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***Tanzawana flavomaculata* (Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae, Ctenopelmatinae), a new genus and species of parasitoid of *Fagineura crenativora* (Tenthredinidae, Nematinae), a serious pest of beech tree**

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Abstract

We describe a new genus, and a new species, of parasitoid—*Tanzawana flavomaculata* Watanabe & Kasparyan (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae: Ctenopelmatinae)—based on material collected in Honshu, Japan. As *T. flavomaculata* is found on *Fagineura crenativora* Vikberg & Zinovjev, 2000 (Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae), a serious pest of beech tree, this parasitoid is an important natural enemy of *F. crenativora* that can be used for the biological control of this pest.

Key words: Far East Asia, natural enemy, new genus, parasitoid, Perilissini

Introduction

Outbreaks of the sawfly *Fagineura crenativora* Vikberg & Zinovjev, 2000 (Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae) have been reported in beech forests of Japanese mountains and some of the trees have actually been damaged due to the cumulative feeding of sawflies (e.g. Shinohara *et al.* 2000). In the Tanzawa Mountains of Kanagawa prefecture, central Japan, some methodologies towards its control have been applied (e.g., Taniwaki 2013) and a natural enemy of *F. crenativora* has been searched for. Field surveys demonstrated that parasitoid wasps are important natural enemies of *F. crenativora* (Taniwaki & Watanabe 2012). Ten Ichneumonidae and one Chrysididae were reported as parasitoids of the sawfly, but none of the ichneumonids were identified as belonging to a described species (Taniwaki & Watanabe 2012). This lack of identification causes a problem in progressing the biological control of *F. crenativora*, and thus a taxonomic study of these ichneumonids is needed.

Recently, as part of a taxonomic study of the parasitoids reported by Taniwaki & Watanabe (2012), we conducted a thorough examination of the taxon designated as “Genus sp. of Tryphoninae”. As a result, we classified it into the tribe Perilissini, subfamily Ctenopelmatinae and its character states indicated that it should be treated as new genus.

In this study, we describe this new genus and its representative species, recorded from Japan, and also provide its biological information.

Material and methods

Specimens used were from the collections of Kanagawa Prefectural Museum of Natural History, Odawara, Japan (KPMNH), National Institute of Agro-Environmental Sciences, Tsukuba, Japan (NIAES), National Museum of Nature and Science, Tokyo (NSMT), and Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia (ZISP).