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Review of the *micans* species group of *Stenomalina* Ghesquière, 1946 (Hymenoptera: Pteromalidae) in the Eastern Palearctic with description of two new species

Обзор группы видов *micans* рода *Stenomalina* Ghesquière, 1946 (Hymenoptera: Pteromalidae) в Восточной Палеарктике с описанием двух новых видов

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KEY WORDS: Pteromalidae, Pteromalinae, South Korea, new species, new records, Eastern Palaearctic, parasitoids.
КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Pteromalidae, Pteromalinae, Южная Корея, новые виды, новые находки, Восточная Палеарктика, паразитоиды.

ABSTRACT. Palaearctic of the *micans* species group of *Stenomalina* Ghesquière, 1946 are reviewed. Two new species from South Korea *Stenomalina medeae* **sp.n.** and *S. jasoni* **sp.n.** are described and illustrated. Species *S. iera* (Walker, 1844) and *S. micans* (Olivier, 1813) are redescribed and illustrated. An identification key to females of the *micans* species group of *Stenomalina* for Eastern Palearctic is given.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Рассмотрена палеарктическая группа видов *micans* рода *Stenomalina* Ghesquière, 1946. Описаны и проиллюстрированы два новых вида из Южной Кореи *Stenomalina medeae* **sp.n.** и *S. jasoni* **sp.n.** Переописаны и проиллюстрированы виды *S. iera* (Walker, 1844) и *S. micans* (Olivier, 1813). Для Восточной Палеарктики приведена определительная таблица самок группы видов *micans* рода *Stenomalina*.

Introduction

The genus *Stenomalina* Ghesquière, 1946 contains 24 valid species, most of which were described from Europe [UCD Community, 2025]. In the Eastern Palearctic, 10 species have been recorded [Tselikh, 2019, 2020; UCD Community, 2025], while only two species have been recorded from South Korea [Lee *et al*., 2019].

Graham and Claridge included two species in the *micans* group: *S. iera* (Walker, 1844) and *S. micans* (Olivier, 1813) [Graham, Claridge, 1965]. Subsequently Vikberg described *S. rufigaster* Vikberg, 2014 from Finland, as belonging to this group of species [Vikberg, 2014].

During our study of the Pteromalidae family in the Eastern Palearctic region, we found material that appeared to belong to the *micans* group of *Stenomalina*. This work aims to describe two new species belonging to this group. We also provide an identification key for females of Eastern Palaearctic species of this group.

Material and methods

This study is based mostly on the materials from the National Institute of Biological Resources (Incheon, South Korea; NIBR), the Science Museum of Natural Enemies (Geochang, South Korea; SMNE), the Natural History Museum (London, England; NHMUK), Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (St Petersburg, Russia; ZISP).

Morphological terminology, including sculpture and wing venation, follows Bouček & Rasplus [1991], Gibson [1997], and Burks *et al*. [2022]. The flagellum consists of two anelli, six funicular segments, and the four-segmented clava. The following abbreviations are used: POL — posterior ocel-

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lar line, the minimum distance between the posterior ocelli; OOL — ocello–ocular line, the minimum distance between a posterior ocellus and compound eye; C1–C4 — claval segments; M — marginal vein; S — stigmal vein; PM — postmarginal vein; F1–F6 — funicular segments; Mt2–Mt8 — metasomal tergites. The scape is measured without the radicle; the pedicel is measured in lateral view. The distance between the clypeal lower margin and the toruli is measured from the lower margins of the toruli. The distance between the toruli and the median ocellus is measured from the lower margins of the toruli to the lower margin of the median ocellus. Eye height is measured as the maximum diameter, eye length as the minimum diameter. The mesosoma and metasoma are measured in lateral view, the latter including the ovipositor sheaths.

Observations were conducted using Leica MZ95 stereomicroscope. Illustrations were prepared using an Olympus SZX 10 stereomicroscope and a Canon EOS 70D digital camera. The images were then processed with Helicon Focus.

The holotypes are deposited in the collection of the National Institute of Biological Resources, Incheon, Republic of Korea (NIBR), paratype in the collection of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (ZISP).

Taxonomy

Family Pteromalidae Dalman, 1820
Subfamily Pteromalinae Dalman, 1820
Genus *Stenomalina* Ghesquière, 1946

Type species by subsequent designation *Etroxys* (*Stenomalus*) *crassicornis* Thomson, 1878 in Ashmead, 1904: 316.

Stenomalina micans species group

DIAGNOSIS. Anterior margin of clypeus with median tooth (Figs 2, 9, 16, 23). Antenna with F1 longer than pedicel, F4 elongate (Figs 5, 12, 19, 26). Distance between antennal toruli and lower margin of clypeus near as long as times distance between antennal toruli and median ocellus. Combined length of pedicel and flagellum near as long as breadth of head. Metasoma ovate (Figs 6, 13, 20, 27), not longer than combined length of mesosoma and head (Figs 1, 8, 15, 22).

BIOLOGY. Primary parasitoid of coleopterans of the family Scolytidae, dipterans of the families Cecidomyiidae, Chloropidae and Syrphidae. Secondary parasitoid of hymenopterans of the family Braconidae. [Tselikh, 2019; UCD Community, 2025].

