

Korean Species of the Genera *Gibberelifera*, *Griselda* and *Piniphila* (Lepidoptera : Tortricidae)*

韓國產 *Gibberelifera*, *Griselda* 및
*Piniphila*屬의 報告(나비目: 잎말이나방科)*

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ABSTRACT In the present paper, the genera *Gibberelifera*, *Griselda* and *Piniphila* are reported for the first time from Korea including three newly recorded species *Gibberelifera simplana* (Fischer von Roslerstam), *Griselda relicta* Kuznetsov and *Piniphila bifasciana* (Haworth).

KEY WORDS Systematics, Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Olethreutinae

초 록 금번 研究를 통해 上記의 *Gibberelifera*屬, *Griselda*屬, *Piniphila*屬 등 3屬이 우리나라에서는 처음으로 報告된다. 이 中 上記 각 屬의 *Gibberelifera simplana*(Fischer von Röslerstam)-흑점무늬애기잎말이나방(新稱), *Griselda relicta* Kuznetsov-회색줄무늬애기잎말이나방(新稱), *Piniphila bifasciana* (Haworth)-밤색두줄애기잎말이나방(新稱) 등 3種이 각각 우리나라에서는 처음으로 報告된다.

검색어 分類, 나비目, 잎말이나방科, 애기잎말이나방亞科

Gibberelifera Obraztsov, 1946

〈Type species: *Penthina simplana* Fischer von Röslerstam, 1834〉

Gibberelifera simplana (Fischer von Röslerstam)

흑점무늬애기잎말이나방(新稱)

Penthina simplana Fischer von Röslerstam, 1834, Abbild. Bericht Erganz. Schmettkde., 38, pl. 22: 2.

Gibberelifera simplana Kawabe, 1982, Moths of Japan, 1: 122, 2: 174, pl. 26: 25; Kuznetsov, 1986: 680, fig. 413: 3, 479. 2.

Wing span 13 mm in male

Forewing grey at base, pale to white in remaining area, with blackish brown costal spot developed longitudinally; pretoral spot tiny, dark. Basal patch blackish brown, sharply curved near middle; median spots subtriangular, developed on half at costa and half of dorsum respectively; termen tinged with pale blackish brown. Hindwing pale greyish brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1) Uncus narrow, slender, slightly bifid terminally. Tegumen rounded at the top. Socii partially curved outward. Valva curved upward at middle, deeply concaved at middle, cucullus with a separated ventral lobe which terminates with single spine; sacculus narrow more or less long with numerous hairs. Aedeagus short, stout with a bundle of cornuti in vesica.

Material examined. 1♂, Mt Dodram-san, Gyeonggi Prov, 19. V 1990 (K. T. Park & B. K. Byun).

Distribution. Korea, Japan, Central Europe, Russia (Amur, Primore).

Remarks. In the genus *Gibberelifera*, two species has known from Palaearctic region, especially abundant in Southeast Asia. Larvae usually live in rolled arboreal plants and are found on the apices of the branches of poplar and willow (Kuznetsov, 1986).

Griselda Heinrich, 1923

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Figs. 1-2. Male genitalia. 1, *Gibberifera simplana* (Fischer von Röslerstam); 2, *Piniphila bifasciana* (Haworth).

〈Type species: *Griselda radicana* Heinrich, 1923〉

Griselda relict Kuznetsov

회색줄무늬애기잎말이나방(新稱)

Griselda relict Kuznetsov. 1968. Ent Obozr., 47: 583, fig. 18; Oku, 1971, Kontyu, 39(4): 357; Kawabe, 1982, 1: 139, 2: 178, pl. 29: 7.

Wing expanse 14 mm in female.

