

## Original Article

Taxonomic Study of Japanese Cryptinae (Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae),  
with Descriptions of Six New SpeciesKyohei WATANABE<sup>1)</sup>

**Abstract.** This study focuses on seven genera of the tribe Cryptini Kirby, 1837 are studied. The following six new species are described: *Baltazaria otsuii* sp. nov., *Caenocryptus brevicaudatus* sp. nov., *Goryphus minor* sp. nov., *Idiolispa capillata* sp. nov., *Mesostenus brevifemur* sp. nov., and *M. masutomiensis* sp. nov. The male of *B. nigrescens* Momoi, 1970 and female of *Hoplocryptus sumiyona* Uchida, 1956 are newly described. Intraspecific colour variation in *Hylophasma luica* Sheng, Li & Wang, 2019 is also noted. Keys to the Japanese species of the five genera are also provided.

**Key words:** distribution, Eastern Palearctic region, new record, parasitoid wasps, taxonomy

## Introduction

The subfamily Cryptinae is the second largest subfamily of family Ichneumonidae, comprising 276 genera and over 3100 species distributed worldwide (Yu *et al.*, 2016; Santos, 2017). In Japan, a total of two tribes, 64 genera and 188 species of Cryptinae have been recorded (Watanabe *et al.*, 2025), although many undescribed and unrecorded species remain. Recently, I sorted the ichneumonid collection at the Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History and examined the collections of several institutes including types. Then I found some new taxa and new distribution records.

This paper is the fifth instalment of taxonomic notes on Japanese Cryptinae (Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae), following on from Watanabe (2019, 2020, 2022, 2025). This study focuses on seven genera of the tribe Cryptini Kirby, 1837: *Baltazaria* Townes, 1961, *Caenocryptus* Thomson, 1873, *Hoplocryptus* Thomson, 1873, *Hylophasma* Townes, 1970, *Idiolispa* Förster, 1869, *Goryphus* Holmgren, 1868, and *Mesostenus* Gravenhorst, 1829. Keys to the species of *Baltazaria*, *Caenocryptus*, *Goryphus*, *Idiolispa*, and *Mesostenus* are also provided.

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## Materials and methods

In this study, dried specimens deposited in the following collections were examined:

KPM-NK, Insect collection, Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, Odawara, Kanagawa, Japan.

MNHAH, Museum of Nature and Human Activities, Sanda, Hyogo, Japan.

OMNH, Osaka Museum of Natural History, Osaka, Japan.

TMNH, Toyohashi Museum of Natural History, Toyohashi, Aichi, Japan.

The observation was performed using a Nikon SMZ800N stereomicroscope (Nikon Co. Ltd., Japan). Photographs (Figs. 1–12) were taken with an Olympus TG-5 digital camera (Olympus Co. Ltd., Japan), which was connected to the stereomicroscope. All figures were edited using Adobe Photoshop® CC 2025 (Adobe Co. Ltd., USA). The morphological terminology follows Broad *et al.* (2018). The following three terms were used conveniently in the description of the propodeum: anterior area = the area in front of the anterior transverse carina; middle area = the area between the anterior and posterior transverse carinae; posterior area = the area behind of the posterior transverse carina. Eady (1968) was also used to describe the microsculpture. The face

was measured using the transverse line just below the antennal sockets. The following abbreviations were used in the descriptions: holotype (HT); interspace of punctures (ISP); diameter of puncture (PD); segment of antennal flagellum (FL); diameter of lateral ocellus (OD); ocular-ocellar line (OOL); posterior ocellar line (POL); segment of tarsus (TS); metasomal tergite (T). The following abbreviations are used for material data: female (F), male (M), flight interception trap (FIT), yellow pan trap (YPT), and Malaise trap (MsT). For the new species and newly recorded species from Japan, I propose standard Japanese names (SJN). All described genera were identified based on the generic concepts proposed by Townes (1970).

### Results and discussion

By the result of morphological comparison, I found six new species. I describe these new species below. In addition, I newly described unknown male of *B. nigrescens* Momoi, 1970 and female of *Hoplocryptus sumiyona* Uchida, 1956, and noted the new data of intraspecific variation of *Hylophasma luica* Sheng, Li & Wang, 2019 below. The species number of Japanese Cryptinae has increased to 194.

#### Subfamily Cryptinae Kirby, 1837

##### Tribe Cryptini Kirby, 1837

This group has been studied more than Aptesini Smith & Shenfelt, 1955 in Japan, but there are still some taxonomic problems. Previously, 50 genera and 123 species have been recorded (Watanabe *et al.*, 2025). In this paper, I study seven genera, including the descriptions of six new species.

#### Genus *Baltazaria* Townes, 1961

*Baltazaria* Townes, 1961 in Townes *et al.*, 1961: 472. Type species: *Cryptus tribax* Tosquinet, 1903. Original designation.

Two species, *B. albomaculata* Momoi, 1970 and *B. nigrescens*, have been recorded from Japan. Watanabe (2019) recorded *B. nigrescens* from Tokunoshima Is. and Okinawajima Is. based on both females and males, although no morphological characteristics of the males have been described. In this study, I describe a new species and the male of *B. nigrescens* below. The Japanese species exhibit allopatric distribution, i.e., *B. albomaculata*: South Ryukyus; *B. nigrescens*: North and Middle Ryukyus; *B.*

*otsuii* sp. nov.: Honshu, Kyushu, and Iki Island).

#### Key to Japanese species of *Baltazaria*

1. Female. .... 2
- Male. .... 4
2. Frons except for area above antennal sockets and vertex except for ocellar area with large white marking. Lower part of gena white. Mesopleuron irregularly rugose. Distribution: Japan (South Ryukyus: Ishigakijima Is., Iriomotejima Is., and Yonagunijima Is.).  
..... *Baltazaria albomaculata* Momoi, 1970
- Frons and vertex without large white area; white area present at most narrow area(s) along eye margin. Lower part of gena black. Mesopleuron irregularly or longitudinally rugose. .... 3
3. Hind coxa largely blackish-brown. Face and frons entirely black. Posterior margin of T I and T II each with reddish-brown tinge. Mesopleuron irregularly rugose. Propodeum always without red area. Small to large species; body length sometimes longer than 6.5 mm. Distribution: Japan (North and Middle Ryukyus: Yakushima Is., Amamioshima Is., Tokunoshima Is., and Okinawajima Is.).  
..... *Baltazaria nigrescens* Momoi, 1970
- Hind coxa largely reddish-yellow. Face and frons each with narrow white band along eye (sometimes darkened and indistinct). Posterior margin of T I and T II each with transverse white band. Mesopleuron more or less longitudinally rugose centrally. Propodeum sometimes partly reddish-brown. Small species; body length shorter than 6.5 mm. Distribution: Japan (Honshu, Kyushu, and Iki Is.).  
..... *Baltazaria otsuii* sp. nov.
4. Apex of T VII without convexity (Fig. 13 H). Mesopleuron with black area dorsally. Distribution: Japan (North and Middle Ryukyus: Yakushima Is., Amamioshima Is., Tokunoshima Is., and Okinawajima Is.).  
..... *Baltazaria nigrescens* Momoi, 1970
- Apex of T VII roundly convex (Fig. 13 G, I). Mesopleuron with or without black area dorsally. .... 5
5. Mesopleuron without black area dorsally and sometimes weakly tinged with brown dorsally. Yellow marking of frons, vertex, and gena wide. Hind tarsus entirely blackish-brown except for base of each segment narrowly white. Distribution: Japan (South Ryukyus: Ishigakijima Is.,

Iriomotejima Is., and Yonagunijima Is.).

..... *Baltazaria albomaculata* Momoi, 1970  
-. Mesopleuron with black area dorsally. Yellow marking of frons, vertex, and gena narrow. Hind tarsus blackish-brown with large white area from apical part of first tarsomere to fourth tarsomere. Distribution: Japan (Honshu, Kyushu, and Iki Is.).

..... *Baltazaria otsuii* sp. nov.

***Baltazaria nigrescens*** Momoi, 1970

[SJN: Amami-hime-togari-himebachi]

(Fig. 13 H)

*Baltazaria nigrescens* Momoi, 1970: 358.

**Materials examined. JAPAN:** [Amamioshima Is.] KPM-NK 103308, M, Kagoshima Pref., Mt. Yui-dake, 27. VII. 2004, H. Makihara leg. (MsT); KPM-NK 103309, M, ditto, 14. X. 2004. [Tokunoshima Is.] KPM-NK 69485, 69486, 103310, 3 M, Kagoshima Pref., Tokunoshima Town, Kedoku, 21. V. 2008, K. Watanabe leg.; KPM-NK 103311, M, ditto, A. Sakai leg.; KPM-NK 103312, M, Kagoshima Pref., Amagi Town, Amagi, 25. V. 2007, K. Watanabe leg. [Okinawajima Is.] KPM-NK 103313, M, Okinawa Pref., Nago City, Mt. Nago-dake, 10. VI. 2002, H. Irei & H. Makihara leg. (MsT); KPM-NK 103314, M, ditto, 23. V. 2021, N. Tokushige leg.; KPM-NK 103315, M, Okinawa Pref., Kunigami Vil., Ginama, 2. V. 2002, H. Irei & H. Makihara leg. (MsT); KPM-NK 69489, M, Okinawa Pref., Kunigami Vil., Yona, 20–23. V. 2007, K. Watanabe leg. (MsT).

**Description.** Female. See Momoi (1970).

Male (n = 11). See Watanabe (2023) for photos. Similar to female. Body polished; covered with setae; body length 4.5–8.4 mm.

Head 0.6–0.65 × as long as wide in dorsal view. Clypeus 1.45–1.5 × as wide as long; slightly convex in lateral view; sparsely punctate dorsally; smooth ventrally; lower margin weakly rounded in frontal view, blunt in lateral view. Face 1.4–1.6 × as wide as long; slightly convex medially; punctate; punctures partly and weakly united into groove-like foveola medially. Anterior tentorial pit small. Frons weakly concave above antennal sockets; punctate with coriaceous ISP dorsally; smooth on concavity. POL 0.9–1.2 × as OD. OOL 1.1–1.4 × as OD. Gena and occiput finely punctate; ISP coriaceous. Dorsal profile of gena rounded dorsal view. Occipital carina complete; its lower end connected with hypostomal carina behind of mandibular base. Malar space 0.6–0.65 × as long as basal width of mandible. Mandible flat at base; lower

tooth almost equal in length of upper tooth. Antenna with 26–30 flagellomeres. FL I 4.0–4.4 × as long as maximum depth in lateral view, 1.05–1.1 × as long as FL II. Tyloids present on FL XIV and FL XV (sometimes also FL XVI).

Mesosoma. Pronotum largely smooth except for longitudinally rugae posteriorly. Epomia long; dorsal end not reached to dorsal margin of pronotum. Mesoscutum densely and finely punctate; with developed notaulus. Scutellum finely punctate; convex in lateral view. Mesopleuron largely punctate; foveolate dorsally; with large smooth area in front of foveolate area; with large smooth area around speculum. Epicnemial carina present laterally and ventrally; dorsal end reaching anterior margin of mesopleuron. Sternaulus deep in anterior 0.75 of mesopleuron. Metapleuron densely punctate; with complete juxtacoxal carina. Propodeum sparsely punctate to smooth on anterior part; densely punctate, partly foveolate, with some irregular rugae on middle part; weakly foveolate on posterior area; anterior transverse carina complete; posterior transverse carina complete, trapezoid-shaped; lateral longitudinal carina absent except for posterior section slightly present; pleural carina absent; lateromedian longitudinal carina present only anterior to anterior transverse carina; apophysis absent; spiracle oval. Fore wing length 3.5–5.7 mm. Areolet small; slightly longer than maximum width; with parallel sides; vein 2rs-m longer than vein 3rs-m; received vein 2m-cu near middle. Fore wing vein 1cu-a interstitial or slightly antefurcal to vein M&RS. Nervellus subvertical; intercepted posterior to middle. Hind femur 5.85–6.2 × as long as maximum depth in lateral view. Tarsal claws simple.

Metasoma densely punctate except for T I. T I 2.8–3.1 × as long as maximum width; largely smooth posteriorly, sparsely punctate anteriorly; latero-median carina weakly present; dorso-lateral carina complete; with pair of lateral triangular teeth at base. T II 1.5–2.05 × as long as maximum width. Apex of T VII without convexity.

Colouration. Body (excluding legs and wings) yellowish-brown to whitish-yellow. Setae silver. Frons, vertex, and occiput except for each area along eye margin, apex of mandible, dorsal surfaces of scape and pedicel, flagellum, subdorsal longitudinal stripe of pronotum, mesoscutum, axillae, dorsal spot of mesopleuron, anterior part of dorsal surface of propodeum, each metasomal tergite except for each apex, and paramere blackish-brown to black. Scutellum and postscutellum yellow. Apex of T VII with white marking. Legs yellowish-brown; mid femur and tarsus usually weakly darkened; hind leg largely blackish-brown except for hind coxa largely yellowish-

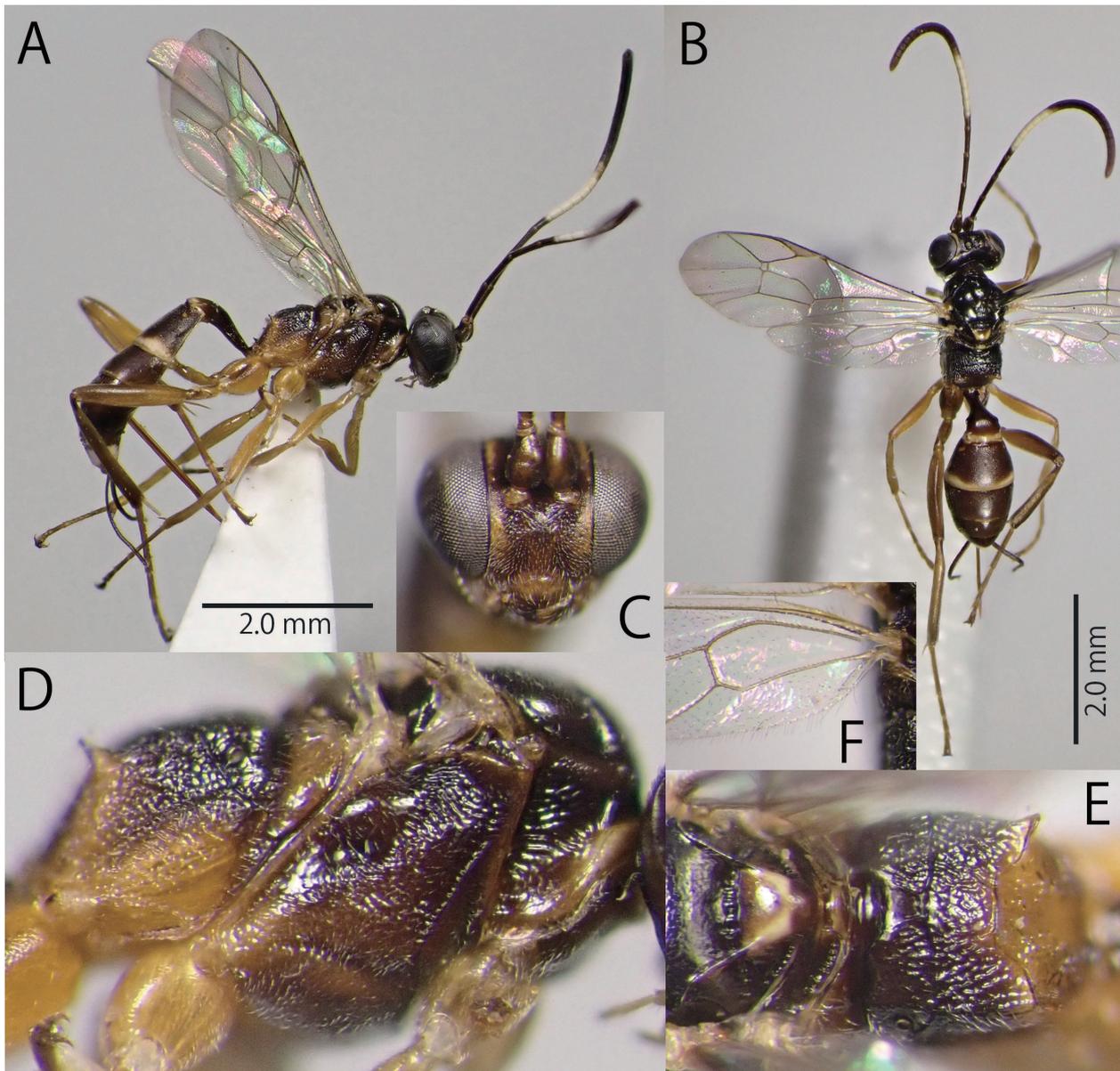


Fig. 1. *Baltazaria otsui* sp. nov., females (holotype: A, C–E: KPM-NK 103249; paratype: OMNH) — A: lateral habitus; B: dorsal habitus; C: head, frontal view; D: mesosoma, lateral view; E: scutellum and propodeum, dorsal view; F: hind wing.

brown. Wings hyaline; without clouded area. Veins and pterostigma blackish-brown except for brown to yellowish-brown wing base.

