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First record species of the genus *Thrinax* Konow (Hymenoptera, Tenthredinidae, Selandriinae) from South Korea

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The genus *Thrinax* belonging to the subfamily Selandriinae, was first described by Konow in 1885 and comprised about 27 species worldwide. Three species of *Thrinax*, *T. angustatus* (Zhelochovtsev, 1951), *T. flexa* Lee & Ryu, 1996, and *T. paucipunctatus* (Malaise, 1931), have been recorded from South Korea until now. Females of this genus are known to lay eggs in clusters on the upper surfaces of leaves, and the larvae feed on the leaves and overwinter in the wood or bark of nearby plants. *Thrinax athyrii* (Naito, 1971) is diagnosed from South Korea for the first time. Diagnosis and photographs of newly recorded species of this genus are provided.

Keywords: *athyrii*, sawfly, taxonomy, *Thrinax*

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Introduction

Thrinax Konow, 1885 is a moderately medium-sized genus of Selandriinae (Hymenoptera, Tenthredinidae), 27 described species worldwide and three species occur in South Korea (Taeger *et al*., 2010). The specific biology of this genus is unknown but, according to Smith (1969), female lay eggs on the upper side of the leaf in groups up to 12 per leaf. Also, larvae feed externally and then overwinter in the wood or pith of a nearby plant. This genus can be recognized as such by the occipital ridge present, antennal pedicel as long as wide, epicnemial furrow straight, mesoscutum lateral lobe without pits, and fore wing anal cell with almost perpendicular crossvein. *Thrinax* is similar to genus *Strongylogaster* but, it can be distinguished by the anal cell of fore wing with a crossvein (Fig. 3E, red arrow) (anal cell of fore wing of *Strongylogaster* without crossvein), occipital carina well defined (genus *Strongylogaster* without occipital carina). In this study, diagnosis of *Thrinax athyrii* (Naito, 1971) and photographs of four species of South Korean *Thrinax* are provided.

Materials and Methods

Materials used in this study were collected by sweep-netting, after which they were deposited in the Daegu National University of Education, Daegu_Insect Inquiry Education Institute, Daegu (DNUE_IIEI). The specimens are examined using a Leica MC190 HD Camera attached to a Leica M125 Microscope (Leica Microsystems, Germany), processed using LEICA LAS X software (Leica).

Systematic Accounts

Genus *Thrinax* Konow, 1885 가는줄잎벌속

Thrinax Konow, 1885: 19, 22–23. Type species: *Thrinax contigua* Konow, 1885 [= *Sahlbergia struthiopteridis* Forsius, 1910], subsequent designation by MacGillivray (1908) = *Strongylogaster* (*Thrinax*).

Hemitaxonus Ashmead, 1898: 311. Type species: *Taxonus dubitatus* Norton, 1868, by original designation.

Epitaxonus MacGillivray, 1908: 365–366. Type species:

