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Stanisław BŁESZYŃSKI

Studies on the *Crambidae (Lepidoptera)*. Part XX. Further investigations on the European Species of the Generic Group *Crambus* F. s. l.

**Materiały do znajomości *Crambidae (Lepidoptera)*. Część XX.
Dalsze badania nad europejskimi gatunkami z grupy rodzajowej
Crambus F. s. l.**

**Материялы к познанию семейства *Crambidae (Lepidoptera)*.
Част XX. Дальнейшие исследования европейских видов ро-
довой группы *Crambus* F. s. l.**

[Tabl. XIII—XIV]

1. *Mesocrambus pallidellus* (DUP.).

In the „Revision of the European Species of the Generic Group *Crambus* F. s. l.” (1957) I placed this species erroneously in the *Crambus* F. s. str. It was based only on the investigation of the external appearance, as well as the male genital armature of the species in question. However, I have pointed in this work that such a systematical position of this species seems to be rather doubtful. Judging from the female genitalia of the species discussed, it belongs rather to *Mesocrambus* BŁESZ. and not to *Crambus* F. s. str. because of the lack of signum. Labia covered with rather strong rigid bristles. Gonapophyses posteriores rather broad, of moderate length. Lamella ante-

vaginalis narrow, gonapophyses anteriores broad basally, strongly tapering terminally, about as long as the posteriores ones. Ostium bursae connected with lamella antevaginalis only with a weakly sclerotised membrane, similarly as in *Mesocrambus candiellus* (H.-S.); it is provided with a strong semicircular, heavily sclerotised plate. This plate has an outer broad, flat projection; the edges of the plate beyond this projection rounded, than distinctly acuminate laterally. Ductus bursae narrow, heavily sclerotised only on a short abscissa beyond the ostium bursae, further on weakly sclerotised, membranous. Bursa copulatrix elongated, considerably longer than the ductus bursae, wholly weakly sclerotised; signum absent. That female I have obtained from Major D. LUCAS. It was collected in Montpelièr (Southern France). — *Crambus mendizabali* AGENJO, a species closely related to the previous one, belongs of course also to *Mesocrambus* BLESZ.

2. *Agriphila hispanodeliella* sp. n.

This species comes very near *A. deliella* (HBN.) seems to be, however, distinct from it. Primaries in the shape similar as in *A. deliella* (HBN.). Ground colour dirty creamy yellow strongly suffused brown grey. Veins marked white. Basal stripe fairly dirty white. Several small dark dots at the termen. Fringes considerably paler than the ground. Secondaries lustrous dirty whitish with white fringes. Antennae of the male pectinate as in *A. deliella* (HBN.), almost unicolorous brown or dirty yellowish, whilst in *A. deliella* (HBN.) they are distinctly brown and light ringed. Conical protuberance of the frons somewhat longer than in *A. deliella* (HBN.). Head, thorax and tegulae dirty yellow, brown spotted at places. Male genital armature: valva somewhat more narrowed terminally than in *A. deliella* (HBN.); pars basalis not separated from the valva, whilst in *A. deliella* (HBN.) it is always distinctly separated from it. Uncus and gnathos more slender than in *A. deliella* (HBN.). Aedeagus distinctly narrower than in *A. deliella* (HBN.). Apical ventral thorn well developed. Cornuti absent. — It is possible that the species in question presents only a geographical form of *A. deliella* (HBN.). Only the examination

of female genitalia and biological investigation might have solved this problem definitely.

Holotype: „Hispania Albarracin, SCHMIDT, [1]926, IX 26“ (coll. Magyar Nemzeti Muzeum, Budapest) — 4 paratypes (males) labelled similarly as holotype, collected 12—23 IX 1926 (coll. Magyar Nemzeti Muzeum Budapest, and author's coll.).

3. *Agriphila cyrenaicella* (RAG.).

I have examined three male specimens of this species labelled „Hispania Prov. Madrid Montarco [1]921 IX“ (coll. Magyar Nemzeti Muzeum, Budapest). Hitherto the species was not recorded from Spain.

4. *Agriphila atlantica* (WOLL.). (*Crambus atlanticus* WOLLASTON, 1858, Ann. & Mag. (3) 1:119).

I have neglected this species from Madeira in my „Revision“ (1957). It is closely related to *A. trabeatella* (H.-S.), but distinguishing easily from it by the considerably narrower primaries. Ground colour of the primaries greyish, basal stripe white consisting of two spots as in *A. trabeatella* (H.-S.). Secondaries dirty whitish. Male genital armature very similar to that of *A. trabeatella* (H.-S.) having, however, distinctly broader valva. Aedeagus without cornuti. The female of this species is unknown to me. *A. atlantica* (WOLL.) was hitherto known from Madeira and as subsp. *canariensis* (REBEL) from Canaries Island. I have examined one male specimen from Murcia (Spain) collected in August.

5. *Agriphila graphella* (CONST.), *A. hungarica* (SCHMIDT), *A. tersella* (LED.).

