

A New Species of *Pseudalomya* Telenga from Japan (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae)

Kanetosi KUSIGEMATI

(Entomological Laboratory)

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Introduction

Several months ago a Ichneumonid specimen was forwarded to the author for identification by Mr. Takeichi Takei of Numata-shi, Gumma-ken. The author's own examination of it has convinced him that this specimen must be a new species of *Pseudalomya*. On the basis of the present material a description of the species is given below. The holotype is deposited in the collection of the Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University, Sapporo.

Subfamily Ichneumoninae

Genus *Pseudalomya*

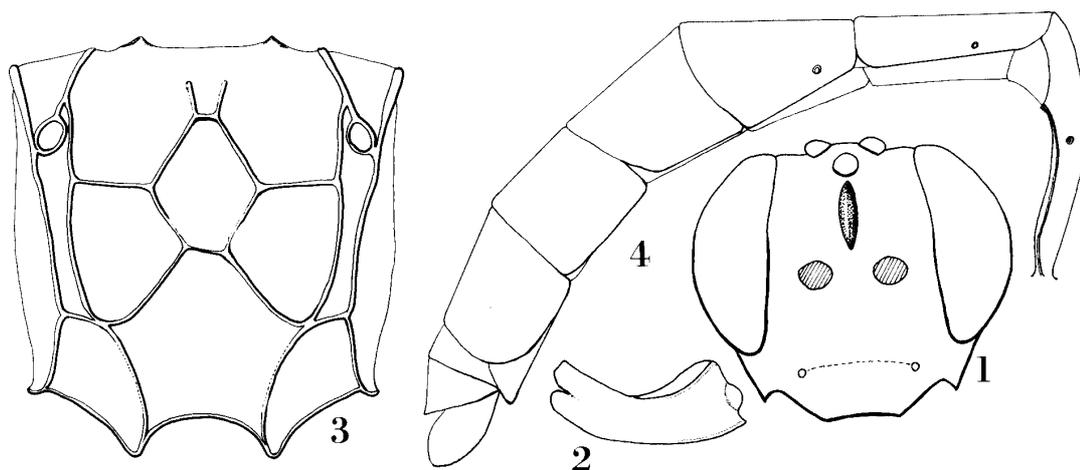
Pseudalomya Telenga, Russ. Ent. Obozr. (Rev. Russe d'Ent.) 24: 107, 1930. [Type-species: *Pseudalomya praevara* Telenga].

The genus *Pseudalomya*, one of the most peculiar genera belonging to the subfamily Ichneumoninae, was originally proposed by Telenga, 1930, for *Pseudalomya praevara* Telenga. Since then none of the species has been described in the world. The hosts of this genus remain unknown. This genus is characterized by the following aspects:—

Head with frons with a strong median tubercle (Fig. 1); inner margins of the eyes slightly divergent ventrad (Fig. 1); mandible with two apical teeth, the upper tooth a little longer than the lower one; clypeus rather wide, almost flat, its apex broadly subtruncate; labrum small, mostly concealed; occipital carina strong and complete, the lower end joining oral carina near the base of mandible. Notaulus entirely absent; propodeal spiracle subcircular; postpectal carina incomplete; sternaulus short but distinct. Forewing 6–9 mm. in length; areolet present, sessile above (Fig. 5). Abdomen slender, cylindrical on 1st abdominal segment, depressed on 2nd and 3rd ones and sub-cylindrical on 4th and following ones; basal half of 1st abdominal segment deeper than wide; spiracle of 1st tergite situated a little or far behind the middle of the tergite (Fig. 4). Female subgenital plate large, triangular (Fig. 4); ovipositor sheath short, stout, strongly compressed, very wide in lateral view (Fig. 4).

Pseudalomya takeii, sp. nov.

♀. Face (Fig. 1) wide, about 1.6 times as wide as high, weakly and evenly convex, strongly mat; clypeus very wide (Fig. 1), about 2.8 times as wide as high, almost flat, with scattered punctures, the apical margin thin, broadly subtruncate with a very weak median concavity (Fig. 1); mandible long, finely punctate, weakly tapering towards apex, with two blunt teeth (Fig. 2), the lower tooth



14 Figs. 1-4. *Pseudalomya takeii*, sp. nov., female: 1, Head in frontal view; 2, Mandible; 3, Propodeum in dorsal view; 4, Abdomen in lateral view.

