

# Insect fauna including unrecorded species in Ulleungdo, South Korea

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## Abstract

## Background

Ulleungdo harbours a unique ecosystem owing to its isolation from the mainland alongside its maritime climate. The island, formed via volcanic activity, is the largest island in the East Sea of Korea and retains a primeval forest. The ecosystems are being destroyed owing to increasing human activity on the island. Therefore, through the investigation of the insect fauna of Ulleungdo, we tried to provide information that can be the basis for understanding the island ecology of Ulleungdo. This survey was conducted four times between April and October in 2020 at Seonginbong.

## New information

The findings of the survey regarding insect fauna at Seonginbong, Ulleungdo included 10 orders, 105 families, 216 genera and 212 species, of which 12 families, two subfamilies, 13 genera and 74 species were previously unrecorded. The data have been registered in the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF; [www.GBIF.org](http://www.GBIF.org)).

## Keywords

Insecta, island, diversity, database, new records, Palearctic

## Introduction

In general, island ecosystems are isolated and have limited resources, which consequently results in simpler food chains than those in inland ecosystems (Polis et al. 1997). Therefore, the interrelationship between predators and prey in island ecosystems can be compared more clearly than in inland where the relationship is complex (Simberloff 1974). In addition, the biota of island regions is expectedly distinct from inland biota as the former is affected by oceanic climates, unlike inland ecosystems, which are affected by continental climates. However, islands surrounded by oceans are vulnerable to the effects of climate change, such as rising sea levels due to global warming, changes in temperature and precipitation, increasing incidences of unpredictable tropical cyclones and El Nino (Ahn 2011). In case such climate change continues in Korea, boreal plants in temperate regions in the Northern Hemisphere are expected to become extinct, whereas the distribution of temperate plants is expected to expand rapidly (Kim et al. 2022). Furthermore, human activities, such as island development and the influx of foreign species have added to the threat of biodiversity reduction in island ecosystems (Veron et al. 2019). For this reason, island ecosystems require constant monitoring.

Ulleungdo and its subsidiary islands are the sole island areas located in the East Sea of Korea, thereby representing the only island ecosystem in the East Sea. Ulleungdo is located in the southwest of the East Sea (37°30'N, 130°52'E) and at a distance of 130 km from the Korean Peninsula. The island was formed via volcanic activity and is an ocean island that has never been connected to land. Seonginbong (984 m) is located at the centre of Ulleungdo. The primeval forest of Seonginbong is an ecologically stable climax forest and includes plants that are unique to Ulleungdo (Cho et al. 1993).

An investigation about the insect fauna of Ulleungdo was first conducted by Cho, who reported four families and 16 species of butterflies (Cho 1929). Subsequent studies have identified various taxa, including 95 families and 345 species (Kim 1971), 125 families and 574 species (Lee and Kwon 1981), 141 families and 691 species (Kwon et al. 1996), 154 families and 828 species (Lee and Jung 2001), 153 families and 841 species (Lee et al. 2006), 81 families and 242 species (Lim and Lee 2012) and 96 families and 433 species (Lim et al. 2013). According to Lim et al. (2013), a total of 18 orders, 179 families and 1,177 species of insects were recorded on Ulleungdo during the survey period from 1929 to 2013. In addition, a recent survey by the National Institute of Biological Resources (National Institute of Biological Resources 2021b) involving aquatic insects in Ulleungdo identified 32 species of aquatic insects, including Ephemeroptera, Trichoptera and Plecoptera. Given its distinct geography as an island region, Ulleungdo has poor accessibility. In addition, owing to severe weather disturbances, such as typhoons and high waves, periodic insect fauna surveys have been difficult to conduct. Although there have been several surveys in the past, the overall insect fauna survey has not been carried out since the study of Lim et al. (2013) and the most recent survey (National Institute of Biological Resources 2021b) was not a general survey of insect fauna, but the aquatic environment. Therefore, there is a need to update the insect fauna data and it is

possible that there are still many unrecorded insect species on Ulleungdo. Herein, a comprehensive survey of the insect fauna inhabiting Seonginbong in Ulleungdo was conducted using different collection methods and a species list, including that of previously unrecorded species, was prepared.