**Distribution.** Japan (Amamioshima Is., Tokunoshima Is., and Okinawajima Is.).

**Bionomics.** Host is unknown. Adult wasps are usually found in evergreen forest.

**Remarks.** This is the first description of the male of this species.

***Baltazaria otsui* sp. nov.**

[New SJN: Otsui-hime-togari-himebachi]

(Figs. 1 A–F, 2 A–D, 13 I, 14 A)

**Type series. Holotype:** JAPAN, KPM-NK 103249, F, Iki Is., Nagasaki Pref., Iki City, Katsumotocho, Yurihatafure, 19–21. VI. 2021, K. Otsui leg. (YPT).

**Paratypes:** JAPAN: [Honshu] KPM-NK 103257, M, Kanagawa Pref., Yokosuka City, Tsukui, 22. IV. 2002, I. Kawashima leg.; KPM-NK 103250–103252, 2 F & 1 M, Kanagawa Pref., Yokosuka City, Mt. Miurafuji to Mt. Takeyama, 16. V. 2010, K. Watanabe leg.; KPM-NK 103255 & 103256, F & M, Kanagawa Pref., Yokosuka City, Nagasawamuraoka, 23. VII. 2011, Y. Saito leg.; KPM-NK 103253, 103254, 2 F, Kanagawa Pref., Yokosuka City, Tsukui, Onigaya, 9. IX. 2011, I. Kawashima leg.; TMNH, 1 F, Aichi Pref., Toyohashi City, Imuretakayama, 19. VIII. 2023, S. Morishita leg.; OMNH, 1 F, Osaka Pref., Minou, 26. V. 1983, E. Nishida leg. [Oki Is.] KPM-NK 103258, F, Shimane Pref., Fuse Vil., Uzuki, 28. VI. 2002, T. Nambu leg. (YPT). [Kyushu] OMNH, 3 F, Fukuoka Pref., Fukuoka City, Minamikoen, 26. VI. 1995, R. Matsumoto leg. [Iki Is.] KPM-NK 103259, 103260, 2 F, same data of holotype.



Fig. 2. *Baltazaria otsui* sp. nov., male (KPM-NK 103256) — A: lateral habitus; B: dorso-lateral habitus; C: head, frontal view; D: wings.

**Description.** Female (n = 14). Body covered with setae; body length 4.4–6.2 (HT: 5.4) mm.

Head  $0.65 \times$  as long as wide in dorsal view. Clypeus 1.95–2.0 (HT: 2.0)  $\times$  as wide as long; convex in lateral view; sparsely punctate dorsally; smooth ventrally; lower margin weakly rounded in frontal view, narrowly reflected in lateral view. Face 1.65–1.75 (HT: 1.7)  $\times$  as wide as long; slightly convex medially; punctate and polished; punctures partly united into groove-like foveola medially. Anterior tentorial pit small. Frons slightly concave above

antennal sockets; coriaceous except for smooth area on concavity; with oblique striae on middle part. POL 0.9–1.2 (HT: 1.2)  $\times$  as OD. OOL 1.0–1.2 (HT: 1.1)  $\times$  as OD. Vertex coriaceous. Gena and occiput finely punctate, ISP coriaceous. Dorsal profile of gena rounded in dorsal view. Occipital carina complete; its lower end connected with hypostomal carina behind of mandibular base. Malar space 0.8–0.9 (HT: 0.8)  $\times$  as long as basal width of mandible. Mandible flat at base; lower tooth almost equal in length of upper tooth. Antenna with 23–26 (HT: 24) flagellomeres;

apical part slightly widened. FL I  $5.7 \times$  as long as maximum depth in lateral view,  $1.05 \times$  as long as FL II.

Mesosoma polished. Pronotum largely longitudinally or obliquely rugose. Epomia long; dorsal end not reached to dorsal margin of pronotum. Mesoscutum densely and finely punctate; with developed notaulus. Scutellum finely punctate; convex in lateral view. Mesopleuron largely punctate and rugose; speculum finely punctate; foveolate and rugose along speculum and epicnemial carina (Fig. 1 D). Epicnemial carina present laterally and ventrally; dorsal end not reaching anterior margin of mesopleuron. Sternaulus deep in anterior  $0.75$  of mesopleuron. Metapleuron narrowly smooth anteriorly, largely rugose posteriorly; with complete juxtacoxal carina. Propodeum (Fig. 1 E) irregularly rugose except for smooth area basalis; anterior transverse carina complete; posterior transverse carina complete, trapezoid-shaped; lateral longitudinal carina absent; pleural carina absent; lateromedian longitudinal carina present only anterior to anterior transverse carina; apophysis strong and triangularly produced; spiracle oval. Fore wing length  $3.7\text{--}5.0$  (HT:  $3.8$ ) mm. Areolet small; as long as maximum width; with parallel sides; vein 2rs-m slightly longer than vein 3rs-m; received vein 2m-cu near outer corner (Fig. 1 B). Fore wing vein 1cu-a interstitial or slightly antefurcal to vein M&RS (HT: slightly antefurcal). Nervellus subvertical; intercepted posterior to middle (Fig. 1 F). Hind femur  $5.0\text{--}5.3$  (HT:  $5.3$ )  $\times$  as long as maximum depth in lateral view. Tarsal claws simple.

Metasoma. T I  $1.9\text{--}2.15$  (HT:  $2.15$ )  $\times$  as long as maximum width; smooth posteriorly, weakly coriaceous and sparsely punctate anteriorly; latero-median carina present except for posterior part; dorso-lateral carina complete; with pair of lateral triangular teeth at base. T II  $0.75\text{--}1.0$  (HT:  $1.0$ )  $\times$  as long as maximum width. T II to T IV densely punctate with coriaceous ISP. Ovipositor sheath  $0.8\text{--}0.85$  (HT:  $0.8$ )  $\times$  as long as hind tibia. Ovipositor straight; with nodus; apex sharp; apex of lower valve with teeth (Fig. 14 A).

Colouration (Figs. 1 A–F). Body (excluding legs and wings) black to blackish-brown. Setae silver. Clypeus, pair of longitudinal stripes along inner eye margins, malar space, lower part of gena, mandible except for apex, metapleuron, and posterior part of propodeum reddish-yellow to reddish-brown. Palpi, dorsal parts of FL IV to FL X (or sometimes also FL XI), tegula, U-shaped marking of scutellum, posterior margins of T I and T II, T VI except for base, and T VII ivory. Collar and posterior margins of T III tinged with ivory. Face, margins of pronotum, margins and posterior part of mesopleuron, and antero-lateral parts

of propodeum more or less tinged with reddish-brown to brown. Ovipositor yellowish-brown. Legs reddish-brown. Postero-dorsal part of hind coxa, dorsal parts of hind trochanter and hind trochantellus, hind femur, hind tibia, and hind tarsus more or less darkened. Wings hyaline. Veins and pterostigma blackish-brown except for brown to yellowish-brown wing base.

Male ( $n = 3$ ). Similar to female (Figs. 2 A–D). Clypeus  $1.6\text{--}1.7 \times$  as wide as long. Face  $1.45\text{--}1.5 \times$  as wide as long. POL  $1.0\text{--}1.4 \times$  as OD. OOL  $1.3\text{--}1.6 \times$  as OD. Malar space  $0.7\text{--}0.75 \times$  as long as basal width of mandible. Antenna with  $24\text{--}27$  flagellomeres; apical part not widened; tyloids present on FL XII to FL XIV (sometimes also FL XV). FL I  $5.0 \times$  as long as maximum depth in lateral view. Pronotum and mesopleuron finely punctate and largely smooth; with only a few rugae along posterior margin of pronotum and on dorsal part of mesopleuron, respectively. Mesoscutum and metapleuron sparsely and finely punctate. Hind femur  $5.25\text{--}5.9 \times$  as long as maximum depth in lateral view. T I  $2.8\text{--}3.3 \times$  as long as maximum width. T II  $1.5\text{--}1.55 \times$  as long as maximum width. Apex of T VII with convexity (Fig. 13 I). Colouration paler than female. Clypeus, face, malar space, gena, longitudinal stripes along eye margin, palpi, pronotum except for anterior part, mesopleuron except for antero-dorsal part (excluding subtegular ridge), tegula, scutellum, postscutellum, and propodeum except for antero-dorsal blackish area yellow to whitish-yellow. Apical part of hind TS I to base of hind TS V ivory. Posterior margins of T I to T VII tinged with reddish-yellow.

**Distribution.** Japan (Honshu, Kyushu, and Iki Is.).

**Bionomics.** Unknown.

**Etymology.** The specific name is from a Japanese hymenopterist, Mr. Keiichi Otsui, who is a friend of the author and the collector of some types.

**Remarks.** This species resembles *B. nigribasalis* (Uchida, 1931) and *B. ruficoxalis* Sheng, 2009 in body colouration but can be distinguished by the finer and sparser rugae of mesopleuron (denser and stronger in *B. ruficoxalis*), the ovipositor sheath  $0.8\text{--}0.85 \times$  as long as hind tibia ( $0.75$  in *B. nigribasalis*), the narrow but conspicuous smooth area of metapleuron (absent smooth area in *B. nigribasalis* and *B. ruficoxalis*), the malar space  $0.8\text{--}0.9 \times$  as long as basal width of mandible ( $0.5\text{--}0.6 \times$  in *B. nigribasalis*), the partly brownish face, clypeus, and malar space (black in *B. nigribasalis* and *B. ruficoxalis*), largely blackish-brown mesopleuron (red in *B. nigribasalis*), and the baso-dorsal part of propodeum largely blackish-brown (propodeum largely red in *B. nigribasalis*).

Genus *Caenocryptus* Thomson, 1873

*Caenocryptus* Thomson, 1873: 494. Type species: *Cryptus rufiventris* Gravenhorst, 1829. Designated by Viereck (1914).

*Habrocryptoides* Uchida, 1952: 19. Type species: *Habrocryptus shikokuensis* Uchida, 1936. Original designation.

*Pseudischnus* Walkley, 1954: 219. Type species: *Ischnus oregonensis* Cushman, 1939. Original designation.

Two species, *C. alberti* (Ashmead, 1906) and *C. shikokuensis* Uchida, 1936, have been recorded from Japan. *Caenocryptus canaliculatus* Momoi, 1968 was recently transferred from *Caenocryptus* to *Nippocryptus* Uchida, 1936 (Watanabe, 2025). According to the photos of the type of *C. alberti* on the website of the National Museum of Natural History, USA (<http://n2t.net/ark:/65665/32dc67639-eac2-4643-88c6-9ba8488b48ba>), the generic position of this species may not belong to this genus, as the type has a weakly convex clypeus (strongly and pyramidically convex in *Caenocryptus*). In this study, I newly describe a new species below.

Key to Japanese species of *Caenocryptus* (female only)

1. FL I slender,  $8 \times$  as long as maximum depth in lateral view. Malar space  $0.75\text{--}0.8 \times$  as long as basal width of mandible. Ovipositor sheath  $0.6\text{--}0.65 \times$  as long as hind tibia. Hind tarsus without white band (Figs. 3 A, B).

..... *Caenocryptus brevicaudatus* sp. nov.

-. FL I robust, ca.  $5 \times$  as long as maximum depth in lateral view. Malar space at most  $0.9 \times$  as long as basal width of mandible. Ovipositor sheath  $0.8\text{--}1.0 \times$  as long as hind tibia. Hind tarsus with or without white band.

..... 2

2. Ovipositor sheath  $0.8\text{--}0.85 \times$  as long as hind tibia. Clypeus strongly convex in lateral view. Hind tarsus without white band. Scutellum usually with yellow marking.

..... *Caenocryptus shikokuensis* Uchida, 1936

-. Ovipositor sheath ca.  $1.0 \times$  as long as hind tibia. Clypeus weakly convex in lateral view. Hind tarsus with white band on TS III and base of TS IV. Scutellum without yellow marking.

..... *Caenocryptus?* *alberti* (Ashmead, 1906)

*Caenocryptus brevicaudatus* sp. nov.

[New SJN: Nagase-togari-himebachi]

(Figs. 3 A–E, 14 B)

**Type series. Holotype:** JAPAN, KPM-NK 103239, F, Honshu, Kanagawa Pref., Hadano City, Bodai, Nanohanadai, 13. V. 2003, H. Nagase leg. **Paratypes:** JAPAN: [Honshu] KPM-NK 103240, 103241, 2 F, Kanagawa Pref., Yamakita Town, Kurokura, Yushin, 18. V. 2016, K. Watanabe leg.; KPM-NK5004298, F, Kanagawa Pref., Yamakita Town, Mt. Komotsurushi-yama, 16. VI. 2013, T. Taniwaki leg. (FIT); OMNH, 1 F, Hyogo Pref., Kami Town, Ojira Ward, Niiya, 12. VII. 2015, S. Fujie leg. [Shikoku] KPM-NK 103242, F, Ehime Pref., Saijo City, Nishinokawatei, Mt. Ishizuchi-san, Tsuchigoya, 28. VII. 2018, K. Watanabe leg. [Kyushu] MNHAH, 2F, Fukuoka Pref., Hiko-san, 26. V. 1956, S. Momoi leg.

