

BRACONIDAE (HYMENOPTERA) FROM KOREA, XXIV. SPECIES OF THIRTEEN SUBFAMILIES

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Sixty-five braconid species from the Korean Peninsula are recorded for the present elaboration. The species are divided in thirteen subfamilies. Descriptions of five new species: *Bracon acunens* sp. n., *Bracon bitumor* sp. n., *Aleiodes subcompressus* sp. n., *Chelonus moczari* sp. n. and *Blacus pentagonus* sp. n. are provided. Twenty-five species are new records for the fauna of Korea. Detailed collecting data are supplied to every species. The braconid material is housed in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest. With 88 linedrawn figures.

Key words: new species, descriptions, faunistic data.

INTRODUCTION

Sixty-five braconid species are reported from the Korean Peninsula based on 137 specimens. From among the 65 species five are new to science: *Bracon (Ophthalmobracon) acunens* sp. n., *Bracon (Glabrobracon) bitumor* sp. n., *Aleiodes (Aleiodes) subcompressus* sp. n., *Chelonus moczari* sp. n. and *Blacus (Leioblacus) pentagonus* sp. n. The 65 species belong to thirteen subfamilies. Subsequently the subfamilies are enumerated in alphabetic order with indication of the respective species-number (sp.): Blacinae 1 sp. (new), Brachistinae 3 sp., Braconinae 35 sp. (2 new), Cheloninae 10 sp. (1 new), Doryctinae 1 sp., Euphorinae 4 sp., Exothecinae 1 sp., Hormiinae 1 sp., Macrocentrinae 1 sp., Meteorinae 2 sp., Orgilinae 1 sp., Rhyssalinae 1 sp. and Rogadinae 4 sp. (1 new). Twenty-five (mainly *Bracon*) species are new to the fauna of the Korean Peninsula.

In the descriptions the following abbreviations are applied after VAN ACHTERBERG (1993: 5 Figs H–K):

Ocelli – OOL = ocellar-ocular line, i.e., shortest distance between hind ocellus and compound eye; POL = postocellar line, i.e., shortest distance between hind two ocelli.

Fore wing – *m-cu* = recurrent or transverse medio-cubital vein; *r* = first section of the radial vein; *1-CU1* and *2-CU1* = first and second sections of the discoidal vein; *1-M* = basal vein; *1-R1* = first section of the metacarpal vein; *1-SR-M* = first section of the cubital vein; *2-SR* = first transverse cubital vein, *3-SR* = second section of the radial vein; *SR1* = third section of the radial vein.

The denomination of the variable surface microsculpture is adopted after EADY (1968) and HARRIS (1979). Structure terminology is used after GAULD and BOLTON (1988: 58–74).

BRACONINAE

Bracon (Ophthalmobracon) acunens sp. n.

(Figs 1–11)

Material examined (2 ♀ + 4 ♂) – Female holotype and one female + one male paratypes: Korea, Gyeonong Nam, Chinju City, Chojeon-dong, taken with light trap at night 0:00–03:00, 1 July 1993. – One male paratype: same locality, 1–2 July 1993. – One male paratype: same locality, 7–8 July 1993. – One male paratype: same locality, 25–26 July 1993. All six specimens were collected by Deok-Seo Ku.

Type condition – Holotype is in good condition: (1) glued on card point by its left meso- and metapleuron, (2) left hind leg somewhat less visible owing to the mounting. Five paratypes (1 ♀ + 4 ♂) are also in good condition: (1) glued on card points by their left (1 ♀ + 3 ♂) or right (1 ♂) meso- and metapleuron; (2) missing: tarsus of left hind leg (1 ♂) and tarsomeres 3–5 of left hind leg (1 ♂).

Type depository – Holotype and one female + four male paratypes are housed in the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Department of Zoology), Budapest; Hym. Typ. Nos 12266 (holotype) and 12267–12271 (paratypes).

Etymology – The new species received the name “acunens” which is an acronym of the reduction of the Latin “acu[tus cer]jnens” (sharp eyed).

Description of the female holotype – Body 3.2 mm long. Antenna slightly shorter than body and with 23 antennomeres. First flagellomere 2.5 times and penultimate flagellomere 1.6 times as long as broad, flagellum faintly attenuating. – Head in dorsal view (Fig. 1), 1.8 times as broad as long, temple receded, eye 2.7 times longer than temple. Ocelli elliptic, OOL twice longer than POL. Malar space one-fourth shorter than basal width of mandible. Eye in lateral view nearly round, 1.3 times as high as wide, gena narrow, eye twice wider than gena (Fig. 2 see arrows). Face clearly twice wider than high, inner margin of eyes diverging ventrally. Oral opening elliptic: 1.5 times wider than shortest distance between opening and eye. Face, frons and vertex coriaceous, gena polished.

Mesosoma in lateral view 1.4 times as long as high. Notauli feebly distinct, parallel, posteriorly meeting in rugosity; otherwise mesoscutum densely punctate, interpunctures shorter than punctures and shiny. Scutellum somewhat less densely punctate, interpunctures shiny. Propodeum polished with a medio-longitudinal sulcus, above lunule rugulose (Fig. 3). Mesopleuron polished, prescutellar furrow indicated by coriaceous sculpture. – Hind femur thick, 2.7 times as long as broad medially (Fig. 4).

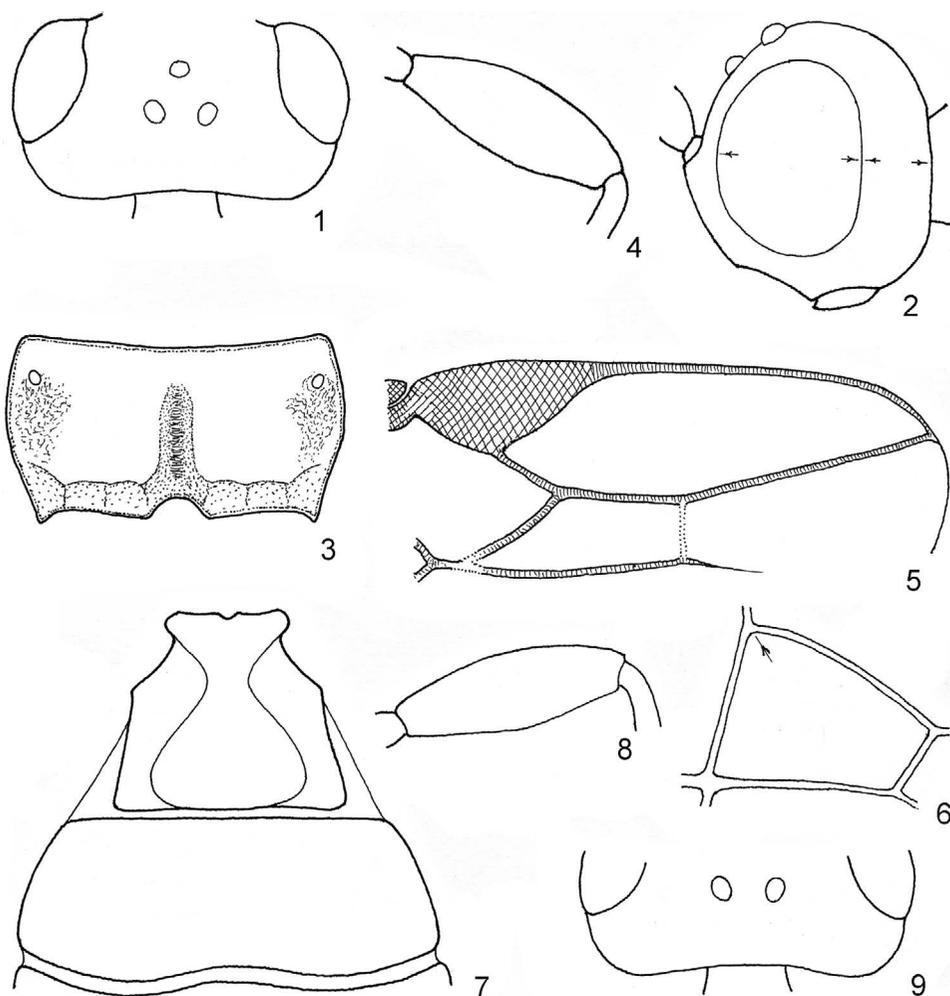
Fore wing as long as body. Pterostigma 2.2 times as long as wide, issuing *r* proximally from its middle, *r* somewhat shorter than width of pterostigma (15:18), second submarginal cell long: 2–SR slightly shorter than 3–SR (22:25), SR1 2.4 times as long as 3–SR and reaching tip of wing (Fig. 5). First discal cell: 1–M and 1–SR–M meeting in obtuse angle, 1–M 2.2 times longer than *m-cu* (Fig. 6 see arrow).

First tergite very broad, 1.25 times wider at rear than long or 0.8 times as long as wide posteriorly; second tergite 2.7 times as wide as long (laterally) and 1.45 times as long as third tergite, suture between tergites 2–3 bisinuate (Fig. 7). Tergites strongly rugose. Ovipositor sheath somewhat longer than hind tarsus (40:35).

Scape and pedicel ochre yellow, flagellum blackish brown. Ground colour of body black with reach light pattern. Testaceous: lateral part of pronotum, posterior half of mesoscutum. Ochre yellow: face, clypeus and cheek. Palpi pale yellow. Straw yellow: second

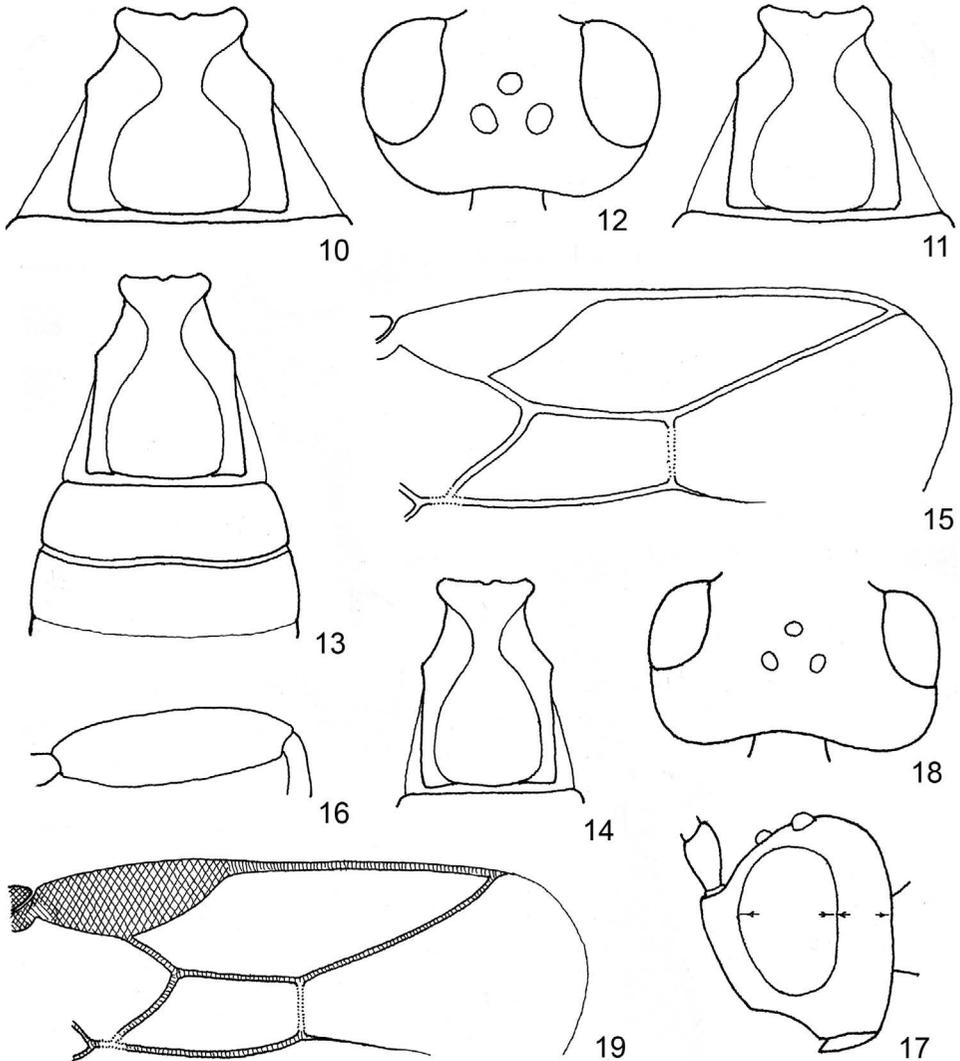
tergite except antero-median black macula, third and fourth tergites laterally. Tegula and parategula ochre. Legs 1–2 yellow; leg 3: coxa black, trochanters straw yellow, femur blackish, basally and apically blackish, tibia yellow and distally brownish fumous, tarsus brownish fumous. Wings subhyaline, pterostigma and veins dark brown, pterostigma with a small yellow macula.

