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DISCOVERY OF TWO SPECIES OF LEPTOBATOPSIS IN JAPAN

(HYMENOPTERA, ICHNEUMONIDAE)

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So far as I am aware no species of *Leptobatopsis* Ashmead has hitherto been known from Japan. In this paper two species belonging to the genus will be added to the fauna, one being new to science.

On this occasion I express my sincere gratitude to Profs. T. Uchida and C. Watanabe for their kind direction through the present study.

Genus *Leptobatopsis* Ashmead

Leptobatopsis Ashmead, 1900. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 23: 49.
Type: (*Leptobatopsis australiensis* Ashmead)=*Cryptus indicus* Cameron.
Tanera Cameron, 1905. Spolia Zeylanica 1905: 141.
Type: (*Mesoleptus annulipes* Cameron) = *Cryptus indicus* Cameron.
Sauterellus Enderlein, 1912. Stett. Ent. Zeit. 73: 113.
Type: *Sauterellus planiscutellatus* Enderlein.

Key to the species from Japan

1. Trochanters each without an apical tooth. Hypostomal carina strongly produced as a lobe apically. Hind tarsal claw simple, without an accessary tooth. Basal tergite with a spiracle distinctly before middle on each side. Tergite 4 with lateral portion not folded ventrally. Antenna with a broad pale band medially. Thorax black, with following parts yellow: pronotum along lower margin, humeral angle, a ∧-shaped anterior spot on each side of mesoscutum, scutellum, a large ventral spot of mesopleurum, tegula, subtegular ridge, and a large spot of metapleurum. Hind coxa yellow to red, with a black spot at apex. Hind femur red, with extreme base and apex black. Hind tarsus yellow, darkened towards apex. . . . . *lepidus* (Cameron)

– Trochanters each with an apical tooth. Hypostomal carina weakly produced not lobed apically. Hind tarsal claw with an accessary tooth on inner side. Basal tergite with a spiracle at middle on each side. Tergite 4 with lateral

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portion sharply folded ventrally, the sharp edge becoming round posteriorly. Antenna without a pale band. Thorax black, with following parts yellow: tegula, subtegular ridge, mesoepimeron at upper end in ♀, and also paired anterior triangular spots of mesoscutum in ♂. Hind coxa black, with a posterior basal spot yellow. Hind femur piceous, reddish towards apex. Hind tarsus yellow, with basal segment in basal two fifths and apical segment entirely fuscous. . . . . *appendiculatus* sp. nov.

1. *Leptobatopsis lepidus* (Cameron)

Lissonota lepida Cameron, 1908. Zeit. Hym. Dip. 8: 43.
Syzeuctus compressus Morley, 1913. Faun. Brit. Ind. Hym. 3: 234.
Syzeuctus lepidus Morley, 1915. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 16: 337.
Leptobatopsis lepidus Cushman, 1933. Ins. Mats. 8: 17.

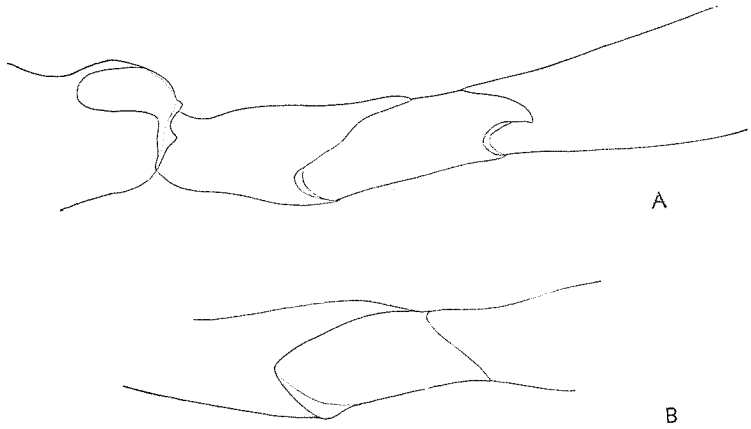

Fig.1. Hind trochanter of:
A, *Leptobatopsis appendiculatus* sp. nov., B, *L. lepidus* Cameron, showing presence or absence of apical tooth.

Material: 1 ♀, Nabara-Kyo, Hiroshima, 17/x. 1936, K. Egawa leg.

The present material virtually agrees with the original descriptions of *Lissonota lepida* Cameron and *Syzeuctus compressus* Morley and with the notes of this species given by Cushman, who recorded this species from Formosa. This is the first definite record of the species from Japan.

Distribution: Japan (Honshu), Formosa and India.

2. *Leptobatopsis appendiculatus* sp. nov.

♀♂. Head except for face and clypeus, smooth and polished. Face gently and evenly convex, closely punctate medially, scarcely shagreen centrally. Clypeus at base with some punctures. Eyes distinctly diverging ventrally. Malar space slightly shorter than width of mandible and distinctly shorter than shortest

distance between eye and occiptal carina. Hypostomal carina weak, not lobed apically. Thorax densely punctate, the punctures in greater part separated by less than their diameter, those on pronotum being sparser and finer, and those on propodeum denser and tending to confluent transversely on posterior portion. Scutellum posteriorly and speculum polished. Mesoscutum mat. Pronotum obsoletely or weakly costate in lateral scrobe. Mesopleurum flat. Areolet with a short petiole. Postnervulus broken above middle. Nervellus broken at lower third, weakly reclivous. Trochanters each with a sharp tooth at apex of apical segment, the tooth on fore trochanter very small. Hind tarsal claw with a distinct accessary tooth on inner side. Basal tergite about as long as hind femur, with a spiracle at middle on each side. Tergite 2 fully four times as long as width at base. Abdomen virtually impunctate. Basal tergite and apical tergites polished and the remaining tergites finely shagreen, mat. Fore wing ♀ ca. 10 mm., ♂ ca. 8.5 mm. Sheath ca. 15 mm.

Black. Palpus, frontal orbit, cheek, mandible, clypeus except for base, humeral angle, subtegular ridge, tegula, and basal two tergites basally before spiracle in ♀, and paired triangular spots of mesoscutum in ♂ yellow. Tergite 3 red, paler basally. Tergites 4 to 8 very narrowly yellowish at apex. Antenna fuscous, yellowish ventrally towards base. Legs yellow. Middle tarsus infuscated. Hind coxa black, with a posterior basal spot yellow. Basal segment of hind trochanter in inner surface and hind femur largely piceous, the femur reddish towards apex. Hind tibia, except for base and anterior surface of basal two thirds, and hind tarsus in basal two thirds of basal segment and in whole apical segment fuscous. Wing slightly infuscated. Veins and stigma fuscous.

Holotype: ♀, Daisen, Tottori, 18/vii. 1936, K. Egawa leg.

Paratype: ♂. Sapporo, Hokkaido, 14/vii. 1929, T. Uchida leg.

The types are preserved in the collection of the Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University.

Distribution: Japan (Honshu; Hokkaido).