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A NEW SPECIES OF *MANINEURA* BOUČEK, 1979 (CHALCIDOIDEA: PTEROMALIDAE) FROM THE PALAEARCTIC REGION

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Summary. The rare genus *Manineura* Bouček, 1979 is recorded for the first time from the Palaearctic region. A new species *Manineura deokseoi* **sp. n.** is described and illustrated from South Korea. An updated diagnosis of the genus *Manineura* is given.

Key words: Chalcidoidea, Pteromalidae, Metasteninae, taxonomy, new species, new records, Palaearctic region.

Е. В. Целих, Дж. Ли, Д-С. Ку. Новый вид *Manineura* Bouček, 1979 (Chalcidoidea: Pteromalidae) из Палеарктики // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2026. N 543. С. 10-16.

Резюме. Впервые в Палеарктическом регионе обнаружен род *Manineura* Bouček, 1979. Описан и проиллюстрирован новый вид *Manineura deokseoi* **sp. n.** из Южной Кореи. Приведен обновленный диагноз для рода *Manineura*.

INTRODUCTION

In the last decade, a lot of papers have been devoted to the family Pteromalidae (Hymenoptera: Chalcidoidea) of the Eastern Palaearctic region, including descriptions of new taxa from Korea and adjacent regions (Tselikh, 2019; Tselikh *at al*., 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025a, 2025b, 2025c; Li *et al*., 2025).

The pteromalid genus *Manineura* Bouček, 1979 belongs to the subfamily Metasteninae (Burks *et al*., 2022). Up to now, it consists of only one species, *Manineura pentatomivora* (Mani, 1939), known from the Oriental region (UCD Community, 2026). Although the biology of this genus has not been studied in detail, it is known that *M. pentatomivora* is the primary parasitoid of *Urostylis punctigera* Westwood, 1837 (Hemiptera: Pentatomidae).

During our study of Pteromalidae in Asia (Tselikh et al., 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025a, 2025b, 2025c), several specimens of a new *Manineura* species were collected in forested areas of South Korea. These specimens represent the first recorded occurrence of the genus in the Palaearctic region. Here, we describe this new species, *Manineura deokseoi* sp. n., and provide a comparative diagnosis of this species with described species of *Manineura.*

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Morphological terminology, including sculpture and wing venation, follows Bouček and Rasplus (1991), Gibson (1997), and Burks *et al*. (2022). The following abbreviations are used: POL – posterior ocellar line, the minimum distance between the posterior ocelli; OOL – ocello-ocular line, the minimum distance between a posterior ocellus and compound eye; C1–C4 – clavomeres; M – marginal vein; S – stigmal vein; PM – postmarginal vein; F1–F6 – funicular segments. The scape is measured without the radicle; the pedicel is measured in lateral view. The distance between the lower margin of the clypeus and the toruli is measured from the lower margins of the toruli. Eye height is measured as the maximum diameter, eye length as the minimum diameter. Mesosoma and metasoma are measured in lateral view, the latter including the ovipositor sheaths.

Specimens examined in this paper are deposited in the Hymenoptera collections of the National Institute of Biological Resources, Incheon, Republic of Korea (NIBR), the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia (ZISP) and the Natural History Museum, London, England (NHMUK).

TAXONOMY

Family Pteromalidae

Subfamily Metasteninae

Genus *Manineura* Bouček, 1979

Manineura Bouček, 1979: 471–472.

Type species: *Pachyneuron pentatomivora* Mani, 1939, by original designation.

DIAGNOSIS. Head in frontal view high as broad, lower face convex and long (Figs 2, 10). In dorsal view strongly convex, without occipital carina (Figs 6, 14). Lower margin of clypeus slightly produced in middle (Fig. 11) or rounded (Fig. 4). Antennal formula 11264; anelli small, microsetose on C3–C4 (Figs 5, 13). Antennal toruli situated above level of lower edges of eyes (antenna high above center of face); antennal scrobes not deep (Figs 2, 10). Mandibles large and falcate (Fig. 2); mouth margin in anterior view broad-truncate and distinctly wavy.

