SHORT COMMUNICATION

S. Yu. Storozhenko[1] & J. K. Park[2]. A NEW GENUS OF THE ICE CRAWLERS (GRYLLOBLATTIDA: GRYLLOBLATTIDAE) FROM KOREA. – Far Eastern Entomologist. 2002. N 114: 18-20.

С. Ю. Стороженко, Ё. К. Пак. Новый род гриллоблаттид (Grylloblattida: Grylloblattidae) из Кореи. // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2002. N 114. С. 18-20.

Galloisiana biryongensis Namkung, 1974 has been described by adult male and female exuvia from limestone cave "Biryong dong-gul" in Gangwon Province of Korea [1]. The adult female of this species is found recently. Until now the taxonomic position of *G. biryongensis* was uncertain. Firstly placed in the genus *Galloisiana* [1, 2] it was transferred to the genus *Grylloblattella* [3], but later return to *Galloisiana* [4, 5]. The re-examination of morphological characters of both male and female show that this species is separated from all known genera of the family Grylloblattidae. Therefore a new genus is described below.

***Namkungia* Storozhenko et Park, gen. n.**

Type species – *Galloisiana biryongensis* Namkung, 1974.

DESCRIPTION. Body largest for family. Lacinia with two teeth. Posterior margin of pronotum broadly rounded. Cervical sclerite with 9-10 spine-like setae (macrotrichiae) on external margin; internal margin without setae. Pulvilli on the tarsal segments relatively long. Supra-anal plate of male symmetrical, with broad truncate median projection on posterior margin. Cerci 12-segmented (including weakly separated 1st and 2nd segments).

ETYMOLOGY. New genus is dedicated to Dr. J. Namkung (Seoul, Korea).

COMPARISION. A key to the all genera of family Grylloblattidae is given below.

1(4) Posterior margin of pronotum with short median projection and two poorly sclerotized zones (rest of paranotum).

2(3) Lacinia with one tooth. Tarsal pulvilli short. Male supra-anal plate asymmetrical, posterior margin without projection. Cerci 8-9-segmented. . . . . ***Grylloblatta* Walker, 1914**

3(2) Lacinia with two teeth. Pulvilli on the tarsal segments long. Supra-anal plate of male symmetrical, posterior margin with short triangular median projection. Cerci 9-10-segmented. . . . . ***Grylloblattina* Bey-Bienko, 1951**

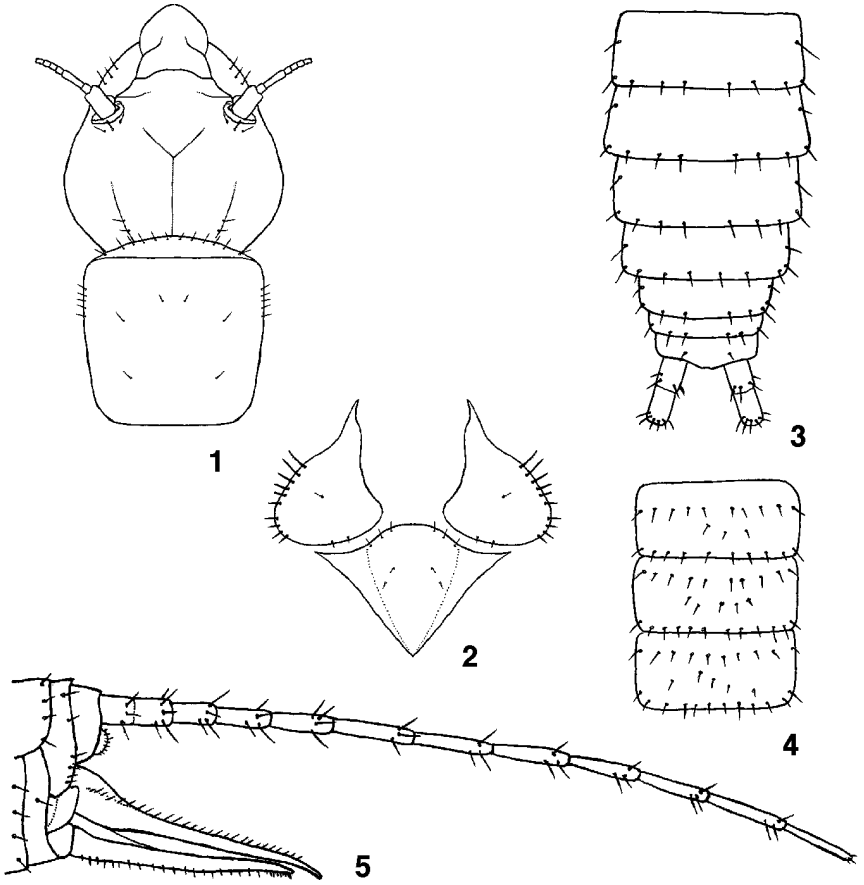
4(1) Posterior margin of pronotum straight, incurved or broadly rounded, without rest of paranotum. – Male supra-anal plate symmetrical.

