INTRODUCTION

The genus Parthenocodrus belonging to the tribe Proctotrupini of the family Proctotrupidae comprises eight described species (Kolyada, 1999; He and Xu, 2004, 2011). All of the species are distributed in the Oriental and Palaearctic Regions, and three of them are from the Eastern Palaearctic. Parthenocodrus can be easily distinguished from other genera in the tribe Proctotrupini by the following combination of characters: mandible bidentate apically, upper tooth shorter than lower tooth; propodeum partly or entirely reticulate, dorsal surface with a shallow median longitudinal groove; tarsal claws simple; abdomen with a distinct stalk.

Here, we report P. elongatus from Japan and South Korea and P. puncticauda from South Korea, with redescriptions and photographs of the diagnostic characters, and record the genus new to the fauna of these countries.

SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNTS

Order Hymenoptera Linnaeus, 1758
Family Proctotrupidae Latreille, 1802
Genus Parthenocodrus Pschorn-Walcher, 1958
(Korean name: Ganeunjulmeokjombeol-sok)
Parthenocodrus Pschorn-Walcher, 1958: 63 (type species: Proctotrupes elongatus Haliday).
Cryptoserphus Pschorn-Walcher, 1958: 69 (type species: Proctotrupes buccatus Thomson).
Serphus (Phaenoserphus) Buccatus: Kieffer, 1908: 302.
Serphus (Phaenoserphus) elongatus: Kieffer, 1908: 302.
Phaenoserphus buccatus: Kieffer, 1909: 5.
Phaenoserphus elongatus: Kieffer, 1909: 5.
Brachyserphus buccatus: Hellén, 1941: 42.
Cryptoserphus buccatus: Pschorn-Walcher, 1958: 59.
Parthenocodrus elongatus Pschorn-Walcher, 1958: 63.

Material examined. Japan: 1 ♂, Okusawa-suigenchi, Oturushi, Hokkaido, Alt. 197 m, 43°08′57.4″N, 140°57′27.1″E, 24 Jul 2013, Kim CJ; 1 ♂, ditto, Oh SH; South Korea: 1 ♀, Busan-si, Gijang-gun, Jeonggwan-myeon, Dalsan-ri, Gijang City Management Corporation, 35°18′38″N, 129°11′59″E, 18 Jun–27 Jun 2008 (MT), Lee JW; 2 ♀ ♂, Gyeonggi-do, Gwangju-si, Docheog-myeon, Mt. Taehwasan, Alt. 243 m, 37°18′32.7″N, 127°18′7.2″E, 26 Jun–4 Jul 2007 (MT), Lim JO; 2 ♀, Jeollanam-do, Wando-gun, Soan-myeon, Mira-ri, Soando, 34°08′53.08″N, 126°39′7.52″E, 17 Jun–15 Jul 2013 (MT), Lee JW.

Redescription of female. Body length 5.05–5.54 mm. Forewing length 3.37–3.75 mm.

Head. Head smooth, covered with setae, in dorsal view wider than long (52 : 41), almost equal to width of mesosoma; eye with sparse setae, length of setae on eye 2.00× the width of the last segment of maxillary palpus; POL: 14;
OL: 9; OOL: 12; height of head in lateral view equal to its length; mandible bidentate, upper tooth shorter than lower tooth (5:6) (Fig. 1C); tentorial pit distinctly visible; antenna shorter than body length (10:19); antennal segments in the following proportions (length:width): 17:12; 7:8; 23:9; 20:9; 18:9; 17:9; 16:10; 16:10; 15:10; 15:10; 17:10; 17:10; 15:10; 17:10; 17:10; 31:11 (Fig. 1E).

Mesosoma. Mesosoma distinctly longer than its maximum width (75:29); lateral side of pronotum smooth and almost without setae, scrobe of pronotum rugose; epomia absent; mesoscum smooth and covered with setae, notaui absent; mesopleuron with completely horizontal groove, deep foveolate along hind margin; metapleuron rugose, almost without bare area (Fig. 1G); dorsal surface of propodeum dorsally rugose with a shallow longitudinal groove, anterior one-fourth smooth; posterior surface of propodeum rugose without transverse carinae (Fig. 1D).

Wings. Forewing with costal, subcostal, marginal, postmarginal, radial veins and stigma tubular; radial vein joining costal vein at 38° and descending vertically from the lower corner of the stigma, then curved toward the costal vein; radial cell \( \frac{77}{10} \times \) the depth of the stigma.

Fig. 2. *Parthenocodrus puncticauda* Kolyada, 1999, female. A, Ovipositor sheath; B, Habitus in lateral view; C, Head in frontal view; D, Propodeum in dorsal view; E, Antenna; F, Mesosoma in lateral view. Scale bars: A, C, D=0.1 mm, B=0.5 mm, E, F=0.2 mm.
Metasoma. Metasoma shiny and bare, except syntergite and second sternite with sparse setae; metasoma with short metasomal stalk, its length 0.58 × the median depth; dorsal surface of stalk rugose; syntergite basally with median longitudinal groove, 1.25 × longer than the length of first thyridium and with four strong additional lateral grooves on each side; ovipositor sheath with distinct longitudinal striations and 0.75 × length of hind tibia (Fig. 1B).

