



Title	On three Species of Braconidae from Inner Mongolia (Hymenoptera)
Author(s)	Watanabe, Chihisa
Citation	Insecta matsumurana, 15(1-2), 31-33
Issue Date	1940-12
Doc URL	<a href="https://hdl.handle.net/2115/9458">https://hdl.handle.net/2115/9458</a>
Type	departmental bulletin paper
File Information	15(1-2)_p31-33.pdf



ON THREE SPECIES OF *BRACONIDAE*  
FROM INNER MONGOLIA  
(HYMENOPTERA)

By

CHIHISA WATANABE

(渡邊千尙)

(With one Textfigure)

1. *Vipio sareptanus* (KAWALL)

*Vipio terrefactor* VILLERS var. *sareptana* KAWALL, Bull. Soc. Natur. Moscou, XXXVIII, p. 341, ♀ (1865); SZÉPLIGETI, Gen. Insect., 22-24, p. 13 (1904); FAHRINGER, Opusc. bracon., I, p. 51 (1925).

*Vipio terrefactor* VILLERS var. *sareptanus* DALLA TORRE, Cat. Hymen., IV, p. 306 (1898).

*Vipio schevyrevi* KOKUJEW, Horae Soc. Ent. Ross., XXXII, p. 373, ♀ ♂ (1898); SZÉPLIGETI, Gen. Insect., 22-24, p. 13 (1904); FAHRINGER, Opusc. bracon., I, p. 46 (1925).

*Vipio sareptanus* TELENGA, Fauna de l'URSS, Hymén., V, No. 2, p. 36, ♀ ♂ (1936).

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

♀. Rufo-testaceous; antennae, stemmaticum, tips of the mandibles, three spots of the mesonotum, mesopleura on the lower surface and propodeum black. Hind coxae except the apex, lower surface of the hind trochanters, hind tibiae except the extreme base and hind tarsi black; middle tarsi fuscous. Wings strongly infuscated, with hyaline streaks below the stigma and along the 2nd intercubitus; stigma black with the base yellow.

Head transverse; antennae 50- to 53-jointed; parapsidal furrows smooth and shining; 2nd abscissa of the radius 1.5 times as long as the 2nd intercubitus; 2nd tergite transverse, almost smooth and shining, somewhat rugulose on each side of the median raised area; 2nd suture crenulate; 3rd and following tergites smooth and shining; ovipositor 1.5 times as long as the body, 15 mm.

Length, 9 mm.

Habitat: Inner Mongolia (Apaka, 3 ♀ ♀, VII, 1939, K. TSUNEKI leg.).

General Distribution: Europe; Siberia; Mongolia.

2. *Glyptomorpha elongata* SHESTAKOV

*Glyptomorpha elongata* SHESTAKOV, Rev. Russ. Ent., XIX, p. 210, ♀ (1925); FAHRINGER, Opusc. bracon., I, p. 576, ♀ (1927); TELENGA, Fauna de l'URSS, Hymén., V, No. 2, p. 60, ♀ ♂ (1936); WATANABE, Ins. Mats., XII, p. 39, ♀ ♂ (1937).

*Vipio chinensis* CUSHMAN, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., LXXIX, p. 13, ♀ ♂ (1913) (syn. nov.).

*Glyptomorpha chinensis* FAHRINGER, Opusc. bracon., III, p. 323 (1934).

In the course of the present study the writer's observations have convinced him that *Glyptomorpha chinensis* (CUSHMAN) from Tsinan Sung, China should be identical with this species as he suggested in a previous paper (1937).

Habitat: Inner Mongolia (Apaka, 1 ♀, VII, 1939, K. TSUNEKI leg.).

Gen. Distr.: Mongolia; Siberia; Turkestan; Persia; Manchoukuo; North China.

### 3. *Macrocentrus tsunekii* sp. nov.

♀. Fusco-testaceous; tips of the mandibles, stemmaticum, antennae except the scapus, metathorax and propodeum dark brown to black; basal joints of the palpi infuscated; abdomen fuscous basally; wings hyaline; stigma testaceous; veins dark brown.

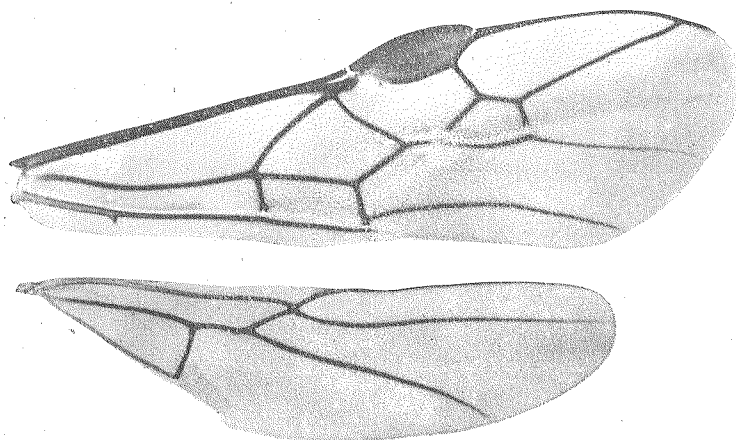


Fig. 1. Wings of *Macrocentrus tsunekii* sp. nov. (♀)

Head strongly transverse, smooth and shining; antennae a little longer than the body, 45-jointed; eyes middle-sized; ocelli at a distance from the eyes about twice the distance between the posterior pair. Thorax smooth and shining; parapsidal furrows weakly crenulate. Propodeum closely reticulate-rugulose. Radius arising from the apical one-third of the stigma, not reaching to the apex of the wing; 1st abscissa of the radius as long as the 2nd; 2nd cubital cell comparatively small; 1st intercubitus 1.7 times as long as the 2nd one, which is the same length as the 2nd abscissa of the radius; nervulus slightly postfurcal; anal cell with a short transverse nervure at the basal fourth.

Radial cell of the hind wing sessile; radius parallel with the metacarpus. Legs long and slender; hind tibial spurs as long as one-third the length of the metatarsus. Abdomen longer than the head and thorax taken together; 1st tergite gradually narrowed towards the base, 4 times as long as broad at the apex; 2nd tergite a little longer than the 3rd, each of which is somewhat shorter than the 1st; 4th and following tergites transverse; all tergites smooth and shining; ovipositor longer than the body, 12 mm.

Length, 7 mm.

♂. Differs from the female, apart from the usual sexual differences, in the following points:—

Pro- and mesopleura dark brown; antennae longer than the body, 46-jointed; nervulus interstitial.

Length, 7 mm.

**Holotype** (♀) and **Allotype** (♂), Apaka, Inner Mongolia, VII, 1939, K. TSUNEKI leg.

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

Habitat: Inner Mongolia (Apaka).

Remarks: This species comes near *Macrocentrus philippinensis* ASHMEAD (= *M. japonicus* WATANABE), but is distinguished from the latter by the antennae which are uniformly dark brown, without a broad pale yellow ring at the middle, by the venation of the wings and by the structure of the abdominal segments.

Here the writer wishes to express his sincere thanks to Mr. K. TSUNEKI for the interesting material.

---

**Addition**—WATANABE, C.: A new Braconid Parasite of the Gall Midge of *Actinidia polygma* MAXIMOWICZ (Ins. Mats., XIV, No. 4, pp. 138-140, 1940).

P. 139, line 6 from bottom add "a little longer than the body, 4-5 mm.; hypopygium" after "Ovipositor".