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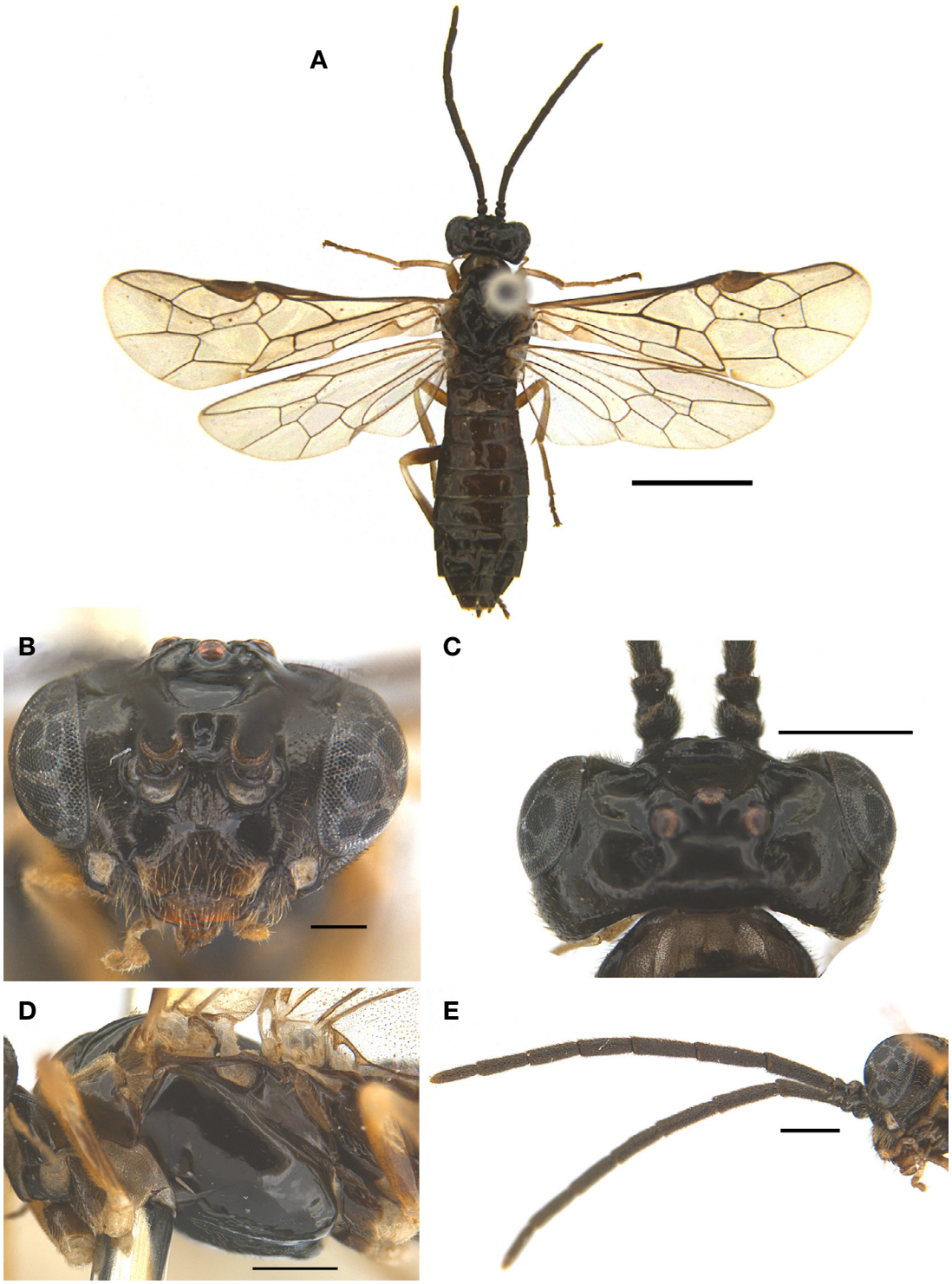

Fig. 1. *Thrinax athyrii* (Naito, 1971). A, Habitus in dorsal view; B, Head in frontal view; C, Head in dorsal view; D, Mesopleuron in lateral view; E, Antenna. Scale bars: A, 2.0 mm; B, 0.2 mm; C−E, 0.5 mm.

Taxonus albidopictus Norton, 1868, by original designation. Synonymy by Tohwer (1911).

Sahlbergia Forsius, 1910: 49−50. Type species: *Sahlbergia struthiopteridis* Forsius, 1910, designation by monotypy = Sajlberghia, type error. Synonymy by Enslin (1913).

Canonarea Malaise, 1947: 37-38. Type species: *Canonarea albooralis* Malaise, 1947, by original designation. Synonymy by Naito (1990).

