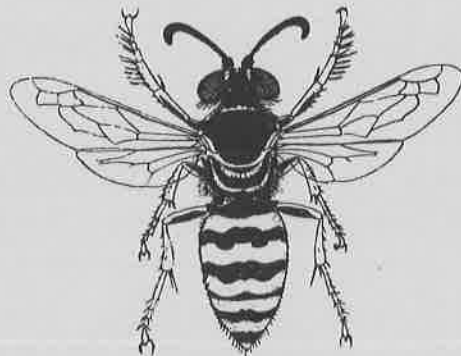


SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS
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NO. 30



M I S H I M A

AUGUST 10, 1984 9

C O N T E N T S

Tsuneki, K. :

On some species of <u>Sphecodes</u> of Japan, with descriptions of new species (Hym., Apoidea)	1
Rediscovery of <u>Pison</u> <u>tosawai</u> Yasumatsu, with description of the female	10

my observation, however, the latter (35:32) is based on the technical error in measurement and the former is within the variation range of hasshanus ♀.

Measurements: PA:AM=5.0:4.3. HW:HL:IODv=100:78:62. IODv:IODm:IODc=40:44:38, Antennocellar distance relatively 22. OOD:Od:POD=10:4:9. When Al=20 then A2-6=16.5 and A2-7=20. Al0 in ventral view with ratio of length to maximum width 9:10. Antennocellar distance and length below antennae, when Al=20, relatively 18 and 14.5 respectively. Hind wing hamuli 5 in both. Hind femur with ratio of maximum width to length 10:27.

Temple transversely coarsely striated till lower end as in typical form of hasshanus ♀.

Specimen observed: 1 ♀, Yamanashi Pref., Kitakoma-gun, Takane-mura, 20.V.1980, H. Suda leg.

REDISCOVERY OF PISON TOSAWAI YASUMATSU,
WITH DESCRIPTION OF THE FEMALE

By K. TSUNEKI

Pison tosawai Yasumatsu

Pison tosawai Yasumatsu, Annot. Zool. Japon., 15 (2): 234, 1935 (1 ♂, figs.: head, venation, G1).

Pison tosawai: Yasumatsu, Festschr. 60. Geb. Prof. Dr. E. Strand, 5:84, 1939 (keyed and listed).

Pison tosawai: Tsuneki, Life Study, Fukui, 8 (3): 49, 1964 (keyed, in Jap. ♀ and ♂ erroneously given).

Pison tosawai was described by Yasumatsu in 1935 based on a male specimen that was collected on the island, Chichidjima of the Ogasawaras or the Bonin Islands on May 11, 1918 by A. Nohira and was preserved in the collection of Y. Tosawa. Since that time no collecting record of this curious species has been reported.

Recently Mr. T. Nambu, the member of the Japan Hymenopterists Association, sent to me 4 newly mounted specimens of Pison, including 2 ♀ and 2 ♂, that were collected by A. Shimizu on Chichidjima in 1979 and had been kept in paper triangles until recently.

Upon examining the males of the specimens under the microscope I was surprised to know that they were doubtlessly tosawai, having very characteristic clypeus (Fig. 16). The females are different from the male in the structure of the clypeus, but judging from the general agreement in non-sexual characters with the male and from the same collecting data there is no doubt that they are the females of tosawai.

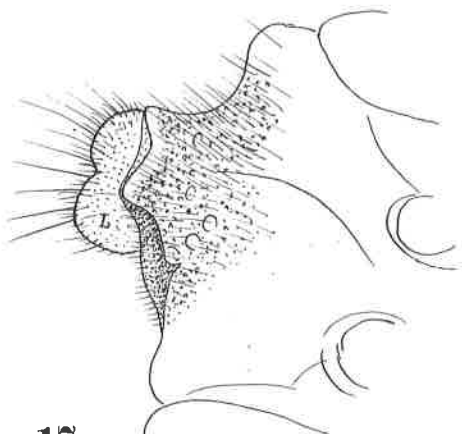
Some supplementary notes on ♂

Apical margin of clypeus somewhat thick, it is not truncate as described in the original description, but gently, subtriangularly emarginate (Fig. 16), with marginal area of the disc narrowly without puncture and shining, lateral margin of clypeus very thick, having upper and lower margins, including between them a wide spindle-shaped, but curved and concave area which is well visible in oblique lateral view (Fig. 17). Labrum with apex bilobed, each broadly rounded, slightly broader than medial produced part of clypeus (Fig. 16) and densely fringed with short golden hair mixed sparsely with long bristles of the same colour (Fig. 17, L). Ventral surface of labrum fairly smooth, gently inclined toward medial line. Mandible: Fig. 18. GT2-4 each at base and at apex broadly depressed or gently constricted, the area in front of apical constriction apparently incrassate and slightly elevated across, the elevation more marked at mid lateral areas of each GT. GS8 strongly and long produced at each side of apical margin (Fig. 20, A). Genitalia in dorsal view: Fig. 19, in lateral view: Fig. 20 (A, postero-lateral teeth of GS8 and B, GT7).

