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FOUR NEW SPECIES OF CERAPHRONOID WASPS (HYMENOPTERA: CERAPHRONIDAE) FROM SOUTH KOREA AND VIETNAM

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Summary. Four new species of ceraphronoid wasps from South Korea and Vietnam, *Aphanogmus catharinae* sp. n., *Ceraphron* (*Pristoceraphron*) *dessarti* sp. n., *Ceraphron* (*Eulagynodes*) *pallasi* sp. n. and *Elysoceraphron kozlovi* sp. n. are described and illustrated. New species have very specific morphological features.

Key words: parasitic wasps, Ceraphronoidea, *Ceraphron*, *Aphanogmus*, *Elysoceraphron*, new species, new records, Eastern Palaearctic, Oriental Region.

В. Н. Алексеев. Четыре новых вида церафронидных ос (Hymenoptera: Ceraphronidae) из Южной Кореи и Вьетнама // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2026. N 561. С. 13-24.

Резюме. Из Южной Кореи и Вьетнама описаны и проиллюстрированы четыре новых вида церафронидных ос: *Aphanogmus catharinae* sp. n., *Ceraphron* (*Pristoceraphron*) *dessarti* sp. n., *Ceraphron* (*Eulagynodes*) *pallasi* sp. n. и *Elysoceraphron kozlovi* sp. n. Новые виды обладают очень специфическими морфологическими особенностями.

INTRODUCTION

Family Ceraphronidae includes the smallest representatives of Ceraphronoidea. For this reason, they are significantly less common when catching insects and in entomological collections in comparison with megaspilids. Accordingly, the degree of taxonomic knowledge of this family lags behind that of Megaspilidae. This paper describes three new species of Ceraphronidae from South Korea and one species from Vietnam, which, among other things, somewhat expands our knowledge of the ceraphronoid fauna of the eastern Asia.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This study is based on the materials from Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St Petersburg, Russia [ZISP]. The type specimens are dry and glued to paper triangles. The holotypes and paratypes are deposited in the entomological collection of the ZISP. Terminology used to describe the external morphology of new species is based on Mikó & Deans (2009). The following abbreviations are used: F1–F8 – flagellomeres 1-8; OOL – ocular ocellar line; POL – posterior ocellar line.

The photographs were taken using a combination of an Olympus SZX10 microscope and an Olympus OM-D E-M1 digital camera attached. Some images were taken with a Nikon microscope SMZ25 equipped with objective lens Plan Apo 1.6X and digital camera DS-10.

TAXONOMY

Aphanogmus catharinae Alekseev, sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/E0C3B37D-C69C-4C3D-911F-C6D906188361>

Figs 1–4

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype – ♀, **South Korea**: Gyeongsangnamdo (GN), Sancheong-gun, Geuniseo-myeon, Jahye-ri, 35.42956 N, 127.8126 E, 29.VI 2025, coll. E. Tselikh [ZISP]. Paratypes: **South Korea**: the same locality, with the same coordinates as the holotype, 26.VI 2025, 2♀, coll. E. Tselikh [ZISP]; **South Korea**: Gyeongsangnamdo (GN), Namhae-gun, Namhae-eup, Asan-ri, 34°51' 06.7" N, 127° 51'31"E. 19.VI 2022, 1 ♂, coll. E. Tselikh [ZISP].

DIAGNOSIS. *Aphanogmus catharinae* sp. n. is distinguished by the following characters: mesosoma laterally clearly compressed, the flagellum does not widen to the top, F6–F8 are clearly darker than the other flagellomeres. (Fig. 2), all flagellomeres elongate (Fig. 1); median mesoscutal sulcus absent (Fig. 22); the distal end of the scutellum is surrounded by a thin vertical lamella; mesometapleural surface smooth and shiny, forewings hyaline, stigmal vein 1.3x longer than postmarginal vein (Fig. 3)

