

A New Ichneumonid-Parasite of the Cerambycid Beetle, *Ceresium longicorne* Pic in Japan (Hymenoptera)

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Introduction

In 1984 Mr. H. Hashimoto of Kagoshima Fruit Tree Experiment Station made a study of the insect-pest of *Prunus salicina*, "Sumomo". In the course of his study, he found an interesting Ichneumonid-parasite of the cerambycid beetle, *Ceresium longicorne* Pic bringing great damage to *Prunus salicina*. The author's examination found it to be new species which will be described hereinafter. The holotype will be preserved in the collection of the Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University, Sapporo.

Subfamily Gelinae

Tribe Mesostenini

Genus *Schreineria* Schreiner

Schreineria Schreiner, 1905. Trudy Byuro Ent., Uchen. Kom. Min. Zeml. Gosud. Imushchestv 6: 15. Type-species: *Schreineria zeuzerae* Schreiner.

Sycophrurus Picard, 1919. Bul. Soc. Ent. France 1919: 77. Type-species: *Sycophrurus hesperophanis* Picard = *Perosis annulatus* Brischke.

Pseudotorbda Uchida, 1932. Jour. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 33: 195. Type-species: *Pseudotorbda geniculata* Uchida.

Pygidites Seyrig, 1952. Mém. Acad. Malgache 39: 190. Type-species: *Pygidites regulator* Seyrig.

This genus is easily distinguished from all others in this tribe by the following combination of characters.

Propodeum rather densely reticulo-punctate, its apical and pleural carinae absent. Oral carina strong, joining to the genal carina; apical margin of clypeus concave, without a median tooth; basal half of clypeus more or less sculptured transversely, moderately convex; apical half of clypeus roughened, sometimes unsculptured, weakly concave, separated by a transverse ridge from the sculptured basal area; apex of last flagellar segment truncate. Forewing with areolet very small, square, rectangle or pentagonal, often the 2nd intercubitus absent. First tergite with a strong basolateral tooth; ventrolateral tooth of 1st abdominal segment weak to strong. Seven species have been recognized in the world: 3 from the Palearctic, 3 from the Oriental and 1 from the Ethiopian regions. In Japan two species have been recorded by S. Momoi (1965 and 1970). In the present paper a new species is added to the fauna of Japan. In so far as their habits are known, the members of *Schreineria* are parasites of the larvae of Lepidopterous families Aegeriidae and

Cossidae, and Coleopterous family Cerambycidae.

Schreineria hashimotoi, sp. nov.

♀. Face 1.4–1.5 times as wide as high, coarsely rugose and rather strongly convex medially, with short trans-striae along the facial orbit; clypeus rather wide, about 1.6 times as wide as high, the apical half having weak, sparse vertical striae, the basal half rugoso-striae; frons polished and smooth ventrally, strongly and very sparsely punctate dorsally; temple about 1/2 as wide as eye in lateral view, slightly swollen, finely and sparsely punctate along occipital carina and bare along outer orbit; malar space 2/3 as long as basal width of mandible, distinctly striate throughout; lower part of temple distinctly striate as in malar space; mandible as in Fig. 3. Antennae with 24 segments; 2nd flagellar segment about as long as the 1st and about 1.1 times as long as the 3rd; apex of last flagellar segment almost truncate (Fig. 2). Pronotum strongly and rather densely punctate, with weak trans-striae on median part; scutellum with large and sparse punctures; mesopleurum vertically striate on posterior 2/5 with shallow and large punctures, weakly and longitudinally striate antero-dorsally, elsewhere distinctly and densely punctate; metapleurum reticulo-punctate vertically. Propodeum about 1.0 times as long as 1st tergite, densely and transversely striate, the striae before its basal transverse carina weaker. Forewing (Fig. 4) with areolet small, pentagonal; 2nd intercubitus almost lacking; nervulus antefurcal by about 2/3 of its own length (Fig. 4); nervellus intercepted at lower 2/3. Hind femur slender, 5.7–6.1 times as long as wide in lateral view. First tergite stout, mat, with large and rather dense punctures on about apical 2/3, about 1.8 times as long as wide at apex; ventrolateral tooth of 1st tergite very weak; 2nd tergite strongly mat, with shallow and rather dense punctures, the punctures becoming weaker posteriorly, about 4/5 as long as wide at apex. Ovipositor sheath about 1.2 times as long as hind tibia.

Black. Palpi blackish; labrum whitish, dark brown basomedially; inner orbit (Fig. 1) narrowly tinged with white, the white band interrupted at lower corner of frons and near top of eye; temple with a small white marking on central portion. Antennae infusate, the 8th to 13th segments whitish, darker ventrally. Dorsal margin of pronotum, scutellum posterior small spot of subtegular ridge white. Tegula blackish, a little paler apically. Petiolar area of propodeum white except for posterior margin blackish. Legs infusate to black; extreme apices of all 1st trochanters, apex of hind 2nd trochanter, dorsal sides of front and middle 2nd trochanters and extreme bases of femora yellowish brown to dark brown; front and middle femora dark brown to blackish, paler apically; front tibia dark brown ventrally and dorsally, whitish laterally; middle tibia infusate, a little paler basally; hind tarsus (Fig. 6) with basitarsus black on basal 5/7, white on apical 2/7 with a dark brown apical band; 2nd to 4th hind tarsal segments white; 5th segment of hind tarsus black. Apical margins of 4th to 7th tergites white; apicolateral margins of 2nd and 3rd tergites narrowly tinged with dirty yellowish brown. Wings subhyaline.

