HOKKAIDO UNIVERSITY

Title	Notes on Braconidae of Japan V.Euurobracon
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Citation	Insecta matsumurana, 9(1-2), 19-23
Issue Date	1934-11
Doc URL	https://hdl.handle.net/2115/9283
Type	departmental bulletin paper
File Information	9(1-2)_p19-23.pdf

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NOTES ON *BRACONIDAE* OF JAPAN
V. *EUUROBRACON*

By

CHIHISA WATANABE

(With 1 Textfigure)

The genus *Euurobracon* was erected by W. H. ASHMEAD in 1900 under his new tribe *Euurobraconini* for the reception of the species from Japan named *Bracon penetrator* by F. SMITH. *Exobracon* SZÉPLIGETI (1902) and *Lissobracon* CAMERON (1905) as indicated by A. ROMAN and J. FAHRINGER must be synonymized with this genus. Further in 1928 J. FAHRINGER placed *Euurobracon* as a subgenus under the genus *Iphiaulax* FÖRSTER, but the present writer is much inclined to regard it as a distinct genus under the tribe *Braconini*; this genus is very distinct by the nervulus of the fore wings being strongly postfurcal and by the structure of the eyes which are very different in both sexes.

According to J. FAHRINGER ten species and two varieties belonging to this genus are known from the Ethiopian, Indo-Australian, and Palaearctic regions: in Japan two species, *yokohamae* (=*penetrator*) and *montivagus*, have been described, the latter, however, had already been treated by J. SONAN as a form of the former. In this paper the writer presents a new species existing in Japan and South Manchuria.

Before going further the writer wishes to express his sincere thanks to Professor Emeritus S. MATSUMURA and Assistant Professor T. UCHIDA for their kind direction. The writer's gratitude is also due to Messrs. T. ISHIZAWA, K. TAKEUCHI, T. TANAKA, M. TOMARI, and M. YAGO for their kindness in sending material.

Genus ***Euurobracon*** ASHMEAD

Euurobracon ASHMEAD, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 23, p. 140 (1900); SZÉPLIGETI, Gen. Insect., 22-24, p. 51 (1904); ROMAN, Arkiv f. Zool., Bd. 8, p. 45 (1913); VIERECK, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. Washing., 83, p. 58 (1914); BRUES, Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts Sci., 61, p. 315 (1926); FAHRINGER, Ent. Mitt., 16, p. 256 (1927); id., Opusc. bracon., Bd. II, p. 176 (1928).

Exobracon SZÉPLIGETI, Term Füz., 25, p. 45 (1902); id., Gen. Insect., 22-24, p. 47 (1904); CAMERON, Soc. Ent., 25, p. 19 (1910).

Lissobracon CAMERON, Journ. St. Br. R. Soc., p. 103 (1905).

[Ins. Mats., Vol. IX, No. 1 & 2 November 1934]

Iphiaulax (Euurobracon) FAHRINGER, Opusc. bracon., Bd. I, p. 585 (1928); SONAN, Kontyû, 7, p. 119 (1933).

Genotype—(*Bracon penetrator* SMITH, 1877)=*Euurobracon yokohamae* (DALLA TORRE).

Key to the Species

Radius of the hind wings inserted at the upper end of the basal nervure; ovipositor 6.5-9 times longer than the body. ..... *yokohamae* (DALLA TORRE)

Radius of the hind wings inserted at the upper sixth of the basal nervure; ovipositor a little shorter than the body. ..... *breviterebrae* sp. nov.

1. *Euurobracon yokohamae* (DALLA TORRE)

Bracon penetrator SMITH, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 413, ♀, Pl. 14, fig. 1 (1877) (non SMITH (1) from Africa, 1863).

Bracon yokohamae DALLA TORRE, Cat. Hymen., IV, p. 295 (1898).

Euurobracon penetrator ASHMEAD, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 23, p. 140 (1900); SZÉPLIGETI, Gen. Insect., 22-24, p. 51 (1904); ASHMEAD, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 30, p. 196, ♀ ♂, Pl. 15, fig. 1-2 (1906); MATSUMURA, Thous. Ins. Jap., Suppl. IV, p. 152, ♀, Pl. 52, fig. 3 (1912); FAHRINGER, Ent. Mitt., 16, p. 256, ♀ ♂ (1927); MATSUMURA, Ill. Thous. Ins. Jap., II, p. 143, ♀, Pl. 15, fig. 3 (1930); id., Ill. Com. Insect. Jap., IV, p. 30, ♀, Pl. 8, fig. 5 (1932); ISHII, Nip. Kon. Zukan, p. 375, ♀ ♂, fig. 730 (1932).

