

Redescriptions of Four Ichneumonine Genera and Species (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae: Ichneumoninae) New to Korea

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ABSTRACT

We report four genera and species, *Aoplus rufulus* (Uchida, 1925), *Bystra kusukusensis* (Uchida, 1929), *Setanta apicalis* (Uchida, 1926), and *Zanthojoppa speciosa* (Uchida, 1926), of the subfamily Ichneumoninae for the first time in Korea. Photographs and descriptions are provided to aid their identification.

Key words: *Aoplus*, *Bystra*, *Setanta*, *Zanthojoppa*, Ichneumoninae, Ichneumonidae, Korea

INTRODUCTION

The Ichneumoninae is the second largest subfamily of the family Ichneumonidae with varied host preferences, and is cosmopolitan parasitoids recorded from neotropical to arctic region. All species of the subfamily Ichneumoninae are endoparasitoids. They usually attack most extant lepidopteran groups except a few species groups.

The taxonomic study of the Korean Ichneumoninae was initiated by Uchida. He reported *Protichneumon nakaensis* (Matsumura, 1912) and *Holcojoppa bicolor* (Radoszkowski, 1887) from Korea for the first time (Uchida, 1925). For the next 15 years, Uchida (1926, 1927, 1929, 1930, 1935, 1940) and Matsumura (1931) have described 26 species. Kim (1955) and Uchida (1955) added 55 species of Korean Ichneumoninae. Kim (1958) and Townes et al. (1965) newly included six species in Korean fauna. Kim (1970) described 88 species in his illustrated book of Korean Hymenoptera. Two species were recorded from Korea by Kim and Lee (1982) and Kusigemati (1988) for the last three decades. Most recently, Yu (2005) listed 97 species under 40 genera of the subfamily Ichneumoninae from Korea. However, there still are many unidentified ichneumonines in Korea waiting to be described.

In the present study, we report four additional genera and species of Ichneumoninae for Korean fauna: *Aoplus rufulus* (Uchida, 1925), *Bystra kusukusensis* (Uchida, 1929), *Setanta apicalis* (Uchida, 1926), and *Zanthojoppa speciosa* (Uchida, 1926). We also provide photographs and descriptions.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials used in this work have been collected by malaise trap (MT) and sweeping, and deposited in Animal systematics laboratory of the Yeungnam University (YNUE, Daegu, Korea). All the voucher specimens used in this study were loaned from the Systematic Entomology Laboratory, Hokkaido University, Japan.

Abbreviations used in this paper are as follows: Korean provinces-GG, Gyeonggi-do; GW, Gangweon-do; CB, Chungcheongbuk-do; CN, Chungcheongnam-do; GB, Gyeongsangbuk-do; GN, Gyeongsangnam-do; JB, Jeollabuk-do; JN, Jeollanam-do. Museums and institutions- BMNH, The Natural History Museum, Department of Entomology, Cromwell Road, London, England; SEHU, Entomological Institute, Faculty of Agriculture, Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan.

TAXONOMIC ACCOUNTS

Order Hymenoptera

Family Ichneumonidae Latreille, 1802

Subfamily Ichneumoninae Latreille, 1802

Tribe Ichneumonini Latreille, 1802

¹*Genus *Aoplus* Tischbein, 1874

Aoplus Tischbein, 1874, p. 137. Type Species: *Aoplus inermis* Tischbein, 1874.

Trachichneumon Viereck, 1912, p. 645. TS: *Ichneumon confirmatus* Cresson, 1877. Synonymized by Townes (1944).

²**Aoplus rufulus* (Uchida, 1925) (Figs. 1A-1K)

Protichneumon rufulus Uchida, 1925, p. 449. Type: male;

