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Description of a New Species of *Desmatocharis* GRAHAM
(Hymenoptera, Eulophidae), with Notes
on Other Species

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Abstract *Desmatocharis reticulata* sp. n. is described from Japan. *Desmatocharis turcica* (NEES) and *Eugerium isander* (WALKER) are recorded for the first time from Japan; the former has been reared from lepidopterous leaf-miners and the latter from a mycophagous cecidomiid.

The genera *Desmatocharis* and *Eugerium* were erected in 1959 by GRAHAM to include *Eulophus turcicus* NEES and *Cirrospilus isander* WALKER, respectively. Subsequently SZELÉNYI (1978) described *Eugerium orbatum* from Hungary. However, no host has been recorded for the species of both genera, although BOUČEK (1970) mentioned that *E. isander* is probably associated with woods or moist habitats. In this paper a second species of *Desmatocharis* is described from Japan on the basis of female specimens and host records of *D. turcica* and *E. isander* are given.

I am indebted to Dr. T. KUMATA of Hokkaido University for offering valuable material reared from lepidopterous leaf-miners and to Dr. J. YUKAWA of Kagoshima University for identifying *Mycodiplosis* sp.

Desmatocharis reticulata sp. n.

Female. Body length 0.6 to 1.0 mm. Vertex bluish green; frons dark green; face bronzy; thorax dorsally dark-bronzy, rather dull, ventrally blackish with a purplish tinge. Legs blackish: fore and mid tibiae lighter; all tarsi brownish yellow with tips darker. Forewing with a median dark band distinct; veins brownish yellow. Gaster bluish green basally, the remainder bronzy, shining.

Head collapsed. Vertex and frons densely and strongly reticulate; face weakly sculptured. OOL about as long as lateral ocellus; occiput ridged medially; frontal fork forming an angle of about 140°. Eyes rather densely hairy, with inner orbits strongly sinuate and diverging below. Malar space nearly 0.3 times height of eye. Scape strongly compressed, about 2.5 times as long as broad; pedicel nearly as long as first funicle segment, which is quadrate; second segment slightly longer than first and slightly longer than broad; third funicle segment much narrower than second, about twice as long as broad.

Body squat. Thorax 1.3 times as long as broad; its dorsum strongly and

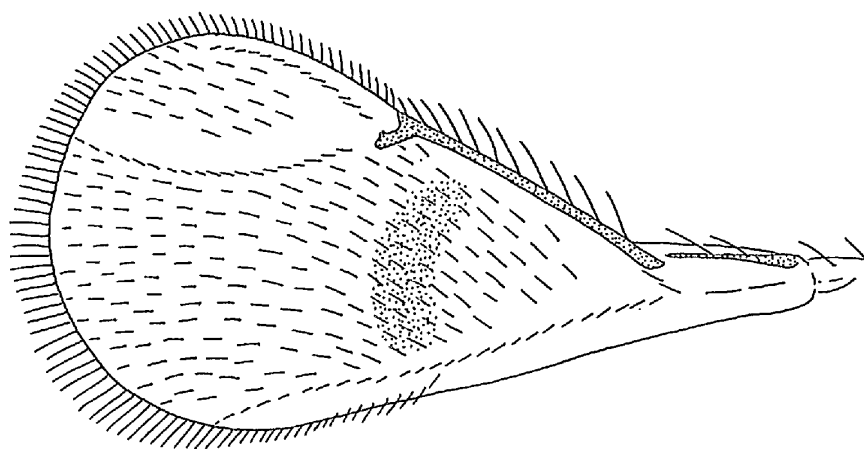


Fig. 1. *Desmatocharis reticulata* sp. n., ♀, forewing.

uniformly reticulate, with reticulation on propodeum becoming weaker laterally. Mid lobe of mesoscutum with two pairs of bristles. Scutellum only slightly longer than broad, with a pair of bristles situated distinctly near to anterior margin of scutellum. Propodeum shorter than one-third length of scutellum, without median carina and plicae; callus with two hairs. Hind coxae strongly reticulate. Forewing (Fig. 1) twice as long as broad; speculum closed below; disc with sparse hairs; two lines of hairs distinct; parastigma plus marginal vein shorter than breadth of the wing (11:14); postmarginal vein rudimentary; stigma sessile. Petiole conical, small, smooth. Gaster shorter than thorax, almost circular; first tergite occupying a little more than one-third length of gaster. Ovipositor sheaths slightly exerted in dorsal view.