Exobracon montivagus CAMERON, Soc. Ent., 25, p. 20, ♀ (1910).

Euurobracon yokohamae VIERECK, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. Washing., 83, p. 58 (1914).

Euurobracon montivagus, FAHRINGER, Ent. Mitt., 16, p. 263, ♀ (1927).

Iphiaulax (Euurobracon) penetrator FAHRINGER, Opusc. bracon., Bd. I, p. 587, ♀ ♂ (1928); SONAN, Kontyû, 7, pp. 115-123, ♀ ♂ (1932).

Iphiaulax (Euurobracon) montivagus, FAHRINGER, Opusc. bracon., Bd. I, p. 586, ♀ (1928).

In 1910 P. CAMERON separated *montivagus* from *yokohamae* (=*penetrator*) mostly because of the difference in the clouding of the wings, in the length of the ovipositor, and in the coloration of the hind legs, but it seems certain that the former ought to be combined with the latter. Further in 1932 J. SONAN divided this species into three forms, *penetrator*, *ashmeadi*, and *montivagus*, and one aberrant form, *variator*, based on the coloration of the abdomen and the hind legs; dividing it into smaller groups on the coloration of the body, the writer believes, is unnatural. Even in a series from the same brood the abdomen and the hind legs are black to reddish brown in various degree, and the black markings of the wings are variable in size.

In the course of the writer's study he finds differences in both sexes in the structure of the eyes.

♀. Eyes small, oval; distance of the eyes from the ocelli at least thrice the distance between the posterior ocelli.

(1) Journ. Proc. Linn. Soc., Zool. 7, p. 11, ♀ (1863).

♂. Eyes large, kidney-shaped, slightly emarginate inwardly opposite the insertion of the antennae; distance of the eyes from the ocelli nearly the same with the distance between the posterior ocelli.

Host—*Batocera lineolata* CHEVROLAT.

According to T. ISHIZAWA[1] this species is parasitic on the larva of the Cerambycid, *Batocera lineolata* CHEVROLAT, in Yamagata-ken. The writer has received from T. ISHIZAWA many specimens bred from the same host. This is a gregarious parasite; in ISHIZAWA's collection it is found that a brood is 12 females and 14 males in number, while another is only 18 males.

Habitat:—Honshu (Yamagata-ken, 13 ♀♀, 26 ♂♂, ii–iv, 1932; 5 ♀♀, 3 ♂♂, ii, 1933, T. ISHIZAWA; Takigawa-mura, Mie-ken, 1 ♀, 1 ♂, ii, 1934, T. TANAKA; Aomori, Niigata, Tokio, 3 ♀♀, non data)—Korea (Suigen, 2 ♀♀, 29/v, 5 ♀♀, 30/v, 11 ♀♀, 31/v, 12 ♀♀, 1/vi, 1 ♀, 3/vi, 5 ♀♀, 4/vi, 1 ♀, 5/vi, 2 ♀♀, 7/vi, 1919, E. GALLOIS; Taiyudong, 6 ♀♀, 1925, E. GALLOIS; Keijô, 1 ♀, 1 ♂, 12/v, 1925, G. TAKAGI).

J. N.: *Umano-o-bachi* (*Babihô*).

2. ***Euurobracon breviterebrae*** sp. nov.

♀. Yellowish red; antennae, tips of the mandibles, and hind tarsi black; abdomen reddish brown to black; mesopleurae at the ventral surface and propodeum sometimes with black markings; wings flavohyaline, broadly infuscate at the apical margin; stigma and veins yellowish red, the former at the basal half black; three black spots in the fore wings, the first spot placed at the base of the radial cell, the 2nd at the base of the parastigma extending near the lower edge of the first discoidal cell, nearly quadrate, and the 3rd in the first brachial cell; hind wing with a black spot at the base of the cubital cell, which is variable in size; ovipositor brownish red, the sheath black.

Head cubital, smooth and shining, with scattered yellowish hairs; antennae as long as the thorax and abdomen united, slightly dilated towards the apex; front with a median longitudinal furrow; eyes small, oval, not emarginate inwardly opposite the insertion of the antennae; distance of the ocelli from the eyes thrice the distance between the posterior pair. Thorax smooth and shining, with yellowish hairs; parapsidal furrows fine, only impressed apically; propodeum smooth and shining, with no carina. Radius inserted at the middle of the stigma; 1st abscissa of the radius 1/4 the length of the 2nd; 2nd cubital cell about twice as long as high, nearly rectangular; recurrent nervure received in the 1st cubital cell; nervulus strongly postfurcal; radius of the hind wings inserted at the upper sixth of the basal nervure. Hind tibial spurs subequal, pubescent,

(1) Botany and Zoology, Vol. 1, p. 1684 (1933).

