Notes on the Genus Eriotremex Benson
(Hymenoptera: Siricidae)

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(Presented at the meeting of September 12, 1955)

The genus Eriotremex Benson belongs to the subfamily Tremicinae of the family Siricidae. It is known only from the Oriental Region, with records from Assam to New Guinea. This paper presents a revised key to the known females of the genus and adds one new species.

**KEY TO THE FEMALES**

The following synoptic key is revised from Benson (1943) and Maa (1949). E. viridiceps (Cameron), 1908, and E. malayanus Benson, 1943, are not included since both species are known only from the male sex and their generic position is rather doubtful. It may also be mentioned that among the species enumerated below, E. foveopygus Maa is possibly the opposite sex of Tremex rugicollis Westwood, 1874 (Luzon), and, as suggested by Benson (1943), E. purpureipennis (Westwood) may prove to be no more than a color form of E. insignis (F. Smith).

1. All pubescence yellow, so also being pronotum, tibiae and basitarsi (except at their apices), wings and at least 3 complete bands on dorsum of abdomen ................................................................. 2

Pubescence on lower face and underside black, and either black or silvery white elsewhere; pronotum black or red; legs piceous; wings hyaline and/or smoky; dorsum of abdomen with at most one complete yellow band ...................................................... 3

2. Abdomen with yellow bands narrow on bases of terga II and III, broad on V; scutellum smooth and shining; precornal basin (disc on apical tergum) smooth and impunctate; frons with a short tooth above antennal fossa. Assam............ flavicollis (Cameron)

Abdomen with yellow bands broad on bases of terga II and VIII and narrow on III and VII; scutellum mat, with dense, fine punctures as rest of mesonotum and profusely pubescent; precornal basin mat, with dense, coarse punctures; frons without tooth above antennal fossa. Taiwan; Indo-China. .............. formosanus (Matsumura)
3. Head and pronotum brownish red, without metallic lustre; precorial basin very coarsely, densely granulato-punctate, anteriorly strongly sloping downwards and posteriorly strongly convex and bearing a knife-like median keel. Philippines (Mindoro)... *pygaerus*, n. sp.

Head and pronotum black, more or less with bluish, greenish or purplish metallic lustre; precorial basin never with such a combination of characters

4. Pronotum with unevenly distributed punctation, and on either side of dorsal surface with a large, shining, scarcely punctate area; abdominal terga V to IX shining, thinly pubescent, almost impunctate; wings uniformly smoky

Pronotum dim, evenly covered with coarse warts and rugae, and on either side sometimes densely intermixed with minor punctures; sculpture on abdominal terga and color pattern of wings variable

5. Abdomen with pale markings on basal segments; sawsheath/ovipositor ratio 2.90–2.92; sawsheath about 3.6 times as long as cornus. Aru; New Guinea.......................... *insignis* (F. Smith)

Abdomen without any pale markings. Malacca; N. Borneo

................................. *purpureipennis* (Westwood)

6. Wings uniformly smoky; apical abdominal terga shining, sparsely punctate; sawsheath/ovipositor ratio 3.20 or 3.40; precorial basin more or less pear-shaped, distinctly broadened behind middle, and scarcely broader than cornus at base

Wings at least with hind pair largely hyaline; abdomen dorsally dim all over, with fine punctures and microsculpture; sawsheath/ovipositor ratio 2.70; precorial basin roundish, slightly broadened before middle, and more than twice as broad as cornus at base. E. India.......................... *smithi* (Cameron)

7. Precorial basin alutaceous, practically impunctate, scarcely pubescent, lacking anterolateral marginal groove; sawsheath about 3.2 times as long as cornus; antennae 13-segmented, and only about 1.7 times as long as breadth of head across eyes. Philippines (Negros)................................. *brevicornis* Maa

Precorial basin coarsely punctate, rather thickly pubescent, with antero-lateral marginal area very deeply and abruptly grooved; sawsheath only about 2.4 times as long as cornus; antennae 19–22 segmented, and about 2.1 times as long as breadth of head across eyes. Philippines (Negros, Samar).................. *foveopygus* Maa

**Eriotremex pygaerus**, new species (fig. 1)

Female. Black, with vivid bluish iridescence; antennae piceous, with purplish lustre; head and pronotum bright brownish red. Wings smoky, with coppery iridescence; basal cells of fore pair and basal two-thirds of hind pair
clear hyaline; veins brown. Hairs sparse, black, those on face brownish (some greyish-tipped), on dorsum of thorax and abdomen sometimes brownish or greyish-tipped.

