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A NEW GENUS OF LIOPTERIDAE FROM JAPAN

(Hymenoptera, Cynipoidea)

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In the course of his study related to Japanese Cynipoidea, the author had a good opportunity to find a new species of Liopteridae in the collection of Mr. Y. NISHIJIMA. On closer observations he came to the conclusion that a new genus might be erected for the reception of the present species as was indicated in the following description.

Before proceeding further the author must express his heartiest thanks to Professor TOHRU UCHIDA for the revision of the paper. His gratitutde is also due to Dr. C. WATANABE, Dr. K. YASUMATSU and Mr. Y. NISHIJIMA for their various kindness shown him during this work.

Heteribalia gen. nov.

Head broader than thorax, coarsely sculptured, laterally broadened behind eyes, malar space without furrows; genae margined. Antennae 13-segmented, inserted the middle of face, the 1st segment broadened apically, the 2nd quadrate and the rest cylindrical, with the apical segment dully conical at apex. Frons distinctly excavate between ocelli and antennal insertions, with longitudinal striae. Pronotum raised and truncate broadly, with the posterior margin strongly curved. Mesonotum at base with two foveae, which are obscurely separated each other by a dull median elevation, the anterior margin sharply ridged and the posterior angles bearing a blunt tubercle respectively. Propodeum sculptured, the median carinae curved outwardly, inclosing an area crossed above middle by a transverse ridge, the receptacle for the attachment of abdomen obscurely striated longitudinally. Wings pubescent and partly ciliated, without areola: radial cell opened at apex; cubital vein originating near the middle of basal vein. Second and 3rd segments of hind tarsi bearing a blunt prolongation respectively, that of the 2nd segment with dull inner teeth; claws simple; hind femora stout and short. Abdomen inserted upon the propodeum above hind coxae, longer than twice of high and compressed, but not knife-shaped as in *Ibalia*. Petiolus as long as wide, smooth and shining, with no longitudinal striae. In lateral view, the 6th tergite largest, the 2nd to 4th about equal in length, the 7th invisible. Front of 2nd segment sharply convexed.

Genotype : *Heteribalia nishijimai* sp. nov.

In general appearence this genus is very similar to *Ibalia* of family Ibalidae, from which it differs by the wing venation and the structure

of the abdomen. On account of the prolongation of the segments of the hind tarsi and the attachment of the abdomen, the author is much inclined to the opinion that this genus, for the time being, may be placed in the family Liopteridae.[1] It is, however, strictly distinguished from the other genera by the petiolus which is smooth and shining, without longitudinal striae. Moreover, it comes near *Plastibalia, Pseudibalia* and *Paribalia,* but it is distinguishable from *Plastibalia* by the petiolus which is quadrate, not longer than wide and from *Pseudibalia* by the presence of the tarsal prolongation in the 2nd tarsal segment, not in the metatarsus.

Heteribalia nishijimai sp. nov.

♀. Black; pronotum mostly red; antennae black except the 1st segment and apical one third of the flagellum which are brown. Articulations of all trochanters, fore femora, all tibiae and tarsi with claws reddish brown; fore femora and all tibiae somewhat infuscate outwardly; claws slightly darkened at apex. Wings subhyaline, tinged with brown; veins blackish brown; 1st cubital cell and its vicinity darkened; a fine vein-like transverse stripe running outwards from the middle to the apex in the cubital cell near the radius. Pubescence silver-white with a golden tint; pubescence of abdomen golden yellow.

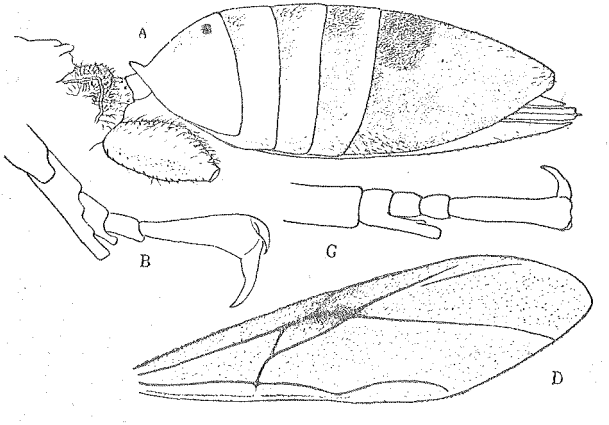

Fig. 1. *Heteribalia nishijimai* sp. nov.
A. Propodeum and Abdomen (lateral view).
B. Tarsus of hind leg (ventral view).
C. Tarsus of hind leg (dorsal view).
D. Fore wing.

Head transverse, densely pubescent, the relative width and length in front about 17 : 13; hairs at the inner orbits forming hair-tufts; eyes narrower than temples. Relative length of eye and malar space about 3 : 2. Vertex almost flat, rather scatterly punctured and shining. Stemmaticum flat, the distance between

1) According to WELD (1922) the following genera are represented: *Liopteron* PERTY (N. & S. America), *Peras* WESTWOOD (S. America), *Heterocynips* KIEFFER (Africa), *Plastibalia* KIEFFER (Africa), *Pseudibalia* KIEFFER (Mexico), *Paribalia* WELD (Borneo), *Allocynips* KIEFFER (Malay), *Mesocynips* CAMERON (Sunda Is.) and *Dalltorrella* KIEFFER (Malay and the Philippines).

the posterior ocelli longer than that between the anterior and posterior ocelli POL : OOL 20 : 15. Antennae 13-segmented, about as long as abdomen, relative length of each segment as 15 : 5 : 15 : 17 : 18 : 18 : 17 : 15 : 13 : 10 : 10 : 19. Thorax scatterly pubescent; pronotum coarsely transverse-striate, the lateral side on the lower half shining and minutely punctured. Mesonotum about as long as side, the anterior margin depressed, with two longitudinal parallel keels short; parapsidal and median furrows complete, the latter, however, indistinct anteriorly. Scutellum reticulate, the post-lateral tubercles prominent and blunt. Mesopleura pubescent and sculptured, with the middle excavation broad, smooth and shining. Propodeum areolate and densely pubescent; median area smooth and shining. Legs densely pubescent; coxae and femora partly hairless and shining. Hind metatarsus much longer than the rest combined, the outer sides of the apex slightly tuberclate; prolongation of the 2nd segment of hind tarsi long, reaching to the middle of the 4th segment, with the inner side obscurely dentate; 3rd segment of hind tarsi bearing a short blunt prolongation. Abdomen slightly longer than head and throax combined, about 6 : 2.5 in length and height relatively. Relative length of each tergite measured along dorsal curvature are as follows, 13 (petiolus) : 50 : 25 : 25 : 30 : 85. Each tergite smooth and shining, 3rd to 5th possessing a punctured and pubescent area on lateral sides respectively, the areas gradually increasing the extension from 3rd to 5th; 6th tergite wholly punctured laterally and the upper-half of lateral side densely and limitedly pubescent, forming a golden hair-patch. Hypopygium plough-share fromed, extending beyond the apex of 6th tergite, and scatterly pubescent.

Head and thorax combined, 6.5 mm. Abdomen. 6.5 mm. Antennae, 6.5 mm. Fore wing, 9 mm.

Holotype : 1♀, Sapporo, 10. VIII, 1942, Y. NISHIJIMA leg., in the Entomological Institute, Faculty of Agriculture, Hokkaido University.

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