

1-17. Systematic Study of the Subfamily Galleriinae Zeller (Lepidoptera, Pyralidae) in Korea

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Galleriinae, small to very large sized moths, mostly with narrow wings and stout body, has worldwide distribution around Australian and Palaearctic regions, comprising about 261 described species (Happner, 1991). The subfamily was first distinguished by Linnaeus (1758), later on subfamily studied by Hübner (1819), Zeller (1877), Butler (1879), Leech (1886), Whalley (1964), and Inoue (1982). The adults are the bee moths or wax moths. Most are associated with the nests of Hymenoptera. The narrow-winged, dull-coloured moths run and scuttle rather than fly, though some species are taken fairly regularly at light. The larvae occur colonially and live in silken galleries, and some are serious pests of hives.

In a review of the subfamily Galleriinae in Korea, nine species belongs to eight genera are recognized. Among them, one species *Omphalocera hirta* is newly recorded from Korea. Morphological descriptions with illustrations of the genitalia and venation of the adults for the all known species are provided. Using various phylogenetic analysis programs based on the morphological characters, head, thorax, and genitalia of both sexes. Host plants, taxonomic keys, and collecting sites are provided.