Mesosoma short, strongly arched (Figs 1, 9). Pronotum very short and hardly visible; collar margin without carina (Figs 6, 7, 14). Notauli incomplete (Figs 7, 8, 14). Axilla not strongly advanced; axillula not enlarged. Scutellum arched, without conspicuous sublateral grooves, not distinct frenal area and without frenal groove (Fig. 8). Propodeum transverse, short and alutaceous or smooth, without costula, median carina and plicae, nucha short, propodeal spiracles near to front margin of sclerite (Fig. 8). Fore wing hyaline; marginal vein abruptly thickened at parastigmal break relative to submarginal vein thickness (Figs 4, 6, 15), M wide and short, stigma large (Figs 3, 12). Hind coxa dorsally bare; hind tibia with one spur.

Metasoma shorter than combined length of mesosoma and head (Figs 1, 9). Petiole distinct, anteroventrally either braced by a flange extending from the 1st gastral sternum that reaches anteriorly under the petiolar attachment. Cerci with setae subequal in length. Ovipositor not strongly protruding.

DISTRIBUTION. Palearctic (new record) and Oriental regions (UCD Community, 2026).

BIOLOGY. The species *Manineura* is a parasite of eggs of the pentatomid bug (Bouček, 1979).

***Manineura deokseoi* Tselikh et Lee, sp. n.**

https://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/37B8C6AF-8398-41EF-B886-F8CEC1FCD674

Figs 1–8

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, **South Korea**: Dalseong-gun, Yang-ri, Daegu, 35.71331N, 128.51140E, 09.VII.2025, coll. E.V. Tselikh, (NIBR). Paratype: ♀, same data as holotype (ZISP).

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Body length 1.2–1.25 mm; fore wing length 1.35–1.4 mm.

Head and mesosoma black. Antenna with scape, pedicel and anelli yellowish-brown; flagellum and clava dark brown. Mandibles yellowish-brown. All coxae brown; all femora and tibiae yellowish-brown; tarsi yellow. Fore wing hyaline, venation brown. Metasoma dark brown.

Head in dorsal view weakly reticulate, in frontal view reticulate, clypeus from alutaceous to smooth; mesosoma alutaceous; propodeum and metasoma alutaceous and shiny.

Head in dorsal view 2.0–2.07 times as broad as long and 1.3–1.35 times as broad as mesoscutum; in frontal view not strong narrow to lower part and 1.13–1.15 times as broad as high. POL 0.76–0.81 times as long as OOL. Eye height 1.15–1.25 times eye length and 1.18–1.28 times as long as malar space. Distance between antennal toruli and lower margin of clypeus 2.67–2.8 times distance between antennal toruli and median ocellus. Lower margin of clypeus rounded. Antenna with scape 1.11–1.13 times as long as eye height and 1.25–1.3 times as long as eye length; pedicel 1.33–1.43 times as long as broad and 0.8–1.0 times as long as F1; combined length of pedicel and flagellum 1.19–1.22 times breadth of head; F1–F6 longer than broad and with 1 row of sensilla; clava 3.5–4.0 times as long as broad; micropilosity area on C3–C4.

Mesosoma 1.39–1.43 times as long as broad. Scutellum 0.85–0.88 times as long as broad. Propodeum transverse, 4.2 times as long as broad; with short nucha, without median carina, costula and plicae. Fore wing 1.79–1.85 times as long as maximum width and bends near base M; basal cell and basal vein pilose; speculum absent. M wide, short and rectangular shape, 1.4–1.5 times longer than broad, 0.37–0.39 times as long as P and 0.36–0.41 times as long as S; P 0.92–1.1 times as long as S.

Metasoma ovate, 1.39–1.4 times as long as broad, 1.0–1.06 times as long as mesosoma and 0.8–0.87 times as long as combined length of mesosoma and head. Petiole 0.75–1.1 times as long as broad. Ovipositor sheaths projecting slightly beyond apex of metasoma.

