

***Eucoegenes ancyrota* (Meyrick) (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae)  
attacking to *Ternstroemia japonica* Thunb. new to Korea****후피향나무를 가해하는 애기잎말이나방亞科  
(나비목, 잎말이나방科)의 韓國未記錄 1種**Bong-Kyu Byun and Chang-Hoon Shin<sup>1</sup>변봉규 · 신창훈<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract** – An Olethreutine species *Eucoegenes ancyrota* (Meyrick), which tie together 2~3 leaves of *Ternstroemia japonica* Thunb. and feed it, is reported for the first time from Korea with morphological character of larva and adult, and a brief biology.

**Key Words** – Systematics, Olethreutinae, Tortricidae, Lepidoptera, Korea

**초 록** – 후피향나무(차나무과)의 잎을 2~3장씩 철하고 그 안에서 가해하는 후피향나무애기잎말이나방(신칭)이 우리나라에서는 처음으로 보고된다.

**검색어** – 분류, 애기잎말이나방아과, 잎말이나방과, 나비목, 한국

**Introduction**

*Eucoegenes* is a small genus in the tribe Eucosmini, with two previously known species *E. aestuosa* (Meyrick) and *E. japonica* Kawabe in Korea (Entomol. Soc. Kor. and Kor. Soc. Appl. Entomol., 1994). They often cause serious damage to the leaves or seed of various economic tree plants. *E. aestuosa* (Meyrick) has been known as notorious pests to chestnut in Japan.

The numerous larvae of *Eucoegenes ancyrota* (Meyrick) feeding on *Ternstroemia japonica* Thunb. were found for the first time from Korea, especially in Cheju. Matured larvae were pupated in their feeding site from the late of May and adults began to emerge after 7~10 days from the pupation. Most adults were emerged on the middle of June.

A description of morphological characters of male and

female including illustrations of its genitalia were provided with a note of the brief biology. All the specimens examined are now preserved in the Forestry Research Institute, Seoul, Korea.

**Description of Species*****Eucoegenes ancyrota* (Meyrick)**

후피향나무애기잎말이나방(신칭) **figs. 1-5.**

*Epiblema ancyrota* Meyrick, 1907, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 17: 733 (*Epiblema*)

*Epinotia ancyrota*: Clarke, 1958, Cat. Type Spec. Microl. Brit. Mus., III: 335, figs. 1, 1a.

*Eucoegenes ancyrota*: Kawabe, Moth of Japan, I: 120, II: 174, pl. 26:7.

Wingspan 18~21 mm in both sexes. Antenna brownish gray, rather darker in basal 1/3; yellowish brown or

산림청 임업연구원 산림생물과 (Forest Biology Division, Forestry Research Institute, Seoul 130-012, Korea). e-mail: bkbyun@chollian.net  
<sup>1</sup> 제주도 수목시험소 (Forestry Department, Cheju Provincial Government, Cheju 690-170)

rather fuscous on the ventral surface. Labial palpus slightly upturned; 2nd segment fairly broadened, mixed with creamy white scales dorsally, 3rd segment small, blackish brown. Frons and vertex dark brown. Abdomen dark brown. Nearly half of thorax covered with yellowish brown scales, rather darker on marginal area towards abdomen, the rest part whitish gray. Legs blackish fuscous, with a yellowish brown band on each segment.

Ground color of forewing dark gray mixed with brownish fuscous, tinged with weakly reddish brown near costa to apex, several tiny blackish dots scattered irregularly. Basal patch indistinct, only present a blackish dot at the middle of outer margin. Pretornal marking rounded, rather gray, with five tiny parallel lines towards termen. Cilia yellowish brown, but inner half mixed with brownish-gray scales. Hindwing blackish brown; cilia rather lighter.

**Male genitalia:** Tegumen broad, somewhat rectangular in outline. Uncus short, small, sharpened apically. Valva broad, rounded basally, with numerous long hairs along ventral margin, then deeply concaved at middle ventrally. Juxta small, sclerotized. Aedeagus short, stout.

**Female genitalia:** Papillae analis fairly narrow. Apophyses posteriores nearly same in length of apophyses anteriores. Eight abdominal segment slightly covered with short hairs. Ductus bursae strongly sclerotized, about three times as long as width; lateral folds strong, well developed; simple distally. Corpus bursae as long as ductus bursae, rather small with two cluster bearing numerous spines in distal and median part; proximal spines reached near ductus bursae.

**Larva:** Body length of matured larvae 13~15 mm (collected on the late of May, 1997). Head capsule brownish yellow. Thorax and body dark reddish brown; each seg-

ment of abdomen bearing two tiny white spots dorsally; also well presented a rather similar spot on spiracles with several whitish hairs.

**Material examined:** 1 ♂, 3 ♀, Cheju, Cheju Prov., 16. VI. 1997 (C.H. Shin); 1 ♂, 3 ♀, same locality, 18. VI. 1997 (C.H. Shin); 3 ♂, 2 ♀, same locality, 19. VI. 1997 (C.H. Shin) [all specimens were taken by rearing on its host plant]-coll. FRI.