Description of the female paratype – Similar to the female holotype. Body 3.5 mm long. Penultimate flagellomere 1.7 times as long as broad. Head in dorsal view 1.9 times as broad as long, eye 2.5 times longer than temple. Eye in lateral view 1.4 times as high



Figs 1–9. *Bracon (Ophthalmobracon) acunens* sp. n. (1–7: ♀ holotype, 8: ♀ paratype, 9: ♂ paratype): 1 = head in dorsal view, 2 = head in lateral view, 3 = propodeum, 4 = hind femur, 5 = distal part of right fore wing, 6 = first discal cell of fore wing, 7 = tergites 1–2, 8 = hind femur, 9 = temple in dorsal view

as wide, narrow, eye 1.9 times wider than gena. Malar space one-third shorter than basal width of mandible. Fore wing: pterostigma 2.1 times as long as wide, issuing r just proximally from its middle; 3-SR somewhat longer than 2-SR (25:23). Hind femur 3.1 times as long as broad just distally (Fig. 8). Suture between tergites 2–3 somewhat more bisinuate. Colouration similar to that of holotype.



Figs 10–19. 10–11: *Bracon (Ophthalmobracon) acunens* sp. n.: first tergite (♂ paratype). – 12–16. *Bracon (Ophthalmobracon) ophthalmicus* Telenga (12–13, 15–16: ♀ paratype; 14: ♂ paratype): 12 = head in dorsal view, 13 = tergites 1–3, 14 = tergite 1, 15 = distal part of right fore wing, 16 = hind femur. – 17–19. *Bracon (Sculptobracon) yakui* Watanabe (♀): 17 = head in lateral view, 18 = head in dorsal view, 19 = distal part of right fore wing

Description of the four male paratypes – Similar to the female types. Body 2.2–2.7 mm long. Antenna shorter than to almost as long as body and with 19–24 antennomeres (19: 1 ♂, 20: 1 ♂, 24: 1 ♂). Penultimate flagellomere 2–2.3 times as long as broad (2: 2 ♂, 2.3: 2 ♂). Head in dorsal view variably 1.7 to 1.85 times as broad as long, temple slightly less receded (Fig. 9). Anterior half of mesoscutum polished, its posterior half punctate (interpunctures shorter than punctures). Hind femur less thick, 3.3 times as long as broad medially or somewhat distally (1 ♂). Fore wing: pterostigma 2–2.5 times as long as wide (2: 1 ♂, 2.3: 2 ♂, 2.5: 1 ♂). First tergite either somewhat broader at rear than long (45:40 Fig. 10) or somewhat longer than broad behind (40:36 Fig. 11). Suture between tergites 2–3 almost straight. Dark colour of body more extended.

Taxonomic position – The new braconine species, *Bracon (Ophthalmobracon) acunens* sp. n., is close to *Bracon (Ophthalmobracon) ophthalmicus* Telenga (TELENGA 1933) considering their large compound eye (Figs 1–2, 12), long submarginal cell of fore wing (Figs 5, 15), yellow tegula and legs 1–2; the distinction of the two species is keyed:

1 (2) Head in dorsal view somewhat less transverse, 1.6–1.7 times as broad as long, eye four times longer than temple, temple slightly more receded (Fig. 12). First tergite broadening posteriorly, 1.2 times longer than wide at rear or 0.8 times as wide behind as long, second tergite 3.3 times wider than long, tergites 2–3 equal in length (Fig. 13); that of the male: first tergite 1.3–1.4 times longer than broad (Fig. 14). Fore wing: *SR1* approaching tip of wing, 3–*SR* somewhat longer than 2–*SR* (Fig. 15). Antenna with 26 antennomeres. Hind femur 3.3 times (♀: Fig. 16) to 3.8 times (♂: Fig. 20) as long as broad. Body yellow. ♀: 2.5–3.5 mm, ♂: 2.3–2.4 mm. – Israel, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Mongolia
Bracon (Ophthalmobracon) ophthalmicus Telenga, 1933

2 (1) Head in dorsal view somewhat more transverse, 1.8 times as broad as long, eye 2.7 times longer than temple, temple slightly less receded (Fig. 1). First tergite (Figs 7, 10) strongly broadening posteriorly, 1.25 times wider behind than long or 0.8 times as long as wide at rear; second tergite longer than third tergite. Fore wing: *SR1* reaching tip of wing, 3–*SR* just longer than 2–*SR* (Fig. 5). Antenna with 23 antennomeres. Hind femur 2.5–2.9 times as long as broad (Figs 4), that of male: 3.1 times longer than broad (Fig. 8). Body black with straw yellow to testaceous pattern. ♀: 3.2–3.5 mm, ♂: 2.2–2.7 mm. – Korea

***Bracon (Ophthalmobracon) acunens* sp. n.**

The new species is also close to *Bracon (Sculptobracon) yakui* Watanabe considering their common traits: first tergite broad, second tergite longer than third tergite, tergites with strong sculpture, long submarginal cell of fore wing and dark coloured body; the distinction between the two species is as follows:

1 (2) Tergites roughly and fairly evenly sculptured, eye usual in size (subgenus *Sculptobracon*). Eye in lateral view not large, 1.5–1.6 times as high as wide, 1.25–1.3 times wider than gena (Fig. 17 see arrows), eye in dorsal view 1.5–1.6 times longer than temple, temple rounded (Fig. 18). Fore wing: *SR1* approaching tip of wing (Fig. 19), *1-M* and *1-SR-M* of first discal cell meeting in acute angle, *1-M* 2–2.3 times longer than *m-cu* (Fig. 21 see arrow). Second tergite medially with a polished field. Black colour of body somewhat less extended, i.e., body with more light colour pattern. ♀: 3.2–3.5 mm. – Russia, Japan, Korea

Bracon (Sculptobracon) yakui Watanabe, 1937

2 (1) Tergites less roughly sculptured, eye large (subgenus *Ophthalmobracon*). Eye in lateral view large, 1.3 times as high as wide, twice wider than gena (Fig. 2 see arrows), eye in dorsal view 2.7 times longer than temple, temple receded (Fig. 1). Fore wing: *SR1* reaching tip of wing (Fig. 5), *1-M* and *1-SR-M* of first discal cell meeting in obtuse angle, *1-M* 2.2 times longer than *m-cu* (Fig. 6 see arrow). Second tergite medially without polished field. Body black with less light coloured pattern. ♀: 2.7–3(–3.7) mm. – Korea

***Bracon (Ophthalmobracon) acunens* sp. n.**

***Bracon (Glabrobracon) bitumor* sp. n.**

(Figs 22–27)

Material examined – Male holotype: Korea, Pyongyang City, Daesong-san (san = mountain), 16 June 1988, leg O. Merkl et Gy. Szél, loc. no. 1317. Holotype is in good condition: (1) glued on card point by its mesosternum, (2) missing: tarsomeres 3–5 of right middle and tarsus of right hind legs.

Type depository – Holotype is deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Department of Zoology), Budapest, Hym. Typ. No. 12272.

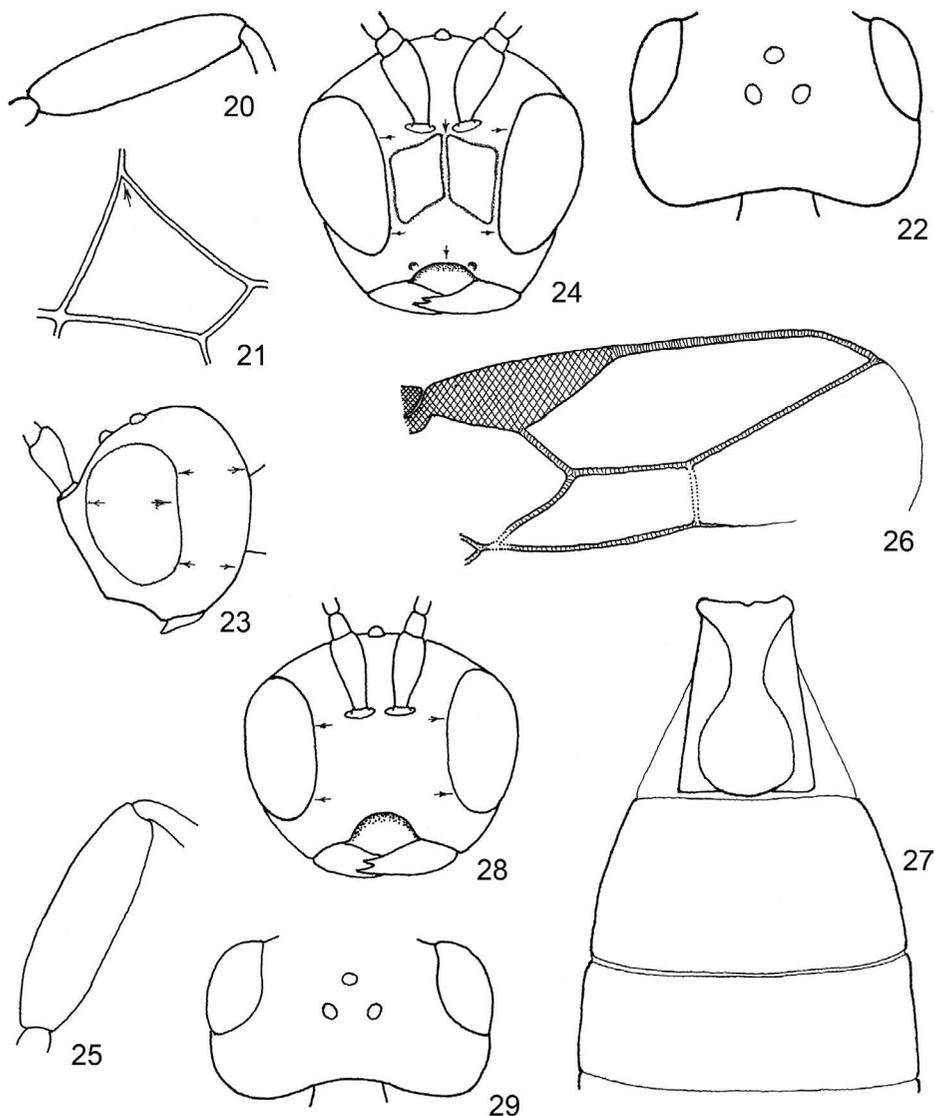
Etymology – The species name refer to the tumescence-shape two swellings of the face (Fig. 24).

Description of the male holotype – Body 2 mm long. Antenna as long as body (2 mm) and with 22 antennomeres. Scape somewhat thick (Fig. 24). First flagellomere twice and penultimate flagellomere also twice as long as broad, flagellum faintly attenuating. – Head in dorsal view subcubic (Fig. 22), 1.5 times as broad as long, eye 1.3 times longer than temple, latter weakly rounded, occiput feebly excavated. Ocelli small and almost round, OOL 1.6 times as long as POL (Fig. 22). Eye in lateral view 1.5 times as high as wide, gena beyond eye narrowing ventrally, eye 1.3 times as wide as gena (Fig. 23 see arrows). Face quadrate: somewhat wider below antennal socket than high medially (Fig. 24 see arrows), inner margin of eyes converging ventrally; face (between eyes) with a pair of tumescence-shape swellings (Fig. 24). Horizontal diameter of oral opening about twice as long as shortest distance between opening and eye. Head polished.

Mesosoma in lateral view elongate, 1.6 times as long as high, polished. Notaulix faintly distinct on declivous anterior part of mesoscutum. Prescutellar furrow weak, smooth (i.e., not crenulated). Propodeum entirely smooth. – Hind femur thick, 3.1 times

as long as broad medially, its lower margin almost straight (Fig. 25). Hind tibia one-fifth shorter than hind tarsus. Hind basitarsus slightly shorter than tarsomeres 2–4 combined.

Fore wing slightly longer than body (2.2 mm). Pterostigma 2.6 times as long as wide and issuing *r* just proximally from its middle, *r* almost as long as width of pterostigma.



Figs 20–29. 20 = *Bracon (Ophthalmobracon) ophthalmicus* Telenga: hind femur. – 21 = *Bracon (Sculptobracon) yakui* Watanabe: first discal cell (♀). – 22–27. *Bracon (Glabrobracon) bitumor* sp. n. (♂ holotype): 22 = head in dorsal view, 23 = head in lateral view, 24 = head in frontal view, 25 = hind femur, 26 = distal part of right fore wing, 27 = tergites 1–3. – 28–29. *Bracon (Glabrobracon) claripennis* Thomson (♀): 28 = head in frontal view, 29 = head in dorsal view

3-SR almost twice longer than *r*, 3-SR a bit longer than 2-SR, SR1 straight, twice longer than 3-SR and reaching tip of wing (Fig. 26). First discal cell less high, 1-M twice as long as *m-cu*.

