

A New Species of *Gergius* Townes from Japan (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae)

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Introduction

The genus *Gergius* Townes belonging to the subtribe Gabuiniina of the tribe Mesostenini in the subfamily Gelinae has hitherto been represented by a single species, *Gergius cinctus* Townes, from Tanzania. Townes (1970) studied nine species of this genus from Ethiopian Region, giving no species names except for *cinctus*, the type-species. *Gergius* is reported here for the first time from Japan (Ryukyu Is.) as a new species. No host has been recorded for the species of this genus, though some members of the genus have probably been associated with low vegetation in the forests. The holotype will be preserved in the collection of Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University, Sapporo.

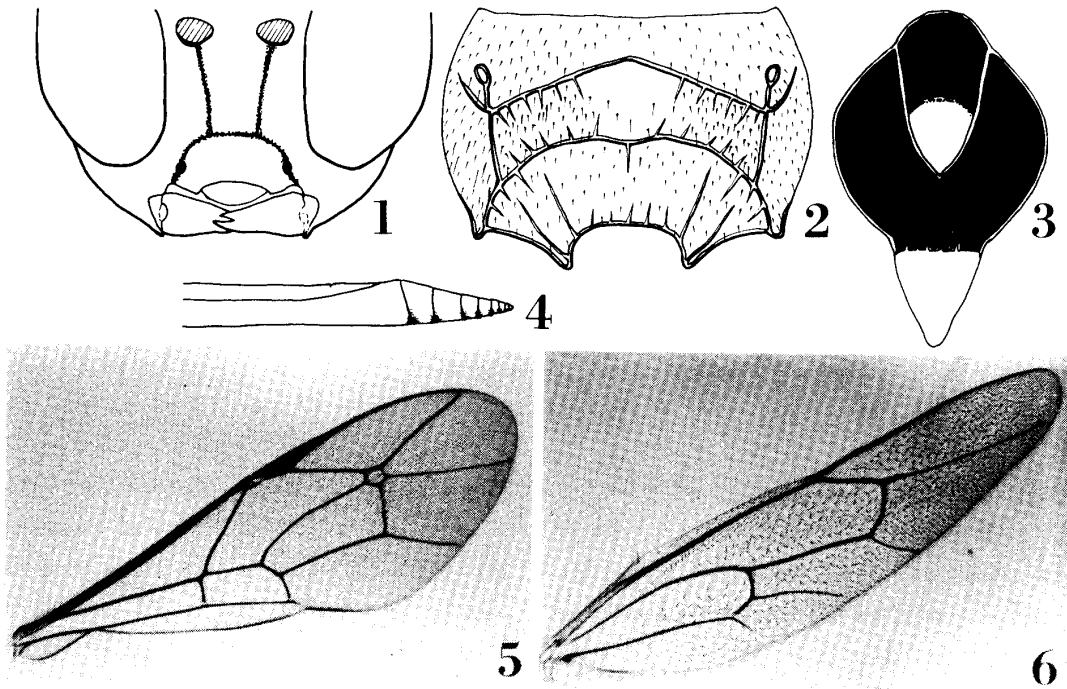
Genus *Gergius* Townes

The chief distinguishing features of this genus are as in the following:—

Body moderate-sized and rather slender. Apical margin of clypeus thin, rather strongly concave without a median tooth (Fig. 1); lower tooth of mandible clearly longer than upper tooth. Epomia weak to short; postpectal carina incomplete, with a wide interruption in front of each middle coxa; sternaulus reaching to middle coxa. Pleural carina of propodeum complete between transverse carinae; apical transverse carina of propodeum weak to strong, not specialized. Wings with nervulus antefurcal by $3/8$ – $5/9$ of its own length; areolet small, pentagonal; nervellus intercepted at, or near the middle. Fourth tarsal segments of female bilobed. First tergite without median dorsal carinae, with a lateral triangular tooth at base; spiracle of 1st tergite at or close to the mid-length, not behind apical 0.4 of the tergite. Ovipositor sheath 0.6–1.3 times as long as hind tibia; lower valve of ovipositor tip with about 7 teeth, and a dorsal lobe that partly enclosing the upper valve (Fig. 4).

Gergius iriomotensis sp. nov.

