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Description of a new species of the genus *Primeuchroeus* Linsenmaier, 1968 (Hymenoptera, Chrysididae) from Korea and redescription of *P. malayensis* (Linsenmaier, 1982)

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The genus *Primeuchroeus* Linsenmaier 1968 is known from the Australian, Oriental, and Afrotropical Regions and numbers 32 species (Bohart, 1988; Kimsey & Bohart, 1991). Three chrysidid specimens collected at the same area in Korea in 2011–2012 belong to the genus *Primeuchroeus* by having simple mesopleuron lacking scrobal sulcus. According to the key (Bohart 1988), these specimens are identified as *P. malayensis* by having short *Rs* stub, by presence of transverse frontal carina (TFC), and pale brown tibiae and tarsi. *Primeuchroeus malayensis* (Linsenmaier, 1982) is known from Malaysia and Indonesia. The original description was based mainly on coloration, and merely provided external features for species-group distinction (i.e. *Primeuchroeus siamensis* group), instead of morphological description. A comparison between the paratype of *P. malayensis* and Korean specimens revealing that our specimens belong to a new species described below. This is the first Palaearctic record of the genus *Primeuchroeus*. The redescription of *P. malayaensis* based on female paratype is provided. Type specimens of the new species are deposited in the collection of Biodiversity Institute at Hanseo University (BDIH), Korea.

Genus *Primeuchroeus* Linsenmaier, 1968

Primeuchroeus Linsenmaier 1968: 38. Type species: *Chrysis papuana* Mocsáry 1899: 484 (=*papuanius* Linsenmaier 1959), by original designation and monotypy.

Primeuchroeus yongdaerianus Kim, spec. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Diagnosis. *Rs* stub of fore wing short, about half the stigma length. TFC goggle-like in shpae. Genal carina and subgenal carina well-developed. Flagellomeres X and XII edged by dull carinae with concave facets in holotype female, but only the last segment edged in paratype female. Apical margin of tergum III edentate, at most its lateral margin obtusely edged and dorsomedian point weakly angulate, without tooth. All tibiae and tarsi pale brown.

Description. FEMALE (holotype). Body length 4.05 mm from dorsoanterior margin of head to posterior margin of metasomal tergum III (Fig. 1A). Punctures on head, mesosoma and metasomal tergum I almost same in their moderate (partially close) distribution and large size (Fig. 1A). Propodeum loosely reticulate. Punctures on dorsal part of tergum II transversely extended and oval in shape which is likely to be formed by fusing of two small round punctures, coarse, and distinctly smaller and closer than those on tergum I; those on lateral part larger and finer than on dorsum, and moderate to dense. Punctures on tergum III similar to those on dorsum of tergum II, but those on apical part feeble, almost obsolete; basal part of tergum III (probably accidentally exposed) with fine and sparse punctures. All femoral faces distinctly coriaceous, without puncture.

Dorsomedian part of pronotal collar with pair of pits spaced by 1.7 medioocellar distance (MOD). Scapal basin deeply excavated and polished, upper one-third smooth, lower two-thirds compactly cross-ridged with dense punctures laterally. TFC highly raised and goggle-like in shape (Figs. 1B, 1C). Genal carina and subgenal carina well-developed, reaching mandibular articulation; broadest subgenal area ca. 4 times narrowest genal area. Flagellomere I ca. 2.2 times as long as broad, and ca. 1.2 times as long as flagellomere II; flagellomeres X–XI edged by dull carina, and each facet slightly concave; apical flagellomere somewhat strongly pointed, edged by carina, and facets slightly concave. Notauli

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