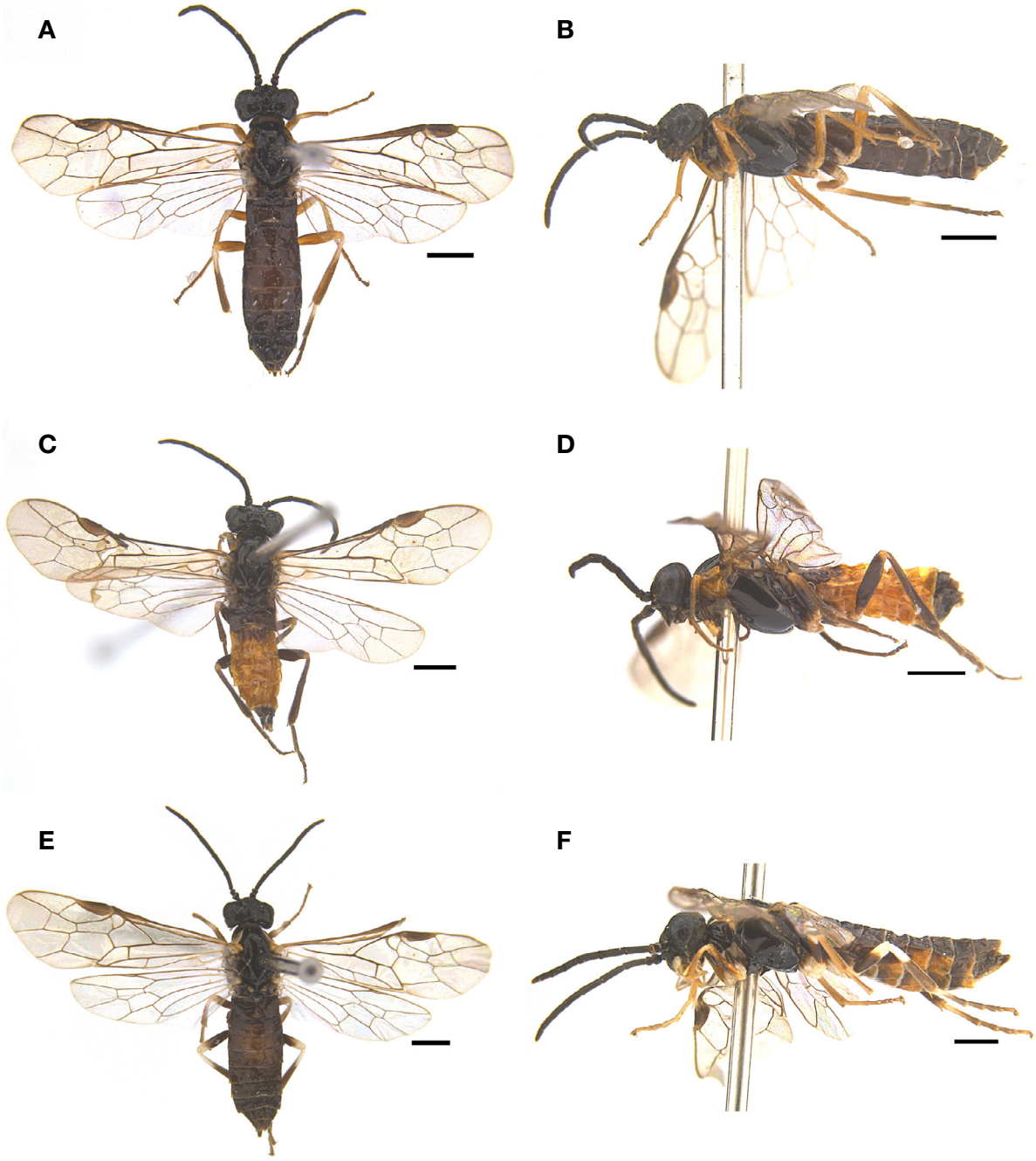

Fig. 2. South Korean *Thrinax* spp. A, B, *Thrinax angustatus* (Zhelochovtsev, 1951): A, Habitus in dorsal view; B, Habitus in lateral view; C, D, *Thrinax flexa* Lee & Ryu, 1996: C, Habitus in dorsal view; D, Habitus in lateral view; E, F, *Thrinax paucipunctatus* (Malaise, 1931): E, Habitus in dorsal view; F, Habitus in lateral view. Scale bars: 1 mm.

Trearea Malaise, 1947: 2, 35-36. Type species: *Trearea compressicornis* Malaise, 1947, by original designation. Synonymy by Naito (1990).