**Distribution:** Korea (new record), Japan, India.

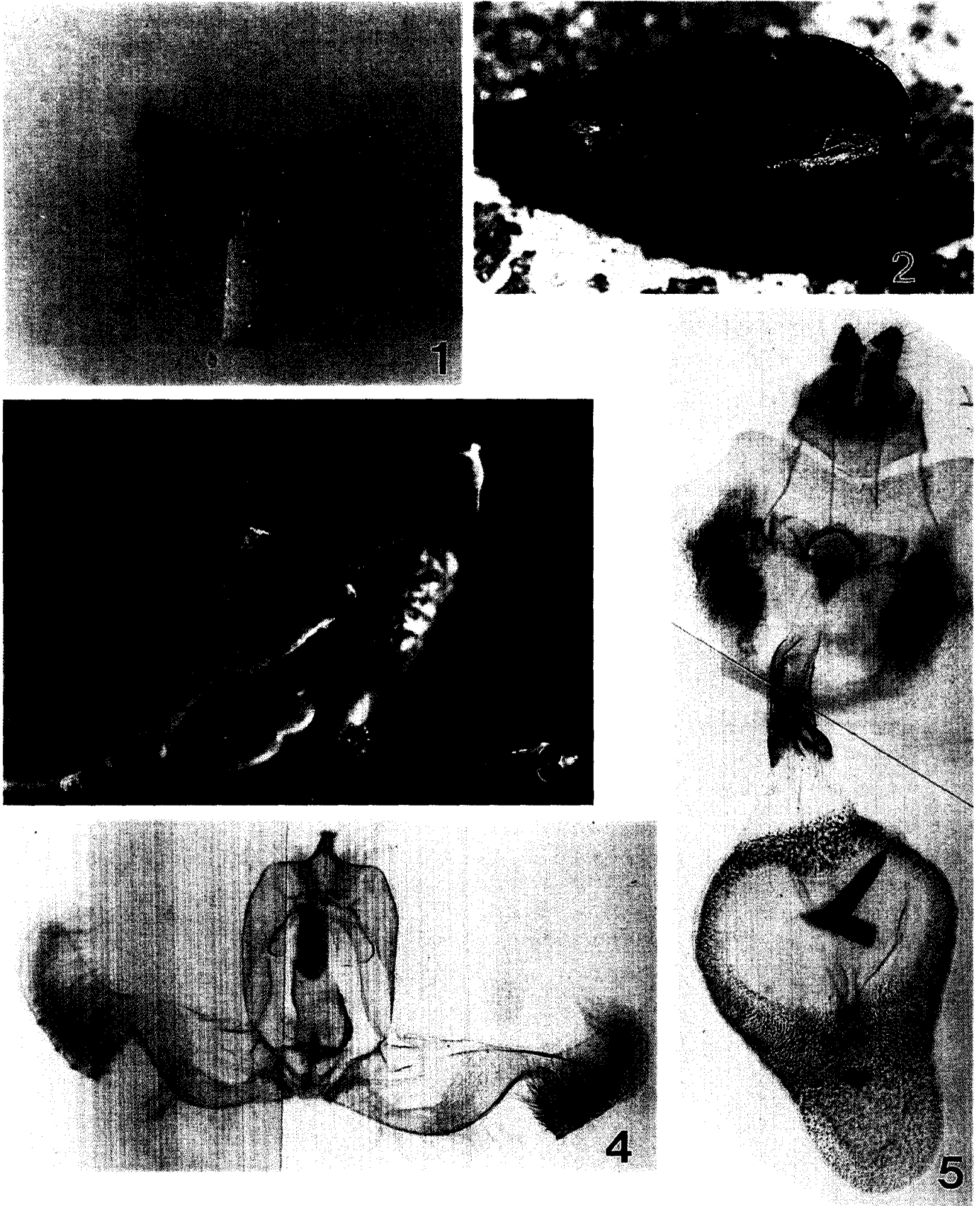
**Host plant:** *Ternstroemia japonica* Thunb. (Theaceae) is known in Korea.

**Remarks:** Larvae of the first generation were observed at the mid. of May. They tie together 2~3 leaves of *Ternstroemia japonica* Thunb. to construct a shelter and feed the leaves. Pupation took place in the feeding site at the early of June. Moths emerged at the mid. of June. In Japan, the moths which feed on the leaves of *Ternstroemia japonica* Thunb. appear between June~August with 2~3 generations a year and overwintered as pupa (Kawabe, 1982), but the number of generation is unknown in Korea.

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Figs. 1-5. *Eucoegenes ancycrota* (Meyrick): 1, adult; 2, pupa (12 mm) within the leaves; 3, larva (13 mm); 4, male genitalia; 5, female genitalia.