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A NEW BRACONID-PARASITE OF THE BARK-
BORING BEETLE,
CRYPHALUS PICEUS EGGERS

By

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(With one Textfigure)

This year the senior author, with the financial aid of the HATTORI-HÔKÔKAI, made a study of the insect-pests of *Abies sachalinensis*, "Todomatsu", and *Picea jezoensis*, "Ezomatsu". In the course of his study, he found an interesting Braconid-parasite of the bark-boring rhynchophorous beetle—*Cryphalus piceus* EGGERS which does great damage to *Abies sachalinensis*. The junior author's examination found it to be a new species which will be described hereafter.

The authors acknowledge their deep indebtedness to the HATTORI-HÔKÔKAI for its assistance. It gives them great pleasure to name the species "*Ecpnylus hattorii* KÔNO et WATANABE" (*Hattori-kikui-komayu*), after the HATTORI-HÔKÔKAI, in token of their appreciation.

Family *BRACONIDAE*

Subfamily *Braconinae*

Tribe *Hecabolini*

Genus *Ecpnylus* FÖRSTER

Ecpnylus FÖRSTER, Verh. Nat. Ver. Preuss. Reinl., Vol. 19, p. 237 (1862); MARSHALL, Spec. Hymén. Europe, IV, p. 207 (1888); ASHMEAD, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. 23, p. 147 (1900); SZÉPLIGETI, Gen. Insect., 22-24, p. 57 (1924); FAHRINGER, Opusc. bracon., Bd. III, p. 94 (1930).

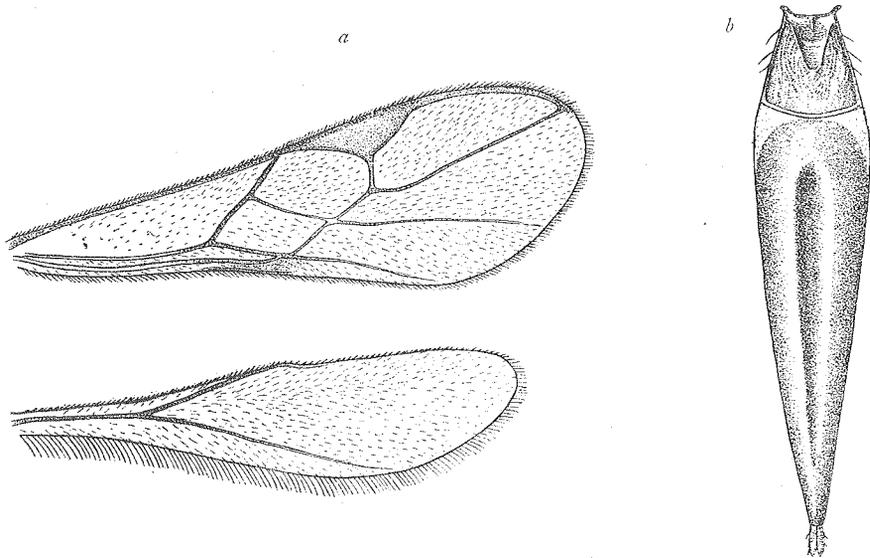
Genotype—*Ecpnylus silesiacus* (RATZEBURG)

This genus is easily distinguished from all the others in this tribe by having *Nervus parallelus* interstitial and *Nervulus* obsolete. Eight species have been recognized in the palaeartic region, one being described here for the first time. Most of them are known as parasites of the larvae of some Ipid-species.

Ecphylus hattorii KÔNO et WATANABE sp. nov.

♀. Black to dark brown; propodeum and 1st tergite yellowish; palpi pale; antennae yellowish brown, darkened towards the apex. Legs with the coxae reddish yellow. Wings hyaline, the stigma and veins yellowish brown.

