

A New Record of *Tamba igniflua* (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) from Korea

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ABSTRACT

A noctuid species, *Tamba igniflua* (Wileman and South), was reported for the first time in Korea. One female of *T. igniflua* was successfully reared with leaves of *Eurya japonica* from a caterpillar collected in the southwestern part of the Korean Peninsula. Diagnostic characteristics of the species are provided with a brief description of caterpillar and adult, including genitalic structure.

Keywords: *Tamba*, Noctuidae, Korea, new record

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Tamba* Walker, 1869, was erected with the type species *Tamba submicacea* Walker and now includes more than 80 species worldwide (Poole, 1989; Yoshimoto, 2002; Beccaloni et al., 2003; Holloway, 2005). Moths of the genus are distinguished by the ciliate male antennae, male legs, often with scale crests and hair pencils, pale fawn or grayish wing ground color, the angled or curved round discal area of the postmedial line of the forewing, the hindwing with most elements of the forewing pattern, and the male abdomen with a pair of hair pencils (Holloway, 2005). Two species of *Tamba* are known in Korea (Kononenko et al., 1998): *T. corealis* (Leech) and *T. gensanalis* (Leech).

The primary purpose of the present study was to report for the first time on a noctuid species in Korea. A caterpillar of *Tamba igniflua* was collected from a shrub (*Eurya japonica* Thunberg) on a small hill in the southwestern part of Korea; the caterpillar was reared, and emerged on September 15, 2010.

Following external examination, the moth was dissected for examination of genitalia. Nomenclature for larvae and adult morphology, including genitalia, followed that of Carter (1984) and Holloway (2005), respectively. The material has been preserved at Mokpo National University, Jeonnam, Korea (MNU). Abbreviations used in the text are as follows: TL, type locality; [JN], Jeollanam-do (=Jeonnam).

SYSTEMATIC ACCOUNTS

Order Lepidoptera Linnaeus, 1758
Family Noctuidae Latreille, 1809
Subfamily Catocalinae Boisduval, 1829
Genus *Tamba* Walker, 1869

***Tamba* Walker, 1869**, Characters undescr. Lepid. Heterocera: 94. Type species: *Tamba submicacea* Walker.

Obdora Walker, 1869. Type species: *Obdora nigrilinea* Walker, 1869.

Eugrapta Wileman and South, 1917. Type species: *Eugrapta igniflua* Wileman and South, 1917

¹****Tamba igniflua* (Wileman and South, 1917) (Fig. 1)**

Eugrapta igniflua Wileman and South, 1917: 145 (TL: Japan).
Tamba igniflua: Yoshimoto, 2002: 43.

Material examined. 1 ♀, Korea: [JN], Muan-gun, Chungkyemyeon, Sangma-ri, 34° 55'57"N, 126° 25'30"E, 28 m, 15 Sep 2010, ex pupa (MNU).

Diagnosis. This species can be distinguished by its long labial palpi, large blackish discoidal dot, dentate antemedial line, medially projecting grayish postmedial line and medially with a whitish slender dot, a black triangular apical streak on the forewing and whitish postmedial line, and 3-4 dark brown spots on the tornus of the hindwing. This species is similar in wing pattern to *Tamba corealis* (Leech); however, it can be distinguished by a transverse dentate antemedial line

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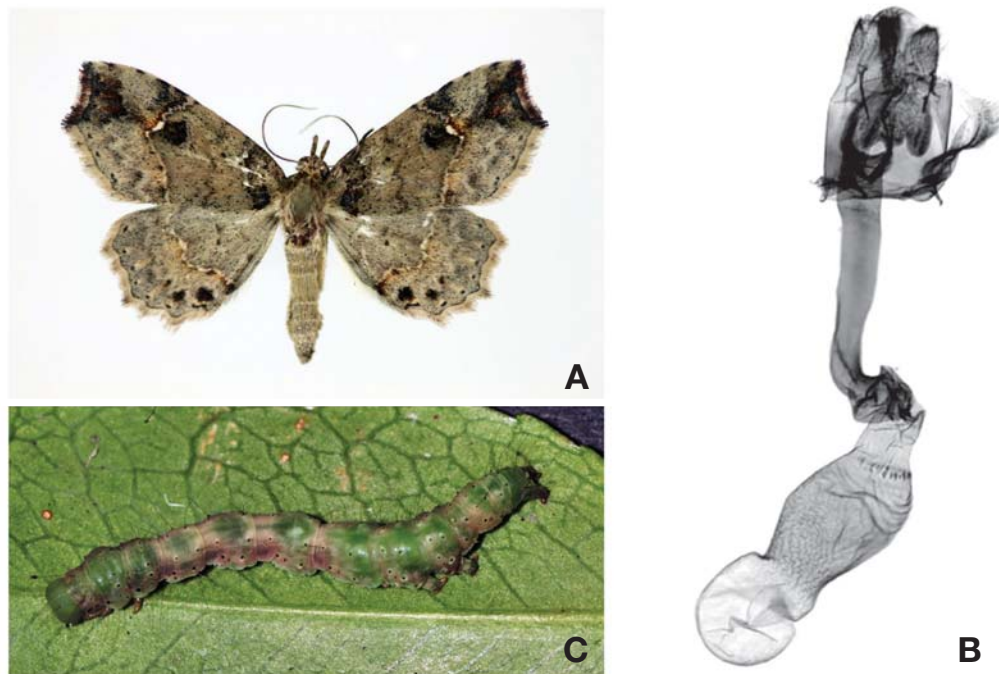


Fig. 1. *Tamba igniflua* (Wileman and South). A, Adult; B, Female genitalia; C, Final instar larva.

and black triangular apical streak on the forewing.

Description. Adult (Fig. 1A): Wingspan 23 mm. Antennae filiform; frons covered with long grayish and reddish scales; labial palpi well projected beyond frons. Body and legs covered with whitish scales. Forewing basally and medially grayish tinged with black scales; basal line thick dark bluish black, dentate; antemedial line transverse, not projecting, blackish dentate; large bluish black discoidal dot; postmedial line pale grayish, medially projected outward with whitish scales; subtermen mixed with gray, ochreous and bluish scales, a undulating subterminal line; termen with triangular apical streak, medially with a pointed tip; fringes reddish on costa, ivory on termen. Hindwing medially with a small bluish black discoidal dot; postmedial line pale grayish; subtermen dorsally with 3-4 blackish dots; termen covered with bluish and gray scales and a series of dark bluish dots; outer margin undulating with ivory and dark bluish fringes. **Female genitalia (Fig. 1B):** Papillae anales simple rounded; apophyses posteriores long, almost five times of apophyses anteriores; antrum simple, rounded; ductus bursae long, sclerotized, anteriorly curved; corpus bursae long, slender vase-shaped, minute spinular signa arranged in a circular line. **Larva (Fig. 1C):** Head green; body green, suffused with reddish brown, laterally seta with a long black hair; peritreme of spiracles black; abdominal prolegs on A4-A6, without on A3; thoracic legs and abdominal and anal prolegs light brownish.

Biology. This species is bivoltine from May to September, with an egg as the hibernating stage, and the first generation is larger than subsequent generation (Sugi, 1982; Yamamoto and Sugi, 1987). This species feeds on *Quercus glauca* (Fagaceae) in Japan (Yamamoto and Sugi, 1987) and also on *Eurya japonica* (Theaceae) in Korea.

Distribution. Korea, Japan.

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