## Sampling methods

**Description:** Throughout 2020 (April, July, August and October) four expeditions were carried out to collect data at Seonginbong (37°29'52.81"N, 130°52'03.72"E) in Ulleungdo (Fig. 1). Fifteen collection points were designated along the altitude of Seonginbong and four collection methods were used: light trap, molasses traps, pit-fall traps and sweeping.

**Sampling description:** Light trap was conducted at collection point 1 (lowland), collection point 6 (midland) and collection point 15 (highland). After fixing a tripod (height: 1 m) inside a tent (height: 1.7 m), a 400 W high-voltage mercury lamp was connected with a tripod. Samples attracted by ultra-violet light from a mercury lamp were collected by a hand-collecting method. Light trap was operated after 20:00 h when the sun had completely set and it was operated for about 1 hour at each point.

Molasses traps were conducted at all 15 collection points. The distance between each collection point is about 50 m. Tissue soaked in attractant was put in a mesh net and hung on a tree. The attracted samples were collected by a hand-collecting method. Molasses, made by mixing sugar, glacial acetic acid and grape juice, was used as an attractant (Scheller 1984, Singh et al. 2013, Dar et al. 2020). Molasses traps were installed at 15 points by altitude and maintained for 24 hours. Insects attached to the traps were collected one day after traps installation.

Pit-fall traps were also conducted in all 15 collection points. A plastic cup (diameter: 9.2 cm; height: 13.5 cm; volume: about 475 cm<sup>3</sup>) containing an attractant was buried at the same level as the ground. Molasses, pork and octopus were used as attractant and, in the case of molasses, the same molasses as the molasses trap were used. Each attractant was separately put into a plastic cup and three types of pit-fall traps were installed at regular intervals of 3 m. Three pit-fall traps were installed for each attractant at one point and a total of 45 traps were installed at 15 points. Pit-fall traps, like molasses traps, installed at 15 points by altitude, were maintained for 24 hours from the time of installation and then the insects in the traps were collected next day.

Sweeping was conducted continuously while going up from collection site 1 to 15 and samples were collected by sweeping an insect net (pole: 2.5 m; net diameter: 50 cm; net length: 110 cm). Sweeps were performed at least 50 times for each point. The samples collected in the insect net were transferred into the conical tube using an insect aspirator. Sweeping was carried out while climbing the Seounginbong during the daytime.

Collected samples were stored in conical tubes containing 70% ethanol. Large insects, such as some Lepidoptera species, were stored in glassine paper and frozen to prevent

damage. Afterwards, the collected samples were moved to the Animal Systematics & Taxonomy Laboratory at Kyungpook National University. The species were identified by referring to various references (Hardy and Takahashi 1960, Shin 2001, Park et al. 2012, An 2013, Cho 2015a, Cho 2015b, Cho 2015c, Jang et al. 2015, Baek 2016, Dong 2017, National Institute of Biological Resources 2021a). In order to confirm that the identified species are unrecorded species of Ulleungdo, they were checked through the references which including a list of insect species previously investigated on Ulleungdo (Kim 1971, Lee and Kwon 1981, Lee et al. 2006, Lim and Lee 2012, Lim et al. 2013).

**Database update:** A list of 212 insect species collected from Ulleungdo in 2020 was prepared and the data were registered in the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF).

## Geographic coverage

**Description:** This survey was conducted at Seonginbong, Ulleungdo.

**Coordinates:** 37°29'10" and 37°29'54"N Latitude; 130°52'03" and 130°53'39"E Longitude.

## Taxonomic coverage

**Taxa included:**

Rank	Scientific Name	Common Name
kingdom	Animalia	Animals
phylum	Arthropoda	Arthropods
class	Insecta	Insects
order	Blattodea	
order	Coleoptera	
order	Dermaptera	
order	Diptera	
order	Hemiptera	
order	Hymenoptera	
order	Lepidoptera	
order	Mantodea	
order	Orthoptera	
order	Trichoptera	

## Usage licence

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## Data resources

Data package title: 2020\_Ulleungdo\_insect\_list

Resource link: <https://doi.org/10.15468/bvxcjq>

Number of data sets: 1

Data set name: 2020\_Ulleungdo\_insect\_list

Download URL: <https://www.gbif.org/dataset/b2ccb272-cd23-4c1e-8c07-660ff0099fff>

Data format: CSV.