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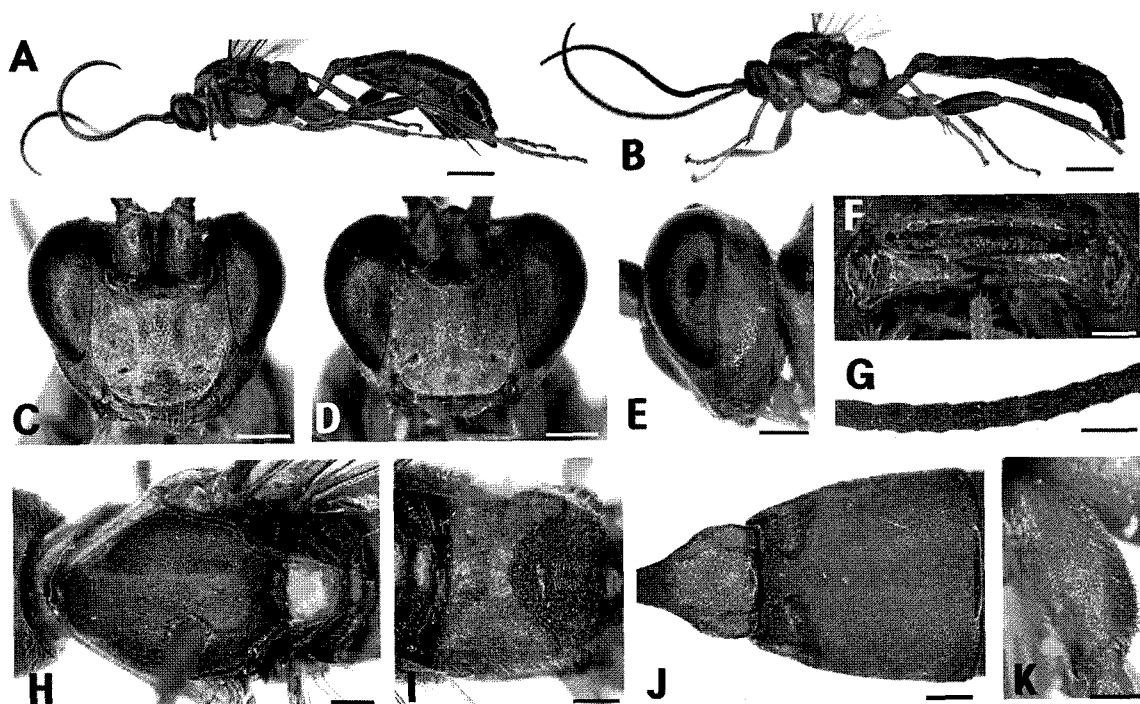


Fig. 1. *Aoplus rufulus* (Uchida). (A-B) Body in lateral view: (A) female; (B) male. (C-D) Head in frontal view: (C) female; (D) male. (E) Head of female in lateral view. (F) Mandible of female. (G) Flagellomeres 9-17 of male. (H) Mesosoma of female in dorsal view. (I) Propodeum. (J) Postpetiole and 2nd tergite of female. (K) Scopa of hind coxa of female. Scale bars=2.0 mm (A, B), 0.5 mm (C-E, G-K), 0.2 mm (F).

TL: Sapporo, Japan; TD: SEHU.

Stenichneumon rufulus: Uchida, 1926, p. 93; 1936, p. 73.

Aoplus rufulus: Townes, Momoi and Townes, 1965, p. 457;

Yu and Horstmann, 1997, p. 540.

Redescription. Female: Body length 15 mm. Forewing length 12 mm.

Color. Body ground plan color brown. Flagella without a median white band, lanceolar segments dark brown. Dorsal area of scape, posterior section of vertex, ocellar area, supra-antennal orbit, and apex of mandible black. Transverse midline of pronotum, mesonotum except partly blackish median area, margin of mesopleura, axilla, axillary trough of metanotum, and margin of propodeum black; postero-dorsal area of propodeum dark brown. Wings yellowish brown, stigma brown. Base of tergite 2, part of tergites 3-4, and tergites 5-7 black or dark brown.

Flagella with 41 segments, lanceolate, third flagellomere about 3.0X as long as wide; central flagellomeres quadrate. Vertex with posterior section steeply declivous behind ocelli, 1.5X as long as ocellar. Genae convex, evenly receding behind eye in dorsal view, as wide as eye in lateral view. Juncture of hypostomal and occipital carinae separated from mandibular base by 0.8X basal mandibular width. Occipital

carina more or less complete. Supra-antennal area medially simple, with weak transverse rugae. Distance between eye and antennal socket narrower than distance between antennal sockets. Eye moderately large. Supra-clypeal area simply convex, with a strong median swelling. Clypeus flat, about 2.5X as wide as long; punctures evenly distributed; apical margin weakly rounded, without a median apical tubercle. Malar space with subocular sulcus, moderately long, as long as basal mandibular width. Mandible moderately large, but evenly tapered. Pronotum in profile moderately long, 0.8X as long as deep; pronotal flange high and with posterior face concave; epomia complete, forming a weak ridge shaped. Mesoscutum coarsely punctate, 1.5X as long as wide; notauli distinct. Scutellum moderately convex; lateral longitudinal carinae more or less complete to center. Epicnemial carinae complete, turned anteriorly to touch anterior mesopleural margin. Propodeum short, without apophyses, propodeal spiracles elongately elliptical more than 3.5X as long as wide; anterior margin of propodeum forming normal groove with metapostnotum. Areola subquadrate, defined by carinae. Anterior transverse carina at least medially complete, costula absent; metapleura rugoso-punctate; pleural and juxtacoaxal carinae complete. Fore femur with a longitudinal concavity; fore tibiae simple.

