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The First Record of the Genus *Dolichurus* in Japan,
with the Description of a New Species*
(Hymenoptera, Sphecoidea, Ampulicidae)

By K. Tsuneki and T. Iida¹⁾

Early in spring of 1964, while collecting insects on the Islands of Amami-Oshima and Tokunoshima, the Ryukyus, the junior author captured four specimens of a wasp species which was strange to him. They were small insects, glittering black in colour, and were flying and walking among the wayside grasses. After his return to his laboratory, the authors found that they belong to the genus *Dolichurus*, a genus hitherto unrecorded from Japan. The representative of this genus has so far been known to occur northwards up to Formosa in East Asia. A further taxonomic study made it clear that the specimens belong to a species undescribed heretofore.

From the southern to the south-eastern regions of Asia seven species of the genus *Dolichurus* have been known up to the present, namely, *taprobanae* Smith (1869, Ceylon, Tenasserim and Burma), *bipunctatus* Bingham (1896, India and Burma), *clavipes* Cameron (1897, India), *reticulatus* Cameron (1899, India), *gilberti* Turner (1912, Assam), *abbreviatus* Strand (1913, Formosa) and *leioceps* Strand (1913, Formosa).

According to the descriptions of the previous authors the species below described is the closest of all above listed to *leioceps* Strand, especially in the sculpture of the frons and propodeum and in the venation of the fore wing. It is, however, significantly different from this species in some important characters.

Dolichurus amamiensis sp. nov.

Differing from the most closely allied *leioceps* Strand in the following points: (1) Clypeus with a distinct median carina on upper half, (2) frons without the median impressed line, (3) head in profile with temple approximately half as wide as eye, (4) pronotum with well developed tubercles on postero-lateral areas, (5) pro- and mesonotum with sparse but well-defined punctures, (6) mesopleuron not minutely granulate, but obliquely rugoso-reticulate. Further, the sculpture of propodeum shows a more or less difference.

♀. Length 9.2 mm (paratypes 5.2-6.3 mm). Glittering black. Mandibles at apex, and tibial spurs dark brown; wings fairly strongly clouded, veins testaceous except the black costa, subcosta and stigma. Lower frons fairly closely covered with appressed but fine silver white pubescence; temples posteriorly, sides of thorax-complex with white longer erect hairs; long distinct bristles scattered as follows: On mandible 1, on clypeus 4, on frons 4, on pronotum 2 and on scutellum 5. Head seen in front: Fig. 1, inner orbits roundly emarginate, ratio of interocular space at vertex and at base of clypeus 30:32, lamella above the insertions of antennae with width twice as great below as that above, well margined by carinae on both sides and broadly rounded on lower margin, the

* 常木勝次・飯田忠嗣：日本における *Dolichurus* 属の最初の記録ならびに 1 新種の記載。
1) Biological Laboratory, Fukui University, Fukui, Japan.

surface on lower extended area inclined towards median line, with on each inclination a well-defined rounded swelling; clypeus (Fig. 1) with medio-basal half fairly markedly convex and provided with a distinct carina on top, medio-apical area produced anteriorly with the surface gently raised towards median line which is not carinated. Antennae (Fig. 2) filiform, joint 1 thick and sharply carinate on the lateral margin, joint 3 about 5 times as long as wide at apex, length ratio between joints 3, 4 and 5 approximately 22:18:18. Head in profile: Fig. 3, temple very slightly less than half as wide as eye, but distinctly more than $1/3$ the width. Head from above: Fig. 4, each ocellus rounded and convex, but the transparent lens is restricted to a small central area as if the pupil in the iris of human eye. OOD: POD (had the convexed area taken as ocellus)=7:3, or (with the transparent area as ocellus)=8:6. Pronotum: Fig. 5, front and hind margins distinctly carinated, lateral tubercles large, elongated cone-shaped with apex broadly rounded and divergent posteriorly: two deep scutal furrows slightly convergent anteriorly; scutellum nearly $2/3$ as long as mesonotum, anteriorly behind scuto-scutal suture with a deep transverse furrow not reaching the lateral margins. Dorsal surface of propodeum provided with a highly elevated transverse carina on each side of the posterior margin, posterior surface with lateral teeth strong and distinct, locating slightly below middle of the lateral margin. Abdomen (Fig. 7) with 6 segments well visible in all the specimens, the 6th sternite extending upward over dorsal side to form a cone producing from the apex of the caudal segment as if the 7th tergite, its lateral margins carinated towards apex. The furrow between 1st and 2nd sternites deep, the inclination of the 2nd sternite strongly carinated on top (Fig. 8). Fore, middle and hind femora as in Figs. 9, 10 and 11, claws all similar, with a tooth on inner margin towards middle (Fig. 12). Venation of fore wing: Fig. 13.

Vertex and upper front finely very sparsely punctured, polished; frons from the sides of lamella to inner orbits of eyes longitudinally somewhat coarsely rugoso-striate, with a few feeble punctures scattered between, the rugae along inner orbits reach sometimes the upper frontal bristles; lamella on lower expanded area smooth and polished, upwards medianly rugosely carinated and on its sides obliquely rugulose, uppermost area longitudinally rugose, the rugae approaching anterior ocellus (see remarks); clypeus practically impunctate and polished, except for the large bristle-bearing punctures. Pronotum except for the polished tubercles transversely, partly arcuately striate (see remarks) with a large bristle-puncture at base of each tubercle; mesonotum and scutellum scattered with sparse fine punctures, the latter having five large bristle-punctures on the lateral and apical margins. Mesopleuron irregularly rugoso-reticulate, the rugae generally running obliquely and the meshes also obliquely elongate; metapleuron impunctate but very faintly coriaceous upwards. Sculpture on dorsal aspect of propodeum (Fig. 6) resembles that of *D. leiocaps*, but the median three longitudinal carinae not parallel, slightly convergent posteriorly, sculpture on posterior aspect more or less varied, but the general pattern: Medianly irregularly reticulate and laterally transversely striate or rugoso-striate. Sides of propodeum longitudinally, partly somewhat obliquely striate, the striae finer and closer towards antero-ventral area. Abdomen practically impunctate.

