

A New Species of *Cryptoserphus* from Japan (Hymenoptera: Proctotrupidae)¹

EUGENE F. DRAKE
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII
HONOLULU, HAWAII

This paper presents a new species of *Cryptoserphus*, Kieffer (1907), described from material presented to me by Miss Masako Honda of Kyushu University.

Previous papers concerning the Proctotrupidae of Japan include reports by Ashmead (1904), Matsumura (1912), Watanabe (1949 & 1954), Masner (1958), and Pschorn-Walcher (1958 & 1964). This genus was first reported in Japan by Watanabe (1949). In 1964 Pschorn-Walcher published a more extensive list of species covering the entire family. In the genus *Cryptoserphus* the latter author listed six species as present in Japan. This paper will add another species to his list.

***Cryptoserphus deshii* sp. n. (Fig. 1)**

Female:

Coloration—Head brown-black all over. Eyes dark brown. Antennal flagellum brown; scape, pedicel and first flagellomere brownish-yellow. Thorax black-brown. Legs yellow-brown; coxae slightly darker. Abdomen brown-black. *Head*—transverse, smooth and shining, few scattered hairs near mouth. Mouth opening narrow, as in *C. cumeaus* Nixon. Without keel between antennal insertions. Eyes without hair. Ocelli triangularly arranged, raised from contour of head; ratio of posterior ocellar line to ocular-ocellar line = 5 : 6. *Antennae*—cylindrical, long filiform. Relative lengths and (widths) of antennal articles as follows: 6 (4) : 3 (3) : 11 (2.5) : 12 : 11 : 11 : 10.5 : 10 : 9 : 8 : 7.5 : 7.5 : 9 (2.5). *Thorax*—mesonotum anteriorly with weak traces of parapsidal grooves. Dorsum covered with numerous short hairs. Pleura smooth and shining, hairs present along sutures. Propodeum smooth and shining, with strong central carina and two lateral carinae. *Wings*—hyaline, pubescent, with short fringe. Forewing with subcostal vein strongly curved. Pterostigma triangular, strongly indicated. Radial cell large; measured along costal margin, longer than pterostigma. *Legs*—hind legs with shorter tibial spur half as long as longer spur; long spur about three quarters length of first tarsomere (16 : 21). Relative lengths of tarsomeres on posterior legs as follows: 21 : 9 : 8 : 6 : 8.

¹—This investigation was made possible by U.S.-Japan Binational Cooperative Science Program, National Science Foundation Grants GF-67 and GF-224 and the cooperation of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science and Kyushu University.

—Current address: B. P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii.

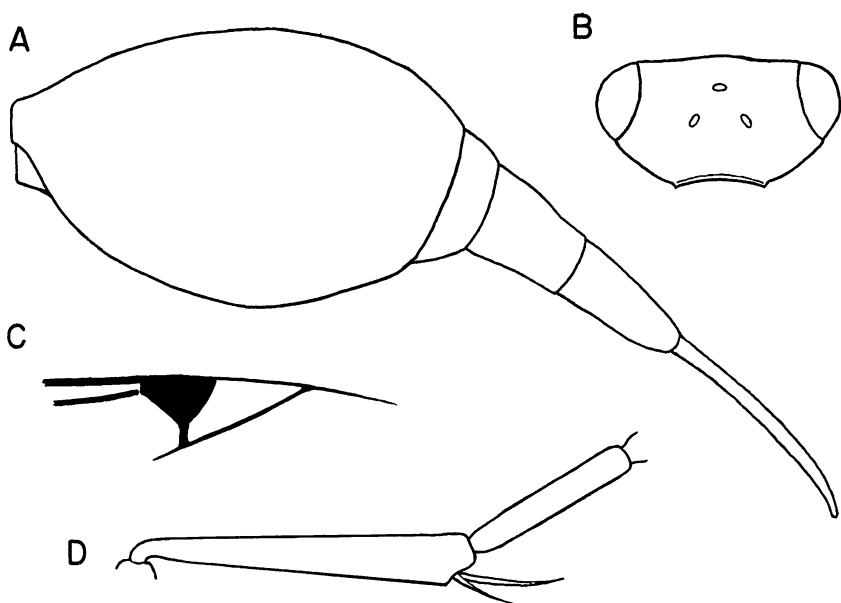


FIG. 1. *Cryptoserphus deshi* sp. n. a. Abdomen, lateral view. b. Head, dorsal view. c. Radial cell in forewing. d. Hind tibia. (All sketches same scale.)

Claws simple, long and slender. *Abdomen*—smooth and shining; second tergite overlapping pedicel. Second segment composing nearly all of abdomen. Segments 3–5 forming long tube anterior to ovipositor. Ovipositor long and slender, recurved at tip; shorter than tibia of hind leg (12 : 23).

Types—Holotype female and one paratype female from Mount Omogo, Ehime Prefecture, Shikoku Island, Japan, May 21, 1967, by M. Honda. Males unknown. Types deposited in Entomological Laboratory, Kyushu University, Japan.

This species is very closely related to *C. samurai* Pschorn-Walcher. Both of these species can be easily separated from other known species by the transverse head, small mouth and large radial cell in the fore wing. *C. deshi* sp. n. has a much shorter ovipositor in relation to hind tarsal length than that of *C. samurai*; this can be seen by comparing the figure in Pschorn-Walcher (1964) with the figure in this paper. The frons tends to be flatter in *C. deshi* than in *C. samurai*. In *C. samurai* there is a weak ridge between the antennae which is not found in *C. deshi*.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I should like to thank Dr. K. Yasumatsu of Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan, for allowing me to use the facilities in his laboratory and Miss Masako Honda for providing me with the above specimens.

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