

**DISCOVERY OF TWO SPECIES OF
DIPLAZON FROM NEW GUINEA
(Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae)¹**

By **Setsuya Momoi²** and **Akinori Nakanishi³**

Abstract: Two species of the genus *Diplazon* are reported from New Guinea: *laetatorius* Fabricius and *novoguineensis*, n. sp.

So far as we are aware, not a single species of the subfamily Diplazontinae has been recorded from the Papuan subregion. In this paper are recorded 2 species of the genus *Diplazon* Nees from New Guinea, viz., *Diplazon laetatorius* (Fabricius) and *D. novoguineensis*, n. sp., based on specimens in Bishop Museum, Honolulu.

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***Diplazon laetatorius* (Fabricius)**

Ichneumon laetatorius Fabricius, 1781, Species insectorum.....1: 424.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED. 5 ♀, NE New Guinea, Goroka, 1650 m, 14. V. 1966, Malaise trap and light trap; 1 ♀, NE New Guinea, Wau, 1200 m, 14. III. 1966, Malaise trap; 2 ♀, NE New Guinea, Simbai, Bismarck Range, 1730 m, 28. V. 1966, Malaise trap, J. L., R. L. & E. C. Gressitt. 1 ♀ (lacking abdomen), NE New Guinea, Wau, Morobe District, 1000 m, 13. X. 1961, Malaise trap; 1 ♀, NW New Guinea, Wisselmeren, Enarotadi, 1850 m, 2-3. VIII. 1962, Malaise trap; 1 ♀, *ibid.*, 12. VII.-4. VIII. 1962, Malaise trap, J. Sedlacek.

DISTRIBUTION: Almost worldwide.

***Diplazon novoguineensis* Momoi and Nakanishi, new species**

♀. Head polished, with clypeus and mandible very feebly shagreened, and face, inner orbit and cheek weakly shagreened. Face obscurely punctate. Temple, vertex and frons with fine dense punctures. Lateral ocellus distant from occipital carina by about 1.0 its diameter. Face about 0.66 as long as wide. Malar space about 0.43 as long as basal width of mandible. Upper tooth of mandible distinctly bidentate. Clypeus rather strongly bilobed at apex, weakly impressed medially at apex. Frons without a median longitudinal sulcus. Flagellum covered with

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2. c/o Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Kobe University, Kobe, Japan.
3. Biological Laboratory, General Education Department, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan.



Fig. 1. Hind leg of *Diplazon novoguineensis*, showing color pattern.

short hairs, its segment 1 about 3.9 as long as wide and segment 3 about 2.7 as long as wide. Thorax polished, largely with distinct dense punctures. Pronotum above and mesoscutum with medium-sized dense punctures mostly distant from one another by about 0.5-1.5 their diameter. Mesopleurum with punctures slightly sparser and finer than those on mesoscutum and pronotum. Mesosternum with fine and dense punctures. Scutellum with weak dense punctures. Metapleurum with fine sparse punctures. Notaulus short but strong. Prepectal carina complete. Speculum present. Propodeum polished, with strong carinae. Petiolar area rugulose and subrugulose punctate, the rugulae converging to posteromedian portion. Other areas of propodeum with medium-sized shallow dense punctures, in part subrugulose punctate. Basal area strongly transverse, subparallel-sided, its hind margin weakly V-shaped. Costula weak or absent. Abdomen stout, gradually narrowing backward from base of tergite 4, not strongly compressed apically, polished. Tergite 1 about 0.85 as long as wide at apex, densely subrugulose punctate, with a strong preapical transverse impression which is densely costate, its dorsomedian carinae strong, barely extending to transverse impression, its dorsolateral carinae strong and complete to apex. Tergite 2 about 0.68 as long as wide at apex, with a strong transverse impression at apical 0.33, with a few short longitudinal rugulae medially at base, before transverse impression, which is densely costate, coarsely and densely punctate or subrugulose punctate, and behind impression sparsely punctate. Tergite 3 similar in sculpture to tergite 2, with a strong transverse impression at apical 0.4. Tergite 4 with a transverse impression at basal 0.4, weakly punctate before impression and more smooth behind impression. Tergite 5 with no transverse impression, with a few scattered fine setiferous punctures. Fore wing 5.0 mm long.

Black. Palpi, clypeus, mandible except for teeth, inner orbit narrowly, humeral angle of pronotum, tegula, subtegular ridge, scutellum, postscutellum and upper end of mesepimeron yellowish white. Scape and pedicel beneath somewhat brownish. Fore and mid legs yellowish white, their tarsi, a stripe on upper faces of their tibiae except for a subbasal interruption, and a stripe on lower faces of their femora fuscous brown. Hind leg black, a subbasal ring of its tibia (the ring about 0.36-0.45 as long as tibia) and apex and inner side of its 1st trochanter yellowish white. Stigma blackish brown, with no basal pale marking. Veins blackish brown.

Holotype. ♀ (BISHOP 7634), NE New Guinea, Karimui, 1080 m, 14. VII. 1963, J. Sedlacek.

Paratype: ♀, NW New Guinea, Wisselmeren, Moanemani, Kamo V., 1500 m, 14. VIII. 1962, Malaise trap, J. Sedlacek.

This species is very similar to *laetatorius* Fabr. in structure and sculpture. However,

the coloration is quite different. Furthermore, the lateral ocellus is distant from the occipital carina by about 1.0 its diameter in this species, while it is distant by about 1.5 its diameter in *laetatorius*.

KEY TO SPECIES OF DIPLAZON OF NEW GUINEA

- Tergites 2-4 largely red. Mesoscutum with a pale shoulder marking on each side. Hind coxa and femur red. Hind tibia tricolored, red, white and black. **laetatorius**
- Tergites 2-4 entirely black. Mesoscutum with no pale shoulder marking. Hind coxa and femur black. Hind tibia bicolored, black and white..... **novoguineensis**