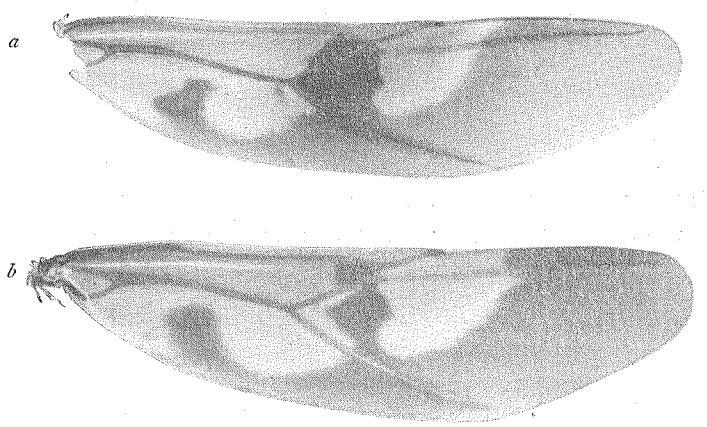

Fig. 1

a. Hind wing of *Euurobracon yokohamae* (DALLA TORRE) (♀).

b. Hind wing of *Euurobracon breviterebrae* sp. nov. (♀).

as long as the 2nd joint of the hind tarsi; 1st joint of the hind tarsi as long as the following three joints united, the 5th as long as the 2nd. Abdomen elliptical, longer than the head and thorax taken together, smooth and shining; 1st tergite broadened towards the apex, $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as broad at the apex, deeply excavated on the basal third, longitudinally grooved at the lateral sides; 2nd tergite a little shorter than broad at the apex, the 3rd shorter than the 2nd, and the two tergites with an oblique deep furrow on each side, and with a transverse shallow furrow at the middle, the following tergites transverse, smooth and shining; ovipositor a little shorter than the body, the sheath covered with short black hairs uniformly; hypopygium acute.

Body-length 14–20 mm., ovipositor-length 12.5–18 mm.

♂. Closely resembles the female in general structure and colour, but differs from the latter in the following points:

1. Antennae long and slender, slightly dilated towards the apex, as long as the body.

2. The black spots of the wings smaller than those of the female.

3. Eyes large, kidney-shaped, slightly emarginate inwardly opposite the insertion of the antennae; ocelli placed at a very short distance from the eyes, nearly the same with the distance between the posterior pair.

4. The transverse furrows of the 2nd and 3rd tergites strongly impressed.

Body-length 15 mm.

Holotype (♀) & Allotype (♂): Kashoku, South Manchuria, 4/vii, 1919, M. TOMARI.

Paratypes:—1 ♀, Mt. Fuji (Ichigome in the route of Omiya), 13/viii, 1931, M. YAGO; 1 ♀, Kyoto, 14/v, 1930, K. TAKEUCHI.

Types in the Entomological Institut, Hokkaido Imperial University.

Habitat: Japan, South Manchuria.

J. H.: *Hime-umano-o-komayu.*

ACERATASPIS NOM. NOV. *(HYM. ICHNEUM. METOPIINAE)*

VON

TOICHI UCHIDA

In der Trans. Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc., Vol. XIII, Pt. 3, p. 275, 1934 veröffentlichte ich eine neue Art und Gattung von der Unterfamilie *Metopiinae*, nämlich *Carataspis clavata* (gen. und sp. nov.). Dabei war es mir jedoch entgegangen, dass J. E. GRAY bereits im Jahre 1847 diesen Gattungsnamen—*Carataspis*—für ein Genus von *Crustacea* benannt hatte. Weil ich diese Tatsache durch den freundlichen Rat von Herrn W. DWIGHT PIERCE erfahren habe, möchte ich in dieser Gelegenheit dieser homonymischen Gattung einen neuen Gattungsnamen Aceratapis geben. Es lautet wie folgt:

Aceratapis UCHIDA (nom. nov.)

(**Genotypus**:—*Carataspis clavata* UCHIDA=*Aceratapis clavata* UCHIDA)

Carataspis UCHIDA, Trans. Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc., Vol. XIII, p. 275, 1934 (non GRAY, 1847).

Aceratapis clavata UCHIDA

Carataspis clavata UCHIDA, l. c., Vol. XIII, p. 276, ♀ ♂ (1934).

Zum Schluss fühle ich mich verpflichtet den Herrn Dr. Ph. W. DWIGHT PIERCE für seine Güte herzlich zu danken.