First tergite long, 1.3 times as long as broad, evenly and weakly broadening posteriorly, smooth and shiny. Second tergite 1.5 times longer than third tergite, suture between them straight and smooth (i.e., not crenulated), together with further tergites polished (Fig. 27).

Body and legs fully black, except pair of yellow facial tumescence-shape swellings. Wings brown fumous. Pterostigma opaque brownish, veins light brownish.

Female and host unknown.

Distribution – Korea.

Taxonomic position – The braconine new species, *Bracon (Glabrobracon) bitumor*, is close to *B. (Gl.) claripennis* Thomson considering their common features: head in dorsal view less transverse (Figs 22, 29), ground colour of body black; the two species differ from each other as follows:

1 (2) Face close below pair of antennal sockets with a pair of tumescence-shape swellings; inner margin of eyes converging ventrally (Fig. 24 see arrows). Head in dorsal view subcubic: 1.5 times as broad as long, eye 1.3 times longer than temple (Fig. 22). Fore wing: *r* almost as long as width of pterostigma, 3-SR a bit longer than 2-SR, SR1 twice as long as 3-SR (Fig. 26). Legs fully blackish. ♂: 2 mm. – Korea

***Bracon (Glabrobracon) bitumor* sp. n.**

2 (1) Face without swelling as usually; inner margin of eyes parallel (Fig. 28 see arrows). Head in dorsal view less cubic, 1.7(–1.8) times as broad as long, eye 1.5 times longer than temple (Fig. 29). Fore wing: *r* clearly shorter than width of pterostigma, 3-SR 1.7–1.8 times as long as 2-SR, SR1 less than twice as long as 3-SR (45:32, Fig. 30). Legs (usually) yellow, coxae dark. ♂: 1.8–2.2 mm. – Europe

Bracon (Glabrobracon) claripennis Thomson, 1894

With the key to the *Bracon* species of Asiatic Russia (TOBIAS & BELOKOB-
YLSKIJ 2000: 113–164) *Bracon (Glabrobracon) bitumor* runs to *B. (Gl.) nigropterus* Tobias, the two species are distinguished by the features keyed (*B. nigropterus* known only by its description):

1 (2) Face quadrate: somewhat wider than high (Fig. 24 see arrows), inner margin of eyes converging ventrally; face with a pair of tumescence-shape swellings. Hind femur 3.1 times as long as broad (Fig. 25). Second tergite 1.5 times longer than third tergite (Fig. 27). Fore leg entirely black. Body black, only facial swellings yellow. ♂: 2 mm. – Korea

***Bracon (Glabrobracon) bitumor* sp. n.**

- 2 (1) Face wide: 2.3 times wider than high, inner margin of eyes faintly converging ventrally; face without swellings. Hind femur four times as long as broad. Tergites 2–3 equal in length. Fore leg brownish yellow, head and mesosoma black with brownish yellow pattern. ♀: 4 mm. – Asiatic Russia: Primorski krai *Bracon (Glabrobracon) nigropterus* Tobias, 2000

Taxonomic remark – The new species, *B. (Gl.) bitumor* sp. n., is separated by a few features from *B. (Gl.) nigropterus*. The morphological distinction of the two species seems firmly supported, however, critical arguments may raise against the species validity of *B. bitumor*: (1) The holotype "*bitumor*" may represent the male sex of *nigropterus* (by the unusual facial trait), the latter species (i.e., *B. nigropterus*), contrarily, is known only by the female holotype. (2) The facial swelling may restrict to the male form. (3) The subcubic head in dorsal view (Fig. 67/1 in Tobias & Belokobylskij 2000: 144; Fig. 22), the elongate mesosoma (1.5 times as long as high), the length of first tergite, black coloured body and brown fumous wings, i.e., the common features of the two species imply unintentionally their supposed specific identity. More specimens: females and males as well as reared material of them are needed to decide unambiguously whether we are confronting one or two species. Currently I consider the two holotype-forms as representing two distinct species.

ROGADINAE

Aleiodes (Aleiodes) subcompressus sp. n.

(Figs 31–34, 40–41)

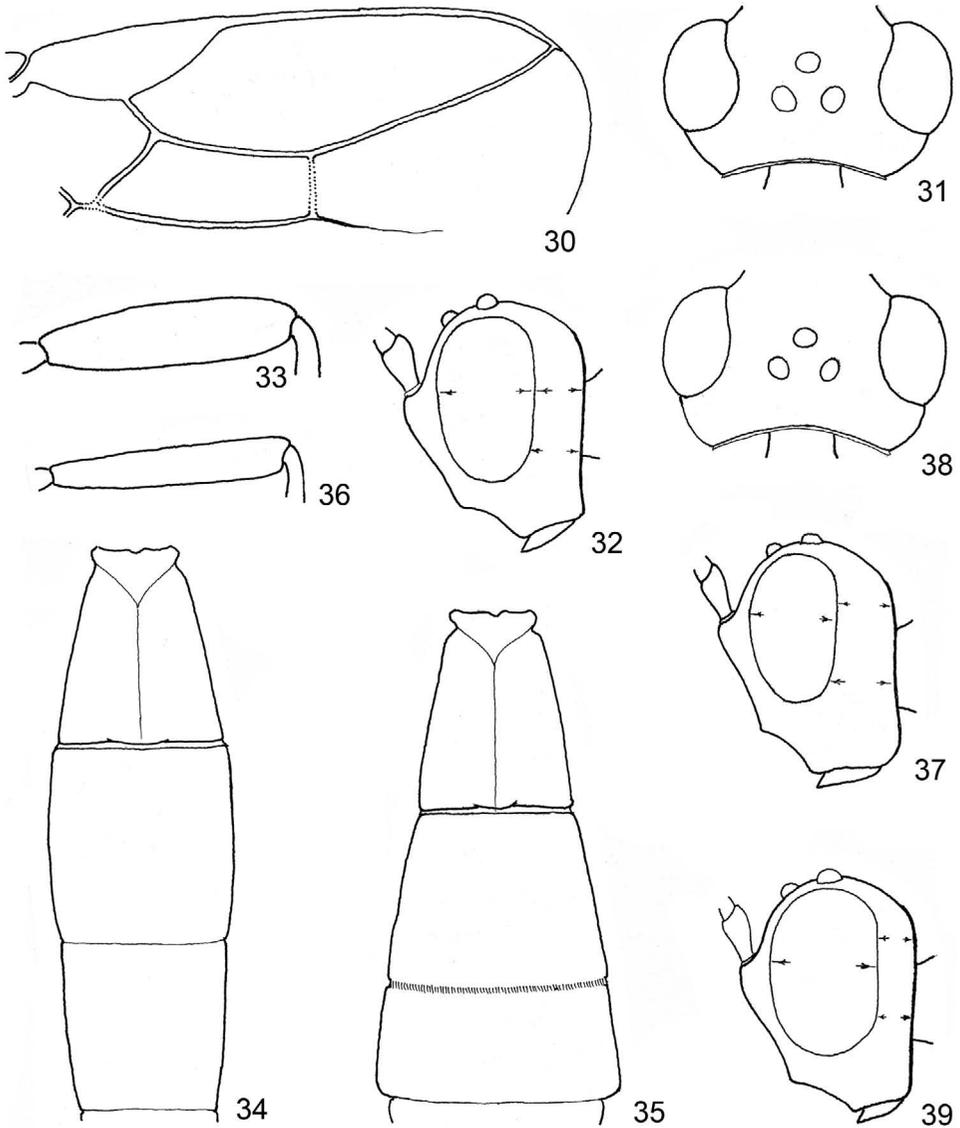
Material examined – Female holotype: Korea, prov. Pyongyang, Samji-yon, Park, taken with lamp at night, 5 June 1985, leg. A. Vojnits et L. Zombori, loc. no. 1005. Holotype is in good condition: glued on card point by its mesosternum.

Type depository – Holotype is deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Department of Zoology), Budapest, Hym. Typ. No. 12273.

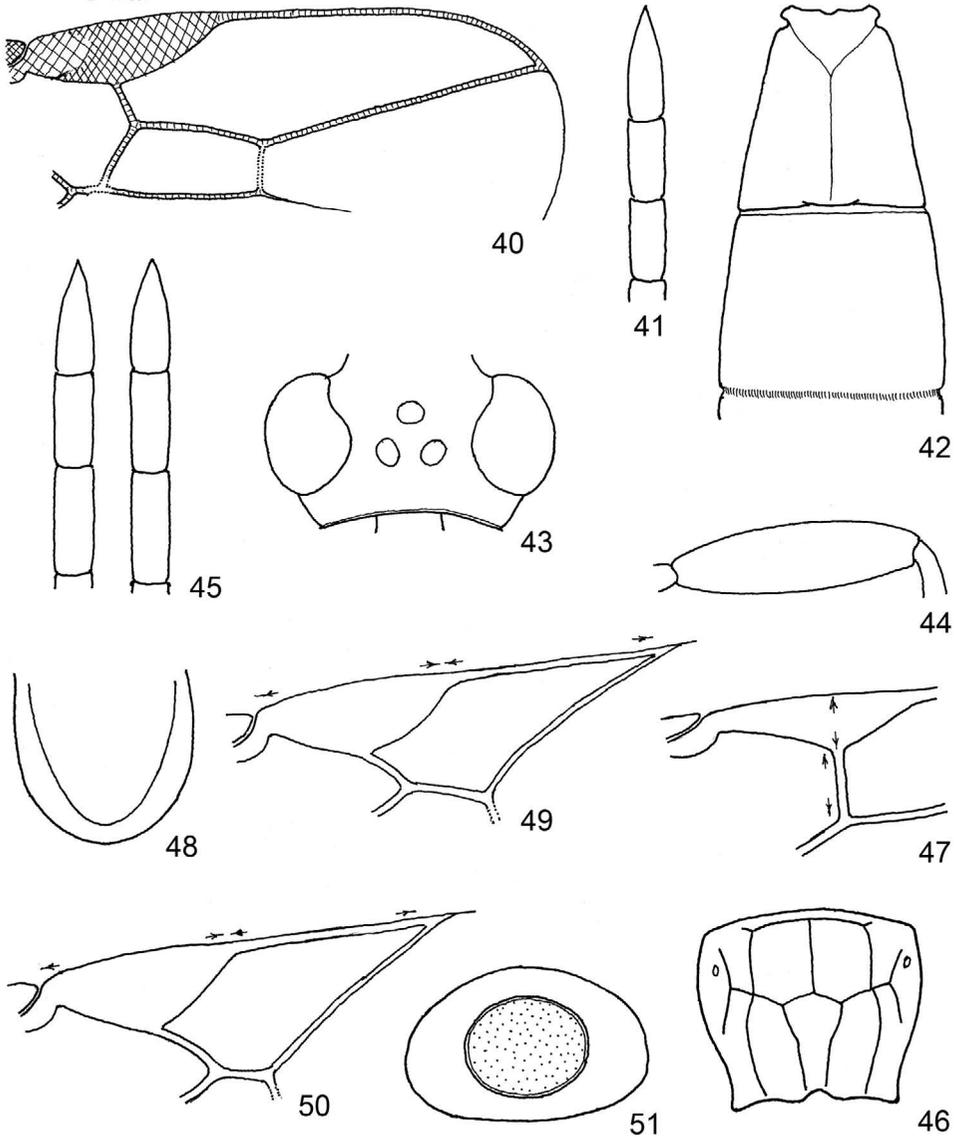
Etymology – The new species received the name "*subcompressus*" referring to the weakly and laterally compressed metasoma.

Description of the female holotype – Body 4.8 mm long. Antenna as long as body and with 35 antennomeres. First flagellomere 1.8 times as long as broad, further flagellomeres shortening and attenuating so that penultimate flagellomere twice as long as broad (Fig. 41). – Head in dorsal view transverse (Fig. 31), 1.9 times as broad as long, eye somewhat protruding and 2.5 times as long as temple, temple receded. Ocelli large: POL shorter than greatest diameter of an ocellus (5:6). Eye in lateral view 1.7 times as high as wide and twice wider than gena (Fig. 32 see arrows). Malar space as long as basal width of mandible. Face 1.7 times wider than high.

