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ISLAND, WITH DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES  
(HYMENOPTERA : SIRICOIDEA)

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**WOOD-WASPS OR HORN-TAILS OF THE AMAMI-OSHIMA  
ISLAND, WITH DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES  
(HYMENOPTERA : SIRICOIDEA) \***

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**Abstract**

A new species of wood wasp, *Hyperxiphia nodai* Togashi, is described from the Amami-Oshima Island. The Oriental horntail, *Eriotremex formosanus*, is recorded from Japan for the first time.

So far as we are aware, only a single species of the wood wasp has been known from the Amami-Oshima Island. This is *Genoxiphia hirashimai* Okutani, 1965. In this paper one of us (Togashi) describes, based on the material recently collected by Mr. R. Noda of Kyushu University, a new species of *Hyperxiphia* and we report the occurrence of the Oriental horntail, *Eriotremex formosanus* from this island. This is the first record of *Eriotremex* from Japan.

We are thankful to Mr. Noda for the interesting material.

Family SIRICIDAE

***Eriotremex formosanus*** (Matsumura)

SPECIMEN EXAMINED: 1 female, Amami-Oshima Island, June 29, 1980 (R. Noda). This was collected on a path in the central forest area of the island.

*Eriotremex* is new to Japan. According to D. R. Smith (1978), this genus has been recorded from India, Vietnam, Malaysia, Philippines, Indonesia and North America. He suggests, however, that *Eriotremex formosanus*, the sole

\* Contribution from the Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University, Fukuoka (Ser. 3, No. 122).



Fig. 1. A map showing the distribution of *Eriotremex* (●) and *Hyperxiphia* (○).

representative of the genus in North America is an introduced species.

The genus *Eriotremex* Benson is closely related to the genus *Tremex* Jurine but these are separable by the following characters:

Basal part of radial cell divided by the radial cross vein about half as long as apical part in *Eriotremex* (Fig. 3), about as long as apical part in *Tremex* (Fig. 6); 7th and 8th tergites densely hairy in *Eriotremex* (Fig. 4), not hairy but with fine pubescence in *Tremex*; precornal basin strongly subreticulate-punctate in *Eriotremex*, very finely coriaceous in *Tremex*; and in female, cerci present in *Eriotremex* (Fig. 4), absent in *Tremex*.

#### Family XIPHIDRIIDAE

#### *Hyperxiphia nodai* Togashi, new species

**Female** : Length 9 mm.

Body including antennae black; central portion of mandible reddish brown. Wings smoky; stigma and veins brown to dark brown. Legs brownish black to black; claws reddish brown.

Head seen from above rather globose (Fig. 7); postocellar furrow slightly depressed (Fig. 8); lateral furrows ill-defined; OOL: POL: OCL=1.0:1.0:3.2; median fovea present (Fig. 8); clypeus as shown in Fig. 8; mandible quadridentate; labial palpus 4-segmented (Fig. 10); maxillary palpus 5-segmented (Fig. 11); occipital carina sharp, complete; temple with submarginal furrow (Figs. 7 and 9); malar depression as shown in Fig. 9.

Antenna 14-segmented, slightly shorter than costa of fore wing (the ratio about 1.0:1.3); scape curved (Fig. 12), nearly as long as 3rd segment; rela-

tive lengths of basal segments about 2.1 : 1.0 : 1.8 : 1.1 : 1.1 in lateral view.

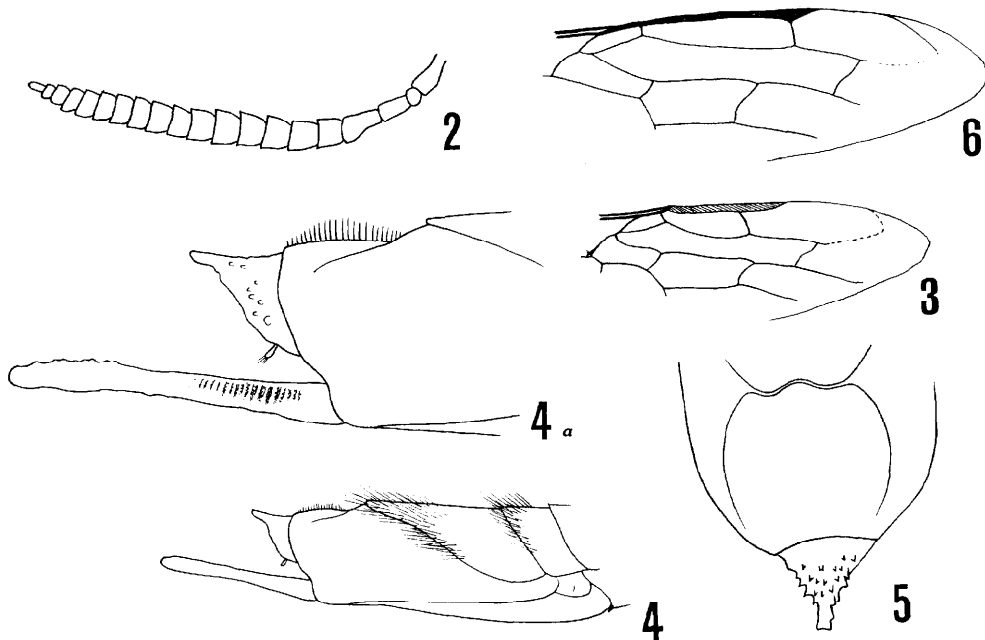
Praescutum obtuse ; in lateral view, median scutal line shallow, apical half of prescutal sutures rather narrow with deep apical portion, and posterior halves of prescutal sutures rather shallow; cenchri small (Fig. 13).

