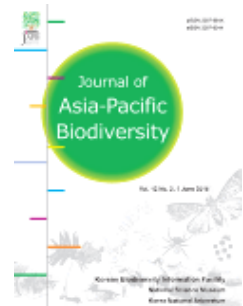




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DESCRIPTION

The Journal of Asia-Pacific Biodiversity (previous title was Journal of Korean Nature) is an official journal of National Science Museum of Korea (NSMK) and Korea National Arboretum (KNA).

The scope of journal is wide and multidisciplinary that publishes original research papers, review articles, as well as conceptual, technical and methodological papers on all aspects of biological diversity-its description, analysis and conservation, and its application by humankind. This wide and multidisciplinary journal aims to provide both scientists and practitioners in conservation theory, policy and management with comprehensive and applicable information.

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Systematic accounts

Genus *Neoblastobasis* Kuznetzov & Sinev, 1985

Neoblastobasis Kuznetzov & Sinev, 1985: 529.

Type species: *Blastobasis biceratala* Park, 1984.

***Neoblastobasis camelliae* Chen & Wu, 2013**

(Figures 1-4)

Neoblastobasis camelliae Chen & Wu, 2013: 556-562. TL: Jiangxi, China.

Diagnosis. Wingspan 14 mm (Figure 1). This species is superficially similar to other congeners. In the male genitalia, it is also similar to those of *N. ianella* Adamski, 2003 described from Thailand, but it can be distinguished by the fact that the ventral part of the valva in *N. camelliae* is as long as the dorsal part, whereas it is shorter than the dorsal part in *Neoblastobasis ianella*; moreover, in *N. camelliae*, a broadly curved spinelike sclerite is present in the aedeagus.

Male genitalia (Figures 2-3). Uncus broad basally, slightly narrowed toward apex; apical part more or less rounded. Gnathos sclerotized, with two small dents medially. Tegumen wide, with series of long tergal setae on lateral surface.

Material examined. 2#, Hongleung, Seoul, 25 v 1999 (KS Oh & WY Jang), gen. slide no. CIS-6366/ Park-coll. CIS.

Distribution. Korea (Central), China (Jiangxi).

Remarks. A slight difference in the shape of the uncus from that of the Chinese specimen (Figure 3, indicated by arrow) is observed, and it is considered an individual variation so far. However, further study involving more material is necessary. It is known that larvae bore into the seeds of *C. oleifera* Abel (Chen et al 2013).

***Neoblastobasis songi* Park, sp. nov.**

(Figures 5-7).

Type. Holotype: #, Sanghyo-dong, Seogwipo, Jeju, 25 viii 2012 (JH Song), gen. slide no. CIS-6347/ Kim-coll. NSMK.

Diagnosis. This species is similar to *N. spiniharpella* Kuznetzov & Sinev, 1985 in color and markings of the forewing, but it can be distinguished from the latter by the following characters in the male genitalia: uncus broadly elongate, with round apex; gnathos with stronger, larger triangular median dentates; dorsal process of valva narrow in basal 2/5, with broadly expanded spatulate distal part, densely setose with long setae; ventral part of valva with more heavily sclerotized, sickle-shaped process apically; sacculus broadened beyond middle, then narrowed.

Description. Wingspan, 13 mm (Figure 5). Head smooth with appressed scales, pale yellowish brown dorsally; frons pale yellowish brown, with dark fuscous scales in lower part. Antennal scape covered with large, yellowish brown scales; flagellum dark gray, with well-developed notch at base (Figure 6, indicated as arrow). Labial palpus was not available for description because of severe damage.

Male genitalia (Figure 7). Uncus broad, parallel sided; apex more or less rounded. Gnathos with stronger, larger, triangular dentates medially. Dorsal process of valva narrow in basal 2/5, with broadly expanded, large spatulate distal part, densely setose with long setae; ventral part with heavily sclerotized, sickle-shaped process apically, with long setae along outer margin below apical process; basal process of valva more or less semiglobular in basal 1/3, with extremely long, heavily sclerotized spine, longer than sacculus.

Female. Unknown.

Distribution. Korea (Jeju).

Remarks. This species is described, based on a single male, which was collected in the citrus farm in Seogwipo, Jeju-do. However, no information is available for the larval habits of this species.

Etymology. This new species is named after Dr JH Song, an entomologist, who collected the holotype specimen.

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