Holotype: ♀, Koniya, Amami-Oshima, 17. III. 1964, T. Iida leg. (in the coll-

ection of the senior author). Paratypes: 2 ♀♀, ibidem; 1 ♀, Mikyo, Tokunoshima, 27. III. 1964, T. Iida leg. (in the collection of the junior author).

Remarks. In the paratypes which are much smaller than the holotype the transverse striae on the pronotum are feeble and indistinct and frontal rugae are also weak and less broadly extended.

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Notes on *Pison* of Japan (Hym., Sphecidae)*

By K. Tsuneki

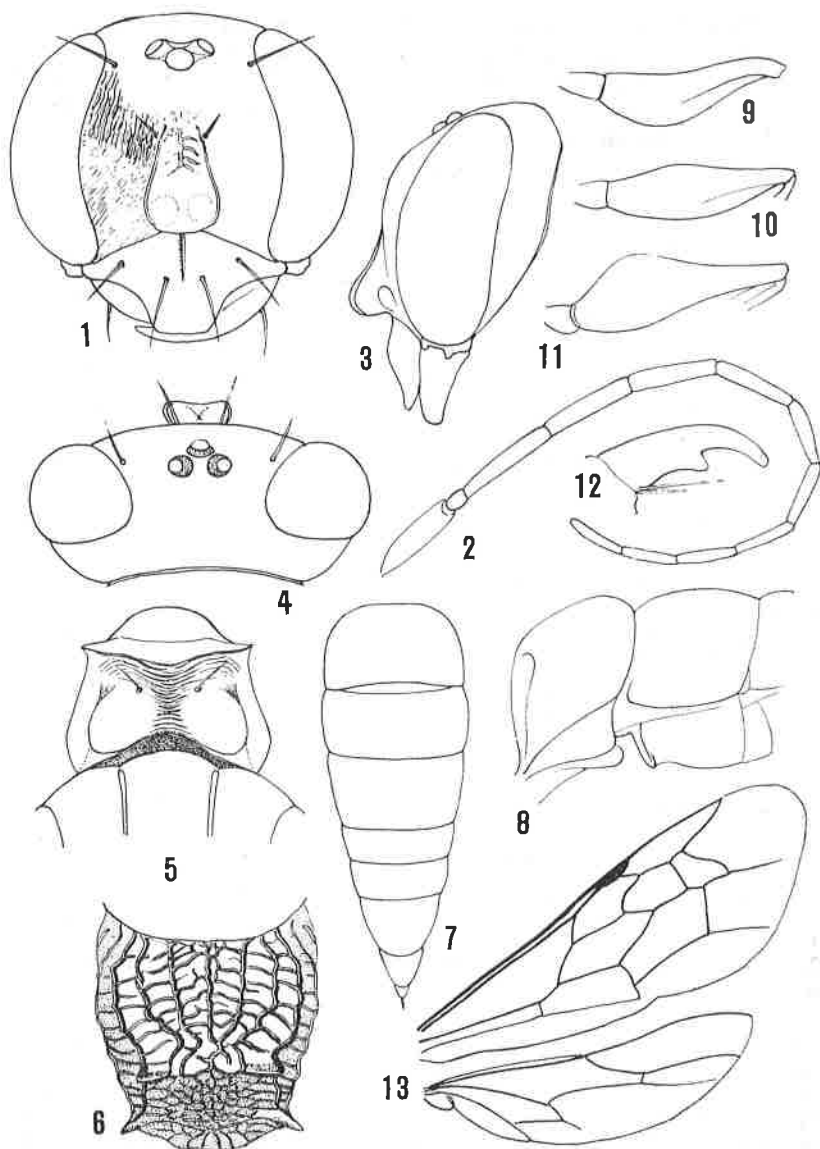
1. *Pison (Krombeiniellum) koreense* Radoszkovsky

Recently this species makes a topic among entomologists of United States as an adventive wasp transported from Korea. The species has been known as one of the very rare wasps in Japan. It occurs, however, fairly commonly at the foot of Mt. Haku, western Central Japan. In my collection are preserved scores of specimens of both sexes.

2. *Pison strandi* Yasumatsu and *Pison iwatai* Yasumatsu

Examination of abundant material shows that the series of characters assigned respectively to the two species listed above are not clearly separated from each other as distinct series. The characters appear irregularly mingled upon each individual. Moreover, intermediate characters difficult to be separated are not always less. The facts are true with materials emerged from the nests of the same parents as well as those collected in nature. This seems to indicate that *P. strandi* and *P. iwatai* belong to one and the same species. *P. strandi* has the page priority, and so *P. iwatai* must be suppressed, though the characters assigned to the latter are rather common.

* 常木勝次：日本産ピソンバチ（あなばち科）について



Figs. 1-13. *Dolichurus amamiensis* sp. nov. 1, 3 and 4: head; 2: antenna; 5: pronotum; 6: propodeum; 7: abdomen; 8: basal furrow of 2nd sternite (lateral view); 9, 10, 11: fore, middle and hind femora; 12: claw; 13: venation of fore wing.