**Description:** The dataset (Kyungpook National University Animal Systematics & Taxonomy Laboratory 2023) included 10 orders, 105 families, 216 genera and 212 species of insects. This survey was prepared four times (28/04/2020-03/05/2020, 05/07/2020-08/07/2020, 28/08/2020-31/08/2020, 01/10/2020-04/10/2020) at Seonginbong of Ulleungdo. The collection methods used include sweeping, light trap, pit-fall trap and molasses trap.

Column label	Column description
taxonID	An identifier for the set of taxon information (data associated with the Taxon class).
scientificName	Full scientific name.
taxonRank	The taxonomic rank of the most specific name in the scientificName.
kingdom	The full scientific name of the kingdom in which the taxon is classified.
phylum	The full scientific name of the phylum or division in which the taxon is classified.
class	The full scientific name of the class in which the taxon is classified.
order	The full scientific name of the order in which the taxon is classified.
family	The full scientific name of the family in which the taxon is classified.
genus	The full scientific name of the genus in which the taxon is classified.
specificEpithet	The name of the first or species epithet of the scientificName.
infraspecificEpithet	The name of the lowest or terminal infraspecific epithet of the scientificName, excluding any rank designation.
vernacularName	Common or vernacular name in Korea.

occurrenceID	Unique identifier of the occurrence.
basisOfRecord	State of the recorded specimen.
countryCode	Country code.
stateProvince	Province in which the specimen was collected.
county	County in which the specimen was collected.
locality	Locality in which the specimen was collected.
decimalLatitude	Geographic latitude of the collection site.
decimalLongitude	Geographic longitude of the collection site.
geodeticDatum	The ellipsoid, geodetic datum or spatial reference system (SRS) upon which the geographic coordinates given in decimalLatitude and decimalLongitude are based.
coordinateUncertaintyInMetres	The horizontal distance (in metres) from the given decimalLatitude and decimalLongitude describing the smallest circle containing the whole of the Location.
eventDate	Date of sampling period.
identifiedBy	Identifier for the specimen.
recordedBy	A list (concatenated and separated) of names of people, groups or organisations responsible for recording the original Occurrence.
identificationRemarks	Comments or notes about the Identification.

## Additional information

### Results and Discussion

This survey identified 10 orders, 105 families, 216 genera and 212 species of insects (Table 1, Fig. 2). This list includes 12 families, two subfamilies, 13 genera and 74 species that have not been previously recorded on Ulleungdo.

The largest number of unrecorded species belonged to Coleoptera (28 species), followed by Lepidoptera (14 species), Diptera (13 species), Hemiptera (9 species) and Hymenoptera (8 species). Additionally, one previously unrecorded species each of Dermaptera and Orthoptera were found. In Diptera, 11 families, one subfamily and seven genera that have not been classified to the species level were identified. If all of these were to be identified at the species level, at least 32 unrecorded species would be recorded. Furthermore, Diptera appears to be the taxon with the highest possibility of unrecorded species being discovered. In the Braconidae family of Hymenoptera, Pyralidae family of Lepidoptera and Trichoptera, identification to the species level was difficult owing to the lack of experts. If accurate identification could be achieved, further previously unrecorded species would be identified.

The unrecorded species identified in this survey include pests, such as *Aspidobyctiscus lacunipennis* and *Euplexia lucipara*, which infest crops, such as grapes and beans and *Biston robustum*, *Pachyligia dolosa* and *Patania chlorophanta*, which infest forests, such as oak, camellia and persimmon (Lim et al. 2013, National Institute of Biological Resources 2022, Korea Forest Service 2022). The results of this survey highlight the necessity of obtaining the latest insect fauna data in Ulleungdo, updating the insect fauna through continuous monitoring, preventing the introduction of pests and implementing efforts to minimise damage to crops and forest resources.