Wing venation : similar to *H. leucopoda* (Takeuchi), though radial cross vein interstitial with 2nd cubital cross vein, and nervulus interstitial with basalis (Fig. 14).

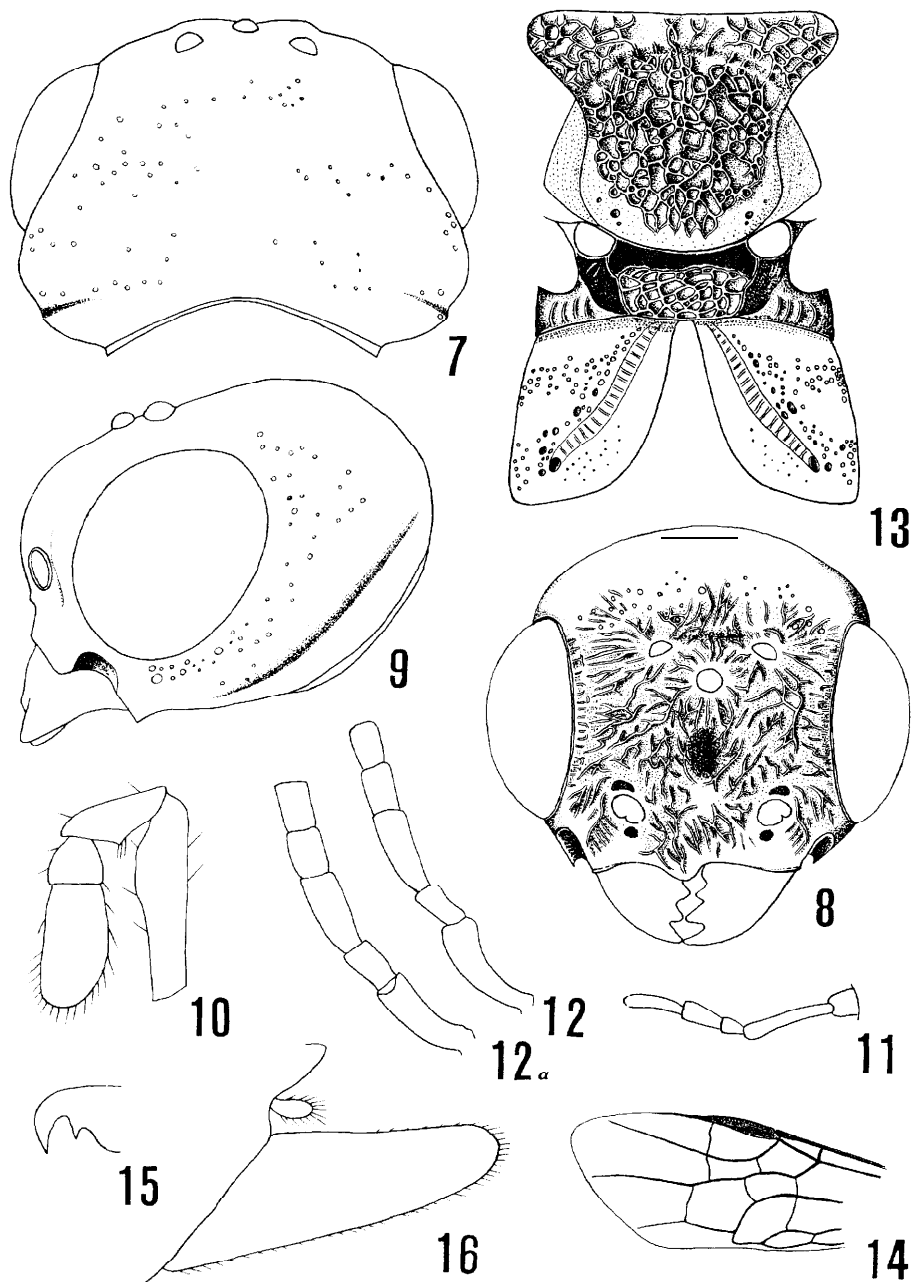
Hind basitarsus nearly as long as following 3 segments combined. Claw with a rather small tooth near the middle (Fig. 15).

Propodeum with an oblique furrow along the central line (Fig. 13) ; sheath as shown in Fig. 16.

Sculpture. Area behind suprorbital line and temples covered with rather shallow and scattered punctures, shining (Figs. 7 and 9) ; area below suprorbital line including malar space rather strongly, coarsely and irregularly sculptured (Fig. 7) ; pronotum deeply, coarsely and subreticulately sculptured ; mesonotum strongly, irregularly and rugosely subreticulate ; meso- and meta-scutellum irregularly and rugoso-subreticulately sculptured, but latero-posterior portion of mesoscutellum smooth (Fig. 13) ; mesopleuron irregularly and ru-



**Figs. 2-5.** *Eriotremex formosanus* (Matsumura). 2: Antenna, lateral view. 3: Apical portion of right fore wing. 4: Caudal portion of abdomen, lateral view. 4 a: Cornus and sheath, lateral view. 5: Precornal basin. **Fig. 6.** *Tremex fuscicornis* Fabricius. Apical portion of right fore wing.



**Figs. 7-16.** *Hyperxiphia nodai* Togashi, new species. 7: Head, dorsal view. 8: Do., frontal view. 9: Do., profile. 10: Labial palpus. 11: Maxillary palpus. 12: Antenna, basal 5 segments, dorsal view. 12 a: Do., lateral view. 13: Scutellum and propodeum. 14: Apical portion of left fore wing. 15: Claw. 16: Sheath, lateral view.

