

Historical Review of the Subfamily of Epipaschiinae Meyrick (Lepidoptera, Pyralidae)

Hong-Geun Oh and Yang-Seop Bae

Department of Biology, College of Natural Sciences, University of Incheon,
Incheon, 402-749, Republic of Korea

The subfamily Epipaschiinae are a large subfamily of about 700 species worldwide (Solis 1992) and distributed in the tropical and temperate regions. Principal genera of the family include *Pococera* (Zeller 1848), *Phidotricha* (Ragonot 1888), *Macalla* (Walker, 1859), *Epipaschia* (Clemens, 1860), and *Stericta* (Lederer, 1863). The subfamily is first distinguished by Guenee (1854) and later on studied by Walker (1859), Hampson (1896), Hulst (1889), Janse (1931), Martin (1986), Solis (1993, 1995), and Munroe & Solis (1999). This group is defined by the combination of the following characters: 3rd segment of labial palpus always upturned and pointed at apex; forewing of some species with prominent scales; head with chaetosema; tympanal organs without secondary venulae. The larvae are known to be leaf rollers, leaf tiers, or leafminers, but their morphology is enough known. A few species are minor pests of mahoganies, avocado, and corn (*Zea mays*) in the Neotropics.

The subfamily Epipaschiinae have been known 10 genera 16 species in Korea. The subfamily is first distinguished by Leech (1901) and later on the study by Shibuya (1927), Park (1983) in Korea. They were studied by mainly Japanese researchers, but since they are not enough studied except few authors (Inoue & Yamanaka, 1975, etc.) recently. Up to date, their morphology of adults, especially both sexes of genitalia and larvae have not been known in Korea.