Head with very deep, coarse punctures and a number of minute ones scattered on their interspaces. Clypeus and frons reticulato-punctate, the former discally slightly depressed, anteriorly slightly convexly curved; supraclypeal region poorly defined, trapezoid, more raised than clypeus. Area between supraclypeal region and anterior ocellus broadly depressed. Antennal grooves very sharply edged. Punctures on temples separated from one another by one to three times their diameter; those on vertex being of uneven size and uneven density, separated from one another by an average of 0.5–1.0 diameter; those on occiput sharply reticulated. Median furrow on vertex anteriorly irreognizable, posteriorly poorly developed; submedian furrows (caudad to posterior ocelli) entirely irreognizable. OOL:POL:ocello-occipital line about 26:40:90. Antennae 14-segmented, about 1.86 times as long as maximum breadth of head across eyes, with compressed flagella, broadest at segments V and VI; first 4 segments alutaceous, with a few coarse punctures, with long, recumbent setae mainly lying near apices, and with relative lengths about 55:20:36:54; segments V to XIV alutaceous, lacking coarse punctures and recumbent setae, but each with a row of stiff setae at apex; segment I with apical half practically parallel-sided, II five-sixths as long as broad, III one and two-ninths as long as broad, V to XIII each broader than long.

Pronotum dorsally with a few warts, with a rather large, unsculptured area at either side; median line about 1.9 times as long as POL, anteriorly slightly depressed; lateral portion of anterior margin abruptly edged; posterior margin distinctly incised at middle; posterior lobes strongly reflexed; lateral slopes
moderately coarsely and moderately densely punctate and longly setose. Mesonotum and scutellum coarsely, confluentely granulato-punctate, median area of the former finely, longitudinally wrinkled, and that of the latter, transversely so. Mesepisterna coarsely but unevenly punctate, discally with a rather large, practically impunctate area; mesepimera densely punctate; metapleura reticulato-punctate. Cell 2r in fore wing scarcely shorter than half of 3r + ap when measured along vein M1+2 (submarginal). Femora III twice as long as broad; tibiae III scarcely shorter than basitarsi III, the latter being shorter than the last tarsomere (70:82); relative lengths of membranous pouches on venter of 4 basal tarsomeres 35:65:45:15. Tarsal claws similar to those in E. formosanus, but more slender and with sharper and longer sub-basal and apical teeth.

Abdomen dorsally alutaceous at base and very shining at apex; terga I-II impunctate, III and IV with a few punctures near their posterior margins, V to VII more extensively so, the punctuation as a whole gradually becoming coarser, denser and deeper from III to VII, and suddenly becoming exceptionally coarse on VIII and IX, reticulato-punctate on IX. Abdominal sterna moderately punctate. Precornal basin a little longer than wide, anteriorly narrowed, deeply sloping downwards and minutely striated, discally strongly convex, roughly reticulato-punctate, and with a knife-like, sharply defined keel. Cornus dorsally spino-granulose. Cerci scarcely longer than thick. Sawsheath heavily rugoso-wrinkled on lateral surfaces (gradually weakly so towards the apex), with about 5–6 improminent spines along dorso-lateral margin. Ovipositor/forewing ratio 1.50, sawsheath/ovipositor ratio 3.79.

Length about 22 mm., fore wing 12 mm.


This species is very distinctive both in color pattern and in the structure of the precornal basin. Its nearest relative appears to be E. foveopygus Maa. Besides the characters given in the key, it is to be separated from the latter species by shorter antennae, thinner body-hairs, weaker sculpture on pronotum, stronger punctuation on abdomen and different wing color. Furthermore, the membranous pouch on venter of basitarsus III in foveopygus is only 14:20 as long as that on 4th tarsomere, while in formosanus the ratio is 37:28.

For the privilege of studying and describing it, the writer is grateful to Dr. Henry Townes, now of North Carolina State College. The drawings were kindly made by Mr. K. S. Lin. The relative measurement used in the foregoing description is 100 units for 1 mm.

References