Color. Head black, except labrum and mandible brown, palpi yellow; antenna dark brown, except scape, pedicel and basal one-third of first flagellomere yellowish brown; mesosoma and metasoma dark brown to black, except tegula yellowish brown; wings hyaline, covered with brown setae; legs yellowish brown except middle and hind coxae dark brown.

**Male.** Body length 4.15 mm. Forewing length 3.06–3.29 mm. Similar to female, but antennal segments in following proportions (length : width): 17 : 10; 6 : 8; 21 : 8; 19 : 10; 16 : 10; 16 : 10; 16 : 10; 15 : 10; 16 : 10; 15 : 10; 15 : 10; 24 : 12 (Fig. 1F); sculpture of propodeum reticulate rugose; color of scape, pedicel and fore coxa dark brown.

**Host.** Elateridae: *Athous niger* (Linnaeus, 1758), *A. haemorrhoidalis* (Fabricius, 1801), *Agriotes obscurus* (Linnaeus, 1758) (Townes and Townes, 1981).

**Distribution.** Japan (new record), South Korea (new record), Transpalaearctic from Europe to Russian Far East.

*Parthenocodrus puncicauda* Kolyada, 1999 (Fig. 2)

(Korean name: Ga-neun-jul-jeom-jom-beol)

*Parthenocodrus puncicauda* Kolyada, 1999: 1068.

**Material examined.** South Korea: 1 ♀, Chungcheongbuk-do, Danyang-gun, Danyang-eup, Cheonderong-ri, 36°57.27′N, 128°36.47.6′E, 12 Jun–22 Jul 2008 (MT), Lee JW; 1 ♀, ditto, 11 Jun–5 Jul 2009 (MT), Oh SH; 1 ♀, ditto, 5 Jul–26 Jul 2009 (MT), Oh SH; 1 ♀, Gyeongsangbuk-do, Mungyeongs, Gaeun-eup, Wanjang-ri, Mt. Songnisan National Park, 6 Jun–11 Aug 2011 (MT), Lee JW.

**Redescription of female.** Body length 4.47–5.56 mm. Forewing length 2.89–3.68 mm.

Head. Head smooth, covered with setae, in dorsal view wider than long (13 : 9), slightly wider than width of mesosoma (13 : 12); eye with sparse setae, length of setae on eye 1.00 × the width of the last segment of maxillary palpus; POL: 13; OOL: 7; OOL: 14; height of head in lateral view equal to its length; mandible bidentate, upper tooth shorter than the length of the lower tooth (3 : 5) (Fig. 2C); tentorial pit distinctly visible; antenna shorter than body length (26 : 47); antennal segments in following proportions (length : width): 16 : 12; 7 : 8; 28 : 9; 21 : 9; 19 : 9; 18 : 10; 19 : 10; 19 : 10; 18 : 10; 18 : 10; 18 : 10; 17 : 10; 27 : 10 (Fig. 2E).

Mesosoma. Mesosoma distinctly longer than its maximum width (77 : 27); lateral side of pronotum smooth and almost without setae, scrobe of pronotum finely wrinkled; epomia absent; mesoscum smooth and covered with setae, notauli absent; mesopleuron with completely horizontal groove, deep foveolate along hind margin; metapleuron rugose, with small bare area in upper part (Fig. 2F); dorsal surface of propodeum dorsally rugose with a shallow longitudinal groove, anterior one-fourth smooth; posterior surface of propodeum rugose with several transverse carinae (Fig. 2D).

Wings. Forewing with costal, subcostal, marginal, postmarginal, radial veins and stigma tubular; radial vein joining costal vein at 42° and descending vertically from the lower corner of the stigma, then curved toward the costal vein; radial cell 0.71 × the depth of the stigma.

Metasoma. Metasoma shiny and bare, except syntergite and second sternite with sparse setae; metasoma with short metasomal stalk, its length 0.79 × the median depth; dorsal surface of stalk rugose; syntergite basally with median longitudinal groove, 1.57 × longer than length of first thyridium and with four strong additional lateral grooves on each side; ovipositor sheath without distinct longitudinal striations and 0.55 × the length of the hind tibia (Fig. 2A).

Color. Head black except labrum and mandible brown, palpi yellow; antenna dark brown, except scape, pedicel brown; mesosoma and metasoma dark brown to black, except tegula brown; wings hyaline, covered with brown setae; legs brown except basal half of hind coxa dark brown.

**Host.** Unknown.

**Distribution.** South Korea (new record), Russian Far East.

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