

ON SOME SPHECOIDEA FROM THE RYUKYUS  
(HYMENOPTERA)

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*Reprinted from*  
the Transactions of the Shikoku Entomological Society  
Vol. 9, No. 4, April, 1968 6

# 四國昆蟲學會會報

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The specimens dealt with in this paper are preserved in the collection of Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu.

### 1. *Cerceris spinicollis* Giner Mari, 1943

*Cerceris (Apiratrix) spinicollis* Giner Mari, Eos, 18: 126, 1942 (♀ ♂, China: Shaowu, Kwangtseh).

Specimens examined: 1 ♂, Okinawa Is., VI, 1945, G. E. Bohart leg.; 1 ♂, Miyako Is., 27. X. 1952, G. E. Bohart leg.

Distribution: Eastern coastal region of China and the Ryukyus.

Remarks. This species has been known from Southeast China: Kiangsi (Kwantseh) and Fukien (Shaowu) lying close together. In one of the Ryukyu specimens the first tergite of abdomen is fairly broadly black, with the apical portion only ferruginous red, and in the other the area along the median line of the tergite only is black.

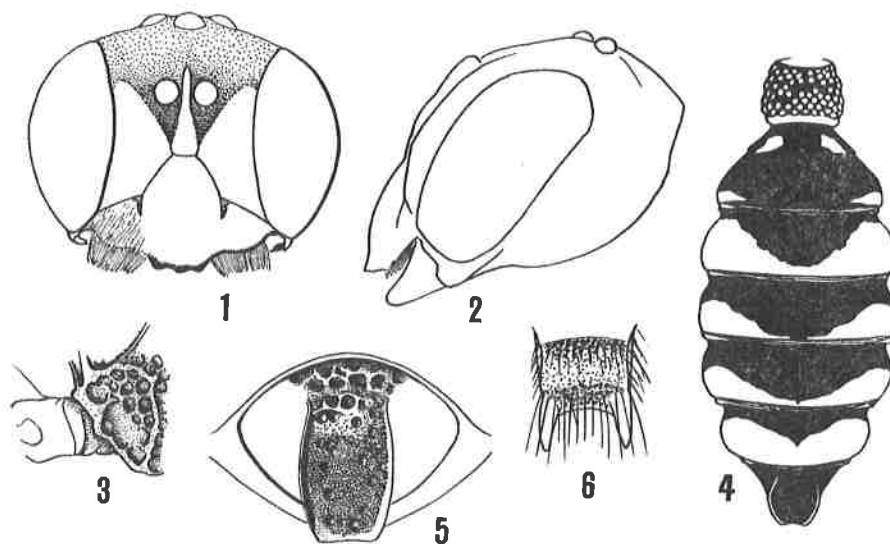
### 2. *Cerceris boharti* sp. nov.

This species (♂) can be separated from the known congeners by the combination of the following characters: Second sternite with the platform (raised area) at base, area dorsalis smooth and medially furrowed, clypeus yellow and bluntly tridentate at apex, first abdominal segment slightly wider than long, two yellow maculae on propodeum and at base of second tergite.

♂. Length 8.5-9.0 mm. Black; yellow are: Clypeus except anterior margin, mandibles at base externally, supra-clypeal area up to lower half of interantennal carina, sides of face up to the level of antennal sockets, rarely a very minute spot behind each eye, a large macula on each side of pronotal collar, humeral angles (with a transparent spot at the centre), postscutellum, 2 large longitudinal maculae on propodeum, apical margin of abdominal tergite 1 (semitransparent yellow), 2 irregular shaped maculae at base and 2 small maculae on postero-lateral corners of tergite 2 (form and extension more or less varied with specimens), medianly narrowed band on tergites

3-6 (those on 4 and 5 more or less interrupted in middle), medianly interrupted narrow band on sternite 3, 2 lateral spots on sternites 2 and 4 (on 2 sometimes lacking), front legs except base and dorsal side of trochanters and extreme base of femora, mid legs except bases of coxae, of trochanters and of femora, hind legs with apical 2/3 of coxae, trochanters wholly, outer and lower faces of femora, tibiae except inner apical maculae. Antennal flagella beneath dark brown, sometimes a spot near apex of scapes in front yellowish brown, mid tarsi apically brownish, hind tarsi dark brown. Wings hyaline, apical half of anterior margin darkened, also apical margin slightly clouded, veins and stigma dark brown. Pilosity normal, dense fringe of hairs on anterior margin of lateral lobes of clypeus comparatively broad, fairly long (Fig. 1).