DISTRIBUTION. Palearctic [Tselikh, 2019; UCD Community, 2025].

KEY TO SPECIES OF THE *STENOMALINA MICANS* SPECIES GROUP BASED ON FEMALES

1. Eye height 1.80–2.10 times as long as malar space. F6 longer than broad (Figs 5, 12) 2
– Eye height 2.36–2.60 times as long as malar space. F6 subsquare or transverse (Figs 19, 26) 3
2. F1 1.75–1.80 times as long as broad (Fig. 5). Combined length of pedicel and flagellum 1.00–1.08 times breadth of head. Pronotal collar with carina (Fig. 7) .....*Stenomalina iera* (Walker, 1844)
– F1 1.47–1.50 times as long as broad (Fig. 12). Combined length of pedicel and flagellum 1.30–1.41 times breadth of head. Pronotal collar without carina (Fig. 14) ....*Stenomalina jasoni* Tselikh, Lee et Ku, **sp.n.**
3. POL 1.70–1.95 times as long as OOL (Fig. 18). Pedicel 1.35–1.70 times as long as broad (Fig. 19). Pronotal collar without carina (Fig. 18) ....*Stenomalina medeae* Tselikh, Lee et Ku, **sp.n.**
– POL 1.33–1.50 times as long as OOL (Fig. 25). Pedicel 2.00–2.16 times as long as broad (Fig. 26). Pronotal collar with carina (Fig. 25) ....*Stenomalina micans* (Olivier, 1813)

Stenomalina iera (Walker, 1844)
Figs 1–7.

Pteromalus iera Walker, 1844: 339. Lectotype female (NHMUK, examined).

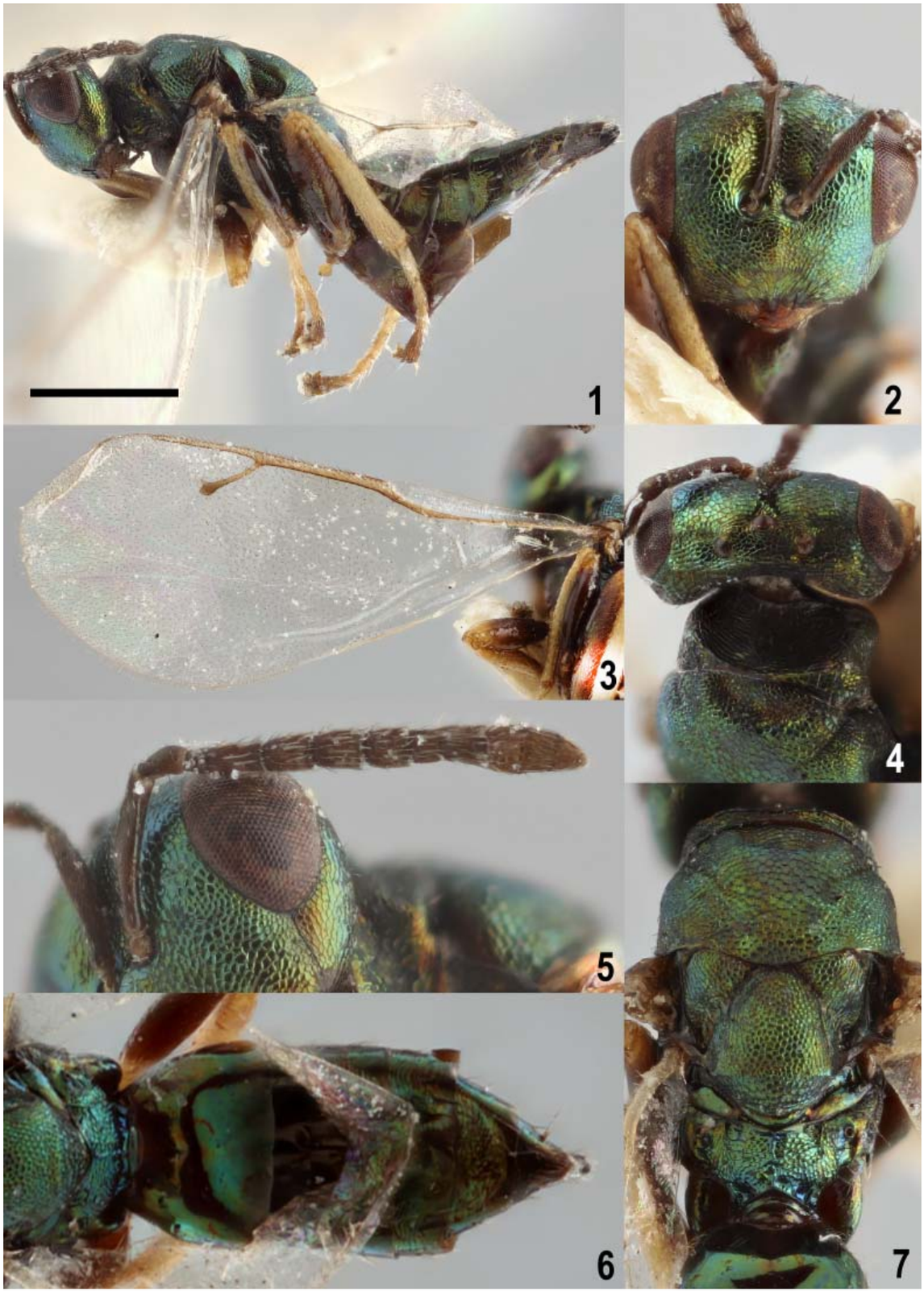
MATERIAL. Lectotype, ♀: Norway, “stood under this name in old B. M. Coll. C. Waterhouse”, “*Pteromalus iera* Walker”, “Alten, Finmark”, “LECTOTYPE”, “B.M. TYPE HYM. 5.1901”, “*Stenomalina iera* (Walk.) det. M.W.R. de V. Graham, 1965”, “BMNH(E) #1414798”, “NHMUK 011515876”, (NHMUK). Other material: Russia, Sakhalin Prov., Makanrushi Island, motley grasses, 18.VIII.1997, coll. A. Lelej, 15 ♀♀, 1 ♂ (ZISP); Onekotan Island, Rezvyi Stream, 7.VIII.1996, coll. A. Lelej , 2 ♀♀ (ZISP); same locality, 2 km E of Terrasnyi Cape, 9.VIII.1996, coll. A. Lelej, 2 ♀♀ (ZISP); Kharimkotan Island, Severgin Bay, 8.VIII.1996, coll. A. L., 5 ♀♀ (ZISP); Ekarma Island, slope of volcano, 10.VIII.1996, coll. A. Lelej, 1 ♀ (ZISP); Shiashkotan Island, grass meadow, 11.VIII.1996, coll. A. Lelej, 4 ♀♀ (ZISP); Matua Island, alder forest, 15.VIII.1996, coll. A. L., 1 ♀ (ZISP); same locality, motley grasses, 15.VIII.1999, coll. A. L., 6 ♀♀ (ZISP); Yankich Island, motley grasses, 5.VIII.1999, coll. A. Lelej, 1 ♀ (ZISP); Ketoi Island, motley grasses, 6.VIII.1999, coll. A. Lelej, 4 ♀♀ (ZISP); Simushir Island, motley grasses, 8–9.VIII.1999, coll. A. Lelej, 12 ♀♀, 1 ♂ (ZISP); Chirpoi Island, motleygrasses, 9.VIII.1999, coll. A. Lelej, 3 ♀♀ (ZISP); same locality, 3.VIII.2000, coll. A. Lelej, 3 ♀♀ (ZISP); Urup Island, motley grasses, 7–9.VIII.2000, coll. A. Lelej, 5 ♀♀, 1 ♂ (ZISP); Kunashir Island, Sernovodsk Vill., 15.VII and 26.VIII.1973, coll. D. Kasparyan, 2 ♀♀ (ZISP); Alekhino Vill., 29–30.VII.1973, coll. D. Kasparyan, 1 ♀ (ZISP).