## Conflicts of interest

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

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## Author contributions

MHW, JWC, WJB, DYL and MKM conducted sample collection. MHW, JWC, DUK and DYK identified Coleoptera, SJS and Y-KK identified Diptera, MHW and JWC identified other Orders. KSC helped to analyse the data and improved the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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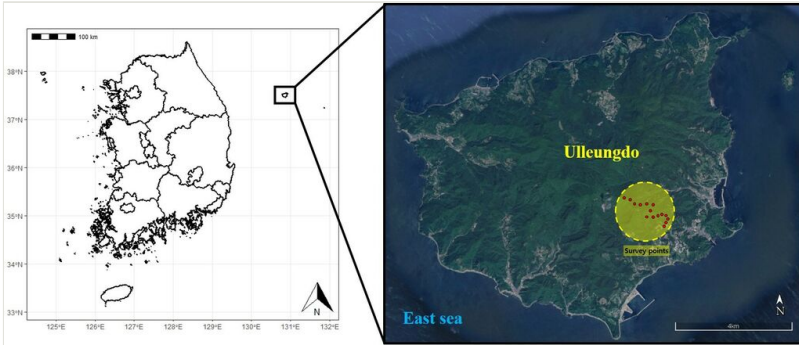


Figure 1.  
Location of Ulleungdo, Korea.



Figure 2.

Newly-recorded insect species from Seonginbong, Ulleungdo in 2020. **Aa.** *Bostrichidae* sp.; **Ab.** *Apioninae* sp.; **Ac.** *Colpodes (Gyrochaetostylus) atricomis*; **Ad.** *Nipponoharpalus discrepans*; **Ae.** *Harpalus (Zangoharpalus) tinctulus luteicornoides*; **Af.** *Saperda octomaculata*; **Ba.** *Acalolepta sejuncta sejuncta*; **Bb.** *Protaetia lugubris*; **Bc.** *Paridea (Paridea) angulicollis*; **Bd.** *Meligethes flavicollis*; **Be.** *Bruchidius japonicus*; **Bf.** *Demotina modesta*; **Ca.** *Altica oleracea oleracea*; **Cb.** *Syneta adamsi*; **Cc.** *Epilachna quadricollis*; **Cd.** *Orchestes* sp.; **Ce.** *Pseudocneorhinus* sp.; **Cf.** *Bradybatus* sp.; **Da.** *Leiodidae* sp.; **Db.** *Catops* sp.; **Dc.** *Sophrops striata*; **Dd.** *Omosita discoidea*; **De.** *Epuraea (Epuraea) oblonga*; **Df.** *Neopallodes omogonis*; **Ea.** *Glischrochilus (Librodor) rufiventris*; **Eb.** *Ipidia (Ipidia) variolosa variolosa*; **Ec.** *Aspidobyctiscus (Aspidobyctiscus) lacunipennis*; **Ed.** *Blitopertha orientalis*; **Ee.** *Salpingus depressifrons*; **Ef.** *Uleiota arboreus*; **Fa.** *Allecula (Upinella) melanaria*; **Fb.** *Lagria nigricollis*; **Fc.** *Mycetochara (Ernocharis) orientalis*; **Fd.** *Lagria rufipennis*; **Fe.** *Euborellia annulata*; **Ff.** *Agromyzidae* sp.; **Ga.** *Bibio* sp.1; **Gb.** *Bibio* sp.2; **Gc.** *Bibio tenebrosus*; **Gd.** *Cecidomyiidae* sp.; **Ge.** *Chloropidae* sp.; **Gf.** *Coelopa frigida*; **Ha.** *Condylostylus nebulosus*; **Hb.** *Dolichopodinae* sp.; **Hc.** *Ephydriidae* sp.; **Hd.** *Suillia brunneipennis*; **He.** *Suillia lineitergum*; **Hf.** *Heleomyzidae* sp.; **Ia.** *Suillia* sp.; **Ib.** *Homoneura filiola*; **Ic.** *Homoneura haejuana*; **Id.** *Sciasmomyia supraorientalis*; **Ie.** *Homoneura* sp.; **If.** *Lonchoptera* sp.; **Ja.** *Dichaetomyia bibax*; **Jb.** *Atherigona* sp.; **Jc.** *Mycetophilidae* sp.; **Jd.** *Phoridae* sp.1; **Je.** *Phoridae* sp.2; **Jf.** *Euprosopia graham*; **Ka.** *Psila* sp.; **Kb.** *Scathophaga mellipes*; **Kc.** *Sciaridae* sp.; **Kd.** *Sphaeroceridae* sp. 1; **Ke.** *Sphaeroceridae* sp. 2; **Kf.** *Allognosta vagans*; **La.** *Acanthonevra trigona*; **Lb.** *Alydus calcaratus*; **Lc.** *Paraplesius unicolor*; **Ld.** *Drabescus nigrifemoratus*; **Le.** *Drabescus nitobei*; **Lf.** *Charagochilus (Charagochilus) angusticollis*; **Ma.** *Bryocoris montanus*; **Mb.** *Castanopsides* sp.; **Mc.** *Nabis (Milu) apicalis*; **Md.** *Gardena brevicollis*; **Me.** *Physatocheila fieberi*; **Mf.** *Technomyrmex gibbosus*; **Na.** *Lasius hayashi*; **Nb.** *Camponotus kiusiuensis*; **Nc.** *Formica lemani*; **Nd.** *Stenamamma owstoni*; **Ne.** *Cryptopone sauteri*; **Nf.** *Temnothorax spinosior*; **Oa.** *Temnothorax* sp.; **Pa.** *Coelichneumon (Coelichneumon) cyaniventris*; **Pb.** *Patania chlorophanta*; **Pc.** *Manulea japonica*; **Pd.** *Thyas junio*; **Pe.** *Catocala lara*; **Pf.** *Miitochrista miniata*; **Qa.** *Hypocala subsatura*; **Qb.** *Erebidae* sp.; **Qc.** *Problepsis discophora*; **Qd.** *Pachyligia dolosa*; **Qe.** *Biston robustum*; **Qf.** *Orthosia askoldensis*; **Ra.** *Diarsia deparca*; **Rb.** *Dictyestra dissecta*; **Rc.** *Euplexia lucipara*; **Rd.** *Dimorphicosmia variegata*; **Re.** *Amyna* sp.; **Rf.** *Teleogryllus (Brachyteleogryllus) emma*. **Scale bars:** Aa-Af, Bc-Mc, Me-Oa = 1.0 mm; Ba, Bb, Md, Pa-Rf = 1.0 cm.