Hind coxa with scopa. Tarsal claw simply pointed. 2m-cu of fore wing with two bullae separated by an abscissa of the vein that is longer than either bulla; Cell 1+2Rs (areolet) anteriorly truncate, vein 2Rs as long as 3r-m, vein 2m-cu interception apicad midpoint of posterior margin. Vein 2-CU of hind wing 3.0X as long as vein CU-a. First metasomal segment in lateral view with flattened petiole and convex postpetiole; median longitudinal carinae of tergite 1 complete and extending to apex. Postpetiole with distinct median field, with irregular rugae. Gastrocoeli 2.0X as broad as distance between them, and with distinctly impressed thyridium. Tergite 2 1.2X as long as width of its apex, tergite 3 as long as width of its apex. Tergites 2-4 without longitudinal rugae, evenly punctate. Tergites 5-7 weakly and laterally compressed. Sternites 2-5 divided. Hypopygium short, exposing most of ovipositor (oxytygous).

Male: as in female except for the followings: Flagella with 41 segments, bristle shaped, with tyloids at segments 9-18;

third flagellomere about 2.0X as long as wide; central flagellomeres quadrate with median transverse ridge. Apical margin of clypeus truncate. Apex of aedeagus subcylindrical. Subgenital plate medially rounded, without a long lobe. Genital clasper not enlarge, ventral apical corner more pointed than dorsal apical corner.

Materials examined. [YNUE] KOREA: CB, Danyang, Weolaksan, Sangseonam-Jebong, 19.V.2006, S.M. Lee, 1 ♀; CB, Sobaeksan, Cheondong valley, 06.VII.2006-28.VII.2006, J.W. Lee (MT), 1 ♂.

Host records. Unknown.

Distribution. Korea, Japan.

Comments. This genus is distinctly distinguished from other genus of the tribe Ichneumonini by following characters: Thyridia more than 2X broader than the interspace between them, scarcely marked costulae and strongly convexed scutellum.

