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Occurrence of *Praia ussuriensis* (Hymenoptera, Cimbicidae) in Korea

수중다리잎벌의 미기록종 우수리수중다리잎벌 (*Praia ussuriensis*)의 보고

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ABSTRACT Collection data are given for a cimbicid sawfly, Praia ussuriensis Malaise, 1939, from Suwŏn, Kyŏnggi-do, Mt. Odae-san, Kangwŏn-do, Mt. Sobaek-san, Kyŏngsangbuk-do, and Mt. Chirisan, Chŏllanam-do. This is the first distribution record of the genus and species from Korea.

KEY WORDS Hymenoptera, Cimbicidae, *Praia ussuriensis*, new distribution record, Korea

초 록 한국미기록종인 *Praia ussuriensis*가 경기도 수원, 강원도 오대산, 경상북도 소백산, 전라남도 노고단에서 채집 기록되어 보고한다.

검색어 수중다리잎벌과, 한국미기록종, 우수리수중다리잎벌, 분류, 한국

Praia Wankowitz, 1880, (Footnote 1) is a small Palearctic genus of cimbicid sawflies represented only by two very closely related species, *Praia taczanowskii* Wankowitz, 1880, and *Praia ussuriensis* Malaise, 1939. The former, the type species of the genus, occurs widely in Europe, Siberia, Mongolia, Kamchatka and Japan, whereas the latter has been recorded only from Ussuriland and Sakhalin (Gussakovskij, 1947). We have recently examined specimens of *Praia ussuriensis* collected in Suwŏn, Kyŏnggi-do, and on Mt. Odae-san, Kangwŏn-do, Mt. Sobaek-san, Kyŏngsangbuk-do, and Mt. Chiri-san, Chŏllanam-do. This is the first distribution record of the genus and species from Korea.

Praia ussuriensis is a largely black, medium-sized (12 ~ 16 m) and stout cimbicid sawfly, with pale-banded abdominal segments, having a general appearance quite distinctive among the known Korean Cimbicidae. It is also characterized by a combination of the following features: inner orbits subparallel; labrum small, not protruding; anal cell in forewing constricted at middle, with veins 1A and 2A very shortly fused directly, or sometimes connected by very short crossvein; hind coxae contiguous at base; hind femur in males normal; tarsal claws simple.

Malaise (1939) distinguished *P. ussuriensis* from *P. taczanowskii* by the broad, pale orange yellow apical bands on the abdominal terga in the females and different shape and size of the penis valve in the males. Takeuchi (1939) identified Japanese specimens with *P. ussuriensis*, not *P. taczanowskii*, noting that they show intermediate conditions between the two species; in coloration of the females they resemble *P. taczanowskii*, but in the shape of the penis valve they fit *P. ussuriensis*. The Korean females examined have a very broad,

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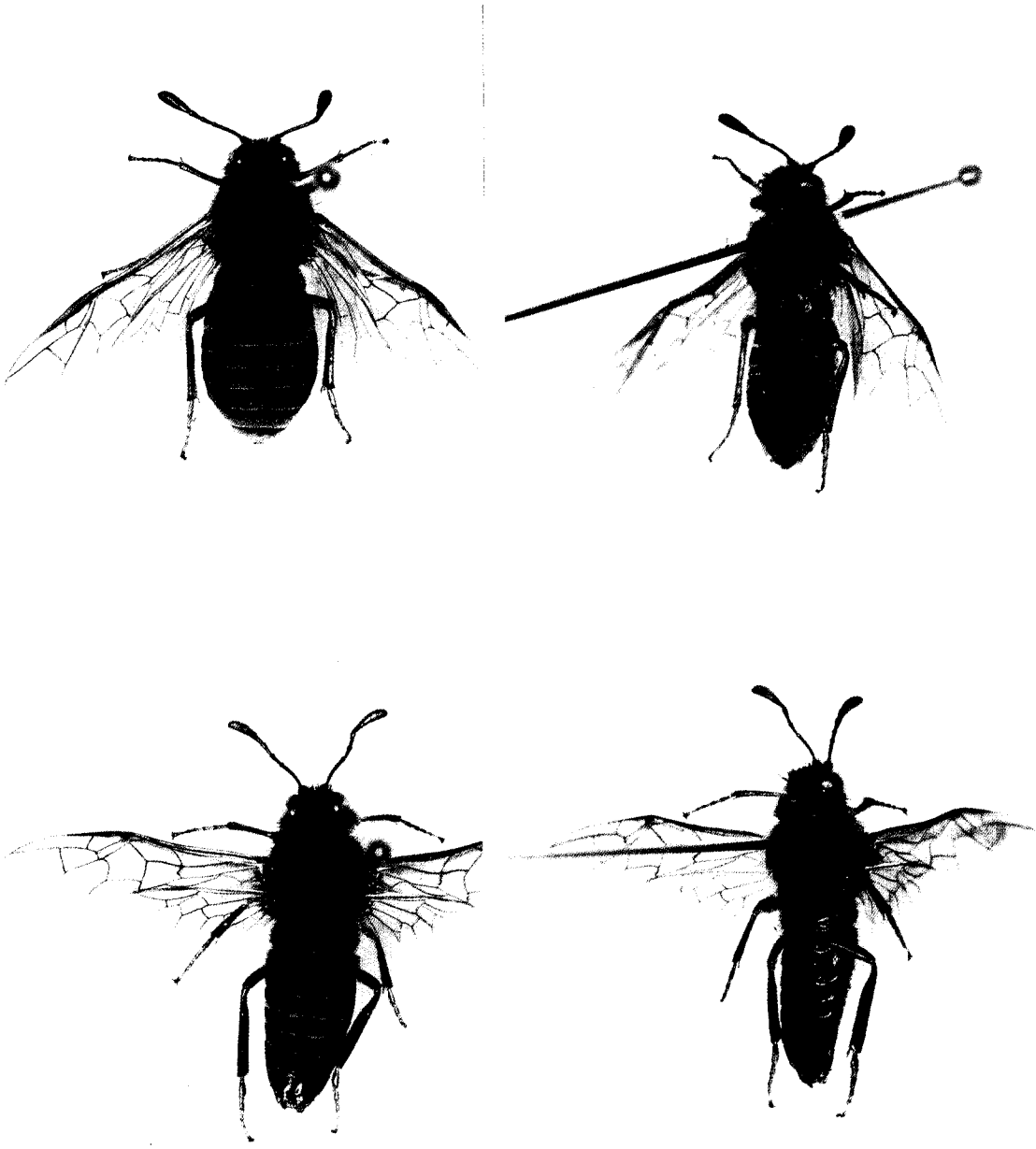

