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Studies on the Formosan Sphecidae (XV)  
 On Some Species Collected by Mr. T. Murota in 1972, with  
 Descriptions of New Species (Hym.)

By K. TSUNEKI

The material used in the present investigation was collected by Mr. Tadao Murota, Sabaye, Fukui Prefecture, in the summer (during 2-27, August) of 1972. The full list of the species collected was separately given by him in other part of the present volume. The present paper deals with the species that are new to science or that are worthy of note from the taxonomic or faunal point of view.

1. *Ampulex murotai* sp. nov.

♂. Closely allied to *A. sonani* Yasumatsu, as far as the description goes, but at least the pronotum is, in the lateral view, different in form, antennal joint 4 is much less than half the length of joint 3 and joints at the apical portion are also shorter.

Length 6.5 mm. Wholly black, mandibles at apex, articulations of legs and tibial spurs ferruginous, wings hyaline, with radial and appendicular cells slightly darkened.

Head seen in front: Fig. 1, with the characteristic curvature of inner orbits head seen in profile: Fig. 2, with the form of clypeus and temple also characteristic; antennal joint 3 about 7.5 times as long as wide at apex, relative length of joints 3, 4 and 5 approximately 7, 3 and 2.6 (relative measured values 49, 21 and 18), joint 4 about 2.6 times, 10 about 1.7 times as long as wide at apex, OOD : POD = 6 : 4.5, width of postocellus relatively 3. Pronotum seen from above: Fig. 3, seen in profile: Fig. 4, propodeal sculpture: Fig. 5, petiole as long as tergite 1 seen from above (with the anterior aspect held perpendicular), tergite 2 about 1.5 times as long as tergite 1, the form of femora as in *A. sonani*, claws of all legs (Fig. 6) similar, cubital cell 3: Fig. 7.

Upper frons on the sides arcuately and on the median area longitudinally rugoso-striate and punctate, the rugae finally running down the face, vertex finely punctulate, with averaged puncture-intervals as wide as the punctures and microcoriaceous; pronotum medianly finely grooved and transversely costate (Fig. 3), mesonotum with the scutal sutures and lateral margins coarsely foveolate, scutellum on posterior margin also foveolate, tergites 1 and 2 smooth and polished, 3 finely and sparsely punctured.

♀, unknown.

Holotype: ♂, Nantou Pref. (Puli), 23. VIII, 1972, T. Murota leg. (Coll. Tsuneki).

2. *Sphex (Sphex) luteipennis* Mocsáry, 1883

*Sphex luteipennis*: Williams, Bull. Exp. Sta. Hawaii. Sug. Plant. Ass., Ent. Ser., 14: 127, 1919 (Philippines).

*Chlorion (Ammobia) luteipennis*: Rohwer, Philip. Jour. Sci., 19: 669, 1921 (Philippines).

*Sphex luteipennis*: Baltazar, Pac. Ins. Mon., 8: 344, 1966 (Philippines).

Specimen examined: 1 ♀, Pingtung Pref. (Kentin Park), 5. VIII.

Remarks. This species has been known from Egypt, Ceylon, Amboina and the Philippines and this is the first discovery from Formosa. It is, at the same time, the northernmost record of distribution of the species.

3. *Sphex (Isodontia) pempuchi* Tsuneki, 1971

*Sphex (Isodontia) pempuchi* Tsuneki, Etizenia, 53: 3, 1971 (Formosa).

Specimen examined: 1 ♀, Nantou Pref. (Nanshanchi), 24. VIII.

4. *Ammophila (Hoplammophila) aemulans rhinoceros* Strand, 1913

*Ammophila (Hoplammophila) aemulans*: Tsuneki, Kontyu, 35 (4): 384 (syn. *rhinoceros* Strand)

*Ammophila (Hoplammophila) aemulans rhinoceros*: Tsuneki, Etizenia, 26: 5, 1967.

Specimen examined: 1 ♀, Nantou Pref. (Nanshanchi), 24. VIII.

5. *Philanthus (Philanthus) formosanus* sp. nov.

♀. Length 13.0 mm, very characteristic in the form of the clypeus (Fig. 8), and easily be separable from the known congeners.

Black, whitish pale yellow are the marks on head in front (Fig. 8), three minute spots on vertex, a medium-sized oblique mark on temple, collar, tubercles, tegulae, scutellum and postscutellum largely, a mark on prepectus behind tubercle, a mark on episternum, two large rounded marks on propodeum locating behind to the sides, two marks on tergite 1, apical bands on tergites 2-5, basal one on 6, irregular-shaped apical bands on sternites 2-5, that on 5 very narrow and evanescent, a mark on all coxae, femora on apical third or half above and tibiae and tarsi except the brownish articulations; a small elliptic mark on each side of area dorsalis pale whitish. Flagellum brownish beneath, wings pale brownish, stigma and veins brown to dark brown. Hairs not long, rather sparse, greyish white, on thorax above slightly ferruginous.

