

Systematic and Ecological Studies of Sesiidae (Insecta, Lepidoptera) of Korea. I. Description of the Immature Stage and Adult for a Clearwing Moth, *Synanthedon haitangvola* Yang

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The clearwing moths of the family Sesiidae is very difficult to collecting in the field. The family has a worldwide distribution containing about 1,000 described species in over 400 genera. However, the scientific informations and knowledge of systematic and ecological studies of the family Sesiidae from Korea have been simply described or recorded, and than the relationship among them have neither been studied in detail nor been revised properly. The family can be defined by a combination of the following characters (Spatenka, K. et. al., 1999): Forewing often partly transparent, hindwing mostly transparent throughout; imagines mimiking Hymenoptera, abdomen often with yellow, orange, red of white rings, bands or segmental margins; M-stem of forewing venation lost; M-stem of hindwing shifted towards costal vein; larvae endophagous, non-pigmented, with slightly enlarged thoracic segments; larval ocelli I-IV arranged to form a quadrangle, ocelli V and VI slightly separated; abdominal segments 3-6 of pupa with 2 distinct rows of spines dorsally; antennal sheaths of pupa broadening distally.

In the present study, a little know species, *Synanthedon haitangvola* (Yang, 1977) on apple tree is recorded from Korea for the first time. The head, wing venation and genitalia of adult and the immature stages are described and illustrated