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The Sawfly Genus *Pseudoheptamelus* (Hymenoptera, Tenthredinidae) in Japan

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Abstract *Pseudoheptamelus seiyamai* sp. nov. from Japan is described and illustrated. This is the second described species of *Pseudoheptamelus* and the first species of the genus recorded from East Asia.

Key words: *Pseudoheptamelus*; Selandriinae; Tenthredinidae; new species; Japan.

Pseudoheptamelus runari CONDE, 1932, is the only described species of the genus *Pseudoheptamelus* CONDE, 1932, and it is known only from Europe. Recently, I studied one female and 4 males of this genus collected in Honshu and Shikoku, Japan. After comparing these specimens with a female and male of *P. runari* from Finland, I have concluded that they represent a new species. In this paper, I describe and illustrate it.

Genus *Pseudoheptamelus* CONDE

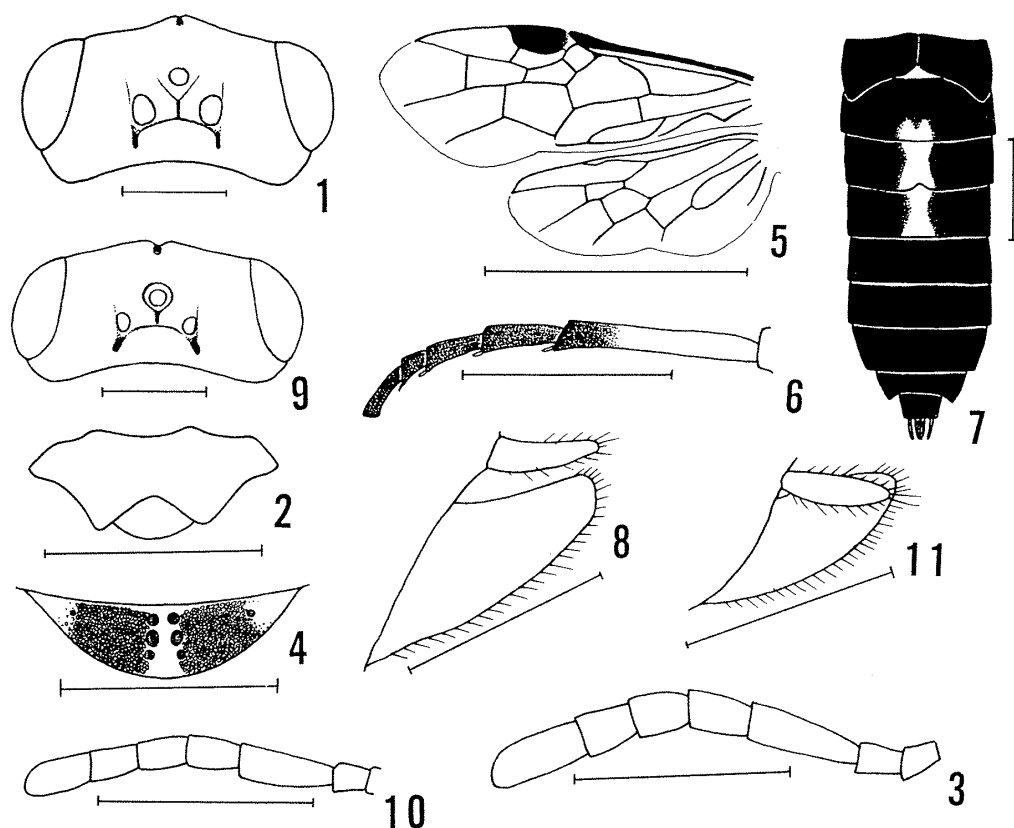
Pseudoheptamelus CONDE, 1932: 13. (Type species: *Pseudoheptamelus runari* CONDE. Monotypic.)

