

A New Species of Gelechiidae (Insecta, Lepidoptera) from Korea

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ABSTRACT

A new species of Gelechiidae, *Parastenolechia albicapitella* sp. nov. is described from Korea, with illustrations of the male and female genitalia.

Key words: new species, Gelechiidae, *Parastenolechia*, Korea

INTRODUCTION

Parastenolechia claustrifera Meyrick was first reported from Korea by Park (1993), but the author considers that it was misidentified. The species was described from Tienmushan, Zhejiang Prov., China, based on a single female, but the type specimen in the Natural History Museum, UK, is missing its abdomen. Park (1993) noted that "even I compared the Korean specimens with the type specimen only in appearance, but I confirm that it is undoubtedly conspecific". Recently Park *et al.* (2000) found that the Taiwanese specimens differ from the Korean ones in its genital character, and reported that Taiwanese species is undoubtedly *claustrifera* Meyrick, because its type locality is closed to Taiwan.

DESCRIPTION

***Parastenolechia albicapitella* sp. nov. (Figs. 1, 3, 3a, 4)**

Parastenolechia claustrifera Meyrick sensu Park, 1993, p. 187, figs 13, 14, 16.

Type materials. Holotype: male, Gwangleung, Gyunggi Prov., 10 July 1990, Park K.T. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 2 ♀, same data as holotype, genitalia slide no. 1858 (♂), 4015 (♀); 1 ♂, Suwon,

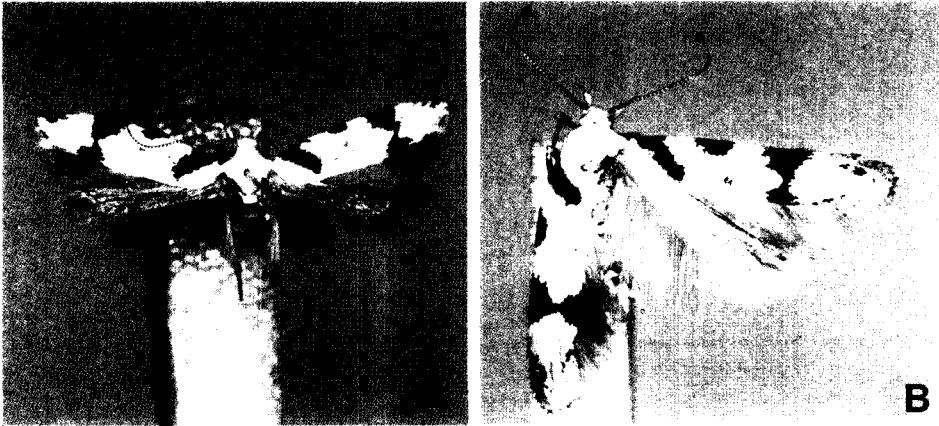


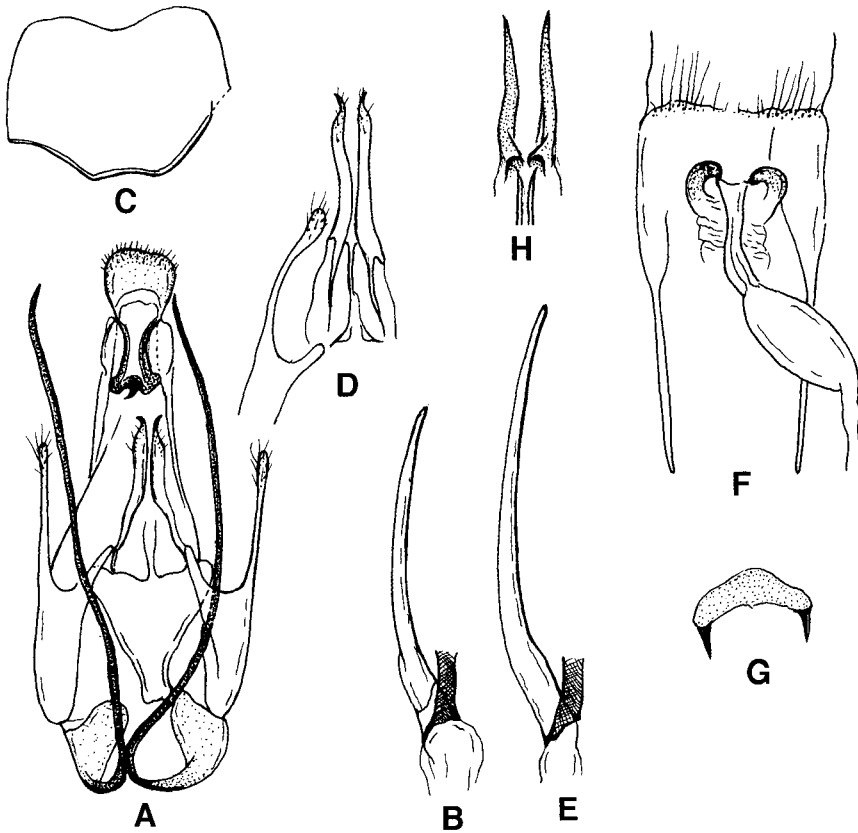
Fig. 1. Adult. A, *Parastenolechia albicapitella* sp. nov. (Paratype, Korea); B, *Parastenolechia claustrifera* Meyrick (Taiwan).

