生物研究

第 XII 巻 第 3 · 4 号 1 9 6 8

THE LIFE STUDY

Vol. XII, Nos. 3-4 November 20, 1968 F U K U I , J A P A N

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nutely coriaceous, on medio-apical portion finely rugoso-striate; incrassate areas of remaining sternites finely, moderately closely covered with hair-bearing punctures, mixed apically with somewhat larger ones. Lower frons and clypeus covered with fine silky white hairs, apical hair tuft on lateral lobe of clypeus narrow, silky yellow in colour.

오. Unknown.

Holotype: 🖒, Quelpart Island, Mt. Hanna (Kannonji, 600 m), 12. VII. T. Shirôzu leg. (Coll. Tsuneki).

- *12. Crossocerus (Coelocrabro) pauxillus Gussakovskij, 1932 スギハラギングチ 1 ♀, Mt. Hanna (Ryuzinkaku, 1600 m), 17. VII. 1968, T. Shirôzu leg. Hitherto known from the Ussuri regions and Japan (with Chishima), one of the northern delivatives, in Honshu rarely discovered at the high altitude of northern half. The locality of the specimen seems to indicate that it is one of the Alpine insects in the Island.
 - 13. Chrysis (Chrysis) ignita Linné, 1758 リンネセイボウ 2 含含, Mt. Hanna (Shiitakegoya, 800 m), 15. VII. 1968, T. Shirôzu leg.; 1 ♀, Mt. Hanna (Shiitakegoya-Ryuzinkaku, 1600 m), 16. VII. 1968, T. Shirôzu leg. Detailed study will be made in future.

Notes on the Nesting Biology of the Formosan Race of Sphex haemorrhoidalis Fabr.

By K. Tsuneki

In my previous paper on the biology of the East-Asiatic species of Sphex (s. lat.) (Mem. Fukui Univ. II, 13 (1): 13-78, 1963) I dealt with the Korean representative of this species (pp. 41-48). The inhabitants of the same species in Formosa possess much more brightly orange-coloured wings and much more broadly red-ornamented legs and no doubt belong to a different geographical race. The race is broadly distributed all over the Island and one of the most flourishing and the commonest large-sized solitary wasps occurring there. It is therefore very frequent that the field workers see the wasps dig or close their burrows. Of such encountings I, assisted by Mr. B. S. Chang, dug and examined eight instances among many found on the laneside in Kentin Park, S. Formosa. The result showed that, despite the marked change in coloration, the mode of life in the Formosan race was just the same as in the Korean representative, namely: (1) The nest structure is the same as given in Fig. 9 of the above cited paper, the cell being $40 \times 25 \times 20$ mm in the standard dimensions; (2) the temporal closure of the nest is very elaborate, packing tightly the outer 1/2~2/3 of whole the length of the tunnel which is about 10 cm and fairly steep in inclination; (3) the debris dug out of the nest is not levelled; (4) in all the nest at which the wasp is working the egg has already hatched out and sometimes fairly grown, giving evidence that the progressive provisioning is the rule in this species, at least in East Asia; (5) the prey are the insects of Tettigoniidae, including Hexacentrus unicolor Serville, mixing nymph and adult and male and female.