M. W. J. Pulawski

Two new Species of the Genus *Nitela* in Japan (Hymen., Sphecidae, Larrinae)*

By Katsuji Tsuneki

Recently the writer could have an opportunity of comparing the specimens of two species of the genus *Nitela* occurring in Japan with those of the European species, *N. spinolae* Latr. As a result it was elucidated that both the species found in our country decidedly differ from the species above nominated. According to the literature they seem to belong to an undescribed species respectively. In the present paper the distinctions of the Japanese species compared with those of *N. spinolae* to which they are most closely related are given in a diagnostic table.

The writer thanks much to Mr. P. M. F. Verhoeff, den Dolder, Mr. R. Ohgushi, Kyoto and Mr. M. Munakata, Hakodate, for their kind aid concerning material.

Table of the species

1 Head and mesonotum microscopically finely coriaceous, without puncture, abdomen impunctate and polished; interocular distance at vertex very small, less than half as large as the distance at lower margins of eyes (ratio 8:20), ocelli in a complete equilateral triangle, OOD : POD approximately 1 : 4; mesonotum on posterior margin with a row of comparatively long, longitudinal striae (Fig. 13); wingveins pale brown to yellow, costal vein and stigma brown, venation: Fig. 15, with a pentagonal discoidal cell and a short cubital cell. (Clypeal carina not continued to lower-frontal tubercle, supraclypeal area on its median line markedly depressed (Fig. 11), clypeus : Fig. 12, oculocellar area not hollowed, occiput steeply inclined posteriorly and short, with ratio of its length behind eye seen from above to width of head 3 : 31; pronotum with antero-lateral angles rounded, propodeum more finely sculptured than in *spinolae* (Fig. 14, cf. Fig. 4), with posterior surface flattened and transversely, finely striated). Length ♂ 2.8–3.5, ♀ 3.3–3.7mm. Japan (Honshu and Kyushu) ..... *yasumatsui* sp. nov.

– Head and mesonotum finely punctured, abdominal segments not polished, interocular distance at vertex more than half as large as the distance at lower margins of eyes, ocelli in a slightly flattened isosceles triangle, OOD : POD = 1 : 2, striation on posterior margin of mesonotum otherwise, forewing with veins and stigma dark brown, with a subrhomboidal discoidal cell and a longer cubital cell 2

2 Propodeum coarsely reticulate (Fig. 9), its posterior surface flattened and transversely, coarsely striate; head and mesonotum rather sparsely punctured, with intervals finely coriaceous, abdomen practically impunctate, only with very minute hair pits; supraclypeal medial line markedly depressed, clypeal carina

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not continued to lower-frontal tubercle (Fig. 6), clypeus (♀): Fig. 7, oculocellar area not hollowed, occiput roundly inclined posteriorly and comparatively long, with ratio of its length behind eye seen from above to width of head 6 : 37, pronotum with antero-lateral corners more or less angulated, sculpture on posterior margin of mesonotum : Fig. 8. (Ratio of interocular distance at vertex to the distance at lower margin of eyes 15 : 24 (♀), OOD : POD = 1 : 2, wing venation : Fig. 10). Length ♀, 4.4–4.6 mm. Japan (Kyushu and Hokkaido) ..... *ohgushii* sp. nov.

– Propodeum (Fig. 4) longitudinally fairly closely striate (but not so closely so as in *yasumatsui*), with some transverse connecting branches, its posterior surface feebly convex and finely transversely striate; head and mesonotum very closely punctured, abdomen finely, moderately closely punctured; supraclypeal medial line only feebly depressed, clypeal carina continued to lower-frontal tubercle (Fig. 1), clypeus : Fig. 2, oculocellar area markedly excavated, with postocellus strikingly inclined laterally, occiput steeply posteriorly sloped and short, with ratio of its length behind eye seen from above to width of head 4 : 33, pronotum with antero-lateral corners rounded, posterior margin of pronotum simply crenate (Fig. 3). (Ratio of interocular distance at vertex to the distance at lower margins of eyes 12 : 22 (♀), OOD : POD = 3 : 7, wing venation: Fig. 5). Length in the specimens examined : ♂ 3.8, ♀ 4.0 mm. Europe..... ..... *spinolae* Latreille, 1809

Nitela yasumatsui sp. nov.

