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One New and Five Unrecorded Species of the Tribe Phycitini  
(Lepidoptera, Pyralidae, Phycitinae) from Korea

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Tribe Phycitini is the largest group of subfamily Phycitinae and has a worldwide distribution containing about 4,000 described species in over 600 genera. The moths are so uniform in the coloring and markings of the forewing that they are often very difficult to separate on the basis of external characters. The tribe include many species which are agricultural pests attacking conifers, fruits and stored crops. In the Korean peninsula, Leech (1901) first reported three species of the tribe Phycitini, and 55 species were added by Okamoto (1924), Shibuya (1927), Okamoto and Nagayama (1940), Park and Lee (1958), Park (1976, 1983, 1993), Shin and Jun (1980), Inoue (1982), Byun et al. (1997), Choi et al. (1998, 1999), and Paek et al. (1999). In the present study of the tribe phycitini, one species, *Salebriopsis* sp. 1 is recognized new to science and five species, i.e., *Metriostola betulae* (Goeze), *Apomyelois fasciatella* Inoue, *Oligochroa bitinctella* (Wileman, 1911), *O. bilineatella* (Inoue), and *Salebria vinacea* (Inoue) are recorded from Korea for the first time.

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Four Freshwater Gastrotrichs from Korea

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Four chaetonotid gastrotrichs from various freshwater bodies are reported as new to Korean fauna: *Chaetonotus (Zonochaeta) bisacer* Greuter, *C. (Z.) sussinctus* Voigt, *Polymerurus nodicaudus* Voigt and *Haltidytes festinans* (Voigt). Brief taxonomic remarks are provided with illustrations and microscope photographs of them.