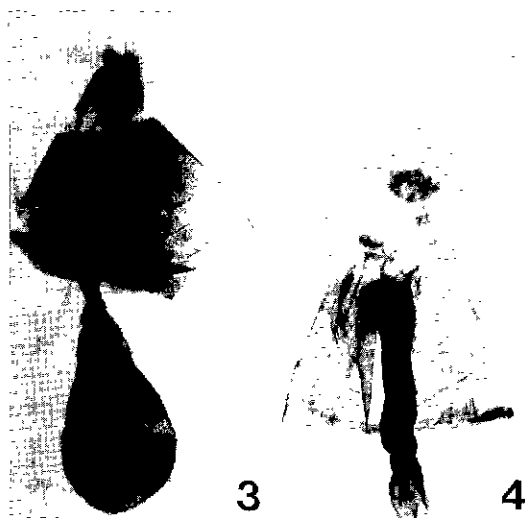
Ground colour of forewing brownish grey; subbasal fascia white, distinct, well developed on 1/3 from base of wing; an irregular leaden-metallic stria developed along outer margin of the subbasal fascia; other similar fascia greyish, developed from middle of costa to ocelloid patch, with 4 blackish small narrow spots showing white colour; several strigulae presented near apex along costa, distinctly. cilia dark grey, rather weak in colour around tomus. Hindwing greyish brown, rather darker near termination; cilia light greyish brown.

Female genitalia (Fig 3) Papillae anales simple, slightly curved anteriorely. Sterigma weakly sclerotized, forming a rounded plate. Entrance of ostium bursae conjugated with caudal margin of sterigma, well sclerotized, forming a neck just after entrance. Ductus bursae short, nearly same as corpus bursa, sclerotized at its initial half. Corpus bursae ovate, with a curved sclerite near entrance, and with a single horn-like signum.

Material examined. 1♀, Chuncheon, Kangwon Prov., 2. VII. 1989 (K T Park & B K Byun).

Distribution. Korea, Japan, Russia.

Remarks. The genus *Griselda* Heinrich has been represented by six species from the Holarctic region, five species from Japan and 1 species from Russian Far East to date.



Figs. 3-4. Female genitalia. 3, *Griselda relict* Kuznetsov, 4, *Piniphila bifasciana* (Haworth).

Piniphila Falkovitsh, 1962

〈Type species: *Tortrix bifasciana* Haworth, [1811]〉

Piniphila bifasciana (Haworth)

밤색두줄애기잎말이나방(新稱)

Tortrix bifasciana Haworth. [1811], Lepid. Br.: 468.

Sericoris decrepitana Herrich-Schäffer, 1851, Syst. Bearb. Schmett. Eur. 4: 216.

Piniphila bifasciana Kawabe, 1982, 1: 112, 2: 171, pl. 24: 50; Razowski, 1983, 103, figs. 83, 164. Wing span 13-14 mm in both sexes.

Forewing pale brownish grey in ground colour; basal patch pale greyish brown, well developed at about 1/4 from base of forewing; median fascia pale

greyish brown, developed from middle to tornus with 2-3 tiny spots developed on near end of costa; termen strongly oblique. Hindwing pale greyish brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 2) Uncus atrophied. Tegumen elongated, rather narrower terminally. Socii broad, elongate. Valva strongly sclerotized, with a subtriangular part at half of ventral margin, somewhat broad to 2/3, then narrower at its distal 1/3 with several strong setae; basal opening narrow; apex round with dense hairs. Aedeagus stout, slightly bent at middle.

Female genitalia (Fig. 4). Papilla analis short, rather broader caudally. Apophysis anterioris slender, weak, as long as posterioris. Ostium bursae broad strongly sclerotized laterally to 1/3 from entrance. Ductus bursae as long as 2 times of corpus bursae. Ductus seminalis arising from 2/3 ductus bursae. Corpus bursae ovate with a stellate signum at middle.

Material examined. 2♂, 3♀, Mt. Yumyoungsan, Gyonggi Prov., 17 VI. 1990 (S. H. Oh & H. Y. Choi); 2♂, 2♀, Mt. Suni-san, Gyonggi Prov., 15 VI. 1990 (S. H. Oh & H. Y. Choi).

Distribution. Korea, Japan, Russia (Siberia, Amur), Europe

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