Mesosoma in lateral view 1.6 times as long as high. Notaulix weakly distinct. Mesosoma coriaceous. Propodeum rugulose with a medio-longitudinal carina. Hind femur 3.8 times as long as broad medially (Fig. 33). Hind basitarsus as long as tarsomeres 2–3 combined.



Figs 30–39. – 30 = *Bracon (Glabrobracon) claripennis* Thomson (♀): distal part of right fore wing. – 31–34. *Aleiodes (Aleiodes) subcompressus* sp. n. (♀ holotype): 31 = head in dorsal view, 32 = head in lateral view, 33 = hind femur, 34 = tergites 1–3. – 35–38. *Aleiodes (Aleiodes) angustatus* (Papp) (♀ holotype): 35 = tergites 1–3, 36 = hind femur, 37 = head in lateral view, 38 = head in dorsal view. – 39. *Aleiodes (Aleiodes) pallidator* (Thunberg) (♀): head in lateral view



Figs 40–51. 40–41. *Aleiodes (Aleiodes) subcompressus* sp. n. (♀ holotype): 40 = distal part of right fore wing, 41 = ultimate three flagellomeres. – 42–45. *Aleiodes (Aleiodes) pallidator* (Thunberg) (♀): 42 = tergites 1–2, 43 = head in dorsal view, 44 = hind femur, 45 = ultimate three flagellomeres. – 46–47. *Blacus (Leioblacus) fischeri* Haeselbarth (♀): 46 = propodeum, 47 = distal part of right fore wing. – 48. *Chelonus moczari* sp. n. (♀ holotype): posterior half of carapace in ventral view. – 49. *Chelonus asiaticus* Telenga (♀♂): distal part of right fore wing. – 50. *Chelonus formosanus* Sonan (♀): distal part of right fore wing. – 51. *Microchelonus koreanus* Tobias (♂): apical foramen of carapace

Fore wing somewhat shorter than body: 4.2 mm long. Pterostigma 3.3 times as long as wide, issuing *r* proximally from its middle, *r* shorter than width of pterostigma (9:12), 3-SR 1.8–1.9 times longer than 2-SR, 2-SR 2.7 times longer than *r*, SR1 straight and reaching tip of wing (Fig. 40). 2-CU1 twice longer than 1-CU1.

First tergite somewhat longer than broad (40:35) and evenly broadening posteriorly, second tergite long, 1.3 times as long as broad and narrowing posteriorly (Fig. 34). Metasoma beyond second tergite laterally weakly compressed. Third tergite quadrate: as long as broad basally. Tergites 1–3 longitudinally striated, interstriae rugulo-subrugulose, further tergites coriaceous. Ovipositor sheath short, as long as hind basitarsus.

Antenna proximo-distally testaceous to dark brown. Body testaceous. Palpi and tegula yellow. Legs ochre. Propodeum and first tergite with blackish suffusion. Wings subhyaline, pterostigma brownish, basally yellow. Veins brownish.

Male and host unknown.

Distribution – Korea.

Taxonomic position – The rogadoine new species, *Aleiodes (Aleiodes) subcompressus* sp. n., is close to *A. (A.) angustatus* (Papp) considering their common features: long second tergite, less broadening first tergite, less transverse head in dorsal view and testaceous ground colour of body; the distinction between the two species is keyed:

1 (2) Metasoma laterally not compressed, dorsally broadening posteriorly (Fig. 35). Hind femur thin, 6–7 times as long as broad distally (Fig. 36). Second tergite somewhat longer than broad basally (35:32) and broadening posteriorly. Third tergite transverse, clearly twice as broad basally as long medially, suture and its crenulation distinct between tergites 2–3 (Fig. 35). Eye in lateral view 1.6 times as high as wide and 1.5 to 1.3 times wider than gena (Fig. 37 see arrows). Head in dorsal view: eye slightly less large, temple less receded (Fig. 38). Antenna with 44–49 antennomeres. Pterostigma yellow. ♀: 7–7.2 mm. – Mongolia

Aleiodes (Aleiodes) angustatus (Papp, 1971)

2 (1) Metasoma postero-laterally weakly compressed, dorsally narrowing posteriorly (Fig. 34). Hind femur less thin, 3.8 times as long as broad medially (Fig. 33). Second tergite 1.3 times longer than broad behind and narrowing posteriorly. Third tergite as long as broad basally, suture missing between tergites 2–3 (Fig. 34). Eye in lateral view 1.7 times as high as wide and twice wider than gena (Fig. 32). Head in dorsal view: eye slightly larger, temple receded (Fig. 31). Antenna with 35 antennomeres. Pterostigma brownish with yellow basal third. ♀: 4.8 mm. – Korea

***Aleiodes (Aleiodes) subcompressus* sp. n.**

The new species is also close to *A. (A.) pallidator* (Thunberg) considering their common traits: receded temple in dorsal view (Figs 31, 43), posteriorly

distinctly broadening first tergite (Figs 34, 42) and testaceous coloured body. Their distinctive features are as follows:

- 1 (2) Second tergite transverse, 1.3 times broader posteriorly than long, broadening backwards (Fig. 42). Metasoma not compressed laterally, broadening posteriorly (cf. Fig. 35). Gena in lateral view narrow: eye four times wider than gena (Fig. 39 see arrows). Head in dorsal view: eye large and 3.5 times longer than temple, temple straightly receded (Fig. 43). Hind femur broad, 3.5–3.6 times as long as broad (Fig. 44). Penultimate flagellomere 2.5–2.6 times as long as broad (Fig. 45). ♀: 4.5–6 mm. – Holarctic region
Aleiodes (Aleiodes) pallidator (Thunberg, 1822)
- 2 (1) Second tergite long, 1.3 times longer than broad posteriorly, narrowing backwards (Fig. 34). Metasoma weakly compressed postero-laterally, narrowing posteriorly (Fig. 34). Gena in lateral view less narrow: eye twice wider than gena (Fig. 32 see arrows). Head in dorsal view: eye less large and 2.5 times longer than temple, temple rounded receded (Fig. 31). Hind femur less broad, 3.8 times as long as broad (Fig. 33). Penultimate flagellomere twice as long as broad (Fig. 41). ♀: 4.5 mm. – Korea
***Aleiodes (Aleiodes) subcompressus* sp. n.**

CHELONINAE

***Chelonus moczari* sp. n.** (Figs 48, 52–58, 65–70)

Material examined (4 ♀ and 9 ♂ specimens) – (1) Female holotype and one male paratype: Korea, Sang-san (san = mount), 10 km NE from Pyongyang, swept in grasses, 1 July 1977, O. Dely et Á. Draskovits, loc. no. 332. (2) One female paratype: Korea, Pektu-san, environs Samzi-yan hotel, lake-shore, 10 July 1977, leg. O. Dely et Á. Draskovits, loc. no. 371. (3) Two females and one male paratypes: Korea, Pektu-san, environs Samzi-yan hotel, swept in grass in a wood, 18–20 VII 1977, leg. O. Dely et Á. Draskovits, loc. no. 374. (4) One male paratype: Korea, Ryang-gang (gang = province), Chann-Pay plateau, Samzi-yan, 1700 m, 24–25 July 1975, leg. J. Papp et A. Vojnits, loc. no. 289. (5) Two male paratypes: Korea, Pektu-san, 2–6 km N from Samzi-yan hotel, swept in grass, 18 July 1977, leg. O. Dely et Á. Draskovits, loc. no. 372. (6) One male paratype: Korea, Pektu-san, environs Samzi-yan hotel, lake-shore, 19 July 1977, leg. O. Dely et Á. Draskovits, loc. no. 376. (7) One male paratype: Korea, Pektu-san, Mupo, brook Dehongdan, swept in grass, 20 July 1977, leg. O. Dely et Á. Draskovits, loc. no. 380. (8) One male paratype: Korea, Pektu-san, environs Samzi-yan hotel, wood, 18–20 July 1977, leg. O. Dely et Á. Draskovits, loc. no. 382. (9) One male paratype: Korea, Ryang-gang (gang = province), Taehong-dan, 1000 m, 29 June 1988, leg. O. Merkl et Gy. Szél, loc. no. 1361.

Types depository – Holotype and four female + nine male paratypes are deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Department of Zoology), Budapest, Hym. Typ. Nos 12276 (holotype) and 12277–12288 (paratypes).

Etymology – The new species is dedicated to Dr. László Móczár (1914–2015), professor emeritus at the Szeged University, doyen of the Hungarian hymenopterists celebrating his 100th birthday in the year 2014.

Description of the female holotype – Body 4 mm long. Antenna long, as long as head, mesosoma and two-thirds of carapace combined, with 28 antennomeres. First flagellomere three times and penultimate flagellomere twice as long as broad, flagellum distally attenuating. – Head in dorsal view transverse (Fig. 52), twice as broad as long, eye 1.7 times longer than temple, temple receded, occiput excavated. Ocelli small and round, OOL twice as long as POL. Clypeus 0.57 times as wide as face, 1.6 times as wide as high medially (Fig. 53). Cheek in frontal view rounded (Fig. 53). Malar space half as long as height of compound eye. Gena widening ventrally, 1.2 times wider than eye (Fig. 54 see arrows). Head above rugose, face rugo-rugulose, gena striate, clypeus finely-densely punctate.

Mesosoma in lateral view 1.4 times as long as high. Notaulix faintly distinct by crenulation. Pair of lateral spines of propodeum small and blunt (Fig. 55). Mesosoma roughly rugose to rugose, scutellum punctate. Hind femur 3.3 times as long as broad basally (Fig. 56). Inner spur of hind tibia half as long as basitarsus. Hind tibia and tarsus equal in length.

Fore wing somewhat shorter than body. Pterostigma less wide, 2.8 times as long as wide, issuing *r* distally from its middle, *r* 0.7 times as long as width of pterostigma; 3–SR 1.4 times longer than *r*, SR1 S-form, 2.8 times as long as 3–SR and ending far before tip of wing, 1–R1 as long as pterostigma (Fig. 57 see arrows).

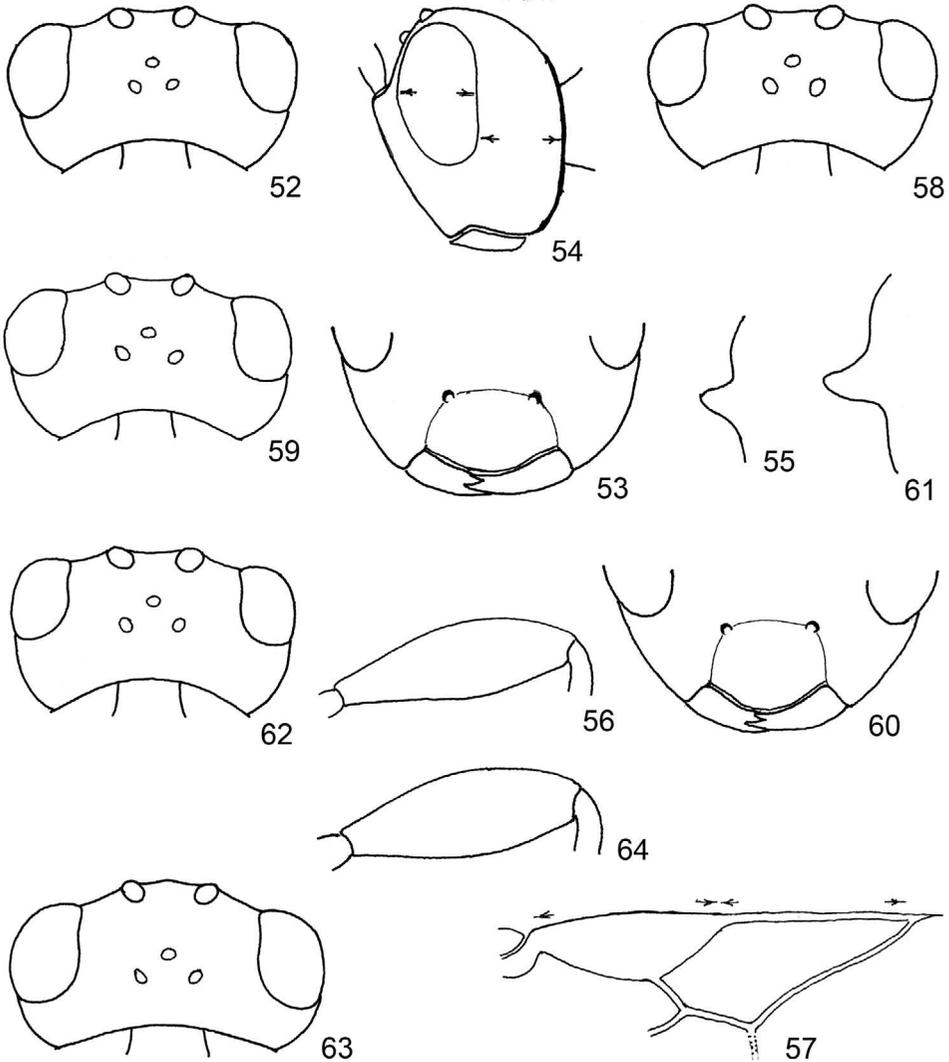
Carapace in dorsal view elongate, 2.1 times as long as broad posteriorly, weakly broadening backwards, pair of basal carinulae short (Fig. 66). Carapace in lateral view less high: 2.8 times as long as high posteriorly, apically rounded, ventrally slightly incurved (Fig. 65). Cavity of carapace in ventral view almost as long as carapace itself, i.e., apically weakly incurved (Fig. 48). Ovipositor sheath short.