Key to species of the Korean *Thrinax*

1. Pronotum entirely yellowish brown (Fig. 3C); abdomen with yellowish brown tergum and sternum except last tergite (Fig. 2C, 2D) ····· *T. flexa*
– Pronotum dark brown to black, except upper posterior corner of pronotum yellowish brown (Fig. 3A, 3B, 3D); abdomen mostly blackish brown to black····· 2
2. Fore wing with 2r vein opposite or distal to 3r-m vein (Fig. 3F); tegula brown to reddishi brown····· *T. athyrii*
– Fore wing with 2r vein basal to 3r-m vein (Fig. 3E, 3G, 3H); tegula yellowish brown ····· 3
3. Hind wing with cu-a vein posterior to the junction of the

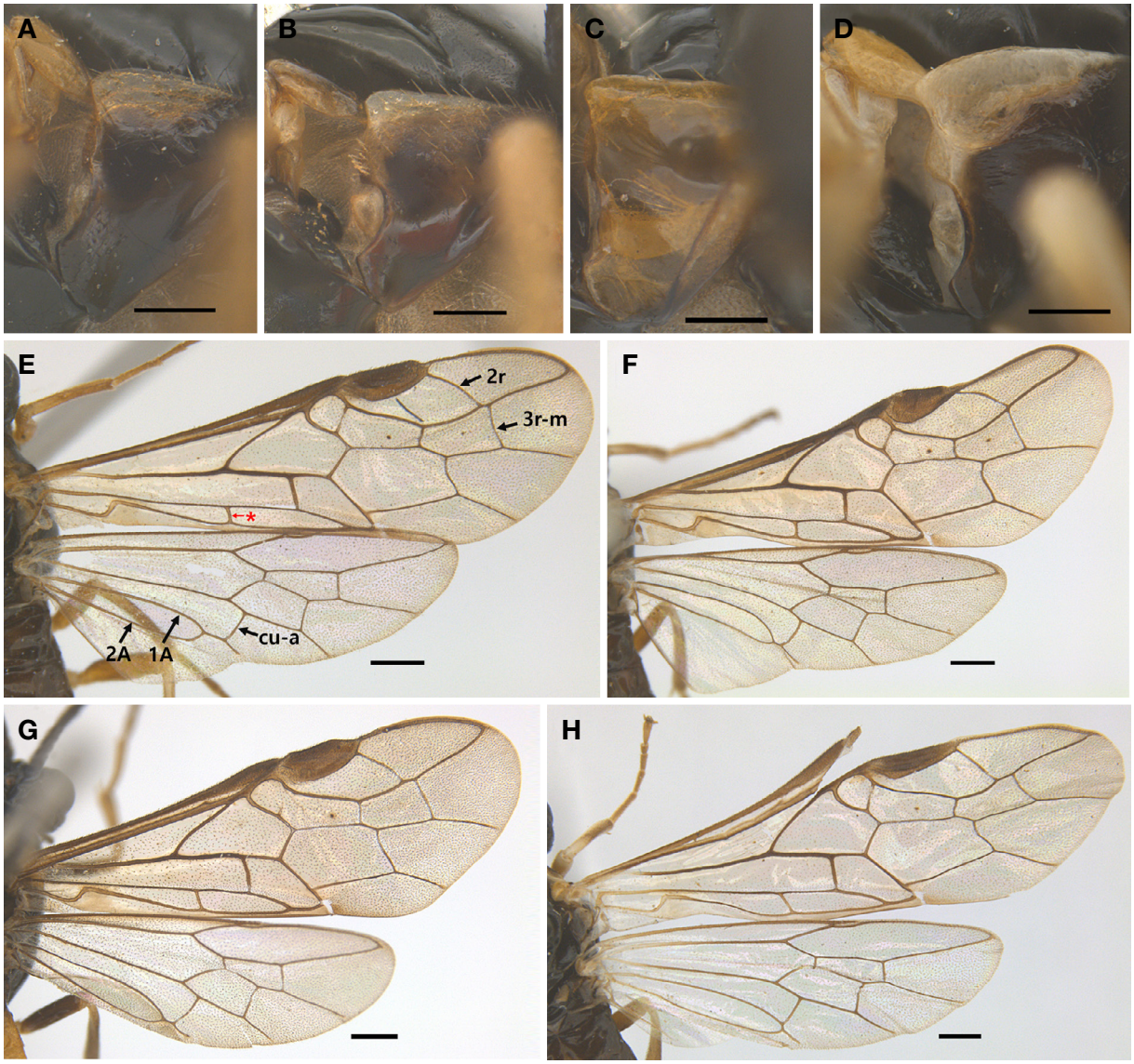

Fig. 3. Pronotum and wings of South Korean *Thrinax* spp. A–D, Pronotum: A, *Thrinax angustatus* (Zhelochovtsev, 1951); B, *Thrinax athyrii* (Naito, 1971); C, *Thrinax flexa* Lee & Ryu, 1996; D, *Thrinax paucipunctatus* (Malaise, 1931); E–H, Wings: E, *Thrinax angustatus* (Zhelochovtsev, 1951); F, *Thrinax athyrii* (Naito, 1971); G, *Thrinax flexa* Lee & Ryu, 1996; H, *Thrinax paucipunctatus* (Malaise, 1931). Scale bars: A–D, 0.2 mm; E–H, 0.5 mm.

1A and 2A veins (Fig. 3E); hind femur yellowish brown (Fig. 2B) ····· *T. angustatus*

– Hind wing with cu-a vein anterior to the junction of the 1A and 2A veins (Fig. 3H); anterior half of hind femur black and posterior half of hind femur pale yellow (Fig. 2F)····· *T. paucipunctatus*

***Thrinax athyrii* (Naito, 1971)** 검정가는줄잎벌 (신칭)
Hemitaxonus athyrii Naito, 1971: 26.