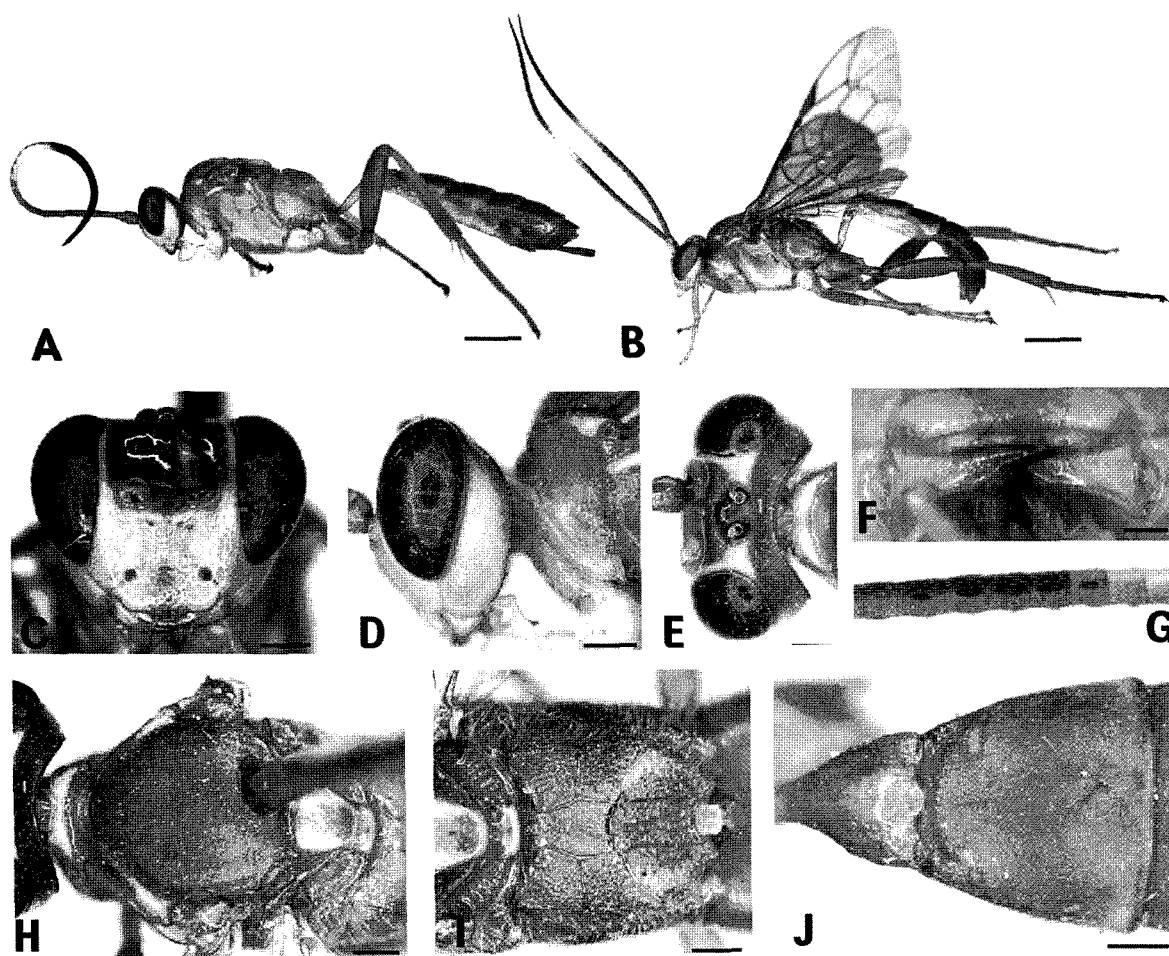


Fig. 2. *Bystra kusukusensis* (Uchida). (A-B) Body in lateral view: (A) female; (B) male. (C-E) Head of female: (C) in frontal view; (D) in lateral view; (E) in dorsal view. (F) Mandible of female. (G) Flagellomeres 10-14 of male. (H) Mesosoma of female in dorsal view. (I) Propodeum. (J) Postpetiole and 2nd tergite of female. Scale bars=2.0 mm (A, B), 0.5 mm (C-E, H-J), 0.2mm (F, G).

¹*Genus *Bystra* Cameron, 1902

Bystra Cameron, 1902, p. 149. Type Species: *Bystra testacea* Cameron, 1902.

Evirchoma Cameron, 1903a, p. 223. Type Species: *Evirchoma pallidimaculata* Cameron, 1903.

Lortygia Cameron, 1903a, p. 235. Type Species: *Lortygia rufa* Cameron, 1903.

²**Bystra kusukusensis* (Uchida, 1929) (Figs. 2A-22J)

Melanichneumon kusukusensis Uchida, 1929, p. 172. Type: male; TL: Formosa, Taiwan; TD: SEHU.

Melanichneumon kusukusensis: Uchida, 1932, p. 154.

Bystra kusukusensis: Townes, Townes and Gupta, 1961, p. 357; Gupta, 1987, p. 957; Yu and Horstmann, 547.

Redescription. Female: Body length 14 mm. Forewing length 11 mm.

Color. Body ground plan color orange. Flagella with a median white band, apically black and basally orange. Head yellow except posterior section of vertex, median area of supra-antennal area orange. Pronotal flange, dorsolateral margin of pronotum, subalar prominence, scutellum, posts-cutellum, and part of third lateral area yellow. Fore and mid coxae yellow. Wings clear, stigma light brown. Sternites 2-5 medially yellow.

Flagella with 42 segments, lanceolate, with third flagellomere about 3.0X as long as wide, central flagellomeres quadrate, laceolated segments weakly transverse. Vertex with posterior section steeply declivous behind ocelli, as long as ocellar area. Genae convex, evenly receding behind eye in dorsal view, 0.8X as wide as eye in lateral view. Junction of hypostomal and occipital carinae separated from mandibular base by about 0.2X basal mandibular width. Supra-antennal area medially with two low vertical ridges. Distance between eye and antennal socket narrower than distance between antennal sockets. Eye moderately large. Supra-clypeal area simply convex, with a weak median swelling. Clypeus weakly convex, uniformly thick, about 1.8X as wide as long; punctures sparsely and irregularly distributed; apical margin simple. Malar space with subocular sulcus, moderately long, as long as basal mandibular width. Mandible moderately large, but evenly tapered. Pronotum in profile short and deep, less than 0.6X as long as deep; pronotal flange moderately high and with posterior face flat; epomia complete. Mesoscutum coarsely and closely punctate; notauli distinct. Scutellum flat; lateral longitudinal carinae complete to posterior margin. Mesopleura simple; epicnemial carinae complete. Propodeum elongated, with apophyses present, propodeal spiracles elongately

elliptical more than 4.0X as long as wide; anterior margin of propodeum steeply and abruptly sloping downward from areola; basal area with small a tubercle. Areola wider apically than basally, well-defined by carinae. Metapleura rugosopunctate or punctate; pleural and juxtacoxal carinae complete. Fore femora with a longitudinal concavity; fore tibiae simple. Hind coxae without scopa. Tarsal claw simply pointed. 2m-cu of fore wing with two bullae separated by an abscissa of the vein that is longer than either bulla; Cell 1+2Rs (areolet) anteriorly pointed, vein 2Rs as long as vein 3r-m, vein 2m-cu interception at basad midpoint of posterior margin. Vein 2-CU of hind wing 2.0X as long as vein CU-a. First metasomal segment in lateral view with flattened petiole and convex postpetiole; median longitudinal carinae of tergite 1 absent on postpetiole. Postpetiole without distinct median field, punctures scattered, rugae absent. Gastrocoeli 0.3X as broad as distance between them, and with distinctly but weakly impressed thyridium. Sternites 2-5 divided. Hypopygium short, exposing most of ovipositor (oxypygous).

Male: as in female.

Materials examined. [YNUE] KOREA: Daejeon, Daejeon Univ., 01.VI.2006-15.VI.2006, J.W. Lee (MT), 1 ♀; JN, Jangseong, Bukha-myeon, Naejangsan, Jeongyangwon, 04.VI.2006-22.VI.2006, J.W. Lee (MT), 2 ♀; JN, Muan, Seungdalsan, 24.VII.2003, MNU, 1 ♀.

Host records. Unknown.

