Mem. Fac. Agr. Kagoshima Univ., **19**, 115–117, 1983

A New Braconid-Parasite of *Scopula epiorrhoë* Prout (Hymenoptera)

Kanetosi KUSIGEMATI

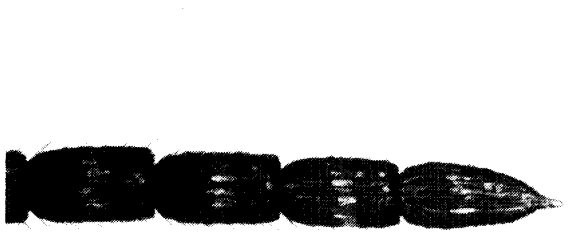
(*Entomological Laboratory*)
Received for Publication September 10, 1980

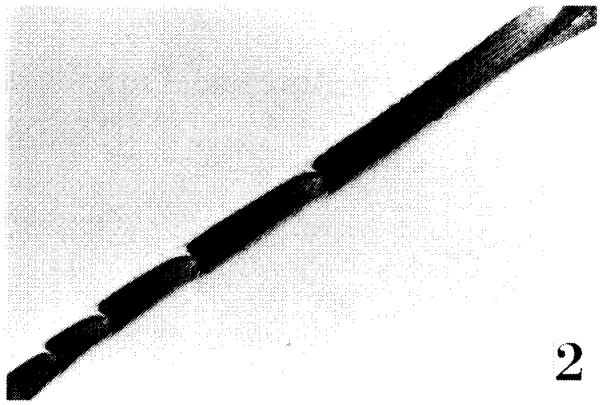
Introduction

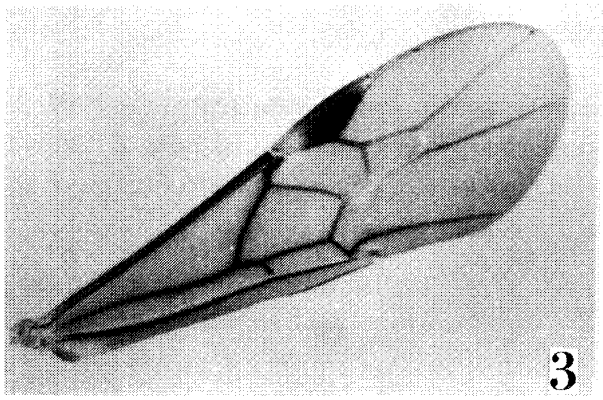
In this paper is described a new species belonging to the *Rogas* Nees, reared by Prof. Y. Tashima of the Kagoshima University, parasitic on *Scopula epiorrhoë* Prout, the host of which is *Burmannia liukiuensis* Hayata. The holotype of the new species is preserved in the collection of the Entomological Laboratory, Kagoshima University, Kagoshima.

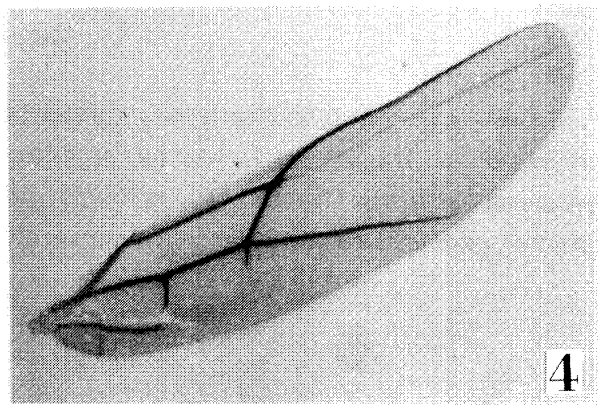
Rogas tashimai, sp. nov.

♀. Face 1.4–1.5 times as wide as high, coriaceous, weakly rugose medially, covered with rather desne hairs, weakly convex medially; clypeus strongly convex, coriaceous, the apical margin semicircularly concave, forming a circle with mandible; anterior tentorial pit deeply impressed; malar space 1.1–1.2 times as long as basal width of mandible; frons almost smooth on lower portion, longitudinally and weakly rugulose on upper portion; vertex transversely rugose, covered with short and moderately dense hairs; temple narrow, almost flat, weakly convergent posteriorly, coriaceous, covered with short hairs; occipital carina strong and complete, with a weak notch on dorsal median part; inner margins of eyes divergent ventrally; eye margin strongly indented opposite antennal socket; distance between lateral ocelli and eyes 3/5–2/3 as long as diameter of an ocellus. Antennae filiform, with 51–54 segments, a little longer than the body; 3rd antennal segment 2.0–2.3 times as long as wide at apex and 1.0–1.2 times as long as the 4th; 4th antennal segment 1.9–2.0 times as long as wide at apex; last segment of antennae with a well developed spine at apex (Fig. 1). Pronotum transversely or obliquely striate or rugose; mesosternum strongly mat, rather strongly rugose postmedially; notauli strongly and rather widely impressed, and extending to apex; mesopleuron longitudinally or loosely rugose mostly, weakly mat posteriorly; precoxal suture widely and shallowly impressed; mesosternum coriaceous, with a shallow median longitudinal impression, having oblique striae; posterior part of metapleuron strongly mat, with a few vertical striae on subposterior part and with a few longitudinal striae on upper anterior part, and with a short but distinct flange in anteroventral margin; propodeum moderately strongly reticulate-rugose, with a complete median longitudinal carina. Forewing (Fig. 3) with pterostigma rather narrow, 4.0–4.2 times as long as wide; radius emitted from about basal 4/9; 2nd abscissa of radius 1/2–4/7 as long as the 1st one and 2.5–2.7 times as long as the 3rd one; nervulus postfurcal by about 4/7–2/3 of its own length; 2nd cubital cell gradually narrowed towards apex. Hind wing (Fig. 4) with a short and vertical recurrent nervure; nervulus almost vertical; radial cell widened towards apex. Legs with hind femur coriaceous, slender, 4.2–4.4 times as long as wide in lateral view; longer spur of hind tibia 1/4–2/7 as long as basitarsus









