

**A New Species of the Genus *Microcharops*  
Roman from Japan  
(Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae)**

Kanetosi KUSIGEMATI

(Entomological Laboratory)

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**Introduction**

The genus *Microcharops* Roman belonging to the tribe Porizontini in the subfamily Porizontinae has been represented by only three species, *Microcharops bimaculata* (Ashmead) and *M. tibialis* (Cresson), from the Nearctic and Neotropic regions, and *M. taitica* (Holmgren), from Society Islands. In the course of the present study has been found a new species of the genus in Japan, which will be described hereinafter. The holotype of the new species is preserved in the collection of the Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University, Sapporo.

**Genus *Microcharops* Roman**

*Microcharops* Roman, Ent. Tidskr. 31: 178, 1910. [Type-species: *Limneria taitica* Holmgren].  
*Charopsimorpha* Viereck, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 42: 635, 1912. [Type-species: *Charops tibialis* Cresson].

*Paracharops* Kreibohm de la Vega, Rev. Indus. Agr. Tucuman 3: 170, 1940. [Type-species: *Paracharops annulatus* Kreibohm de la Vega (= *Charops bimaculata* Ashmead)].

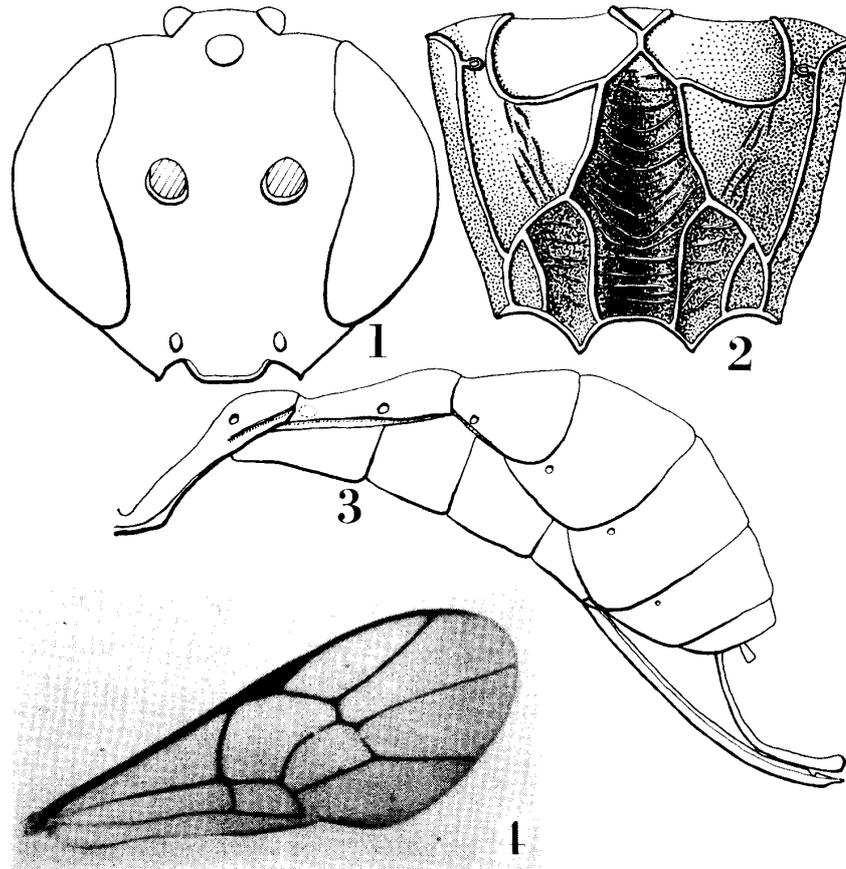
*Paracharops* Blanchard, Ann. Soc. Cient. Argentina 134: 107, 1942. [Type-species: *Paracharops annulatus* Blanchard (= *Charops bimaculata* Ashmead)].

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

Head (Fig. 1) with eye margin strongly indented opposite antennal socket; apical margin of clypeus thin and reflexed, and truncate medially. Mesopleurum subpolished, coarsely and strongly punctured, transversely to obliquely striate on about upper 1/2. Scutellum moderately and evenly convex, not specialized. Propodeum (Fig. 2) more or less striate; propodeal spiracle subcircular. Hind basitarsus with a midventral row of small, closely spaced hairs, the row appearing like a sharp carina. Insofar as their habits are known, the species of *Microcharops* are solitary internal parasites of the larvae of Lepidoptera belonging to Noctuidae, Notodontidae and Nymphalidae.