**Description.** Female ( $n = 8$ ). Body covered with setae; body length 6.6–8.9 (HT: 8.9) mm.

Head  $0.65 \times$  as long as wide in dorsal view. Clypeus  $2.0 \times$  as wide as long; strongly convex in lateral view; coriaceous and sparsely punctate dorsally; smooth ventrally; lower margin weakly rounded in frontal view. Face  $2.0 \times$  as wide as long; slightly convex medially; coriaceous and matt. Anterior tentorial pit indistinct. Frons slightly concave above antennal sockets; coriaceous laterally, irregularly rugulose except for smooth area on concavity. POL  $1.0\text{--}1.23$  (HT: 1.2)  $\times$  as OD. OOL  $1.1\text{--}1.3$  (HT: 1.3)  $\times$  as OD. Vertex, gena, and occiput finely punctate, ISP coriaceous. Dorsal profile of gena rounded in dorsal view. Occipital carina complete; its lower end connected with hypostomal carina behind of mandibular base. Malar space  $0.75\text{--}0.8$  (HT: 0.75)  $\times$  as long as basal width of mandible. Mandible flat at base; lower tooth almost equal in length of upper tooth. Antenna with 26–28 (HT: 28) flagellomeres; apical part slightly widened. FL I  $8.0 \times$  as long as maximum depth in lateral view,  $1.25\text{--}1.35$  (HT: 1.25)  $\times$  as long as FL II.

Mesosoma matt. Pronotum minutely and irregularly rugose. Epomia absent. Mesoscutum densely and finely punctate; ISP granulate to coriaceous; with developed notaulus. Scutellum densely punctate; convex in lateral view. Mesopleuron irregularly to longitudinally rugose except for speculum punctate (Fig. 3 D). Epicnemial carina present laterally and ventrally; dorsal end not reaching anterior margin of mesopleuron. Sternaulus deep in anterior 0.5 of mesopleuron (Fig. 3 D). Metapleuron rugose; with partly indistinct juxtacoxal carina. Propodeum (Fig. 3 E) irregularly rugose to reticulate rugose; anterior transverse carina complete; posterior transverse carina

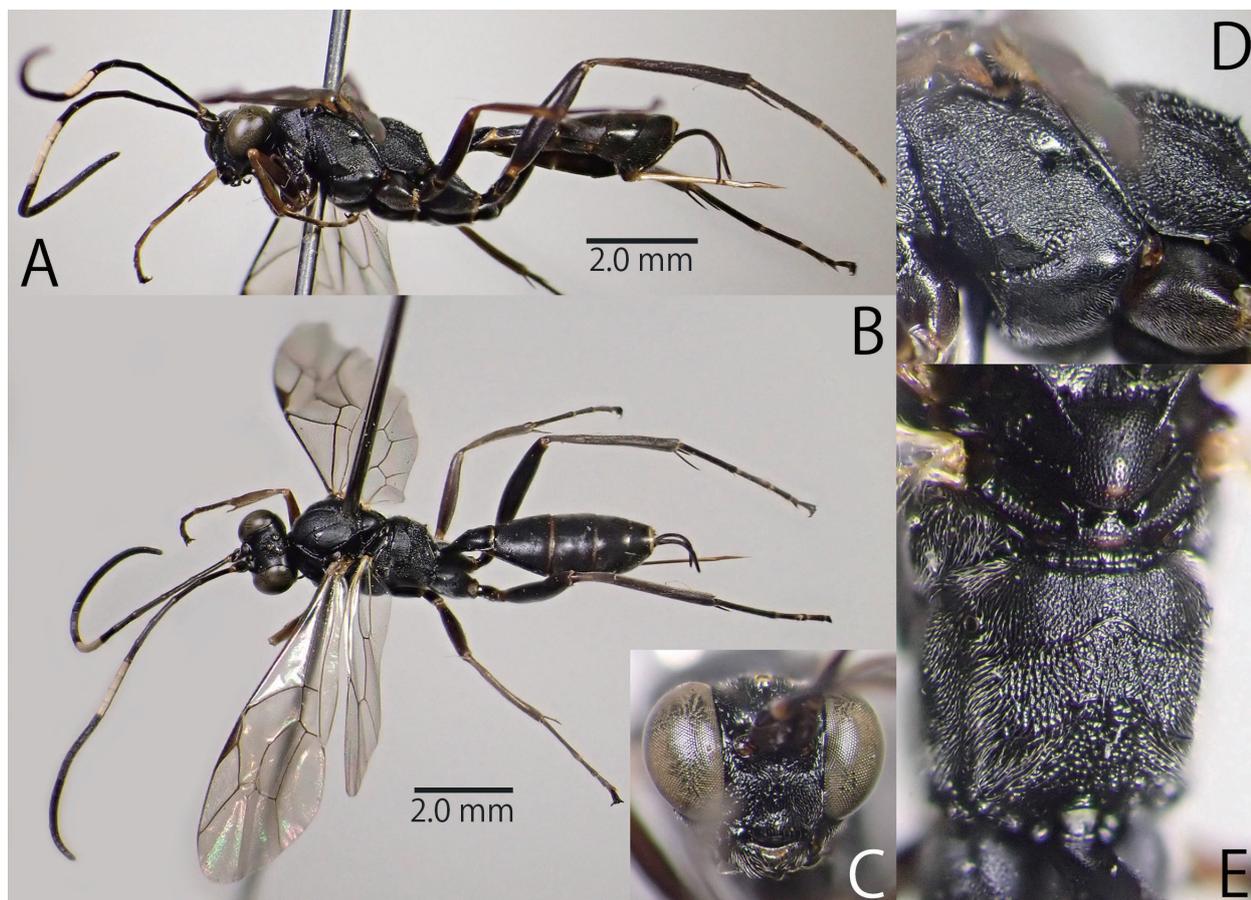


Fig. 3. *Caenocryptus brevicaudatus* sp. nov., female (holotype: KPM-NK 103239) — A: lateral habitus; B: dorso-lateral habitus; C: head, frontal view; D: mesopleuron and metapleuron, lateral view; E: scutellum and propodeum, dorsal view.

complete or narrowly indistinct medially, trapezoid-shaped; lateral longitudinal carina absent; pleural carina weakly present but often become difficult to distinguish from surrounding rugae; lateromedian longitudinal carina absent; apophysis weak and roundly produced; spiracle round. Fore wing length 5.6–7.1 (HT: 7.1) mm. Areolet large; as long as maximum width; lateral sides strongly converging towards anteriorly; vein 2rs-m distinctly longer than vein 3rs-m; received vein 2m-cu near inner corner. Fore wing vein 1cu-a interstitial to vein M&RS. Nervellus subvertical; intercepted posterior to middle. Hind femur 5.4–5.75 (HT: 5.75) × as long as maximum depth in lateral view. Tarsal claws simple.

Metasoma coriaceous and subpolished. T I 1.95–2.25 (HT: 2.2) × as long as maximum width; finely punctate; latero-median carina absent; dorso-lateral carina present posteriorly; with pair of lateral rounded projections at base. T II 0.85–0.95 (HT: 0.9) × as long as maximum width. T II to T IV densely punctate. Ovipositor sheath 0.65 × as long as hind tibia. Ovipositor straight; with nodus; apex sharp; apex of lower valve with teeth (Fig. 14 B).

Colouration (Figs. 3 A–E). Body (excluding wings) black to blackish-brown. Setae silver. Labrum, base of FL I, apex of T I, membranous part of metasomal sternites, and

ovipositor yellowish-brown. Posterior margins of T II and T III narrowly tinged with reddish-brown. Dorsal surfaces of FL VI to FL IX and posterior margins of T VI to T VIII ivory. Fore and mid legs especially each apical part more or less tinged with brown. Wings hyaline. Veins and pterostigma blackish-brown except for brown to yellowish-brown wing base.

Male. Unknown.

**Distribution.** Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu).

**Bionomics.** Unknown.

**Etymology.** The specific name is from Latin “*brevi*” (short) plus “*caudatus*” (tailed), referring to the species with short ovipositor.

**Remarks.** This species resembles *C. weiningicus* Sheng, Li & Sun, 2020, in the body coloration and the short ovipositor but can be distinguished by the T I 1.95–2.25 × as long as maximum width (1.7–1.8 × in *C. weiningicus*), the medial part of posterior transverse carina of propodeum at most narrowly indistinct medially (largely absent in *C. weiningicus*), the POL and OOL with similar length (POL > OOL in *C. weiningicus*), the inner orbit black (with whitish-yellow stripes in *C. weiningicus*), and the dorsal margin of pronotum without whitish-yellow stripes (with the stripes in *C. weiningicus*). This species also resembles

*C. shikokuensis* but can be easily distinguished by the length of ovipositor etc. (see above key).

Genus *Goryphus* Holmgren, 1868

*Goryphus* Holmgren, 1868: 398. Type species: *Goryphus basilaris* Holmgren, 1868. Designated by Viereck (1914).

See Watanabe (2025) for other synonyms.

Two species, *G. albofasciatus* (Matsumura & Uchida, 1926) and *G. basilaris* Holmgren, 1868, have been recorded from Japan. In this study, I describe a new species of this genus below. This species is identical to *Goryphus* sp. described by Watanabe (2023).

Key to Japanese species and subspecies of *Goryphus*

1. Scutellum yellow (Figs. 4 B, 5 B). Hind coxa whitish-yellow with black lateral area (Figs. 4 A, 5 A). Frons finely punctate, coriaceous and polished in front of median ocellus. Mesoscutum finely and sparsely punctate; ISP usually more than PD. Wings without clouded area (Fig. 4 F). Male antenna with small white band (Figs. 5 A, B). Small species; body length shorter than 7.0 mm (usually less than 6.0 mm). Distribution: Japan (Honshu, Izu Isles., Kyushu, and Yakushima Is.).

..... *Goryphus minor* sp. nov.

-. Scutellum black or red. Hind coxa red, black, or black with white area(s). Frons punctate and coriaceous to irregularly and obliquely rugose in front of median ocellus. Mesoscutum densely punctate; ISP usually as long as or less than PD. Wings with clouded area(s) (sometimes weak). Male antenna without white band. Large species: body length usually longer than 7.0 mm. Distribution in Japan: Ryukyu Isles.

..... 2

2. Body tricolour: white, black, and red. Scutellum, postscutellum, large parts of mesopleuron and mesosternum, metapleuron, propodeum, T I except for apex, hind coxa, hind trochanter, and hind femur red. Female frons punctate and coriaceous in front of median ocellus. Distribution in Japan: Tokara Isles., Amamiyoshima Is., and Tokunoshima Is.

..... *Goryphus basilaris* Holmgren, 1868

-. Body bicolor: white and black. Scutellum, postscutellum, mesopleuron, mesosternum, metapleuron, propodeum, T I except for apex, hind trochanter, and hind femur black. Female frons irregularly and obliquely rugose in front of median ocellus. Distribution: Okinoerabujima

Is. and Okinawajima Is.

..... *Goryphus albofasciatus*  
(Matsumura & Uchida, 1926) 3

3. Fore wing with broad, conspicuous clouded band. T I entirely black in female. Posterior white band of T II narrow and partly indistinct in female. Ivory markings of T I and T II narrow and divided into pair of small lateral spots, respectively, in male. Distribution: Okinawajima Is.

..... *Goryphus albofasciatus albofasciatus*  
(Matsumura & Uchida, 1926)

-. Fore wing without clouded band. T I with broad white posterior band in female. T II with broad white posterior band in female. T I and T II each with broad white posterior band in male. Distribution: Okinoerabujima Is.

..... *Goryphus albofasciatus erabu* Watanabe, 2025

*Goryphus minor* sp. nov.

[New SJN: Tsujii-togari-himebachi]

(Figs. 4 A–F, 5 A–E, 14 C)

*Goryphus* sp.: Watanabe, 2023: 11.

**Type series. Holotype:** JAPAN, KPM-NK 103261, F, Izuoshima Is., Tokyo Oshima Town, Kandachi, 12. IX. 2012, K. Tsujii leg. (YPT). **Paratypes:** JAPAN: [Honshu] KPM-NK 103291, F Ibaraki Pref., Tsukuba City, Oda, Mt. Houkyou-san, 6. X. – 6. XII. 2013, S. Shimizu leg. (MsT); KPM-NK 103264, 103265, 2 F, Kanagawa Pref., Hayama Town, Shimoyamaguchi, Mineyamaike, 10. X. 2010, I. Kawashima leg.; KPM-NK 103266, F, Kanagawa Pref., Sagamiyama City, Tohma, 27. IV. 2000, N. Ito leg.; KPM-NK 103262, F, Kanagawa Pref., Atsugi City, Nakaogino, 26. IV. 2008, M. Gunji leg.; KPM-NK 103263, F, Kanagawa Pref., Atsugi City, Funako, Tokyo University of Agriculture, 22. IV. – 16. V. 2016, Y. Kato & S. Koizumi leg. (MsT); KPM-NK 103268, F, Kanagawa Pref., Minamiashigara City, Uchiyama, 9. X. 2013, K. Watanabe leg.; KPM-NK 103267, F, Kanagawa Pref., Hakone Town, Mt. Komagatake, 22. VII. 2002, H. Nagase leg.; KPM-NK 103289, 103290, 2 F, Niigata Pref., Nagaoka City, Suyoshi Town, Mt. Nokogiri-yama, 25. V. – 7. VI. 2014, S. Shimizu & K. Shimizu leg. (MsT); KPM-NK 103292, M, Toyama Pref., Nanto City, Togamura-kamimomose, 18–25. VIII. 2009, M. Watanabe leg. (MsT); KPM-NK 103293, ditto, 15–29. IX. 2009; TMNH, 3 F, Aichi Pref., Toyohashi City, Imuretakyama, 7. VII. 2019, S. Morishita leg.; TMNH, 3 F & 2 M, ditto, 19. VIII. 2023; KPM-NK 103304–103307, 2 F & 2 M, ditto. [Izuoshima Is.] KPM-NK 103270–103283, 4 F & 10 M, Tokyo, Oshima Town, Sashikiji, Mt. Futakoyama, 17. VIII. – 5. X. 2012, K. Tsujii



Fig. 4. *Goryphus minor* sp. nov., female (holotype: KPM-NK 103261) — A: lateral habitus; B: head, mesosoma, and metasoma, dorsal view; C: head, frontal view; D: mesosoma, lateral view; E: propodeum, dorsal view; F: wings.

leg. (MsT); OMNH, 2 F & 1 M, ditto; KPM-NK 103269, F, ditto, 5–31. X. 2012; KPM-NK 103284, F, Tokyo, Oshima Town, Mt. Omaruyama, Tsubakinomori, 17. VIII. – 5. X. 2012, K. Tsujii leg. (MsT); KPM-NK 103285–103287, 3 F, ditto, 5–31. X. 2012. [Toshima Is.] KPM-NK 103288, Tokyo, Toshima Vil., Mt. Miyatsukayama, 10. IX. – 13. X.