REDESCRIPTION. Female. Body length 2.90–3.30 mm; fore wing length 2.70–3.10 mm.

Coloration. Head metallic dark green with diffuse blue and coppery lustre; antenna with scape, pedicel, anelli, F1–F6 and clava brown. Mesosoma and all coxa metallic dark green-bluish with diffuse coppery lustre; all femora brown, all tibiae and tarsi yellowish-brown. Fore wing hyaline, venation yellowish-brown. Metasoma dorsally dark bluish-green with diffuse coppery lustre and in middle part brown; ovipositor sheaths brown.

Sculpture. Head reticulate; clypeus radially striate. Mesosoma and propodeum reticulate. Metasoma weakly alutaceous and shiny.

Head in dorsal view 2.10–2.30 times as broad as long and 1.15–1.22 times as broad as mesoscutum; in frontal view 1.22–1.23 times as broad as high. POL 1.35–1.42 times as long as OOL. Eye height 1.30–1.33 times eye length and 1.96–2.10 times as long as malar space. Distance between antennal toruli and lower margin of clypeus 1.00 times distance between antennal toruli and median ocellus. Antenna with scape 0.95–1.05 times as long as eye height and 1.26–1.30 times as long as eye length; pedicel 1.70–1.80 times as long as broad



Figs 1–7. *Stenomalina iera* (Walker, 1844) lectotype, female. 1 — habitus in lateral view; 2 — head in frontal view; 3 — wing; 4 — head, mesosoma in dorsal view; 5 — antenna; 6 — metasoma in dorsal view; 7 — mesosoma in dorsal view. Scale bar: 1 — 0.75 mm.
Рис. 1–7. *Stenomalina iera* (Walker, 1844) лектотип, самка. 1 — общий вид сбоку; 2 — голова вид спереди; 3 — крыло; 4 — голова и мезосома вид сверху; 5 — антенна; 6 — метасома вид сверху; 7 — мезосома вид сверху. Масштабная линейка: 1 — 0,75 мм.

and 0.95–1.11 times F1; combined length of pedicel and flagellum 1.00–1.08 times breadth of head; F1 1.75–1.80 times as long as broad, with 1 irregular row of sensilla; clava 2.05–2.10 times as long as broad, with small micropilosity area on C3 and C4. Anterior margin of clypeus with one tooth.

