

A New Species of the Genus *Scaeosopha* Meyrick (Lepidoptera: Cosmopterigidae, Scaeosophinae) from Korea

Scaeosopha 속의 1新種기재 (나비목, 창날개빨나방과)

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ABSTRACT A new species, *Scaeosopha sinevi* sp. nov., is described from Korea. This genus is reported for the first time from the Palaearctic Region. The genus *Scaeothyris* Diakonoff, 1968 is newly synonymized with *Scaeosopha* Meyrick, 1914.

KEY WORDS Systematics, *Scaeosopha*, Scaeosophinae, Cosmopterigidae, Lepidoptera, Palaearctic Region, Korea

초 록 *Scaeosopha* 屬의 1종을 신종으로 기재, 발표한다. 이 屬은 구북구지역에서 처음으로 기록된다. *Scaeothyris* Diakonoff은 *Scaeosopha* Meyrick의 synonym으로 정리한다.

검색어 분류, *Scaeosopha*, Scaeosophinae, 창날개빨나방과, 나비목, 구북구, 한국

INTRODUCTION

Genus *Scaeosopha* Meyrick comprises four species known from India, Java, and S. Andaman Is. Diakonoff (1968) described a monotypic genus, *Scaeothyris* from Phillipines, based on *S. pseusta* Diakonoff, however the type species of *Scaeothyris* Diakonoff is closely related to that of *Scaeosopha* Meyrick in the venation and the genitalia (Clarke, 1965: 530, figs 1a-d; Diakonoff, 1967: 163, figs 382-383, 477). Differences are found in the shape of gnathos only. Thus, the latter is proposed to be a junior synonym of *Scaeosopha* Meyrick. The newly described species belongs undoubtedly to this genus, and it is the first record of the genus from the Palaearctic Region. In the description, the terminology is used after Sinev & Park (1994). The type speci-

mens are deposited in the Center for Insect Systematics Korea.

Scaeosopha Meyrick, 1914

Scaeosopha Meyrick, 1914, Exotic Microlepidoptera, 1: 254. (Type-species: *S. percnaula* Meyrick, 1914, by monotypy).

Scaeothyris Diakonoff, 1965, Microlep. Philippine Islands. 257: 163. (Type-species: *S. pseusta* Diakonoff, by monotypy), **syn. nov.**

Scaeosopha sinevi sp. nov. (Figs 1, 2, 3)

Diagnosis. The new species is closely related to the type species of *Scaeosopha* Meyrick (*S. percnaula* Meyrick) in appearance, venation and male genitalia. It can be separated from the latter by the gnathos-lateral arms

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with a triangular process medially; valva—slightly asymmetrical, left one angular distally and right one rounded, and arched aedeagus.

Adult. Wingspan 18.0 mm. Head grayish brown. Labial palpus light gray, slightly yellowish, upturned; second segment thicker than third one. Antenna shorter than length of wing. Tegula grayish brown. Thorax darker, brown. Forewing yellowish brown, its costal half darker than dorsal one, costal margin dark brown near base and grayish yellow from 1/8 to 6/8 of its length, with vague spots near 1/5 and 5/8 of length; concolorous spot near apex of wing; a dark brown, almost black, longitudinal streak extended along middle from near base to 3/8 of wing length; three oval, dark brown spots placed above above streak: first spot near base of R_1 , second one twice larger than rests and at the 2/3 of cell, and the third spot at end of cell. Hindwing yellowish gray. No visible difference in venation between this species and *S. Percnaula* Meyrick is found (see Clarke, 1965: 531, Fig. 1a).

Male genitalia (Figs 2, 3). Gnathos strongly sclerotized, with two lateral arms which slightly asymmetrical, each of them slightly dilated before truncated apex and with a triangular process near middle, whereas that of *S. percnaula* Meyrick almost finger-like and located more distally (Clarke, 1965: 531, Fig. 1b). Tegumen gutter-like, shorter than gnathos, weakly sclerotized. Valva slightly asymmetrical: left one angular distally, right one rounded; both fused with vinculum, with a setaceous lobe near 1/3 of costa; a slender, long, slightly sclerotized valvella arising before middle of costa, bearing short setae at apex. Base of valva and vinculum ankylosed with anellus, surrounding aedeagus; a caudally extended, large plate with conic distal end, setaceous. Vinculum narrow, with short triangular saccus.