2012, K. Tsujii leg. (MsT). [Kyushu] KPM-NK 103294, 103295, 2 M, Fukuoka Pref., Onojo City, Otogana, 19. VI. 2021, T. Amano leg. [Yakushima Is.] KPM-NK 103296, F, Kagoshima Pref., Yakushima Town, Han-yama, 26. IX. – 24. X. 2006, T. Yamauchi et al. leg. (MsT); KPM-NK 103297, F, ditto, 1. V. – 5. VI. 2007; KPM-NK

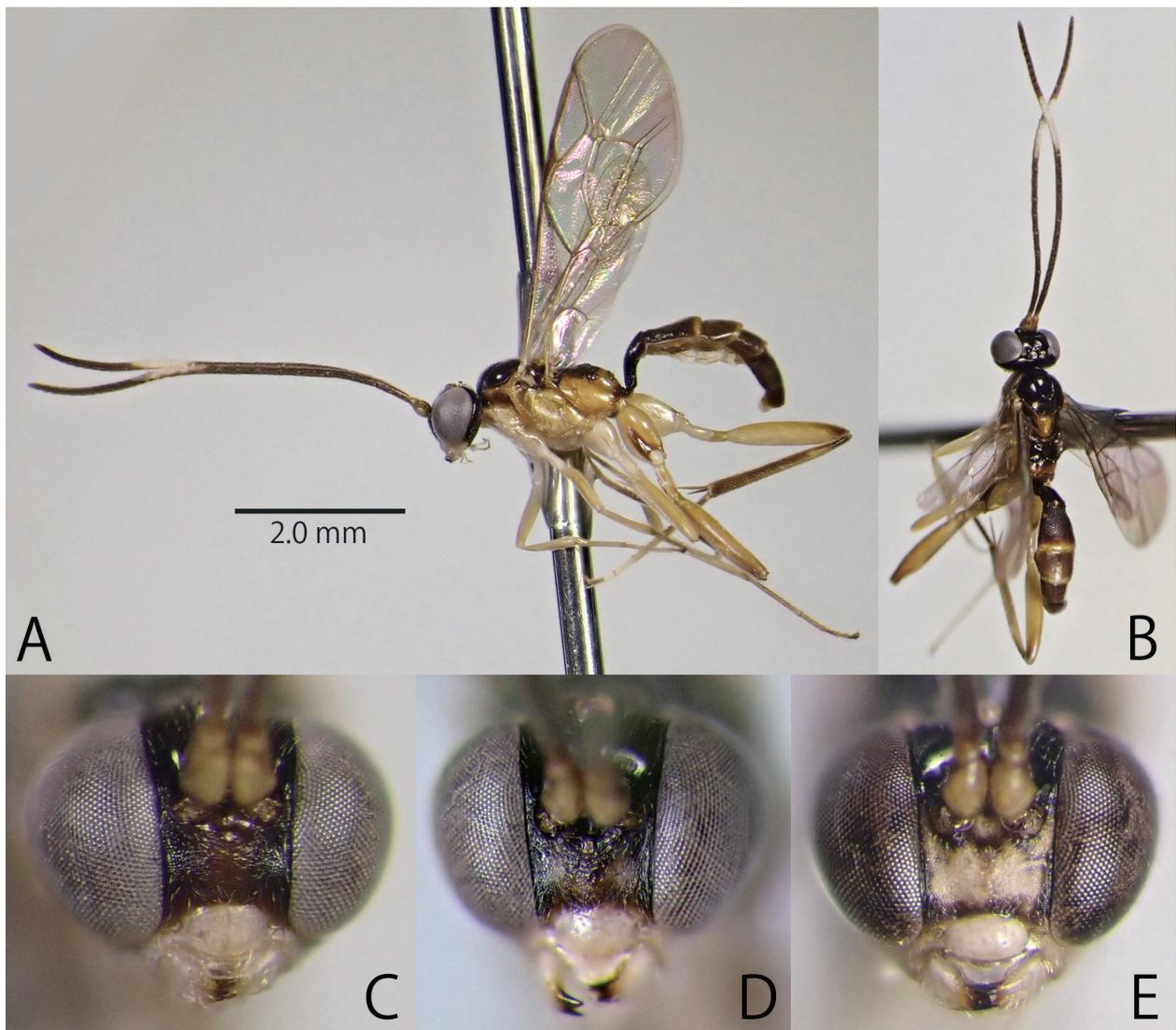


Fig. 5. *Goryphus minor* sp. nov., males (paratypes: A–C: KPM-NK 103279; D: KPM-NK 103292; E: KPM-NK 103295) — A: lateral habitus; B: head, mesosoma, and metasoma, dorsal view; C–E: head, frontal view.

103298, F, ditto, 2. XI. – 1. XII. 2007; KPM-NK 103299, F, Kagoshima Pref., Yakushima Town, Kankake, 26. IX. – 24. X. 2006, T. Yamauchi et al. leg. (MsT); KPM-NK 103300–103303, 4 F, Kagoshima Pref., Yakushima Town, Mt. Aiko-dake, 25. VIII. – 22. IX. 2006, T. Yamauchi et al. leg. (MsT); OMNH, 2 F, ditto.

**Description.** Female ( $n = 41$ ). Body covered with setae; body length 4.5–7.0 (HT: 5.6) mm.

Head 0.65–0.7 (HT: 0.65)  $\times$  as long as wide in dorsal view. Clypeus 1.7–1.8 (HT: 1.7)  $\times$  as wide as long; convex in lateral view; sparsely punctate dorsally with coriaceous ISP; smooth ventrally; lower margin weakly rounded in frontal view, narrowly reflected in lateral view. Face 2.0  $\times$  as wide as long; slightly convex medially; coriaceous and matt. Anterior tentorial pit small. Frons polished and slightly concave above antennal sockets; weakly coriaceous except for smooth area on concavity. POL 0.7–1.0 (HT: 0.8)  $\times$  as OD. OOL 1.0–1.4 (HT: 1.1)  $\times$  as OD. Vertex, gena, and occiput finely punctate with

coriaceous ISP. Dorsal profile of gena rounded in dorsal view. Occipital carina complete; its lower end connected with hypostomal carina near mandibular base. Malar space 0.4–0.5 (HT: 0.4)  $\times$  as long as basal width of mandible. Mandible flat at base; lower tooth almost equal in length of upper tooth. Antenna with 24–27 (HT: 26) flagellomeres; apical part slightly widened. FL I 4.45–5.0 (HT: 5.0)  $\times$  as long as maximum depth in lateral view, 1.2–1.45 (HT: 1.25)  $\times$  as long as FL II.

Mesosoma polished. Pronotum punctate dorsally, longitudinally or obliquely rugose ventrally; dorsal margin not swollen. Epomia long; dorsal end not reached to dorsal margin of pronotum. Mesoscutum finely punctate with smooth ISP; with developed notaulus (Fig. 4 B). Scutellum largely smooth; convex in lateral view. Mesopleuron obliquely striated dorsally except for speculum, finely and densely punctate ventrally; speculum finely punctate dorsally, smooth ventrally (Fig. 4 D). Epicnemial carina present laterally and ventrally; dorsal end reaching just

below of subtegular ridge. Sternaulus deep in anterior 0.75 of mesopleuron. Metapleuron finely and densely punctate; with juxtacoxal carina anteriorly. Propodeum (Fig. 4 E) smooth to finely and sparsely punctate; anterior transverse carina complete; posterior transverse carina complete, gently curved; lateral longitudinal carina absent; pleural carina absent; lateromedian longitudinal carina absent; apophysis indistinct, only widened (= lamella-like) lateral part of posterior transverse carina; spiracle round. Fore wing length 4.3–6.0 (HT: 4.7) mm. Areolet small; as long as maximum width; lateral sides converging towards anteriorly; vein 2rs-m slightly longer than vein 3rs-m; received vein 2m-cu near middle (Fig. 4 F). Fore wing vein 1cu-a interstitial or slightly antefurcal to vein M&RS (HT: slightly antefurcal) (Fig. 4 F). Nervellus subvertical; intercepted posterior to middle (Fig. 4 F). Hind femur 4.9–5.3 (HT: 4.9) × as long as maximum depth in lateral view. Tarsal claws simple.

Metasoma. T I 1.7–2.1 (HT: 1.7) × as long as maximum width; coriaceous medially, finely rugulose laterally; latero-median carina present except for posterior part; dorso-lateral carina complete; with pair of lateral triangular teeth at base. T II 0.85–1.25 (HT: 0.95) × as long as maximum width. T II to T IV densely punctate with coriaceous ISP (Fig. 4 B). Ovipositor sheath 0.55–0.6 (HT: 0.58) × as long as hind tibia. Ovipositor straight; with nodus; apex sharp; apex of lower valve with teeth (Fig. 14 C).

Colouration (Figs. 4 A–F). Body (excluding legs and wings) black to blackish-brown. Setae silver. Clypeus, malar space, anterior margin of collar, anterior and dorsal margin of mesopleuron, tegula, and posterior segments of metasoma partly tinged with yellowish-brown to reddish-brown. Pair of small spots of vertex, mandible except for apex, palpi, dorsal parts of FL V (or sometimes also IV) to XI, membranous part of metasomal sternites, and posterior margins of T VII and T VIII ivory. Scutellum and postscutellum yellow. Ventral surfaces of scape and pedicel, posterior margins of metasomal tergites, and ovipositor reddish-brown to yellowish-brown. Coxae, trochanters, and trochantelli ivory except for brownish markings of hind coxa and hind trochantellus. Femora, tibiae, and tarsi reddish-yellow to blackish-brown; apical part of hind femur, hind tibia, and hind tarsus usually darker than other parts. Wings hyaline. Veins and pterostigma blackish-brown except for brown to yellowish-brown wing base.

Male (n = 19). Similar to female (Fig. 5 A–E). Body length 4.1–5.8 mm. Clypeus 1.9–1.95 × as wide as long. Face 1.6–1.7 × as wide as long. OOL 0.95–1.5 × as OD.

Malar space 0.3–0.35 × as long as basal width of mandible. FL I 4.0–4.4 × as long as maximum depth in lateral view. Tyloids present on FL XII to FL XIV. Hind femur 5.0–5.5 × as long as maximum depth in lateral view. Sculpture of pronotum, mesopleuron, and metapleuron weaker than female. Clypeus, malar space, lower part of gena, and mandible except for apex ivory. Face usually more or less tinged with ivory to yellowish-brown (variation: Figs. 5 C–E). Lateral and ventral surfaces of mesosoma entirely yellowish-brown to reddish-yellow (sometimes pronotum and mesopleuron weakly and partly darkened). Propodeum reddish-yellow posteriorly. Hind tarsus largely ivory except for basal part of TS I.

**Distribution.** Japan (Honshu).

**Bionomics.** Unknown.

**Etymology.** The specific name is from Latin “*minor*” (smaller), referring to the small body size.

**Remarks.** This species resembles *G. issikii* (Uchida, 1931) and *G. maculatus* Sheng, 2009 in the blackish female mesosoma and the dorsal margin of pronotum not swollen but can be distinguished by the propodeum smooth to finely and sparsely punctate (largely rugose in *G. issikii* and *G. maculatus*) and the scutellum entirely yellow (entirely or largely black in *G. issikii* and *G. maculatus*). In the present classification, *Goryphus* includes morphologically diverse species, necessitating a future review of its generic concept. *Goryphus minor*, *G. issikii*, and *G. maculatus* differ significantly from the typical *Goryphus* species widely found in Southeast Asia (e.g., *G. basilaris*), particularly in terms of their body sculpture. *Goryphus minor* also exhibits distinct characteristics, such as weaker surface sculpture compared to the other two species. Although, this species is clearly identical as *Goryphus* by the key of Townes (1970), the generic position of this species may require review in the future.

#### Genus *Hoplocryptus* Thomson, 1873

*Hoplocryptus* Thomson, 1873: 508. Type species: *Hoplocryptus binotatula* Thomson, 1873 (= *Cryptus fugitivus* Gravenhorst, 1829). Designated by Viereck (1914).

Twelve species, *H. alboanalis* (Uchida, 1952), *H. ashoroensis* Watanabe, 2020, *H. ezoensis* Watanabe, 2020, *H. intermedius* Watanabe, 2020, *H. japonicus* Watanabe, 2020, *H. maculatus* Watanabe, 2020, *H. ohgushii* (Momoi, 1963), *H. scorteus* (Momoi, 1968), *H. sugiharai* Uchida, 1936, *H. sumiyona*, *H. toshimensis* Watanabe, 2020, and *H. variator* (Walker, 1874), have been recorded from

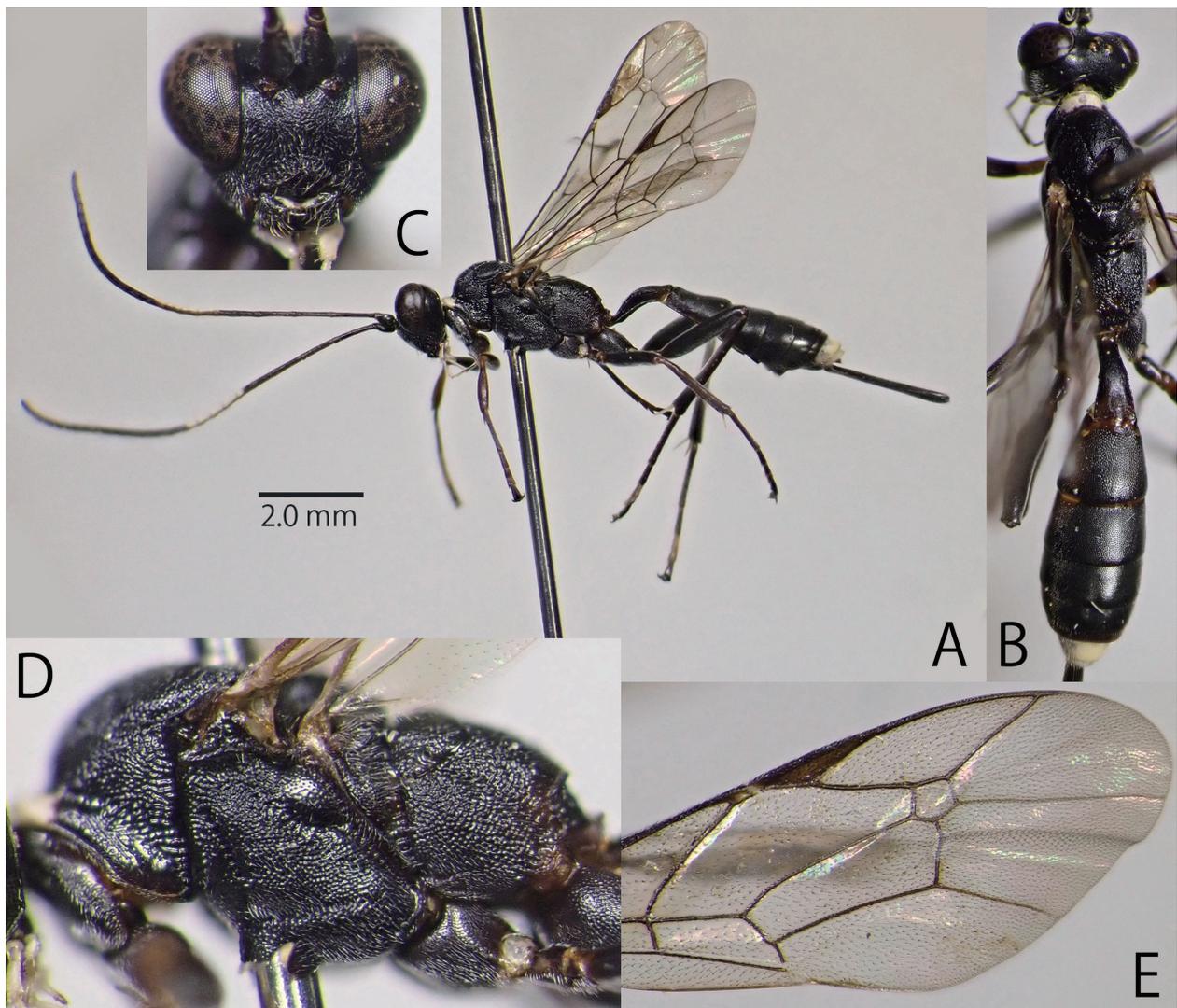


Fig. 6. *Hoplocryptus sumiyona* Uchida, 1956, female (KPM-NK 84991) — A: lateral habitus; B: head, mesosoma, and metasoma, dorsal view; C: head, frontal view; D: mesosoma, lateral view; E: fore wing.

