

Biological Notes of Clearwing Moth, Sesiidae Boisduval, 1828 in Korea (Lepidoptera)

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The biology of the clearwing moths belonging to the family Sesiidae has been poorly known from Korea. The moths are diurnal and strongly mimic various aculeate Hymenoptera in both appearance and behavior. The moths have narrow wings and are usually at least partially devoid of scales. Clearwing moths are mostly diurnal, however, some species have been recorded at artificial light. The majority of species have a well-developed proboscis and the adults visit flowers of certain plants. The imagines are usually found resting on the stems or leaves of their larval host-plant, on broken ends of stalks or twigs, or on dry flowers.

The larvae are feed on herbs, less motile and do not leave their habitat, in contrast many xylophagous species can be found far away from their host-plant. Occasionally, sesiid larvae cause the withering of a part of or even the death of the host-plant. The species developing in fruit plants, ornamental or woody forest species or in agricultural crop species may cause serious economic damage. Pupation usually takes place inside the host-plant, within a gallery, with or without the construction of a cocoon. Prior to eclosion the frontal part of the pupa appears through an exit hole previously constructed in the host-plant and closed by a silken web by the final instar larva. The pupal exuviae remain partly inside the foodplant, fixed by the spines of its abdominal segments. Emergence usually takes place in the morning.

In the present study, Six species of the immature stages of Korean species are dealt with *Nokona regalis* (Butler, 1887), *Paranthrene tabaniformis tabaniformis* (Rottemburg, 1775), *Toleria romanovi* (Leech, 1889), *Synanthedon bicingulata* (Staudinger, 1887), *Synanthedon haitangvora* Yang, 1977, *Synanthedon quercus* (Matsumura, 1911), and with news host plants of 14 species.