Gyunggi Prov., 13 June 1975, K.T. Park, gen. slide no. 1065; 1 ♀, Geoje-do, Gyungnam Prov., 14 July 1999, Lee J.S. and H.S. Uom; 1 (abdomen missed), Naeyun-san, Jeonbug Prov., 4-5 August 1992, Park K.T. and B.K. Byun; 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Duryun-san, Namhae, 15 July 1999, Lee J.S. and S.Y. Sim.

Diagnosis. This new species is hardly distinguishable from *P. claustrifera* Meyrick (Fig. 2) by the external appearance, but costal patch of this new species relatively small, whereas it is larger and semicircular in *claustrifera* Meyrick; subbasal fascia relatively thicker; hindwing more greyish. However, distinct separable characters are found in the male genitalia: Arms of aedeagal fulcrum and the size of aedeagus shorter than those of *claustrifera* Meyrick. This new species is generally a bit smaller than *claustrifera* Meyrick.

Description. Male and female. Wingspan, 10.5-11.5 mm. Head, tegula, and thorax shiny white. Antenna brown with dark grey annulations in each segment. Second segment of labial palpus brown at basal half and distal half shiny white; 3rd segment white; basal stripe weak; preapical stripe dark brown, relatively broad. Ground colour of forewings shiny white; subbasal fascia obliquely extended to dorsum, but not reached to dorsum, dark brown; costal patch rather small, somewhat triangular; postmedian patch triangular, relatively large, connecting with tornal patch; a small dark brown or white dot with erected scales under cell medially; irrorated with yellowish scales beyond postmedian patch in the apical area; three short streaks along margin near tornus. Hindwing grey. Midtibia dark brown at basal half and creamy white at distal half.

Male genitalia (Figs 3, 3a). Uncus broadened, caudal margin somewhat round. Ganthos hook-shaped, very short, with strong lateral arms; median process small, heavily sclerotized. Valva flagellate, extremely long, extending to middle of uncus, strongly curved near bulbous base; saccus with long outer process, about 1/2 of total length, distal part clavate; inner lobe short. Arms of aedeagal fulcrum (refer to "medial process of vinculum" by Huemer and Karshorit (1999) well-developed, slightly shorter than outer process of sacculus, with acute apex. Saccus strongly fused with ventro-basal part of aedeagus. Aedeagus slightly curved, as long as tegumen. Generally similar to those of



Figs. 2. Male and female genitalia of *Parastenolechia albicapitella* sp. nov. A, male genitalia; B, aedeagus; C, 8th sternite; D, aedeagal fulcrum; E, aedeagus of *P. claustrifera* Meyrick; F, ostium and distal part of ductus bursae; G, signum; H, distal part of *P. claustrifera* Meyrick.

claustrifera Meyrick, but it can be separated by followings: Inner process of sacculus longer than that of the latter; arms of aedeagal fulcrum much shorter; length of aedeagus about 3/4 of the latter. Female genitalia (Fig. 4). Lateral lobes of ostium bursae heavily sclerotized, with round outer margin. Antrum membraneous. Ductus bursae long, about 2.5 times length of corpus bursae, with an expanded part beyond antrum; ductus seminalis arising from near conjunction with corpus bursae. Corpus bursae ovate; signum with strong lateral projections as same as that of *claustrifera* Meyrick. It can be easily separable from *claustrifera* Meyrick by the lateral lobes of ostium bursae.

Distribution. Korea.

Etymology. The species name is derived from the Latin “albus” (white) and “capitis” (head), corresponding to the shiny whitish head.

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RECEIVED: 26 August 2000

ACCEPTED: 21 September 2000

빨나방과 (곤충綱, 나비目)의 1新種 기재

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요 약

빨나방과의 *Parastenolechia*屬에 속하는 1종이 新種으로 확인되어 흰날개빨나방 (*P. albicapitella* sp. nov.)으로 명명, 기재한다.