Body black. Papi pale ochre. Carapace basally with a pair of whitish yellow maculae. Coxae black, apically yellow. Fore and middle legs yellow. Hind femur black, hind tibia + tarsus yellowish, tibia distally blackish, tarsus with blackish suffusion. Wings subhyaline or faintly brownish fumous. Pterostigma brown, veins proximo-distally yellow to light brownish.

Variable features of the three female paratypes – Body 3.5–3.7 mm long. Antenna with 27 (1 ♀) and 28 (2 ♀) antennomeres. Head in dorsal view 1.9–2 times as broad as long, eye 1.7 times (1 ♀) to twice (2 ♀) as long as temple. Gena in lateral view as wide as eye (1 ♀) to 1.1–1.2 times wider than eye, always broadening ventrally (cf. Fig. 54 see arrows). Hind femur 3.1 (1 ♀) and 3.3 times (2 ♀) as long as broad (cf. Fig. 56). Fore wing: 3–SR slightly (1 ♀) to 1.1–1.25 times (2 ♀) as long as *r*; metacarp 0.8 times (1 ♀) to as long as pterostigma (2 ♀) (cf. Fig. 57 see arrows). Carapace in dorsal view 1.9–2.1 times as long as broad posteriorly (cf. Fig. 66); in lateral view 2.5–2.9 times as long as high (cf. Fig. 65 see arrows). Pair of basal maculae on carapace small and darkening (1 ♀).

Description of the nine male paratypes – Similar to the female types. Body 3–4.3, usually 3.3–3.5, mm long. Antenna about as long as body and with 27–33 antennomeres. Head in dorsal view 1.9 times (2 ♂) as long as broad, temple receded, eye 1.2 (2 ♂) to 1.7 times (7 ♂) as long as temple (Fig. 58). Gena in lateral view as wide as eye. Mesosoma in lateral view 1.4 (2 ♂) to 1.6 times (7 ♂) as long as high (cf. Fig. 54 see arrows). Fore wing: 1–R1 variably 0.8 to 1.1 times as long as pterostigma (Figs 67–68 see arrows). Carapace in dorsal view elongate, more or less broadening posteriorly, 2.1 to 2.3 times longer than broad at

rear (Fig. 69). Carapace in lateral view 2.9 (7 ♂) to 3.2 times (2 ♂) as long as high posteriorly, apically sometimes less rounded (Fig. 70 see arrows). Basal pair of whitish yellow maculae less distinct (3 ♂).



Figs 52–64. 52–58. *Chelonus moczari* sp. n. (♀ holotype: 52, 54–57; ♂ paratype: 53 and 58): 52 = head in dorsal view, 53 = lower half of head in frontal view, 54 = head in lateral view, 55 = spine of propodeum in lateral view, 56 = hind femur, 57 = distal part of right fore wing, 58 = head in dorsal view. – 59–60. *Chelonus corvulus* Marshall (♀♂): 59 = head in dorsal view, 60 = lower half of head in frontal view. – 61–62. *Chelonus asiaticus* Telenga (♀): 61 = spine of propodeum in lateral view, 62 = head in dorsal view. – 63–64. *Chelonus formosanus* Sonan (♀): 63 = head in dorsal view, 64 = hind femur

Taxonomic position – The chelonine new species, *Chelonus moczari* sp. n., is close to *Ch. corvulus* Marshall and to *Ch. asiaticus* Telenga, i.e., the new species runs to these two species with TOBIAS' keys (1986: 307–317 and 2000: 461–480). The new species is distinguished separately from the two species indicated:

1.) Distinction between *Ch. corvulus* and *Ch. moczari*:

1 (2) Temple in dorsal view rounded (Fig. 59). Cheek in frontal view more rounded, 1.4 times as wide as high (Fig. 60). Antenna with 24–26 (♀) and 27–29 (♂) antennomeres. Fore wing: pterostigma wide, 2.5–2.6 times as long as wide (Fig. 71 see arrows). Carapace latero-apically truncate, slightly more belly (Fig. 72 see arrows). Carapace entirely black. ♀♂: 4–6 mm. – Palearctic region
Ch. corvulus Marshall, 1885

2 (1) Temple in dorsal view receded (Figs 52, 58). Cheek in frontal view rounded, clypeus 1.6 times as wide as high (Fig. 53). Antenna with 27–28 (♀) and 27–33 (♂) antennomeres. Fore wing: pterostigma less wide, 2.8(–2.7) times as long as wide (Figs 57, 67–68 see arrows). Carapace latero-apically rounded, slightly less belly (Figs 65, 70 see arrows). Carapace black, basally with a pair of yellow maculae. ♀♂: 3.5–4 mm. – Korea

***Chelonus moczari* sp. n.**

2.) Distinction between *Ch. asiaticus* and *Ch. moczari*:

1 (2) Carapace in lateral view high, 2.3–2.5 times as long as high posteriorly (Fig. 73–74 see arrows). Pair of lateral spines of propodeum strong (Fig. 61). Temple in dorsal view weakly rounded and almost as long as eye (Fig. 62). Fore wing: pterostigma issuing *r* from its middle (or just distally) and wide, 2.6–2.5 times as long as wide (Fig. 49 see arrows). ♀♂: (3–) 4–6 (–7) mm. – Palearctic region
Chelonus asiaticus Telenga, 1941

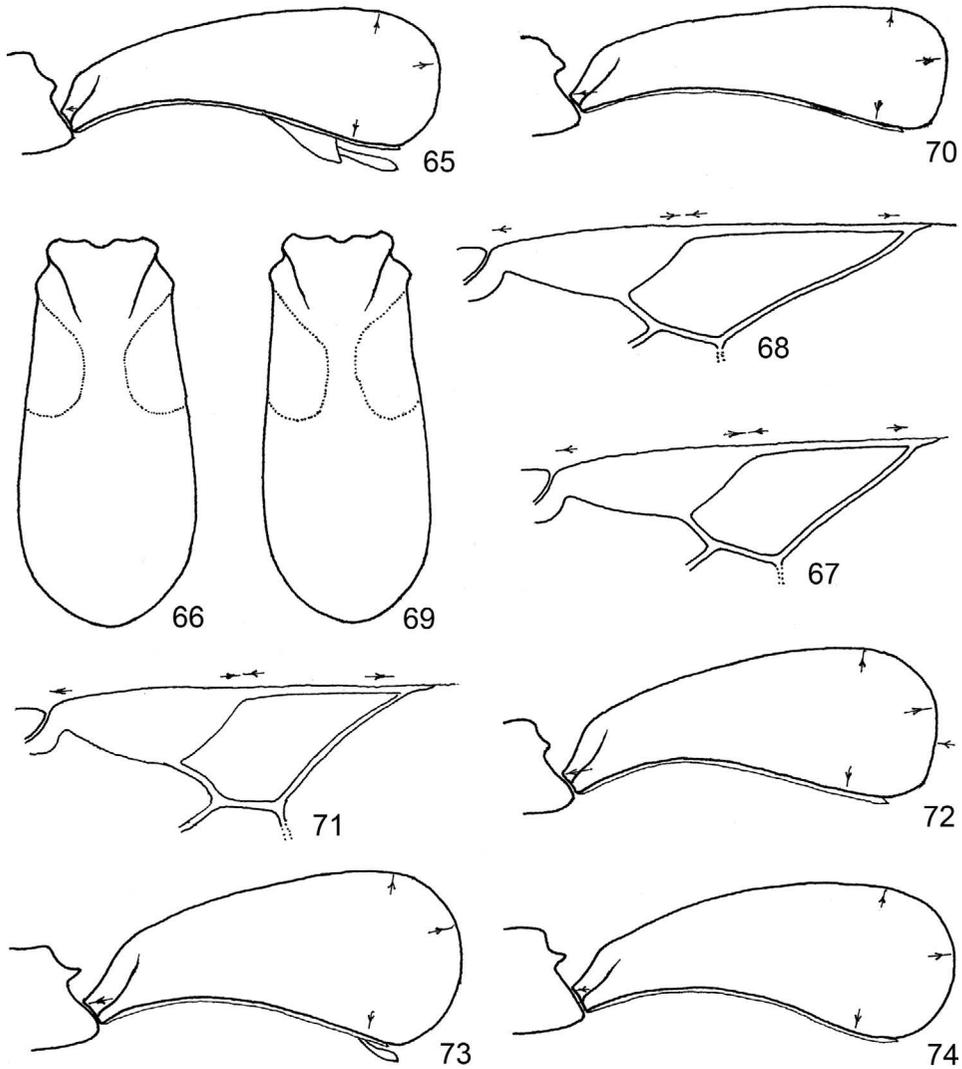
2 (1) Carapace in lateral view less high, 2.7–3.2 times as long as high posteriorly (Figs 65, 70). Pair of lateral spines of propodeum less strong (Fig. 55). Temple in dorsal view receded and 0.55–0.7 times as long as eye (Figs 52, 58). Fore wing: pterostigma issuing *r* clearly distally from its middle (Figs 57, 67–68 see arrows). ♀♂: 3.5–4 mm. – Korea

***Chelonus moczari* sp. n.**

The new species runs also to *Chelonus formosanus* Sonan (SONAN 1932: 70) with CHEN and Ji's key (2002: 221–224) to the Chinese species of the genus *Chelonus*. The two species differ from each other by the key disclosed:

1 (2) Eye in dorsal view 2.1 times as long as temple, temple strongly receded (Fig. 63). Carapace in dorsal view stout, 1.6–1.7 times as long as broad (Fig. 76), in lateral view more curved and apically deeply rounded (Fig. 75 see arrows). Hind femur 2.9 times as long as broad (Fig. 64). Fore

wing: pterostigma 2.5 times as long as wide, issuing *r* from its middle, *r* 1.5 times longer than 3-SR (Fig. 50). ♀♂: 6 mm. – Taiwan, China, India, Trinidad-Tobago, Barbados
Chelonus formosanus Sonan, 1932



Figs 65–74. 65–70. *Chelonus moczari* sp. n. (♀ holotype: 65–66, ♂ paratype: 65, 67–70): 65 = carapace in lateral view, 66 = carapace in dorsal view, 67–68 = distal part of right fore wing, 69 = carapace in dorsal view, 70 = carapace in lateral view. – 71–72. *Chelonus corvulus* Marshall (♀♂): 71 = distal part of right fore wing, 72 = carapace in lateral view. – 73–74. *Chelonus asiaticus* Telenga (♀♂): 73 (♀) – 74 (♂) = carapace in lateral view

- 2 (1) Eye in dorsal view 1.7–2 times as long as temple, temple receded (Fig. 52). Carapace in dorsal view elongate, 1.9–2.1 (♀) and 2.1–2.3 (♂) times as long as broad (Figs 66, 69). Carapace in lateral view less curved and apically rounded (Figs 65, 70). Hind femur 3.1–3.3 times as long as broad (Fig. 56). Fore wing: pterostigma 2.8–3.3 times as long as wide, issuing *r* distally from its middle, *r* shorter than 3–SR (Figs 57, 67–68). ♀♂: 3.3–4.3 mm. – Korea
***Chelonus moczari* sp. n.**

BLACINAE

***Blacus (Leioblacus) pentagonus* sp. n.**
(Figs 77–83)

Material examined – Female holotype: Korea, prov. Kangwon, Do Wonju, Mt. Chiak, taken with mercury vapour lamp at night, 3–4 August 1995, leg. D–S. Ku. Holotype is in good condition: (1) glued on card point by its mesosternum, (2) right middle tarsus hardly visible owing to the mounting.

Type depository – Holotype is deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Department of Zoology), Budapest, Hym. Typ. No. 12274.

Etymology – The new species received the name “pentagonus” after the form of the propodeal areolae (Fig. 79).