Nitela spinolae Yasumatsu (nec Latr.), Mushi, XII, 1, p. 11, 1939; Hym. in Icon. Ins. Jap., p. 1478, f. 1950 (♂).

♀ ♂. Scutellum and postscutellum microscopically finely coriaceous, without longitudinal striae, only rarely scutellum with a feeble median carinae.

Holotype : ♀, Koike, Fukui Pref., 28. VII. 1955. (K. Tsuneki leg.)

Allotype : ♂, the same place, 4. VIII. 1954. (K. Tsuneki leg.)

Paratypes : 16 ♀♀ 10 ♂♂, Koike, Mitsudani and Ichinose, all at the foot of Mt. Haku, 28. VII.–5. VIII. 1954, 55. (K. Tsuneki leg. and in his collection)

Biology. This species nidificates in the abandoned beetle burrows opening on the dried wood of houses. In Koike the wasps were observed carrying in their nests aphids as food for their larvae.

Nitela ohgushii sp. nov.

♀. Scutellum and postscutellum finely coriaceous, without any trace of longitudinal striae, 1st abdominal segment nearly polished, with sparse fine punctures, 2nd segment at base and remaining segments half mat, owing to the delicate sculpture and pubescence. In the Kyushu specimens listed below antero-lateral corners of pronotum distinctly angulated, while in the specimen from Hokkaido the character is not well-defined.

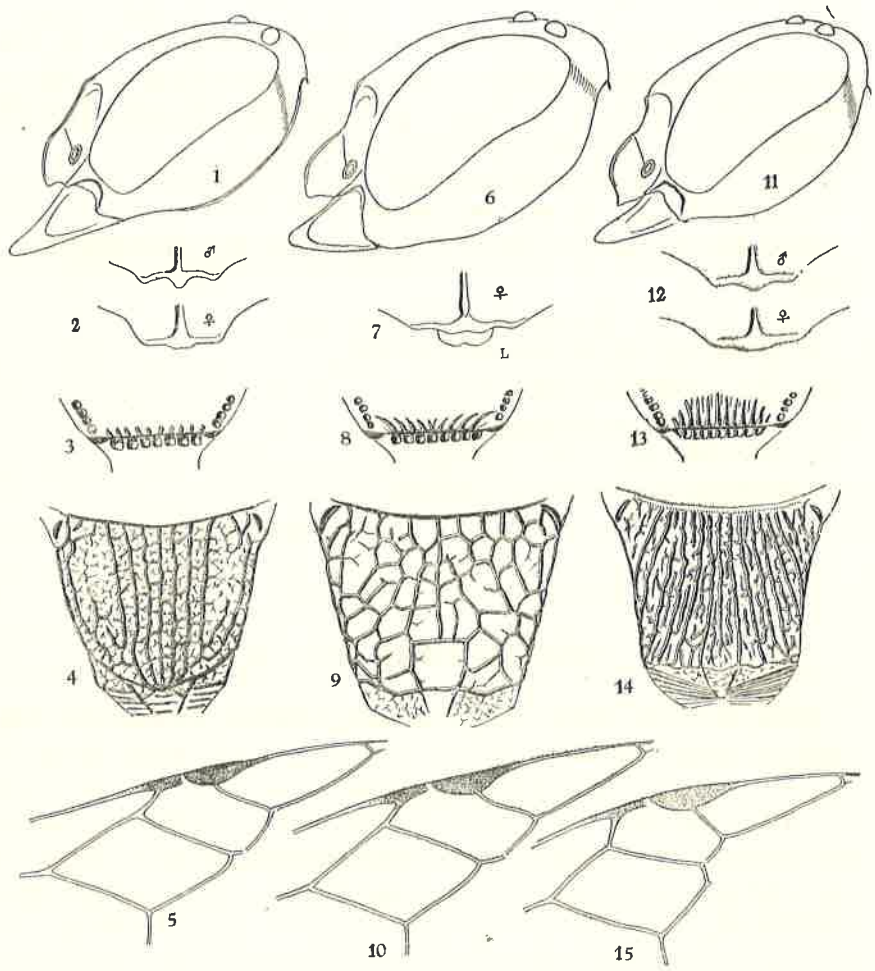
Holotype : ♀, Koshima Island, Miyazaki Pref., Kyushu, 22, VII. 1953. (R. Ohgushi leg.)