Mesosoma 1.75–1.80 times as long as broad. Scutellum moderately arched, 1.10–1.15 times as long as broad, frenal area distinct by sculpture. Pronotal collar with carina. Propodeum 0.40–0.50 times as long as scutellum; plicae weak, median carina irregular, nucha absent. Fore wing 2.30–2.56 times as long as its maximum width; basal cell with 3–5 setae and basal vein setose; speculum open below; M 1.25–1.30 times as long as PM and 1.95–2.00 times as long as S.

Metasoma 2.10–2.33 times as long as broad, 1.00–1.10 times as long as mesosoma and 0.77–0.85 times as long as combined length of mesosoma and head. Petiole strongly transverse. Ovipositor sheath projecting slightly beyond apex of metasoma.

BIOLOGY. A primary parasitoid of *Episyrphus balteatus* (De Geer, 1776) (Diptera, Syrphidae) [Tselikh, 2014].

DISTRIBUTION. Europe, Iran, Russian Far East [Tselikh, 2014, 2019; UCD Community, 2025].

COMMENTS. This species is very similar to *S. jansoni* **sp.n.**; the differences between these species are given in the key.

Stenomalina jasoni Tselikh, Lee et Ku, **sp.n.**
Figs 8–14.

MATERIAL. Holotype, ♀: South Korea, Gyeongsangnam-do, Geochang-gun, Science Museum Natural Enemy, 20.V–3.VI.2021, coll. D-S. Ku, J. Lee (NIBR).

DESCRIPTION. Female. Body length 2.20 mm; fore wing length 1.90 mm.

Coloration. Head metallic dark blue with diffuse coppery lustre; antenna with scape yellowish-brown; pedicel, anelli, F1-F6 and clava brown. Mesosoma and all coxa metallic dark blue with diffuse coppery lustre; all femora brown, all tibiae and tarsi yellowish-brown. Fore wing with light brownish tint, venation brown. Metasoma dorsally metallic blue and in middle part brown; ovipositor sheaths brown.

Sculpture. Head reticulate; clypeus radially striate. Mesosoma and propodeum reticulate. Metasoma weakly alutaceous and shiny.

Head in dorsal view 2.06 times as broad as long and 1.28 times as broad as mesoscutum; in frontal view 1.16 times as broad as high. POL 1.40 times as long as OOL. Eye height 1.31 times eye length and 1.80 times as long as malar space. Distance between antennal toruli and lower margin of clypeus 1.07 times distance between antennal toruli and median ocellus. Antenna with scape 0.82 times as long as eye height and 1.08 times as long as eye length; pedicel 1.58 times as long as broad and 0.90 times F1; combined length of pedicel and flagellum 1.30–1.41 times breadth of head; F1 1.47–1.50 times as long as broad, with 1 irregular row of sensilla; clava 2.30 times as long as broad, with small micropilosity area on C3 and C4. Anterior margin of clypeus with one tooth.

Mesosoma 1.90 times as long as broad. Scutellum moderately arched, 1.15 times as long as broad, frenal area distinct by sculpture. Pronotal collar without carina. Propodeum 0.57 times as long as scutellum; plicae weak, median carina irregular, nucha absent. Fore wing 2.56–2.59 times as long as its maximum width; basal cell bare, basal vein with 4–5 setae; speculum open below; M 0.96–1.00 times as long as PM and 1.83–1.88 times as long as S.

Metasoma 2.07 times as long as broad, 1.17 times as long as mesosoma and 0.86 times as long as combined length of mesosoma and head. Petiole strongly transverse. Ovipositor sheath projecting slightly beyond apex of metasoma.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named in honour of the Jason — ancient Greek mythological hero and he was married to the sorceress Medea.

BIOLOGY. Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. South Korea.

COMMENTS. This species is very similar to *S. iera* (Walker); the differences between these species are given in the key.

Stenomalina medeae Tselikh, Lee et Ku, **sp.n.**
Figs 15–21.

MATERIAL. Holotype, ♀: South Korea, Gyeongsangnam-do, Sirubong Peak, Jinhae-gu, Changwon-si, sweeping, 19.IX.2022, coll. J. Lee, (NIBR). Paratype: South Korea, Gyeongsangnam-do, Jeongpyeong-ri, Jiphyeon-myeon, Jinju-si, 35.29655 N, 128.05850 E, 23.07.2024, coll. E. Tselikh, 1 ♀ (ZISP).

DESCRIPTION. Female. Body length 2.80–3.20 mm; fore wing length 2.55–2.70 mm.

Coloration. Head metallic dark blue or blue green; antenna with scape yellowish-brown; pedicel, anelli, F1-F6 and clava brown. Mesosoma and all coxa metallic dark blue; all femora dark brown, all tibiae and tarsi yellow or yellowish-brown. Fore wing light brownish tint, venation brown. Metasoma dark brown, but mt2 with metallic blue green lustre; ovipositor sheaths brown.