Fig. 1. *P. ussuriensis* Malaise, 1939, female, dorsal (upper left) and lateral (upper right), male, dorsal (low left) and lateral (low right).

pale orange yellow apical margin of each tergum, thus are easily identified with *P. ussuriensis*. The male genitalic characters used by Malaise (1939), however, are not as stable as Malaise noted; the Korean specimens examined show certain variations, seemingly including two forms illustrated by Malaise and their intermediates. Although we tentatively determine the Korean specimens as *P. ussuriensis*, the validity of this

species should be reexamined on the basis of sufficient material of both *P. taczanowskii* and *P. ussuriensis* from their whole distribution ranges.

Two females in Seoul National University collection bear the label "Suwon, 25. IV. 1963, Choi, *Prunus padus*", and a cocoon has been pinned with each of them. As a host-plant of "*P. ussuriensis*", Fukuda (1968) recorded *Prunus yedoensis* in Japan. In Europe, *P. taczanowskii* is known to feed on *Betula* (Kontuniemi, 1967; Nuorteva *et al.*, 1997).

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Materials examined. 1 female, "Suigen [=Suwon, Kyonggi-do], Chosen, Apr. 16, 1924, coll. K. Sato" (NSMT); 1 female, "Suigen, Chosen, Apr. 22, 1924, coll. K. Sato"(NSMT); 2 females, "Suigen, Chosen, Apr. 29, 1925, coll. K. Sato"(NSMT); 2 female, 4 males, "Suigen, Chosen, Apr. 24, 1927, coll. K. Sato" (NSMT); 1 female, "Suigen, Apr. 30, 1931, coll. I. Tabashi" (NSMT); 1 female, 1 male, "Suigen, Korea, IV-18-1938, coll. K. Sato"(NSMT); 5 females, "Suigen, Korea, IV-19-1938, coll. K. Sato"(NSMT); 3 females, "Suigen, Korea, IV-20-1938, coll. K. Sato"(NSMT); 2 females, "Suwon, 25. IV. 1963, S.-Y. Choi, Prunus padus", [with cocoon] (MSNU); 1 female, Kwangkyeo, Suwon, 28. VI. 1984, S.-H. Yi (MSNU); 1 female, Kwangkyeo, Suwon, 22. VI. 1987, L.H. M. (MSNU); 2 females, 1 male, Huibang-sa, 750 m, Mt. Sobaek-san, Kyongsangbuk-do, 18-20. V. 1987, A. Shinohara (NSMT); 9 females, 8 males, Mirugam (Puktae-sa), 1300 m, Mt Odae-san, Kangwon-do, 19-26. V. 1989, A. Shinohara (NSMT); 5 males, same locality, 13-16. V. 1990, A. Shinohara (NSMT); 1 female, same locality, 28. V. 1991, A. Shinohara (NSMT); 4 females, 1 male, same locality, 29. V.-2. VI. 1992, A. Shinohara (NSMT); 2 females, 14 males, same locality, 26-31. V. 1993, A. Shinohara (NSMT); 1 female, same locality, 30. V. 1996, A. Shinohara (NSMT); 1 male, same locality, 29. V. 1996, J.-W. Kim (MSNU); 1 female, same locality, 30. V. 1996, J.-W. Kim (MSNU); 1 male, Nogodan, Mt. Chiri-san, Cheollanam-do, 4. VI. 1996, J.-W. Kim (MSNU).

* NSMT : National Science Museum of tokyo
* MSNU : Museum of Seoul National University

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(Footnote 1)

The genus *Praia* and its type species *P. taczanowskii* are generally attributed to André (1879 - 82), but as Kirby (1882) pointed out, the actual author is Wankowitz (1880) in André (1879 - 1882).

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