

**A Newly Recorded species of Phycitinae,
Dioryctria juniperella Yamanaka (Lepidoptera, Pyralidae),
Attacking to *Juniperus* spp. from Korea**

**향나무類를 가해하는 알락명나방亞科의 韓國未記錄 1種
Dioryctria juniperella Yamanaka(나비目, 명나방科)**

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ABSTRACT A Phycitine species, *Dioryctria juniperella* Yamanaka, is reported for the first time from Korea. Larval characters is also shown with its illustration. *Juniperus chinensis* L., *J. chinensis* var. *globosa* H., and *J. procumbens* S. are known as host plants for the species in this country.

KEY WORDS Systematics, host plant, Lepidoptera, Pyralidae, Phycitinae, Korea

초 목 향나무類를 가해하는 향나무알락명나방(신칭)을 우리나라 미기록종으로 보고하며 성충 및 유충의 외부형태적 특징을 간략히 기술하였다. 금번조사를 통해 향나무, 누운향나무, 옥향나무 등 3종이 기주로 확인되었으며, 유충은 기주의 잎을 엮고 그 안에서 가해하는 것으로 조사되었다.

검색어 分類, 기주, 나비目, 명나방과, 알락명나방아과, 韓國

DESCRIPTION

***Dioryctria juniperella* Yamanaka**

향나무알락명나방(신칭)

Figs. 1-7.

Dioryctria juniperella Yamanaka, 1990, Tinea 12: 231, figs. 1, 4-6, 9, 12.

Eurodope sp., Suzuki & Komai, 1984, Bull. Hokkaido Forest Exp. Stn., 22: 119, fig. 12.

Wing span, 19~20 mm. Antenna blackish fuscous; with scale-tuft basally in male, but simple in female. Labial palpus slightly upcurved, blackish fuscous, 2nd segment rather broadened, mixed with whitish grey scales, 3rd segment small. Frons and vertex blackish fuscous. Abdomen same color as head part; each segment tinged with whitish grey. Legs blackish fuscous,

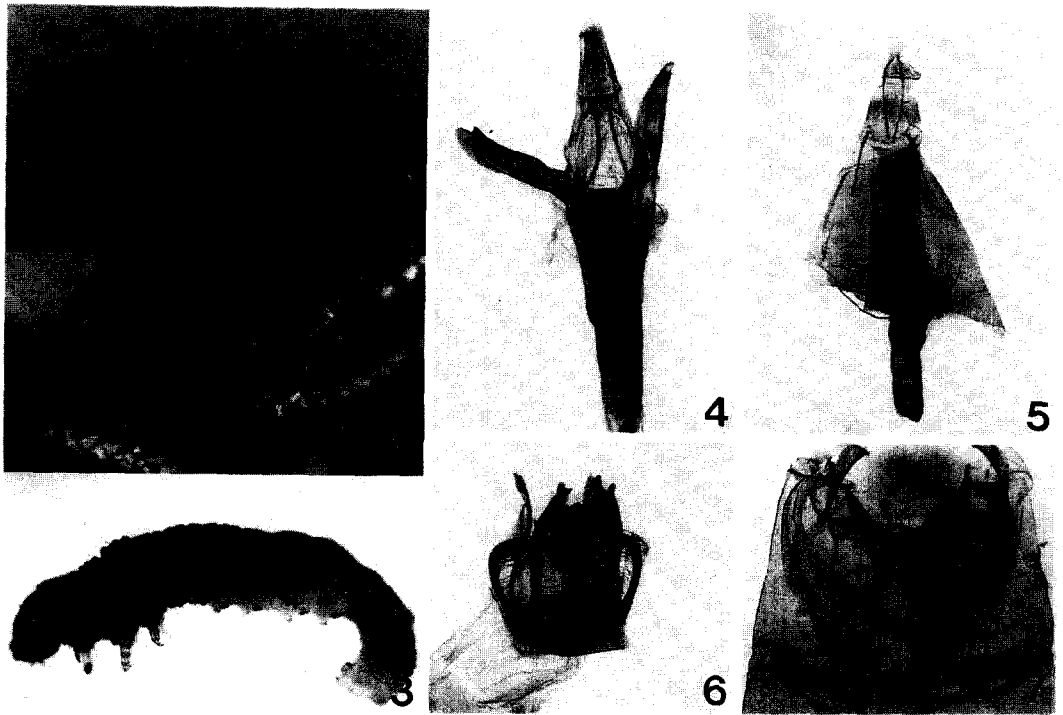
mixed with whitish grey sclaes on segment. Ground color of forewing above blackish fuscous mixed with brownish fuscous. Antimedial line white, sharply dented showing zigzag stripes, with two distinct outward angles, and edged distally with blackish shade. Cilia almost similar with ground color of forewing, but inner half mixed with grey sclaes. Hindwing blackish brown, cilia rather lighter.

Male genitalia. Tegumen broad, slightly narrower to the top, rounded terminally, well sclerotized. Valva short, rather narrow, rounded terminally with numerous short hairs along costa; sacculus well developed with a big spine-like projection terminally reaching to basal 1/3 of valva; saccal region strongly drooped medially. Juxta well sclerotized at apex. Aedeagus very long, slightly curved at basal 1/4, fairly wide apically bearing numerous small and large

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Figs. 1-7. *Dioryctria juniperella* Yamanaka: 1, adult; 2, larva (in habit); 3, larva (lateral view); 4, male genitalia; 5, female genitalia; 6, 8th abdominal sternite of male; 7, 1st abdominal segment of male.

spines near termination.

Female genitalia. Papillae analis fairly narrow. Apophysis posterioris nearly same length of apophysis anterioris. 8th abdominal segment slightly covered with short hairs. Ductus bursae strongly sclerotized, its length about three times as long as width; lateral folds strong, well developed; simple distally. Corpus bursae as long as ductus bursae, rather small with two cluster bearing numerous spines on entrance and median part; its proximal spines reached near ductus bursae.

Larva. Body length 7~9 mm (taken on the middle of October, 1996). Head capsule yellowish brown. Thorax faint yellowish brown. Body dark green; last segment bleached; each segment bearing a black tiny spot on dorsally; also well presented a rather small black spot on spiracle; a whitish green oblique line developed on each abdominal segment latero-ventrally; slightly bent ventrally from 7th to last segment.

Material examined. 8♂, 12♀, Cheongju, Chungcheongbuk Province, 16. VI. 1995 (C. H. Park)-gen. sl. nos. FRI 30-31, FRI 38-39/ coll. FRI-TAX2.

Distribution. Korea (new record), Japan (Hokkaido).

Host plant. *Juniperus chinensis* L., *J. chinensis* var. *globosa* H., and *J. procumbens* S. are known for the first time in Korea.

Remarks. Moths emerged on the mid. of June. Larvae were observed on the middle of October in this study. Mainly they tie the leaves of *Juniperus* spp. to construct a shelter and feed on the leaves in it. The number of generation is still unknown in this country. In Japan, *J. chinensis* var. *sargentii* H., and *Juniperus* sp. were known as host plant and the moths appear on July (Yamanaka, 1990).

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