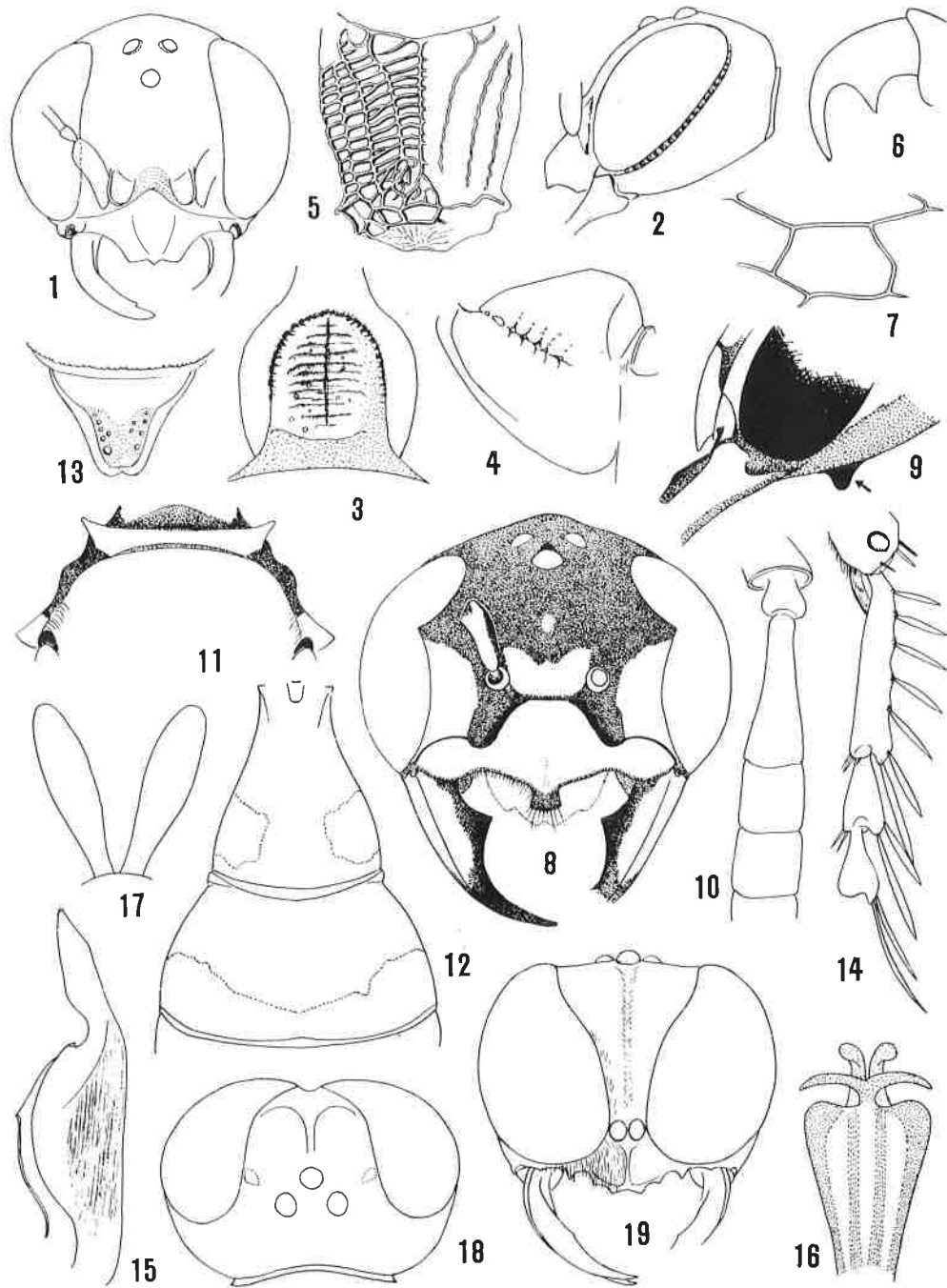
Head seen in front: Fig. 8, clypeus on anterior half slightly raised, genal process as in Fig. 9, antennal joints 2-5 seen from above: Fig. 10, pronotum: Fig. 11, on propodeum area dorsalis indistinctly marked off by the furrow, with a weak furrow in middle, tergites 1 and 2: Fig. 12, pygidial area: Fig. 13 and the basal three joints of fore tarsus: Fig. 14.

Punctures on vertex fine and fairly close, on upper frons finer, separated by the close fine longitudinal rugae, on mesonotum slightly larger than those on vertex and close, propodeum finely and closely punctured.

♂, unknown.

Holotype: ♀, Chiai Pref. (Chuchi), 12. VIII. 1972, T. Murota leg. (Coll.

