

Kontyû, 36 (1) : 21-22. 1968

## THREE SPECIES OF *PISON* FROM THE MARIANAS (Hymenoptera, Sphecidae)

By Katsuji Tsuneki

*Biological Laboratory, Fukui University, Fukui, Japan*

Eight specimens of *Pison* sent to me by the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, contained three species one of which was considered a new subspecies. They were all collected on the Mariana Islands.

### 1. *Pison esakii* Yasumatsu, 1937

*Pison esakii* Yasumatsu, Mushi, 9 (2) : 129, 1937 (♀. Rota Island).

*Pison esakii*: Yasumatsu, Festschr. 60 Geburtst. E. Strand, 5 : 83, 1939.

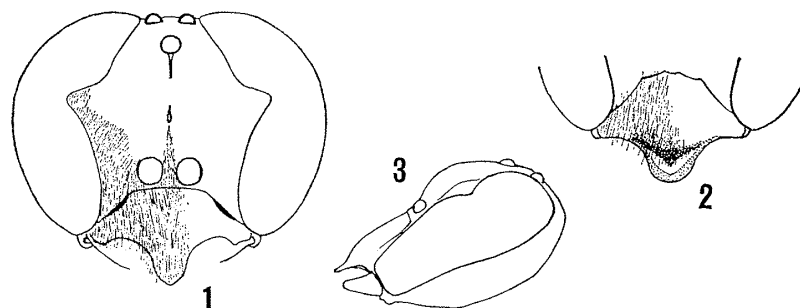
*Pison esakii*: Krombein, Proc. Hawaii. Ent. Soc., 8 (3) : 401, 1949 (♀, Guam, Tinian).

*Pison esakii*: Yasumatsu, Jour. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 10 (2) : 134-136, 139, 1953.

Specimens examined: 3 ♀♀ 1 ♂, Mariana Islands (Rota), 26. X. 1945, R. M. Bohart leg. (All are more or less damaged by the noxious insects).

The male of this species remains undescribed.

♂. Closely resembles the female. Body slightly smaller (about 8.5 mm). Minimum interocular space on vertex relatively wider than in ♀, ratio to that at clypeus approximately 4:7 (in ♀ approximately 1:2); antennal joint 3 also relatively shorter, 2.4 times as long as broad at apex (in ♀ thrice as long as broad), with ratio to interocular distance on vertex 0.76 (in ♀ 0.92); clypeus with medial protuberance on anterior margin narrower and more acutely pointed (Fig. 1, cf. Fig. 2).



Figs. 1-3. *Pison esakii* Yasumatsu. 1: Head seen in front (♂).  
2: Clypeus (♀). 3: Head seen in profile (♂).

Remarks. One of the antennae completely and from joint 4 apically of the other are lacking.

### 2. *Pison marianense* Yasumatsu, 1953

*Pison marianense* Yasumatsu, Jour. Fac. Agr. Kyushu Univ., 10 (2): 141, 1953 (Sai-pan, Rota).

Specimen examined: 1 ♀, Rota Island, 26. X. 1945, R. M. Bohart leg.

### 3. *Pison oakleyi rotaense* subsp. nov.

*Pison oakleyi* Krombein, Proc. Hawaii. Ent. Soc., 13 (3): 406-408, 1949 (Guam, Rota).

♀ ♂: Differing from the typical race in the following points:

(1) Frons very finely granulate, without any trace of 'numerous, small, shallow, subcontiguous punctures'.

(2) Posterior margin of mesonotum coarsely crenate.

(3) Dorsal aspect of propodeum at base with distinct coarse short oblique striae, on the remaining area the striae very fine, close, weak, somewhat strong towards sides and weaker, indistinct towards median line, sometimes completely disappeared on the central region, the surface with scattered fine points on intervals of striae; the medial area longitudinally slightly impressed, with a distinct median carina, reaching about 2/3 from base and provided with short oblique ribs on both sides; posterior inclination with median furrow as in typical race, but the surface wholly transversely striate, the striae stronger towards sides.

Holotype: ♂, Mariana (Rota), 26. X. 1945, R. M. Bohart leg. (left antenna from joint 4 apically and hind tarsi wholly lacking).

Paratypes: 1 ♀, the same place and date (antennae wholly, legs heavily damaged); 1 ♂, the same data (antennae and legs heavily damaged).

Remarks. This subspecies may be the one predicted by Krombein in the remarks of his original description.

### セグロシャチホコの寄生蜂

立川哲三郎・富永彬生

セグロシャチホコ *Clostera anastomosis tristis* Staudinger はヤナギ、ポプラの葉を食害する害虫であるが、1967年に松山市において、今まで本種の寄生蜂として知られていなかった次の3種が観察されたので、記録しておく。

1. *Brachymeria obscurata* Walker キアシフトコバチ (Chalcididae アシフトコバチ科) 6月6日に、セグロシャチホコの蛹より1♀が羽化。2. *Telenomus* sp. (Scelionidae クロタマゴバチ科) 6月上旬に、セグロシャチホコの卵より多数の個体が羽化。単寄生。3. *Trichogramma* sp. (Trichogrammatidae タマゴヤドリバチ科) 同じく6月上旬に、セグロシャチホコの卵より多数の個体が羽化。単寄生。