Preliminary Study on the Hymenopterous Parasites of Rice Stem Borers with Description of Two Previously Unrecorded Species from Korea.

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二化與虫 寄生蜂에 關한 研究-韓國未記錄 2 種을 包含하여

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ABSTRACT

An intensive survey of rice insect pests and their natural enemies with special references on parasites of rice stem-borers was made during the last 5 years (1973-77). The results were obtained as follows:

- 1. 15 species of hymenopterous parasites from the rice stem-borers were identified; Trichogrammatidae-2 spp, Scelionidae-1 sp, Braconidae-5 spp, Ichneumonidae-7spp.
- 2. The two Trichogrammatids species, Apanteles chilonis and Microgaster russata are first records from Korea.
- 3. Museum presence specimens of the 3 species: Trichogramma chilonis, Eriborus terebrans and Gambrus rusicoxatus, we previously identified in Korea, could not be located in this periods of study.

INTRODUCTION

Two species of stem-bores, Chilo suppressalis and Sesamia inferens are important pests of rice in Korea. Sesamia inferens is distributed in only southern areas, and damage is not so serious in Korea.

About 100 species of natural enemies, including parasites and predators, as well as diseases, have been ecorded for rice stem borers in Asia, eg. 56 species from *Chilo. suppresslis*, 16 species from *Sesamia inf*rens and 40 species from *Tryporyza incertulas*. (20)

In Korea, 10 species of hymenopterous parasites of tem-borers were recorded by Kim (1970) in his Encyclopedia of Hymenopterus Insects Fauna. Momoi (1975) reported 47 species of hymenopterous parasites from the rice stem-borers. (10)

Extensive survey and parasitism studies were conducted in 1938-39 and 1946-59 by Chun (1958) who also tried to mass produce and release egg parasites of *Trichogramma japonicum* for the control of striped rice borer. (5)

For establishing the integrated control of rice insect pests, we have collected samples from rice paddies and banks. Samples were collected and reared out in the laboratory.

The followings are the main results obtained during the last 5 years, as preliminary studies on the identification and biology of parasite species of stem-borers.

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banks during the season by D-VAC suction machine or sweepnetting. Egg masses were picked from the leaves out and kept in test tubes for hatching. Larvae and pupae were confined in small vials on rice stems to allow for pupation and emergence. All specimens collected were preserved in alchohol and were examined under the microscope for identification.

MATERIALS AND METHODS.

Adult parasites were collected from the paddies or

Table 1. List of Hymenopterous Parasites of Rice Stem-Borers from Korea. (1977)

Parasite species	Hosts		Channe and 1 : 1
	Chilo suppressalis	Sesamia in ferens	- Stage attacked
Trichogrammatidae			
1. Trichogramma japonicum	×	×	Egg
2. T. chilonis	×		Egg
Scelionidae			
3. Telenomus dignus	×		Egg
Braconidae			
*4. Apanteles chilonis	×		Larva
5. Bracon onukii	×	×	Larva
6. B. chinensis	×	×	Larva
7. Chelonus munakatae	×		Egg-larval
*8. Microgasta russata	×		Larva
Ichneumonidae			
9. Agrothereutes lanceolatus	×		Larva
10. Eriborus terebrans		×	Larva
11. Gambrus rusicoxatus	×		Laiva
12. Itoplectis narangae	×		Pupa
13. Temelucha biguttula	×		Larva
14. Trathala flavoorbitalis	×		Larva
15. Xanthopimpla punctata	×		Pupa

^{*}The first authorized record of the species from Korea.

1. Trichogramma japonicum ASHMEAD 1904

Specimens examined: 2 % %, 1 %. 21-VI-74; Suweon, 1우, 3 % %. 26-IX-74: Iri.