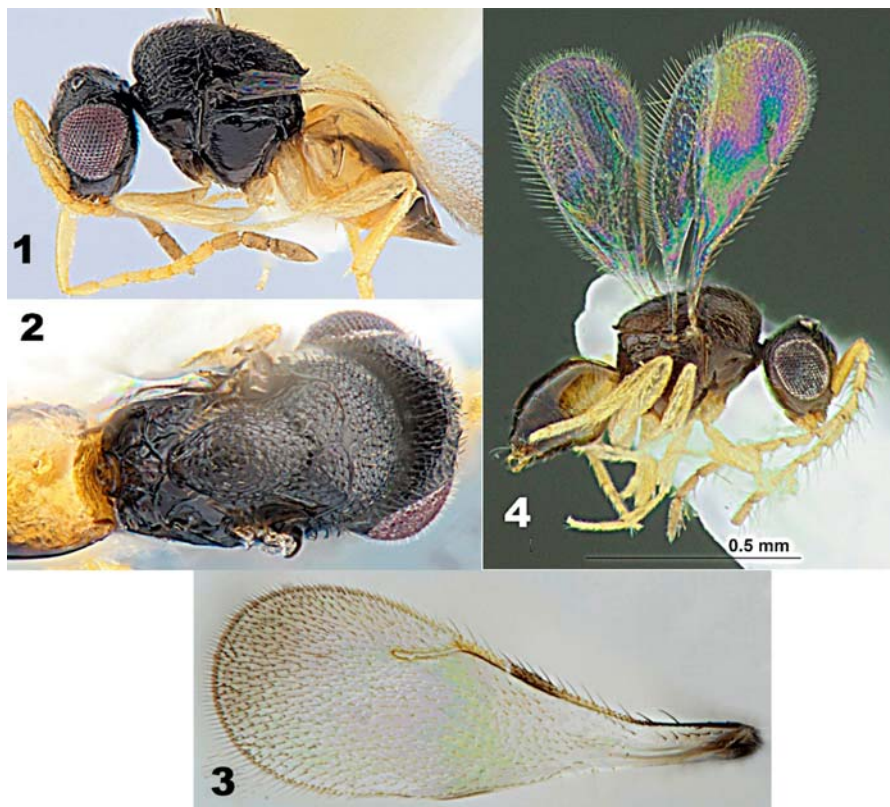
DESCRIPTION. FEMALE (holotype). Measurements: body length 0.8–1.0 mm; fore wing length 0.79 mm; length of head, mesosoma and metasoma are related as 40:110:80. Coloration: head and mesosoma black. Eyes dark brown. Scape, pedicel, five following flagellomeres, mandibles, palpi and legs yellow beige, F6–F8 dark grey. Metasoma yellow beige except for the dark brown sides and the top of metasoma. This coloration is probably due to the fact that the usually colored exocuticle in this species is practically devoid of pigments and becomes translucent, like the initially transparent endocuticle lying under it.

Head: in dorsal view 1.3 times as wide as maximum width of mesoscutum. Head and eyes in sparse short whitish setae. In front view approximately equal height and width (104: 96); in lateral view with occipital carina delimiting sharply the deeply concave preoccipital lunula. Surface of head with alutaceous sculpture, matte. Frontal depression large, reaches the middle of length eyes, smooth and shiny, as well occipital depression. Eyes large, 1.2 times as high as wide. Interorbital space large, equal to 1/2 of width the head. Ocellar triangle obtuse, OOL = POL.

Antennae with eight flagellar segments. Scape 3.9 times as long as its maximal width. Pedicel 3.6 times as long as its maximal width, 1.1 times as long as F1. F2–F5 approximately equal height and width, cylindrical, 2× as long as their maximal width. F6–F8 1.1 times as long as F5, twice as long as their width. F10 3.5× as long as its width, 1.8× as long as F9 with sensillar patch on the ventral surface.

Mesosoma laterally clearly compressed. Mesoscutum and mesoscutellar-axillar complex with numerous short curved posterior pale setae. Mesoscutum and mesoscutellar-axillar complex with sculpture of flat irregular four or pentagonal scutes (Fig. 2). Longitudinal mesoscutal sulcus and notauli absent. Transscutal fissure at the junction with interaxillar sulcus disappears, forming a small smooth area. Scutoscutellar sulcus broad and foveate. Axillae distinct in dorsal view. Maximum mesoscutal width 1.75 times as wide as maximum mesoscutellar width. Mesoscutellum 1.4 times as long as wide, with lateral ciliated fringe. Apex

of scutellum is surrounded by a thin vertical lamella, which clearly visible in side view. Metanotal-propodeal surface in rough irregular carinae. Mesometapleural surface smooth and shiny, in the lower half very weak longitudinal furrowed, that are clearly visible only near anterior mesopleural sulcus.



Figs 1–4. *Aphanogmus catharinae* sp. n.: 1 – female, lateral view; 2 – mesosoma, dorsal view; 3 – fore wing; 4 – male, lateral view.

Forewings long, extending distinctly beyond metasoma. Translucent gap between marginal and postmarginal veins present. Stigmal vein slightly curved, relatively short, 1.2 times as long as marginal vein. Stigmal vein and distal part of marginal vein light yellow, proximal part of marginal vein brown.

Legs. Maximal femur width increases from pro- to metafemur; metafemur 1.3 times as long as mesofemur.

