

1-20. Taxonomic Research on the Nocturnal Ichneumonoid (Hymenoptera: Apocrita) from Korea

Jong Chul Jung*, Ki bum Kim and Jong Wook Lee

Department of Biology, Yeungnam University

Nocturnal ichneumonidae, which was called yellow-brown ichneumonoid, included several subfamilies adapted for nocturnal activity. Taxonomic study of nocturnal ichneumonoid has been investigated by Gauld(1976) but examination of Korean nocturnal ichneumonoid has not been provided until now. This present study, the taxonomic revision, Appearance state and Host-parasite relation analysis of nocturnal ichneumonoid, were examined using Korean peninsula specimens.

As result, Approximately 13 genera referable to 5 subfamilies appear regularly in light trap. Genus *Metopius* (Subfamily Metopinae) were newly recorded in nocturnal ichneumonoid. Tryphoninae and Ophioninae, which were dominant in appearance taxa, occupied 96% of total numbers of individuals, and majority of them were taken from May to November.

Nocturnal ichneumonoid are parasitoids of part of immature holometabolous insects (Coleoptera, Diptera, Hymenoptera, Lepidoptera). Lepidoptera is the most common hosts of nocturnal group except Mesochorinae and Ctenopelmatine. In large number of Mesochorinae are koinobiont hyperparasitoids of ectoparasitic or endoparasitic Braconids (Hymenoptera), and, less frequently, of Tachinidae (Diptera). Also, Ctenopelmatinae are koinobiont endoparasitoids of Symphyta and, rarely, Lepidoptera.

Majority of nocturnal ichneumonoid host are phytophagous, feeding plant taxa, and many host of Mesochorinae taxa are parasitoids, and a few host are saprophagus or entomophagus.