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常木 勝次

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(Hymenoptera, Sphecidae)

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The Prey of *Psen (Psen) dsimui* Tsuneki

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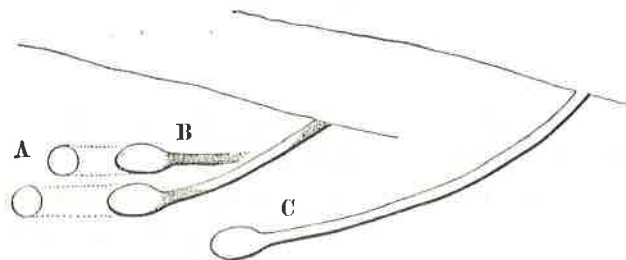
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Three nests found on August 4 and 5, 1964, on the sandy ground near the shore of Lake Suganuma, in the montanic region of Nikko, were examined. The first of which was at the beginning of burrow digging, the second included one cell probably before full provisioning and the third involved two cells (Fig. 1) one of which was still in the course of provisioning. The first and the second wasps were found working at 17:00 and the third at 10:00, the latter two being at work for carrying in their prey. The wasp captured the prey (*Aphorophora* spp. — Cercopidae, Homoptera) venter to venter and head to head. She opened the entrance closure with her front pair of legs without letting the prey off. The mode of disclosure was much the same as in *Bembix*. As soon as she entered the burrow the prey was dropped on the entrance gallery, well visible from without, and the wasp disappeared deep into the burrow. But soon she came back, caught the prey and dragged it backing into the tunnel. At her departure she closed the entrance with the sand, the mode being also the same as in *Bembix*.

The tunnels of the nests were 4.0–4.5 mm across, just permitting the passage of the wasp's body. They were not long, only 8–12 mm in length and all dug against the gentle inclination of the nesting site. In the bicellular nest the cells were located 2.5 and 3.7 cm below the surface of the earth and in the unicellular nest it was 7.0 cm. The tunnel when the owner was out was roughly closed for about 1 cm at the entrance and before the cell. The cells were apparently of the same size and lying horizontal. In the measured one it was 17 mm in maximum length and 10 mm in the maximum width, thus it was comparatively more rounded than in the allied wasps. In the accomplished cell the prey were 4 in number, in the two others still unaccomplished they were both 3, all being laid head in and venter up. The egg of the wasp, 2.8×1.0 mm in size and wax white in colour, was always laid



Eig. 1. Nests of *Argogorytes mystaceus grandis* Gussak.
B. Bicellular nest. A. The same seen in front.
C. Unicellular nest.

on the prey lying innermost. It was attached to the outside of one of the hind coxae of the prey with its caudal end and the egg body was laid along the length axis of the insect,

with the cephalic end reaching the outside of the front coxa of the same side. Apparently it was difficult to determine by which end it was attached. But the problem was solved when the eggs that were kept in the tube bottles with the prey came to be somewhat dried, because the anterior end was detached from the body of the insect and slightly raised, keeping the position by the posterior end solely.

1964年8月4日, 5日, 奥日光菅沼の湖畔の砂地で3巣を調べた。中2巣は育房(17×10mm)を含み(図1), 発見した3育房中1は完成したものでアワフキムシ科 *Aphorophora* 属の Prey 4 を入れ, 他の2個は未完成貯食中で同属の Prey 各3を入れていた。Prey は2種を含むようであった。卵は最内部におかれた(最初に取り入れられた) Prey の後脚基節の外側に後端を産付され, 前端は同側の前基節の外側に達していた。長さ2.8mm, 幅1.0mmであった。蜂の Prey 搬入は夕刻5時と朝10時とに観察されたが, その搬入法はハナダカバチと同様であった。

ニッポンハヤバチの造巣場所と獲物

K. Tsuneki : The Nesting Place and Prey of *Tachytes nipponicus* Tsuneki

(Hym., Sphecidae)

Several wasps were observed nesting among the grasses densely covering the embankment of the River Kuzuryu. A wasp came flying with a prey and landed (rather fell) on the ground. The prey was the long-horned grass-hopper with a long ovipositor, *Conocephalus gladius* Redtenbacher. Having been hindered by the dense vegetations no nest could be discovered after all (observed on October 11, 1963).

福井県大野市真名川堤防の斜面, 昭和38年10月11日の午後2時ごろであった。1頭のこの蜂が獲物をもって私の前方1mに落下した。一見して獲物運搬中の休息と思い, すぐ網に入れ獲物だけ奪った。それはオナガササキリの♀であった。間もなく蜂は帰ってきて獲物をさがしはじめた。

その後3・4頭の蜂が来て, しきりにチガヤの間を飛んだり, 歩きまわったりした。明らかに, 乱された草のためにわからなくなった巣をさがしているのである。しかし繁った草のために蜂の追視は全く不可能であった。発掘の道具を用意していなかったため, 調査を後日に期したが, その後再訪の機会がなかった。

なお渋谷寿夫氏が, 新昆虫(3の11, p. 12)に *Tachytes etrusca* という種名でその習性を発表している種は, 近縁のニッポンハヤバチではないかと思われる(*T. etruscus* は日本に産しない)。そこではコロニーを作ること, 巣の掘り方, 獲物(ササキリの1種)の運び方などがくわしく書かれている。

(常木勝次)

ジンムブセンの獲物

K. Tsuneki : The prey of *Psen (Psen) dzimm* Tsuneki.

On September 11, 1963, I captured a wasp of this species flying slowly with a prey having the large wings opened. It was *Ricania japonica* Melichar, an insect that belongs to Ricaniidae, Homoptera. Judging from the state of carrying, the prey was held by the wasp venter to venter and head to head.

福井県大野市嵐の学校上の路上で, 大きな獲物をかかえてゆっくり施回する蜂を捕えた(11, IX, 1963)。蜂はジンムブセンで, 獲物はベッコウハゴロモ *Ricania japonica* Mel. であった。この蜂をクズの茂みによく見かけるのは, その養液を吸収するハゴロモ類を狩るためであろう。

(常木勝次)