Paratypes : 1 ♀, collected with the holotype; 1 ♀, Hakodate, Hokkaido, 27. VIII. 1952. (M. Munakata leg.) (Types in the writer's collection)

Nitela spinolae Latreille, 1809

Specimens examined: 1 ♀, Saint-Béat, 3. IX. 1952 (Prof. R. Ribaut leg. and det.); 1 ♂, Grapille, 27. VI. 1952 (Dr. J. Leclercq leg. and det.)

Remarks. In the specimens listed above each abdominal segment except the apical portion is finely but distinctly, moderately closely punctured and half mat.



Figs. 1–5, *Nitela spinolae*; Figs. 6–10, *N. ohgushii*; Figs. 11–15, *N. yasumatsui*. Figs. 1, 6 and 11, head seen in profile; 2, 7 and 12, clypeus (L, labrum); 3, 8 and 13, posterior margin of mesonotum; 4, 9 and 14, propodeum (dorsal view); 5, 10 and 15, wing venation.

九州未記録のトンボ

山本悠紀夫

筆者が最近入手した北九州産のトンボの中に，次に示すこの地方としては未記録の種類が見出されたのでここに報告しておきたいと思う．これ等の種類はいずれも従来その分布は本州までとされていたものであるが，最近奥村定一（自然科学と博物館 Vol. 19. No. 7～8, 1952., 南宇和昆虫同好会々報 Vol. 2. No. 1, 1953）によつて四国からも記録され，当然この九州からの発見が予想されていたものである．尚色々御援助を願つた白水隆氏及び貴重な資料を提供して下さつた方々に対し厚く御礼申上げたい．

1. アオイトトンボ *Lestes sponsa* Hanseman

1♂，福岡県能古島 Aug. 10, 1951, 西方富美子採集.

本州産の個体に比して著るしく大型である．後翅長 24 mm，腹長（尾部附属器を除く）37 mm.

2. コバネアオイトトンボ *Lestes japonica* Selys

1♂，福岡県能古島 Aug. 18, 1951, 西方富美子採集.

前種と異なり本州産の個体と比較して大差なし.

3. ヨシヤンマ *Aeschnophlebia optata* Selys

1♂，福岡県箱崎 Aug. 7, 1951, 山本英穂採集.

1♂，福岡県箱崎 Aug. 25, 1954, 山本英穂採集.

（名古屋市瑞穂区船原町 1の5）

吉田雀巣庵の「蜻蛉譜」のトンボ

「蜻蛉譜」については「新昆虫」並に名古屋昆虫同好会機関誌の「佳香蝶」（トウシヤ版）に紹介した．その折トンボの同定について一・二意見をのべましたが，奥村定一先生が「オニヤンマ」と同定された土井氏の複刻本中の第六図版のトンボは「オオヤマトンボ」ではないでしようか．奥村先生はその中で「オニヤンマ雌の最大の特長たる産卵管の図なきも是は標本の不完全に依るものか」とされましたが，翅端の黒斑の鮮明度からみても「オオヤマトンボ」の雌と思われます．「オオヤマトンボ」の雌の老熟個体にはこのような黒斑が表われるものですから．

（松井一郎）

訂正 (Errata):——

	誤		正
Vol. 5, No. 1. p. 3, fig 3.	*emmerichi*	⟶	*carenifrons*
p. 13, line 5.	*Chonostropheu*	⟶	*Chonostropheus*