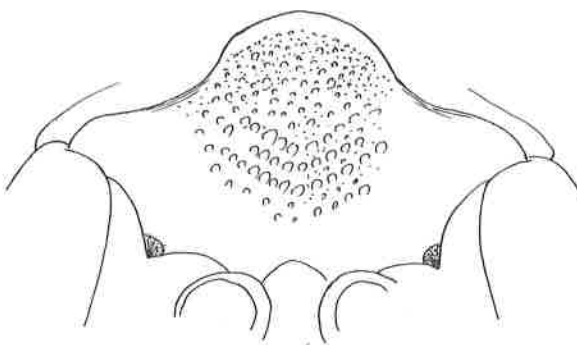
Length of the specimens 9.5 and 10.0 mm. HW:HL:IODv=100:85:30. IODv:IODm*:IODc=30:70:43 (* at eye-incisions). AOD:WAS:IAD=8:6:7. OOD:Od:POD=10:12:9.

Frons, vertex, mesoscutum and scutellum strongly microcoriaceous and superimpos-

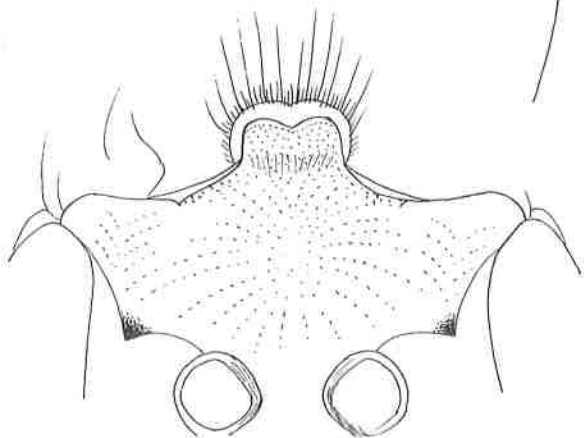
ed with punctures, punctures on frons large and on ocellar area fine, on both very close, subreticulate, on mesoscutum large and distinctly spaced, with PIS mostly as wide as PD, but partly 0.5- or 2-4 times PD, thus distribution irregular. Dorsal aspect of propodeum from basal middle radiately, strongly, fairly closely rugosostriate.



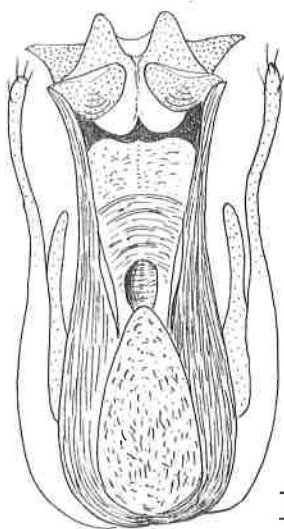
17



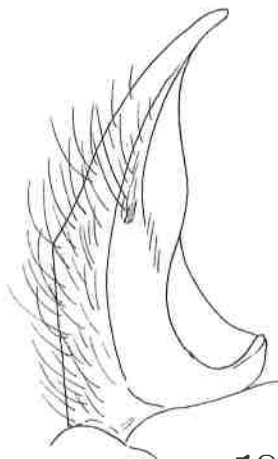
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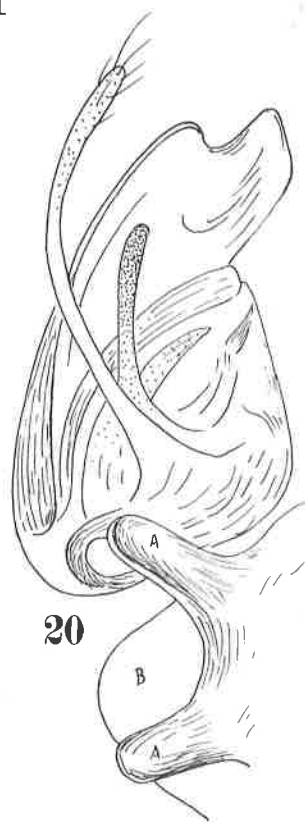
16



19



18



20

♀. 9.5 mm and 11.0 mm. Very similar to ♂, except clypeus and apical segment of gaster, but measurement shows that ocelli are comparatively larger and ocellular distance is relatively smaller. Clypeus: Fig. 21, disc gently roundly raised toward top which is located on median line from about 1/4 from base (in ♂ at the centre), not pointed, but broadly rounded.

HW:HL:IODv=100:87:28. IODv:IODm:IODc=30:82:50 (notice that IODm is much broader than in ♂). AOD:WAS:IAD=10:10:10. OOD:Od:POD=10:20:12. Antennal joints similar in relative length to width of each and in the form to those of ♂, wing venation also similar. Dorsum of propodeum medianly finely furrowed, the furrow coarsely crenate, disc moderately closely, radiately from basal middle, somewhat rugosely and partly confluent striate; side of propodeum obliquely and coarsely rugoso-striate, rugae on posterior third fairly close and distinct, on anterior third coarser and frequently irregularly interrupted and on remaining median area sparser, weaker, shortly intermittent and indistinct below, furthermore, whole the surface weakly and sparsely punctured with medium-sized punctures. Posterior aspect of propodeum medianly deeply furrowed on dorsal half and finely shortly carinate on fourth, from the carina obliquely, partly arcuately and radiately rugoso-striate toward lateral margins, central area between the furrow and the carina shortly, obliquely striate, remaining broad dorso-lateral areas irregularly and coarsely rugulose.

Specimens examined: 2 ♀ 2 ♂, Chichidjima, Minamifukurozawa, the Ogasawaras, 15. VI.1979, A. Shimizu leg.

R e f e r e n c e s

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