Table 1.

Ulleungdo insect list in 2020.

Order	Family	Subfamily	Scientific name	Newly-recorded			
				Family	Subfamily	Genus	Species
Blattodea							
	Ectobiidae						
			<i>Blattella nipponica</i>				
Coleoptera							
	Anthribidae						
			Anthribidae sp.				
	Aphodiidae						
			<i>Saprosites japonicus</i>				O
	Bostrichidae						
			Bostrichidae sp.	O			
	Brentidae						
		Apioninae					
			Apioninae sp.		O		
	Buprestidae						
			<i>Agrilus</i> sp.				
			<i>Agrilus chujoi</i>				
	Carabidae						
			<i>Parena</i> sp.				
			<i>Synuchus</i> sp.				
			<i>Anisodactylus (Pseudanisodactylus) signatus</i>				
			<i>Amara (Curtonotus) giganteus</i>				
			<i>Amara (Amara) ussuriensis</i>				
			<i>Gyrochaetostylus atricomus</i>				O
			<i>Harpalus (Harpalus) chalcatus</i>				
			<i>Harpalus (Zangoharpalus) tinctulus luteicornoides</i>				O
			<i>Lesticus (Tripligenius) magnus</i>				

		<i>Metacolpodes buchannani</i>				
		<i>Nipponoharpalus discrepans</i>				O
	Cerambycidae					
		<i>Acalolepta sejuncta sejuncta</i>				O
		<i>Anaglyptus (Aglaophis) colobothoides</i>				
		<i>Arhopaloscelis bifasciata</i>				
		<i>Arhopalus rusticus rusticus</i>				
		<i>Egesina (Niigimaia) bifasciana bifasciana</i>				
		<i>Mimectatina divaricata divaricata</i>				
		<i>Saperda octomaculata</i>				O
	Scarabaeidae					
		<i>Blitopertha orientalis</i>				O
		<i>Protaetia lugubris</i>				O
		<i>Sericania</i> sp.				
		<i>Sericania fuscolineata</i>				
		<i>Sophrops striata</i>				O
	Chrysomelidae					
		Chrysomelidae sp.				
		<i>Cryptocephalus</i> sp.				
		<i>Altica oleracea oleracea</i>				O
		<i>Argopistes tsekooni</i>				
		<i>Bruchidius japonicus</i>				O
		<i>Demotina modesta</i>				O
		<i>Gallerucida bifasciata</i>				
		<i>Pagria signata</i>				
		<i>Paridea (Paridea) angulicollis</i>				O
		<i>Syneta adamsi</i>				O
	Coccinellidae					
		<i>Calvia muiri</i>				
		<i>Epilachna quadricollis</i>				O
		<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>				

