



Title	A new Species of the Genus <i>Ibalia</i> from Formosa (Hym., Cynipidae)
Author(s)	Yasumatu, Keizo
Citation	<i>Insecta matsumurana</i> , 15(3), 103-105
Issue Date	1941-03
Doc URL	<a href="https://hdl.handle.net/2115/9468">https://hdl.handle.net/2115/9468</a>
Type	departmental bulletin paper
File Information	15(3)_p103-105.pdf



A NEW SPECIES OF  
THE GENUS *IBALIA* FROM FORMOSA  
(HYM., CYNIPIDAE)

By

KEIZÔ YASUMATSU

(安松京三)

(With one Textfigure)

*Ibalia mirabilis* sp. nov.

♀. Brownish. Appendages pale brownish. Mandibles, malar spaces, apex of antennae, median longitudinal line and the sides of mesonotum, deep transverse scutello-mesonotal furrow, underside of thorax and the apex of hind tibiae dark brownish. All tibial spurs brownish. Apical spur of the second tarsal segment of hind legs and all claws pale blackish-brown. Wings transparent, tinted with pale yellowish-orange colour, with nervures brownish-black except the basal paler portion, with the outer margin darkened as in *Ibalia takachihoi* YASUMATSU. Fore wings with a dark marking at the central portion as in *takachihoi*.

Head, seen in front, very much wider than long, vertex almost straight. Inner margins of eyes almost parallel to each other as in *Ibalia sachalinensis* MATSUMURA (distinctly converging below in *takachihoi*, slightly converging below in *I. japonica* MATSUMURA and *I. drewseni* BORRIES). Front slightly but distinctly excavated between the insertions of antennae and fore ocellus. Head slightly wider than thorax. Head, seen in profile, as in *takachihoi*. Malar space as long as wide and less than half the length of the third antennal segment (broader than long and about half as long as the third antennal segment in *takachihoi* and *japonica*, longer than broad and slightly shorter than the third antennal segment in *drewseni*, longer than broad and about as long as the third antennal segment in *sachalinensis*). Head, seen from above, transverse, with the posterior margin very much incised. Ocelli put in a flattened triangle, postocellar line distinctly shorter than oculo-ocellar line. Oculo-ocellar line almost as long as the distance between the posterior ocelli and the posterior margin of vertex. Relative length of the segments of antenna—I: II: III: IV: V: VI: VII: VIII: IX: X: XI: XII: XIII = 38: 16: 50: 48: 43: 42: 35: 32: 25: 24: 20: 20: 36. Basal segment short, broadened apically, second segment longer than broad, third segment more than

four times as long as wide at the apex. Fore wings: basal nervure receiving discoidal nervure slightly near the anterior margin of the fore wings (receiving the discoidal nervure at the middle in *takachihoi*). Scutellum about as long as wide, with the sides narrowed posteriorly (parallel-sided in *takachihoi*). Metapleura without any triangular tubercles. Propodeum with three distinct, longitudinal carinae. Upper margin of hind femora slightly incised at the middle (normal in *takachihoi*).

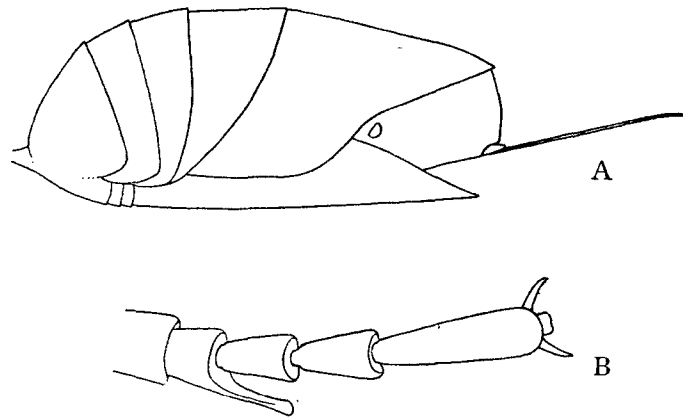


Fig. 1. *Ibaia mirabilis* sp. nov.

A: Abdomen seen in profile.

B: Four apical tarsal segments of left-hand hind leg.

Apical spur of the second tarsal segment of hind legs extending slightly beyond the apex of the third segment as in *drewseni* and *sachalinensis* (extending as far as the middle of the fourth tarsal segment in *takachihoi* and *japonica*). Hind metatarsus very long, about two-thirds the length of hind tibia, twice as long as the four apical segments of hind tarsi taken together. The median longitudinal line of the sixth abdominal tergite slightly curved seen in profile (almost straight in *takachihoi* and *japonica*, very much curved in *drewseni* and *sachalinensis*). Vertex slightly depressed between the inner margin of eyes and lateral ocellus and distinctly obliquely striate as in *takachihoi*, *japonica* and *sachalinensis* (flat and minutely punctured in *drewseni*). The sides of pronotum shining, transversely striate in half of its upper portion and with some longitudinal, ill-defined, short striae and comparatively dense, strong punctures below (not shining and distinctly rugoso-striate with many fine longitudinal striae and punctures in *takachihoi*, almost transversely striated above and very shining with a few minute punctures below in

*japonica*, shining and without any striae in *drewseni*, very much shining and with small punctures in *sachalinensis*). Upper half of mesopleura without any distinct sculpture. Scutellum largely reticulate as in *takachihoi* and *japonica* (transversely striate in *drewseni* and *sachalinensis*).

#### Measurements

Length: Head + thorax ca. 8.5 mm. Antenna ca. 10.5 mm. Abdomen ca. 10.0 mm. Fore wing 14.5 mm. Hind wing 9.2 mm. Hind femur 4.0 mm. Hind tibia 7.0 mm.

Width: Head ca. 3.9 mm. Thorax ca. 3.5 mm.

Habitat: Formosa.

Holotype: 1 ♀, 15. vii. 1940, Sakahen, Karenko-tyō, Formosa, collected by Mr. MICHITANE ŌNO, preserved in the collection of the Entomological Laboratory, Kyūsyū Imperial University, Hukuoka.

Comparisons with the known Japanese species of the genus are given in detail in the description mentioned above. So far as I am aware, no *Ibalia*-species was hitherto recorded from the Oriental Region, and the occurrence of the genus in Formosa is of interest.

In the last I express my sincere thanks to Professor TEISO ESAKI for his very kind guidance in the course of the present study and also to Mr. MICHITANE ŌNO for the gift of the specimen.