On vertex ratio of OOD:POD approximately 3:2. Head in front: Fig. 1, supra-clypeal area flattened, but as the surface on both sides (areas just below antennal sockets) depressed towards antennal base its upper half appears gradually raised and turning into the interantennal carina; clypeus with median lobe fairly convex (Fig. 2, in profile), temple comparatively thick, only slightly less than as broad as eye (Fig. 2). Antennal joint 3 about 1.7 times as long as wide at apex, joints 4 and 5 very slightly shorter than each preceding joint, ultimate joint slightly longer than penultimate joint, with apex obliquely truncate. Collar of pronotum comparatively thick, approximately as long in middle as antennal joint 3, in form transverse, with sides roundly (in paratype almost straightly) convergent anteriorly, without median impression, anterior aspect very steep, nearly flattened, forming right angle with the upper surface and bordered on both sides by the acute carinae which, seen from above, appear



Figs. 1-6. *Cerceris boharti* sp. nov. ♂.

1, Head in front; 2, Head in profile; 3, Precoxal sculpture of mesopleuron (right side); 4, Abdomen (tergite 1 showing punctuation, tergites 2-7 maculation); 5, Pygidial area; 6, Seventh and eighth sternites.

to be a tooth at each antero-lateral corner. On propodeum area dorsalis in form equilateral triangle, with apex reaching about middle of the segment, laterally margined by the furrow consisting of a line of coarse punctures and medianly finely grooved by a crenulate impressed line, with disc on both sides roundly raised; posterior aspect medianly furrowed. On mesopleuron precoxal carina obliquely raised and having a small area enclosed by its branch carinae (Fig. 3). Abdomen: Fig. 4, segment 1 wider than long (ratio 32: 22), pygidial area: Fig. 5, with lateral carinae markedly high, gradually lowering and opened posteriorly, with the surface longitudinally slightly excavated into a gentle gutter. Sternite 2 at base with the raised area, transversely rectangular, approximately a third as long as the incrassate area of the segment, with the outlines strong and distinct, latero-posterior incrassations of the following segments not strong; sternite 8: Fig. 6.

Punctures generally coarse; frons longitudinally strongly punctate-rugoso-striate, vertex very coarsely, rather sparsely punctured, temples obliquely rugoso-punctate, punctures on mesonotum and scutellum very coarse, with more or less intervals between, showing a tendency of longitudinal confluency, on anterior and antero-lateral areas of the former punctures somewhat finer and closer, postscutellum finely sparsely punctured, mesopleuron coarsely reticulate, metapleuron longitudinally rather weakly striate; propodeum coarsely irregularly punctate-reticulate, with area dorsalis smooth and fairly glossy, the sides transversely coarsely striate. Punctures on abdominal tergites mediocre and comparatively sparse, on tergites 3 and 4 about 4-5 in number in a longitudinal line, with intervals on the average slightly less than the width of punctures, on some portions subequal. Raised area at base of sternite 2 without punctures, finely coriaceous, rest of the sternite finely, very sparsely punctured, with surface irregularly uneven, remaining sternites scattered very sparsely with fine punctures, each with a line of hair-bearing medium-sized punctures before apex.

♀. Unknown.

Holotype: Ckinawa Is., VI. 1945, G. E. Bohart leg.

Paratype: 1 ♂, the same as holotype.

Other specimen: 1 ♂, ditto (abdomen from segment 2 apically lacking).

### 3. *Bembecinus hungaricus* (Frivaldzky, 1876)

*Stizus japonicus* Sonan, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa, 18 (97): 262, 1928.

*Bembecinus hungaricus*: Tsuneki, Etizenia, 8: 1-13, 1965.

Specimen examined: 1 ♀, VI. 1935, Okinawa Island, G. E. Bohart leg.

Distribution: Europe and East Asia (Japan, Korea, Manchuria, Ryukyus and Formosa).