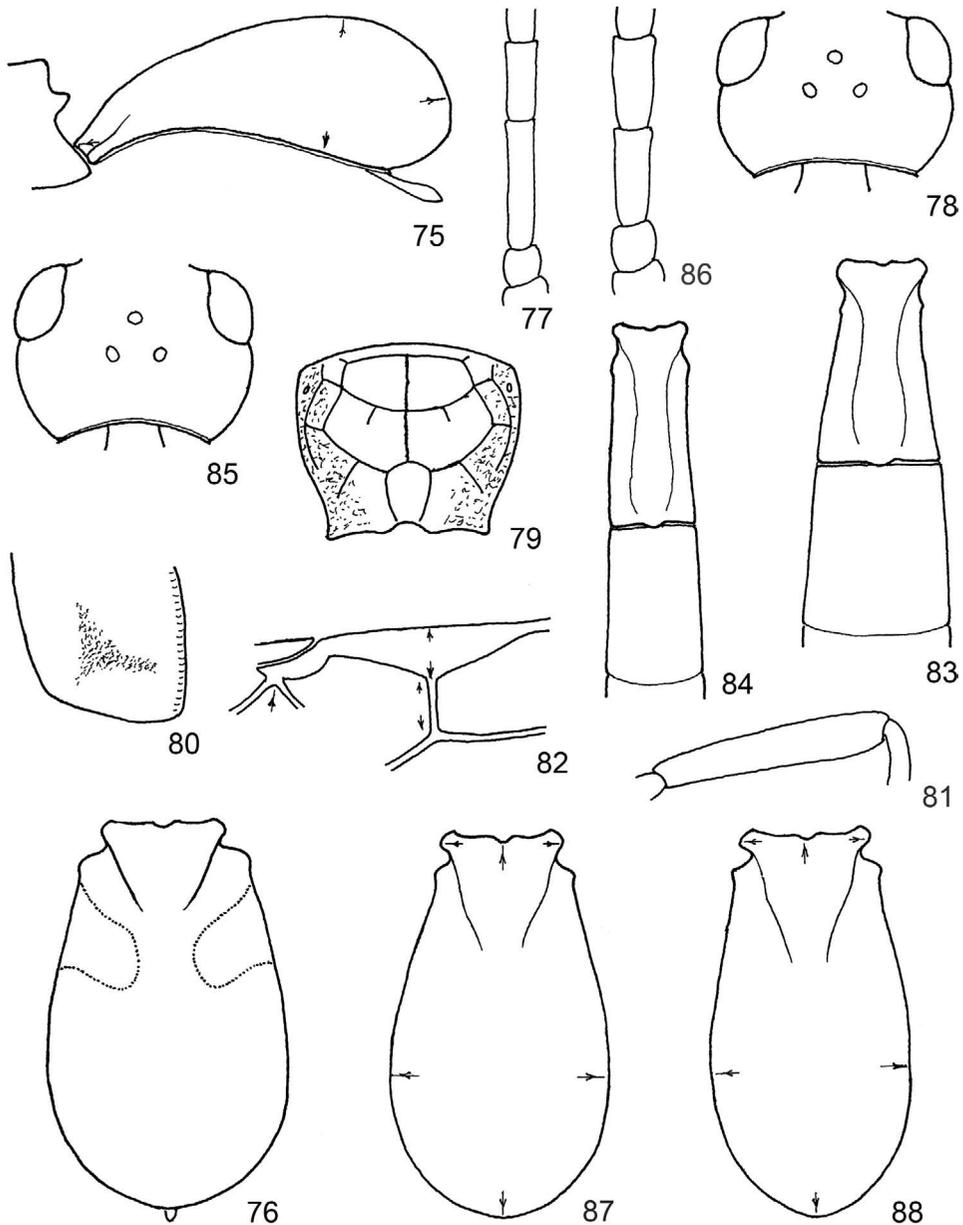
Description of the female holotype – Body 1.8 mm long, fore wing 1.9 mm long. Antenna as long as fore wing and with 19 antennomeres. First flagellomere 3.6 times as long as broad apically, second flagellomere distinctly shorter than first flagellomere: 2.4 times as long as broad, i.e., first flagellomere 1.5 times longer than second flagellomere (Fig. 77). Flagellomere 3–18 gradually shortening so that penultimate flagellomere 1.8 times as long as broad; ultimate flagellomere four times as long as broad and pointed apically.

Head in dorsal view of usual “*Blacus*-form”: cubic, 1.5 times as broad as long, temple 1.2 times longer than eye, rounded, gena and occiput margined (Fig. 78). Eye in lateral view 1.6 times as high as wide, gena as wide as eye. Clypeus three times as wide as high, distance between tentorial pits twice longer than that between pit and eye.

Mesosoma in lateral view 1.3 times as long as high. Pronotum laterally striolate-rugose, medially rugose. Notauli evenly deep, narrow, subcrenulate (or almost smooth), meeting and shortly continuing. Mesoscutal lobes glabrous and polished. Scutellum also polished and margined. Propodeum with four, pentagonal areolae, areola basalis short, pair of lateral tubercles missing, laterally from areolae propodeum rugulose (Fig. 79). Precoxal sulcus wide and faintly crenulate, otherwise mesopleuron polished (Fig. 80). – Hind femur thin, 5.5 times as long as broad apically, weakly thickening distally (Fig. 81). Fore femur five times as long as broad. Claws without long blackish bristles.

Fore wing slightly longer than body (1.9 mm). Pterostigma 3.6 times as long as wide, width of pterostigma equal to length of *r* (10:10), 3–SR(+SR1) almost straight (or faintly arched) and reaching tip of wing. Parastigma distinct, first discal cell acute anteriorly (Fig. 82 see arrow). Subdiscal (or brachial) cell nearly missing.

Metasoma about as long as mesosoma. First tergite 1.6 times as long as broad and gradually broadening posteriorly, pair of basal keels almost reaching hind end of tergite, tergite with rather longitudinal rugulosity; second tergite quadrate in form: slightly long-



Figs 75–88. 75–76. *Chelonus formosanus* Sonan (♀): 75 = carapace in lateral view, 76 = carapace in dorsal view. – 77–83. *Blacus (Leioblacus) pentagonus* sp. n. (♀ holotype): 77 = flagellomeres 1–2, 78 = head in dorsal view, 79 = propodeum, 80 = mesopleuron with precoxal sulcus, 81 = hind femur, 82 = distal part of right fore wing, 83 = tergites 1–2. – 84–86. *Blacus (Leioblacus) fischeri* Haeselbarth (♀): 84 = tergites 1–2, 85 = head in dorsal view, 86 = flagellomeres 1–2. – 87–88. *Microchelonus koreanus* Tobias 87 (♀) – 88 (♂) = carapace in dorsal view

er than broad behind (35:30, Fig. 83), together with further tergites polished. Ovipositor sheath somewhat shorter than hind tibia (32:38).

Ground colour of body brown. Scape, pedicel and flagellomeres 1–2(–3) yellow, rest of flagellomeres brownish. Face and pronotum light brownish. Tegula and legs yellow, fifth tarsomeres darkening. Wings hyaline, pterostigma yellow, veins proximo-distally pale yellow to yellow.

Male and host unknown.

Taxonomic position – The blacine new species, *Blacus (Leioblacus) pentagonus* sp. n., is close to *Blacus (Leioblacus) fischeri* Haeselbarth: it runs to this species with HAESSELBARTH'S (1973) as well as with VAN ACHTERBERG'S (1988) and BELOKOBYLSKIJ'S (2000) keys to the Palearctic species of *Blacus*. The two species are distinguished by the features as follows:

- 1 (2) Areolation of propodeum as in Fig. 46. First tergite 2–2.3 times as long as broad posteriorly, parallel-sided; second tergite 1.5–1.6 times longer than broad posteriorly (Fig. 84). Fore wing: pterostigma somewhat less wide than length of *r*, *r* issuing clearly distally from its middle (Fig. 47 see arrows). Head in dorsal view slightly more cubic, 1.4 times as broad as long, temple 1.3 times longer than eye (Fig. 85). Antenna with 17–18 antennomeres; first flagellomere slightly longer than second flagellomere (11:10, Fig. 86). ♀: 2.3 mm. – Germany, Nederland, Austria, Romania, Slovenia, Asiatic Russia: Primorski krai

Blacus (Leioblacus) fischeri Haeselbarth, 1973

- 2 (1) Areolation of propodeum as in Fig. 79. First tergite 1.6 times as long as broad and broadening posteriorly; second tergite slightly longer than broad posteriorly (35:30, Fig. 83). Fore wing: pterostigma somewhat wider than length of *r* (10:9), *r* issuing slightly distally from its middle (Fig. 82 see arrows). Head in dorsal view slightly less cubic, 1.5 times as broad as long, temple 1.2 times longer than eye (Fig. 85). Antenna with 19 antennomeres; first flagellomere long, 1.5 times longer than second flagellomere (Fig. 77). ♀: 1.8 mm. – Korea

***Blacus (Leioblacus) pentagonus* sp. n.**

FAUNISTIC LIST

The localities are given in an abbreviated form, i.e., with the locality-numbers presented in the labels of the braconid specimens (and in the itinerary of the collecting trips). Below those locality-numbers with their detailed collecting data are listed which in the Faunistic List are itemized account.

The species new to the fauna of Korea are marked with an asterisk.

Where not indicated the distributional outlines are applied after Yu *et al.* 2012.

1.) List of the North Korean (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) and South Korean (Republic of Korea, no. 1627) localities by the collectors of the Hungarian Natural History Museum:

- No. 19. Prov. South Phenan: Bong-ha ri, on the river Te-dong, about 45 km E of Pyongyang, 23 May 1970, netting on meadow and in shrubby undergrowth, leg. Mahunka et Steinmann.
- No. 36. Prov. South Phenan: Pyongyang, Nung-ra do, island in the river Te-dong, 27 May 1970, singled and netted material, leg. Mahunka et Steinmann.
- No. 188. Prov. South Pyongan: Pyongyan, Pyongyan Hotel garden, 18 August 1971, taken with Malaise trap, leg. Papp et Horvatovich.
- No. 217. Prov. Ryang-gang: Mt. Pektus, 1900 m, 28 August 1971, singled material in clearings with *Aconitum*-flowers in *Larix-Betula* forest near upper forest level, leg. Papp et Horvatovich.
- No. 218. Prov. Ryang-gang: Chann-Pay plateau, Samzi-yan, 1600 m, 28 August 1971, taken with Malaise trap in *Larix-Betula* forest, leg. Papp et Horvatovich.
- No. 231. Prov. South Pyongan: Zamo-san, 60 km NE from Pyongyan, 2 September 1971, netting in sweet chestnut (*Castanea crenata*) forest in nature conservation field, leg. Papp et Horvatovich.
- No. 245. Kaesong: Mts Pakyon, Pakyon popo, 27 km NE from Kaesong, 8 September 1971, netting from bushes, shrubs and grasses in the environs of the waterfall, leg. Papp et Horvatovich.
- No. 273. Prov. South Pyongan: Nam-po, 19 July 1975, netting the shrub level of a *Robinia-Castanea* wood, leg. Papp et Vojnits.
- No. 281. Prov. Ryang-gang: Chann-Pay plateau, 24 km NW from Samzi-yan, along the road to Mt. Pektu, 2000 m, 24 July 1975, 10–13:30 h, netting in more or less devastated clearings of *Larix-Betula* forest, leg. Papp et Vojnits.
- No. 293. Prov. Ryang-gang: Hyesan, Mt. Ze-dong, 1150 m, 26 July 1975, 10–13:30 h, netted material at the edge of a *Larix* wood shrubby level, leg. Papp et Vojnits.
- No. 305. Prov. Pyong-Sung: Beksung-li, Zamo-san, 60 km NE from Pyongyan, 1 August 1975, 12–18 h, at fore-noon rainy weather and 22–24°C, after 13 o'clock cloudy weather with sunshine and 28–30°C, netted material, early in the afternoon vegetation wet.
- No. 315. Prov. Gang-von: district On-dzong, Kungang-san, near Hotel Gosong, 250 m, 4 August 1975, 20–0:30 h, 26°C, taken with mercury vapour lamp in a coniferous-locust tree wood, leg. Papp et Vojnits.
- No. 332. De Sang-san, 10 km NE from Pyongyan, 1 July 1977, confined, rather stony area, coniferous wood mixed with *Acer* sp., leg. Dely et Draskovits.
- No. 343. Tesson, water basin, about 35 km SW from Pyongyan, 4 July 1977, coniferous wood mixed with *Robinia* trees, swept material, leg. Dely et Draskovits.
- No. 346. Sa Gam, water basin and inundation area of a river, about 30–40 km N from Pyongyan, 5 July 1977, mixed coniferous / *Robinia* wood, leg. Dely et Draskovits.
- No. 347. Same locality and collecting as No. 346.
- No. 354. Kungang-san (= Diamond Mts), Hotel Kungang-san at village Ontsong, 10 July 1977, taken with Malaise-trap standing in a clearing of a forest, leg. Dely et Draskovits.
- No. 363. Kungang-san (=Diamond Mts), 3–4 km S from Hotel Kungang, 12 July 1977, netting in shrubby and grass vegetation at the edge of the growing forest ear waterfall, leg. Dely et Draskovits.
- No. 369. Pektu-san: environs of Explosion Lake, 18 July 1977, netting in grass, about 2000–2500 m, leg. Dely et Draskovits.