Distribution. Korea, China, Taiwan.

Comments. This genus is distinctly distinguished from other genus of the tribe Ichneumonini by following characters: distinct lateral carinae of scutellum, base of propodeum with a small median tubercle, and polished postpetiole.

³*Genus *Setanta* Cameron, 1901

Setanta Cameron, 1901, p. 483. Type Species: *Setanta rufipes* Cameron, 1901.

⁴**Setanta apicalis* (Uchida, 1926) (Figs. 3A-3H)

Setanta apicalis Uchida, 1926, p. 142. Lectotype: female; TL: Otaru, Japan; TD: SEHU.

Setanta apicalis: Townes, Momoi and Townes, 1965, p. 486; Yu and Horstmann, 1997, p. 644.

Redescription. Female: Body length 14 mm. Forewing length 10 mm.

Color. Body ground plan color black yellow. Flagella with a median white band, ventral area of lanceolar segments brown. supra-antennal orbit yellow. Labrum, median area of mandible, maxillary and labial palp brown. Scutellum and postscutellum yellow. Fore femora dark brown with yellow-

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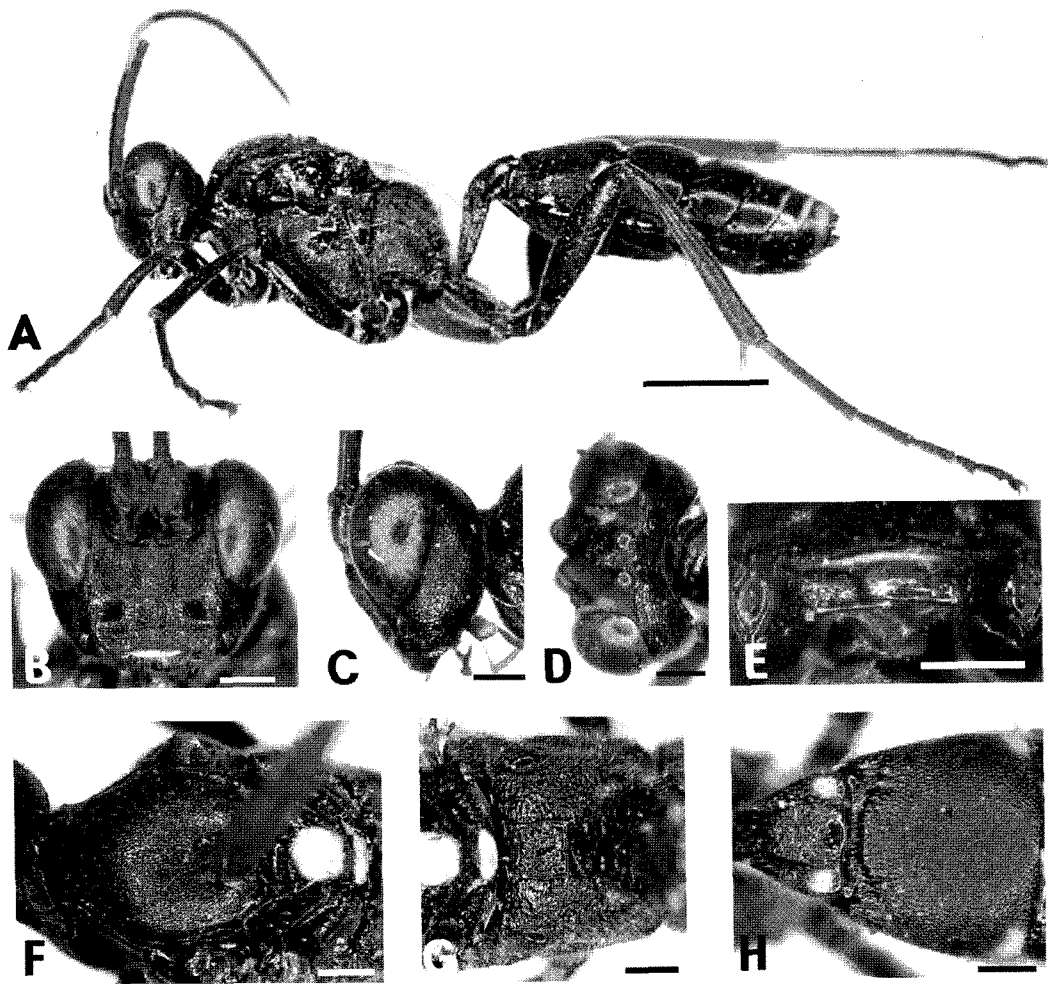


Fig. 3. Female of *Setanta apicalis* (Uchida). (A) Body in dorsal view. (B-D) Head: (B) in frontal view. (C) in lateral view; (D) in dorsal view. (E) Mandible. (F) Mesosoma in dorsal view. (G) Propodeum. (H) Postpetiole and 2nd tergite. Scale bars=20 mm (A), 0.5 mm (B-H).

ish apex, tibiae with yellowish ventral area and brownish dorsal area, tarsus brown; mid tibiae and tarsus dark brown; hind tarsus dark brown. Tergites 1-2 with white apicolateral marks, apical margin of tergites 5-7 yellow. Sternites 2-3 yellowish brown with dark brownish mediolateral area, sternites 3-6 with yellowish apical margin.