Male. Unknown.

Holotype (♀), Apoi-dake, Hokkaido, 6. ix. 1977 (K. KAMIJO). Paratypes. Hokkaido: Toikanbetsu, Horonobe, 2 ♀, 20. ix. 1975 (K. KAMIJO); Bibai, 1 ♀, 13. vii. 1979 (K. KAMIJO); Apoi-dake, 1 ♀, 22. vi. 1959 (K. KAMIJO). The types are deposited in the Entomological Institute, Hokkaido University, Sapporo.

Distribution. Japan (Hokkaido).

Biology. Unknown.

Desmatocharis reticulata sp. n. differs from *D. turcica* (NEES) in having the scutellum entirely reticulate; petiole small and conical; pedicel nearly as long as first funicle segment (in *turcica* much shorter than first funicle segment); and forewing twice as long as broad (in *turcica* slender, more than 2.2 times as long as broad).

Desmatocharis turcica (NEES)

Eulophus turcicus NEES, 1834, Hym. Ichneum. affin. Monogr., 2: 155.

Entedon turcicus: WALKER, 1839, Monogr. Chalciditum, 1: 23-24.

Desmatocharis turcica: GRAHAM, 1959, Trans. Soc. Br. Ent., 13: 198-199.

Specimens examined. Many females and males from the following localities. Hokkaido: Rebun; Kitamoshiri; Bibai; Nopporo; Sapporo; Apoi-dake; Tomakomai; Shimamaki-mura; Hiyama-esashi; Okushiri. Honshu: Fukushima, Nagano-ken; Shiobara, Tochigi-ken; Amagi-san, Shizuoka-ken, Kyoto; Nachi-san, Wakayama-ken; Kozagawa, Wakayama-ken. Kyushu: Hiko-san, Fukuoka-ken; Takakuma-yama, Kagoshima-ken. Satsunan Is.: Nishinakama, Amami-oshima; Yuwan, Amami-oshima; Kametsu, Tokuno-shima.

I have seen seven females and 14 males collected at Rudolec, Czechoslovakia, by Dr. V. MARTINEK. The Japanese specimens agree in all respects with them.

Distribution. Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu, Satsunan Is.); Europe.

Biology. The host of *D. turcica* was previously unknown. In Japan this species has been reared from *Leucospilapteryx omissella* (STANTON) (Gracillariidae) and *Lyonetia* sp. (Lyonetiidae) on *Boehmeria spicata* (Urticaceae).

Eugerium isander (WALKER)

Cirrospilus isander WALKER, 1839, Monogr. Chalciditum, 1: 326.

Asecodes fimbriatus JANSSON, 1955, Ent. Tidskr., 76: 87.

Eugerium isander: GRAHAM, 1959, Trans. Soc. Br. Ent., 13: 202-203.

Eugerium isander: BOUČEK, 1970, Mem. Soc. ent. ital., 49: 99.

Specimens examined. Hokkaido: Bibai, 30 ♀, 3. viii. 1961, ex *Mycodiplosis* sp., 1 ♂, 18. viii. 1975, 2 ♀, 5-7. vi. 1977, 1 ♀, 16. vi. 1982, 1 ♀, 3. vii. 1982 (K. KAMIJO); Apoi-dake, 3 ♀, 21-22. vi. 1959 (K. KAMIJO). I have also seen three females taken in England by Dr. Z. BOUČEK,

Distribution. Japan (Hokkaido); Europe.

Biology. This species has been reared from larvae of *Mycodiplosis* sp. (Cecidomiidae) feeding on a leaf rust of poplar.

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