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Taxonomy and General Biology of Lycaenid Copper, *Lycaena Fabricius (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae)* in Korea  
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Morphological and ecological of character Egg These can be seen as pale dots on the leaves in the female butterfly. These eggs hatch in about 10 to 14 days. Larva Young caterpillars eat distinctive 'Windows' on one surface of the leaf, and older ones eat large holes right through the leaf. Pupa The brown pupa is formed on the stem of the swampy land, and sometimes on a leaf underside or on the sleeve netting. Adult The upperside of the male butterfly has a beautiful metallic sheen with few black markings; however the female has more extensive dark markings. Both sexes have similar undersides. Overwintering When they wake after the winter, still brownish and in the 3th instar stage, they gradually turn green. In the wild they are found in shaded conditions and when about 5mm long they turn brownish and hibernate in their third instar stage hidden on dead leaves and stems. Lycaenid Copper, *Lycaena Fabricius* is belonging to the Lycaenidae, containing at least 46 species and the genus is distributed in the northern part of Palaearctic region. Of them, *Lycaena dispar* was first described by Haworth (1803) based on England materials. The species is commonly divided into seven subspecies, *dispar dispar* (England), *L. d. festiva* (W. Siberia), *L. d. daurica* (S. Zabaikalye), *L. d. aurata* (Amur and Ussuri), *L. d. dahurica* (Transbaikalia, W. Amur), *L. d. rutila* (S. Europe, Caucasus and Transcaucasia), and *L. d. batava* (Germany). In the present study, Korean *L. d. auratus* is reviewed for the morphology and general biology based on the material examined of Korean and Chinese specimens. Systematics Order Lepidoptera Family Lycaenidae Genus *Lycaena* Fabricius, 1807 Species *Lycaena dispar* (Haworth, 1802) Subspecies *Lycaena dispar aurata* Leech, 1807

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한국산 뽕뚝날개나방과(나비목)의 분류학적 고찰  
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뽕뚝날개나방과는 전세계에 현재까지 402종이 기록되어 있는 작은 분류군으로서 대부분의 종은 낮에 활동하며 날개표면에는 금속광택을 띄는 종이 많으며 날개길이 5-20mm의 미소나방류에 속한다. 나비류는 주간 활동하고 나방류는 야간에 활동하는 것으로 인식되어 있으나 나방류 115과중 60과 이상에서 일부 또는 모든 종이 주간이나 저녁에 활동하는 것으로 밝혀져 있다. 본 과는 그림날개나방과와 유사하여 오랫동안 하나의 과로 취급되어 왔으나 Heppner (1977)에 의해서 독립된 과로 취급하게 되었다. 또한 최근까지 집나방상과나 유리나방상과로 취급되었으나 Minet (1986, 1991) 이후 별개의 상과인 Choreutoidea 상과로 취급하는 경향이 있다. 우리나라에서는 지금까지 2종, 우영뽕뚝날개나방, *Choreutis isschikii* Matsumura (= *Tebenna micalis* (Mann, 1857))과 자귀뽕뚝날개나방, *Homadula anisocentra* Meyrick이 알려져 왔으나 최근의 분류체계로는 자귀뽕뚝날개나방은 Galacticoidea에 소속됨으로 1종의 기록만 있다. 본 연구에서는 지금까지 전국적으로 채집한 표본과 일본에서 확인한 한국산 표본을 검토한 결과, 3속 8종(*Anthophila fabriciana* (Linnaeus), *Choreutis pariana* (Clerck), *C. atosignata* (Christoph), *C. hyligenes* (Butler), *Prochoreutis myllerana* (Fabricius), *P. ultimana* (Kruikovskiy), *P. hadrogastra* (Diakonoff), and *P. subdelicta* (Arita)이 추가로 기록되어 암수생식의 형태학적 형질을 중심으로 보고한다.

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Systematic Study of Clearwing Moths, Sesiidae (Insecta, Lepidoptera) from Korea  
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The family comprises a cosmopolitan group of over 1000 species (Arita, 2000). Most species occur in the tropics, but many are found in the Holarctic region. The moths are small to medium-sized diurnal Lepidoptera, typically mimicking certain Hymenoptera sometimes to a striking degree. In most, the wings are extensively hyaline and the abdomen is banded. In the Korean Peninsula, Matsumura (1931a, 1931b) first reported four species of the Sesiidae, and 10 species belonging to four genera were added by Inoue et al. (1982), Park (1983), Korea Check list (1984), and Park (1986). The family Sesiidae is recorded 26 genera 317 species from palaearctic region at present (Naumann, C.M., 1999). In the present study, eleven species are dealt with brief redescription, and illustration of genitalia. Among them, four species, *Enrichella constricta* (Bulter), *Synanthedon bicingulata* (Staudinger), *Synanthedon Haitangvola* (Yang) and *Synanthedon quercus* (Matsumura), which have been previously little known in Korea. We also redescribed, *Nokona pernix* (Leech), *Paranthrene tabaniformis tabaniformis* (Rottemburg), *Paranthrenopsis editha* (Butler), *Pennisetia pectinata* (Staudinger), *Sesia rhynchioides* (Butler), *Sesia yezoensis* (Hampson) and *Synanthedon unocingulata* Bartel, are reported for the first time from Korea.

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Systematic Study of the Family Tineidae (Lepidoptera) in Korea  
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The Family Tineidae, belonging to the superfamily Tineoidea, very small to medium-sized moths (Lepidoptera), often with a silvery or golden sheen. The common species are generally known as clothes moths. The Family Tineidae is reported 15 subfamilies, 320 genera, and more than 3,000 known species in the world. (Davis in Stehr, 1987) In Korean Peninsula is reported 6 subfamilies, 13 species (Korean Check List, 1994). In comparison with Korea, Japan is reported 9 subfamily, 29 species. Korean 6 subfamilies are Nemapogoninae, Myrmecozelinae, Tineinae, Erechthiinae, Hieroxestinae, Scardiinae, Japanese subfamilies have more 3 subfamilies (Euplocarminae, Teichobiinae, Messiinae) than Korean's. Tineid larvae feed on a variety of substrates, but they are typically detritophagous, lichenivorous, fungivorous, or keratinophagous. Unlike most Lepidoptera they do not consume live plant material. Among Tineid, it is known 6 subfamilies (Euplocarminae, Scardiinae, Nemapogoninae, Teichobiinae, Myrmecozelinae, Messiinae) in Japan that host material is mushroom or wood polluted with mushroom. Among them Korean tineid contains 3 subfamily (Scardiinae, Nemapogoninae, Myrmecozelinae) except 3 subfamilies (Euplocarminae, Teichobiinae, Messiinae). In geographical similarity, Korean tineid is expected much more species. But the adults of Tineidae are seldom collected, because of their habit that it rarely gather at light. Also ecological information doesn't obvious. Therefore, it needs to consider a Korean tineid in systematic and ecological aspects.