Metasoma. Anterior transverse carina of syntergum practically absent. Syntergite anteriorly with deep semicircular depression, bounded on the sides by two remainder of transverse carina.

MALE. (Fig. 4). Overall quite similar to the female. Body length 0.8 mm. Antenna with 11 segments. Flagellomeres with long, protruding hairs that 1.5–2.0× longer than their width.

Scape 3.9× longer than its maximal width. Pedicel 3.6× longer than its maximal width and 1.1× longer than F1. F1 cylindrical, 3× longer than its width. F2–F6 trapezoidal. F9 pointed at the end, 2.6× longer than its width,

BIOLOGY. Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. South Korea.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after its collector and our colleague, Russian entomologist Ekaterina Tselikh, specialist in the taxonomy of the *Pteromalidae* family (ZISP).

REMARKS. The identification of females of the two main genera of the *Ceraphronidae* (*Aphanogmus* and *Ceraphron*) presents a certain problem. Usually, the definition is based on a single feature: the ratio of the width and height of their mesosome. In *Aphanogmus*, height prevails over width and their females seem to be slightly compressed of the sides. In *Ceraphron*, the width of the mesosome prevails over the height and they seem to be somewhat flattened.

Currently, there is a proposal to differentiate three species groups within the genus *Aphanogmus* depending on the combination of the following characteristics: a) the presence or absence of a longitudinal median furrow on the mesoscutum and b) the presence or absence of a fan of short ridges (carina) along the front edge of the 2nd syntergum (Evans *et al.*, 2005):

Three species groups are recognized based on combinations of these characters:

- *clavicornis* group: mesoscutal median furrow and gastral basal carina absent.
- *tenuicornis* group: mesoscutal median furrow absent, gastral basal carina present.
- *fumipennis* group: mesoscutal median furrow and gastral basal carina present.

Aphanogmus catharinae sp. n. cannot be assigned to any of these groups. It stands out for absence of mesoscutal median furrow and the presence of only two distinct basal ridges at the edges of syntergum. However, synthergite has deep semicircular depression, bounded on the sides by two remainder of transverse carina.

***Ceraphron (Pristoceraphron) dessarti* Alekseev, sp. n.**

<https://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/5DC35EEF-5265-455F-AAD7-9C6CF248BA66>

Figs 5–7

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype – ♀, **South Korea**: Gyeongsangnamdo (GN), Dongsan-ri, Sangni-myeon, 34.975183 N, 128.199034 E, 12. VII 2025, coll. E. Tselikh [ZISP].

DIAGNOSIS. *Ceraphron (Pristoceraphron) dessarti* sp. n. differs from *Ceraphron (Pristoceraphron) clavatus* Kieffer by following characters: a longer scapus, oval and smaller eyes, very large apical flagellar segment.

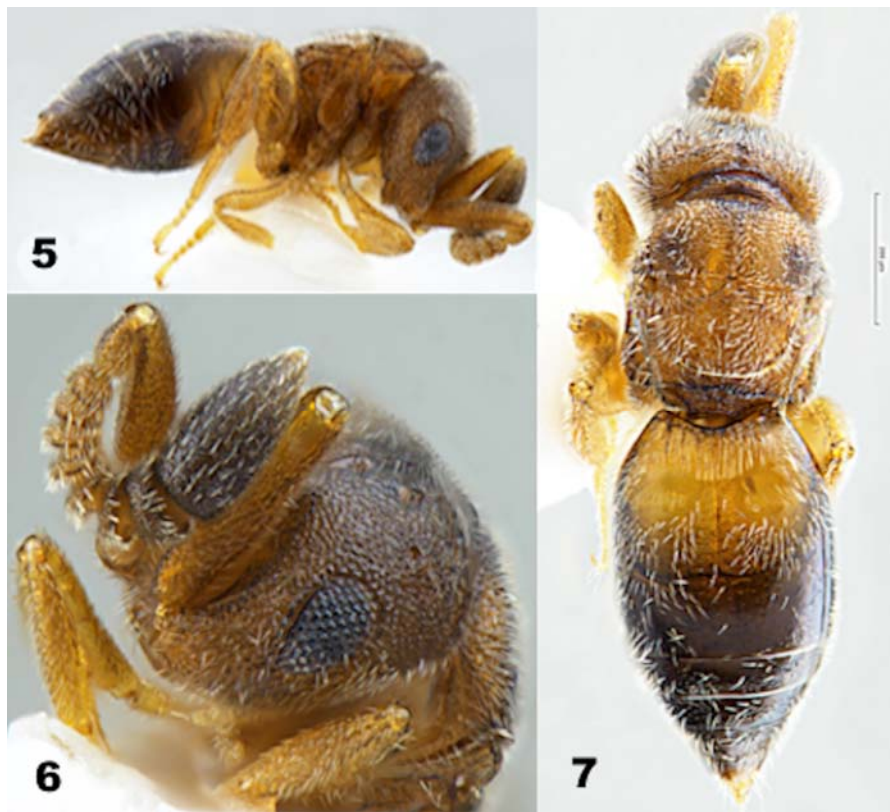
DESCRIPTION. FEMALE (holotype). Body length 1.0–1.1 mm. Length of head, mesosoma and metasoma are related as 25:105:175. Coloration: the entire body, antenna and legs are brown, except for eyes and the dark brown distal half of metasoma. mesonotum on the sides of tegulae with dark spots. Whole body covered with short thick hairs.