Length: Body 8.0–9.3 mm., forewing 6.9–7.3 mm.

♂. Agrees with the above-mentioned description of the female, except for the following aspects:—

Clypeus wide, about 1.9 times as wide as high; malar space 7/9 as long as basal width of mandible; temple comparatively wide, 5/8 as wide as eye in lateral view; antennae with 29 segments; 2nd flagellar segment 1.2 times as long as the 1st and 1.3 times as long as the 3rd; apex of final segment of flagellum normal, pointed. Forewing with nervulus antefurcal by 4/5 of its own length; nervellus intercepted at the middle. First tergite slender, 2.6 times as long as wide at apex; 2nd

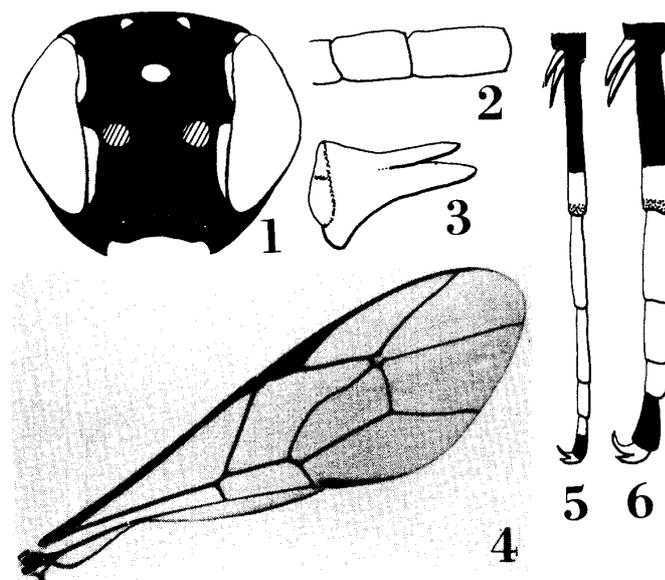
tergite slender, about 1.4 times as long as wide at apex. Inner orbit white, with a narrow interruption near top of eye; median 1/3 of outer orbit white. Pronotum black, the dorsal margin, a pair of markings on neck and lower subposterior small marking white; white marking of dorsal margin of pronotum more extensive than in that of female mesopleurum, with a small white marking on the posterior corner; metapleurum with a small white marking on posterodorsal corner; subtegular ridge almost entirely white. Legs a little paler than in female; middle coxa with a white marking on lateral side; hind coxa with a white marking on apicodorsal side; middle tarsus whitish, the 1st and 5th segments, 2nd segment except for subapical white band and apices of 3rd and 4th segments infuscate; basal half of last segment of hind tarsus whitish (Fig. 5); 1st to 7th tergites with apical white band, wings a little darker than in female.

Length: Body ca. 9.9 mm., forewing 6.9 mm.

Holotype (♀): Tarumizu, Kagoshima-ken, Kyushu, 23-iii-1984, bred from *Ceresium longicorne* Pic on *Prunus salicina* Lindl. by S. Hashimoto. Paratypes: 1♂ & 1♀, with the same data as the holotype.

Host: *Ceresium longicorne* Pic (Cerambycidae).

Distribution: Japan (Kyushu).



Figs. 1-6. *Schreineria hashimotoi*, sp. nov.: 1, Head in front dorsal view, ♀; 2, Apical segments of flagellum ♀; 3, Mandible, ♀; 4, Forewing, ♀; 5, Hind tarsus, ♂; 6, Hind tarsus, ♀.

This species may be distinguished from the other species of the genus *Schreineria* occurring in Japan by the following key based on the female:—

1. Temple narrow, about 0.3 times as wide as eye in lateral view; vertex weakly convex, flattened near top. Second tergite strongly mat, densely punctate basally, loosely rugulose apically. White marking of inner orbit without a interruption. Mesoscutum with a central white marking; mesopleurum with a wide median white marking almost through. (Formosa and Ryukyu Is.)*geniculata* (Uchida)
- Temple wide, about 0.5 times as wide as eye in lateral view; vertex evenly convex. Second

- tergite strongly mat, densely punctate, the punctures becoming weaker apically. White marking on inner orbit with interruptions. Mesoscutum entirely black, or with a small central white marking; mesopleurum entirely black, or with a small white marking at lower posterior corner. 2
2. Mesopleurum very densely and coarsely punctate ventrally, densely and irregularly rugulose dorsally. Mesoscutum with a small central white marking. Scutellum and subtegular ridge white; meso- and metapleurum with a white marking each. First to 3rd tergites black, with apical white band. (Japan).*annulata japonica* Momoi
- Mesopleurum vertically striate on the posterior 2/5 with shallow and large punctures, weakly and longitudinally striate anterodorsally, elsewhere distinctly and densely punctate. Mesoscutum, scutellum, meso- and metapleurum entirely black; subtegular ridge black, with a small posterior white marking. First tergite entirely black; 2nd and 3rd tergites black, the apicolateral margin dirty yellowish brown each. (Japan).*hashimotoi*, sp. nov.

Summary

A new species, *Schreineria hashimotoi*, is described on the basis of material bred from *Ceresium longicorne* Pic on *Prunus salicina* Lindl. in Japan.

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