***Microcharops australis*, sp. nov.**

♀. Face (Fig. 1) not separated from clypeus by a groove, weakly convex, moderately mat, rugulose dorsally, about 1.2 times as wide as high; inner orbit polished and smooth; eye margin strongly indented opposite antennal socket (Fig. 1); clypeus strongly convex, moderately mat, its apex truncate, the apical margin being thin and reflexed (Fig. 1); malar space short, 3/5-2/3 as long



*Microcharops australis*, sp. nov., female

- Fig. 1. Head in frontal view;  
 Fig. 2. Propodeum in dorsal view;  
 Fig. 3. Abdomen in lateral view;  
 Fig. 4. Right forewing.

as basal width of mandible; clypeal fovea large and deeply impressed; mandible short, with a wide flange on lower margin, the upper tooth being a little shorter and wider than lower tooth, and about 1.3 times as long as lower tooth; temple very short, weakly convex, polished and sparsely haired; occipital carina distinct, the lower end of genal carina not joining oral carina. Pronotum polished, strongly to weakly and transversely wrinkled, the wrinkles being weaker towards dorsum; mesoscutum strongly mat, rugulose medially; mesopleurum subpolished, rather strongly mat, and with strong and coarse punctures, the upper 2/3 being transversely to obliquely striate; speculum polished and smooth; prepectal carina reaching front margin of mesopleurum; mesosternum subpolished, strongly mat, and with coarse and strong punctures; posterior mesosternal carina complete; scutellum subpolished, rather low, evenly convex and without lateral carinae; metapleurum finely punctured, with a strong juxtacoxal carina, the carina joining with hind margin of metapleurum. Propodeum (Fig. 2) strongly carinate, subpolished; combined areola and petiolar area forming a broad, moderately deep, concaved trough, the trough being transversely and obliquely and strongly striate; median basal area small, triangular, 2/3 as long as wide at base; 1st lateral area very finely wrinkled; 2nd and 3rd lateral areas weakly and obliquely striate; propodeal spiracle subcircular, separated from pleural carina by about 2.0 times of its own diameter. Wing (Fig. 4) with areolet absent; nervulus postfurcal by 2/7-3/8 of its own length; portion of cubitus between intercubitus and 2nd recurrent

vein about 0.9–1.2 times as long as intercubitus; nervellus not intercepted, vertical. Leg with hind femur rather slender, 4.7–5.0 times as long as in lateral view; middle and hind tibial spurs very unequal, the longer spur about 2.5 and 1.7–1.9 times as long as the shorter spur, respectively; hind basitarsus somewhat enlarged, 2.1–2.3 times as long as 2nd segment 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; middle basitarsus somewhat enlarged, 2.0–2.3 times as long as 2nd segment of hind tarsus; tarsal claws very small, pectinate. Abdomen (Fig. 3) polished, rather strongly compressed; 1st tergite smooth, rather slender, 2.7–2.9 times as long as wide at apex; 2nd tergite smooth, 1.2–1.3 times as long as wide at apex; apex of 1st sternite  $\frac{4}{5}$  the distance from base of tergite to spiracle; glymma absent; thyridium large, subcircular, separated from base of 2nd tergite by about  $\frac{2}{5}$  its own length; ovipositor (Fig. 3) stout, circular, weakly upcurved, 1.8–2.0 times as long as apical depth of abdomen; ovipositor sheath  $\frac{3}{5}$  as long as hind tibia, the tip being weakly expanded (Fig. 3).

**Black.** Palpi, mandible except base and apical teeth, and tegula pale yellow to yellowish brown; extreme base of mandible blackish; apical teeth of mandible reddish brown. Antennae with scape and pedicel pale yellow, with a longitudinal blackish stripe on latero-dorsal portion; flagellum infuscate, paler basally. Front and middle legs pale yellow to yellowish brown; front coxa and trochanter, and middle trochanter pale yellow; 5th segments of front and middle tarsus infuscate. Hind leg with coxa indefinitely black to blackish brown on basal half, yellowish to reddish brown on apical half; trochanter yellow to yellowish brown; femur yellowish to reddish brown; tibia yellowish brown, infuscate at both ends; tarsus infuscate, the basitarsus being a little paler basally. Abdomen with 1st tergite reddish brown to black; 2nd tergite blackish, with a sub-apical yellowish brown band, sometimes almost entirely reddish brown; 3rd tergite reddish brown, blackish baso-dorsally, sometimes entirely reddish brown; 4th and following tergites yellowish to reddish brown, blackish baso-dorsally; thyridium yellowish to reddish brown; ovipositor sheath infuscate. Wings hyaline.

Length: Body 4.0–5.0 mm, forewing 3.1–3.6 mm.

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

Hind femur more slender than in female, about 5.3 times as long as wide in lateral view. Hind coxa and abdomen more extensively black.

Length: Body 4.8 mm., forewing 3.5 mm.

Holotype (♀): Hyakuna, Tamagusuku, Okinawa-ken (10-iv-1979, K. Kusigemati). Paratypes: 1♀, Takakuma-yama, Kagoshima-ken (27-viii-1970, K. Kusigemati); 2♀♀, Takakumayama (30-viii-1970, K. Kusigemati); 1♀, Terayama, Kagoshima-shi, Kyushu (25-viii-1970, K. Kusigemati); 1♀, Jūsantsukabaru, Kagoshima-ken (28-x-1973, H. Kamiwada); 1♀, Koseta, Yaku-shima, Kagoshima-ken (15-x-1973, K. Kusigemati); 1♀, Hedo, Kunigami, Okinawa-ken (5-iv-1979, K. Ôhara); 1♂, Hedo, Kunigami (5-iv-1979, K. Kusigemati).

Host: Unknown.

Distribution: Japan (Kyushu and Ryukyu Is.).

This species may be distinguishable from any other congeneric species by the long, circular and upcurved ovipositor, by the incomplete genal carina not reaching oral carina, and by the large and subcircular thyridium.

### Summary

One new species of *Microcharops*, viz., *M. australis* is described, representing first species of the genus from Japan.

### Acknowledgements

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