Head rectangular with rounded corners, as wide as mesosoma. Eye with about 55 ommatidia, oval, 1.5× longer than its width, as long as gena. Faint traces of occipital suture are noticeable immediately behind the posterior ocelli, but the upper border of occipital depression begins only after some slightly sloping part of the occiput.

Antenna with eight flagellar segments. Scape 5.0 times as long as width. Pedicel 2.0 times longer than F1. Flagellomeres F1–F7 are transverse. Ratios of length of F1–F8: 24:18:16:16:14:18:18:146. Apical flagellar segment very large, longer as F3–F8 combined, 2.5 times as long as width. The left flagellum is initially lost.

Mesosoma. Prothorax clearly visible from above in the form of a narrow transverse roller. Mesoscutum and mesoscutellum shortened transverse. Mesoscutum twice as wide as its length, mesoscutellum 1.3× wider than its length, broadly rounded along the posterior margin. Propodeum relatively short with pointed back corners. Meso- and metapleures separated.

Fore wings rudimentary, reach only the end of propodeum, barely noticeable, sometimes visible in reflected light. Hind wings not visible.



Figs 5–7. *Ceraphron (P.) dessarti* sp. n., female: 5 – body, lateral view, 6 – head and antenna, 7 – body, dorsal view.

Metasoma longer than mesosoma and head combined. Front edge of syntergite concave, with a fan of short keels reaching about a third of syntergite length.

Legs. Front thighs are longer and thicker than the middle ones. Hind thighs are the thickest, 2.0 times thicker than the middle thighs and 1.5 times thicker than the front ones.

MALE. Unknown.

BIOLOGY. Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. South Korea.

ETYMOLOGY. This species is named in memory of Paul Dessart (1931–2001), the most prominent researcher of ceraphronoid wasps, with whom the author was fortunate to collaborate for almost a quarter of a century.

REMARKS. The monotypic genus *Pristomircops* was described by J.-J. Kieffer in 1905 for the single species *P. clavatus* Kieffer and is still one of the most problematic genera in the family *Ceraphronidae*. Paul Dessart downgraded *Pristomircops* to one of the *Ceraphron* subgenera and described four new species of *Pristomircops*. (Dessart, 1990). But the morphological boundaries of this subgenus still remain unclear.

According to the description of J.J. Kieffer, the genus *Pristomircops* is characterized by small round eyes, a complete absence of wings, an almost square head shape (when viewed from the front), a greatly enlarged terminal segment of antenna, equal in length to the 6–7 previous segments combined. In addition, the 2–7th segments of the flagellum are transverse and in shape are close to triangular, similar to the teeth of a saw, as evidenced by the name *Pristomircops*. Translated from Greek, it means "micro insect with sawtooth antennae". The metasoma is equal to the rest of the body. Coloring pale yellow (fawn), metasomal segments are brownish. Size: 0.6–0.8 mm. (Kieffer, 1911).

Meanwhile, the species described by P. Dessart under the subgenus *Pristomircops* do not have club-shaped antennae, and their wings are well developed. Thus, only small eyes and a square head remained the undoubted signs of this subgenus.

However, the last sign was not the absolute criterion of *Pristomircops*. Small eyes and a square head are inherent in another genus of *Ceraphronidae* – *Microceraphron* Szelenyi, 1935, the only species of which has an unusual name for parasitic wasps *M. subterraneus*, i.e. "Microceraphron underground".

Finally, an almost square head is described in the wingless female *Ceraphron vagans* Kieffer, 1911, and reduced eyes are known in *Trimicrops claviger* Kieffer.