Japan. In this study, I redescribe *H. sumiyona* with the first description of female.

***Hoplocryptus sumiyona* Uchida, 1956**

[SJN: Sumiyou-togari-himebachi]

(Figs. 6 A–E, 14 D)

*Hoplocryptus sumiyonus* Uchida, 1956: 86.

**Material examined. JAPAN:** [Amamioshima Is.] KPM-NK 84991, F, Kagoshima Pref., Uken Vil., Mt. Yuwandake, 26. VI. 2014, K. Watanabe leg. [Tokunoshima Is.] KPM-NK 76581, M, Kagoshima Pref., Tokunoshima Town, Todoroki, Yamakubiri-rindo, 17. V. 2008, K. Watanabe leg.

**Description.** Female (n = 1). Body covered with setae; body length 8.75 mm.

Head  $0.63 \times$  as long as wide in dorsal view. Clypeus  $1.7 \times$  as wide as long; slightly convex in lateral view; matt and

sparsely punctate dorsally; smooth ventrally; lower margin weakly rounded with median weak convexity in frontal view (Fig. 6 C). Face  $1.8 \times$  as wide as long; slightly convex medially; matt; shallowly punctate medially. Anterior tentorial pit small and indistinct. Frons not concave above antennal sockets; largely irregularly rugulose; punctate laterally. POL  $1.0 \times$  as OD. OOL  $1.7 \times$  as OD. Vertex, gena and occiput finely punctate, ISP coriaceous. Dorsal profile of gena rounded in dorsal view. Occipital carina complete; its lower end connected with hypostomal carina at far from mandibular base by basal width of mandible. Malar space  $1.0 \times$  as long as basal width of mandible. Mandible convex at base; lower tooth almost equal in length of upper tooth. Antenna with 24 flagellomeres; apical part not widened. FL I  $8.0 \times$  as long as maximum depth in lateral view,  $1.1 \times$  as long as FL II.

Mesosoma (Fig. 6 D)  $1.95 \times$  as long as maximum depth in lateral view. Pronotum largely rugose. Epomia short. Mesoscutum matt; with foveolate notaulus.

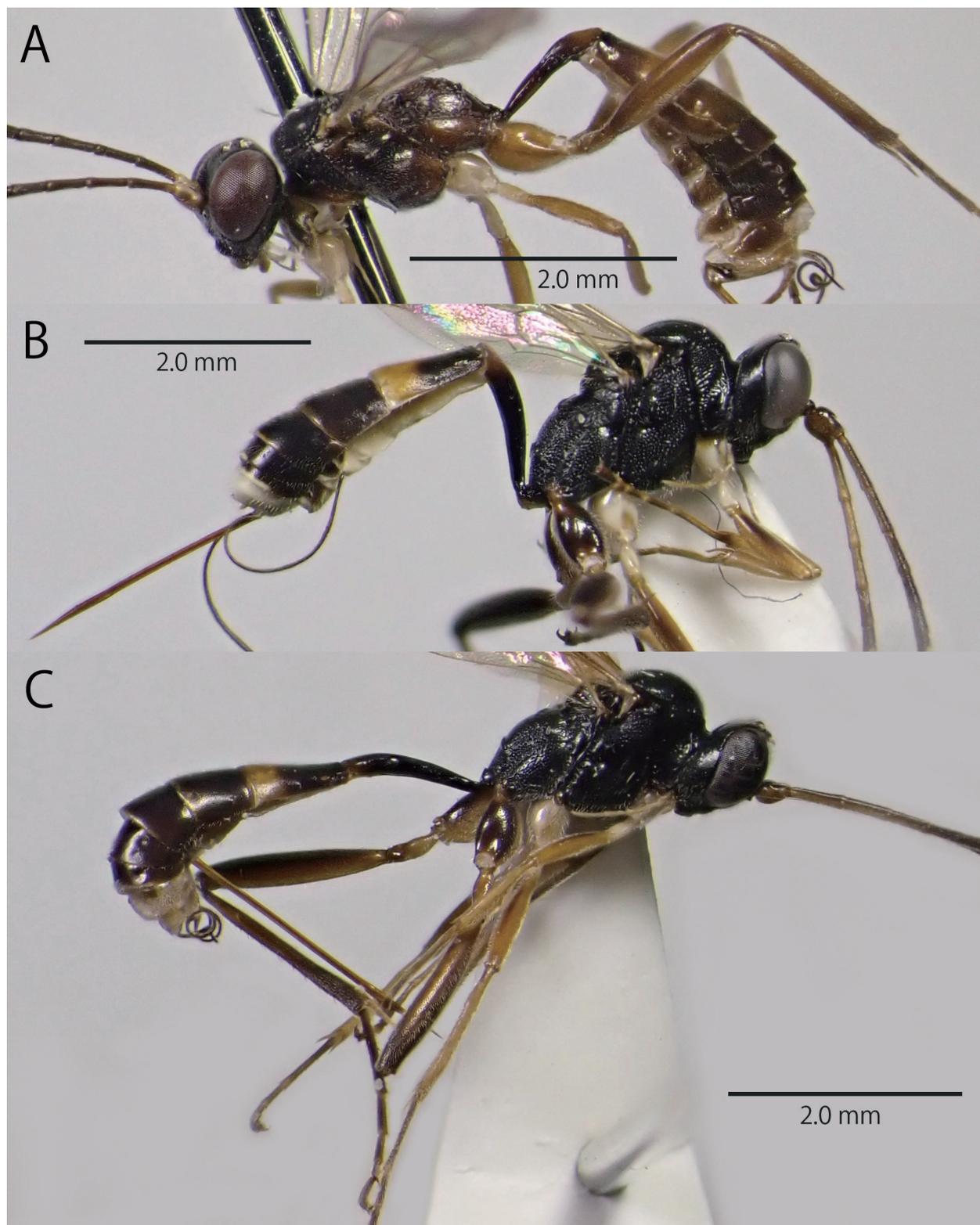


Fig. 7. *Hylophasma luica* Sheng, Li & Wang, 2019, females (A: KPM-NK 103367; B: TMNH; C: KPM-NK 103366) — A–C: head, mesosoma, and metasoma, lateral view.

Scutellum weakly convex in lateral view. Mesopleuron densely punctate; areas of anterior margin, along speculum, along epicnemial carina, along sternaulus, and posterior part foveolate to rugose. Epicnemial carina present latero-ventrally and ventrally. Sternaulus deep in anterior 0.7 of mesopleuron. Metapleuron reticulate rugose; with complete juxtacoxal carina. Propodeum rugose; anterior

transverse carina complete; posterior transverse carina complete, reverse U-shaped; lateral longitudinal carina absent; pleural carina present; lateromedian longitudinal carina present only anterior to anterior transverse carina; apophysis weak and obtuse; spiracle rounded. Fore wing length 6.3 mm. Areolet large; as long as maximum width; width weakly narrowing anteriorly; received vein 2m-cu

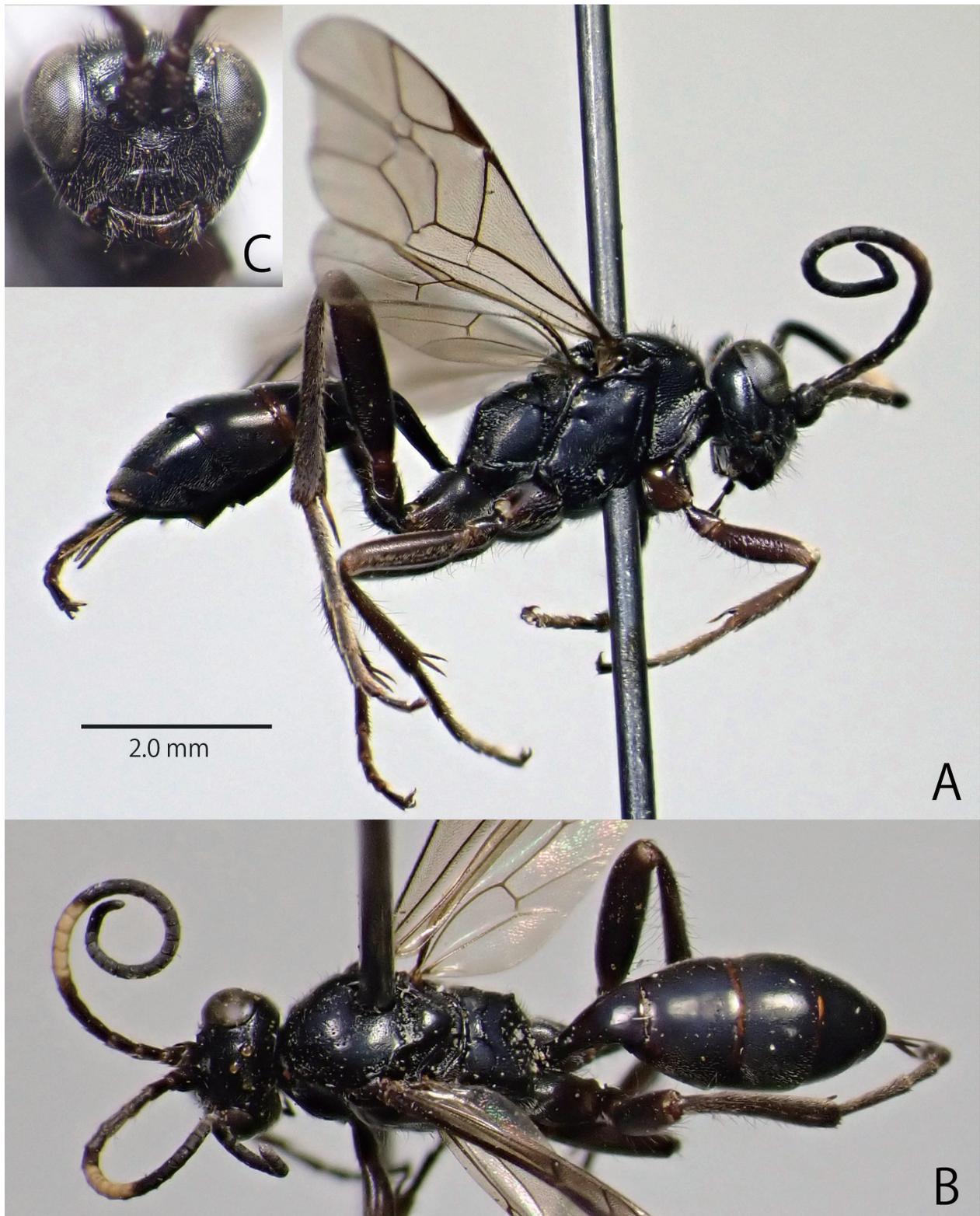


Fig. 8. *Idiolisa capillata* sp. nov., female (holotype: KPM-NK 103238) — A: lateral habitus; B: head, mesosoma, and metasoma, dorsal view; C: head, frontal view.

slightly based of middle (Fig. 6 E). Fore wing vein Icu-a interstitial to vein M&RS (Fig. 6 E). Nervellus subvertical; intercepted at middle (Fig. 6 E). Hind femur  $5.7 \times$  as long as maximum depth in lateral view. Tarsal claws simple.

Metasoma. T I  $2.25 \times$  as long as maximum width; coriaceous and sparsely punctate; latero-median carina present except for posterior part; dorso-lateral carina

complete; without pair of lateral triangular teeth at base. T II  $1.0 \times$  as long as maximum width. T II to T IV densely punctate with coriaceous ISP. T V to T VII coriaceous. Ovipositor sheath  $0.9 \times$  as long as hind tibia. Ovipositor straight; nodus indistinct; apex obtuse; apex of lower valve with teeth (Fig. 14 D).

Colouration (Figs. 6 A–E). Body (excluding wings)

black to blackish-brown. Setae silver. Base of mandible, posterior parts of metapleuron and propodeum, and posterior margins of T I and T II narrowly tinged with reddish-brown. Labrum, palpi, dorsal parts of FL V to FL IX, middle part of collar, TS III and TS IV of hind leg, T VII, and T VIII ivory. Fore and mid legs partly tinged with brown. Membranous part of metasomal sternites yellowish-brown. Wings hyaline. Veins and pterostigma blackish-brown except for yellowish-brown to ivory wing base.

Male. See Watanabe (2020) for figures. Similar to female. Body length 11.5 mm. Face  $1.7 \times$  as long as minimum width. POL  $1.25 \times$  as OD. OOL  $2.0 \times$  as OD. Antenna with 31 flagellomeres; with tyloids on FL XIII to XVII (weak in FL XVI and FL XVII). FL I  $8.0 \times$  as long as maximum depth in lateral view,  $1.1 \times$  as long as FL II. Fore wing length 7.0 mm. Hind femur  $6.0 \times$  as long as maximum depth in lateral view. T I  $3.0 \times$  as long as maximum width. T II  $1.85 \times$  as long as maximum width. Ivory area larger than female. All ivory areas of female also ivory in male. Face with pair of small lateral ivory spots and single median large ivory spot. Tegula, median spot of scutellum, apical parts of fore and mid coxae, and fore trochanter and trochantellus ivory. Mid trochanter and trochantellus partly tinged with ivory. T VI with ivory spot posteriorly. Paramere ivory ventrally, black dorsally.

**Distribution.** Japan (Amamioshima Is. and Tokunoshima Is.).

**Bionomics.** Unknown.

**Remarks.** This is the first record of the female of this species.

#### Genus *Hylophasma* Townes, 1970

*Hylophasma* Townes, 1970: 275.

A single species, *Hy. luica*, has been recorded from Japan. In this study, I note the intraspecific variation of its body colouration.

***Hylophasma luica*** Sheng, Li & Wang, 2019

(Figs. 7 A–C)

(SJN: Yuuyake-togari-himebachi)

*Hylophasma luica* Sheng *et al.*, in Wang *et al.*, 2019: 285.

**Materials examined.** JAPAN: [Honshu] TMNH, 1 F, Yamanashi Pref., Yamanakako Vil., Hirano, Mikunitoge, 8. VIII. 2020, S. Morishita leg.; KPM-NK 103365,

F, Toyama Pref., Toyama City, Arimine, Jyurodani, 16–25. VIII. 2009, M. Watanabe leg. (MsT); KPM-NK 103366, F, Toyama Pref., Toyama City, Arimine, Inonedani, 8–15. IX. 2009, M. Watanabe leg. (MsT). [Kyushu] KPM-NK 103367, F, Kagoshima Pref., Kimotsuki Town, Minamikata, Kanaedake, 18–20. VII. 2019, K. Watanabe & K. Matsumoto leg. (YPT).

**Distribution.** Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Izu-oshima Is., and Kyushu) and China.

**Remarks.** This species typically has conspicuous red markings on the posterior part of the mesopleuron, metapleuron, propodeum, and T I to T III (see Figures 14 A, B in Watanabe, 2020). However, I found a few specimens with reduced or absent red areas (Figs. 7 A–C). These specimens have red areas that are smaller in size, and the darkest specimen shows that the red area has changed to a yellow posterior area on T II (Fig. 7 C). In addition, the hind leg of a few specimens is conspicuously darkened (Figs. 7 B, C). Except for body colouration, the character states of these specimens agree well with those of normal specimens of *H. luica*. Thus, I conclude that these specimens represent a variation of this species.

