Discovery of Archips dichotomus Falkovitsh and Eana argentana (Clerk) (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae) in Korea

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ABSTRACT Two species of Tortricinae, Archips dichotomus Falkovitsh and Eana argentana (Clerk) were examined and illustrated for the first time in Korea with their brief redescriptions of the external and genital characters.

KEY WORDS Archips, Eana, Tortricinae, Tortricidae, Lepidoptera, systematics, Korea

Archips dichotomus Falkovitsh and Eana argentana (Clerk) were belonging to the subfamily Tortricinae were known as to be distributed in Korea (Razowski, 1977; Inoue, 1954), but no specimen has been found and no further literatures are available for their occurrence in Korea to date. Thus they were not included in recent publication "Check List of Insects from Korea (The Entomol. Soc. Korea and Kor. Soc. Appl. Entomol., 1994)". Park et Byun (1991) mentioned with uncertainty of their distribution in the recent publication. Recently the author had a chance to examine the specimens which were loaned from Dr. J. Jaros and redescribed briefly for the first time from Korea.

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Archips dichotomus Falkovitsh인검모부녀일말이나방 (新稱) (Figs. 1, 3)


Wingspan 24 mm in male (Fig. 1).

Diagnosis. The species is very similar to A. xylostemus (L.), but it can be distinguished from the latter by rather dark pattern color, the shape of tegumen and slightly drooped valva ventrally.

Pattern. Costa of forewing gently curved outwards to middle of it, then straight to the apex; apex very short with scales slightly extending costally; termen indistinctly sinuate post-apically, then weakly convex; costal fold reaching to before middle of costa, rather slender. Ground color greyish yellow tinged brown;
greyish shade between median fascia and subapical blotch present; basal blotch subtriangular. Median fascia indistinct costaally with proximal edge starting from the margin of costal fold to middle of dorsum, its outer margin reaching to the termination of dorsum, slightly concaved at middle to the outer margin; distal edge slightly cut at median cell. Subapical blotch broad with divided into two portions; apex and postapical part of termen brown. Hindwing heavily greyish brown; cilia rather greyish brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 3). Uncus elongate, rounded at the top. Socius round, small with moderate hairs terminally. Transtillae broad, rounded, deeply emarginated at middle. Gnathos hook-shaped, sharpened terminally. Valva semiovate bearing a sharp spine on middle of near medio-laterally; saccus weakly developed. Aedeagus long, gently curved at middle, rather broader at base, two cornuti present.

Material examined. 1♀, Mt. Myohyangsan, 300m, Hyangsan, North Pyongan Prov., 25. VI. 1987 (J. Jaros lgt.)-coll. ISEA.


Bionomy. Kuznetsov (1973) mentioned that "the species hibernate in the egg stage on the bark. The larva spins the leaves of numerous plant species, being injurious to plum and pear in the orchards". Razowski (1977) noted that "the larvae observed from end of May till end of June, flight between 23. VI and 5. VIII". But unknown in Korea.

Figs. 1-4. Adults: 1, Archips dichotomus Falkovitch; 2, Eana argentana (Clerk); 3-4. genitalia: 3, Archips dichotomus Falkovitch (♀); 4, Eana argentana (Clerk) (♂).

Remarks. The species was first listed in the "Monograph of the genus Archips" (Razowski, 1977) as to be distributed in Korea without any material record. And there has been no publication following him to date. Jaros *et al.* (1992) enumerated only its name without collecting data in the report on the North Korean fauna. Thus the species is not cited in the recent publication, "Check List of Insects from Korea(1994)".

*Eana argentana* Clerk  음빛말나무방 (Figs. 2, 4)

*Phalaena argentana* Clerk, 1759, Icon. Ins. rar., 1: 11.


Wingspan 23 mm in female (Fig. 2). Forewing expanded. Costa slightly curved, apex pointed; termen slightly sinuate beyond apex; oblique. Ground color uniformly silver-white; cilia white, patterns indistinct; underside of forewing blackish grey except termen portion whitish grey. Hindwing whitish, delicately suffused with grey in central portion; cilia white.

Female genitalia (Fig. 4). Sterigma with pointed terminally at anterior corners. Antrum fairly long, well sclerotized; ductus bursae short; ductus seminalis originated just after antrum; corpus bursae broad, large, with long signum consisting of numerous dents.

Material examined. 1♀, Mt. Paektusan, 140 m, Samjyon, Ryanggang Prov., 12. VII. 1987 (J. Jaros lgt.-coll. FRI).

Distribution. Korea (N), Japan, China, Mongolia, Russia, Caucasus, Europe, Africa, India, Kashmir, Asia Minor, N America.

Bionomy. The larvae of species found on various broad leaved herbaceous plants, and in turf of cereals. Sometimes damages seedling of conifers in Russia (Kuznetso, 1973). Unknown in Korea.

Host plant. *Poa pratensis* L. (Gramineae) and *Larix leptolepis* G. (Pinaceae) were known from Japan (Yasuda, 1975). Unknown in Korea.

Remarks. The species with a worldwide distribution was frist cited by Inoue (1954) as to be distributed in Korea and then several previous authors (Zool. Soc. Kor., 1968; Park, 1983; Park et Byun, 1991; Check List Ins. Kor., 1994) followed him, but no specimen has been found in Korea to date. It was also cited by Jaros *et al.* (1992) based on the N Korean material without collecting data. The author recently examined a female specimen, which was donated from Dr. J. Jaros, ICEA, and reports it with illustration.

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