A Psychid species, Acanthopsyche nigraplaga Wileman (Lepidoptera, Psychidae) New to Korea

韓國産 주머니나방科(나비目)의 1未記錄種 報告

B. K. Byun¹, G. J. Weon², S. G. Lee¹, B. Y. Lee¹ 邊鳳奎¹·元甲載²·李相吉¹·李範英¹

ABSTRACT

Acanthopsyche nigraplaga Wileman, Psychidae is reported for the first time from Korea with a brief redescription and illustration of its male genitalia. Their food plants, Gomphrena globosa L., Rhubus parvifolius L. var. triphyllus N., Perilla frutescens B. var. acuta K., Menispermum dahuricum Dc., and Chenopodium album L. are also newly reported.

KEY WORDS Systematics, Lepidoptera, Psychidae, Acanthopsyche, host plant, Korea.

 로
 우리나라産 주머니나방科의 1미기록종, 유리주머니나방 (Acanthopsyche nigraplaga Wileman)을 보고하며 수

 첫 생식기 도해와 함께 외부형태를 간략하게 기술하였다. 또한 천일홍, 명석딸기, 차조기, 새모래덩굴, 흰명아주 등 5종의 기주식물도 처음으로 확인하였다.

검색어 分類, 나비目, 주머니나방科, 기주, 韓國,

INTRODUCTION

This report is a part of the faunistic study on the Psychidae of Korea which has been poorly known to date. Among the 200 known species from the Palaearctic region, only six species were reported in Korea.

From the examination of psychid specimens which are preserved in the Forestry Research Institute, Seoul, Acanthopsyche nigraplaga Wileman is identified as an unknown species from Korea and five food plants of larvae are newly recognized. The authors also examined the specimens which were collected from the province Kangwon.

The first author wishes to express his sincere thanks to Dr. A. Seino, Niigata Pref., Japan for his suggestion on identification of the species.

DESCRIPTION

Acanthopsyche Heylaerts

Acanthopsyche Heylaerts, 1881,
Ann. Soc. ent. belg.: 66.
<Type species: Phalaena Bombyx atra
Linnaeus, 1767>

Acanthopsyche nigraplaga Wileman 유리주머니나 방(신청)

Oeceticoides nigraplaga Wileman, 1911, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond. 1881: 347.

Acanthopsyche nigraplaga: Seino, 1976: 131-140; Ibid, 1978: 209, figs 4, 5; Inoue, 1982, part 1: 161, part 2: 185, pl. 4: 16.

Diagnosis. Wingspan, 19~20 mm. The present species is very similar to the Indian species, *Acanthopsyche bipars* (W) in the general appearence and male genitalia. But it can be separated from the latter by the absence of epiphysis on foretibia in *nigraplaga*.

¹ 임업연구원 산림곤충과(Division of Forest Entomology, Forestry Research Institute, Seoul 130-012, KOREA).

² 임업연구원 중부임업시험장 수목원과(Chungbu Forest Experiment Station, Forestry Research Institute, Gwangnung 473-860, KOREA)

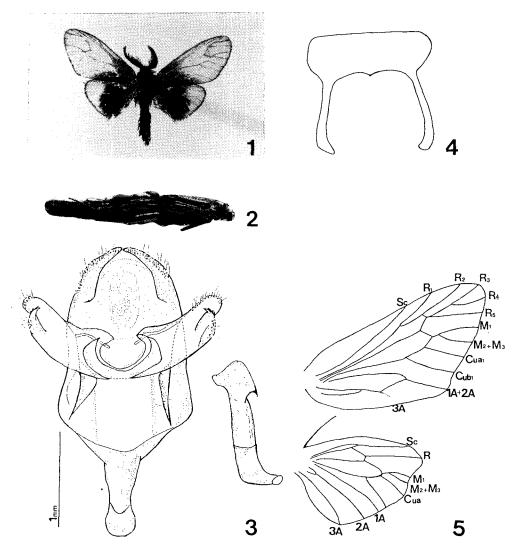


Fig. 1-4. Acanthopsyche nigraplaga: 1, adult; 2, larval case with pupal skin; 3. male genitalia; 4, 8th abodominal sternite; 5, wing venation.

Male genitalia. Tegumen broad at base, almost parallel toward distal end, well sclerotized laterally, slightly divided at top. Valva short, relatively narrow, rounded apically with numerous hairs along costa to apex; sacculus well developed with free termination; saccal region strongly drooped medially. Juxta strongly sclerotized with rounded termination. Aedeagus long, somewhat curved at basal 1/4, with fairly wide apex, bearing a short spine inwardly.

Eighth sternite slightly sclerotized, developed near the end of seventh sternite, broad in width with two long lateral band towards 9th sternite.

Material examined. 1 \$\frac{1}{5}\$, Hwenggye, Prov. Kangwon, 12. IX. 1991 (larva collected on 1. VIII. 1991, B. K. Byun); 2 \$\frac{1}{5}\$, Chuncheon, Prov. Kangwon, 10. IX. 1991 (larvae collected on 26. VIII. 1991, B. K. Byun); 8 \$\frac{1}{5}\$, Gwangnung, Prov. Kyeonggi, 14. IX. 1989 (G. J. Weon)- Forestry Research Institute, Seoul, KOREA.

Distribution. Korea (new record), Japan.

Host plant. Five species, Gomphrena globosa L., Rubus parvifolius L. var. triphyllus N., Perilla frutescens B. var. acuta K., Menispermum dahuricum Dc.,

and Chenopodium album L. are newly known.

Biology. Moths appear from mid-September to mid-October in Japan. Overwintering causes as eggs within the case of parent female. The larva uses gramineous material (Gramineae spp) for making its case and pupation takes place on the wall, the telegraph-pole, and the trunk of tree at 1-2m height from the soil surface (Seino: 1976, 1978).

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(Received, November 10, 1995)