



## Two new species and a new record of Gelechiidae (Lepidoptera) from Korea

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### Abstract

Two new species of Gelechiidae, *Teleiopsis motlella*, **sp. nov.**, and *Sitotroga pseudopsacasta*, **sp. nov.**, are described from Korea. Illustrations of adults and male genitalia are provided. *Scrobipalpa spumata* (Povolný, 2001), **comb. n.**, is newly recorded from Korea. It was described from the female, and the male genitalia are described and illustrated for the first time.

**Key words:** Lepidoptera, Gelechiidae, *Teleiopsis*, *Sitotroga*, *Scrobipalpa*, new species, new record, new combination, Korea

### Introduction

We recently discovered two undescribed species of Gelechiidae in the collection of the Center for Insect Systematics (CIS, Kangwon National University, Chuncheon, Korea) – one in *Teleiopsis* Sattler, 1960 and the other in *Sitotroga* Heinemann, 1870. The two genera belong to Litini and Pexicopiini, respectively, the composition and relationships of which have been examined on the basis of the functional morphology of the genitalia (Ponomarenko, 1992, 2005, 2006). In addition, *Scrobipalpa spumata* (Povolný, 2001), new combination, is newly recorded from Korea. Terminology of the male genitalia mainly follows Klots (1970) as modified by Ponomarenko (2005). The holotype and paratypes of the new species are deposited in the collection of the CIS.

### *Teleiopsis motlella*, **sp. n.**

(Fig. 1)

*Teleiopsis* Sattler, 1960 belongs to one of the most specialized tribes in Gelechiidae - Litini (=Teleiodini, Exoteleiiini). The monophyly of Litini is supported by three apomorphies of the male genitalia: cuculli thin and membranous (or slightly sclerotized), sacculi fused with vinculum, and aedeagus fused with saccus or vinculum basally (Ponomarenko, 2005).

Males in the genus *Teleiopsis* possess glands of the genital segment as in other genera of the tribe. The distal sclerotized tubular part of the gland contains a glandular ductus and was referred to as the “glandiductor” based on its function (Ponomarenko, 2005). The glandiductors are inserted into the proximal part of the ductus bursae and displaced outwardly at the muscle abductors of valvae ( $m_2$ ) traction, facilitating coupling with the female during copulation. Previously the glandiductors were treated by different authors as valvae, valvella, cuculli or sacculi. In *Teleiopsis* the glandiductors are secondary fused with sacculi basally.