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THE GENERA *EUCHARIS* AND *ROPRONIA* FROM
SHANSI, NORTH CHINA^{1,2}

(Hymenoptera)

By Keizô Yasumatsu³

Eucharis esakii Ishii

- 1915 *Schizaspidia tenuicornis* Matsumura (Nec Ashmead), Konchu
Bunruigaku 2: 283.
1938 *Eucharis esakii* Ishii, Kontyû 12: 195.
1940 *Eucharis scutellaris* Gahan, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 88: 425.
1960 *Eucharis esakii* Watanabe, Trans. Shikoku Ent. Soc. 1: 59.

Specimen examined: 1 male, vi. 1940, Changtzemen (長子門), Shansi, N. Saito
leg.

Distribution: Japan, Korea and North China.

The Shansi specimen agrees quite well with Japanese specimens of *Eucharis esakii*. In his taxonomic revision of Japanese species of Eucharitidae Prof. C. Watanabe mentions that *Eucharis esakii* is closely allied to the European *E. adscendens* and there is a high possibility of regarding the former as a mere geographical race of the latter.

To record the Shansi specimen under an exact scientific name, I begged Dr. G. J. Kerrich of the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology to compare the specimens of European *adscendens* and Japanese *esakii*. He was able to make satisfactory comparison between 3 specimens of *adscendens* and 3 of *esakii* and gave me detailed information on the result of his study. By his permission I am very happy to cite his comparative notes in the following lines:

<i>adscendens</i>	<i>esakii</i>
Head above finely transversely striated and with rather fine punctures, not	Head above coarsely reticulate and with rather fine punctures, somewhat

¹ Insects of Shansi, North China. No. 25.

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shining.
 Genae densely striate-punctate, not shining.
 Mesoscutum at sides above tegulae nearly smooth or somewhat longitudinally striate.
 Notauli meeting before hinder end of mesoscutum.
 Scutellum above smooth and regularly rather finely punctate, except in middle just before the rather weak frenal furrow: with median furrow consisting of a simple, rather weak depression.
 Pronotum at sides and mesopleura mainly smooth.
 Propodeum with median furrow deep.
 Petiolar segment dorsally grooved strongly, and strongly rugose.
 Hind femora more swollen.

shining.
 Genae sparsely striate-punctate, shining.
 Mesoscutum at sides above tegulae with a row of coarse punctures separated by strong transverse costae.
 Notauli not meeting before hinder end of mesoscutum.
 Scutellum above wholly or in large part coarsely reticulate; with median furrow deep, divided by strong transverse costae into a longitudinal row of punctures; with frenal furrow strong.
 Pronotum at sides and mesopleura with conspicuous coarse reticulation.
 Propodeum with median furrow shallow.
 Petiolar segment dorsally grooved weakly, and weakly rugose.
 Hind femora less swollen.

This species has been unrecorded from China, and this is the north-westernmost record of the distribution of this species.

***Ropronia brevicornis* Townes**

1948 *Ropronia brevicornis* Townes, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 98: 88.

1956 ?*Ropronia brevicornis* Yasumatsu, Ins. Mats. 19: 122.

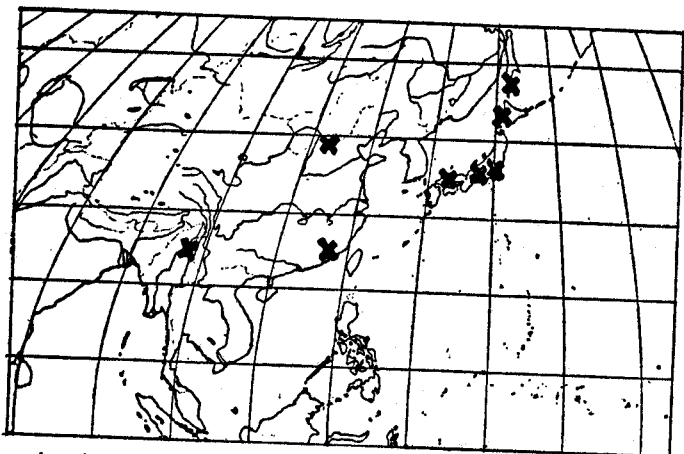
Specimen examined: 1 male, 8. vi. 1942, Henglingshan-Wuyu (横嶺上一五峪), Shansi, K. Yasumatsu leg.

Distribution: Japan, South China and North China.

Between the original description and the Shansi specimen there are found the following differences: antennal scape, pedicel and the basal portion of the first flagellar segment slightly paler in coloration. Mid-tibiae and tarsi entirely stramineous, basal half of hind-tarsi pale stramineous.

None of the species of the genus *Ropronia* has hitherto been recorded from North China. Therefore, the discovery of *Ropronia brevicornis* Townes in the forest of the Wutais, North China is a valuable addition to the fragmentary state of our knowledge on the distribution of the genus in Asia.

Finally, I express my sincere gratitude to Dr. G. J. Kerrich for his kind information on two species of *Eucharis*.



A map showing the distribution of the genus *Ropronia* in Eastern Asia.