1-9. Taxonomic Revision and Population Dynamics of the Genus *Tabanus* Linnaeus from Korea (Diptera: Tabanidae)

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The horseflies are one of the largest group of blood-sucking pests that attack domestic as well as large wild animals. Their capacity for holding large quantities of blood, and ability to transmit certain disease causing organisms result in considerable economic losses to livestock industry. But sufficient information about classification of tabanid pests is comparatively less available until now. In this investigation, horseflies of the genus *Tabanus* from Korea is revised to provide a basic taxonomic information in pest management. For this purpose, black and green coloured traps were used for collecting adult horseflies with different combination of attractants (Dry-ice, Ammonia, Nitrogen, Octenol) including Control. *Atylotus miser, T. kinoshitai, Chrysops vanderwulpi, T. chrysurus* attracted significantly more towards Control and Nitrogen, Dry ice, Ammonia and Octenol respectively. It was observed that black trap with dry-ice attractant collected significantly more horseflies compared to that of green trap. Data suggest that *T. kinoshitai* were attracted dominantly more under both green and black colored traps.

Data of species attracted towards traps were recorded from May to September. Data of species collection show that *T. kinoshitai, A. miser, T. galloisi and T. chrysurus* were attracted more in May, June, July and August accordingly. While in September uncountable population of these species were observed. For the diurnal attractive effects by different time interval during 7 am ~ 7 pm, the attracted number of adults decreased sharply after 3 pm. For the identification results, a total of 31 species are arranged herein. Among them, 4 species are new to science. While *Tabanus nipponicus, Tabanus toshiokai* are newly recorded from Korean fauna. Keys are given for all the taxa known from Korea respectively. The known localities and distributional data are also provided for each species.