Sculpture. Head reticulate; clypeus striate-reticulate or striate. Mesosoma and propodeum reticulate. Metasoma weakly alutaceous and shiny.

Head in dorsal view 1.96–2.00 times as broad as long and 1.17–1.25 times as broad as mesoscutum; in frontal view 1.10–1.15 times as broad as high. POL 1.55–1.64 times as long as OOL. Eye height 1.39–1.41 times eye length and 2.36–2.42 times as long as malar space. Distance between antennal toruli and lower margin of clypeus 1.07 times distance between antennal toruli and median ocellus. Antenna with scape 0.70–1.06 times as long as eye height and 0.97–1.13 times as long as eye length; pedicel 1.35–1.55 times as long as broad and 0.85–0.90 times F1; combined length of pedicel and flagellum 1.08–1.11 times breadth of head; F1 1.62–1.70 times as long as broad, with 2 irregular rows of sensilla; clava 2.21–2.30 times as long as broad, with small micropilosity area on C3 and C4. Anterior margin of clypeus with one tooth.

Mesosoma 1.82–1.90 times as long as broad. Scutellum moderately arched, 1.35–1.40 times as long as broad, frenal area distinct by sculpture. Pronotal collar without carina. Propodeum 0.60–0.65 times as long as scutellum; plicae weak, median carina irregular, nucha absent. Fore wing 2.52–2.70 times as long as its maximum width; basal cell with 3–7 setae and basal vein setose; speculum open below; M 1.10–1.21 times as long as PM and 1.74–1.90 times as long as S.

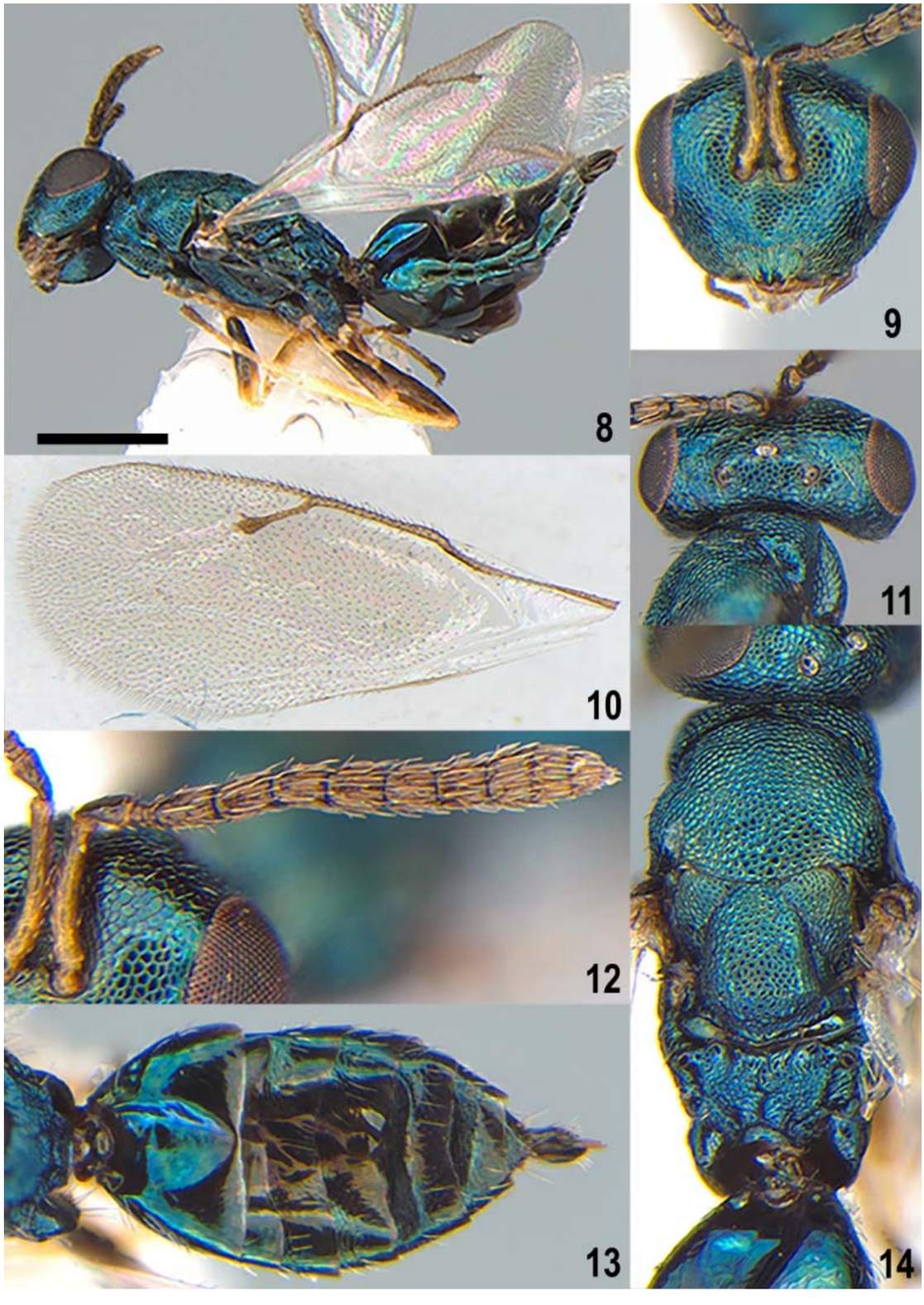
Metasoma 1.50–1.65 times as long as broad, 0.90–0.95 times as long as mesosoma and 0.72–0.85 times as long as combined length of mesosoma and head. Petiole strongly transverse. Ovipositor sheath projecting slightly beyond apex of metasoma.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named in honour of the Medea in Greek mythology is known as a sorceress and accomplished medicinal magic.

