



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3626.4.6>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:DD9DF37B-B730-4169-A0BA-67ABE056C013>

A review of the genus *Anteon* Jurine, 1807 (Hymenoptera: Dryinidae) from South Korea, with description of a new species

CHANG-JUN KIM & JONG-WOOK LEE¹

Department of Life-Sciences, Yeungnam University, Gyeongsan-si, Gyeongsangbuk-do, 712-749, Republic of Korea.

E-mail: hades821@ynu.ac.kr; jwlee1@ynu.ac.kr

¹Corresponding author. E-mail: jwlee1@ynu.ac.kr

Abstract

Fifteen species of *Anteon* Jurine 1807 are recognized from South Korea, among which *A. magnatum* Kim & Lee, **sp. nov.** and ten newly recorded species: *A. achterbergi* Olmi, 1991; *A. ephippiger* (Dalman, 1818); *A. esakii* Yasumatsu, 1960; *A. flavicorne* (Dalman, 1818); *A. insertum* Olmi, 1991; *A. medium* Olmi, 1998; *A. pilosum* Xu, Olmi & He, 2010; *A. reticulatum* Kieffer, 1905; *A. septentrionale* Xu, He & Olmi, 2002; *A. takenoi* Olmi, 1995. *A. esakii* Yasumatsu and *A. medium* Olmi are also recorded from Russian Far East and China, Jilin, respectively (new records). Keys to South Korean species of *Anteon* are also provided.

Key words: *Anteon magnatum* **sp. nov.**, Anteoninae, Cicadellidae, ectoparasitoids, keys

Introduction

Genus *Anteon* Jurine, 1807 includes species ectoparasitoids and predators of leafhoppers (Hemiptera: Cicadellidae) (Guglielmino & Olmi 1997, 2006, 2007). It is one of the largest genera of the family Dryinidae, including 422 species present in all world (Xu *et al.* 2013) and about 36 species in Eastern Palaearctic region (Olmi, pers. comm.). The genus *Anteon* has been studied in South Korea mainly by Kim *et al.* (2012). They recognized the presence of only four species as follows: *A. javanum* Olmi, 1984, *A. jurineanum* Latreille, 1809, *A. koreana* Kim & Lee, 2012 and *A. munitum* Olmi, 1984. In recent years, the authors have collected many specimens of Dryinidae from Eastern Asia, not only from South Korea, but also from China and Russian Far East. The results of their research are reported below.

Material and methods

The morphological terminology used in the present study follows that of Olmi (1984, 1994, 1999). Photographs were taken using an AxioCam MRc5 camera attached to the stereomicroscope (Stemi SV 11 Apo; Carl Zeiss, Göttingen, Germany), processed using AxioVision40AC software (Carl Zeiss), and optimized with an i-delta imaging system (i-Delta 2.6; iMTechnology, Daejeon, Korea).

The following abbreviations are used throughout the text: **AEIC**, American Entomological Institute, Gainesville, Florida, USA; **CNC**, Canadian National Insect Collection, Ottawa, Canada; **ELKU**, Entomological Laboratory, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan; **ELMU**, Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Meijo University, Nagoya, Japan; **MNHN**, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France; **MRSNT**, Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino, Italy; **NIBR**, National Institute of Biological Resources, Incheon, South Korea; **NRS**, Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden; **MOLC**, Department of Plant Protection, University of Tuscia, Viterbo, Italy (Massimo Olmi's collection); **RNHL**, Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, The Netherlands; **SCAU**, South China Agricultural University, Guangzhou, Guangdong, P.R. China; **YNU**,