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DESCRIPTION OF A NEW GENUS OF GLYPTINI,
WITH NOTES ON THE GENERIC LIMITS OF GLYPTA
AND ALLIED GENERA

(HYMENOPTERA : ICHNEUMONIDAE)

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In the following lines will be given a description of a new genus of the tribe Glyptini, and notes on the generic limits and the diagnostic characters of *Apophua*, *Glypta* and *Zaglyptomorpha*. I included these genera in 1963 in the broadly defined genus *Glypta*. Recent examinations of a large number of specimens of the tribe from American and Eurasian continents, as well as islands of the Orient, have helped develop ideas on the generic limits of *Glypta*, and on the validity of the other genera.

I am greatly indebted to Drs. Henry and Marjorie Townes of the American Entomological Institute for permitting use of their collection and their notes on the types of certain species, and for reading the manuscript. My great indebtedness should also be expressed to Prof. C. Watanabe of the Hokkaido University for his constant direction.

Zygoglypta, new genus

Clypeus convex, segregated from face, with apical margin not excised at middle. Malar space about 0.8 to 1.0 as long as basal width of mandible. Occipital carina weak, incomplete above and sometimes at lower end, if complete it joins hypostomal carina a little behind base of mandible and has no apical strong sinuation. Frons without rugulae between antennal sockets and with no specialization above the sockets. Epomia strong, usually reaching upper margin of pronotum and subtubercled at upper end. Prepectal carina present, extending onto mesopleurum. Areolet defined, small and oblique. Nervellus with discoidella near its bottom. Fore tibial spur less than half length of fore tarsal segment 1. Tergite 1 convex, with no basal lateral triangular projection. Tergite 5 in female strongly retracted and having no oblique impressions. Body black, with more or less conspicuous yellow maculae. Antenna with no pale ring.

Type-species: *Glypta uchidai* Momoi.

This genus is proposed to receive four Japanese species described originally in "group B" of the genus *Glypta* by Momoi, 1963, viz., *Glypta uchidai* Momoi, *Glypta iwatai* Momoi, *Glypta watanabei* Momoi and *Glypta macrofossa* Momoi. It differs from *Glypta* by the presence of the areolet, the stronger and longer epomia, and the lack of the rugulae between the antennal sockets. It is most closely related to *Sjodstedtella* Szépligeti in having the areolet closed, the occipital carina weak and often more

or less vestigial, the discoidella originating from lower portion of the nervellus, and the tergite 5 in the female strongly retracted; but it differs from the latter by the presence of the epomia, the shorter malar space, and the clearly segregated clypeus. It shares some superficial characters with *Teleutaea* but is easily distinguishable by the lack of the apical median notch of the clypeus, the much weaker and incomplete occipital carina which is either incomplete ventrally or joins hypostomal carina near the base of the mandible, and the strongly retracted female tergite 5. In general, the species of this genus are much smaller than those of *Teleutaea* and *Sjodstedtella*. The placement of *Glypta uchidai*, *Glypta iwatai*, *Glypta watanabei* and *Glypta macrofossa* in *Zygoglypta* represents new combination.

Zygoglypta iwatai (Momoi, 1963)

Besides the type series I have seen the following specimen:— 1 ♂, Kamikochi, Nagano, Japan, 26. vii, 1954, Townes' family leg.

Zygoglypta watanabei (Momoi, 1963)

Besides the type series I have seen the following specimens:— 6 ♂, 1 ♀, Kamikochi, Nagano, Japan, 22–26. vii, 1954, 2 ♂, Norikura, Nagano, Japan, 30–31. vii, 1954, 1 ♂, Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan, 15. vii, 1954, Townes' family leg.

Zygoglypta macrofossa (Momoi, 1963)

Besides the type series I have seen the following specimens:— 2 ♂, Kamikochi, Nagano, Japan, 22–23. vii, 1954, Townes' family leg.

Genus ***Apophua*** Morley

Apophua Morley, 1913. Fauna of British India, Hymenoptera 3 (1): 213.

Type-species: *Apophua carinata* Morley.

