First Record of the Genus *Furcata* with *F. karenkolla* (Shibuya) from Korea (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae: Phycitinae)

Bong-Kyu Byun* and Bong-Woo Lee

Korea National Arboretum, Soheul-eup, Pocheon City, Prov. Gyeonggi 487-821, Korea

ABSTRACT

Furcata karenkolla (Shibuya) of the subfamily Phycitinae is reported for the first time from Korea. Photographs of the adult and genitalia of male are given.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Pyralidae, Phycitinae, Furcata, new record, Korea

INTRODUCTION

In Korea, 37 species of the subfamily Phycitinae were listed by Park (1983). Since then, Choi et al. (1998, 1999), Paek and Bae (1999, 2000, 2001a, b, 2002), and Paek et al. (1999, 2002) reported 34 unknown species from Korea, with two new species. Recently Bae (2004) listed 75 species of Phycitinae from Korea.

The genus *Furcata* was established by Du et al. (2005) with designation of the type species, *Rhodophaea dichromella* Ragonot, which has been placed under the genus *Eurhodope*. They (Du et al., 2005) reviewed five species of the genus *Furcata*, including a new species. Among them, four species were newly placed into the nominated genus from different genera, ie. *Eurhodope*, and *Trachycera*, based on the venation and genital characteristics.

In this study, we report the genus *Furcata* from Korea for the first time, with a previously unrecorded species, *Furcata karenkolla* (Shibuya). All materials examined in this study are now preserved in the Korea National Arboretum, Prov. Gyeonggi 487-821, KOREA.

SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNTS

Genus *Furcata* Du, Sung, et Wu *Furcata* Du, Sung, et Wu, 2005. Annales Zoologici 55(1): 99. Type species: *Rhodophaea dichromella* Ragonot, 1893: 75. Type locality: Japan.

The genus is very similar to Trachycera R., but can be distinguished by hindwing with basal 1/5-1/2 of M_2 and M_3 stalked and basal 1/5-1/2 very approximate to each other. In male genitalia, the genus is characterized by deeply indented



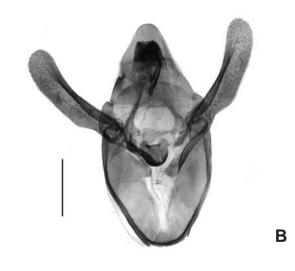




Fig. 1. Furcata karenkolla. A, adult; B, male genitalia; C, aedeagus. Scale bars=0.5 mm (B, C).

*To whom correspondence should be addressed

Tel: 82-31-540-1073, Fax: 82-31-540-1070

E-mail: bkbyun@korea.kr

terminal margin of transtilla, juxta with terminal ends of lateral lobes, narrow valva without protuberance near inner base, and long vinculum (Du et al., 2005).

1*Furcata karenkolla (Shibuya) (Fig. 1A-C)

Eurhodope karenkolla Shibuya, 1928, Jour. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imper. Univ. 22(1): 90. Type locality: Taiwan.

Furcata karenkolla: Du et al., 2005, Annales Zoologici 55: 101.

Adult (Fig. 1A). Wing expanse 21-22 mm in male. Antenna dark fuscous, broadened at base of flagellum. Labial palpus upturned, first segment whitish gray, second and third dark fuscous, mixed whitish scales. Ground color of forewing grayish mouse color; basal area mixed pale blackish and light gray scales; triangular dark fuscous spot on 1/3 of forewing, margined by an inward antermedial line; antermedial line serrated, reaching half of forewing; postmedial line whitish, waved, inner part and outer part with dark fuscous scales. Hindwing grayish, semitransparent.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1B, C). Uncus triangular with rounded apex. Gnathos straight, about 0.7 times as long as uncus, with somewhat bifurcate terminally. Transtilla narrow with short posterior lobes, somewhat expanded distally. Juxta rounded, with short lateral lobes. Valva narrow, 4.5 times as long as wide, covered with numerous short scales. Vinculum U-shaped, posterior end twice the width of anterior end. Aedeagus weakly sclerotized, rather thick and short, without cornutus, almost same length as valva.

Female genitalia. Unknown.

Material examined. 2 ♂ ♂, Gyeonggi-do, Pocheon, Jugeumsan Mt., 25 June 2004 (B.K. Byun), deposited in the Korea National Arboretum.

Distribution. Korea, China (Hubei, Shaanxi, Gansu), Taiwan.

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¹*검은삼각알락명나방(신칭)