- No. 374. Pektu-san, wooden environs of the Samzi-yan hotel, 18 July 1977, netting in shrub-
by and grass vegetation about 16 km E from the hotel, leg. Dely et Draskovits.
- No. 376. Same locality and collecting as No. 374.
- No. 380. Pektu-san, Mupo, brook Dehongdan, 30 July 1977, netting in grass along the
brook, leg. Dely et Draskovits.
- No. 381. Pektu-san, half-way between Samzi-yan and Mupo, 30 July 1977, netting in shrub-
by and flowering vegetation, leg. Dely et Draskovits.
- No. 488. Kangwon prov.: Kumgang-san, 12 October 1978, swept from *Dryopteris*-like fern
species, a rather cold, windy day, leg. Vojnits et Zombori.
- No. 525. South Pyongan prov.: Lake Taesong-ho, 13 September 1979, singled and netted in
ruderals, leg. Steinmann et Vásárhelyi.
- No. 871. Pyongyang City: Hotel Pyongyan, 28 July 1982, singled material collected around
lampshades in the garden of the hotel, leg. Forró et Ronkay.
- No. 911. Pyongyang City: Daesong-san, 15 May 1985, warm sunny afternoon with wind,
swept the underwood and shrubs, leg. Vojnits et Zombori.
- No. 917. Same locality and collecting as No. 911, 16 May 1985, leg. Vojnits et Zombori
- No. 923. Pyongyang City: Daesong-san, 17 May 1985, night collecting at blended light (250
W) by using Honda generator, from 20 h till 22 h, leg. Vojnits et Zombori.
- No. 930. North Pyongan prov.: Myohyang-san, 21 May 1985, blue sky with some white
clouds, warm afternoon. Swept along road-side by the River Hyangsan-chon, leg.
Vojnits et Zombori.
- No. 944. South Pyongan prov.: Lokam Reserve (some 40 km north of the capital), 25 May
1985, cool afternoon with high wind, temperature about 18°C, swept material from
mixed vegetation, leg. Vojnits et Zombori.
- No. 952. Kangwon prov.: Kumgang-san, 27 May 1985, cool afternoon with overcast sky,
temperature about 17°C, swept the undergrowth of a mixed forest around the rest
house Oe-Kumgang, leg. Vojnits et Zombori.
- No. 961. Pyongyang City, Botonggang Park, 30 May 1985, warm suffy forenoon, tempera-
ture about 24°C, swept in much degraded vegetation, leg. Vojnits et Zombori.
- No. 969. Pyongyang City: Daesong-san, 31 May 1985, cool, windy evening with bright
moon, night collecting at blended light (250 W) fed by Honda generator, leg. Vojnits
et Zombori.
- No. 999. Ryanggang prov.: Samzi-yon, 5 June 1985, warm and sunny forenoon, tempera-
ture about 24°C, sweeping in a *Larix-Betula* forest on the way to Pektu-san, leg. Vo-
jnits et Zombori.
- No. 1000. Same locality and collecting as No. 999.
- No. 1050. South Hwanghae prov.: Haeju, Suyong-san, 16 October 1987, deciduous forest of
the SE slope, leg. Korsós et Ronkay.
- No. 1331. Kangwon prov.: Kumgang-san, Onjong-ri, 20 June 1988, cloudy forenoon, *Pinus
densiflora* forest, swept from vegetation, leg. Merkl et Szél.
- No. 1336. Kangwon prov.: Kumgang-san, Onjong-ri, 21 June 1988, warm sunny forenoon,
a little degraded vegetation along concrete roads in *Pinus densiflora* forest, singling
and sweeping, leg. Merkl et Szél.
- No. 1345. Ryanggang prov.: Samzi-yon, 26 June 1988, warm sunny day, *Larix olgensis* forest
mixed with *Picea coreana*, *P. ajanensis* and *Betula pendula*, with reach shrub-level and
underwood, singling and swept, leg. Merkl et Szél.
- No. 1353. Ryanggang prov.: Pektu-san, 1500 m, 27 June 1988, cloudy warm afternoon, dark
and dense largely untouched *Larix olgensis* forest mixed with many *Betula pendula*,
rich underwood along a booklet, singling and swept, leg. Merkl et Szél.

- No. 1355. Ryanggang prov.: NW from Samji-yon, 31 km on Pektu-san road, 2000 m, 28 June 1988, cloudy, cool day, *Larix olgensis* forest with rather poor underwood, near to the tree-borderline, singled and swept, leg. Merkl et Szél.
- No. 1361. Ryanggang prov.: Taehong-dan, 1000 m, 29 June 1988, cloudy warm afternoon, young *Larix olgensis*-*Betula pendula* forest, singling and swept mainly from flowering shrubs, leg. Merkl et Szél.
- No. 1381. Pyongyang City: Ryongak-san, 22 May 1991, swept insects from a rocky forest and a brook valley, leg. Ronkay et Vojnits.
- No. 1410. North Pyongan prov.: Myohyang-san, 27 May 1991, singled insects at light in the Hyang-san valley near to the Hwajangam cloister, leg. Ronkay et Vojnits.
- No. 1627. Cheju prov.: Cheju-do (do=island), Halla-san, Halla-san National Park, 1280 m, 22 August 1992, taken at night on illuminated white screen in a forest clearing 20:30–23:30 h, leg. Ronkay et Vojnits.

2.) List of the South Korean (Republic of Korea) localities by the entomologist Deok-Seo Ku (see also PAPP 2007: 2):

- Ku-7. Chungbuk, Chungju Sanchok, Yongdong, 23 May 1993.
 Ku-10. Chungnam, Kum-san Chubu, Kaedoksa, 22 May 1993.
 Ku-13. Chungnam, GyeongNam, Chinju City, Chojeon-dong, taken at night with lamp July–September 1993 and July 1995.
 Ku-15. Jeonnam Kwangyang, Okryong Dongbok, Paikun Mt., taken with UV lamp, 14 May 1994.
 Ku-16. Kangwon, Chunchon Shinbuk, Chochon 5-ri, 25 May 1993.
 Ku-17. Kangwon, Chunchon Shinbuk, Soyangdaem, 25 May 1993.
 Ku-18. Kangwon, Inje Inje Hakang, 27 May 1993.
 Ku-22. Kangwon, Kosong Kansong, Kongbongsa, 26 May 1993.
 Ku-41. Kyonggi, Suwon, Mt. Yogi, 29 April–July 1994, taken with Malaise trap.
 Ku-43. Kyonggi, Yanggu Duta, 30 May 1992.
 Ku-46. Kangwon-do, Wonju, Mt. Chiak, taken with Mercury vapour lamp, 3–4 July 1995.

3.) List of the North Korean (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) localities by the Bulgarian entomologists P. Beron and A. Popov (see also PAPP 1990a: 90–91 and 1990b: 321):

- B / P-1. Pyongyang City, 8 August 1982.
 B / P-11. North Pyongan prov.: Myohyang-san, 14 August 1982.
 B / P-12. Kangwon prov.: Kumgang-san, environs of the Hotel, 20 August 1982.

Blacinae

Blacus (*Leioblacus*) *pentagonus* sp. n. – Described in this paper.

Brachistinae

**Eubazus micropilosus* Belokobylskij, 1998 – 1 ♀ (as *E. flavipes* Haliday in PAPP 1989a: 82, emendation): No. 218.

Schizoprymnus temporalis Tobias, 1966 – 1 ♂: No. 36. First reported from Korea by PAPP (1989a: 82).

Schizoprymnus tuberosus Telenga, 1941 – 1 ♀: No. 1345. Widely distributed in the eastern Palaearctic Region, nearest to Korea reported from Asiatic Russia (Primorski krai).

Braconinae

Bracon (*Ophthalmobracon*) *acunens* sp. n. – Described in this paper.

Bracon (*Glabrobracon*) *bitumor* sp. n. – Described in this paper.

**Bracon* (*Glabrobracon*) *claripennis* Thomson, 1894 – 1 ♀: No. 381. 1 ♂: B / P-11.

**Bracon* (*Glabrobracon*) *discoideus* Wesmael, 1838 – 1 ♀: Onpho, ad. Chongjin, 17 August 1959, leg. Pisarski et Preszyński. – The female specimen represents an albanic form: mesosoma reddish yellow, three spots of mesoscutum and almost entire propodeum faintly brownish. In Europe frequent.

Bracon (*Glabrobracon*) *epitriptus* Marshall, 1885 – 1 ♀: No. 231. 1 ♂: Ku-13. 1 ♂: Ku-41. 2 ♂: Ku-43. – Frequent to common in the Palaearctic Region.

**Bracon* (*Bracon*) *flavipes* Nees, 1834 – 1 ♀: North Pyongan prov.: Musan, 19–20 August 1991, leg. Han Eng Hi, 1 ♀: 1705. – In Europe sporadic, reported from Mongolia.

Bracon (*Glabrobracon*) *fuscicoxis* Wesmael, 1838 – 1 ♀: No. 376, 1 ♀: No. 917. – Widely distributed in Europe, reported from Asiatic Turkey, Asiatic Russia (Irkutsk) and Korea (PAPP 1996: 154, 2012: 31; TOBIAS 2000: 162).

Bracon (*Glabrobracon*) *immutator* Nees, 1834 – 1 ♀: 1720, 1 ♀: 1747. – The species *Bracon* (*Bracon*) *yasudai* Maetô et Uesato, 2007 (Japan) seems very near to *B. immutator* var. *hemirugosus* (Szépligeti) (its tergites 2–4 weakly sculptured; PAPP 2012: 127–133). Frequent to common in the Palaearctic Region.

Bracon (*Bracon*) *intercessor* Nees, 1834 – 1 ♀ + 1 ♂: Ku-13. 1 ♀: Ku-43.

Bracon (*Bracon*) *intercessor* var. *fallaciosus* (Szépligeti, 1901) – 1 ♂: No. 488.

Bracon (*Bracon*) *intercessor* var. *fulvus* (Szépligeti, 1901) – 1 ♀: Ku-16.

Bracon (*Bracon*) *intercessor* var. *laetus* (Wesmael, 1838) – 1 ♀ + 1 ♂: Ku-13.

Bracon (*Glabrobracon*) *isomera* Cushman, 1931 – 1 ♀: No. 188, 1 ♀: No. 245, 1 ♂: No. 346, 1 ♀ + 2 ♂: No. 347, 1 ♂: No. 363, 3 ♂: Ku-13. – A highly variable species regarding its antennal numbers: 23: 1 ♀ + 1 ♂, 25: 1 ♀, 26: 1 ♀ + 2 ♂, 27: 1 ♀ + 2 ♂, 28: 1 ♀ + 1 ♂ and 30: 1 ♂; corporal colour varies from (entirely) yellow to brownish yellow / brownish head and mesosoma. Reported from Korea (PAPP 1996: 154).

**Bracon* (*Lucobracon*) *kasachstanicus* Tobias, 1959 – 1 ♂: No. 911. – So far known only in Kazakhstan.

Bracon (*Lucobracon*) *larvicida* Wesmael, 1838 – 1 ♀: Dephun, ad Kujang-dong, 6 IX 1959, leg. B. Pisarski. – In Europe frequent, in the eastern Palaearctic Region reported from Kazakhstan and Mongolia.

**Bracon* (*Orientobracon*) *leleji* Tobias, 2000 – 1 ♀: No. 305. 1 ♂: No. 952. – Described and so far known in Asiatic Russia (Kuril Islands, Sakhalin) and Japan (Honshu, Kyushu).

Bracon (*Lucobracon*) *longithorax* Tobias, 1961 – 1 ♂: No. 281, 2 ♂: No. 1000. – Described and reported from Asiatic Russia (Krasnoyarsk krai, Chita oblast) and Mongolia.

**Bracon* (*Glabrobracon*) *momphae* Papp, 1999 – 1 ♂: No. 1355, 1 ♂: Ku-10. – Described from England, reported from Scotland and Denmark.