It is known that in *Hymenoptera*, like insects with perfect flight, the mesothorax becomes the dominant part of the mesosome, and the prothorax greatly decreases in size. On the contrary, wing reduction causes a decrease in the pterothorax and a strong development of the prothorax (for example, in females of *Lagynodes* in the family *Megaspilidae*). The new species *Ceraphron dessarti* **sp. n.**, with its reduced wings and altered pterothorax, may be a vivid example of the pattern noted above.

***Ceraphron (Eulagynodes) pallasi* Alekseev, sp. n.**

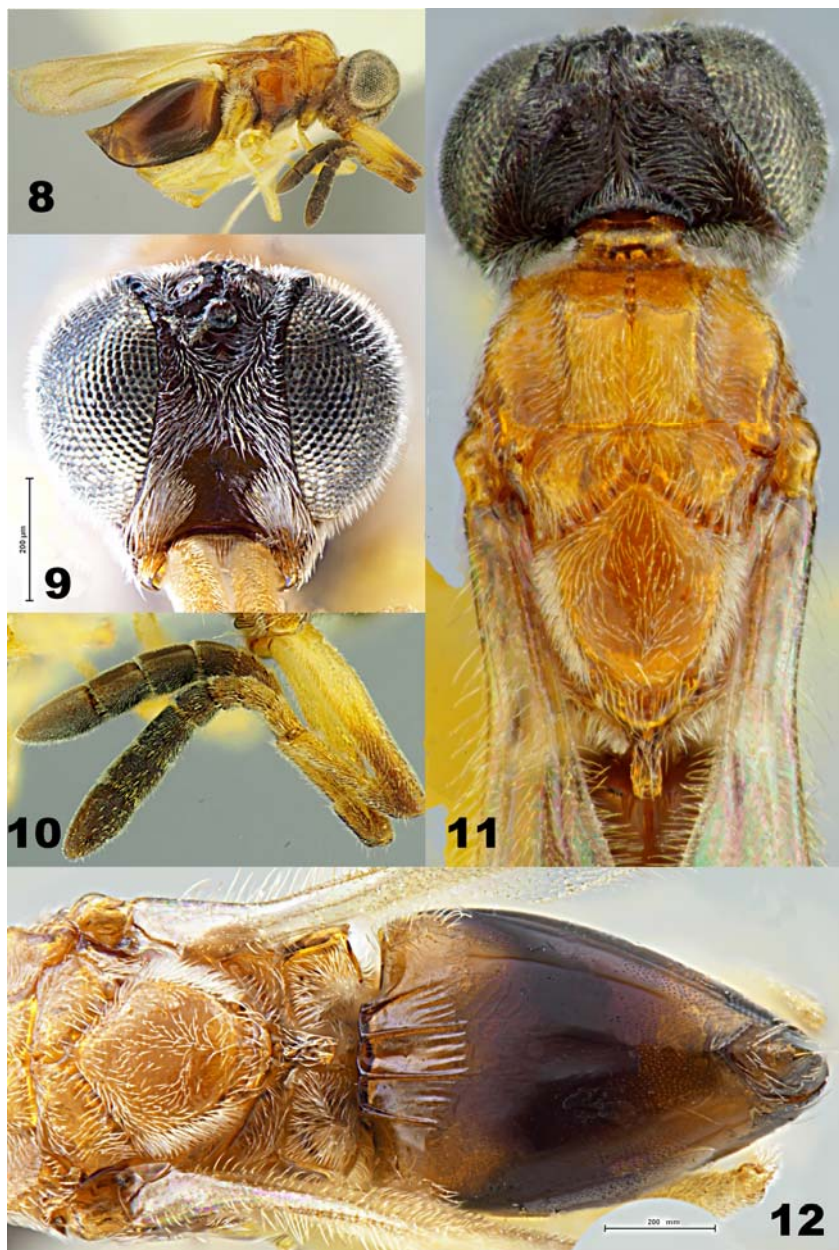
<https://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/29D71B38-3B35-4F8F-A499-8F68B2DDD6E3>

Figs 8–12

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype – ♀, **Vietnam:** Ha Son Binh Prov., Mai Chou, forest, 02.X.1990, coll. S. Belokobylskij [ZISP]. Paratypes – **Vietnam:** Ha Son Binh Prov., Mai Chou, forest. 03.XI 1990, 1 ♀, coll. S. Belokobylskij [ZISP]; **Vietnam:** Vinh Phu Prov., Tam Dao, h= 1000 m, forest. 16.XI 1990, 1 ♀, coll. S. Belokobylskij [ZISP].

DIAGNOSIS. *Ceraphron pallasi* **sp. n.** can be distinguished by following features: head and metasoma dark brown, mesosoma lighter, from yellow to red-brown, Notauli distinct and complete; median and lateral propodeal projections long, pointed. Syntergite with 4 very sharp carinae.

