

1-2. Systematic Study of the Genus *Pyrausta* (Lepidoptera, Crambidae, Pyraustinae) from Korea

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The genus *Pyrausta* Schrank, 1802 is a type genus of the subfamily Pyraustinae and has worldwide distribution around Nearctic and Neotropical regions, comprising about 500 described species (Robinson, 1994) except for Antarctic continent.

The systematic study of the genus *Pyrausta* has been made by Mutuura (1954), based on Japanese species and subdivided it into five species groups.

The larvae of webbing and often rolling together leaves, shoots and flower heads of herbaceous plants. The majority of species, but not all, on members of the mint, family Labiatae (Munroe, 1976).

The first reference to Korean fauna of *Pyrausta* was made by Leech (1901), based on two newly recorded species, *P. cespitalis* (Denis et Schiffermüller.) (= *P. neocesपालis* Inoue) and *P. tithionalis* Zeller. Recently, the genus *Pyrausta* was studied by Park (1976, 1979, 1983) and Bae (2001). Up to date 12 species including two undetermined species have been recorded from Korean peninsula (Bae, 2001).

In a review of the genus *Pyrausta* (Lepidoptera; Crambidae; Pyraustinae) in the Korean peninsula, 12 species including three species of North Korea are recognized. Among them, one species is described as new to science, and one species, *P. chrysitis* Butler is newly recorded from Korea. Morphological descriptions with illustrations of the genitalia and venation of the adults for the all known species were provided.

Using various phylogenetic analysis programs based on the morphological characters, head, thorax, and genitalia of both sexes, One tree is produced as follows: (Outgroup (*fuliginata* (*panopealis* ((*tithionalis*, *unipunctata*), (*neocesपालis* (*chrysitis* (*mutuurai* (*limbata*, sp.)))))))).