I treated this genus as a species group of *Glypta* in 1963. Now I agree with Cushman (1933) as to its generic distinctness, emphasizing the exceedingly long fore tibial spur and the presence of a subventral sinuation in the occipital carina. Further cardinal generic characters are:— Clypeus with no apical median notch. Occipital carina incomplete above, ventrally joined directly to base of mandible. Frons with a pair of rugulae between antennal sockets, and with no specialization above the sockets. Epomia strong and long, usually extending to near upper margin of pronotum but not tubercled at upper end. Mesoscutum coarsely and densely punctate. Prepectal carina present and strong. Areolet not defined. Tergite 1 convex, with no basal lateral triangular projection. Tergite 5 in female strongly retracted, without oblique impressions or distinctive sculpture. In general, body black with conspicuous yellow maculae. Antenna with no pale ring.

This is a rather compact genus of Holarctic and Oriental distribution. The five species listed in "group A" of *Glypta* by Momoi, 1963, viz., *Glypta aquilonia* Momoi, *Glypta stenus* Momoi, *Glypta sapporensis* Uchida, *Glypta rufa* Uchida and *Ichneumon bipunctorius* Thunberg, should be transferred to this genus. Other species of which representatives have been examined and found to be referable to this genus are: *Glypta evanescens* Ratzeburg, *Glypta simplicipes* Cresson, *Glypta subfusca* Tosquinet, *Glypta*

flavocingulata Tosquinet, *Glypta kikuchii* Uchida (= *Apophua gracilis* Cushman), *Glypta bipunctoria* var. *tobensis* Uchida and *Apophus* (!) *formosana* Cushman. Townes, Townes and Gupta (1961) have listed *Apophua concinna* Morley, *Glypta iridipennis* Smith and *Glypta tricarinata* Cameron (= *Apophua metopiiformis* Morley) under *Apophua*. Judging from notes on their types made by Dr. Townes, they are undoubtedly members of this genus. *Apophua stenus*, *Apophua aquilonia*, *Apophua sapporensis*, *Apophua tobensis* and *Apophua evanescens* are all new combinations with *Apophua*.

Apophua tobensis (Uchida, 1928)

This species was originally described as a variety of *Apophua bipunctoria* (Thunberg), and I treated it to be a synonym of the latter in 1963. However, it appears to be a good species different from *bipunctoria* mainly by the extensively blackish brown hind coxa and hind femur. The following specimens have been examined:— 1 ♂, Yamabe, Hokkaido, Japan, 8. v, 1958, bred from *Archips piceanus*, 1 ♀, Yamabe, Hokkaido, Japan, 4. vii, 1959, bred from *Ariola pulchra*, C. Nishiguchi leg. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Bibai, Hokkaido, Japan, 20. vi, 1962, bred from *Archips piceanus* or *Ariola pulchra*, 1 ♂, Bibai, Hokkaido, Japan, 21. vi, 1962, bred from *Archips piceanus* or *Ariola pulchra*, K. Kamijo leg. 1 ♂, Nopporo, Hokkaido, Japan, 20. vi, 1962, T. Yogo leg., bred from a Microlepidopteron on *Abies sachalinensis*. 1 ♀, Kyoto, Japan, 27. v, 1961, F. Kobayashi leg., bred from *Archips piceanus*. 1 ♀, Sasayama, Hyogo, Japan, 6. vii, 1951, A. Nagatomi leg. 1 ♀, Kochi, Japan, 17. vi, 1964, K. Ochi leg., bred from *Homona issikii*. 1 ♀ (type of *tobensis*), Toba, Mie, Japan, M. Yanagihara leg.

Genus ***Zaglyptomorpha*** Viereck

Zaglyptomorpha Viereck, 1913. Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 46 : 385.

Type-species: *Zaglyptomorpha attenuata* Viereck.

This genus has generally been considered to be a synonym of *Glypta*. It is, however, a different genus of Neotropical distribution, being distinguishable from *Glypta* by the strongly developed epomia which is strongly tubercled at the upper end, the smooth and polished mesoscutum and the non-retracted tergite 5 which is similar to the tergite 4 in structure and sculpture. The frons has always a pair of strong crests just above the antennal sockets, and the occipital carina is strong, joins directly to the base of the mandible, is in complete on midline and is sinuate opposite the lower part of the eye. The fore tibial spur is shorter than half of the fore tarsal segment 1.

Zaglyptomorpha attenuata Viereck seems to be the only species of this genus described up to the present. I have examined seven additional species from Mexico and Brazil (Nova Teutonia) in Townes' collection.

