

# Insect Guild Associated with *Lotus corniculatus* var. *japonicus* Legel

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*Lotus corniculatus* L. is a leguminous plant species, containing various different varieties growing in different geography. *L. corniculatus* has been known to be polymorphic for cyanogenesis independently between the organs of the plants. It is also true to be polymorphic for cyanogenesis in the *L.c.* var. *japonicus* Legel, which is a dominant form in the far eastern Palaearctic region. It has been long investigated what types of structure are made up of the herbivorous insect guilds against cyanogenic defense of *L. corniculatus* aggregates in many different countries with different localities. The species attending to *L. corniculatus* guild are essentially phytophagous but may be also predators in some extent. The guild may be summarized here as follows ; in the families, Sminthuridae in Collembola ; Foficulidae in Dermaptera ; Locustidae in Orthoptera ; Berytinidae and Miridae in Heteroptera ; Bruchidae, Coccinelidae, Curculionidae and Nitidulidae in Coleoptera ; Agromyzidae and Cecidomyiidae in Diptera ; Aphididae, Asterolecaniidae, Calliphididae and Cercopidae in Homoptera ; Eurytomidae and Tenthredinidae in Hymenoptera ; Arctiidae, Coleophoridae, Gelechiidae, Geometridae, Hesperidae, Lasiocampidae, Lycaenidae, Lyonetiidae, Nepticulidae, Noctuidae, Nolidae, Pieridae, Pyralidae, Scythrididae, Sesiidae, Tortricidae and Zygaenidae in Lepidoptera ; Aelothripidae and Tripidae in Thysanoptera. This *L.c.* guild is consisted of a wide range of insects, but The *L.c.j* guild is rather poor in Korea and Japan. The reason is investigated in association with plant defense including cyanogenesis.