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

**Bong-Kyu BYUN, Chul-Ha PARK, H. YAMANAKA and Buom-Young LEE**

**ABSTRACT** A Phycitinae 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

**DESCRIPTION**

*Dioryctria juniperella* Yamanaka

한나무영나방(신청)

Figs. 1-7.

*Dioryctria juniperella* Yamanaka, 1990, Tinea 12: 231, figs. 1, 4-6, 9, 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 scales on segment. Ground color of forewing above blackish fuscous mixed with brownish fuscous. Antemedian line white, sharply dentated 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 scales. 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 widely apically bearing numerous small and large

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

2-8 Eriaku-cho, Toyama, 930 Japan

3Chungcheongbuk-do Forest Experiment Station, Cheongju 360-181, Korea (충청북도 산림환경연구소)
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.


**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).

**REFERENCES**

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