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A NEW SPECIES OF *APANTELES* BRED FROM *DAIMIO TETHYS* MÉNÉTRIÈS, WITH NOTES ON OTHER SPECIES

By

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(渡 邊 千 尙)

Apanteles ishizawai sp. nov.

♀. Black; antennae brownish, darkened towards the apex; mandibles, legs, lateral margins of the 1st to 3rd tergites, and belly broadly at the base reddish yellow; coxae black; hind femora at the apex, basal third of the hind tibiae and hind tarsi fuscous; 3rd tergite sometimes broadly reddish yellow; wings hyaline; stigma, veins and tegulae dark brown.

Head closely, strongly punctate; face with a short median longitudinal carina just below the antennae; posterior ocelli nearer to each other than to the eyes; antennae a little shorter than the body. Mesonotum strongly punctate, the punctures rather stronger than those of the head; scutellum coarsely, minutely punctate; scutellar sulcus nearly straight, strongly crenulate, with nine crenulations. Mesopleura strongly punctate anteriorly, the rest smooth and shining. Propodeum rugosely reticulate, with a definite median longitudinal carina and with basal transverse carinae. Stigma shorter than the metacarp; 1st abscissa of the radius slightly curved outwardly, angled with, and longer than the intercubitus, which is as long as the apical portion of the 1st abscissa of the cubitus. Hind coxae almost smooth and shining, with the outer faces strongly punctate; the longer hind tibial spur two-thirds and the shorter spur one-half the length of the hind metatarsus. First tergite slightly narrowed towards the base, 1.5 times as long as broad at the apex, the basal half excavated medially, smooth, and the apical half turned over, strongly punctate; 2nd tergite shorter than the 3rd, rugosely reticulate, sometimes smooth medially; 3rd and following tergites smooth and shining; ovipositor short, the sheath as long as the longer hind tibial spur; hypopygium truncate at the apex.

Length, 3 mm.

♂. Closely resembles the female in general structure and colour, but the antennae are a little longer than the body.

Length, 2.7 mm.

Host – *Daimio tethys* MÉNÉTRIÈS

This species is a gregarious parasite of the larva of *Daimio tethys*.

Cocoons: Lemon-yellow, much paler in colour than those of *Apanteles glomeratus* (LINNÉ), indiscriminately heaped together, and attached to the leaf of the food-plant.

Holotype (♀), **Allotype** (♂) and **Paratypes** (31 ♀♀, 22 ♂♂): Ogikubo, Tokyo, 29. IV, 1939, T. ISHIZAWA leg.

The type-specimens are preserved in the Entomological Institute of the Hokkaido Imperial University, Sapporo.

Habitat: Honshu (Tokyo).

This new species is closely related to *Apanteles sibyllarum* WILKINSON*, a parasite of *Limentis sibylla* LINNÉ and *L. camilla* LINNÉ in Europe. It differs, however, from the latter in the colouration of the tegulae, in the punctation of the scutellum and in the sculpture of the propodeum. Further, the cocoons of *ishizawai* are lemon-yellow, while those of *sibyllarum* are white.

On this occasion the writer desires here to express his sincere thanks to Dr. D. S. WILKINSON for his kindness in sending certain cotypes of *Apanteles sibyllarum*.

Apanteles plutellae KURDJUMOV

Apanteles plutellae KURDJUMOV, Rev. Russe d'Ent., XII, p. 226, ♀♂ (1912); FAHRINGER, Opusc. bracon., IV, p. 128, ♀♂ (1936); WILKINSON, Bull. Ent. Res., XXX, p. 80, ♀♂ (1939) (non WILKINSON**, 1931, from Java).

This species was originally described by KURDJUMOV from Poltava, Ukraine, in 1912, as a parasite of *Plutella maculipennis* CURTIS. In 1939, it was excellently redescribed by WILKINSON, giving *Plutella maculipennis* CURTIS, *Aglais urticae* LINNÉ and others as its hosts. WILKINSON's description agrees perfectly with the present material. Furthermore, KURDJUMOV in his original description was in error in describing the antennae of the male as "♂ très distinct par les antennes plus cortes", those being in fact about equal to 3 times the length of the thorax, rather longer than those of the female.

On account of the hind coxae being rugosely reticulate, the structure of the 1st tergite and the red testaceous tegulae, this species comes near *Apanteles ruficrus* (HALIDAY), but differs from the latter in having the four anterior coxae entirely black and the 3rd tergite minutely punctate. Moreover, it is also distinguishable from the latter by the fact that it is not gregarious but solitary.

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* Proc. Roy. Ent. Soc. London, (B), V, p. 174, ♀♂ (1936).

** Bull. Ent. Res., XXII, p. 76, ♀♂ (1931).

Host – *Plutella maculipinnis* CURTIS

The writer has received from H. YAKU two specimens bred from larvae of *Plutella maculipennis* in Saghalien.

Cocoons: Pale cream, solitary.

Habitat: Saghalien (Konuma, 1 ♀, 1 ♂, 25. VIII, 1938, H. YAKU leg.).

General Distribution: Europe (Ukraine, British Isles, Italy, France and Holland); Africa (Morocco and Libya); India (United Provinces); Saghalien.

Apanteles kariyai WATANABE

Apanteles kariyai WATANABE, Ins. Mats., XII, p. 41, ♀ ♂, fig. 1 (1937).

As a supplement to the original description the following aspects may be added:—

♀ ♂. Antennae of the female as long as the body, while those of the male rather longer than the body; posterior ocelli nearer to each other than to the eyes; scutellar sulcus straight, strongly crenulate, with seven crenulations.

Described from the type series from Manchoukuo and a new series from Japan.

This species is new to Japan. The new series agrees well enough with the type series, except that the sculpture of the scutellum is not so strong as in the latter. The cocoons are irregularly piled together and enveloped within a woolly white ball of oval shape like those of the type series. This species was originally recorded as a parasite of *Cirphis unipunctata* HOWARTH, while there is no host record for the new series.

Habitat: Honshu (Nagano, 25.♀ ♀, 6♂ ♂, VII, 1932, K. SATO leg.).

Gen. Distr.: Manchoukuo; Japan.

Here the writer wishes to acknowledge his gratitude to Mr. TAKEO ISHIZAWA, Mr. KAKU SATO and Mr. HARUO YAKU, who have kindly presented the interesting specimens to the writer.