A Review of Blastobasidae (Lepidoptera) in Korea

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The Blastobasidae has been represented in Korea by two species, viz., Blastobasis sproundalis Park and Neoblastobasis biceratala (Park) which was described in 1984. Herewith I describe a new species belonging to genus Pseudohyapatopa which was recently described by Sinev (1986), and report an unrecorded species viz., Neoblastobasis decolor (Meyrick), from Korea, 1985. A male specimen, which is clearly different species from the above four species, was also collected and examined, but I delayed it to report in this paper until more materials are available for further detailed examination. These four species, as well as other species in this family, are very similar in superficial and extremely difficult to separate into one another without examination of their genitalia of both sexes.

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DESCRIPTION

Pseudohyapatopa longicornutella sp. nov.

Male and female, 13~14 mm. Head smooth with appressed scales, dark fuscous; face tinged with ochreous. Antenna about four-fifths in male with broadly dilated scape, without notch at base of flagellum. Palpus dark grey, closely recurved to face and it, 3rd segment
pointed, shorter than 2nd. Forewing narrow, whitish, sprinkled with dark grey; an indistinct fascia before middle, preceded by whitish suffusion; two distinct blackish round spots, *viz.*, one at middle of cell and the other at end of cell; cilia grey. Venation is similar to genus *Blastobasis* Zeller, however this species may be satisfactorily separated from the latter by the hindwing venation. In the forewing, R₁ from before middle of cell; R₂ connate or shortly stalked; R₄ and R₅ with long stalk; M₁ nearer to R₄+R₅ at base; M₃, M₄, and Cula connate; Cula arising a little before angle, running vertically to inner margin. Hindwing lanceolate, grey. 8-veined instead of 7-veined by coincidence of M₃ and Cula in *Blastobasis*, rather similar to genus *Hypatopa*; R₄ and M₁ well separated nearly parallel, M₃ free; M₄ and Cula shortly stalked.

Male genitalia: Uncus short, semiovate, with rounded apex. Gnathos simple, median part a little protruded into a triangular shape, with a small emargination at middle. Valva elongated, free spiny process, without a distinct bristled ridge or spiny plate in disc at base; sacculus process well sclerotized, horn-like, with sharply pointed apex. Aedeagus long, slender, about 1.5 times of total length of genitalia, with a very long cornutus which bifurcated at terminal part.

Female genitalia: Eighth abdominal tergite sclerotized, with long stiff hairs beyond posterior half. No lateral patches of pits on 7th–8th intersegmental membrane. Apophyses posteriores twice length of apophyses anteriores. Ductus bursae as long as apophyses posteriores. Corpus bursae semiovate; signum diamond—shaped in outline with diagonal groove.

**Host.** *Pinus densiflora* (larvae were collected in the cone).

**Material examined.** Holotype: male, Cheongyangri, Seoul, 25. V. 1983 (K.T. Park)—gen. slide no. 1227, larva was collected from a cone of *Pinus densiflora*.

Paratypes: 1♂, Gwangrug, Kyunggi Prov., 18. V. 1983 (K.T. Park) 3♂, same locality as holotype, 18, 20 & 25. V. 1983 (J.D. Park)—gen slide no. 1709; 1♂, 1♀ Chuncheon, Kangweon Prov., 2. VIII. 1989 (K.T. Park)—gen slide no. 1708 (male) and 1725 (female). All type materials are deposited in the collection of Dept. of Agro-Biology, Kangweon National University.

**Distribution.** Korea (South)

**Remarks.** The genus *Pseudohypatopa* Sinev recently was described, based on type species, *Holocera pulvera* (Meyrick), from U.S.S.R. The distinguishing characters from *Hypatopa* Zeller are the wing venation, especially by the coincidence of M₃, M₄ and Cula in the
Figs. 3~5 (3) Wing venation of *Pseudohypatopa longicornuella* sp. nov. (4) ditto; male genitalia. (5) ditto; aedeagus.

Phorewing and genital characters of male and female. In general appearance, male genitalia of this species is very similar to the species of the *Blastobasis*, but clearly distinct from the latters by the simple ridge in disc of valva and long aedeagus with a characteristic cornutus.

*Neoblastobasis decolor* (Meyrick)

남방밀두리 rekl나방(新稱) (fig. 7)

Figs. 6~7. (6) Male genitalia of *Neoblastobasis decolor* (Meyrick).
(7) Female genitalia of *Pseudoypatopa longicornutella* sp. nov.

fig. 4, p1. 257 fig. 2.


Male, 13mm. This species was originally described from Sri Lanka. Only a male spe-
cimen, which is not good condition, was found in my collection this time and identified as B. decolor Meyrick by the examination of its genitalia. A result of examination of a male specimen (genital slide no. BM 19478) in some years ago, which determined by Meyrick and has preserved at British Museum, makes me to do it possible.

The genus Neoblastobasis was newly described by Kuznetzov et Sinev in 1985, based on type species, Blastobasis biceratala Park which was described from Korea in 1984. The genus has characteristically a notch at base of flagellum in male antenna as well as the genus Blastobasis, but it can be separated from the latter by the presence of the distinct free process on the valva in male genitalia.

Male genitalia. As in fig. 7.

Material examined. 1♀, Cheungyangri, Seoul, 3. IX. 1982 (K.J. Won)—gen slide no. 1712

Distribution. Korea, Japan, Taiwan, India, Sri Lanka and USSR (Caucasus).

Neoblastobasis biceratala (Park)

생돌기 밑무리 뿔나방

Blastobasis biceratala Park, 1984: 56, pl. 1, figs. 1, 3, pl. 2,

—Kuznetzov et Sinev, 1985: 533, figs. 1, 2a, 2b, 2v.—Moriuti, 1987: 168—181, figs. 6, 17, 24.

After this species was originally described under the genus Blastobasis by writer(1984), Kuznetzov and Sinev(1985) placed this species in his newly described genus Neoblastobasis, based it on the type species.

Superficially this species is very similar to B. sprotundalis Park, but relatively larger in size. It can be easily separated from the latter by the male and female's genital characters.


Distribution. Korea, Japan, Far-Eastern region of USSR.

Remarks. Moths appear from June to the end of August, but mostly collected in July.

Blastobasis sprotundalis Park

흰밀두리뿔나방


Since writer described this species as a new one, it has been reported from Far-Eastern U.S.S.R. and Japan. B. parki Sinev, 1986 which was described from Primor region, seems to be very related to this species in male genital characters, but I have had no chance to examine the species.


Material examined. Further collected materials except type materials: 1♂ 1♀, Suweon, Kyunggi Prov., 19. VIII. 1983 (S.B.
REFERENCES CITED


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