Figs. 1-19. 1-7: *Ampulex murotai* sp. nov., ♂. 8-14: *Philanthus formosanus* sp. nov., ♂. 15-17: *Trypoxylon murotai* sp. nov., ♂. 18-19: *Crossocerus (Apocrabro) aeta loa* Pate, ♂. 1, 8, 19: Head seen in front. 2: Head seen in profile. 3, 11: Pronotum seen from above. 4: Do., seen from the side. 5: Sculpture of propodeum. 6: Tarsal claw. 7: Cubital cell. 3. 9: Lower part of head seen in profile, showing the genal process. 10: Antennal joints 2-5. 12: Abdominal tergites 1 and 2. 13: Pygidial area. 14: Basal three joints of fore tarsus. 15: Paramere of male genitalia. 16: Apical part of penis valve. 17: Accessory lobes of basal ring of genitalia. 18: Head seen from above.



Murota).

6. *Cerceris strandi* Giner Mari

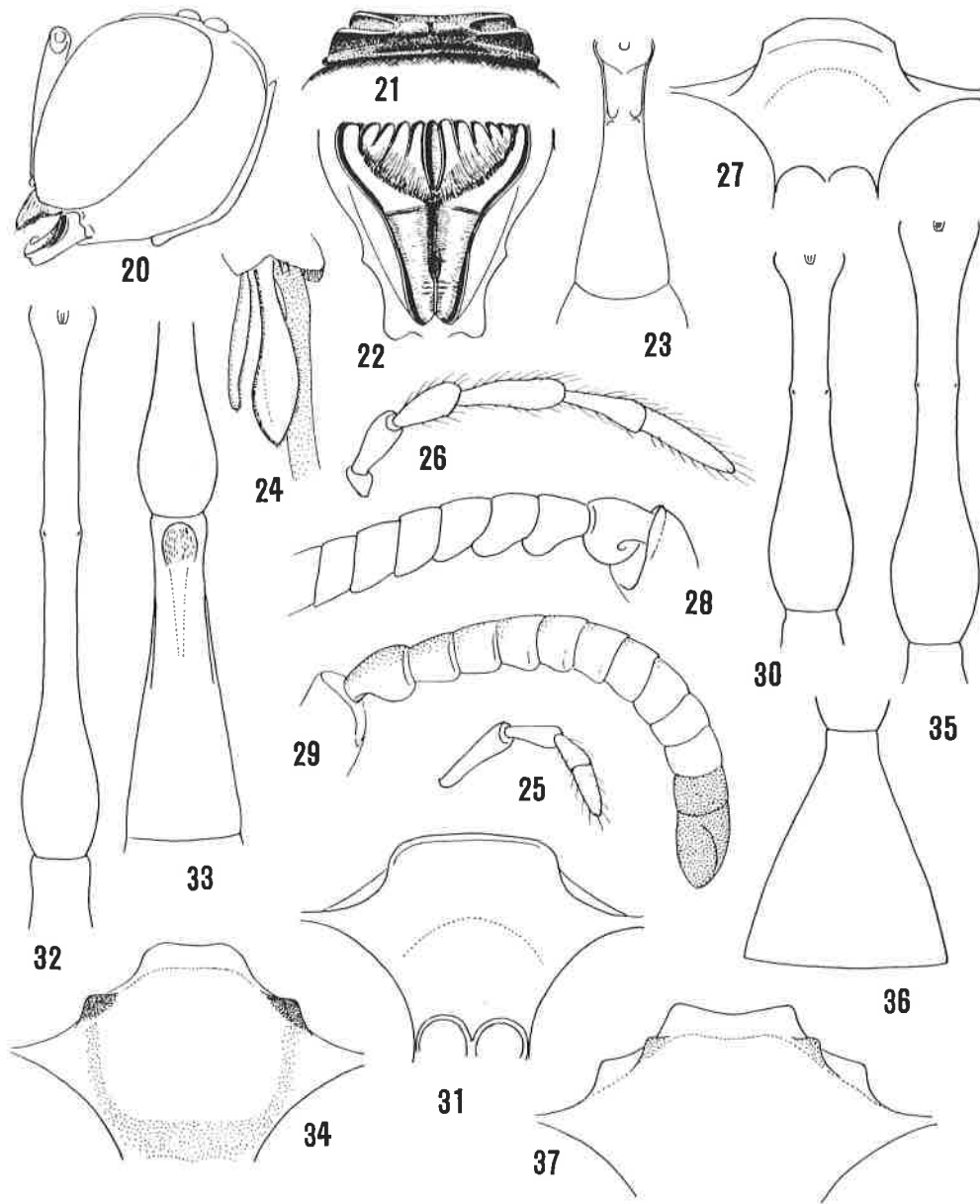
Specimens examined: 2 ♀ 3 ♂, Nantou Pref. (Puli), 16. VIII.

