A new species of subfamily Acaenitinae (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae) Gyu Won Kang^{p1} and Jin Kyung Choi^{c2}

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Abstract ²Department of Science Education, Daegu National University of Education, Daegu 42411, South Korea

The subfamily Acaenitinae are moderately sized group of the family Ichneumonidae, including 280 species in 28 genera worldwide. Among them 16 species have been recorded from South Korea. This group is known as koinobiont endoparasitoids of larvae and pupae of longhorn beetles (especially Cerambycidae). One of the small genus of Acaenitinae, *Asperpunctatus* Wang, comprises only two described species from Oriental region. This genus can be distinguished by follow: complete occipital carina, clypeus without subapical transverse carina, prepectal carina reaching the lower middle hollow of the hind margin of pronotum, apex of propodeum clearly projected backwards and with a strong and short longitudinal carina.

In this study, we report a new species of the genus *Asperpunctatus*. This genus also newly recorded from South Korea for the first time. Our new species easily distinguished from other two species with entirely yellow body color and clear face and ridge of propodeum. Photographs and diagnosis of new species are provided.

Results

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Family Ichneumonidae 맵시벌과Subfamily Acaenitinae 곤봉납작맵시벌아과Genus Asperpunctatus 거친곤봉납작맵시벌속 (신칭)Asperpunctatus Wang, 1989: 357. Type species: Asperpunctatus nigrus

Diagnosis occipital carina complete, clypeus without subapical transverse carina, prepectal carina reaching the lower middle hollow of the hind margin of pronotum, apex of propodeum clearly projected backwards and with a strong and short longitudinal carina.

Key to the genus Asperpunctatus

Body entirely yellow with black spots A. *rufus* sp. nov.
Body entirely black or with 2-4 tergites red with blackish red apically.

Asperpunctatus rufus sp. nov.

붉은거친곤봉납작맵시벌(신칭)

Diagnosis. Body entirely yellow with black spots. Occiput black dorsally. Mesosoma yellow with black spots, its diverse. Hind coxa yellow with black dorsally. Metasoma yellow with black apical margin of each tergites. Occipital carina complete. Clypeus without subapical transverse carina. Prepectal carina reaching lower middle hallow of the hind margin of pronotum. Propodeum strongly projected toward apically with strong and short longitudinal carina.

Holotype. female, GG, Gapyeong-gun Cheongpyeongmyeon Mt. Homyeongsan, 26.vi-16.vii.2009, JO Lim. Paratypes. **1** female, GG, Gapyeong-gun Cheongpyeongmyeon Mt. Homyeongsan, 26.vi-16.vii.2009, JO Lim; GW, Hongchun-gun Nae-myeon Gachilbong, 1 male, 25.v.1996, M.S. Kim, K.H. Lee and H.W. Ryu; GG, Yangpyeong-gun Mt. Yongmunsan, 1 male, 27.ix.1986, E.K. Kim; Seoul, Dobong-gu Mt. Dobongsan, 1 male, 20.ix.1992, H.G. Oh.

2. Propodeum with only short lateromedian longitudinal carina basally and only one longitudinal carina apically. First tergite 1.8-1.9 times as long as apical width, its spiracle weakly projected. *A. nigrus*Propodeum with regular lateromedian longitudinal carina and between carinae with weak wrinkles. First tergite 2.1 times as long as apical width, its spiracle strongly projected. *A. pracerspiraculus*

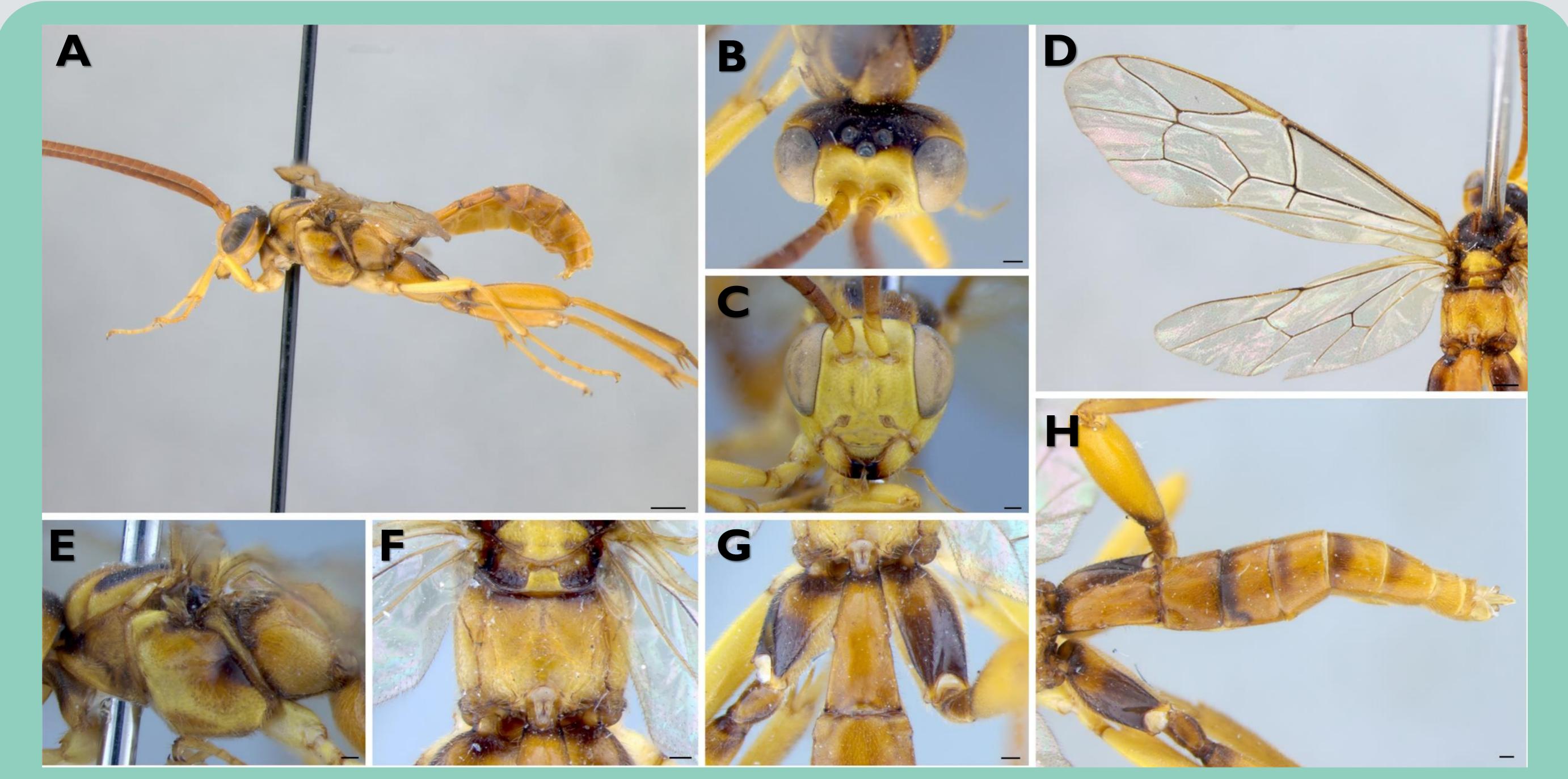


Figure. Asperpunctatus rufus sp. nov.. A, habitus; B, Head in dorsal view; C, Head in frontal view; D, Wings; E, Mesosoma in lateral view; F, Propodeum; G, first tergite; H, Metasoma in dorsal view.

*This work was supported by the Basic Science Research Program through the National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) funded by the Ministry of Education (2021R1A6A3A01086474).