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A BRACONID PARASITE OF THE SOYBEAN
POD BORER, *GRAPHOLITHA GLYCINIVORELLA*
MATSUMURA, IN HOKKAIDO

(HYMENOPTERA : BRACONIDAE)

By

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In 1938 three species of *Braconidae*, *Chelonus pectinophorae* CUSHMAN, *Phaenotoma planifrons* (NEES) and *Microdus glycinivorellae* WATANABE, were reported by the present writer* as parasites of the Soybean Pod Borer in Manchoukuo. As far as the investigations go, none of these parasites have been known parasitic on the pest in Hokkaido, where it is also very destructive to soybean culture, but the following one has been found living on the pest.

***Bracon abscissor* NEES**

Bracon abscissor NEES, Hymen. Ichnum. affin. Monogr., I, p. 75. ♀ (1834); MARSHALL, Spec. Hymén. Europe, IV, p. 143, ♀ (1888); THOMSON, Opusc. ent., p. 1815, ♀ ♂ (1892); MARSHALL, Spec. Hymén. Europe, V Suppl., p. 81 (1897); DALLA TORRE, Cat. Hymen., IV, p. 257 (1898); SZÉPLIGETI, Gen. Insect., 22, p. 28 (1904); FAHRINGER, Opusc. bracon., Bd. I, p. 443, ♀ ♂ (1928); TELENGA, Fauna de l'URSS, Hymén. V, No. 2, p. 194, ♀ ♂ (1936).

Bracon regularis WESMAEL, Nouv. Mém. Acad. Sci. Bruxel., XI, p. 31, ♂ (1838); MARSHALL, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, p. 39, ♀ ♂ (1885); id., Spec. Hymén. Europe, IV, p. 146, ♀ ♂ (1888); DALLA TORRE, Cat. Hymen., IV, p. 286 (1898); SZÉPLIGETI, Gen. Insect., 22, p. 33 (1904).

Bracon Oostmaeli WESMAEL, Nouv. Mém. Acad. Sci. Bruxel., XI, p. 57, ♀ (1838); VOLLENHOVEN, Pinacogr., p. 37, Pl. 24, fig. 8, ♀ (1877); MARSHALL, Spec. Hymén. Europe, IV, p. 149, ♀ ♂ (1888); SZÉPLIGETI, Gen. Insect., 22, p. 32 (1904).

On account of the following aspects the present specimens may be identified with this species:—

♀. Head and thorax black; palpi almost testaceous, somewhat fuscous at the base; mandibles and orbits rufo-testaceous. Wings infuscated, the apical half paler, an irregular hyaline streak runs outwards from the base of the stigma; stigma and veins dark brown to black; tegulae testaceous. Legs rufo-testaceous, all the coxae black, sometimes the apices testaceous, and the last joints of the tarsi with the claws fuscous. Abdomen rufo-testaceous, with black markings; 1st tergite black, bordered laterally with yellow; 2nd tergite with a triangular

* Ins. Mats., XII, pp. 131-135 (1938).

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black spot at the middle; 3rd and following tergites each with a fuscous spot, forming a continuous band, these spots sometimes obsolete.

Head transverse, smooth and shining; antennae a little shorter than the body, 31- to 33-jointed; palpi normal, not longer than the head. Thorax smooth and shining; parapsidal furrows smooth. Propodeum smooth and shining, with a trace of the median carina at the base. Radius of the fore wing originating from the middle of the stigma and reaching to the apex of the wing; 2nd abscissa of the radius more than 3 times the length of the 1st; 2nd cubital cell transverse, 2 times as long as high. Abdomen oblong, smooth and shining; 1st tergite subquadrate, margined, elevated in the middle; 2nd and following tergites transverse; 2nd suture almost straight. Ovipositor as long as one-third the length of the abdomen.

Length, 4 mm.

♂. No representatives of the male have been seen by the writer.

Host—*Grapholita glycinivorella* MATSUMURA

Four females of this parasite were secured from boxes of soybean pods which were destroyed by *Grapholita glycinivorella*, in March 1938 at the college insectarium, Sapporo. Further, this species is very common in Europe, but, as far as the writer is aware, nothing has been known regarding the host-relationships, except that TELENGA (1936) gave three extremely different species, *Anthonomus pomorum* LINNÉ, *Oria musculosa* HÜBNER and *Cephus pygmaeus* LINNÉ, as its hosts.

This species is new to the fauna of Japan.

Habitat—Hokkaido (Sapporo, 1 ♀, 10. III, 1938, H. KONO leg., 3 ♀ ♀, 14, III, 1938, R. TOKITA leg.).

General Distribution: Japan; Europe; Caucasus; Siberia.

摘 要

曩に筆者は満洲國に於てダイズシクヒガの幼蟲に寄生する3種のコマユバチを報告した。而して其後の調査に依ればそのいづれの種類も北海道に於ては未だ同害蟲の寄生蜂として認められて居らないが、他に *Bracon abscissor* NEES と同定すべき1種を發見したのでこゝに發表する次第である。該種は本邦にてはこれが最初の記録であつて、キバラクロフコマユなる和名を與へたいと思ふ。

因に本文は南滿洲鐵道株式會社農林課より北海道帝國大學農學部昆蟲學教室へ委託の〔ダイズシクヒガ防除研究〕の業績の1部である。