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【Research report】

臺灣草蛉繭蜂屬之一新種(膜翅目：小繭蜂科)【研究報告】

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Abstract

摘要

草蛉繭蜂屬 (*Chrysopophthorus*) 隸膜翅目、小繭蜂科、優繭蜂亞科，全世界已記錄7種，乃草蛉之寄生蜂。本文描述該臺灣產一新種—柄室優繭蜂 (*Chrysopophthorus petiolus* Chou, sp. n.) 之形態特徵，並輔以照片說明。

Key words:

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A NEW SPECIES OF *CHRYSOPOPHTHORUS* FROM TAIWAN (Hymenoptera: Braconidae)

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Abstract

Chrysopophthorus petiolus sp. n. (Braconidae: Euphorinae) from Taiwan is described and illustrated.

Introduction

Chrysopophthorus previously included only 7 species in the world (Mason, 1964), its hosts are adult Chrysopidae (Neuroptera) (Shaw, 1985). This genus is readily separated from other braconid genera by its long, slender petiole, and the 2nd cubital cell narrowed above. In this paper a new species from Taiwan is added to the fauna of the world. The type specimens are deposited in the insect collection of Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute, Taichung, Taiwan.

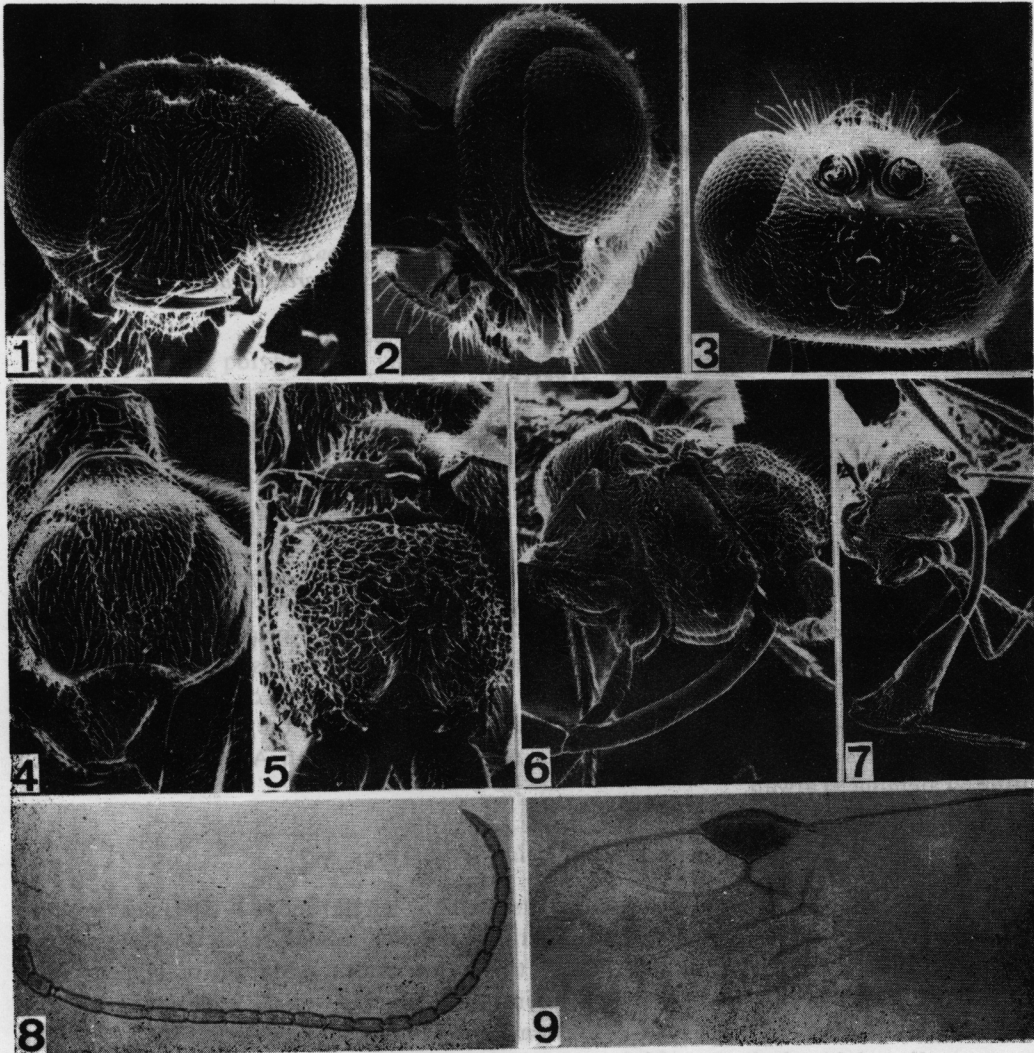
Chrysopophthorus petiolus sp. n. (Figs. 1-9)