		<i>Illeis (Illeis) koebelei koebelei</i>				
Curculionidae						
		Curculionidae sp.				O
		<i>Bradybatus</i> sp.				
		<i>Orchestes</i> sp.				O
	Entiminae					
		Entiminae sp.				
		<i>Pseudocneorhinus</i> sp.				O
		<i>Pseudoedophrys hilleri</i>				
Elateridae						
		Elateridae sp.				
		<i>Melanotus</i> sp.				
		<i>Drasterius agnatus</i>				
		<i>Pectocera fortunei</i>				
Endomychidae						
		<i>Ancylopus pictus asiaticus</i>				
Hydrophilidae						
	Spaeridiinae					
		Spaeridiinae sp.				
Leiodidae						
		Leiodidae sp.				O
		<i>Catops</i> sp.	O			
Lucanidae						
		<i>Dorcus rectus rectus</i>				
Meloidae						
		Meloidae sp.				
		<i>Meloe (Meloe) proscarabaeus proscarabaeus</i>				
Mordellidae						
		Mordellidae sp.				
Nitidulidae						
		Nitidulidae sp.				

		<i>Epuraea (Epuraea) oblonga</i>				0
		<i>Glischrochilus (Librodor) rufiventris</i>				0
		<i>Ipidia (Ipidia) variolosa variolosa</i>				0
		<i>Meligethes flavicollis</i>				0
		<i>Neopallodes omogonis</i>				0
		<i>Omosita discoidea</i>				0
	Rhynchitidae					
		<i>Aspidobyctiscus (Aspidobyctiscus) lacunipennis</i>				0
	Salpingidae					
		<i>Salpingus depressifrons</i>				0
	Scraptiidae					
		Scraptiidae sp.				
	Silphidae					
		<i>Necrophila (Eusilpha) jakowlewi jakowlewi</i>				
	Silvanidae					
		<i>Uleiota arboreus</i>				0
	Staphylinidae					
		Staphylinidae sp.				
		<i>Aleochara (Aleochara) curtula</i>				
		Tachyporinae				
		Tachyporinae sp.				
	Tenebrionidae					
		<i>Allecula (Upinella) melanaria</i>				0
		<i>Gonocephalum (Gonocephalum) pubens</i>				
		<i>Lagria (Lagria) nigricollis</i>				0
		<i>Lagria (Lagria) rufipennis</i>				0
		<i>Luprops orientalis</i>				
		<i>Mycetochara (Ernocharis) orientalis</i>				0
Dermaptera						
	Anisolabididae					





		<i>Condylostylus nebulosus</i>				O
	Dolichopodinae					
		Dolichopodinae sp.		O		
Drosophilidae						
		Drosophilidae sp.				
		<i>Drosophila</i> sp.				
		<i>Scaptomyza</i> sp.				
Ephydriidae						
		Ephydriidae sp.	O			
Fanniidae						
		<i>Fannia</i> sp.				
Heleomyzidae						
		Heleomyzidae sp.	O			
		<i>Suillia</i> sp.			O	
		<i>Suillia brunneipennis</i>				O
		<i>Suillia lineitergum</i>				O
		<i>Suillia nartshukella</i>				
Lauxaniidae						
		Lauxaniidae sp.				
		<i>Homoneura</i> sp.			O	
		<i>Homoneura filiola</i>				O
		<i>Homoneura haejuana</i>				O
		<i>Sciasmomyia supraorientalis</i>				O
Lonchopteridae						
		<i>Lonchoptera</i> sp.			O	
Muscidae						
		<i>Atherigona</i> sp.			O	
	Muscinae					
		Muscinae sp.				
	Coenosinae					
		<i>Lispe</i> sp.				

