

A New Species of *Apholium* Townes from Formosa (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae)

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Abstract

One new species of *Apholium*, viz., *A. lalashanense* is described, representing the first species of the genus from Formosa.

Key words: Insecta, Taxonomy, Parasitica, Ichneumonidae, *Apholium*.

Introduction

The genus *Apholium* TOWNES is a small group of the tribe Mesoleiini in the subfamily Scolobatinae, having been represented in the Palearctic region by only one species, viz., *A. leptobasis* TOWNES from Japan. So far as I am aware, no species of this genus has hitherto been known to occur in Formosa. In this paper, this new species will be described. The type of the new species will be preserved in the collection of the Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan.

Genus *Apholium* TOWNES

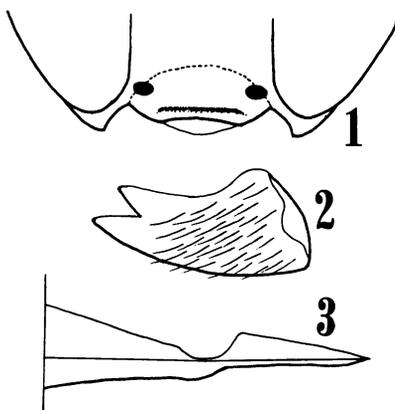
Apholium TOWNES, Mem. Amer. Ent. Inst. 13: 113, 1970. Type-species: *Apholium leptobasis* TOWNES.

The chief distinguishing features of this genus are as follows:—

Boby slender. Head with clypeus wide, almost flat, its apical part strongly impressed and the apical margin sharp (Fig. 1); clypeal fovea closed (Fig. 1); mandible long, its lower tooth longer than upper tooth (Fig. 2). Notaulus very weak, indicated by a weak impression. Wings (Figs. 4 and 5) with nervellus intercepted below the middle. Leg with longer spur of middle

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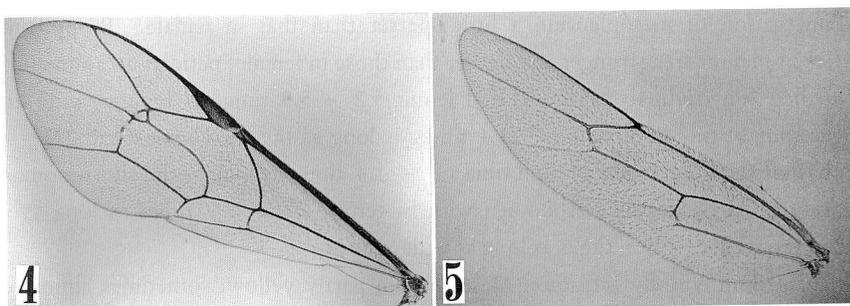
Figs. 1 - 3. *Apholium lalashanense* sp. nov., ♀. — 1, Lower part of head in frontal view; 2, mandible in frontal view; 3, ovipositor in lateral view.

tibia 1.2 – 1.5 times as long as shorter spur and more than half as long as its basitarsus; tarsal claws not pectinate. Abdomen with 1st tergite long, straight, and without median longitudinal carinae; glymma absent. Ovipositor short and rather stout, with a subapical borsal notch (Fig. 3); hairs on female subgenital plate slanted backward.

Apholium lalashanense sp. nov.

(Figs. 1 - 5)

♀. Head with face wide, almost flat, mat with shallow and rather sparse punctures, and about 1.1 times as wide as high at level of lower margin of antennal socket; clypeus polished, weakly convex, wide, 2.7 times as wide as high, separated by an indistinct groove, with several large punctures, its apical margin weakly and widely concave medially (Fig. 1); inner margins of eyes weakly convergent ventrad; malar space very short, about 1/4 as long as basal width of mandible; mandible stout, 2.1 – 2.2 times as long as its basal width, with long and rather dense hairs on about basal half, its lower tooth about 1.8 times as long as upper tooth (Fig. 2); labrum very short, visible in frontal view (Fig. 1); temple weakly mat, weakly swollen, dense and weak setiferous punctures, 1/2 – 3/5 as long as eye in lateral view; occipital carina strong and complete; genal carina joining oral carina some distance above base of mandible; frons flat, mat with weak and sparse punctures; vertex weakly mat with fine and sparse punctures; distance between lateral ocellus and eye 1.4 times as long as diameter of an ocellus. Flagellum slender, with 36 segments; 1st flagellar segment 1.6 – 1.7 times as long as 2nd one; 2nd flagellar segment about 1.1 times as long as 3rd one. Pronotum moderately strongly and rather densely punctate; mesopleurum polished, strongly and rather densely punctate; speculum smooth, with sparse long hairs along dorsal margin; metapleurum with weak and dense setiferous punctures; mesoscutum weakly and densely punctate; notaulus weakly impressed; scutellum weakly convex, rather strongly and densely punctate, without a lateral carina. Propodeum with fine and rather sparse setiferous punctures; median longitudinal carina weak but distinct, present on apical 3/7; lateral