#### Genus *Idiolispa* Förster, 1869

*Idiolispa* Förster, 1869: 188. Type species: *Bassus analis* Gravenhorst, 1807. Designated by Viereck (1914).

See Watanabe (2025) for other synonyms.

A single species, *I. analis* Gravenhorst, 1807, has been recorded from Japan. In this study, I describe a new species below.

#### Key to Japanese species and subspecies of *Idiolispa*

1. Basal segments of antenna, head, mesosoma, and legs with sparse and long setae (Figs. 9 A, B, E, 13 A, F). Male unknown.

..... *Idiolispa capillata* **sp. nov.**

- Antenna, body, and legs without such conspicuous long setae; only with normal setae.

..... *Idiolispa analis* Gravenhorst, 1807

2. T II and T III black. Distribution in Japan: Hokkaido, Honshu, and Sado Is.

..... *Idiolispa analis nigra* Uchida, 1930

- T II and T III red. Distribution in Japan: South Ryukyus (Yonagunijima Is.: introduced population?).

..... *Idiolispa analis analis* Gravenhorst, 1807

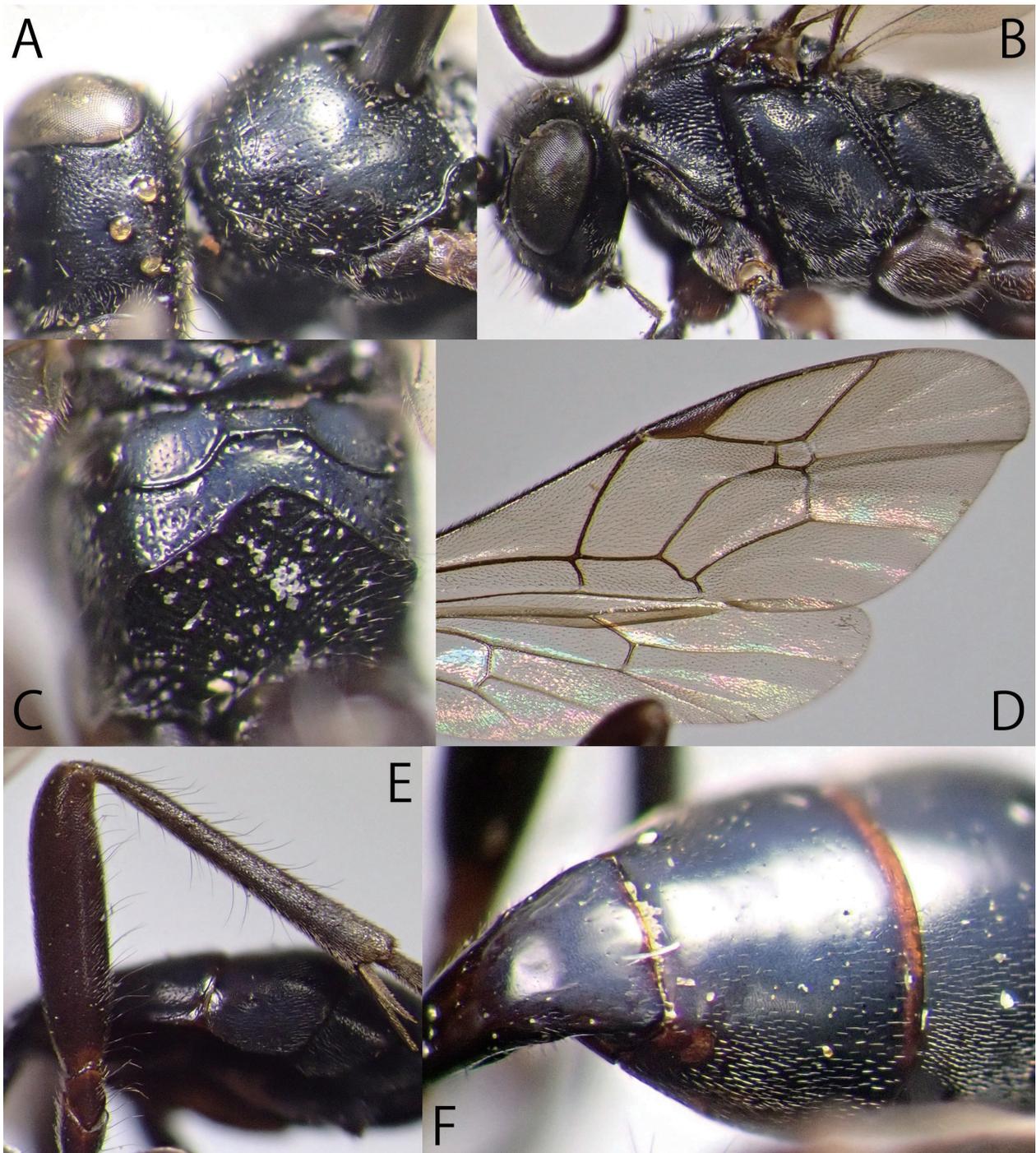


Fig. 9. *Idiolispa capillata* sp. nov., female (holotype: KPM-NK 103238) — A: head and mesoscutum, dorso-lateral view; B: head and mesosoma, lateral view; C: propodeum, dorsal view; D: wings; E: hind femur and tibia; F: T I and T II, dorso-lateral view.

***Idiolispa capillata* sp. nov.**

[New SJN: Kenaga-marumune-togari-himebachi]

(Figs. 8 A–C, 9 A–F, 13 A, F, 14 E)

**Type series. Holotype:** JAPAN, KPM-NK 103238, F, Honshu, Nagano Pref., Karuizawa, 11. VII. 1959, R. Ishikawa leg.

**Description.** Female (n = 1). Body polished and punctate; covered with setae; setae on head, mesosoma, and legs partly significantly longer than normal setae (Figs. 9 A, B, E, 13 A, F); body length 7.4 mm.

Head, 0.55 × as long as wide in dorsal view. Clypeus 2.0 × as wide as long; slightly convex in lateral view; sparsely punctate; lower margin weakly rounded in frontal view, narrowly reflected in lateral view. Face 3.5 × as wide as long; slightly convex medially; coriaceous; transversely striated medially. Anterior tentorial pit small. Frons slightly concave above antennal sockets; coriaceous and punctate with coriaceous ISP except for smooth area with some transverse striae on concavity; punctures with large and small sizes. POL 1.75 × as OD. OOL 1.45 × as OD. Vertex and occiput finely and densely punctate with some

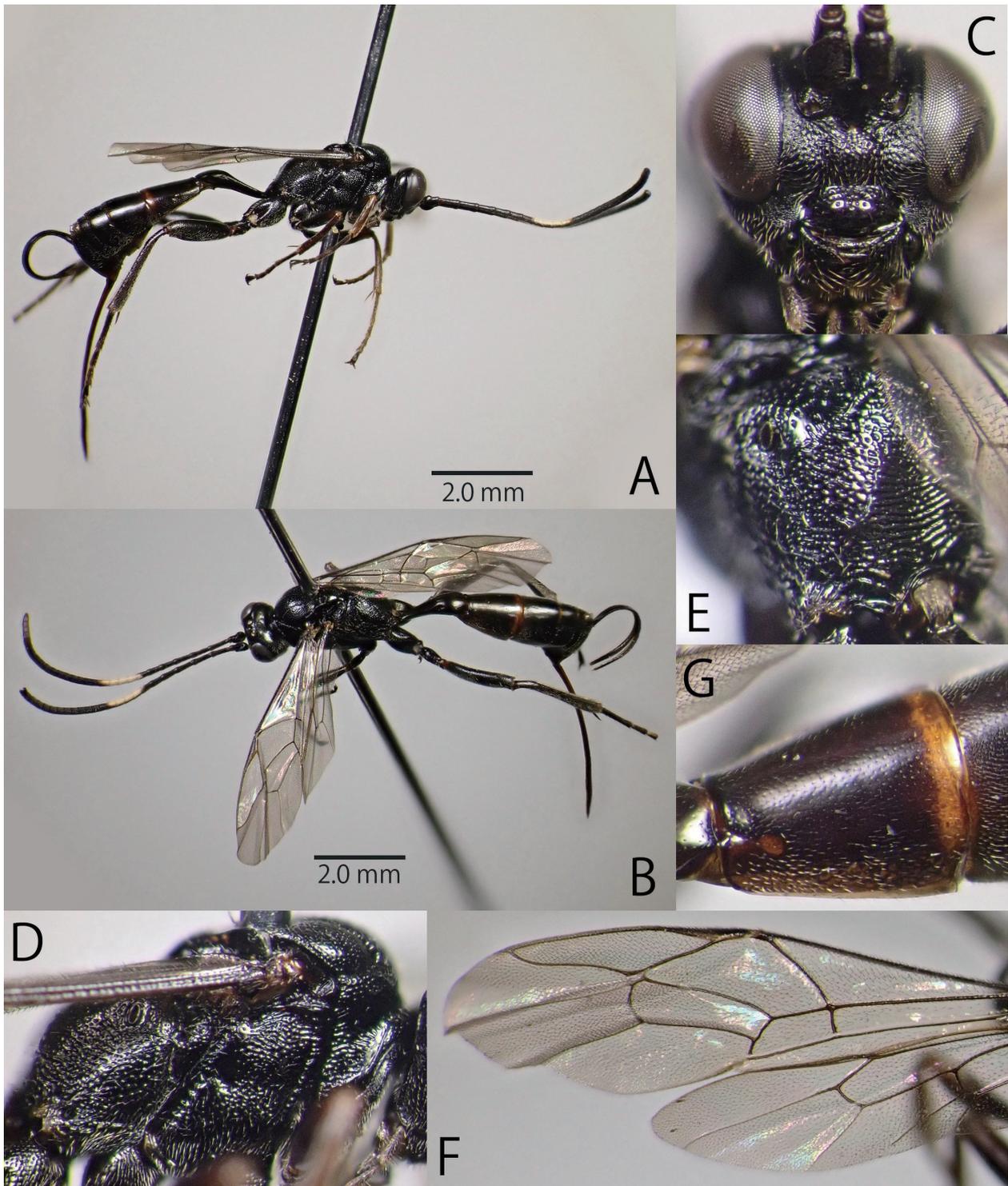


Fig. 10. *Mesostenus brevifemur* sp. nov., female (holotype: KPM-NK 103244) — A: lateral habitus; B: dorso-lateral habitus; C: head, frontal view; D: mesosoma, lateral view; E: propodeum, dorso-lateral view; F: wings; G: T II, dorso-lateral view.

large-sized punctures and coriaceous ISP. Gena finely and densely punctate, ISP coriaceous. Dorsal profile of gena rounded in dorsal view. Occipital carina complete; its lower end connected with lamella-like hypostomal carina behind of mandibular base. Malar space  $1.1 \times$  as long as basal width of mandible. Mandible flat at base; lower tooth shorter than upper tooth. Antenna with 31 flagellomeres; apical part not widened. FL I  $1.65 \times$  as long as maximum depth in lateral view,  $0.9 \times$  as long as Scape, pedicel, and

FL II. FL I to FL IV with some long setae ventrally (Fig. 13 F).

Mesosoma. Mesoscutum and mesosternum with some long setae. Pronotum longitudinally foveolate punctate to rugose except for dorsal margin and collar punctate (Fig. 9 B). Epomia absent. Mesoscutum punctate by dense small punctures and sparse large punctures; ISP smooth; with slightly developed notaulus anteriorly (Fig. 9 A). Scutellum finely punctate; weakly convex in lateral view.

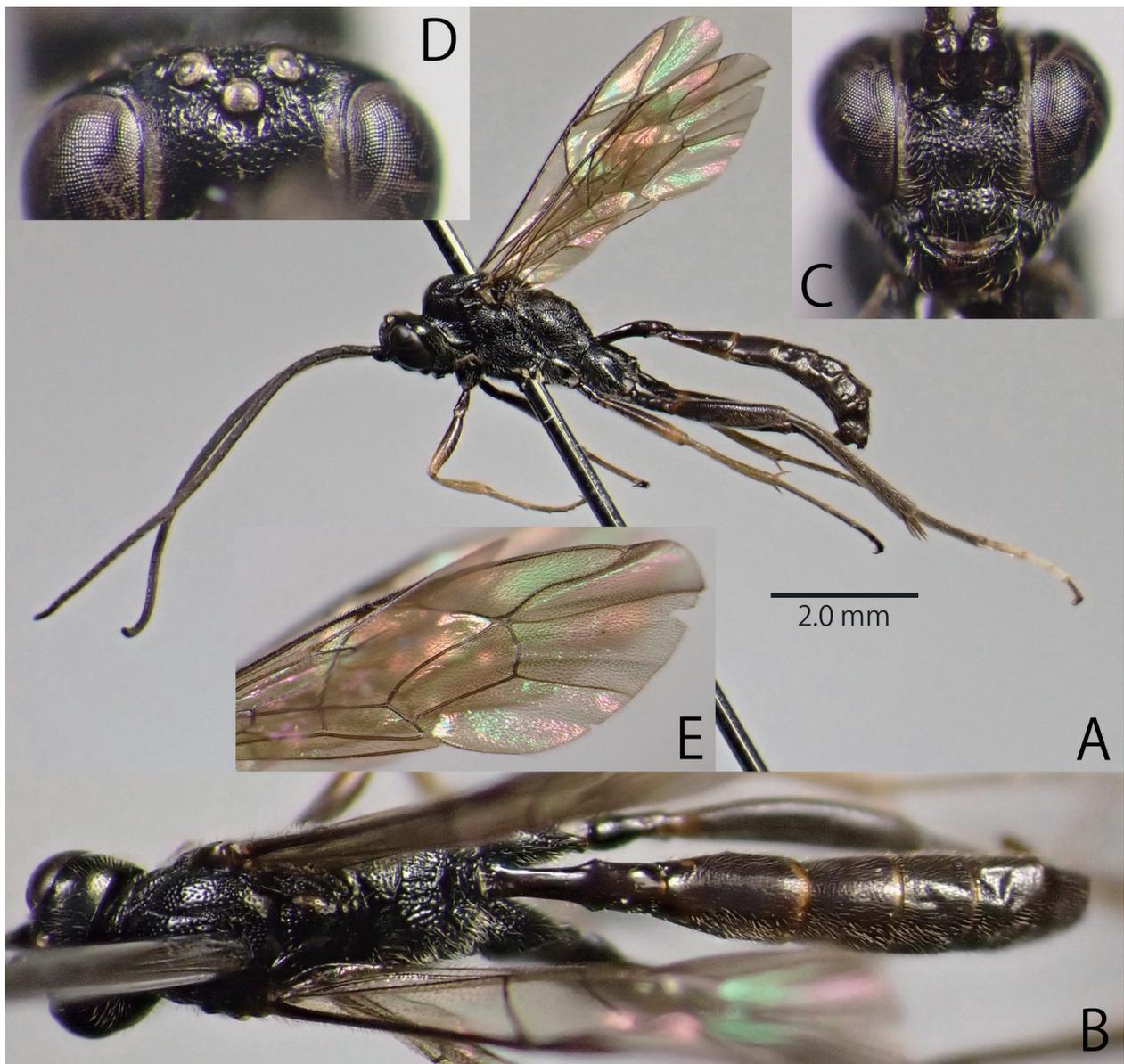


Fig. 11. *Mesostenus brevifemur* sp. nov., male (paratype: KPM-NK 103247) — A: lateral habitus; B: head, mesosoma, and metasoma, dorsal view; C: head, frontal view; D: frons, frontal view; E: fore wing.