being a little shorter than the upper one (Fig. 2); upper and lower basal 1/3 of mandibular edge margined with a weak carina (Fig. 2); temple almost flat, wide, about 5/6 as long as the eye in lateral view, strongly mat, with short and dense hairs; frons strongly concave, subpolished, weakly mat, with fine and dense punctures along frontal orbit and a strong median longitudinal tubercle (Fig. 1), the tubercle being very finely and densely punctate with short and dense hairs; occipital carina strong and complete, the lower end joining oral carina near base of mandible; maxillary palpus very long, slender, about 1/3 as long as forewing; distance between lateral ocelli and eyes about 1.1 times as long as diameter of an ocellus; malar space wide, 8/9 as long as basal width of mandible. Antennae slender, filiform, with 32 segments; 1st flagellar segment 4.2 times as long as wide at apex; 2nd segment of flagellum about 3/4 as long as 1st flagellar segment and about 1.1 times as long as the 3rd one. Pronotum subpolished, longitudinally rugulose, with moderately strong and dense punctures on about dorsal 1/3; epomia weak; mesoscutum strongly mat generally, weakly and densely punctate centrally, with short and dense greyish hairs entirely; notaulus absent; scutellum subpolished, short, almost flat, weakly and rather densely punctate, with short, rather dense greyish hairs and weak but distinct lateral carinae; mesopleurum subpolished, weakly and obliquely rugulose, with a wide polished and impunctate area just below speculum; speculum polished and smooth; sternaulus strongly impressed, extending to basal 3/8; prepectal carina strong, not reaching to anterior ridge of mesopleurum; metapleurum subpolished, weakly and vertically rugoso-punctate. Propodeum subpolished, strongly and completely areolate (Fig. 3), finely and rather densely punctate; petiolar area weakly and obliquely rugulose; 1st lateral area with a small tubercle on median basal margin; propodeal spiracle rather large, subcircular. Forewing (Fig. 5) with areolet triangular, without a stalk above; nervulus postfurcal by 1/5 of its own length; nervellus vertical, intercepted at lower 1/5 (Fig. 6). Legs with hind coxa strongly mat to finely rugulose dorsally, weakly mat with weak, rather dense punctures ventrally; hind femur slender, about 4.8 times as long as wide in lateral view; inner spur of hind tibia about 1.4 times as long as the outer one; basitarsus of hind leg 1.5 times as long as the 2nd segment; front and middle tarsal claws simple; apical 1 or 2 segments of hind tarsus broken. Abdomen (Fig. 4) slender, 1st abdominal segment cylindrical; 2nd and 3rd ones depressed, and 4th and following ones subcylindrical; 1st tergite very slender, about 3.5 times as long as wide at apex, its spiracle situated at basal 5/9; petiole with a large scattered punctures on basal 1/2, bare on apical 1/2; 2nd to 6th tergites polished, with short,

very scattered hairs; 7th tergite polished, with scattered long hairs; 8th tergite polished, with long dense hairs on apical 1/2; 2nd tergite about 1.6 times as long as wide at apex, 5/7 as long as 1st tergite and about 1.1 times as long as 3rd one. Subgenital plate (Fig. 4) large, triangular, with sparse long hairs. Ovipositor sheath (Fig. 4) very wide in profile, about 1.9 times as long as wide in profile, about 1/2 as long as basitarsus of hind leg, with long, rather dense hairs.

Black. Clypeus dark reddish brown; mandible dark reddish brown, fuscous brown dorsally and apically; antennae infusate; ventral side of 9th flagellar segment, 10th-13th flagellar ones and baso-ventral side of 14th flagellar one whitish. Tegula infusate. Front leg infusate; apex of femur and inner side of tibia yellowish. Middle and hind legs infusate. Abdomen blackish, weakly tinged with dark brown; subgenital plate dark brown, paler apically; ovipositor sheath yellowish brown. Wings weakly cloudy.

Length: Body 11.6 mm., forewing 6.6 mm.

♂. Unknown.

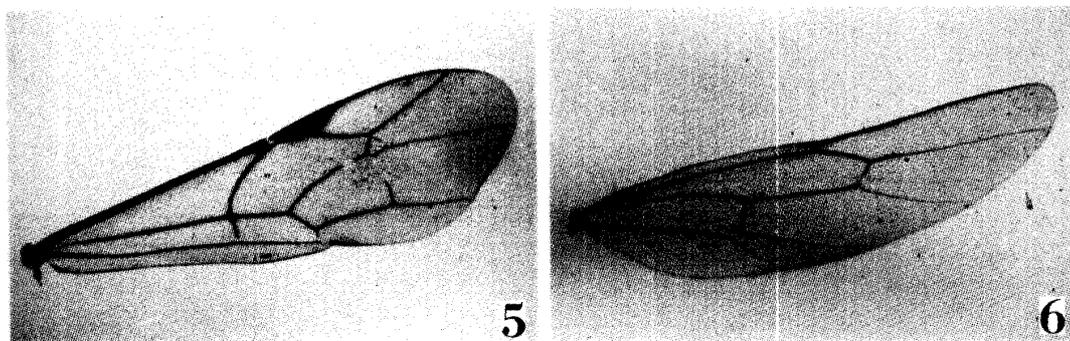
Holotype (♀): Numata, Numata-shi, Gumma-ken, Honshu, 1941-1945, no other data, T. Takei leg.

Host: Unknown.

Distribution: Japan (Honshu).

This species resembles *P. praevara* Telenga of Russia and Korea, from which it is readily distinguished by the absence of notaulus, by the vertical nervellus, by the weakly punctate propodeum, by the spiracle of 1st tergite, which is situated at basal 5/9 and by the black head, legs and abdomen.

It is the author's pleasure that this species has been named in honour of Mr. T. Takei who collected the type-specimen.



Figs. 5 and 6. *Pseudalomyia takeii*, sp. nov., female: 5, Right forewing; 6, Right hind wing.

Summary

One new species of *Pseudalomyia*, viz. *P. takeii* is described. It is the first species of the genus recorded from Japan.

Acknowledgements

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