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Measurements: body length 1.9–2.0 mm; fore wing length 1.7–1.8 mm; length of head, mesosoma and metasoma are related as 38:78:93. Colour (Fig. 8): head and metasoma dark brown, mesosoma is lighter, from yellow to red-brown. Coxae and middle part of scapus dark yellow, the rest of legs are completely light yellow. Wings darkened.



Figs 8–12. *Ceraphron* (*E.*) *pallasi* **sp. n.**, female: 8 – body, lateral view, 9 – head, frontal view, 10 – antenna, 11– head and mesosoma, dorsal view. 12 – mesosoma (part) and metasoma, dorsal view.

Head (Fig. 9) in sparse short whitish setae, in dorsal view slightly wider than maximum width of mesoscutum (85:80). The boundary between vertex and occiput is very sharp, occiput almost vertical with longitudinal carinae. Interorbital space large, equal 47% of head width. Frontal depression relatively deep, reaches the middle of length eyes. Eyes are large and oval (65:53). Cheeks 2.5 times shorter than large eye axis (65:25). Ocellar triangle obtuse. POL: OOL: LOL = 90:60:60.

Antenna (Figs 10–11) with eight flagellar segments. Scape 4.3× as long as its maximal width. Pedicel 2.5 times as long as its maximal width, 1.5× shorter than F1. Flagellomeres gradually thicken and darken towards the top, F7–F10 are the largest, dark brown. F7 is slightly transverse (18:20), F9 is of equal length and width, F10 is almost twice (52:28) longer than its width.

Mesosoma 1.3× longer than its width (Fig. 11). Mesoscutum and mesoscutellar-axillary complex almost smooth, covered with short, backward-curved setae. Mesoscutum transverse, width 2.3× its length. Median mesoscutal sulcus complete. Scutoscutellar sulci converge medially before reaching the mesoscutoscutellar sulcus. Scutellum rounded at the top, 1.2× longer than its maximum width. Sides of scutellum covered with very dense white pubescence. Median and lateral propodeal projections long, pointed. Mesometapleuron smooth, shiny, with several short longitudinal carinae in the middle. Their posterior edge and posterior surface of posterior coxae covered with thick, protruding white hairs.

Fore wings darkened. Stigmal vein elongate, slightly curved. Stigmal vein length 3 × marginal vein length.

Transverse carina of syntergite protrudes forward, with 4 very rough carinae, between which less distinct basal, short longitudinal carinae are noticeable (Fig. 12).

MALE. Unknown.

BIOLOGY. Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Vietnam.

ETYMOLOGY. This species is named the outstanding European encyclopedist and traveler Peter Simon Pallas (1741–1811), one of the founders of biogeography.

REMARKS. The genus *Ceraphron* is likely the largest among other genera in Ceraphronidae. It also exhibits a wide range of morphological diversity among its species. Additionally, studies of tropical species of *Ceraphron* have revealed that they have a closer morphological resemblance to those of *Megaspilidae* family. Naturally, this has led to proposals to divide the species and subgenera of *Ceraphron* into distinct groups (Dessart, 1981; Dessart & Cancemi, 1986; Moghaddam & Salden, 2025). The species *Ceraphron pallasi* **sp. n.**, described above, is classified within the subgenus *Eulagynodes*, but some of its characteristics (such as pubescence on the lateral borders of the scutellum and carinae at the base of syntergite) resemble those found in the subgenus *Larsoceraphron*. This suggests that the distinction between these two subgenera still needs to be clarified.

