

【 分 异 】

1-1. Notes on a Cicada Parasitic Moth in Korea
(Lepidoptera: Epipyropidae)

Jeong-Bae JEON*, Tae-Woo KIM, Pierre TRIPOTIN¹ and Jin-Il KIM

Department of Biology, Sungshin Women's University, Seoul 136-742, Korea;
¹*925-1, Pyeongsan-li, Dongi-myon, Okcheon-gun, Chungbuk 373-830, Korea*

The Epipyropid moths are ecto-parasitic mainly on Homoptera when they are larval stage. However some species have been recorded even from lepidopterous larvae. The mature larva is onisciform (shaped like a wood-louse), and is usually thickly covered with a white waxy secretion. Some species were known as that do parthenogenesis, but other some species were known reproduce bisexually with male. The family Epipyropidae includes a total of 32 species referred to nine genera in two subfamilies, and distributed in the tropical and warm temperate regions: one species in the Nearctic region, five species in the Neotropical region, four species in the Palearctic region, six species in the Ethiopian region, six species in the Oriental region, and ten species in the Australian region (Ohgushi, 1987; Common, 1990; Heppner, 1991).

The family Epipyropidae was divided from the family Arctiidae by Perkins in 1905, but it is related to the family Limacodidae and belongs to the superfamily Zygaenoidea. The genus *Epipomponia* was separated from the genus *Epipyrops* based on the fact that hindwing subcostal vein (Sc) and radius (R) are linked by a transverse vein (Dyar, 1906). Kato (1940) established the subfamily Epipyropinae that have a radius 3 veins (R3) in forewings.

Some entomologists in Korea had already noticed the presence ecto-parasitic larvae on adult cicadas. We could successfully bred some of them. The cicada parasitic moth *Epipomponia nawai* (Dyar) belonging to the family Epipyropidae is newly recorded for the Korean peninsula. Adults of both sexes, larva, and pupa are illustrated. Collecting data, records of hosts, and other biological informations for the species are also presented.