Generic characters. Head: narrowed behind eye (Figs. 1 and 9); occipital carina absent; clypeus with anterior margin distinctly emarginate (Fig. 2); labrum small (Fig. 2). Antenna 7-segmented, short and stout, with 3rd segment much longer than 4th (Figs. 3 and 10). Thorax: prepectus absent. Forewing: basalis curved and not interstitial with nervulus (Fig. 5); hindwing: 2 middle cells (Fig. 5). Legs: inner front tibial spur simple; claw simple.

Pseudoheptamelus seiyamai sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–8 and 12–16)

Female. Length 7 mm. Body black with following parts pale yellowish white: palpi, labrum, clypeus except for basal 1/4, mandible except for apex, latero-posterior portion of pronotum, tegula, cenchrus, and cercus; central portion of 2nd to 4th tergites reddish brown (Fig. 7). Antenna entirely black. Wings hyaline; stigma of forewing and veins black. Legs yellow; apical 1/3 of hind tibia, apical 1/4 of hind basitarsus, and 4 apical hind tarsal segments dark



Figs. 1-11. *Pseudoheptamelus* spp. —1-8, *P. seiyamai* sp. nov., female, holotype. 9-11, *P. runari* CONDE, female, Finland.

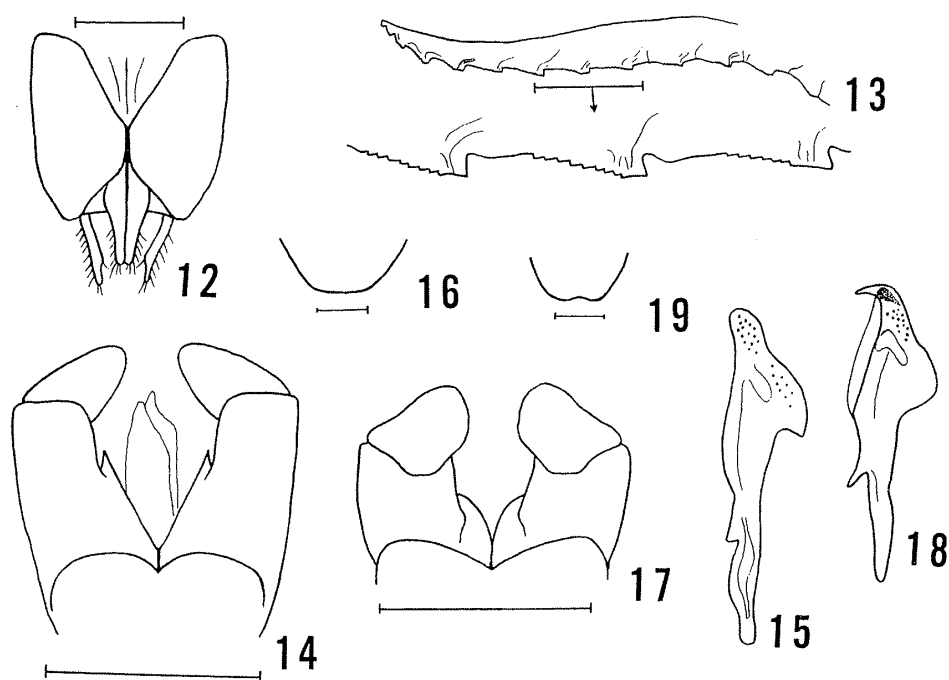
1 & 9, heads, dorsal view. 2, clypeus and labrum, front view. 3 & 10, antenna, lateral view. 4, posttergite, dorsal view. 5, wing venation. 6, hind tarsus, lateral view. 7, abdomen, dorsal view. 8 & 11, sawsheath, lateral view. Scales for 1, 3, 6, 7, 9 and 10: 1 mm.; scales for 2, 4, 8 and 11: 0.5 mm.; scale for 5: 5 mm.

brown (Fig. 6).

Head with eye about three times as long as head behind eyes in dorsal view (Fig. 1); OOL : POL : OCL = 1.3 : 1.0 : 0.8; interocellar, circumocellar, postocellar, and lateral furrows distinct and deep; postocellar area slightly convex; frontal area rather narrow, nearly flattened; median fovea deep, circular in outline; lateral fovea distinct and deep; antenno-ocular distance much longer than distance between antennal sockets (ratio about 1.00 : 0.56); supraclypeal area slightly convex; anterior margin of clypeus deeply emarginate (Fig. 2); labrum small, nearly flattened (Fig. 2); malar space slightly longer than diameter of front ocellus (ratio about 1.0 : 0.8).