Remarks. The recent reinvestigation of the specimens made out that (1) *Cerceris strandi*: Tsuneki, 1970, ♂, nec ♀ (Etizenia, 44, p. 6 (key) and 17 (description), Figs. 39 and 40) is the male of *Cerceris changi* Tsuneki, ♂ (Etizenia 60, p. 12, 1970) and (2) the true male of *C. strandi* is escaped from the key and the descriptions of the Formosan congeners given by me. The key (♂) should be emended and added as follows:

- 7 Sternite 2 at base with the raised area (abdominal segment 1 distinctly longer than wide, scutellum, postscutellum and propodeum yellow or yellow maculated) ..... 8
- Sternite 2 at base without the raised area (abdominal segment 1 as long as wide, or wider than long, propodeum immaculated) ..... 9
- 8 Yellow mark of the supraclypeal area connected with those of the clypeus and the lareral parts of the face (other account omitted) .....  
.....*sinensis* F. Smith, 1856
- Yellow mark of the supraclypeal area isolated ..... 8
- 8 Clypeus except narrow anterior margin wholly yellow, finely and sparsely punctured, with the medial produced part about half as wide as the lateral oblique part (epimeral area of mesopleuron yellow, tergite 2 without latero-apical maculae and pygidial area wholly black etc.) *changi* Tsuneki, 1972
- Clypeus wholly black except a large central yellow mark, rather coarsely and closely punctured, with the median produced part about 2/3 the width of the lateral oblique part (epimeral area wholly black, tergite 2 with small latero-apical maculae and pygidial area largely yellow etc.), length 7- 8 mm  
*strandi* Giner Mari, 1943

Redescription of *C. strandi* Giner, ♂.

Length about 7-8 mm. Black with the following portions lemon yellow: an elongate small mark at the base of interantennal carina, lateral marks of lower face lengthened along eyes and reaching slightly above the upper margin of the antennal sockets, a large mark covering the medial lobe of clypeus except the narrow marginal areas, mandibles on outer side except marginal lines and apex, antennal joint 1 in front, collar, a spot on each side of prothorax, humeral tubercles, a large mark on scutellum (sometimes medianly narrowly interrupted), postscutellum, two large marks on propodeum, base and an intermittent band at apex of tergite 2 (often the median spots vanished, leaving the lateral ones alone), a broad band on tergite 3, a narrow and broadly intermittent band at the posterior margin of 4, a narrow one on 5, a broad one on 6, tergite 7 nearly wholly, middle of sternite 1, base and apical band of 2, a narrow band on 3, a small spot on each side of 4, 5 and 6, apical part of coxae, trochanters wholly, apical part broadly of fore and middle femora, fore and middle tibiae wholly, fore tarsi, middle basitarsi and a streak at the inside of hind tibiae. Antennal flagellum ferruginous beneath, wings hyaline, apical margin, areas of radial cell and its outer portion broadly clouded. Lower face and clypeus moderately closely covered with short silvery hairs.



Figs. 20-37. 21-26: *Crossocerus (Apocrabro) aeta loa* Pate, ♂. 27-30: *Rhopalum (Latrorhopalum) murotai* sp. nov., ♂. 31-33: *R. (L.) wusheense* sp. nov., ♂. 34-36: *R. (L.) hombeceanum* sp. nov., ♀. 37: *R. (L.) erraticum* Tsuneki, ♀. 20: Head seen in profile. 21: Collar of pronotum. 22: Propodeum. 23, 30, 32 and 35: Abdominal tergites 1. 33 and 36: Abdominal tergite 2. 24: Tibial spurs of hind leg. 25: Labial palpus. 26: Maxillary palpus. 27, 31, 34 and 37: Clypeus. 28 and 29: Antenna (28, the right seen in front and somewhat from outside; 29, the left, do., but somewhat from inside).



Area dorsalis medianly weakly furrowed, with lateral distinct furrow strongly coarsely crenate, the crenae slightly extended on to the sides of the disc, disc finely, fairly closely punctured, abdominal segment 1 about 1.7 times as long as wide, with lateral margins subparallel, with apex lamellate and ferruginous, tergite 2 subtriangular as in ♀. The rounded elevation of median lobe of clypeus not so high as in *C. changi*. Vertex and mesonotum somewhat largely rugoso-reticulate, abdominal tergite 4 medianly sparsely and laterally closely punctured, with puncture-intervals micropunctulate, punctures on 5 much sparser.

7. *Pison (Krombeiniellum) koreense* (Radoszkowsky, 1887)

*Paraceramius Koreensis* Radoszkowsky, Horae Soc. Ent. Ross., 21: 433, 1887 (♀).