Mesopleuron (including speculum) finely punctate (Fig. 9 B). Epicnemial carina present laterally and ventrally; dorsal end not reaching anterior margin of mesopleuron. Sternaulus deep in anterior 0.5 of mesopleuron. Metapleuron finely punctate; with complete juxtacoxal carina. Propodeum (Fig. 9 C) largely smooth and sparsely punctate on anterior and middle areas, irregularly reticulate rugose on posterior area; anterior transverse carina complete; posterior transverse carina complete, reverse V-shaped; lateral longitudinal carina absent; pleural carina partly weakly present; lateromedian longitudinal carina obtusely present only anterior to anterior transverse carina; apophysis indistinct, only widened (= lamella-like) lateral part of posterior transverse carina; spiracle oval. Fore wing length 5.8 mm. Areolet large; as long as maximum width; width weakly narrowing anteriorly; vein 2rs-m as long as vein 3rs-m; received vein 2m-cu slightly beyond of middle

(Fig. 9 D). Fore wing vein 1cu-a slightly antefurcal to vein M&RS (Fig. 9 D). Nervellus subvertical; intercepted posterior to middle (Fig. 9 D). Ventral surfaces of all legs and dorsal surface of hind tibia with some long setae (Fig. 9 E). Hind femur  $4.5 \times$  as long as maximum depth in lateral view. Tarsal claws simple.

Metasoma. T I  $2.0 \times$  as long as maximum width; largely smooth (Fig. 9 F); latero-median carina and dorso-lateral carina absent; without pair of lateral teeth at base. T II  $0.7 \times$  as long as maximum width. T II to T IV finely punctate with slightly coriaceous ISP (Fig. 9 F). Ovipositor sheath  $0.5 \times$  as long as hind tibia. Ovipositor straight; needle-loke and without nodus; apex of lower valve with teeth (Fig. 14 E).

Colouration (Figs. 8 A–C, 9 A–F). Body (excluding wings) black to blackish-brown. Normal setae silver, long setae black. Dorsal parts of FL VI to FL X and posterior

part of T VIII ivory. Mandible partly tinged with reddish-brown. Posterior margins of T I to T IV narrowly tinged with reddish-brown. Fore femur and tibia more or less tinged with brown. Ovipositor yellowish-brown. Wings hyaline. Veins and pterostigma blackish-brown.

Male. Unknown.

**Distribution.** Japan (Honshu).

**Bionomics.** Unknown.

**Etymology.** The specific name is from Latin “*capillata*” (with long hairs), referring to the characteristic long setae.

**Remarks.** This species resembles *I. villosa* Sheng, 1999, *I. vivarii* Schwarz, 2023, and *I. subalpine* (Schmiedecknecht, 1904) in the body with long setae but can be distinguished by the basal four segments (FL I to FL IV) with long setae (3 segments in *I. villosa*; 12 segments in *I. vivarii*; non-segment in *I. subalpine*), the face with transverse striae (without transverse striae in *I. vivarii*), the mesopleuron and metapleuron without longitudinal striae (both with striae in *I. villosa*), the hind tibia with long setae (without long setae in *I. vivarii* and *I. subalpine*), and the black metasoma (partly red or tinged with red in other species).

#### Genus *Mesostenus* Gravenhorst, 1829

*Mesostenus* Gravenhorst, 1829: 750. Type species:

*Mesostenus transfuga* Gravenhorst, 1829.

Designated by Westwood (1840).

*Stenaraeus* Thomson, 1896: 2380. Type species:

*Mesostenus transfuga* Gravenhorst, 1829.

Designated by Viereck (1914).

*Umlima* Cameron, 1902: 208. Type species: *Umlima penetralis* Cameron, 1902. Monotypic.

*Derocentrus* Cushman, 1919: 113. Type species:

*Coleocentrus texanus* Ashmead, 1890 (=

*Mesostenus longicaudis* Cresson, 1872). Original designation.

Two species, *M. funebris* Gravenhorst, 1829 and *M. obtusus* Momoi, 1966, have been recorded from Japan. In this study, I describe two new species of this genus below.

#### Key to Japanese species of *Mesostenus*

1. Frons sparsely punctate; ISP usually more than  $2.0 \times$  as PD; ISP smooth (Fig. 13 C). Punctures on T II weak and shallow. Ovipositor sheath slightly longer than (ca.  $1.1 \times$  as long as) hind tibia. Clypeus of male white.

..... *Mesostenus funebris* Gravenhorst, 1829

- Frons more or less densely punctate dorsally; ISP at least partly less than  $1.5 \times$  as PD; ISP usually matt or coriaceous (Figs. 13 B, D, E). Punctures on T II various. Ovipositor sheath with various length. Clypeus of male black (male of *M. obtusus* and *M. masutomiensis* are unknown).

..... 2

2. Mandible largely white basally (Figs. 12 A, C). Ocelli large, OOL shorter than OD. Malar space  $1.0 \times$  as long as basal width of mandible. T II  $1.0 \times$  as long as maximum width. Ovipositor sheath short,  $0.98 \times$  as long as hind tibia. Scutellum with V shape large white marking (Fig. 12 B).

..... *Mesostenus masutomiensis* sp. nov.

- Mandible largely black to brown basally (Fig. 10 C). Ocelli small, OOL as long as or longer than OD. Malar space shorter than basal width of mandible. T II distinctly longer than maximum width. Ovipositor sheath  $5.9\text{--}6.45 \times$  as long as hind tibia. Scutellum entirely black (Fig. 10 B) or with pair of small white marking baso-laterally.

..... 3

3. Frons densely punctate with oblique and irregular rugae (Fig. 13 E). T II largely densely punctate; ISP smooth and shorter than PD. Hind femur long,  $5.6\text{--}6.0 \times$  as long as maximum depth in lateral view.

..... *Mesostenus obtusus* Momoi, 1966

- Frons densely punctate dorso-medially, sparsely punctate dorso-laterally, with oblique and irregular rugae only along median ocellus (Figs. 11 D, 13 B). T II finely and sparsely punctate; ISP smooth and distinctly longer than PD (Fig. 10 G). Hind femur short,  $3.6\text{--}3.95$  (female) of  $4.5$  (male)  $\times$  as long as maximum depth in lateral view.

..... *Mesostenus brevifemur* sp. nov.

#### *Mesostenus brevifemur* sp. nov.

[New SJN: Momobuto-kurohoso-togari-himebachi]

(Figs. 10 A–G, 11 A–E, 13 B, 14 F)

**Type series. Holotype:** JAPAN, KPM-NK 103244, F, Hokkaido, Horokanai Town, Moshiri, Research Forest of Hokkaido University, 17. VII. 2012, K. Watanabe leg.

**Paratypes:** JAPAN: [Hokkaido] KPM-NK 103245, 103246, 2F, same locality of holotype, 16. VII. 2012, M. Ito leg. [Honshu] KPM-NK 103247, M, Toyama Pref., Toyama City, Kamegai, 25. VIII. – 1. IX. 2009, M. Watanabe leg. (MsT); KPM-NK 103248, F, ditto, 15–26. IX. 2009.

**Description.** Female (n = 4). Body polished and punctate; covered with setae; body length  $6.6\text{--}8.2$  (HT: 7.6) mm.

Head  $0.55\text{--}0.65$  (HT: 0.55)  $\times$  as long as wide in dorsal view. Clypeus  $2.0\text{--}2.1$  (HT: 2.1)  $\times$  as wide as long; weakly

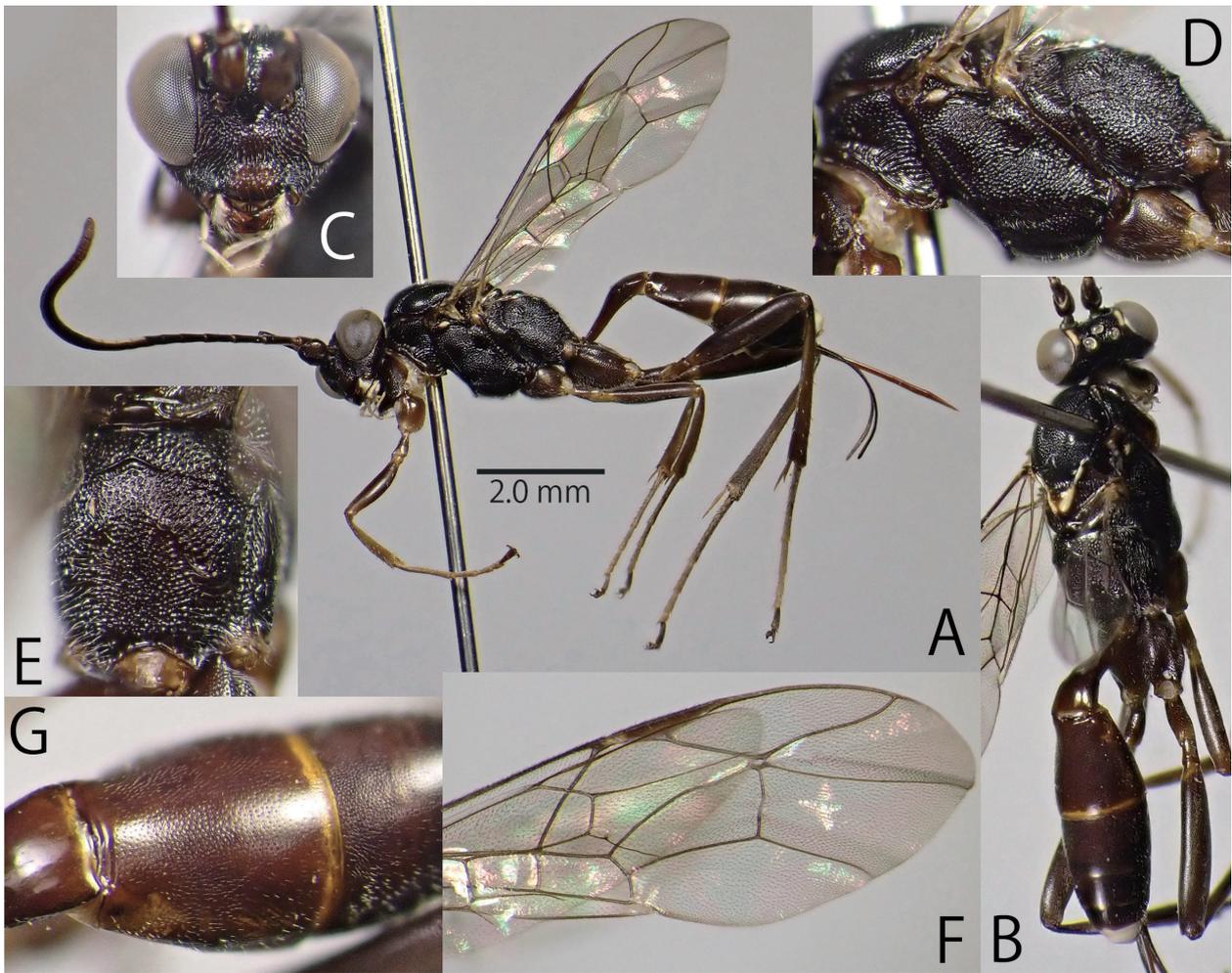


Fig. 12. *Mesostenus masutomiensis* sp. nov., female (holotype: KPM-NK 103243) — A: lateral habitus; B: head, mesosoma, and metasoma, dorso-lateral view; C: head, frontal view; D: mesosoma, lateral view; E: propodeum, dorsal view; F: wings; G: T II, dorso-lateral view.

convex in lateral view; punctate dorsally; smooth ventrally; lower margin weakly rounded in frontal view, narrowly reflected in lateral view. Face 2.0–2.1 (HT: 2.0) × as wide as long; convex medially; densely punctate; ISP coriaceous and matt. Anterior tentorial pit small. Frons concave above antennal sockets; punctate dorso-medially, coriaceous and matt laterally (Fig. 13 B), and smooth with fine and sparse rugae ventrally. POL 1.45–1.7 (HT: 1.45) × as OD. OOL 1.0–1.1 (HT: 1.05) × as OD. Vertex, gena, and occiput finely punctate with smooth ISP. Dorsal profile of gena nearly straight in dorsal view. Occipital carina complete; its lower end connected with hypostomal carina behind of mandibular base. Malar space 0.75–0.8 (HT: 0.8) × as long as basal width of mandible. Mandible flat at base; lower tooth almost equal in length of upper tooth. Antenna with 26–27 (HT: 27) flagellomeres; apical part slightly widened. FL I 3.65 × as long as maximum depth in lateral view, 1.05 × as long as FL II.

Mesosoma. Pronotum longitudinally rugose ventrally, punctate dorsally. Epomia short. Mesoscutum densely punctate; with weak notaulus. Scutellum sparsely punctate;

convex in lateral view. Mesopleuron densely punctate or foveolate punctate; speculum with small smooth area (Fig. 10 D). Epicnemial carina present laterally and ventrally; dorsal end not reaching anterior margin of mesopleuron. Sternaulus deep in anterior 0.5 of mesopleuron. Metapleuron densely punctate; with complete juxtacoxal carina. Propodeum (Fig. 10 E) densely punctate on anterior area, irregularly rugae with punctures on middle area, transversely rugose or foveolate on posterior area; anterior transverse carina present medially, absent laterally (in specimens from Hokkaido; Fig. 10 E) or complete (in specimen from Honshu); posterior transverse carina present laterally, absent medially; lateral longitudinal carina absent; pleural carina absent; lateromedian longitudinal carina present only anterior to anterior transverse carina; apophysis obtuse and weak; spiracle elongate. Fore wing length 5.1–5.9 (HT: 5.5) mm. Areolet small; wider than long; with parallel sides; received vein 2m-cu near middle (Fig. 10 F). Fore wing vein 1cu-a interstitial to vein M&RS (Fig. 10 F). Nervellus subvertical; intercepted posterior to middle (Fig. 10 F). Hind femur 3.6–3.95 (HT: 3.65) ×