Rogas tashimai, sp. nov., female
Fig. 1. Apical segments of antenna;
Fig. 2. Right hind tarsus;
Figs. 3 and 4. Right fore and hind wings.

of hind tarsus; 1st to 4th segments of hind tarsus with a midventral row of small, closely spaced hairs, the row appearing like a sharp carina (Fig. 4). Abdomen rather slender and sessile; 1st tergite weakly widened towards apex, 1.1-1.2 times as long as wide at apex; 2nd tergite about as long as wide at apex and about 1.3 times as long as the 3rd one; 1st to 3rd tergites striate-rugose, with a distinct median carina, the striae of each tergite being weaker apically; apical margin of 3rd tergite truncate; 4th and following tergites visible above; 4th tergite finely striate basally, mat apcially, with a weak median longitudinal carina on about 1/2; 5th and following tergites smooth with hair-punctures. Ovipositor short, acute, cylindrical and almost straight; ovipositor sheath weakly flattened, 1/6-1/5 as long as hind basitarsus.

Black. Antennae blackish, the 20 -22 to 31-39 segments pale-yellow; basal two segments of maxillary and labial palpi infuscate, the rest pale; mandible weakly tinged with dark brown; posterior parts of metapleuron and propodeum weakly tinged with pale-yellow. Front and middle legs pale-yellow to dark brown; coxae and trochanters pale-yellow, the basoventral portion of front coxa being dark brown; middle tibia dark borwn, with a indistinct basal band. Hind leg with coxa yellowish brown; trochanter pale-yellow; femur blackish, yellowish brown basally; tibia dark brown, with an indistinct pale-yellow basal band; tarsus yellowish brown to dark brown, the apex of each segment being darker. Abdomen black, sometimes postcentral portion of 1st tergite and median portion of 2nd tergite weakly tinged with dark brown. Wings subhyaline; veins and pterostigma yellowish brown to infuscate.

Length: Body 5.4 -7.0 mm., forewing 4.5 - 4.9 mm.

♂. Agrees with the female except for the following aspects:—

Body less strongly rugose and striate; face about 1.1 times as wide as high; malar space about as long as basal width of mandible; distance between lateral ocelli and eyes about 4/9 as long as diameter of an ocellus; antennae with 49–53 segments, without median pale band; 4th antennal segment 2.1–2.3 times as long as wide. Front wing with nervulus postfurcal by 1.0–1.7 times of its own length; hind femur more slender than in female, 4.7–4.9 times as long as wide in lateral view; longer spur of hind tibia about 1/3 as long as hind basitarsus.

Black, a little paler than in female. Antennae entirely dark brown, a little paler apically; mandible, lateral margin of frons, temple and malar space yellowish brown to dark brown; mesoscutum, sometimes pronotum, mesopleuron, posterior part of metapleuron and apical part of propodeum tinged with yellowish to dark brown; palpi entirely pale.

Length: Body 5.7–6.2 mm., forewing 4.7- 4.9 mm.

Holotype (♀): Kirishima-jingu, Kagoshima-ken, 27-xi-1981, reared from *Scopula epiorrhoë* Prout on *Brumannia liukiuensis* Hayata by Y. Tashima. Paratypes: 1♀, with the same data as in holotype except date emerged, 13-xi-1980; 1♂ & 2♀♀, with the same data as in holotype except date emerged, 21-xi-1981; 2♂♂ & 1♀, with the same data as in holotype; 1♀, with the same data as in holotype except date emerged, 30-xi-1981.

Host: *Scopula epiorrhoë* Prout (Geometridae, Lep.).

Distribution: Japan (Kyushu).

This species is very closely related to the Japanese species, *R. lymantriae* Watanabe, but is easily separated from the latter by the antennae with a well developed spine on the last segment and with a pale median ring in the female, by the entirely striated 3rd tergite, by the 4th tergite with a median longitudinal carina, by the subhyaline wings and by the colouration of the legs.

It is my real pleasure that this species is named in honour of Prof. Y. Tashima of the Kagoshima University.

Acknowledgements

The writer is greatly indebted to Prof. Y. Tashima of the Kagoshima University for his kindness in offering valuable material. Thanks are also due to Dr. H. Inoue, Iruma, Saitama Pref., for his kind determination of Geometridae. Gratefull acknowledgement is made to Prof. A. Nagatomi of the Kagoshima University, for his kindness in giving me the oppotunity to study invaluable specimens and his constant encouragement.

References

1) Sonan, J.: Yanagihara's collection from Daito-islands, Okinawa: Hymenoptera. *Trans. nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa* **30**, 372–375 (1940)

2) Watanabe, C.: A contribution to the knowledge of the braconid fauna of the Empire of Japan (Hymenoptera). *Jour. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ.* **42**, 1–188 (1937)