Flagella with 35 segments, lanceolate, with third flagellomere about 2.5X as long as wide, central flagellomeres quadrate. Posterior section of vertex steeply declivous behind ocelli, 1.5X as long as ocellar area. Genae convex, evenly receding behind eye in dorsal view, as wide as eye in lateral view. Juncture of hypostomal and occipital carinae separated from mandibular base by about 0.5X basal mandibular width. Occipital carina more or less complete. Supra-antennal area medially simple, with weak groove. Eye moderately large. Supra-clypeal area biconcave lateromedially,

with a central and pair of lateral ridges. Clypeus evenly convex, uniformly thick, about 2.7X as wide as long; apical margin weakly concave, without a median apical tubercle. Malar space with subocular sulcus, 0.8X basal mandibular width. Mandible moderately large, evenly tapered. Pronotum in profile moderately long, 0.8X as long as deep; epomiae complete. Mesoscutum finely punctate; notauli distinct. Scutellum weakly convex; lateral longitudinal carinae absent. Mesopleura simple; epicnemial carinae complete. Propodeum short, without apophyses, propodeal spiracles elongate oval, 2.2X as long as wide; anterior margin of propodeum steeply and abruptly sloping downward from areola. Areola subquadrate, well-defined by carinae. Costula obsolete; metapleura rugosopunctate; pleural and juxtacoxal carinae complete. Fore femora with a longitudinal concavity; fore tibiae simple. Hind coxae without scopa. Tarsal claw

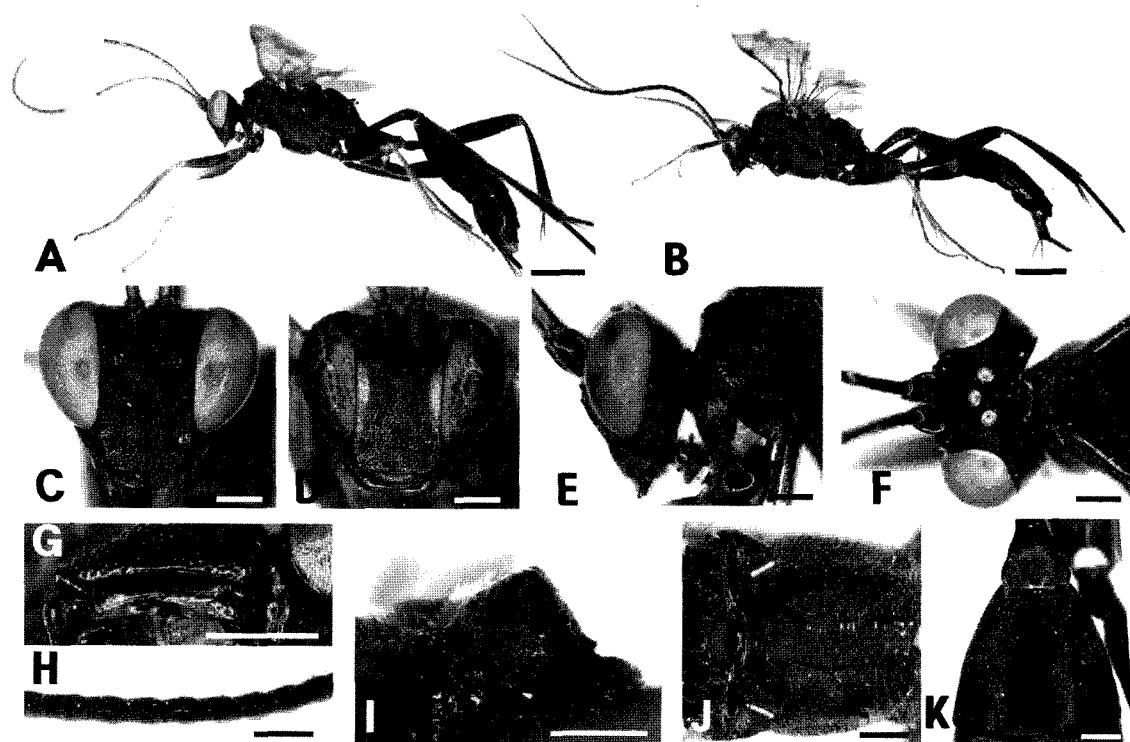


Fig. 4. *Zanthojoppa speciosa* (Uchida). (A-B) Body in dorsal view: (A) female; (B) male. (C-F) Head: (C) in frontal view (female); (D) in frontal view (male); (E) in lateral view (female); (F) in dorsal view (female). (G) Mandible. (H) Flagellomere 9-16. (I) Scutellum in lateral view. (J) Propodeum. (K) Postpetiole and 2nd tergite. Scale bars=20 mm (A, B), 0.5 mm (C-K).