Genus ***Glypta*** Gravenhorst

Glypta Gravenhorst, 1829. Ichneumonologia Europaeae 3 : 3.

Conoblata Förster, 1868. Verh. Naturh. Ver. Rheinlande 25 : 165. [Type-species: *Pimpla ceratites* Gravenhorst].

Diblastomorpha Förster, 1868. Verh. Naturh. Ver. Rheinlande 25 : 165. [Type-species: *Glypta bicornis* Boie].

Hemiephialtes Ashmead, 1906. Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus. 30 : 177. [Type-species: *Hemiephialtes glyptus* Ashmead].

Foveoglypta Hellén, 1915. Acta Soc. Fauna & Flora Fennica 40 (6) : 57. [Type-species: *Glypta* (*Foveoglypta*) *monstrosa* Hellén].

Type-species: *Glypta sculpturata* Gravenhorst.

The genus *Glypta* has hitherto been understood in a rather broad sense and a number of heterogenous species have been described under the name. I would propose to limit *Glypta* to the group characterized as follows:—

Clypeus convex, segregated from face, with no apical median notch. Occipital carina weak, most often incomplete above, joined to base of mandible at lower end, with no sinuation or with a weak sinuation opposite lower part of eye. Frons with a pair of rugulae between antennal sockets, sometimes with one or two teeth above the sockets. Epomia short, and weak, or vestigial. Mesoscutum densely sculptured. Areolet not defined. Nervellus with discoidella near bottom. Fore tibial spur shorter than half of fore tarsal segment 1. Tergite 1 convex, with no basal lateral triangular projection. Tergite 5 in female strongly retracted and without oblique impressions. In general, body black with no conspicuous yellow maculae. Antenna with no pale ring.

As here defined, *Glypta* is a large genus known mainly from the Holarctic region. It occurs also in tropical parts of the world but seems to be scarce there. In Japan there are eight species as listed in "group C" of *Glypta* by Momoi, 1963, viz., *Glypta bisinuata* Momoi, *Glypta cymolomiae* Uchida, *Glypta acares*, **new name** (for *Glypta parva* Momoi, 1963, which is preoccupied by *Glypta parva* Cresson, 1870), *Glypta triangularis* Momoi, *Glypta breviterebra* Momoi, *Glypta media* Momoi, *Glypta maruyamensis* Uchida, and *Hemiaphialtes glyptus* Ashmead.

Certain species of which representatives have been examined, or whose descriptions have been reviewed during the course of the present study, are believed to be of uncertain generic affinities, or to require new genera. These are:— *Glypta decolorata* Cresson, *Glypta phoxopteridis* Weed, *Glypta nomene* Davis, *Glypta longula* Cresson, *Glypta annulicornis* Morley, and *Glypta clypeodentata* Bauer. Aside pointing out that these are not typical representatives of *Glypta*, further comments on them are not within the scope of this paper.

References

- Cushman, R. A. 1933. H. Sauter's Formosa-collection: Subfamily Ichneumoninae (Pimplinae of Ashmead). Insecta Matsumurana 8: 1-50.
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 Townes, H., M. Townes and V. K. Gupta. 1961. A catalogue and reclassification of the Indo-Australian Ichneumonidae. Mem. American Ent. Institute 1: 1-522.

PLATYLABUS TENUICORNIS NEW TO JAPAN. *Platylabus tenuicornis* (Gravenhorst) has hitherto been known only from Europe. The opportunity is here taken to give Japan as its new locality on the basis of the following specimens sent me by Dr. K. Kamijo of the Hokkaido Forestry Experimental Station at Koshunai, Hokkaido.

2♀♀, Bibai, Hokkaido, Japan, 26. iv, 1961, K. Kamijo leg., bred from a Drepanid species on *Alnus japonica*. 2♂♂ same locality, 11. viii, 1961, K. Kamijo leg., bred from a Drepanid species on *Betula platyphylla*.

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Errata

Vol. 28, No. 1, 1965, p. 69, line 1 from top, for
"EUOLPHINAE" read "EULOPHINAE".

Vol. 28, No. 1, 1965, p. 82, line 12 from bottom, for
"ichnemmonflies" read "ichneumonflies".

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