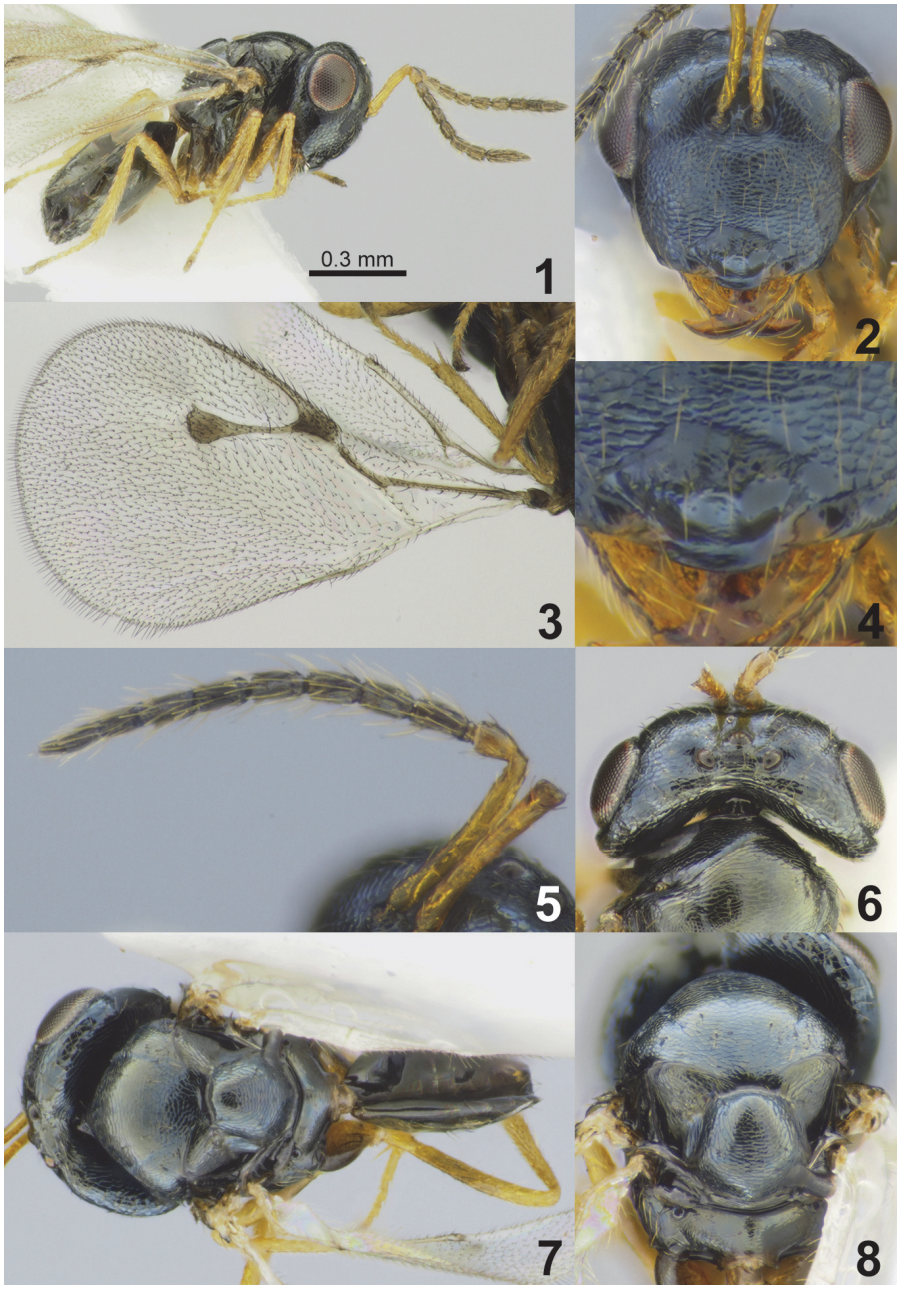
MALE. Unknown.

DIAGNOSIS. *Manineura deokseoi* sp. n. is similar to *M. pentatomivora* (Mani, 1939) (Figs 9–15) in having a large head (Figs 2, 7, 10, 15); antenna slender, F1–F6 longer than broad and with 1 row of sensilla (Figs 5, 13); fore wing with wide M, P near as long as S, stigma large (Figs 3, 12). However, females of *M. deokseoi* differ in having a head in frontal view not strong narrow to lower part (Fig. 2), *vs* strong narrow in *M. pentatomivora* (Fig. 10); lower margin of clypeus rounded (Fig. 4), *vs* slightly produced in middle (Fig. 11); M of fore wing with rectangular shape and 1.4–1.5 times longer than broad (Fig. 3), *vs* triangular shape and 1.8–2.0 times longer than broad (Fig. 12).