simply pointed. 2m-cu of fore wing with two bullae separated by an abscissa of the vein that is longer than either bulla; Cell 1+2Rs (areolet) anteriorly truncate, vein 3r-m 1.1X as long as vein 2Rs, vein 2m-cu interception apicad midpoint of posterior margin. Hind wing with M+Cu only curved proximally, distal abscissa of vein Cu tubular, vein 2-CU 3.0X as long as vein CU-a. First metasomal segment in lateral view with flattened petiole and convex postpetiole; median longitudinal carinae of tergite 1 complete and extending to apex. Postpetiole with distinct median field, with longitudinal striate. Gastrocoeli 0.3X as broad as distance between them, and with not distinctly impressed thyridium. Sternites 2-3 divided, sternite 4-5 entire. Hypopygium elongate, exposing only apex of ovipositor (amblypygous).

Male: Inner margins of eye, ventral area of scape, labrum yellow. Flagella quadrate with median transverse ridge. Mesosoma black; dorsal margin of pronotum, tegulae, subalar prominence white. Wings slightly cloudy. Legs black with yellowish parts; apex of fore and mid femora, and tibiae yellowish brown. Metasoma oblong; postpetiole with white apicolateral marks; sternites 2-3 divided.

Materials examined. [YNU] KOREA: Seoul, Workerhill,

06.VI.1986, Y.G.Ko, 1 ♀; GG, Geumgok, 11.VI.1983, H.I.J., 1 ♀; GW, Wonju-si, Maeji-ri, 19.X.1995, Y.S. Lee, 1 ♀; CN, Gyeryongsan, 09.VII.1987, J.W. Lee, 1 ♀; GB, Gyeongsan, Yeungnam Univ., 26.X.1987, J.Y. Cha, 1 ♀.

Host records. Unknown.

Distribution. [Eastern Palaearctic] Korea, Japan.

Comments. This genus is distinctly distinguished from other genus of the tribe Ichneumonini by following characters: third flagellar segment more than 2X longer than its wide, clypeus more than 2.5X broader than its long, and metasoma amblypygous.

Remarks. For the male description, Uchida (1926) was followed.

¹*Genus *Zanthojoppa* Cameron, 1901

Zanthojoppa Cameron, 1901, p. 378. Type Species: *Zanthojoppa trilineata* Cameron, 1901.

Xanthojoppa Cameron, 1903b, p. 182. Emendation for *Zanthojoppa* Cameron, 1901.

²**Zanthojoppa speciosa* (Uchida, 1926) (Figs. 5A-5K)

Ichneumon dentatus Smith, 1874, p. 69. Type: female; TL:

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Hyogo, Japan; TD: BMNH. Homonym of *Ichneumon dentatus* Fabricius, 1779.

Ichneumon dentatus: Uchida, 1926, p. 84.

Hoplismenus speciosus Uchida, 1926, p. 69. Lectotype: female; TL: Sapporo, Japan; TD: SEHU.

Hoplismenus speciosus: Matsumura, 1931, p. 50; Uchida, 1936, p. 136.

Hoplismenus dentatus: Heinrich, 1937, p. 267; Uchida, 1939, p. 33; 1955, p. 4; Iwata, 1958, p. 70; 1960a, p. 41; 1960b, p. 134; Townes, Momoi and Townes, 1965, p. 483.

Zathojoppa speciosa: Yu and Horstmann, 1997, p. 663.

Redescription. Female: Body length 15 mm. Forewing length 10 mm.

Color. Body ground plan color black. Flagella with a median white band, ventral area brown. Subapex of mandible reddish brown. Scutellum with two yellowish apicolateral marks. Fore tibiae and tarsus yellowish brown with dark brownish dorsal area; mid tibiae and tarsus yellowish brown with black dorsal area. Wings clear, stigma brown.

Flagella with 40 segments, bristle shaped; first flagellomere very long, 5.0X as long as wide; third flagellomere about 3.5X as long as wide; central flagellomeres quadrate. Posterior section of vertex steeply declivous behind ocelli, 1.5X as long as ocellar area. Genae flat and sharply receding in dorsal view, 0.8X as wide as eye in lateral view. Juncture of hypostomal and occipital carinae separated from mandibular base by 1.0X basal mandibular width. Occipital carina more or less complete. Supra-antennal area medially simple, with weak groove. Eye large. Supra-clypeal area simply convex, with a weak median swelling. Clypeus basally slightly swollen then slightly concave apically, uniformly thick, about 1.7X as wide as long; apical margin simple, without a median apical tubercle. Malar space with subocular sulcus, as long as basal mandibular width. Mandible slender and strongly tapered. Pronotum in profile short and deep, less than 0.6X as long as deep; epomia complete, forming a weak ridge shaped. Mesoscutum coarsely and closely punctate, mat; notauli distinct. Scutellum strongly convex, pyramidal; lateral longitudinal carinae more or less complete to center. Mesopleura simple; epicnemial carinae complete. Propodeum elongated, with long apophyses, propodeal spiracles elongately elliptical more than 3.5X as long as wide; anterior margin of propodeum forming normal groove with metapostnotum. Areola wider apically than basally, well-defined by carinae. Metapleura rugosopunctate; pleural carinae complete; juxtacoxal carinae obsolescent. Fore femora ventrally unspecialized. Hind coxae with scopa. Tarsal claw simply pointed. 2m-cu of fore wing with two bullae separated by an abscissa of the vein that is longer than either bulla; Cell 1+2Rs (areolet) anteriorly truncate,

