Apanteles liparidis (Bouché)

Microgaster liparidis Bouché, Naturg. d. Insect. 1: 152, 1834.

Glyptapanteles politus Ashmead, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 30: 192, 98, 1906.

Apanteles awanomeigae Watanabe, Ins. Mats. 16: 148, 1942 (pro Glyptapantels politus Ashmead, 1906, nec Riley, Trans. Acad. Sc. St. Louis 4: 307, 1881). Syn. nov.

Apanteles liparidis: Watanabe, Ins. Mats. 21: 3, 1957.

On the account of that Glyptapanteles politus Ashmead, 1906, is a junior secondary homonym of Apanteles politus Riley, 1881, the former was replaced by the new name Apanteles awanomeigae Watanabe in 1942. My own examination of the type of G. politus in the U. S. National Museum, however, has convinced me that G. politus is evidently the same species of A. liparidis. (See: Watanabe, 1957). Accordingly, A. awanomeigae must of necessity be sunken as synonym of A. liparidis.

3. Apanteles thompsoni Lyle

Apanteles thompsoni Lyle, Bull. Ent. Res. 17: 415, \(\frac{9}{2}, \) 1927; Wilkinson, Trans. R. Ent. Soc. London 95: 130, \(\frac{9}{2}, \) Figs. 82-84, 1945.

Apanteles awanomeigae Watanabe, Ins. Mats. 16: 145, 98, 1942 (part.).

Specimens examined: Type of *A. thompsoni* in British Museum (Nat. Hist.); $13 \circ \circ$, $7 \circ \circ$, $0 \circ \circ$

Host: Pyrausta nubilalis Hübner.

Having examined the type and many other specimens of *Apanteles thompsoni* in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), and seen Wilkinson's redescription of *A. thompsoni*, I have convinced that the specimens which are erroneously determined by Watanabe (1942) as members of *Apanteles awanomeigae* (=Glyptapanteles politus) should be, in reality, identical with *A. thompsoni*. Furthermore, it should be noted here that no males of this species had been known up to that time when they were discovered by myself in 1937, and that this species has been known to occur in Europe, Manchuria and Japan.

4. Apanteles glomeratus (Linné)

Ichneumon glomeratus Linné, Syst. Nat. Ed. 10 a, 1: 568, 1758.

Specimens examined: $4 \circ \circ$, Fujimi, Nagano-ken, v-62, M. Koike leg., bred from the larva of *Protesia similis*.

Host: Protesia similis Fuessly.

This species has been known to be parasitic on various kinds of Lepidoptera belonging to several families in Europe, while in Japan only two Pierid

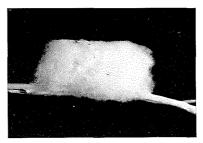


Fig. 1. Cocoon-mass of Apanteles kariyai.

species, *Pieris rapae* and *Aporia crataegi*, have been recorded as its hosts. In this paper is included *Protesia similis* in the host list of this parasite for the first time.

5. Apanteles kariyai Watanabe

Apanteles kariyai Watanabe, Ins. Mats. 12: 41, 98, Fig. 1, 1937; ibid., op. cit. 13: 131, 1939.

Specimens examined: Many examples, Tokyo, 18-viii-62, J. Minamikawa leg., bred from the larva of *Pseudaletia unipunctata*.

Host: Pseudaletia unipunctata (Howarth).

This species was originally described as a parasite of *Pseudaletia unipunctata* in Manchuria. The present information is, however, the first host record for this species to Japan. The cocoon-mass forms a woolly white ball of oval shape (Fig. 1), from which more than one hundred adults emerge.