Remarks. The characters of the specimen as follows:

Maculation: Clypeus and labrum yellow, with small black macula at base in middle. Yellow maculae on body: Medianly interrupted line on pronotum, humeral angles, postero-lateral maculae on mesonotum (medium-sized), anterior half of wing tegulae, (propodeum without maculae), 2 large spots on abdominal tergite 1, laterally broadened band on 2 (medianly narrowly incised in front), 3 (medianly narrowly interrupted) and 4 (medianly very slightly incised in front), 2 large lateral spots on 5. Scape in front, flagella beneath on basal 2/3, front femora beneath externally, front



Figs. 7-8. *Bembecinus hungaricus* Frivaldzky (♀) of Okinawa Island.

7, Postero-lateral protuberance of propodeum (lateral view); 8, The same (dorso-posterior view).

and mid tibiae in front, hind tibiae externally on basal 3/5, tibial spurs, front and mid tarsi anteriorly except mid tarsal joint 5.

Cubital cell 2 in fore wing: shortly petiolated.

Latero-posterior protuberance on propodeum: Figs. 7 and 8.

#### 4. *Nippononysson rufopictus* Yasumatsu et Maidl, 1936

*Nippononysson rufopictus* Yasumatsu et Maidl, Festschr. E. Strand, 1: 502, 1936 (Japan); ———: Yasumatsu, Icon. Ins. Jap., Ed. 2: 1470, 1950; ———: Tsuneki, Life Study 9(1-2): 24, 1965 (Hokkaido and Ryukyus); Bull Osaka Mus. Nat. Hist., 19: 22, 1966 (Central Japan).

Specimen examined: 1♂, Amami-Oshshima Is. (Yuwandake), 31. VII. 1963, J. L. Gressitt leg.

Distribution: Hokkaido (Jozankei), Honshu (Ohdaigahara, Hyonosen), Kyushu and Amami-Oshshima Is.

#### 5. *Ampulex dentata* Matsumura et Uchida, 1926

*Ampulex dentata* Matsumura et Uchida, Ins. Matsumurana, 1 (1): 38, 1926 (Okinawa Is.); ———: Yasumatsu, Annot. Zool. Jap., 15 (1): 34, 1935 (Ishigaki Is.); Tenthredo, 1 (2): 187, 1936 (Ishigaki Is., Amami-Oshshima Is.).

*Trirhogma* sp. Esaki, Bot. and Zool. (Tokyo), 2 (1): 38, 1934 (Amami-Oshshima Is.).

Specimens examined: 1♀ 1♂, Amami-Oshshima Is. (1♀, Yuwandake, 31. VII. 1963, J. L. Gressitt leg.; 1♂, Yuwandake, 16-17. VII. 1963, C. M. Yoshimoto leg.).

Distribution: The Ryukyus.

Remarks. The specimens (♀♂) well agree in characters with the description of K. Yasumatsu (1936) (when OOL, POL etc are taken as including the width of ocellus or ocelli and figure L of his Pl. XIII as erroneous), but the female differs distinctly from the original description (♀) in the character of the clypeus. If the two descriptions are faithfully followed *Ampulex dentata* Mats. et Uch. and *Ampulex dentata* Yasumatsu must belong to different species, since the former has the clypeus carrying the bifurcate medial carina and bidentate at the apex, while in the latter the clypeus with the simple medial carina and tridentate at the apex, and, further, the Yasumatsu's

was not the redescription of the type. In the present paper, however, in order to avoid confusion until the reexamination of the type I provisionally followed Yasumatsu.

#### 6. *Dolichurus amamiensis* Tsuneki et Iida, 1964

*Dolichurus amamiensis* Tsuneki et Iida, Akitu (Kyoto), 11: 41, 1964 (Amami-Ohshima and Tokunoshima Is.); ———: Tsuneki, Etizenia (Occ. Publ. Biol. Lab. Fukui Univ.), 21: 13, 1967.

Specimens examined: 1 ♀, Ishigaki Is., 25-30. XI. 1952, G. E. Bohart leg.; 1 ♀, Tokunoshima Is. (Mikyo), 27. VII. 1963, J. L. Gressitt leg. (Malaise trap); 1 ♀, Amami-Ohshima Is. (Yuwandake), 17. VII. 1963, C. M. Yoshimoto leg.

Distribution: The Ryukyus and Formosa.

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