This is one of the principal egg parasitoids of rice stem borers, having been known to be widely-distributed in Korea. The first studies on egg parasitism were carried out during 1938-39 when 22 areas were surveyed throughout the country. Fairly high rates were recorded in the periods 1946-59, with incidence

varying from 49.5-100% (mean of 81.6%) on egg basis⁽²⁾. The rates of parasitism have decreased markedly in recent years, with only 6% parasitism reported in the first generation in 1973⁽⁴⁾. A drastic decrease in numbers of this parasitoid have been observed over the last 15 years. This decrease in numbers of parasitoids may have close connection to the scarcity of an unrecorded alternative dipteran host species, Sepedon sp (Sciomyzidae). It is possible

the increased use of insecticides may have also killed this marshfly in rice paddies.

Hosts: Chilo suppressalis, Sesamia inferens

Distribution: Korea, Japan, China, Taiwan, Vietnam, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia, India, Indonesia, Philippines

2. Trichogramma chilonis ISHII 1941

This parasite was first recorded by Kim in 1970. But in our collection of materials, he could not find a single specimen of this species.

Host: Chilo suppressalis

Distribution: Korea (?), Japan, Taiwan, Philippines.

3. Telenomus dignus (GAHAN) 1925

Specimens examined: 19, 38 8. 11-VII-74; Suweon This species was previously misidentified as *Phanurus beneficus Z*. It was especially noted and recorded from north Korea in 1938-39. Significant decreases in the incidence of this parasite have also been obestived during the past 15 years.

Host: Chilo suppressalis

Distribution: Korea, Japan, China, Cambodia, India, Sri Lanka, Philippines.

4. Apanteles chilonis [MUNAKATA] 1912

Specimens examined: 3우우, 2중중. 28-VI-73; Suweon, 37우우, 26중중. 29-표-75; Goyang, 5우우, 7중중. 3-N-75; Sosa, 2우우, 2중중. 4-XI-74; Milyang

This parasite is an gregarious endoparasite of stem borer larvae. This species is one of the principal parasites of *Chilo* larvae in Korea, with wide distribution in central areas. Parasitization was fairly high in Goyang in 1975, with a rate of 10.3% of the over wintering *Chilo* larvae.

Host: Chilo suppressalis

Distribution: Korea, Japan, Pakistan(Introduced)

5. Bracon onukii (WATANABE)1932

Specimens examined: 1우, 1중. 2-X-73; Suweon, 2우우, 8-WI-74; Suweon, 2우우, 8-WI-74; Suweon

This species is regarded as one of the most important parasites of rice stem-borers lavae.

Hosts: Chilo suppressalis, Sesamia inferens Distribution: Korea, Japan, Ryukyus.

6. Bracon chinensis SZEPLIGETI 1902

Specimens examined: 19, 36 6. 8-WI-74; Suweon This is a larval parasite of stem-borers. This species has been record by Kim (1970) in Korea. This

parasite was introduced from China into Hawaii in 1928 for the control of rice stem-borer.

Hosts: Chilo suppressalis, Sesamia inferens

Distribution: Korea, China, Japan, Taiwan, Malaysia, Philippine, Ryukyu Is.

7. Chelonus munakatae [MUNAKATA] 1912

Specimens examined: 299, 2-W-75; Sosa

This parasite bred from the overwintering larvae which were kept unders fixed temperature condition. The egg is laid in the host egg and larva emerged form the mature larvae.

Host: Chilo suppressalis

Distribution: Korea, Japan, China,

8. Microgasta russata HOLIDAY 1834

Specimens examined: 2우우, 3중 중. 26-11-73; Suweon, 2우우, 1중. 3-VII-74; Suweon, 15우우, 18중 중. 6-IV-75; Sosa

This species is an endoparasite of rice stem-borer larvae. Adults are active in June and September. Even in July and August when *Apanteles chilonis* is not active, many were also reared from the overwintering larvae of stem-borer. This is the first authorized record of the species from Korea.

Host: Chilo suppressalis

Distribution: Korea, Japan, Europe

2. Agrothereures lanceolatus (WALKER) 1874

This species was previously recorded by Kim 1956. He collected specimens in Gwangnung and Seoul areas. This is a larval parasite of striped rice-borers.

