

SHORT COMMUNICATION

A. S. Lelej. A NEW SPECIES OF POMPILID WASPS (HYMENOPTERA, POMPILIDAE) FROM REPUBLIC OF KOREA. - Far Eastern entomologist. 2001. N 106: 6-7.

А. С. Лелей. Новый вид дорожных ос (Hymenoptera, Pompilidae) из Южной Кореи. - Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2001. N 106. С. 6-7.

Up to present the genus *Dipogon* Fox, 1897 has been known in Korea by two species only [1]. After study of Hymenoptera collection in the National Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology [NIAST], Suwon, Republic of Korea, much more species of this genus have been discovered. Herewith a new species from subgenus *Myrmecodipogon* Ishikawa, 1965 is described. I am grateful to Dr. J. K. Yoo [NIAST] for the invitation for study of Hymenoptera collection and Dr. J. Y. Choi [NIAST] for the collecting and loan of pompilid wasps.

***Dipogon (Myrmecodipogon) choii* Lelej, sp. n.**

Fig. 1

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype - ♀, Republic of Korea, Jeju Island, 25.IX 1998 (June-Yeol Choi), deposited in NIAST, Suwon.

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Body length 4.5 mm, forewing 3.5 mm. Body black and strongly polished; mandible pale brownish, darker basally; palpi and legs wholly pale brown, femorae apically darker; antennae black, segments 1-4 reddish-brown, segments 1 and 2 beneath yellowish. Micropubescence very short, whitish to somewhat brownish. The hairs are: a few long on the clypeus, mandibles, face, vertex and mesonotum; rather densely at the apex of abdomen, and sparsely on sterna 3-5.

Head 1.1 times as broad as long and 1.5 times as maximum pronotal width, strongly narrowed behind the eyes and the occipital margin well emarginated dorsally. Vertex weakly convex (frontal aspect) with a long black seta on each side by the inner orbits. Front weakly convex, the middle interocular distance 0.57 times as long as the head width, with small dense punctures separated averaging by their diameter; median line not impressed; inner orbits convergent above. Ocelli rather small, ocellar triangle rectangle, the ratio postocellar line to oculo-ocellar line is 0.9. Eyes large, 1.5 times as broad as temple in profile. Clypeus gently convex, apical margin straight and wide, not depressed, narrowly strongly polished, with three long preapical hairs near the middle. Antenna comparatively short, ratio of segments 1-4 is 2 : 1 : 2.7 : 2.2; segment 3 is 3.8 times as long as its maximum thickness and 0.7 times as long as the upper interocular distance.

Thorax elongate, narrowed towards the median portion. Pronotum with shallow punctures the same diameter as on head but sparser, strongly polished with a few subuppressed hairs; the disc less convex, 1.7 times as broad as long, and slightly shorter than mesonotum both measured on the mesal line, convergent anterad of weakly swollen shoulders; lateral lower ridges strongly swollen and expanded; posterior margin arcuate. Mesonotum convex, with strong punctures separated by less than their diameter, with three pairs of long black hairs, shorter ones at the middle; lateral margin feebly raised posterad; notauli not touching anterior

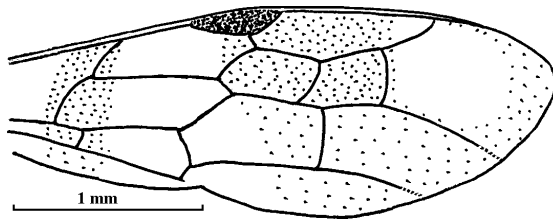


Fig. 1. *Dipogon (Myrmecodipogon) choii* sp. n., holotype, forewing.

margin. Scutellum and metanotal disc with punctures much smaller and sparser than those on mesonotum and more strongly polished. Metanotum laterad with four striae. Metapostnotum forms a transverse very narrow band, its posterior margin deeply impressed, with a strong median constriction. Propodeum elongate, broadest behind middle, very strongly punctate throughout, the punctures larger and denser than ones on mesonotum; the median line not impressed; without erect hairs.

Abdomen strongly polished with sharp small punctures, which are separated by 2-3 times their diameter on tergum 2, much smaller and sparser on tergum 1. Tergum 1 attenuate basally to form a barely differentiated petiole, with sparse hairs laterally and basally. Long hairs on the sterna and segment 6 fulvous to whitish.

Mid tibia with three short spines dorsally. Tarsal claws with a sharp, triangular tooth.

Wing hyaline, veins and pterostigma dark brown; forewing bifasciate, the inner fascia rather broad, the outer one occupying radial and radio-medial cells not well defined; subapical spot whitish, well enclosed; pterostigma 0.8 times as long as the full length of second radio-medial cell; radial cell narrow, radius not strongly angulate at the juncture of second radio-medial vein; ratio of radius abscissae is 8 : 19: 17 : 20. Anal lobe of hindwing very small, 0.20 times as long as submedial cell.

MALE unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Republic of Korea: Jeju-do.

DISCUSSION. The female of new species differs from one of *D. asahinai* Ishikawa, 1965 (the type species of subgenus *Myrmecodipogon*), which was known from Honshu (Japan) only [2], by darker antennae (in *D. asahinai* pale brown and darker apically only), by shorter antennal segment 3 (in *D. asahinai* 5.5 times as long as its maximum thickness); by more elongated radial cell and by notauli which are touching anterior mesonotal margin in *D. asahinai*.

ETYMOLOGY. It takes me great pleasure in naming this rare pompilid wasp for June-Yeol Choi who collected a lot of Hymenoptera in Korea, including the holotype of a new species.

1. Lelej, A. S., Saigusa, T. & Lee, Ch. E. 1994. Spider wasps (Hymenoptera, Pompilidae) of Korea. - Russian Entomological Journal 3(1-2): 135-148.

2. Ishikawa, R. 1965. A preliminary revision of the Japanese species of the genus *Dipogon* Fox (I). (Hymenoptera, Pompilidae). - Mushi 38(11): 87-100 + tabs 7, 8.

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