BIOLOGY. Unknown.

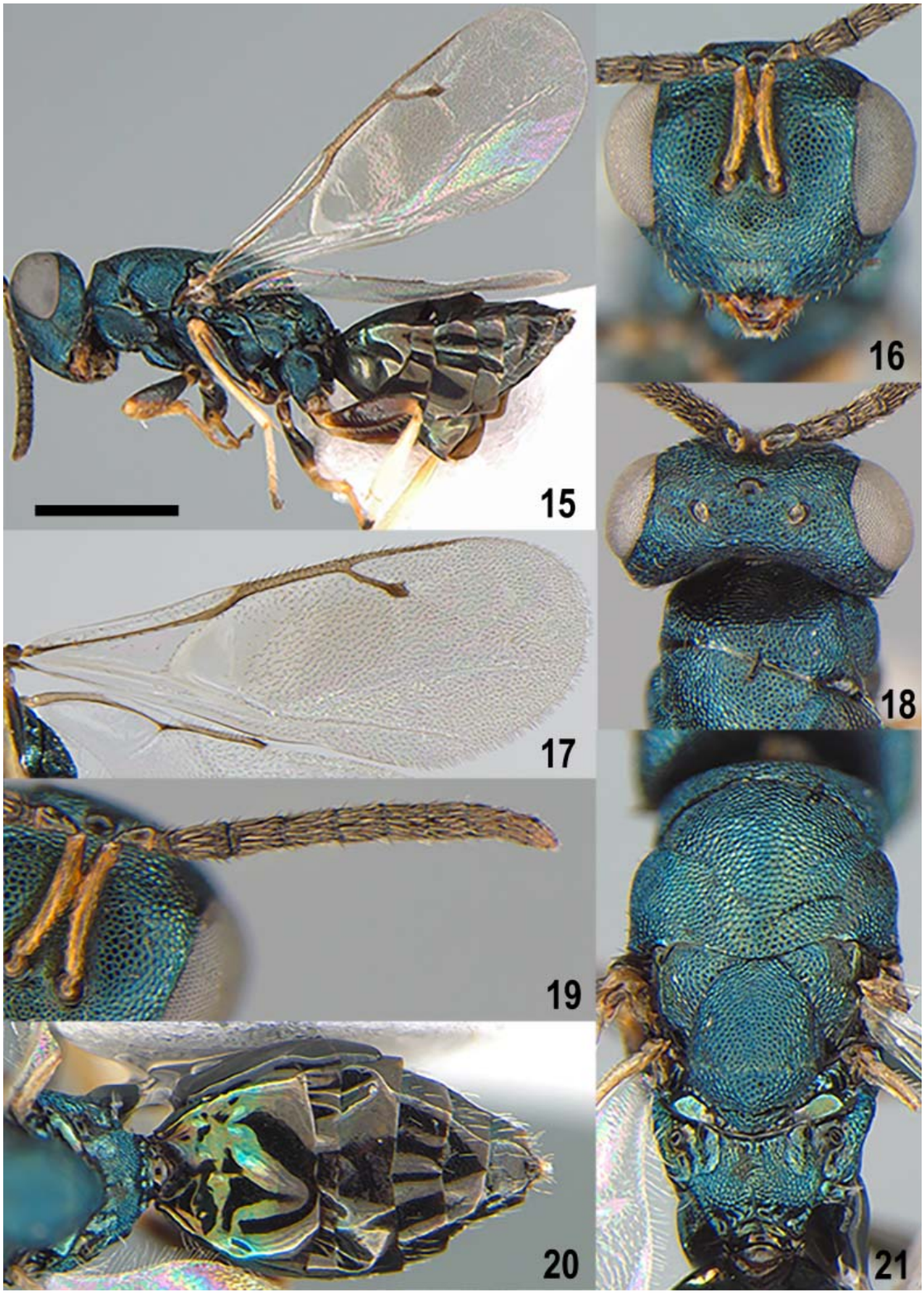
DISTRIBUTION. South Korea.

COMMENTS. This species is very similar to *S. micans* (Olivier); the differences between these species are given in the key.