Aedeagus strongly curved ventrally and turned to right, with sclerotized plates ventrally and medially; whereas aedeagus of related species curved into almost sharp angle. Female unknown.

Types. Holotype: male, Mt. Halla, Is1. Jeju, 5. VII. 1986 (K.T. Park). Paratype: 1 ♂, same data as the holotype. Types are deposited in the Center for Insect Systematics.

Distribution. Korea.

Ethymology. The species is named after a Russian specialist, Dr. S. Yu. Sinev for his contribution to the knowledge of this group of moths.

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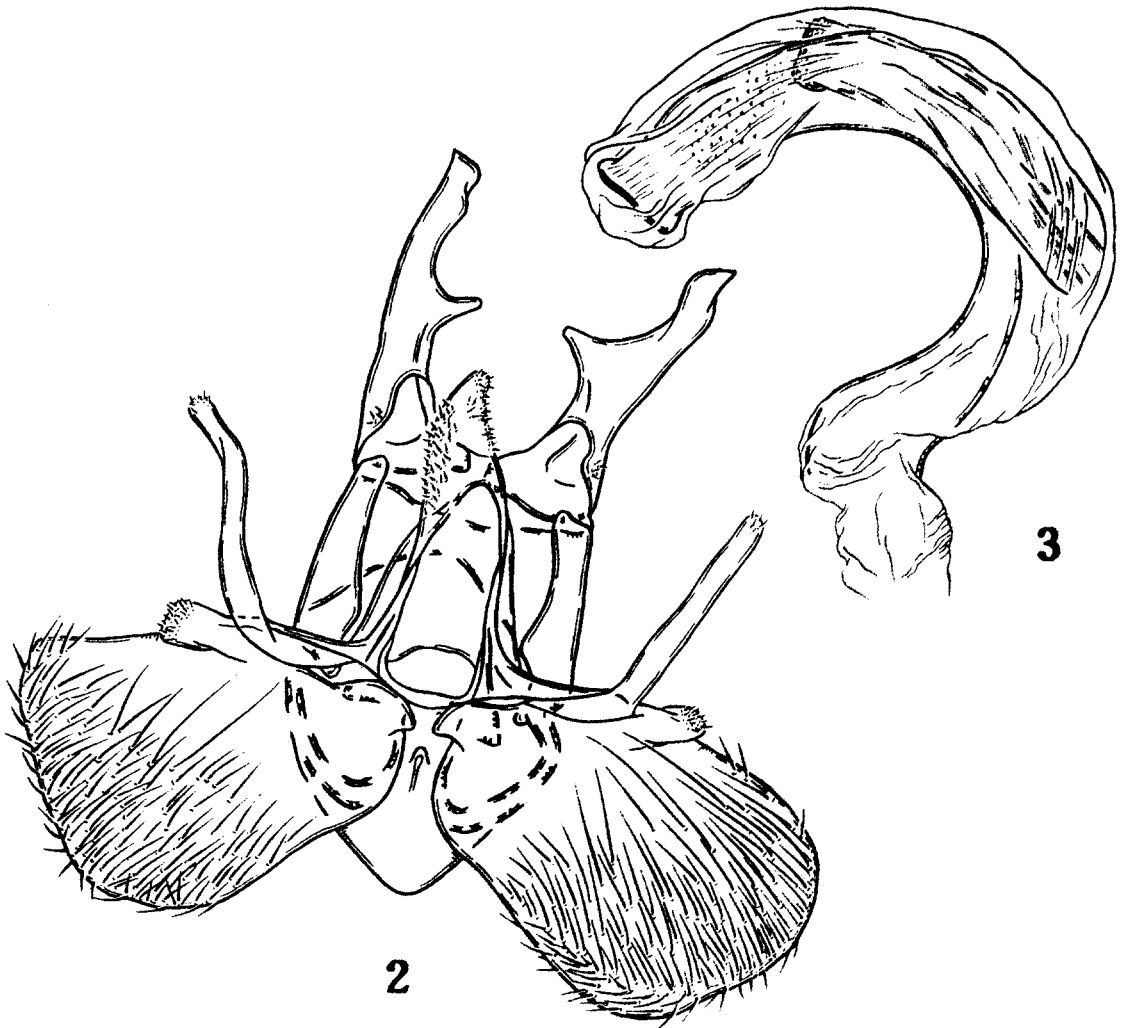
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3

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Figs 1-3. *Scaeosopha sinevi* sp. nov.; 1, adult; 2, male genitalia; 3, aedeagus.