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 Ento­
mological 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 ob­
lique. 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 Sjodsted­
tella Szépligeti in having the areolet closed, the occipital carina weak and often more

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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 Sjodstedtiella. The placement of
Glypta uchidai, Glypta iwatai, Glypta watanabei and Glypta macrofossa in Zygoglypta
represents new combination.

Zygoglypta iwatami (Momoi, 1963)

Besides the type series I have seen the following specimen:— 1 ♂, Kamikochi, Nagano,

Zygoglypta watanabei (Momoi, 1963)

Besides the type series I have seen the following specimens:— 6 ♂, 1 ♀, Kamikochi,
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,

Genus Apophua Morley


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 pro-
jection. 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
bipunctatorius 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 subfuscus 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 metopiformis Morley) under Apophua. Judging from notes on their types made by Dr. Townes, they are undoubtedly members of this genus. Apophua stenus, Apophua aequilamina, 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


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. Ichneumonomologia Europeae 3 : 3.


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 breviterbra Momoi, Glypta media Momoi, Glypta maruyamensis Uchida, and Hemiephialtes 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


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 Kushunai, 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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