Antenna slightly longer than costa of forewing (ratio about 1.0 : 0.9); relative lengths of segments about 0.9 : 1.0 : 2.6 : 1.4 : 1.3 : 1.3 : 2.3; pedicel longer than wide (ratio about 1.0 : 0.7).

Thorax: normal; wing venation as in Fig. 5; petiole of anal cell of hindwing



Figs. 12-19. *Pseudoheptamelus* spp. —12-16, *P. seiyamai* sp. nov., female, holotype, and male, paratype. 17-19, *P. runari* CONDE, male, Finland. 12, apical portion of abdomen, ventral view. 13, lancet. 14 & 17, male genitalia. 15 & 18, penis valve. 16 & 19, posterior margin of subgenital plate, ventral view. Scales for 12, 14, 16, 17 and 19 : 0.5 mm.

nearly as long as nervulus (Fig. 5). Legs: hind basitarsus longer than following 3 segments combined (ratio about 1.0 : 0.8).

Abdomen: normal; posterior margin of 3rd tergite slightly emarginate (Fig. 7); sawsheath nearly as long as cercus (Fig. 8); lancet with 14 serrulae (Fig. 13), each serrula flat, with 7 or 9 posterior subbasal teeth (Fig. 13).

Punctuation. Head and thorax rather finely, distinctly, and densely punctate, matt, with lower half of inner orbits, supraclypeal area, and malar space finely punctured, shining; posttergite distinctly, densely, and reticulately sculptured, but frontal margin, median longitudinal area, and lateral sides practically impunctate, shining (Fig. 4). Abdominal tergites shagreened.

Male. Length 5 mm. Coloration similar to that of female but abdomen entirely black. Structural characters as for female. Head with eye about 3 times as long as head behind eyes in dorsal view (ratio about 3.0 - 3.3 : 1.0); OOL longer than POL (ratio about 1.3 - 1.5 : 1.0); posterior margin of subgenital plate nearly truncate (Fig. 16). Male genitalia as in Fig. 14; penis valve as in Fig. 15.

Holotype: female, 1. VI. 1979, Mt. Ishizuchi, Ehime Pref., Shikoku, K. SEIYAMA leg. Deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum

(Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Paratypes: 1 male, 5. VI. 1977, Mt. Hakusan, Ishikawa Pref., Honshu, I. TOGASHI leg.; 3 males, 3. V. 1983, Mt. Shinbo, Niigata Pref., Honshu, I. TOGASHI leg. One paratype deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, one paratype in the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., and the rest in my collection.

Remarks. This new species is very closely allied to *Pseudoheptamelus runari* but is distinguished from it by the following points: (female) by the small eyes (in *runari*, the eye is large so that in dorsal view the eye appears nearly 5 times as long as the head behind eyes, see Figs. 1 and 9), by the length of OOL (in *runari*, the OOL is slightly longer than POL, with the ratio about 1.1 : 1.0), by the coloration of the antenna and the abdominal tergites (in *runari*, the antenna is dark brown and most of 2nd to 8th tergites are reddish yellow), by the shape of the sawsheath (compare Figs. 8 and 11), and by the lancet (in *runari*, the number of posterior subbasal teeth of serrula is 11 or 12); (male) by the small eyes (in *runari*, the eye is large so that in dorsal view the eye appears nearly 8 times as long as the head behind eyes), by the length of OOL (in *runari*, the OOL is slightly longer than POL, with the ratio about 1.1 : 1.0), by the coloration of the antenna (in *runari*, the 2nd to last segments are brown), by the character of the posterior margin of the subgenital plate (in *runari*, the posterior margin of the subgenital plate is slightly emarginate, see Figs. 16 and 19), and by the shape of the penis valve (see Figs. 15 and 18).

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Reference

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