***Elysoceraphron kozlovi* Alekseev, sp. n.**

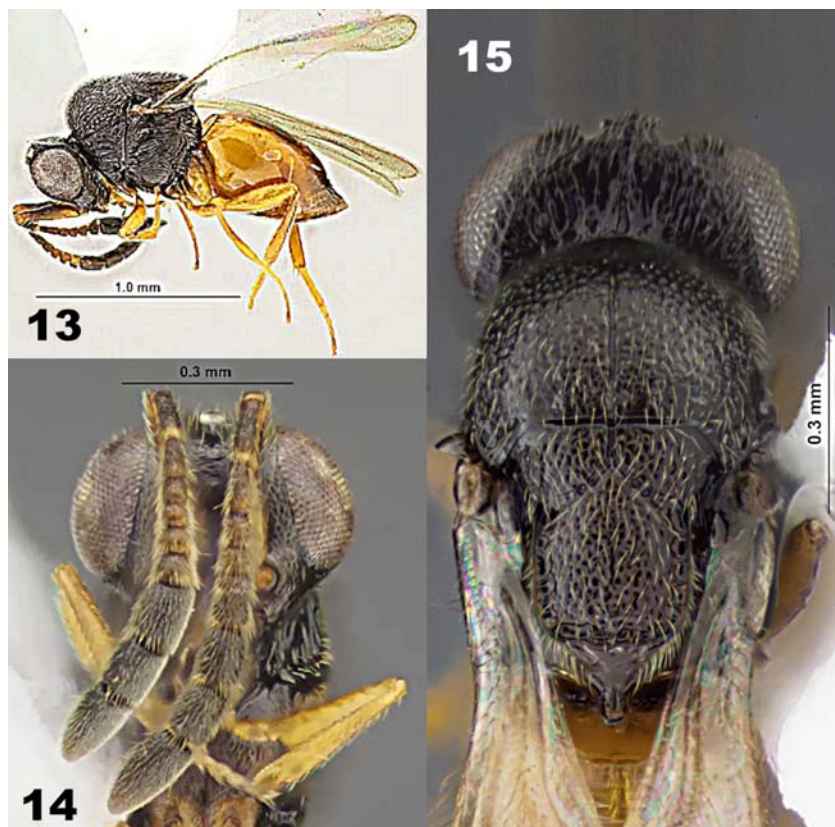
<https://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/FCCB3374-2F6C-41E5-9E6D-9ABB11A8E419>

Figs 13–15

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype – ♀, **South Korea**: Gyeongsangnamdo (GN), Goseong-gun, Hail-myeon, Suyang-ri, 34°58'34.8" N, 128°12'08.3" E, 23.VI 2023, coll. E. Tselikh [ZISP].

DIAGNOSIS. *Elysoceraphron kozlovi* **sp. n.** differs by the following features: the sides of the mesoscutellum are straight and parallel to each other, top of the mesoscutellum in form

of a nearly straight line perpendicular to the sides (Fig. 16). Scutoscuteellar sulci converge medially before reaching the mesoscutoscuteellar sulcus and pass into interaxillary sulcus, which is $5\times$ shorter than length of mesoscutellum. Metanotum with large spine. F6 $2.5\times$ longer than F5.



Figs 13–15. *Elysoceraphron kozlovi* sp. n., female. 13 – body, lateral view; 14 – head and antennae, frontal view; 15 – head and mesosoma, dorsal view.

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE (holotype) (Fig. 13). Measurements: body length 1.57–1.58 mm; fore wing length 0.79 mm; head, mesosoma, and metasoma lengths are related as 43:90:120. Colour: head and mesosoma are black, coxae dark brown (Fig. 13). Eyes dark brown. Legs, ends of scape and metasoma light brown except the brown top of metasoma, F1–F5 and pedicel. F6–F8 dark brown. Wings transparent.

Head (Fig. 14) with whitish setae, in dorsal view, slightly wider than maximum width of mesoscutum (90:80). Boundary between vertex and occiput very sharp. Occiput almost vertical with longitudinal carinae. Interorbital space large, accounting for 47% of the head width. Frontal depression relatively deep, reaching the middle of eye length. Eyes large and oval (65:53). Genae $2.5\times$ shorter than large eye axis (65:25). Ocellar triangle obtuse, with POL:OOL:LOL = 90:60:60. Postocellar carina is present, preocellar pit is absent.

Antenna (Figs 14–15) with eight flagellar segments. Scape $4.3\times$ as long as its maximal width. Pedicel 2.5 times as long as its maximal width. Ratios of length of antennal segments is as follows: 65: 20: 20: 5: 5: 8: 8: 20: 20: 39. F2–F7 transverse. F8 and F9 about $1.3\times$ longer than their width. F10 almost three times longer than its width (38:13). F10 almost three times longer than its width (38:13).

From lateral view, mesosoma appears to be high because the mesoscutum and mesoscutellum are relatively enlarged. Height of mesoscutum about 35% of its length. Mesoscutum and mesoscutellar-axillary complex with shagreen sculpture, covered with short, curved posterior setae. Median mesoscutal sulcus is complete. Notauli absent.

Mesoscutum $1.2\times$ wider than its length (Fig. 15). Scutoscuteellar sulci converge medially before reaching the mesoscutoscuteellar sulcus. Top of mesoscutellum has the form of an almost straight line perpendicular to the sides. Interaxillar sulcus distinct and about $5\times$ shorter than mesoscutellum. Mesoscutellum slightly elongated (60:50). Mesometapleuron with longitudinal striations in dorsal two-thirds, Median propodeal projection well developed and straight, approximately one-third the length of mesoscutellum.