vein 2Rs as long as vein 3r-m, vein 2m-cu interception at midpoint of posterior margin. Hind wing with M+Cu only curved proximally, distal abscissa of vein Cu tubular, vein 2-CU 3.0X as long as vein CU-a. First metasomal segment in lateral view with flattened petiole and convex postpetiole; basal area of petiole without projections; Median longitudinal carinae of tergite 1 complete and extending to apex. Postpetiole with distinct median field, with fine and dense punctures, no trace of rugae. Gastrocoeli 0.5X as broad as distance between them, and with weakly impressed thyridium. Sternites 2-5 divided. Hypopygium short, exposing most of ovipositor (oxyptygous).

Male: As in female except for the followings: Inner margin of eye yellow. Fore and mid legs with yellowish brown tibiae and tarsus. Flagella with 38 segments, with tyloids at segments 9-16; first flagellomere 5X as long as wide, third flagellomere about 2.5X as long as wide, central flagellomeres elongate. Vein 2-CU of hind wing 2.5X as long as vein CU-a. Apex of aedeagus subcylindrical. Subgenital plate medially pointed. Genital clasper not enlarge, dorsal and ventral apical corners approximately equal shape.

Materials examined. [YNUE] GG, Pyeongtaek, Cheonmasan, 04.VI.1983, J.W. Lee, 1 ♀; GW, Donghae, Samhwadong, Mureonggyegok, 31.VIII.2005-10.IX.2005, J.W. Lee (MT), 1 ♂; GW, Wonju, Gyirae-myeon, Chneunsa, 05.X.1996, T.J. Kim, 1 ♀; GW, Chiaksan, Jageunbeol, 29.V.1999-19.VI.1999, Y.H. Baek (MT), 1 ♂; CB, Woraksan, 19.VI.2001-22.VI.2001, S. Cho, D.P. Lyu and J. Lee, 1 ♀; GN, Jirisan, Baemsagol, 11.VI.2001-08.VII.2001, Y.H. Baek (MT), 1 ♀, 1 ♂; GN, Jirisan, Jangdanggol, Baggatjangdang, 11.VIII.2001-18.IX.2001, Y.H. Baek (MT), 27 ♂; GN, Jirisan, Jangdanggol, Anjangdang, 11.VIII.2001-08.XI.2001, Y.H. Baek (MT), 1 ♂; GN, Jirisan, cheonghak, Samsinbong, Jinjuam, 08.VII.2001-01.IX.2001, Y.H. Baek (MT), 5 ♂; JB, Muju, Deogyusan, 21.V.1983, K.S.T., 1 ♀; JB, Muju, Gucheon-dong, 20.V.1983, Y.S. Lee, 1 ♀; JB, Namwon, Sannae-myeon, Daldong, 01.VI.2001-09.VII.2001, Y.H. Baek (MT), 16 ♂; JN, Jangseong, Bukha-myeon, Naejangsan, Sajabong, 21.VI.2005, J.W. Lee, 1 ♀, 5 ♂; 20.VII.2005, J.W. Lee, 8 ♂; 31.VIII.2005, J.W. Lee, 1 ♂; JN, Jeongeup, Naejangsan, Geumseong, 21.VII.2005, J.W. Lee, 2 ♂; JN, Namwon, Sannae-myeon, Dalgung, 01.VI.2001-09.VII.2001, J.W. Lee (MT), 1 ♂; Y.H. Baek, 1 ♂; JN, Jirisan, Nogodan, 10.VII.2001-11.IX.2001, J.W. Lee (MT), 1 ♀, 2 ♂; JN, Jirisan, Georim (Seseoksanjangarae), 26.VII.2001-12.X.2001, Y.H. Baek (MT), 3 ♂; JN, Haenam, Duryunsan, 08.VIII.2003, MNU, 1 ♂; [SEHU] JAPAN: Hokkaido, Sapporo, 07.IV.1923, T. Uchida, 1 ♀ (Lectotype of *Hoplismenus speciosus* Uchida, 1926).

Host records. [Lepidoptera] Nymphalidae: *Argynnis adippe* (Denis & Schiffermüller).

Distribution. Korea, Japan, Russia.

Comments. This genus is distinctly distinguished from other genus of the tribe Ichneumonini by following characters:

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