

Revision of the Korean Species of Sesiidae (Lepidoptera)

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During the past four years the exploration of the Sesiidae of Korea has been the aim of several field expeditions. An extensive and scientifically highly important material, mainly with the use of artificial pheromone lures, clearwing moths have been collected. However, Sesiidae is very difficult to collect in the field. For several reasons, adults are small to medium-sized diurnal Lepidoptera, typically mimicking certain Hymenoptera sometimes to a striking degree.

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). In the present study, 26 species are recorded from Korea. Of them, 4 species are new species. 16 species are reported for the first time from Korea. The species (*Entrichella constricta* (Butler, 1878), *Paranthren tabaniformis tabaniformis* (Rottemburg, 1775), *Paranthrenopsis editha* (Butler, 1878), *Pennisetia pectinata* (Staudinger, 1887), *Sesia rhynchioides* (Butler, 1881), *Sesia yezoensis* (Hampson, 1919), *Melittia inouei* Arita & Yata, 1987, *Toleria romanovi* (Leech, 1889), *Nokona regalis* (Butler, 1887), *Nokona pernix* (Leech, 1889), *Synanthedon bicingulata* (Staudinger, 1887), *Synanthedon hitangvora* Yang, 1977, - *Synanthedon unocingulata* Bartel, 1912, *Synanthedon quercus* (Matsumura, 1911)) are dealt with redescription, illustration of genitalia, and venation.