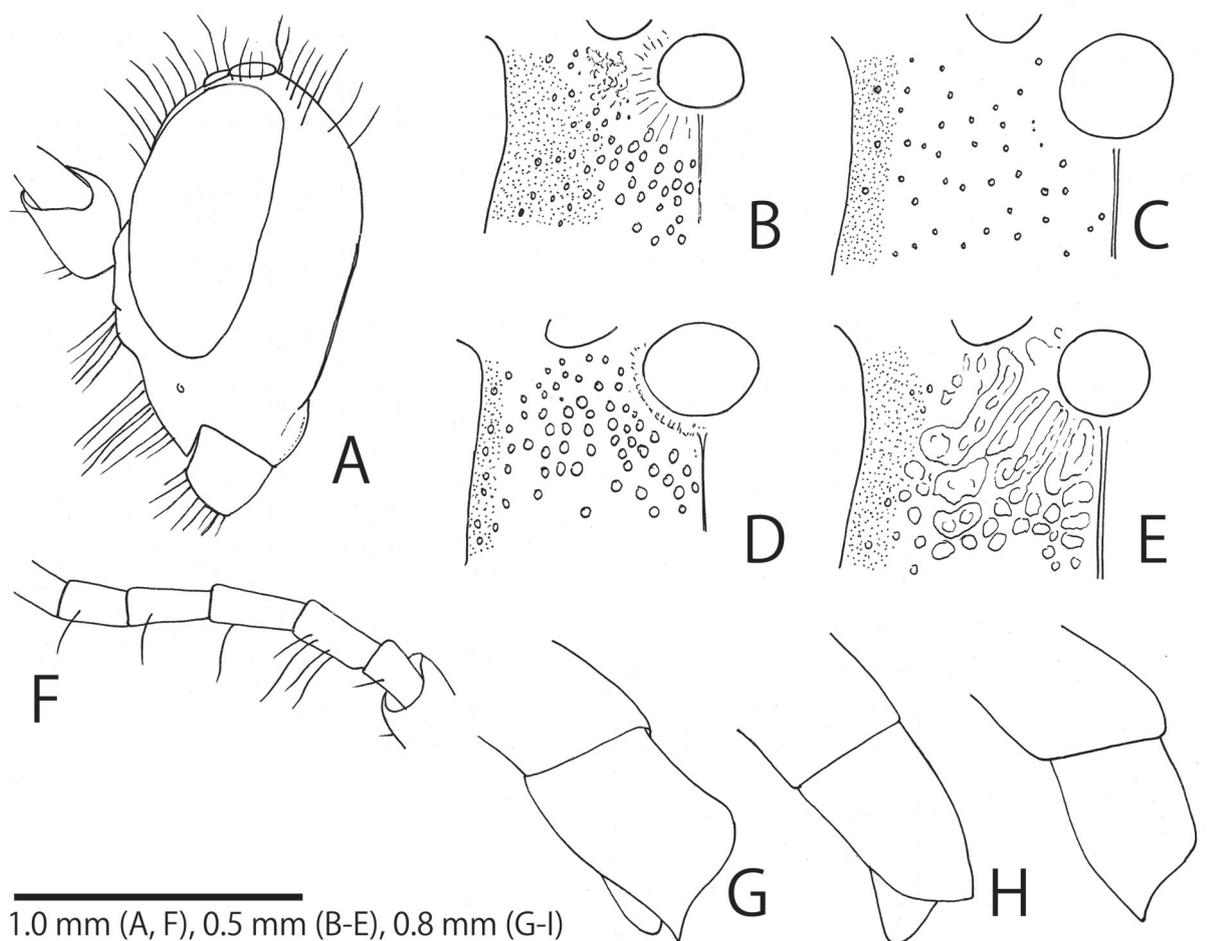


Fig. 13. Japanese species of Cryptini, females (A–F) and males (G–I) A, F: *Idiolispa capillata* sp. nov., female (holotype: KPM-NK 103238); B: *Mesostenus masutomiensis* sp. nov. (holotype: KPM-NK 103243); C: *M. funebris* Gravenhorst, 1829 (KPM-NK 103316); D: *M. brevifemur* sp. nov. (holotype: KPM-NK 103244); E: *M. obtusus* Momoi, 1966 (KPM-NK 103317); G: *Baltazaria albomaculata* Momoi, 1970 (KPM-NK 69477); H: *B. nigrescens* Momoi, 1970 (KPM-NK 69485); I: *B. otsuii* sp. nov. (paratype, KPM-NK 103256) — A: head, lateral view; B–E: dorsal part of frons, frontal view; F: basal parts of antenna, lateral view; G–I: apex of T VII, lateral view.

as long as maximum depth in lateral view. Tarsal claws simple.

**Metasoma.** T I 2.5–2.75 (HT: 2.7) × as long as maximum width; smooth; latero-median carina and dorso-lateral carina absent; without pair of lateral teeth at base. T II 1.2–1.4 (HT: 1.25) × as long as maximum width; finely and sparsely punctate with smooth to slightly coriaceous ISP (Fig. 10 G). T III and T IV finely punctate with coriaceous ISP. Ovipositor sheath 1.5–1.6 (HT: 1.5) × as long as hind tibia. Ovipositor weakly downcurved (Figs. 10 A, B); without nodus; apex sharp; apex of lower valve with teeth (Fig. 14 F).

**Colouration** (Figs. 10 A–G). Body (excluding wings) black to blackish-brown. Setae silver. Dorsal parts of FL VI to FL X ivory. Posterior margins of T I to T IV narrowly tinged with red (red area of T II wider than of other tergites). Ovipositor reddish-brown. Frons sometimes narrowly tinged with yellowish-brown along eye margin. Baso-lateral part of scutellum sometimes with small

yellow spots. Apical parts of fore and mid legs more or less tinged with brown. Wings hyaline. Veins and pterostigma blackish-brown except for brown to yellowish-brown wing base.

**Male** (n = 1). Similar to female (Fig. 11 A–E). Face 1.7 × as wide as long. POL 1.4 × as OD. Antenna with 28 flagellomeres; with tyloids on FL XII to XIX. FL I 2.7 × as long as maximum depth in lateral view. Posterior transverse carina of propodeum complete. Hind femur 4.5 × as long as maximum depth in lateral view. T I 3.3 × as long as maximum width. T II 1.5 × as long as maximum width. Hind TS II to TS IV ivory.

**Distribution.** Japan (Hokkaido and Honshu).

**Bionomics.** Unknown.

**Etymology.** The specific name is from Latin “*brevi*” (short) plus “*femur*”, referring to the short femur.

**Remarks.** This species resembles *M. obtusus* and *M. suigensis* Uchida, 1930 in the black body coloration but can be distinguished by the weaker sculpture of frons

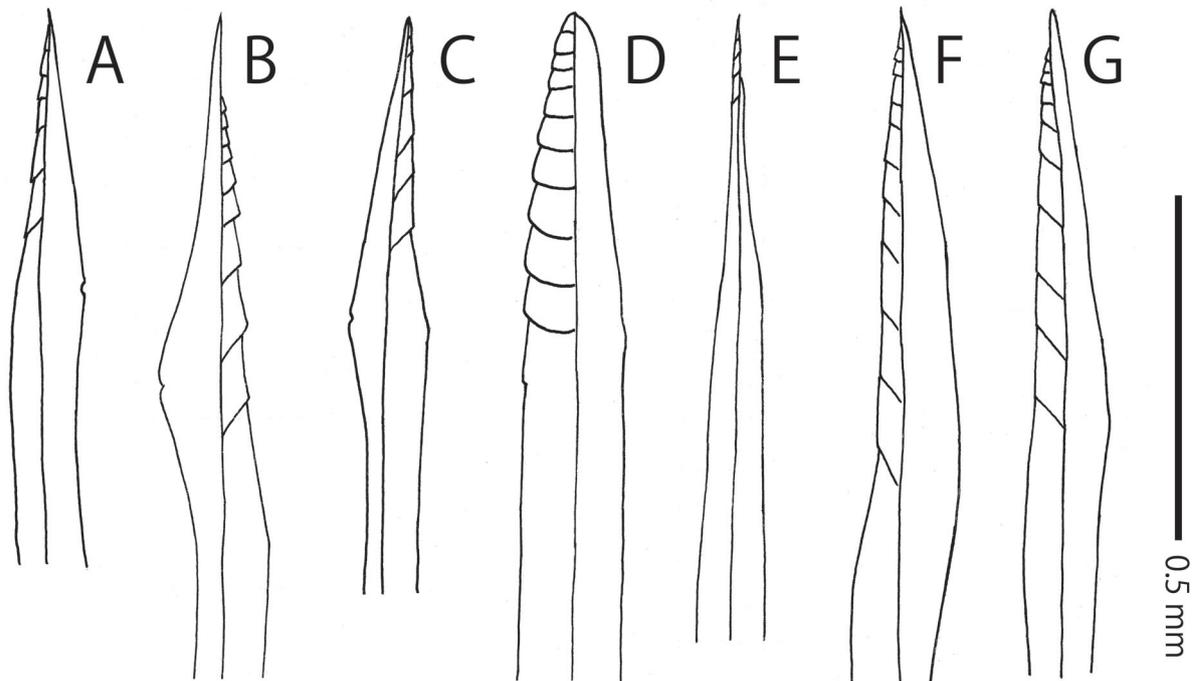


Fig. 14. Japanese species of Cryptini, females, apex of ovipositor, lateral view A: *Baltazaria otsuii* sp. nov. (holotype: KPM-NK 103249); B: *Caenocryptus brevicaudatus* sp. nov. (holotype: KPM-NK 103239); C: *Goryphus minor* sp. nov. (holotype: KPM-NK 103261); D: *Hoplocryptus sumiyona* Uchida, 1956 (KPM-NK 84991); E: *Idiolispa capillata* sp. nov. (holotype: KPM-NK 103238); F: *Mesostenus brevifemur* sp. nov. (holotype: KPM-NK 103244); G: *M. masutomiensis* sp. nov. (holotype: KPM-NK 103243).

(denser in *M. obtusus* and *M. suigensis*), the sparser punctures of T II (densely punctate in *M. obtusus* and *M. suigensis*), and the hind femur 3.6–3.95 × as long as maximum depth in lateral view (longer than 5.5 × in *M. obtusus* and *M. suigensis*). Head of the specimens collected from Hokkaido (including holotype) wider than the specimen collected from Honshu (0.55 × in Hokkaido; 0.65 × in Honshu). In addition, lateral part of anterior transverse carina indistinct in the specimens collected from Hokkaido (with complete anterior transverse carina in the specimen collected from Honshu). The specimen from Honshu is slightly larger than those from Hokkaido (6.6–7.6 mm in Hokkaido; 8.2 mm in Honshu). Given the possibility of associated variation, I treated these differences as intraspecific. Further investigation is required to determine whether these differences are based on body length or regional variation.

***Mesostenus masutomiensis* sp. nov.**

[New SJN: Masutomi-togari-himebachi]

(Figs. 12 A–G, 13 D, 14 G)

**Type series. Holotype:** JAPAN, KPM-NK 103243, F, Honshu, Yamanashi Pref., Hokuto City, Masutomi, Biwakubo-sawa, 23. IX. 2007, K. Watanabe leg.

**Description.** Female (n = 1). Body polished and punctate; covered with setae; body length 8.2 mm.

Head 0.65 × as long as wide in dorsal view. Clypeus 1.7 × as wide as long; weakly convex in lateral view; punctate dorsally; smooth ventrally; lower margin weakly rounded in frontal view, narrowly reflected in lateral view. Face 2.2 × as wide as long; slightly convex medially; densely punctate; punctures partly united into groove-like foveola medially; ISP coriaceous and matt. Anterior tentorial pit small. Frons concave above antennal sockets; punctate dorsally (Fig. 13 D), rugose ventrally. POL 1.0 × as OD. OOL 0.75 × as OD. Vertex, gena, and occiput finely punctate with coriaceous ISP. Dorsal profile of gena nearly straight in dorsal view. Occipital carina complete; its lower end connected with hypostomal carina behind of mandibular base. Malar space 1.0 as long as basal width of mandible. Mandible flat at base; lower tooth almost equal in length of upper tooth. Antenna with 26 flagellomeres; apical part slightly widened. FL I 4.0 × as long as maximum depth in lateral view, 1.0 × as long as FL II.

Mesosoma. Pronotum longitudinally rugose ventrally, densely punctate dorsally. Epomia short and indistinct. Mesoscutum densely punctate; with weak notaulus. Scutellum sparsely punctate; convex in lateral view. Mesopleuron densely punctate; longitudinally to obliquely striate or foveolate medially; speculum with small smooth area (Fig. 12 D). Epicnemial carina present laterally and ventrally; dorsal end not reaching anterior margin of mesopleuron. Sternaulus deep in anterior

0.5 of mesopleuron. Metapleuron densely punctate; with complete juxtacoxal carina. Propodeum (Fig. 12 E) irregularly rugose except for anterior area densely punctate; anterior transverse carina complete; posterior transverse carina present laterally, absent medially; lateral longitudinal carina absent; pleural carina absent; lateromedian longitudinal carina present only anterior to anterior transverse carina; apophysis obtuse and weak; spiracle elongate. Fore wing length 6.7 mm. Areolet small; wider than long; with parallel sides; received vein 2m-cu near middle (Fig. 12 F). Fore wing vein 1cu-a interstitial to vein M&RS (Fig. 12 F). Nervellus subvertical; intercepted posterior to middle (Fig. 12 F). Hind femur  $5.0 \times$  as long as maximum depth in lateral view. Tarsal claws simple.

Metasoma. T I  $2.15 \times$  as long as maximum width; smooth; latero-median carina and dorso-lateral carina absent; without pair of lateral teeth at base. T II  $1.0 \times$  as long as maximum width. T II to T IV finely punctate with coriaceous ISP (Fig. 12 G). Ovipositor sheath  $0.98 \times$  as long as hind tibia. Ovipositor straight; with indistinct nodus; apex sharp; apex of lower valve with teeth (Fig. 14 G).

Colouration (Figs. 12 A–G). Body (excluding wings) black to blackish-brown. Setae silver.

Mandible ivory basally, brown to black apically. Clypeus tinged with brown. Pair of longitudinal stripes of frons, palpi, dorsal parts of FL VII to FL X, subtegular ridge, V-shaped marking of scutellum, and posterior margins of T VI to TVIII ivory. Membranous part of metasomal sternite yellowish-brown. Posterior margins of T I to T IV narrowly tinged with red. Ovipositor reddish-brown. Trochanters, trochantelli, fore tibia, and tarsi more or less tinged with brown. Wings hyaline. Veins and pterostigma blackish-brown except for brown to yellowish-brown wing base.

Male. Unknown.

**Distribution.** Japan (Honshu).

**Bionomics.** Unknown.

**Etymology.** The specific name is from the type locality, Masutomu, Yamanashi Prefecture.

**Remarks.** This species resembles *M. obtusus* and *M. suigensis* in the black body coloration but can be distinguished by the weaker sculpture of frons (denser in *M. obtusus* and *M. suigensis*), the sparser punctures of T II (densely punctate in *M. obtusus* and *M. suigensis*), and the large yellow marking of scutellum (without large yellow spot in *M. obtusus* and *M. suigensis*).

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## 摘 要

渡辺恭平, 2026. 日本産トガリヒメバチ亜科 (ハチ目、ヒメバチ科) の 6 新種の記載を伴う分類学的研究. 神奈川県立博物館研究報告 (自然科学), (55): 23–47. [Watanabe, K., 2026. Taxonomic Study of Japanese Cryptinae (Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae), with Descriptions of Six New Species. *Bull. Kanagawa Pref. Mus. (Nat. Sci.)*, (55): 23–47.]

日本産トガリヒメバチ亜科の 7 属について分類学的研究を行った。検討の結果、以下の 6 新種を認めため新たに記載し、標準和名を提唱した：オオツイトガリヒメバチ *Baltazaria otsuii* sp. nov.、ナガセトガリヒメバチ *Caenocryptus brevicaudatus* sp. nov.、ツジイトガリヒメバチ *Goryphus minor* sp. nov.、ケナガムネプトトガリヒメバチ *Idiolispa capillata* sp. nov.、モモブトクロホソトガリヒメバチ *Mesostenus brevifemur* sp. nov.、マストミトガリヒメバチ *M. masutomiensis* sp. nov.。未知であったアマミヒメトガリヒメバチ *Baltazaria nigrescens* Momoi, 1970 のオスとスミヨウトガリヒメバチ *Hoplocryptus sumiyona* Uchida, 1956 のメスを新たに記載した。ユウヤケトガリヒメバチ *Hylophasma luica* Sheng, Li & Wang, 2019 の色彩変異を記録した。*Baltazaria*、*Caenocryptus*、*Goryphus*、*Idiolispa*、*Mesostenus* の 5 属においては日本産種の検索表を提供した。