Figs. 4 - 5. *Apholium lalashanense* sp. nov., ♀. — 4, Left front wing; 5, left hind wing

longitudinal carina obsolete; propodeal spiracle rather large, circular; apical transverse carina weak, complete or incomplete; pleural area with a few weak vertical striae on posterior portion. Venation of wings as in Figs. 4 and 5; nervulus postfurcal by $\frac{3}{8}$ — $\frac{2}{5}$ of its own length; 2nd recurrent vein opposite 2nd intercubitus; areolet shortly stalked above; nervellus intercepted at lower $\frac{2}{5}$ — $\frac{4}{9}$. Leg with hind femur slender, 5.2 — 5.3 times as long as wide in lateral view; longer spur of middle tibia about 1.3 times as long as the shorter one and $\frac{7}{9}$ as long as its basitarsus; longer spur of hind tibia 1.2 — 1.3 times as long as the shorter one and $\frac{2}{3}$ — $\frac{5}{7}$ as long as its basitarsus. Abdomen with 1st tergite 2.5 — 2.6 times as long as wide at apex, weakly and densely punctate; lateral longitudinal carina of 1st tergite weak on petiole and strong on postpetiole; 2nd and 3rd tergites very finely mat with fine and rather dense setiferous punctures, the punctures becoming a little sparser posteriorly; 2nd tergite about 1.1 times as long as wide at apex and 1.0 — 1.1 times as long as the 3rd; ovipositor stout, with a deep subapical dorsal notch (Fig. 3); ovipositor sheath short, $\frac{1}{4}$ as long as hind tibia.

Black. Face, clypeus, lower corner of frons, palpi, malar space, and mandible except for dark brown apical teeth, yellow; face sometimes with a small median dorsal brown spot. Scape and pedicel yellow ventrally, blackish brown dorsally; flagellum yellow to yellowish brown ventrally and laterally, and fuscous dorsally. Posterodorsal angle of pronotum yellow; tegula dark brown to fuscous, yellow at base. Front and middle legs yellow to yellowish brown; basoventral side of coxae blackish; femora dark brown on basoventral side; 5th tarsal segments of tarsi fuscous; tibial spurs pale yellow. Hind leg with coxa black; trochanter and femur dark brown to reddish brown, paler apically; tibia with an indistinct yellowish brown band, fuscous on apical $\frac{1}{3}$ and at base; tarsus fuscous to infuscate; tibial spurs yellowish brown. Abdomen with 2nd tergite dark brown to ferruginous, darker basally; 3rd and subsequent tergites ferruginous; sometimes 5th and 6th tergites tinged with dark brown; ovipositor sheath yellowish brown to reddish brown. Wings subhyaline, weakly tinged with yellowish brown; stigma yellowish brown, infuscate along front margin.

Length: Body 8.4 — 8.5 mm.; forewing 6.6 — 7.0 mm.

♂. Differs from the female in the following characters except for general sexual differences:—

Face 1.2 — 1.3 times as wide as high at level of lower margin of antennal socket; clypeus 2.5 — 2.7 times as wide as high; lower tooth of mandible 1.7 — 2.0 times as long as the upper one; labrum hidden; distance between lateral ocellus and eye 1.3 — 1.5 times as long as diameter of an ocellus. Flagellum with 34 or 35 segments. Nervulus postfurcal by $\frac{2}{7}$ — $\frac{5}{9}$ of its own

length. Punctuation of mesopleurum a little sparser than that in female. Propodeum with vertical striae of pleural area stronger and denser than those in female; petiolar area sometimes with a strong median longitudinal carina. Hind femur 5.2 – 5.5 times as long as wide in lateral view; longer spur of middle tibia 1.3 – 1.4 times as long as the shorter one and $2/3$ – $4/5$ as long as its basitarsus; longer spur of hind tibia 1.3 – 1.4 times as long as the shorter one and $3/5$ – $5/8$ as long as its basitarsus. Abdomen with 1st tergite 2.6 – 2.9 times as long as wide at apex and 2nd tergite 1.1 – 1.3 times as long as wide at apex.

Black. Flagellum entirely infuscate. Mesosternum partly yellow, sometimes almost entirely black. Leg with front and middle coxae yellow, sometimes extreme base of middle coxa infuscate; hind coxa black, yellow on apicoventral side; hind trochanter yellow, infuscate on dorsal side; hind femur black. Abdomen with 2nd tergite almost entirely blackish, dark ferruginous apically; 3rd and 4th tergites ferruginous, sometimes infuscate on basal $1/4$ – $1/3$; 5th and 6th tergites infuscate, ferruginous on ventrolateral sides.

Length: Body 6.7 – 7.9 mm., forewing 6.1 – 6.5 mm.

Holotype: ♀; Formosa: Mt. Lashan, 1,300 – 1,500m, Taoyuan Hsien, 17-iv-1981, H. TAKEMOTO leg.

Paratypes. Formosa: 1 ♀, with the same data as in the holotype; 3 ♂♂, 17-iv-1981, Mt. Lashan, 1,300 – 1,500 m, Taoyuan Hsien, K. ÔHARA leg.

Host: Unknown.

Distribution: Formosa.

This species is very similar to the Japanese *A. leptobasis* TOWNES, 1970, from which it is readily distinguished by the mesopleurum which is polished, with large and rather dense punctures, the 2nd recurrent vein which is opposite the 2nd intercubitus, the blackish coxa, the ferruginous 3rd and subsequent tergites in female, and the entirely yellow face on male.

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Reference

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