# A New Species of *Javra* CAMERON from Formosa (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae)

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## Abstract

One new species of *Javra*, *viz. J. polymaculata* is described, representing the first species of the genus from Formosa.

Key words: Insecta, Hymenoptera, Parasitica, Gelinae, *Javra*.

## Introduction

The genus *Javra* CAMERON, a moderate-sized genus of the subfamily Gelinae, has been represented by about ten described species from Holarctic and Oriental regions. According to TOWNES (1970), most species occur in Asia and Japan. In 1962 H. TOWNES and V. K. GUPTA give Formosa as a locality of the genus with no species name. In the course of the present studies I have found one species in Formosa, which is new to science. The hosts of this genus remain unknown. The holotype of new species will be preserved in the collection of the Entomological Laboratory, Kagoshima University, Kagoshima.

## Genus *Javra* CAMERON

*Cnemocryptus* CAMERON, Mem. and Proc. Manchester Lit. Phil. Soc. 47(14) : 38, 1903. Type-species: *Cnemocryptus validicornis* CAMERON, 1903 = *Javra parviceps* (CAMERON, 1903).

*Javra* CAMERON, Mem. and Proc. Manchester Lit. Phil. Soc. 47(14) : 47, 1903. Type-species: *Javra parviceps* CAMERON, 1903.

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*Monocryptus* HELLÉN, Notulae Ent. 36 : 135, 1956. Type–species: *Cratocryptus opacus* THOMSON, 1873.

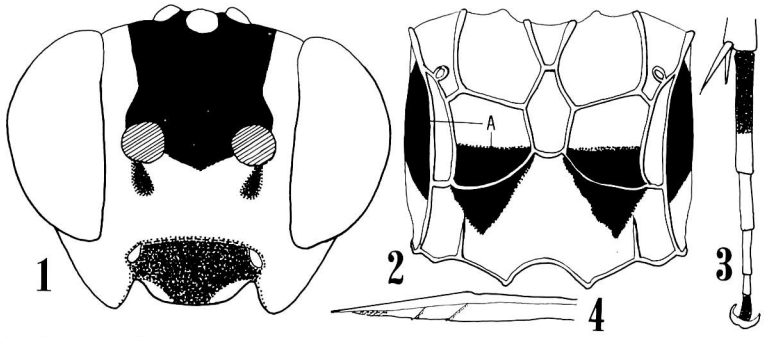
This genus is distinguishable from any other genera of Echrithini by the following combination of characters.

Body and legs slender. Head with clypeus 1.8–2.3 times as wide as high, without median apical teeth; mandible rather small, its upper tooth approximately as long as the lower one; basal flagellar segments slender, the 2nd segment 2.4–4.0 times as long as wide in male, 3.3–5.5 in female; apical half of female flagellum cylindrical, weakly flattened below. Sternaulus usually long and reaching the hind edge of mesopleurum, but sometimes its posterior part very weak. Propodeum moderately long to very long, the costula usually weak or absent; propodeal spiracle circular or elongate. Wing with areolet pentagonal or rectangular, usually moderately large with the intercubiti parallel or weakly convergent. First abdominal tergite slender, with a strong and complete dorsolateral carina; 2nd tergite mat to subpolished, with dense or moderately sparse hairs. Ovipositor (Fig. 4) rather strongly compressed, straight, its tip with a moderately long point; upper valve of ovipositor tip smooth; teeth of lower valve of ovipositor tip oblique, separated into a basal and an apical series.

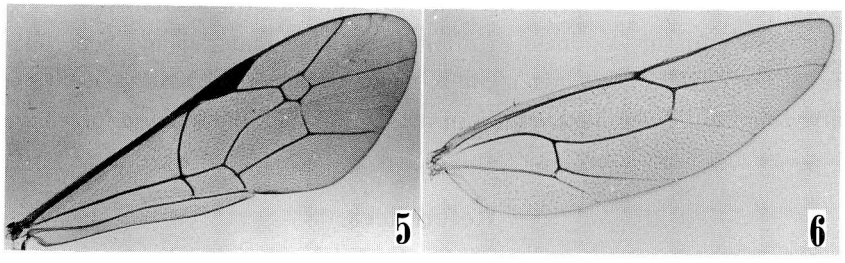
## *Javra polymaculata* sp. nov.