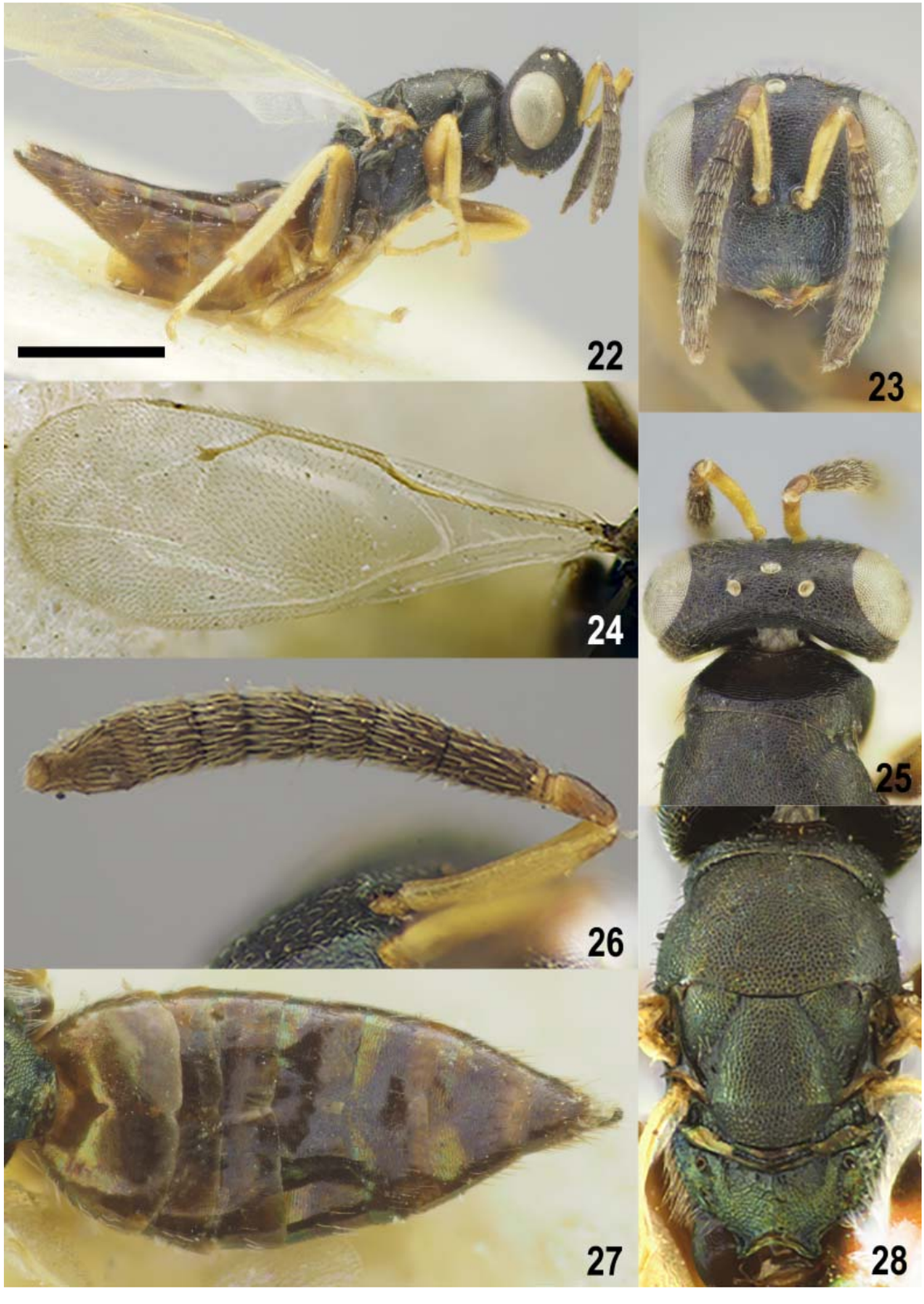


Figs 8–14. *Stenomalina jasoni* Tselikh, Lee et Ku, **sp.n.** holotype, female. 8 — habitus in lateral view; 9 — head in frontal view; 10 — wing; 11 — head in dorsal view and mesosoma in dorso-lateral view; 12 — antenna; 13 — metasoma in dorsal view; 14 — mesosoma in dorsal view. Scale bar: 1 — 0.75 mm.

Рис. 8–14. *Stenomalina jasoni* Tselikh, Lee et Ku, **sp.n.** голотип, самка. 8 — общий вид сбоку; 9 — голова вид спереди; 10 — крыло; 11 — голова вид сверху и мезосома вид сверху и сбоку; 12 — антенна; 13 — метасома вид сверху; 14 — мезосома вид сверху. Масштабная линейка: 1 — 0,50 мм.



Figs 15–21. *Stenomalina medeae* Tselikh, Lee et Ku, **sp.n.** holotype, female. 15 — habitus in lateral view; 16 — head in frontal view; 17 — wing; 18 — head in dorsal view and mesosoma in dorso-lateral view; 19 — antenna; 20 — metasoma in dorsal view; 21 — mesosoma in dorsal view. Scale bar: 1 — 0.75 mm.
Рис. 15–21. *Stenomalina medeae* Tselikh, Lee et Ku, **sp.n.** голотип, самка. 15 — общий вид сбоку; 16 — голова вид спереди; 17 — крыло; 18 — голова вид сверху и мезосома вид сверху и сбоку; 19 — антенна; 20 — метасома вид сверху; 21 — мезосома вид сверху. Масштабная линейка: 1 — 0,75 мм.