Female: Head 1.7-1.8 times as broad as its median length and 1.3-1.4 times broader than mesonotum; dorsal length of eye 2.2-2.4 times temple. Malar space 0.1-0.2 times as long as eye height. Intertentorial line 0.6-0.7 times face width. Margin of clypeus thin, almost evenly rounded, but weakly truncate centrally; clypeus apically flat, shining and transversely sculptured, with a broad convex median lobe occupying the basal 3/4 of the clypeus; median lobe of clypeus shining and rather sparsely punctate. Face 0.7 times as high as its breadth and 0.4 times as wide as head. Face, frons, vertex and temple densely punctate. Distance between hind ocelli 0.3-0.4 times the distance between hind ocellus and eye; and 1.2-1.3 times the width of hind ocellus. Antenna 22-segmented; flagellum gradually and slightly shortened to the 12th segment, 12th segment to preapical segment almost the same length; 1st flagellomere 4.0 times as long as wide, slightly longer than 2nd, and 2.0 times as long as 12th segment; 2nd flagellomere and the following segments slightly wider than 1st.

Pronotum reticulate-rugose. Mesonotum rather flat; the median lobe densely punctate, the lateral lobes rather sparsely punctate; scutellum sparsely punctate. Notauli crenulate. Propodeum areolate. Subalar area somewhat sparsely punctate, disc nitid; sternaulus foveolate. Metapleurum reticulate-rugose, rather smooth centrally. Second cubital cell petiolate; 2nd intercubitus arising from about the middle of 1st intercubitus.

Petiole 8.8-9.0 times as long as apical width. Petiole and the following tergites smooth and shining.

Yellowish brown to brownish; head, pronotum lighter; petiole yellowish. Antenna and legs yellowish, claws darker. Wings hyaline, stigma yellowish brown, veins yellowish. Ovipositor sheath yellowish brown, darker apically.



Figs. 1-9. *Chrysopophthorus petiolus* sp. n., paratype (♀): 1, frontal view of head; 2, lateral view of head; 3, dorsal view of head; 4, dorsal view of mesonotum; 5, dorsal view of propodeum; 6, lateral view of thorax and petiole; 7, lateral view of thorax and abdomen; 8, antenna; 9, forewing.

Length: Body, 2.9-3.3 mm; antenna, 2.3-2.5 mm; fore wing, 2.5-2.8 mm; ovipositor sheath, 0.7-0.8 mm.

Male: Similar to the female.

Holotype: ♀, Tungpu 1200 m, Nantou, 5-8. X. 1981 (T. Lin & W. S. Tang). Paratypes: Tungpu 1200 m, Nantou, 1 ♂, 5-8. X. 1981. (T. Lin & W. S. Tang); 1 ♀, 18-21. X. 1982 (K. C. Chou & S. C. Lin), 1 ♂, 22-25. XI. 1982 (K. C. Chou & S. P. Huang); 2 ♀, 10-14. I. 1983 (K. C. Chou & S. P. Huang); Wushe 1150 m, Nantou, 1 ♂, 6. XI. 1981 (S. C. Lin & W. S. Tang); Sungkang 2100 m, Nantou, 1 ♀, XI. 1984 (K. S. Lin & K. C. Chou); Meifeng 2150 m, Nantou, 1 ♀, 18. VII. 1979 (K. C. Chou), 1 ♀, 2-4. VI. 1980 (L. Y. Chou & C. C. Chen), 1 ♂, 7. XI. 1981 (S. C. Lin & W. S. Tang), 1 ♂, 22-26. VI. 1983 (K. S. Lin & S. C. Lin).

This species differs from the other species of *Chrysopophthorus* by the 2nd cubital cell petiolate.

Etymology: The name of the new species, *petiolus* (Latin), refers to its 2nd cubital cell petiolate.

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(膜翅目：小繭蜂科)

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臺灣省農業試驗所應用動物系

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