		Phaoniinae				
			Phaoniinae sp.			
			<i>Dichaetomyia bibax</i>			O
	Mycetophilidae					
			Mycetophilidae sp.	O		
	Phoridae					
			Phoridae sp.1	O		
			Phoridae sp.2	O		
	Platystomatidae					
			<i>Euprosopia grahami</i>			O
			<i>Rivellia alini</i>			
			<i>Rivellia nigroapicalis</i>			
	Psilidae					
			<i>Psila</i> sp.			O
	Psychodidae					
			Psychodidae sp.			
	Sarcophagidae					
			Sarcophagidae sp.			
		Sarcophaginae				
			Sarcophaginae sp.			
	Scatophagidae					
			<i>Scathophaga</i> sp.			
			<i>Scathophaga mellipes</i>			O
			<i>Scathophaga Stercoraria</i>			
	Sciaridae					
			Sciaridae sp.	O		
	Simuliidae					
			<i>Simulium</i> sp.			
	Sphaeroceridae					
			Sphaeroceridae sp 1.	O		
			Sphaeroceridae sp 2.	O		

	Stratiomyidae						
			<i>Allognosta vagans</i>				O
	Syrphidae						
			Syrphidae sp.				
	Tachinidae						
			Tachinidae sp.				
			<i>Tachina</i> sp.				
	Tephritidae						
			Tephritidae sp.				
			<i>Campiglossa</i> sp.				
			<i>Acanthonevra trigona</i>				O
			<i>Anomoia purmunda</i>				
Hemiptera							
	Acanthosomatidae						
			Acanthosomatidae sp.				
			<i>Acanthosoma crassicaudum</i>				
			<i>Acanthosoma denticaudum</i>				
			<i>Acanthosoma forficula</i>				
			<i>Elasmostethus nubilus</i>				
			<i>Sastragala scutellata</i>				
	Achilidae						
			<i>Errada nawae</i>				
	Alydidae						
			<i>Alydus calcaratus</i>				O
			<i>Paraplesius unicolor</i>				O
			<i>Riptortus clavatus</i>				
	Aphididae						
			Aphididae sp.				
	Aphrophoridae						
			<i>Obiphora intermedia</i>				
	Cicadellidae						

			Cicadellidae sp.				
			<i>Cicadella viridis</i>				
			<i>Drabescus nigrifemoratus</i>				O
			<i>Drabescus nitobei</i>				O
			<i>Idiocerus (Bicenarus) ishiyamae</i>				
			<i>Neotituria kongosana</i>				
			<i>Phlogotettix cyclops</i>				
	Cicadidae						
			<i>Meimuna opalifera</i>				
	Coreidae						
			<i>Homoeocerus (Tliponius) dilatatus</i>				
	Cydnidae						
			<i>Macroscytus japonensis</i>				
	Delphacidae						
			Delphacidae sp.				
			<i>Stenocranus</i> sp.				
			<i>Sogatella furcifera</i>				
	Lygaeidae						
			Lygaeidae sp.				
			<i>Neolethaeus dallasi</i>				
			<i>Nysius plebejus</i>				
	Miridae						
			Miridae sp.				
			<i>Castanopsides</i> sp.				O
			<i>Charagochilus (Charagochilus) angusticollis</i>				O
			<i>Bryocoris montanus</i>				O
			<i>Monalocoris filicis</i>				
	Nabidae						
			<i>Nabis (Milu) apicalis</i>				O
			<i>Nabis (Nabis) stenoferus</i>				
	Pentatomidae						

		<i>Aelia fieberi</i>			
		<i>Aelia klugii</i>			
		<i>Glaucias subpunctatus</i>			
		<i>Lelia decempunctata</i>			
		<i>Menida scotti</i>			
		<i>Plautia stali</i>			
		<i>Zicrona caerulea</i>			
	Psyllidae				
		Psyllidae sp.			
	Reduviidae				
		Reduviidae sp.			
		<i>Gardena brevicollis</i>			O
	Ricaniidae				
		<i>Orosanga japonica</i>			
	Tingidae				
		<i>Physatocheila fieberi</i>			O
Hymenoptera					
	Andrenidae				
		Andrenidae sp.			
	Apidae				
		Apidae sp.			
		<i>Apis mellifera</i>			
		<i>Bombus (Pyrobombus) ardens ardens</i>			
		<i>Bombus speciosus</i>			
	Braconidae				
		Braconidae sp.			
	Formicidae				
		<i>Camponotus</i> sp.			
		<i>Camponotus itoi</i>			
		<i>Camponotus japonicus</i>			
		<i>Camponotus kiusiuensis</i>			O