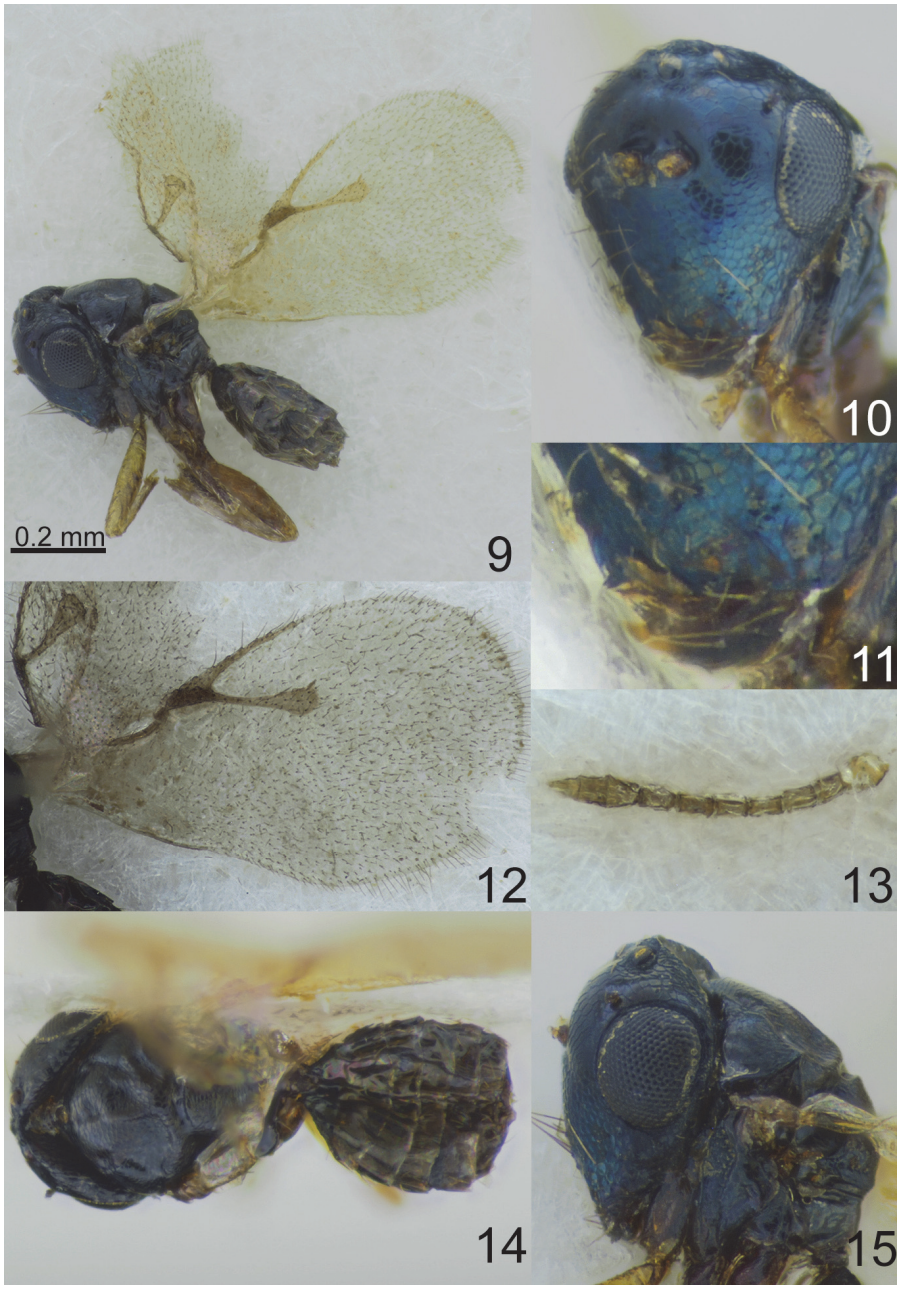
DISTRIBUTION. South Korea.

BIOLOGY. Unknown.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named in honor of the Mavka, a forest mermaid and Slavic folk hero (noun in the genitive case).



Figs 1–8. *Manineura deokseoi* **sp. n.**, holotype, female: 1 – body, lateral view; 2 – head, frontal view; 3 – fore wing; 4 – clypeus; 5 – antenna; 6 – head and pronotum, dorsal view; 7 – body, dorsal view; 8 – mesosoma, dorsal view.



Figs 9–15. *Manineura pentatomivora* (Mani, 1939), paratype, female: 9 – body, lateral view; 10 – head, frontal view; 11 – clypeus; 12 – fore wing; 13 – antenna; 14 – body, dorsal view; 15 – head and mesosoma, lateral view.

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