*Pison (Pisonoides) koreensis*: Turner, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1916, p. 617; ———; Yasumatsu, Annot. Zool. Jap., 15: 229, 1935; Festschr. E. Strand, 5: 83, 1939.

*Pison (Paraceramius) koreense*: Krombein, Ent. News, 69 (6): 166, 1958; Hym. Amer. north Mexico, Suppl. 1: 188, 1958.

*Pison (Krombeiniellum) (koreense)*: Richards, Revis. Stud. Masarid Wasps, p. 118, 1962.

*Pison (Krombeiniellum) koreense*: Krombein, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 76: 273, 1963.

*Pison (Krombeiniellum) koreense*: Tsuneki, Life Study, 8 (3): 49, 1964.

*Pison (Pisonoides) koreensis*: Iwata, Mushi, 38 (1): 1, 1964 (biol.).

Specimen examined: 1 ♀, Nantou Pref. (Pempuchi), 19. VIII.

Remarks. This species was first known from Korea and later from Japan. Recently it was also known from U. S. A. as an adventive wasp. In Japan this species has been known from Prefs. Kyoto, Ishikawa, Fukui, Aichi and Saitama. But it was a rather surprise that a specimen of this species was captured in the valley, Pempuchi, of Formosa. But it is uncertain whether the species is native in Formosa or the adventive from Korea through the movement of U. S. army.

8. *Trypoxylon vallicola* Tsuneki, 1971

*Trypoxylon vallicola* Tsuneki, Etizenia, 54: 6, 1971 (♀♂).

Specimens examined: 2 ♀ 2 ♂, Nantou Pref. (Pempuchi), 21, 23. VIII.

9. *Trypoxylon tanoi* Tsuneki, 1967

*Trypoxylon tanoi* Tsuneki, Etizenia, 22: 13, 1967 (♂♀); Ibid., 54: 7, 1971.

Specimen examined: 1 ♀, Pingtung Pref. (Hengchun), 3. VIII.

10. *Trypoxylon murotai* sp. nov.

? *Trypoxylon tanoi*: Haneda (nec Tsuneki), Life Study, 16 (1-2): 30, 1971; Ibid., 17 (1-2): 4, 1972.

♂. Very closely resembling *T. tanoi* m, having the ultimate antennal joint as long as the 5 preceding joints united, but is different from this in the following characters: (1) Abdomen wholly black, (2) petiole much slenderer, about 8 times as long as wide at its maximum, (3) interocular distance at base of clypeus relatively broader, ratio to that at vertex 7 : 9 (= 4 : 5), (4) antennal joint 3, broader from above than from the side, less than twice as long as broad seen from above, subsequent joints also slightly compressed and relatively shorter than in *tanoi*, (5) frons more strongly raised (with a fine distinct medial furrow), much



more largely and sparsely punctured (with averaged puncture-intervals as large as punctures and microcoriaceous), (6) mid and hind legs wholly black, fore tarsi above broadly brown, (7) antennal flagella beneath more broadly black, with apical half beneath only dark brown. As to genitalia generally similar, but the basiparamere with ventral lobe broader and better rolled, forming a cylindrical tube with the dorsal lobe (Fig. 15), penis valve much broader and stouter (Fig. 16), accessory lobes of the basal ring similar in form (Fig. 17).

The form of the clypeus and the structure of the propodeum are similar to those of *T. tanoi*, OOD = POD (similar).

♀, unknown.

Holotype: ♂, Nantou Pref. (Puli), 18. VIII. 1972, T. Murota leg. (Coll. Tsuneki).

Paratypes: 2 ♂, the same place and time, leg. T. Murota and in his Coll.

Remarks. The specimens were captured at the same place where *T. tanoi*: Haneda were collected.

#### 11. *Psenulus carnifrons rohweri* Van Lith, 1962

*Psenulus carnifrons rohweri* Van Lith, Zool. Verh., 52: 108, 1962; Tijds. Ent., 115 (3): 201 (Java, Kangean Is., Luzon and Formosa).

Specimens examined: 4 ♀ 2 ♂, Nantou Pref. (Puli), 18. VIII; 1 ♂, ditto (Pempuchi), 19. VIII.

Remarks. The specimens differ from *P. iwatai* occurring in Japan only in that the scutellum and postscutellum are yellow maculated. In view of such a close relationships this species is better to be sunk to a subspecies of *P. carnifrons* (Cameron), namely, *Psenulus carinifrons iwatai* Gussakovskij, 1934.

#### 12. *Ectemnius (Cameronitus) flavohirtus* Tsuneki, 1954

Specimen examined: 1 ♂, Chiai Pref. (in the suburbs of Chuchi), 15. VIII.

Remarks. This is the third record of the specimen of this species from Formosa.