		<i>Herpetogramma luctuosalis</i>				
		<i>Paliga auratalis</i>				
		<i>Palpita nigropunctalis</i>				
		<i>Patania chlorophanta</i>				O
	Drepanidae					
		<i>Nordstromia japonica</i>				
		<i>Thyatira batis batis</i>				
	Erebidae					
		Erebidae sp.	O			
		<i>Barsine striata</i>				
		<i>Catocala lara</i>				O
		<i>Catocala nubila</i>				
		<i>Chionarctia nivea</i>				
		<i>Hypena amica</i>				
		<i>Hypocala subsatura</i>				O
		<i>Manulea japonica</i>				O
		<i>Mitochrista miniata</i>				O
		<i>Spilarctia seriatopunctata</i>				
		<i>Thyas juno</i>				O
	Geometridae					
		Geometridae sp.				
		<i>Abraxas fulvobasalis</i>				
		<i>Biston robustum</i>				O
		<i>Cabera griseolimbata</i>				
		<i>Deileptenia ribeata</i>				
		<i>Dysstroma japonica</i>				
		<i>Epirrhoe supergressa</i>				
		<i>Gandaritis fixseni</i>				
		<i>Lobogonodes erectaria</i>				
		<i>Lomographa bimaculata</i>				
		<i>Lomographa temerata</i>				

		<i>Odontopera arida</i>				
		<i>Orthocabera tinagmaria</i>				
		<i>Ourapteryx koreana</i>				
		<i>Pachyligia dolosa</i>				O
		<i>Phthonosema tendinosaria</i>				
		<i>Problepsis discophora</i>				O
	Lycaenidae					
		<i>Cupido argiades</i>				
		<i>Pseudozizeeria maha</i>				
	Noctuidae					
		Noctuidae sp.				
		<i>Amyna</i> sp.				O
		<i>Amphipyra livida</i>				
		<i>Antoculeora locuples</i>				
		<i>Athetis lineosa</i>				
		<i>Callopietria repleta</i>				
		<i>Chasminodes albonitens</i>				
		<i>Chrysodeixis eriosoma</i>				
		<i>Ctenoplusia albostrata</i>				
		<i>Diarsia canescens</i>				
		<i>Diarsia deparca</i>				O
		<i>Dictyestra dissecta</i>				O
		<i>Dimorphicosmia variegata</i>				O
		<i>Dypterygia caliginosa</i>				
		<i>Euplexia lucipara</i>				O
		<i>Orthosia askoldensis</i>				O
		<i>Orthosia carnipennis</i>				
		<i>Sineugraphe oceanica</i>				
		<i>Xestia c-nigrum</i>				
		<i>Xestia efflorescens</i>				
	Notodontidae					



		<i>Epodonta lineata</i>				
		<i>Euhampsonia cristata</i>				
		<i>Spatalia plusiotis</i>				
	Nymphalidae					
		<i>Kaniska canace</i>				
		<i>Minois dryas</i>				
	Pieridae					
		<i>Anthocharis scolymus</i>				
		<i>Pieris rapae</i>				
	Pyralidae					
		Pyralidae sp.				
	Saturniidae					
		<i>Samia cynthia</i>				
	Sphingidae					
		<i>Acosmeryx naga</i>				
		<i>Ambulyx japonica koreana</i>				
		<i>Callambulyx tatarinovii</i>				
	Tortricidae					
		Tortricidae sp.				
Mantodea						
	Mantidae					
		<i>Tenodera sinensis</i>				
Orthoptera						
	Acrididae					
		<i>Shirakiacris shirakii</i>				
		<i>Trilophidia annulata</i>				
	Gryllidae					
		Gryllidae sp.				
		<i>Oecanthus longicauda</i>				
		<i>Teleogryllus (Brachytelegryllus) emma</i>				O

	Rhaphidophoridae					
			<i>Paratachycines (Paratachycines) ussuriensis</i>			
			<i>Tachycines (Tachycines) coreanus</i>			
	Tetrigidae					
			<i>Tetrix japonica</i>			
	Tettigoniidae					
			Tettigoniidae sp.			
			<i>Ducetia japonica</i>			
			<i>Hexacentrus japonicus</i>			
			<i>Phaneroptera falcata</i>			
			<i>Phaneroptera nigroantennata</i>			
Trichoptera						
			Trichoptera sp.			