♀. Face 1.2–1.3 times as wide as high at level of lower margin of antennal socket, very sparsely and weakly punctate; clypeus 2.0–2.1 times as wide as high, slightly convex on basal half, slightly concave on apical half; clypeal fovea enclosed (Fig. 1); frons polished, with a weak but distinct median vertical groove; occipital carina weak, complete, the lower end joining oral carina near base of mandible; lower tooth of mandible 1.2–1.4 times as long as upper tooth (Fig. 1); temple weakly swollen, $3/8$ – $2/5$ as long as eye in lateral view, with short, very sparse hairs. Pronotum



Figs. 1–6. *Gerdius iriomotensis* sp. nov.: 1, Lower part of head in frontal view; 2, Areolation and hair arrangement of propodeum; 3, Mesoscutum and scutellum, showing colour pattern and notauli; 4, Ovipositor tip; 5, Forewing; 6, Hind wing.

polished, impunctate on lower 1/2, with sparse, weak punctures on upper 1/2; mesoscutum rather finely and rather sparsely punctate, with short black hairs; notauli strongly impressed, convergent posteriorly, and meeting at posterior 1/4 of mesoscutum (Fig. 3); scutellum faintly convex, with sparse, weak, setiferous punctures, and without lateral carina; mesopleurum almost entirely impunctate, with weak, sparse punctures along anterior margin and just below subtegular ridge; metapleurum with distinct, rather sparse punctures; mesosternum weakly and rather sparsely punctate; sternaulus strong and complete. Propodeum (Fig. 2) with areola absent; basal area of propodeum between basal carina and base of propodeum distinctly and sparsely punctate; middle area of propodeum between transverse carinae largely and very sparsely punctate, the basomedian part impunctate, with short longitudinal striae along the carinae; petiolar area of propodeum between apical carina and posterior margin of propodeum weakly and longitudinally striate; propodeal spiracle 1.3–1.5 times as long as wide. Hind femur about 5.2 times as long as wide in lateral view; hind basitarsus as long as the remaining segments together except claws. Venation of wings as in Figs. 5 and 6; postnervulus intercepted at lower 1/2–3/5; nervellus intercepted at lower 2/5. First tergite about 1.9 times as long as wide at apex, the spiracle situated at the mid-length; postpetiole as long as wide at apex, with large, sparse punctures; 2nd tergite 7/8 as long as wide at apex and about 1.5 times as long as the 3rd, strongly and densely punctate, the punctures weaker posteriorly; a pair of distinct oblique grooves of 2nd tergite strongly convergent posteriorly, reaching to basal 4/7, the surrounding area by the grooves distinctly raised; 3rd tergite strongly and densely punctate as in the 2nd, with a dull, transverse prominence at base. Ovipositor long, with 8 vertical teeth on tip of lower valve, its sheath about 1.3 times as long as hind tibia.

Black and fulvous. Head pale yellow, the apical half of mandible, palpi, ocellar area, vertex except for orbital part, dorsomedian part of frons, dorsal sides of occiput and postocciput black. Scape yellowish brown to fuscous, paler ventrally; pedicel infuscate; flagellum infuscate with 8th to

16th segments white. Pronotum pale yellow, with a large dark brown spot just behind epomia; propleurum, mesosternum, metapleurum, scutellum (Fig. 3), postscutellum, subtegular ridge, metasternum, front and middle coxae and trochanters pale yellow. Mesoscutum blackish, with a median pale yellow spot (Fig. 3); mesopleurum pale yellow, with a large dark brown spot on dorsal part. Hind coxa light yellowish brown, fuscous dorsally; hind trochanter yellowish brown to fuscous; all femora light yellowish brown, a little darker dorsally; front and middle tibiae light yellowish brown to fuscous, a little darker dorsally; hind tibia entirely fuscous; front and middle tarsi fuscous to infuscate, the last segments entirely infuscate; hind tarsus pale yellow, the basal 1/2 of basitarsus and last segment fuscous to infuscate. Propodeum black to fuscous, paler posteriorly. First tergite blackish, with an apical and a basal yellowish bands; 2nd to 7th tergites black, with an apical yellowish band, the band widened laterally; 8th tergite dark brown dorsally and laterally, yellowish brown ventrally; subgenital plate pale yellow. Ovipositor yellowish brown; ovipositor sheath infuscate. Wings hyaline; stigma infuscate.

Length: Body 8.2–8.6 mm., forewing 5.8–6.7 mm.

♂. Unknown.

Holotype (♀): Komi, Iriomote-jima, Okinawa-ken, 6–vii–1982, K. Kusigemati leg. Paratype: 1 ♀, with the same data as in holotype.

Distribution: Japan (Ryukyu Is.).

This species is closely related to the Ethiopian *G. cinctus* Townes, 1970, but it can be distinguished from the latter clearly by the following features, namely, the quite long ovipositor sheath, the frons with a median vertical groove, the 2nd tergite with a pair of oblique grooves, the mesoscutum polished and blackish with a median yellow spot, and the 1st to 7th abdominal tergites with an apical yellow band.

Summary

Gerdius Townes, 1970, is a small genus confined to the Ethiopian Region. One new species of *Gerdius*, viz., *G. iriomotensis* is described, representing the first species of the genus from Japan (Ryukyu Is.).

Acknowledgements

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Reference

- 1) Townes, H.: The genera of Ichneumonidae, part 12. *Mem. Amer. Ent. Inst.* **12**: 1–537 (1970)