#### 13. *Crossocerus (Apocrabro) aeta loa* Pate, 1943

*Crossocerus (Apocrabro) aeta loa*: Tsuneki, Etizenia, 30: 31, 1968; *ibid.*, 51: 13, 1971.

Specimen examined: 1 ♂, Nantou Pref. (Pempuchi), 21. VIII.

Remarks. In order to make clearer the characters of this curious species Figs. 19-26 are presented.

#### 14. *Crossocerus (Blepharipus) nitidicarpus* Tsuneki, 1968

*Crossocerus (Coelocrabro) nitidicarpus* Tsuneki, Etizenia, 30: 11, 1968; *Ibid.*, 51: 15, 1971; —: Hameda, Life Study, 16 (1-2): 6, 1972.

Specimens examined: 3 ♀ 1 ♂, Nantou Pref. (Pempuchi), 19, 23. VIII.

This species has been collected only in high altitude of Formosa, more than 1000 m above sea level. It is worthy to note that the present locality lies at about 500 m a. s. l.

#### 15. *Rhopalum (Latrorhopalum) murotai* sp. nov.

♂. Length about 4.5 mm. Apart from the sexual characters very similar in colour and morphology to *R. angustipetiolatum* m., but differs from it mainly in the form of the abdominal petiole. Black, mandibles ferruginous, at base only blackish, antennal joint 1 except inside wholly yellow, two ultimate joints wholly black, bearing a distinct bluish shine, remaining joints ferruginous beneath, joints 2 and 3 dark brown above, 4-11 at base only brown and spically ferruginous and the basal brownish area gradually narrower apically; tubercles orange yellow, tegulac transparent brownish; fore and middle femora apically and ventrally fairly broadly yellow, fore tibiae except inside and middle tibiae except a vague line on inside and on outside and tarsi of both legs wholly yellow, hind legs black except the brownish extreme apex of femora and a ferruginous ring at base of tibiae.

Head seen from above as in the compared species (♀, see Fig. 68 of Etizenia 51), ocelli in an isosceles triangle, slightly lower than the equilateral one, OOD:POD=4:3, ocellar area medianly longitudinally finely impressed, frontal mark hardly defined, sides of anterior ocellus slightly more highly raised, upper frons on both sides of the deep medial furrow and at the usual bluntly edged area roundly flattened as if to be pressed at the time of emergence (constant?); clypeus: Fig. 27, roundly raised on basal 3/5 and depressed and slightly reflected on apical 2/5, whole the area very densely covered with silvery pubescence, antennal joints similarly short, except joint 1, joints 3-6 roundly swollen out beneath (Fig. 28, right antenna seen in front, Fig. 29, left antenna seen somewhat from right side), ultimate joint laterally compressed towards apex, pronotum structured as in the compared species, the tooth on each side short and produced sideways, precoxal tooth on prosternum acutely pointed at apex, on mesonotum median scutal suture in two short impressed lines, propodeum similar in structure to the compared species, without the enclosed area dorsalis, with the dorsal side short, indistinctly turning into posterior inclination and medianly finely furrowed, the furrow on posterior side much more deepened and broadened, but not reaching apex, petiole (Fig. 30) slightly shorter and thicker than in *angustipetiolatum*, from the spiracles posteriorly very gradually dilated and the final dilatation appears comparatively thicker than in this, but similarly as long as two following segments combined, relative length to maximum and minimum width 60, 14 and 6, the same ratio in the 2nd segment 33, 21 and 9, in the 3rd 22, 23 and 20 (the segment nearly as long as wide and nearly subparallel), in fore wing transverse radial vein vertical to the marginal vein, gently curved, accessory cell large, marked off by a weak vein and closed at apex; fore and middle metatarsi normal, hind tibia markedly incrassate and clavate, with a few spinules on outer side which are linearly arranged, the following metatarsus also strongly and the subsequently joints more or less incrassate.

Head and thorax generally finely and closely punctured, dull and opaque, strictly, however, punctures on vertex and upper frons slightly larger and sparser than on mesonotum, mesopleuron slightly and abdomen more strongly shining, but not polished.

♀, unknown.

Holotype, Nantou Pref. (Wushe), 22. VIII. 1972, T. Murota leg. (Coll. Tsuneki).

16. *Rhopalum (Latrorhopalum) wusheense* sp. nov.

♂. Very closely resembles *Rhopalum murotai* m., differs therefrom in the following characters:

Coloration. Mandibles black, with apical third dark reddish, antennae above more broadly and thoroughly black, glabella beneath slightly more darkened (two apical joints wholly black, with a distinct bluish shine), fore and middle femora wholly black except the extreme apex, fore tibiae ferruginous except the brownish inside and an obscure brownish streak on outer side, middle tibiae at base dark brown and narrowly ferruginous at apex, fore and middle tarsi wholly pale ferruginous, hind legs wholly black, with the apical portion of tarsi dark brown.

