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Two New Species of the Genus *Burmoniscus*
(Crustacea, Isopoda, Philosciidae) from Thailand

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Thailand, as well as the other parts of the Southeast Asia, is one of the regions that have had very little attention in the field of terrestrial Isopoda (suborder Oniscidea). Among the specimens which we collected in Thailand in the years 1993 and 1995, we found two new species of the genus *Burmoniscus*. They are described with illustrations of diagnostic characters. The new species are distinguished from any other species of the genus in the shape of cephalon, pereonite 7, telson, and antennule, and in male characters (pereopods 1, 7 and pleopods 1, 2). The Oriental genus *Burmoniscus*, which belongs to oniscidean family Philosciidae, comprises 56 species recorded mainly from tropical areas.

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Taxonomy and Phylogeny of the Subfamily Tryphoninae (Hymenoptera:
Ichneumonidae)
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Ichneumonidae is large family Hymenoptera with at least 60,000 species. The family occurs around the world, with more species cool moist climates than in warm dry ones. Ichneumonids are parasitoids of immature holometabolous insects. Symphyta and Lepidoptera are most common hosts. We recognize 41 subfamilies(include one fossil subfamily) In Korea, 18 subfamilies and 403 species of ichneumonids were known to date.

The Tryphoninae is a large, cosmopolitan subfamily comprising about 53(include three fossil genera) classified in to seven tribes, the Ankylophonini, Tryphonini, Exenterini, Sphinctini, Idiogrammatini, Phytodietini, and Oedemopsini. Tryphonines are koinobiont ectoparasitoids of the larvae of Symphyta and Lepidoptera. They are unique amongst ichneumonids in the modification of their egg. It is large and bears an anchor; part of this anchor passes down the lumen of the ovipositor whilst the egg travels externally.

For the taxonomic and phylogenetic studies of the subfamily Tryphoninae (Hymenoptera:Ichneumonidae), specimens were collected from March of 1988 to September of 1995 in the southern part of Korean peninsula. Specimens were also obtained from various museums and laboratories both in Korea and in other countries. This research utilized about 1,000 domestic specimens and 3,010 foreign specimens including 10 specimens from North Korea. Taxonomic, morphometric, phenetic, cladistic and zoogeographic analyses were performed using these specimens.