Diagnosis (female). Length about 5–7 mm. Head black; mandible dark brown and apex dark rufous, apical margin of clypeus concave; malar space with pale yellow spot (Fig. 1B). Antenna black, antennae with seven antennomeres; flagellomere 1 1.1× length of flagellomere 2 (Fig. 1E). Postocular areas sparsely punctate with short hairs; postocellar area smooth and shiny (Fig. 1C). POL (the shortest distance between medial margins of the two lateral ocelli) : OOCL (the shortest distance between posterior margin of a lateral ocellus and the hind margin of the head) = 0.9 : 1. DML (the shortest distance between median and lateral ocelli) : POL = 0.43 : 1 (Fig. 1C). Thorax black, with following yellowsish brown: posterolateral corner of dorsal pronotum, and anepimeron. Tegula brown to reddish brown. Legs yellowish brown, with coxae (except for narrow apical margin) black; trochanters and apical area of femur, basal

area of tibiae, and basal of tarsomere 1 yellow. Wings hyaline, veins and stigma dark brown. Abdomen black.

Material examined. South Korea: 1♀, Seoul, Seongbuk-gu, Donam-dong, 11.vii.1996, J.Y. Jeong (DNUE_IIEI); 1♀, Seoul, Seocho-gu, Yangjae Park, 9.vi.1996, S.R. Park (DNUE_IIEI); 1♀, Gangwon-do, Taebaek-si, Mt. Hambaeksan, 11.vii.1999, S.M. Ryu (DNUE_IIEI); 1♂, Jeollabuk-do, Jeongeup-si, Sinjeong-dong, Jirisan National Park, 15.vi.2004, M.K. Yun (DNUE_IIEI).

Distribution. South Korea (new record), East Palaearctic.

List of South Korean *Thrinax*

Thrinax angustatus (Zhelochovtsev, 1951) 가는줄잎벌
Thrinax athyrii (Naito, 1971) 검정가는줄잎벌*
Thrinax flexa Lee & Ryu, 1996 배넓은홍줄잎벌
Thrinax paucipunctatus (Malaise, 1931) 점배기잎벌

Conflicts of Interest

The author of this paper has no affiliation with any interests and is solely responsible for the paper.

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