Structure. Slightly larger, about 5.5 mm, vertex on each side of anterior ocellus much less raised, frons roundly inclined at the anterior verge of dorsal surface, not obliquely flattened (with the frontal furrow distinct), frontal marks distinct, but not impressed, only smooth and polished in the opaque surroundings, clypeus more broadly produced anteriorly (Fig. 31), with apical margin less rounded (cf. Fig. 27), flagellar joints of antennae short as in *murotai*, but much less modified, almost normal, only in some direction several basal joints gently rounded beneath, with apex slightly produced, propodeum similar, but the medial furrow on posterior aspect shallower; petiole of abdomen markedly longer (Fig. 32), with relative length to maximum and minimum width 93, 13 and 6 (in *murotai* 60, 14 and 6), width at apex relatively 9, tergite 2 also longer (Fig. 33), with the relative value 55, 20 and 10 (in *murotai* 33, 21 and 9), in tergite 3 about 32, 20 and 32. Fore metatarsus almost normal, only roundly excavated at base beneath as usual, mid metatarsus slightly compressed dorso-ventrally and slightly enlarged towards apex, hind tibia strongly clavate, with 4 short, well spaced spinules in a longitudinal line on outer side, the following metatarsus also strongly thickened, slightly curved, about 3.5 times as long as wide at apex in lateral view. Punctuation generally similar, head and thorax finely, closely punctured, opaque, but punctures on vertex and upper frons much finer and closer than in *murotai*, rather similar to the punctuation in *angustipetiolatum*; propodeum and abdomen slightly shining.

♀, unknown.

Holotype: ♂, Nantou Pref. (Wushe), 22. VIII. 1972, T. Muurota leg. (Coll. Tsuneki).

Remarks. This species is also similar to *R. angustipetiolatum* m., but the difference in the colour of the legs, besides the difference in the locality, made me hesitate to combine them together.

17. *Rhopalum (Latrorhopalum) hombceanum* sp. nov.

♀. Similar in coloration to *R. angustipetiolatum* or *R. murotai*, but differs from both of them in the form of the 2nd abdominal segment. In this respect it is similar to *R. erraticum*, but is separable therefrom in the form of the clypeus, in the colour of the legs and in the much smaller body size.

Length about 5.5 mm. Coloration as in *R. murotai*. Head seen from above in structure and in punctuation as in *R. wusheense*, but frontal marks more distinctly

outlined, slightly impressed. Clypeus: Fig. 34 (cf. Fig. 37, in *erraticum*), (antennae completely lacking), petiole (Fig. 35) rather close in form to *angustipetiolatum*, with relative length to maximum and minimum width 70, 15 and 7 (in the compared species 67, 13.5 and 6), that of tergite 2 about 40, 35 and 9 (Fig. 36), markedly different in form from that of the compared species (in this 40, 23 and 8), that of 3 23, 46 and 35 (in *angusti.* 37, 48 and 23), legs normal to the group. Punctuation as in *R. wusheense*.

♂, unknown.

Holotype: ♀, Nantou Pref. (Pempuchi), 19. VIII. 1972, T. Murota leg. (Coll. Tsuneki).

#### 18. *Rhopalum (Latrorhopalum) erraticum* Tsuneki, 1968

In connection with the characters of the species described in foregoing pages some comments on the closely allied species, *R. erraticum*, must be given.

♀. Length 7-7.5 mm. Mandibles black and dark ferruginous before apex, with the extreme apex darkened, antennal joint 1 black, at base only yellow and on outer side ferruginous, flagellum black, slightly darkened ferruginous beneath and further, each joint at base more darkened, ultimate joint wholly black, tubercles yellowish white, articulations of legs and fore tibiae light chestnut brown, the latter paler in front and carrying a yellow streak on outside, tibial spurs and fore and middle tarsi chestnut brown.

Head seen from above slightly broader than in the foregoing species except *wusheense*, ratio of width to length in middle 43:28 (in *angustipetiolatum* 31:22, in *hombceanum* 33:22, in *murotai* ♂ 26:14 and in *wusheense* 35:22 under the same scale), frontal marks distinctly outlined, impressed, elongated oval in form, locating along eyes, with the posterior ends on the transverse line touching the posterior margin of anterior ocellus, head above with configuration as in *R. angustipetiolatum* or in *R. wusheense*, Clypeus stronger and slightly different in form (Fig. 37), collar and propodeum similar, precoxal protuberance on prosternum cone-shaped, with apex bluntly pointed (in all the others compared acutely pointed at apex). Petiole in form as in *hombceanum* (Fig. 35), with the relative length to maximum and minimum width approximately 95, 20 and 8, in segment 2 about 52, 48 and 14 and in segment 3 25, 65 and 48, pygidial area normal to the subgenus, sculpture as in *R. wusheense*.