Head cubital, smooth and shining; antennae slender, as long as the body, 14-16 jointed. Thorax smooth and shining; mesonotum somewhat coriaceous; parapsidal furrows obsolete. Propodeum smooth and shining, somewhat rugose on each side of the median longitudinal carina, which bifurcates at the apical third, forming an isosceles Δ -shaped area. Recurrent nervure interstitial; 1st discoidal cell distinctly petiolate; basal nervure straight, the upper portion longer than the 1st abscissa of the radius. Abdomen oblong, as long as the head and thorax united; 1st tergite as long as broad at the apex, gradually narrowed



Ecphylus hattorii sp. nov.

a Wings of the female. *b* Abdomen of the male.

towards the base, longitudinally striate-rugose, with two oblique carinae at the base, the basal area which is enclosed by the carinae slightly excavated, transversely striate; 2nd and the following tergites smooth and shining, the sutures weakly indicated; ovipositor straight, exerted, the sheath one third the length of the abdomen, covered with short hair uniformly.

Length 2-2.5 mm.

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

Antennae 14 jointed. Abdomen slenderer than that of the female, suddenly narrowed towards the apex; 2nd and the following tergites not divided by sutures, longitudinally grooved at the middle, with two anal appendages.

Length 2 mm.

Cocoon: Subhyaline, oblong in shape, 2.8×1.3 mm. in size. Under the bark of *Abies sachalinensis* there are separated cocoons in the minute tunnels made by the larvae of *Cryphalus piceus* EGGERS.

Host: *Cryphalus piceus* EGGERS

On June 2nd, 1935, a half-dead *Todomatsu*-branch, 15-20 mm. in diameter, which is considerably attacked by *Cryphalus piceus* EGGERS, was brought from Jôzankei. From this branch, there appeared on June 20th a female of this parasite, and on July 25th a male. Between these dates, there appeared one female and one male. Altogether there came out 2 males and 2 females.

Holotype (♀): 20/VI, 1935.

Allotype (♂): 25/VII, 1935.

Paratypes (1 ♀, 1 ♂): VI-VII, 1935.

Habitat—Hokkaido (Jôzankei).

This species is placed near *Ecpylus caudatus* RUSCHKA*, a parasite of *Hypoborus ficus* ERICHSON and *Liparthrum colchicum* SEMENOW in Europe, but is differentiated from the latter by the structure of propodeum and abdomen.

* Ent. Blätter, Bd. 12, p. 25, ♀ ♂ (1916).

摘 要

トバマツキクヒムシの一新寄生蜂に就いて

(トバマツ・エゾマツの害蟲調査報告 第二報)

河野 廣 道・渡 邊 千 尙

本年著者の一人河野廣道は財団法人服部報公會の補助を得て、北海道、樺太の主要森林樹木たるエゾマツ及びトバマツの害蟲調査に従事する機会を與へられた。而してキクヒムシ科 *Ipidae* の害蟲の研究中、トバマツキクヒムシ *Cryphalus piceus* EGGERS に寄生するコマユバチ科 *Braconidae* の昆蟲の一種を発見した。本種は渡邊千尙の研究の結果 *Braconinae* 亞科、*Hecabolini* 族、*Ecephylus* 屬に隸屬する種類であつて、之加新種と認む可きものなることが判明した。著者等は本種をハツトリキクヒコマユ *Ecephylus hattorii* KONO et WATANABE (sp. nov.) と命名し、以つて服部報公會の御後援を記念し、茲にこれを公表することにした。

本種はトバマツキクヒムシの幼蟲に寄生し、寄主の穿てる隧道中に結繭し、成蟲は六月より七月にかけて出現する。

森林樹木の害蟲なるキクヒムシ類に對する防除對策の急務が叫べつゝある今日、此の一新寄生蜂の發見によつて、その生物學的防除對策に一曙光を認め得たことを喜ぶものである。尙本種の生態學的研究及び利用法に關する報告は、一層精査の上他日を期することにする。

終りに、多額の調査補助費を支出せられたる財団法人服部報公會に對して深甚の謝意を表する次第である。