Host: Chilo suppressalis

Distribution: Korea, Japan

10. Eriborus terebrans (GRAVENHORST) 1829

Momoi (1968) reported that this species was distributed in Korea, but I could not find this species durin my intensive survey of paddies in the last 5 years. Kim also did not mention about this species. There is a possibility of distribution in the far southern part of Korea in which Sesamia inferens commonly occurs.

Host: Sesamia inferens

Distribution: Korea(?), Japan, China, Micronesia, Europe.

11. Gambrus rusicoxatus (SONAN) 1930

According to Momoi (1968), he reported this species was distributed in Korea. Up to now, no one has described this species in Korea. Dr. Yasumatsu has

checked out all materials which were collected from paddies in 1973-74. He also was not able to identify this species in Korea.

Host: Chilo suppressalis

Distribution: Korea(?), Japan, Kuriles.

12. Itoplectis narangae (ASHMEAD) 1906

Specimens examined: 299. 23-W-73; Suweon

Kim collected and described this species in 1955. He also described parasitism this species on Naranga aenescens and Sesamia inferens. This species was originally described as a parasite of Naranga aenescens from Japan with the name of naranyae, which was an incorrect spelling. It was corrected narnagae. This is an endoparasite of stem borer pupae.

Hosts: Chlio suppressalis, Naranga aenesens
Distribution: Korea, Japan, China, Hawaii, Mexico,
Ryukyu Is.

13. Temelucha biguttula[MUNAKATA] 1910
Specimens examined: 1♀, 23-Ŋ-73;Suweon, 3♀♀,
1 ★ 29-∏-75; Suweon, 3♀♀, 1★ 2-Ŋ-75; Sosa,
2♀♀. 7-Ŋ-75; Goyang.

This species is solitary endoparasite of rice stem borers. Many specimens were collected from the overwintering larvae of striped rice borers. Before the introduction of new insecticides in Japan, this parasite was a most effective larval parasite of stemborer.

Host: Chilo suppressalis

Distribution: Korea, Japan, China, Hawaii

14. Trathala flavoorbitalis (CAMERON) 1907

According to Kim (1970), T. flavoorbitalis f. coreans UCHIDA is more adundant than the original species in Korea. He collected many specimens from several different areas: Suweon, Juul, Gupo, Onjeongri and Seoul. Both species are larval parasites of rice stem borers. Chilo is not considered to be the chief host insect in Korea. Yasumatsu and I were not able to catch this specimen from rice paddies during the last 5 years in the Suweon area. It seems to have other alternative hosts, such as deciduous fruit pests.

Host: Chilo suppressalis

Distribution: Korea, Japan, China, Taiwan, Malaysia, Burma, India, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Fiji, Micro-

nesia, Hawaii.

15. Xanthopimpla punctata (FABRICIOUS) 1781

According to Kim(1970), he caught this species from Jeju Is. This species is pupal parasite of stemborers.

Host: Chilo suppressalis

Distribution: Korea, Japan, Ryukyus, Taiwan, China, Malaysia, India, Pakistan, Afganistan, Sri Lanka, Sarawak, Philippines, Mauritus.

摘 要

1973~75 年까지 5 個年間 水稻에서 採集한 標本斗文 獻을 通하여 二化螟虫의 寄生蜂만을 重點하여 調査 分析한 結果는 다음과 같다.

- 1. Trichogrammatidae 2種, Scelionidae 1種, Braconidae 5種, Ichneumonidae 7種 等 모두 15種이 發 見되었다.
- 2. 이중 Apanteles chlonis 와 Microgaster russata 等 2 種우 韓國未記錄種임이 밝혀졌다.
- 3. Trichogramma chilonis, Eriborus terberans 그리고 Gambrus ruficoxatus 等의 3種은 文獻에만 記錄되 었을뿐 本調查期間中 實際로 標本을 確認할 수 없었다.

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