♂. Length slightly smaller than in ♀, with the body much slenderer. Mandibles similar in colour to ♀, but antennae far brighter, broadly ferruginous beneath and dorsal black apically narrower and weaker, two apical joints wholly black, with a distinct bluish shine, colour of legs similar, but fore and middle tarsi brighter, pale yellow, with apical portion slightly brownish.

Head from above wider than in ♀ (relative width to length in middle 41:23), with frontal marks similarly distinctly impressed, clypeus, antennae and pronotum already illustrated in my previous paper, (antenna generally similar to that of *R. murotai*), petiole with relative length to maximum and minimum width 93, 17 and 10, that of the 2nd segment 58, 31 and 12 and that of the 3rd 22, 41 and 31, fore metatarsus slightly modified, somewhat compressed dorso-ventrally, roundly bent, apically slightly dilated and triangularly produced at the inner apical corner,



middle metatarsus not modified, hind tibia and tarsus more strongly incrassate than in ♀, with the spinules on the former less in number (usually only 2 visible).

Specimens examined: 4 ♀ 2 ♂ from Nantou Pref. (Sunkan-Tsuifeng, 2000-2400 m.)

### 銀口蜂関係学名変更

(1) 亜属 *Coelocrabro* を *Blepharipus* に改める。

最近 Leclercq は米の Menke らの示唆によってこの亜属の再検討を行なった結果, そのタイプは従来考えられていたケバギングチ *Crossocerus pubescens* (Shuckard) ではなく, *Crossocerus nigrinus* Lepeletier et Brullé であることがわかった。C. *pubescens* に *Coelocrabro* の名を与えたのは, Thomson (1870) であるから, *nigrinus* の *Blepharipus* Lepeletier et Brullé (1835) のほうが先行するので, *Coelocrabro* は廃止されその代わりに *Blepharipus* が使われることになる。ではこれまで *Blepharipus* 亜属とされていたガガンボギングチ *Crossocerus vagabundus* はどうなるのかというと,

(2) 亜属 *Blepharipus* を *Acanthocrabro* に改める。

*Acanthocrabro* Perkins (1913) は, 英国ではガガンボギングチの亜属名として使われていたが, これが正式に *Blepharipus* の抜けた穴を埋めることになる。Acanthocrabro はトゲギングチの意で前腿基部下面にある棘に基づく。日本の *yamatonicus* にはこのトゲはないからピンと来ないが, やはり *Crossocerus (Acanthocrabro) vagabundus yamatonicus* Tsuneki と呼ぶことになる。

(3) 上記の(1)によるとアムールギングチは, *Blepharipus* 亜属になるわけであるが, これは大顎と第1腹節の特徴から, 最近南米の種をもとにして創設された亜属 *Neoblepharipus* Leclercq, 19 に入れられることになった。最近の論文で Leclercq は私が台湾の *quinquedentatus* Tsuneki をタイプとして創設した亜属 *Fentis* (1971) をこの synonym としている。Fentis には腹部に明瞭な黄紋があり, 尾域の特徴も多少違うのであるが, 彼は同様なものを極最近欧州からも発見し旧北区に上記のものを含めて3種の *Neoblepharipus* がいるとしているので, 一応彼に従っておくことにした。従ってアムールギングチの学名は今後 *Crossocerus (Neoblepharipus) amurensis* (Kohl, 1915) となる。

(4) ハトガユギングチは初め欧州の congener (Dahlbom) と同じものと考えられていたが, 文献を精査の結果多少の差異があるので, 私はこれを亜種 *fukuianus* に分けた。ところがその後 Leclercq が欧州で極めて稀種の congener の♀標本を1頭送ってくれたので, 直接比較したところ, 中節の構造その他にかなりの違いがあり, 別種とするのが妥当と考えられるので, *fukuianus* を格上げして種の rank に入れた。それで, ハトガユギングチは, 今後は *Crossocerus (Ablepharipus) fukuianus* Tsuneki と呼ばれることになった。

(5) トワダギングチはキユビギングチの雌

本誌に南部さんが発表しているように, 幼虫飼育の結果トワダギングチの巣からキユビの♂が出現したので, 両者は同一種ということが明らかになり, その結果キユビのほうに先取権があるので, トワダの名は種小名の *leclercqi* と共に消えることになった。しかしその特徴は亜属として扱うのに十分なので, キユビの学名は *Crossocerus (Towada) flavitarsus* (Tsuneki, 1947) で示すことになる。  
(常木)

### 筒巢に寄生したヒメバチ

オオシガバチモドキの巣と, フタスジズバチの巣から *Pimpla hokkaidonis* Uchida が, またオオシガバチモドキの巣から *Dihelus hylaevorus* Momoi が現れた。同定下った桃井節也博士に謝意を表す。  
(常木)