**Bracon* (*Bracon*) *nigratus* Wesmael, 1838 – 1 ♀: No. 305. – Sporadic to frequent in the Palaearctic Region. Nearest to Korea known in Asiatic Russia: Primorye krai (TOBIAS & BELOKOBYSKIY 2000: 135).

Bracon (*Glabrobracon*) *obscurator* Nees, 1812 – 1 ♀: No. 381.

**Bracon (Glabrobracon) ochropus* Nees, 1834 – 1 ♂: No. 19. 1 ♀: No. 293, 1 ♂: No. 343, 2 ♂: No. 347, 1 ♀: 369, 1 ♂: No. 944, 1 ♂: No. 961. – Sporadic in the western Palaearctic Region: distributed in Germany (type locality), Hungary, Italy, Croatia and Serbia (YU *et al.* 2012).

Bracon (Bracon) onukii Watanabe, 1932 – 1 ♂: No. 332, 1 ♂: 343, 1 ♂: 346. – Common in China, known in Japan and Vietnam; reported from Korea (KIM 1970, PAPP 1996).

**Bracon (Glabrobracon) pachyceri* Quintaret, 1912 – 1 ♂: No. 999. – Described from France (Provence), reported from several countries : Sweden, Czech Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey.

Bracon (Glabrobracon) patens Papp, 1998 – 1 ♂: Ku-13. – Described from and so far known only in Korea.

Bracon (Glabrobracon) picticornis var. *versicolor* (Szépligeti, 1901) – 1 ♀: No. 293, 1 ♂: Ku-7. – Both the female and male specimens represent the albanic form (*var. versicolor*) of the species. Widely distributed in the Palaearctic Region.

Bracon (Bracon) scaricatus Papp, 1965 – 3 ♂: No. 19, 1 ♂: No. 930. – The three males from No. 19 represent an albanic form: ground colour of mesosoma reddish yellow with brownish to light brownish pattern (nominate form: mesosoma black). Described from Hungary, this is its second distributional data.

**Bracon (Lucobracon) shestakoviellus* Tobias, 1957 – 1 ♀: Dephun, ad Kujang-dong, 6 IX 1959, leg. B. Pisarski. – Described from Kazakhstan (TOBIAS 1957: 493), reported from Turkey (BEYARSLAN *et al.* 2008: 1348) and European Russia (SAMARTSEV 2013: 326).

**Bracon (Bracon) speerschneideri* Schmiedeknecht, 1897 – 2 ♀: No. 343, 1 ♀: No. 374. – Distributed in Europe: England, France, Germany (type locality), Switzerland, Austria, Norway and Hungary.

**Bracon (Lucobracon) sphaerocephalus* Szépligeti, 1901 – 1 ♀: No. 343. – In Europe frequent to common, in the eastern Palaearctic Region known in Mongolia and Asiatic Russia (Primorski krai).

**Bracon (Glabrobracon) titubans* Wesmael, 1838 – 4 ♀ (3 ♀ in Warszawa, Zoological Institute, 1 ♀ in Budapest): Dephun, ad Kujang-dong, 4 IX 1959, leg. B. Pisarski. – In Europe widely distributed and frequent – in the eastern Palaearctic Region known in Mongolia (PAPP 1971: 354).

**Bracon (Bracon) ussuricus* Tobias, 2000 – 1 ♀ + 1 ♂: Ku-22. – Described from Asiatic Russia (Primorski krai, South Sakhalin) and Japan (Honshu Island).

Bracon (Glabrobracon) variator var. *flavipes* Papp, 1966 – 1 ♀: B / P-12.

Bracon (Sculptobracon) yakui Watanabe, 1937 (= *Br. burjaticus* Tobias, 1961) – 1 ♀: No. 374, 1 ♂: No. 525, Ku-15, Ku-46, B / P-1. – Distributed in the east Palaearctic Region: Japan, Korea, Asiatic Russia (Buryatskaya Respublika, Primorye krai).

**Ectemnoplax perulivoentris* Enderlein, 1920 – 1 ♂: 1752. – An east Palaearctic / North Oriental species: known in Taiwan (locus typicus), China, Japan (TOBIAS & BELOKOBYLSKIY 2000: 168).

Euurobracon yokohamae (Dalla Torre, 1898) (= *Bracon penetrator* Smith, 1877; = *Exobracon montivagus* Cameron, 1910) – 7 ♀: No. 1381. – An east Palaearctic / Oriental species: described from Japan, reported from Korea, China, Laos, Thailand, India (TOBIAS & BELOKOBYLSKIY 2000: 191).

**Habrobracon concolorans* (Marshall, 1900) – 1 ♀ (as *H. viktorovi* Tobias in PAPP 1996: 155 present emendation; *Br. (H.) nigricans* Szépl. det. Tobias 2000): No. 363. – Frequent to common in the Palaearctic Region.

**Habrobracon vernalis* Szépligeti, 1911 – 1 ♀ (in Warszawa, Zoological Institute): Pyongyang, 21 VII 1959, leg. B. Pisarski et J. Prószyński. – In the eastern Palaearctic Region known in Tajikistan, Mongolia and China; known also in Europe.

**Iphiaulax (Euglyptobracon) impeditor* (Kokujev, 1898) – 1 ♀ (in Warszawa, Zoological Institute): Pyongyang, 21 VII 1959, leg. B. Pisarski et Prósziński. – Widely distributed in the Palaearctic Region, nearest to Korea known in Asiatic Russia (Krasnoyarski krai) and Kazakhstan (Yu *et al.* 2012).

Cheloninae

**Chelonus annularius* Tobias, 2000 – 1 ♀: No. 376. – Described from Asiatic Russia: Primorski krai (TOBIAS 2000: 469), the Korean locality is its second distributional data.

**Chelonus flavens* Tobias, 2000 – 1 ♂: No. 305. – Described on the basis 33 ♀ and 4 ♂ specimens from Asiatic Russia: Primorski krai (TOBIAS 2000: 469), the Korean locality is its second distributional date.

Chelonus fumarius Tobias, 2000 – 1 ♀: North Hamgyong prov.: Musan, 20 VIII 1991, leg. Han Eng Hi. – Described from and so far known only in Korea.

**Chelonus humilis* Thomson, 1874 – 1 ♂: 1361. – In Europe widely distributed, known in Asiatic Russia: Krasnoyarsk.

Chelonus moczari sp. n. – Described in this paper.

**Chelonus productus* Herrich-Schäffer, 1838 – 1 ♂: North Pyongan prov.: Musea, 20 VIII 1991, leg. Han Eng Hi. – In Europe widely distributed albeit not frequent; in Palaearctic Asia not reported so far.

**Chelonus scabrator* (Fabricius, 1793) – 1 ♀: Ryang prov.: Paegam, 14 VI 1990, leg. Han Eng Hi. – Frequent in the Palaearctic Region, nearest to Korea known in Asiatic Russia (in several localities, TOBIAS 2000: 470).

Microchelonus contractus (Nees, 1816) – 1 ♂: No. 281, 1 ♂: No. 380. – Frequent in the Palaearctic Region, known in Korea (PAPP 2003: 124).

Microchelonus koreanus Tobias, 2000, ♂ new (Figs 51, 87–88) – 1 ♀: No. 354, 1 ♂: No. 1336. – Described recently on the basis of the female holotype by Tobias (2000: 518); twelve years earlier this specimen was published under the name *Ch. fenestratus* (Nees) (Papp 1989b: 298). The male is similar to the female, the differences between them are as follows:

♀ holotype: Antenna with 16 antennomeres, first flagellomere 3.5 times and penultimate flagellomere 2.2 times as long as broad. Carapace in dorsal view just more broadening posteriorly, 1.8 times as long as broad, apically rounded, basally slightly less wide than that of the male (25:28) (Fig. 87). Carapace apically without foramen. Carapace basally yellow.

♂: Antenna with 22 antennomeres, first flagellomere 3.6 times and penultimate flagellomere 2.3 times as long as broad. Carapace in dorsal view just less broadening posteriorly, 1.9 times as long as broad, apically slightly more rounded, basally slightly wider than that (28:25) (Fig. 88). Carapace apically with a foramen: nearly round, i.e., weakly elliptic, 1.2 times as wide as high (Fig. 51). Carapace black, its basal fourth faintly yellow.

Microchelonus plenus Papp, 1989 – 1 ♀: No. 1331. – Described from and up to now known only in Korea.

Doryctinae

Rhaconotus nadezhdae (Tobias et Belokobylskij, 1981) ♂ new – 1 ♂: Ku-18. – The male is deviating from the female in a few respects: (1) Head in dorsal view 1.6 times as broad as long, eye 1.2 times as long as temple (♀: 1.5 times); (2) Fore wing: pterostigma issuing *r*

distally from its middle (♀ from its middle); (3) First tergite twice longer than broad at rear (♀: 1.5 times), weakly broadening posteriorly; (4) Body black, tergites very faintly rusty tinted (♀: body with light colour pattern); (5) Body 3.5 mm long (♀: 3.3 mm). See also the original description by TOBIAS and BELOKOBVLSKIJ (1981).

Euphorinae

**Ancylocentrus rufithorax* (Telenga, 1950) – 1 ♀ (*Centistes collaris* Thomson det. Belokobvlskij 2000): B / P-11. – Described from Ukraine, reported from European Russia, Finland and Germany.

Centistes cuspidatus (Haliday, 1833) – 1 ♀: Ku-17. – Widely distributed and fairly frequent in the Palearctic Region, known in Korea too (Ku *et al.* 2001: 104).

**Leiophron (Leiophron) ruficephala* Chen et Achterberg, 1997 – 1 ♂: No. 1331. – Described from China (Yunnan), the Korean locality is its second distributional data.

Streblocera (Eutanycerus) macroscapus (Ruthe, 1856) – 1 ♀: No. 217. – A Palearctic species albeit sporadically distributed.

Exothecinae

Acrisis brevicornis Hellén, 1957 (= *A. koponeni* Tobias, 1983) – 1 ♂: No. 374. – Known sporadically in the Palearctic Region: Spain, Finland, Hungary, Russia, Iran, Korea.

Hormiinae

Hormius orientalis Belokobvlskij, 1980 – 1 ♀: Ku-13. – First reported from Korea by PAPP (1987: 159); known in Asiatic Russia and Vietnam.

Macrocentrinae

Macrocentrus thoracicus (Nees, 1811) – 1 ♂: 1050. – Widely distributed and fairly frequent in the Palearctic Region.

Meteorinae

Meteorus graciliventris Musebeck, 1954 – 2 ♂: 273. – Described from Japan, reported from Asiatic Russia (Kamchatka, Magadan, Primorski krai), China and Korea.

Meteorus rubens (Nees, 1811) – 1 ♂: No. 871. – A cosmopolitan *Meteorus* species.

Orgilinae

Kerorgilus zonator (Szépligeti, 1896) – 3 ♀: No. 1353. – Originally the species was described from Hungary by Szépligeti in the genus *Orgilus* (SZÉPLIGETI 1896: 241); new combination by VAN ACHTERBERG (1985). The species is widely distributed in China, known in Korea.

Rhyssalinae

Lysitermoides compsolechia (Watanabe, 1970) (= *Oncophanes striatus* Belokobylskij) – 1 ♀ (det. Belokobylskij 2011; *Clinocentrus gracilipes* Thomson det. Papp 1991): No. 944. – The genus *Lysitermoides* was described by VAN ACHTERBERG (1995) based on two species: *L. huggeri* van Achterberg and *L. transversus* van Achterberg taken in the USA (Maryland and Florida, respectively). The species *L. compsolechia* was described from Japan originally in the genus *Oncophanes* (WATANABE 1970: 124). Reported from Korea and Asiatic Russia: Far East by BELOKOBYLSKIJ (2004: 113, in key).

Rogadinae

**Aleiodes (Aleiodes) procerus* Wesmael, 1838 – 1 ♂: No. 1627. – The male represents a melanic form: propodeum and metasoma black, fore pair of legs blackish brown, middle and hind pair of legs black. The nominate form has entirely light brown legs. Frequent to sporadic in the Palaearctic Region, nearest Korea known in Asiatic Russia (Primorski krai, Sakhalin).

Aleiodes (Aleiodes) subcompressus sp. n. – Described in this paper.

Aleiodes (Aleiodes) vittiger Wesmael, 1838 – 1 ♂: No. 315. – Widely distributed and frequent to common in the Palaearctic Region.

Petalodes compressor (Herrich-Schäffer, 1838) (= *P. unicolor* Wesmael, 1838) – 2 ♀: No. 923, 1 ♀: No. 969, 1 ♀: No. 1410. – Widely distributed in the Palaearctic Region; known in Korea and in Asiatic Russia (Primorski krai).

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