♀. Face weakly mat, with fine and dense punctures; clypeus moderately strongly convex, polished, very sparsely punctate, 2.0 times as wide as high, its apical part weakly impressed, the apical margin almost truncate and slightly reflexed; malar space 1.3 times as long as basal width of mandible; temple polished; frons polished, with very fine, rather sparse, setiferous punctures. Flagellum 29–segmented; 1st flagellar segment 4.8 times as long as wide at apex and 1.2 times as long as the 2nd; 2nd flagellar segment 3.9 times as long as wide at apex. Thorax subpolished; epomia short but distinct; mesoscutum not mat, with weak and dense punctures; notaulus extending to posterior 2/7; mesopleurum horizontally striate on dorsal half, moderately rugose on lower half; sternaulus entirely distinct; metapleurum weakly mat, with a vertically striate–rugose along juxtacoxal carina. Areolation of propodeum as in Fig. 2; apical carina of propodeum complete, the sublateral part raised as a crest–like apophyses; basal areas of propodeum and areola polished, with rather sparse hairs, elsewhere loosely rugose. Venation of wings as in Figs. 5 & 6. First tergite polished, 2.7 times as long as wide at apex; 2nd tergite subpolished, rather densely haired, virtually bare on the basal part, 4/5 as long as wide at apex and about 1.3 times as long as the 3rd. Ovipositor sheath 2/7 as long as front wing; lower valve of ovipositor tip with 7 oblique teeth (Fig. 4).

Black with many yellow markings. Face yellow, with a small dark brown spot just below antennal socket (Fig. 1); malar space, lower 3/7 of temple, and frontal orbit yel-




Figs. 1–4. *Javra polymaculata* sp. nov., ♀ . Fig. 1, Colour pattern of head in frontal view; 2, Propodeum and metapleurum in dorsal view, showing areolation and colour pattern (A, yellow marking); 3, Colouration of hind tarsus; 4, Apical part of ovipositor.




Figs. 5–6. *Javra polymaculata* sp. nov., ♀ . Figs. 5 & 6, Fore and hind wings.

low (Fig. 1); yellow band of frons far beyond the top of eye; clypeus dark brown, whitish on apicolateral corner (Fig. 1); mandible dark brown; palpi pale yellow. Scape and pedicell fuscous, the apicoventral side of scape yellow; flagellum infuscate, the basal 7th to 12th segments white. Collar except for lower corner, dorsal band of pronotum, tegula, subtegular ridge, posterior circular spot of median lobe of mesoscutum, scutellum, postscutellum, lower large spot of mesopleurum, and anterodorsal large spot of metapleurum (Fig. 2) yellow. Propodeum with a pair of subapical triangular yellow spots (Fig. 2). Front and middle legs with coxae pale yellow; front trochanter pale yellow ventrally, fuscous dorsally; 1st trochanter of middle leg yellow ventrally, fuscous dorsally; 2nd trochanter of middle leg, femora, tibiae and tarsi fuscous, the tarsi a little darker. Hind leg with coxa fuscous to dark brown, with a large subbasal yellow spot; trochanter, femur and tibia fuscous, the 1st trochanter, dorsal side of femur and apical part of tibia a little darker; tarsus white, the basal 2/3 of basitarsus and 5th segment infuscate (Fig. 3). All tarsal spurs yellowish brown to fuscous. Abdominal tergites except for the 5th with an apical whitish yellow band, respectively. Wings subhyaline; stigma fuscous.

Length: Body 7.6 mm., forewing 6.8 mm.

♂. Unknown.

Holotype (♀): Mt. Lalashan, 1,300–1,500m, Taoyuan Hsien, 17–iv–1981, K.

ÔHARA leg.

Distribution: Formosa.

This species may be easily distinguished from any other congeneric Japanese species by the propodeum with strong costula and a pair of triangular sublateral yellow markings, the polished mesoscutum and 2nd abdominal tergite, the yellow face, the pronotum, mesoscutum, mesopleurum and metapleurum with a yellow marking, and the first four abdominal tergites with a yellow apical band. Furthermore, this species is similar to the Indian *J. paridiceps* CAMERON, 1903, but it can be immediately distinguished from it by the entirely pale palpi, the polished mesoscutum with a yellow median spot, and the 3rd and 4th abdominal tergites with an apical yellow band, respectively.

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