Figs 22–28. *Stenomalina micans* (Olivier, 1813) not type, female. 22 — habitus in lateral view; 23 — head in frontal view; 24 — wing; 25 — head in dorsal view and mesosoma in dorso-lateral view; 26 — antenna; 27 — metasoma in dorsal view; 28 — mesosoma in dorsal view. Scale bar: 1 — 0.50 mm.

Рис. 22–28. *Stenomalina medeae* Tselikh, Lee et Ku, **sp.n.** голотип, самка. 22 — общий вид сбоку; 23 — голова вид спереди; 24 — крыло; 25 — голова вид сверху и мезосома вид сверху и сбоку; 26 — антенна; 27 — метасома вид сверху; 28 — мезосома вид сверху. Масштабная линейка: 1 — 0,50 мм.

Stenomalina micans (Olivier, 1813)
Figs 22–28.

Pteromalus micans Olivier, 1813: 477. Type female lost.

Pteromalus bellus Walker, 1836: 466. Lectotype female (NHMUK, examined). Synonym of *Pteromalus micans* Olivier, 1813 in Graham, 1969: 609.

MATERIAL. Russia, Kamchatka Reg., Elizovo, Polovinka River, 53°11.167′ N, 158 21.942′ E, 1.VII.2013, coll. E. Tselikh, D. Rachin, 1 ♀ (ZISP); Kronotskii Reserve, 80 km S of Lazo, Ipuin outpost, 23–24.VII.2013, coll. E. Tselikh, D. Rachin, 1 ♀ (ZISP); 15 km W of Elizovo, Mt. Moroznaya, 53°09.709′ N, 158°13.023′ E, 27.VII.2013, coll. E. Tselikh, D. Rachin, 1 ♀ (ZISP); Primorsky Reg., Spassk-Dalny, 10.VI.1989, S. Belokobylskij, 1 ♀ (ZISP).

REDESCRIPTION. Female. Body length 2.80–4.20 mm; fore wing length 2.50–3.80 mm.

Coloration. Head metallic dark blue or bluish-green with diffuse coppery or violet lustre; antenna with scape yellow or yellowish-brown, pedicel yellowish-brown, anelli, F1-F6 and clava brown. Mesosoma dark green with diffuse coppery or violet lustre; all coxa dark brown; all femora brown, all tibiae and tarsi yellow. Fore wing with light brownish tint, venation yellowish-brown. Metasoma dorsally dark brown with metallic blue green or violet lustre; ovipositor sheaths brown.

Sculpture. Head reticulate; clypeus radially striate. Mesosoma and propodeum reticulate. Metasoma weakly alutaceous and shiny.

Head in dorsal view 1.80–2.26 times as broad as long and 1.00–1.24 times as broad as mesoscutum; in frontal view 0.95–1.25 times as broad as high. POL 1.33–1.50 times as long as OOL. Eye height 1.39–1.41 times eye length and 2.45–2.60 times as long as malar space. Distance between antennal toruli and lower margin of clypeus 1.00 times distance between antennal toruli and median ocellus. Antenna with scape 0.75–0.80 times as long as eye height and 1.05–1.10 times as long as eye length; pedicel 2.00–2.16 times as long as broad and 0.75–0.80 times F1; combined length of pedicel and flagellum 1.08–1.25 times breadth of head; F1 1.70–1.80 times as long as broad, with 2 irregular row of sensilla; clava 1.58–1.80 times as long as broad, with small micropilosity area on C3 and C4. Anterior margin of clypeus with one tooth.

Mesosoma 1.78–1.90 times as long as broad. Scutellum moderately arched, 1.10–1.15 times as long as broad, frenal area distinct by sculpture. Pronotal collar with carina in the middle. Propodeum 0.50–0.55 times as long as scutellum; plicae weak, median carina irregular, nucha absent. Fore wing 2.50–2.67 times as long as its maximum width; basal cell bare, basal vein with 1–3 setae; speculum open below; M 1.06–1.10 times as long as PM and 1.60–1.70 times as long as S.

Metasoma 2.10–2.27 times as long as broad, 1.10–1.15 times as long as mesosoma and 0.91–0.95 times as long as combined length of mesosoma and head. Petiole strongly transverse. Ovipositor sheath projecting slightly beyond apex of metasoma.

BIOLOGY. Primary parasitoid of coleopterans of the family Scolytidae, dipterans of the families Cecidomyiidae and Chloropidae; secondary parasitoid of hymenopterans of the family Braconidae [Tselikh, 2019; UCD Community, 2025].

DISTRIBUTION. Europe, Russia (European part, Far East), Kazakhstan, China, South Korea [Lee et al., 2019; Tselikh, 2019; UCD Community, 2025].

COMMENTS. This species is very similar to *S. medeae* **sp.n.**; the differences between these species are given in the key.

Compliance with ethical standards

CONFLICT OF INTEREST: The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Ethical approval: No ethical issues were raised during our research.

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