5(6) Cervical sclerite with 2-3 macrotrichiae on internal margin. Pulvilli on the tarsal segments very short. Median projection on posterior margin of male supra-anal plate very short. . . . . ***Grylloblattella* Storozhenko, 1988**

6(5) Cervical sclerite without macrotrichiae on internal margin. Pulvilli on the tarsal segments long or short. Male supra-anal plate with long median projection.

6(7) Cervical sclerite with 4-8 macrotrichiae on external margin. Male supra-anal plate with acutely pointed or weakly asymmetrical median projection. Cerci 7-10-segmented. . . . . ***Galloisiana* Caudell, 1924**

7(6) Cervical sclerite with 9-10 macrotrichiae on external margin. Male supra-anal plate with truncate median projection. Cerci 12-segmented. . . . . ***Namkungia* gen. n.**



Figs 1-5. *Namkungia biryongensis*, female. 1) head and pronotum, dorsal view; 2) cervical sclerites and basisternum, ventral view; 3) IV-X tergites, dorsal view; 4) IV-VI sternites, ventral view; 5) apex of abdomen, lateral view.

***Namkungia biryongensis* (Namkung, 1974), comb. n.**
Figs 1-5

Galloisiana biryongensis Namkung, 1974: 1-7, figs 1-16 (holotype - ♂, Korea: Gangwon-do, Jeongseon-gun, Jeongseon-myeon, Yongtanri, Biryong dong, limestone cave "Biryong dong-gul"; in J. Namkung collection, Seoul); Namkung, 1982: 34-38, figs. 2, 3; Storozhenko, 1995: 19; 1998: 186.

Grylloblattella biryongensis: Storozhenko, 1988: 173.

MATERIAL. Korea: Gangwon-do, Pyeongchang-gun, Baekryeong-dong-gul Cave, 1997, 1 ♀ (M. K. Chung).

DESCRIPTION. Female (hitherto unknown). Slightly larger than male. Body above covered with numerous short hairs. Head distinctly broader than pronotum. Eyes reduced. Parietal and clypeal sutures well distinguished. Epistomal suture disappeared near the middle. Antennae with 37-38 segments; 3rd segment 2.85 times longer than 2nd. Pronotum slightly longer than its width at anterior margin, with broadly rounded posterior margin. Mesonotum and metanotum as in male. Basisternum triangular, with less sclerotized lateral parts. Legs long; femur rations (length divided by width) as follows: fore femur 2.9 times, hind femur 5.6 times; tarsal pulvilli relatively long. Hind margin of I tergite with 4 (2+2), II-IX tergites with 6 (3+3) setae; anterolateral part of II-VIII tergites with 1+1 setae. Sternites with 2 regular rows of setae and 3-5 irregularly placed between them setae. Ovipositor reaching 6th segment of cerci. Body brown, head and pronotum dark brown, legs, ventral surface of abdomen ant cerci light brown, ovipositor brown.

MEASUREMENTS. Length: body 34.9 mm; head 7.0 mm; pronotum 6.6 mm; fore femur 6.4 mm; hind femur 7.8 mm; cerci 18.43 mm; ovipositor 5.9 mm. Width: head 7.2 mm; pronotum (near anterior margin) 6.2 mm.

DISTRIBUTION. Korea: Gangwon Province.

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4. Storozhenko, S. Yu. 1995. To the knowledge of the genus *Grylloblattella* (Grylloblattida, Grylloblattidae). - Far Eastern Entomologist 10: 19-20.

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