Forewings are long and extend distinctly beyond the metasoma. Wing venation light brown. Stigmal vein slightly curved, relatively long.

Legs. Hind femurs are thickened, $3\times$ longer than their largest width.

Metasoma: Basal longitudinal carinae on syntergite are very short.

MALE. Unknown.

BIOLOGY. Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. South Korea.

ETYMOLOGY. This species is named in honor of our teacher and entomology professor, Mikhail A. Kozlov (1936–2006). He was a pioneer in Russian research on Proctotrupeoidea and Ceraphronoidea.

Key to species of the genus *Elysoceraphron*

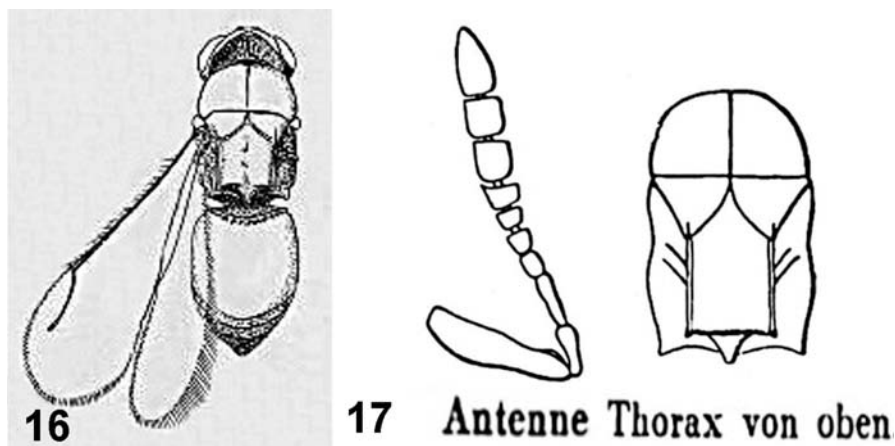
1. Scutoscuteellar sulci converge just before the mesoscutoscuteellar sulcus. Interaxillar sulcus is absent. Scape is slightly longer than the pedicel, F1 and F2 combined (Figs 16, 17) *E. hungaricus* Szelenyi
- Scutoscuteellar sulci converge medially, not adjacent to the transscutal articulation, and pass into the interaxillary sulcus (Fig. 15). Scape slightly longer than the next 5 antennal segments combined (Fig. 14) *E. kozlovi* sp. n.

DISCUSSION

One of the challenges of the ceraphronoid taxonomic system is the problem of monotypic genera. At present, approximately 60% of known genera within the Ceraphronidae are monotypic. These are mostly sharply unusual morphological species originating from the tropical regions of the Old World. However, several monotypic genera were described in the early 20th century from Europe, and their validity has been questioned ever since. Examples of these genera include *Microceraphron* Szelenyi (1935), *Ecitonetes* Brues (1902) and *Elysoceraphron* Szelenyi (1936).

The latter genus has been known so far from a single species, *Elysoceraphron hungaricus* Szelenyi, 1936. Its diagnostic feature was the unusual shape of the mesoscutellum, which, when viewed from above, appears rectangular with protruding, sharply outlined parallel sides (“mit hervorstehenden, scharf umrissenen parallelen Seiten”, Szelenyi, 1936: 65–66). Additionally, the back edge of the mesoscutellum has the appearance of a straight line perpendicular to the lateral edges.

There are two images of the dorsal surface of *Elysoceraphron* mesosome available: in the original description of the species (fig. 5 in Szelényi, 1936) and in the study by P. Dessart and P. Cancemi (1986) (fig. 6 in Dessart & Cancemi, 1986). In the latter, the scutellum was described as “Scutellum à apex rectangulaire, anguleux latéralement”. Indeed, the top of the scutellum is not only rectangular, but also has pointed edges, as the lateral edges of the scutellum are perpendicular to its top.



Figs 16–17. *Elysoceraphron hungaricus* Szelenyi, female: 16 – drawings from Dessart & Cancemi, 1986; 17 – drawing from Szelényi, 1936.

It should be noted that Dessart and Cancemi did not mention such a characteristic feature of *Elysoceraphron* as the median propodeal projection behind the apex of the mesoscutellum. Such projections are considered to be diagnostic features in both families of Ceraphronoidea.

Szelényi provided a fairly detailed and well-illustrated description of *Elysoceraphron hungaricus*, which was appreciated by taxonomists, as no other species in this genus had been previously known. The discovery of a new *Elysoceraphron* species in Korea has expanded our knowledge and allowed us to make more accurate diagnoses of the genus.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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