In my „Revision“ the numbers of the figures of female genitalia of these species have been confused. I give right numbers: *A. tersella* (LED.): plate LI, fig. 7, *A. graphella* (CONST.): plate LI, fig. 8, *A. hungarica* (SCHMIDT): plate LI, fig. 9. — I have obtained from Prof. A. ALEXINSCHI 3 males and 1 female of *A. hungarica* (SCHMIDT) from Roumania. The female differs from my female cotype by its considerable

lighter colouring of the primaries. Pattern distinctly marked. The problem of specific distinctness of the three above mentioned species seems to be rather doubtful. Only the investigation of a large serie each of them might have solved this problem definitely. I have examined the types of *Crambus chnéouri* LUCAS and *Crambus austellus* CHRÉT. They are externally, as well as genitally nearly delusively similar to the above mentioned species and seem to be only the forms of *Agriphila graphella* (CONST.) or *A. tersella* (LED.).

6. *Catoptria osthederi* (DE LATTIN).

I have obtained from Prof. A. ALEXINSCHI two specimens of this species, one of them collected in Bucarest and the second one in Culuci.

7. *Catoptria myella* (HBN.).

One specimen from Eastern Carpathians (Poting, 1500—1600 m.) collected by Prof. A. ALEXINSCHI.

8. *Catoptria algeriella* (LUCAS). (*Crambus margaritellus* var. *algeriellus* LUCAS, 1932, Bull. Soc. ent Fr. 1932:187).

I have examined the type of this species (coll. Museum Hist. Nat., Paris). It bears the following labels: „Type“, „Hussein-Dey. Alger“, „*C. margaritellus* HB. v. *Algeriellus* Don.-LUCAS“, „*Crambus margaritellus*“, „Type Ste Entomologique de France 1932“, „Bin. de la S-té Ent. de France 22 VI 1932“, „*Crambus margaritellus* var. *algeriellus* D. LUC. Bull. Soc. ent. Fr. 1932, p. 187“, „Museum Paris coll. D. LUCAS 1952“. It is a female rather not well preserved (faintly rubbed). Forewing — length 9,5 mm., width 3,5 mm. Wings expanse 21 mm. Primaries pale yellow, basal stripe as in *C. margaritella* (D. & SCHIFF.). Several dark dots at termen. Fringes lustrous. Secondaries greyish, fringes white lustrous. Genitalia quite different from those of *C. margaritella* (D. & SCHIFF.), rather similar as in *C. pinella* (L.) and nearly delusively similar as in *C. telekiella* (SCHMIDT). Ductus bursae considerably longer than in *C. pinella* (L.), heavily sclerotised with ribbed surface. Ostium bursae somewhat smaller than in *C. telekiella* (SCHMIDT)

and without a strongly pointed projection occurring in *C. pinella* (L.). *C. telekiella* (SCHMIDT) differs from *C. algeriella* (LUCAS) by the external appearance. In *C. telekiella* (SCHMIDT) the basal stripe in the forewing is interrupted like in *C. pinella* (L.) and in *C. algeriella* (LUCAS) it is uniform like *C. margaritella* (D. & SCHIFF.). Such a specimen with an uniform basal stripe of the forewing and coming near *C. pinella* (L.) genitally, has been described by AGENJO (1954, Eos, Madrid) as *Crambus pinellus* subsp. *albarracinellus* AGENJO. However, AGENJO cited two further specimens which have been published by SEEBOULD (Ent. Zeit. Iris, Dresden, 11:298, 1898) as *Crambus pinellus* v. *albarracinellus* HERING. According to ZERNY (Eos, 1927, Madrid, 3:447) the description of the above mentioned form has not been published. All three above mentioned specimens (one male and two female) was collected in Albarracin, prov. Teruel. Summing the above data I suppose that: 1) *Catoptria pinella* subsp. *albarracinella* (AGENJO, 1954) is most probably identical with *Catoptria algeriella* (LUCAS, 1932) and should be synonymised with it. 2) The specific distinctness of *Catoptria algeriella* (LUCAS) and *Catoptria telekiella* (SCHMIDT) is somewhat doubtful, as points for it the collecting in the Albarracin the specimen with uniform basal stripe of the forewing together with two other ones with the interrupted basal stripe. AGENJO writes that two white spots forming the basal stripe, in both two specimens from Albarracin, are more approximated to each other than in typical *C. pinella* (L.). Such a feature is characteristic for *C. telekiella* (SCHMIDT). It is possible that *C. algeriella* (LUCAS), as well as *C. telekiella* (SCHMIDT) occur together in Spain. Without a greater material for comparison, as well as before the examination and comparison the three specimens from Albarracin with *C. telekiella* (SCHMIDT) it is difficult to solve this problem.

9. *Catoptria permiana* (PETERSEN).

The figure of aedeagus of this species in the plate 41, fig. 4 in my „Revision“ (1957) is erroneous. The aedeagus in the only preparation of this species has been broken, and the apical portion of it has lost. The aedeagus of *C. permiana* (PET.)

is straight, without cornuti and any projection, somewhat shorter than the whole genital armature. The species should be synonymised with *Crambus antipinellus* HIROSHI INOUE, 1955 described from Japan. I have examined two paratypes of this species.

10. *Pediasia jucundella* f. *sareptella* BŁESZ.

A form described by me as a distinct species in 1952 (Pol. Pis. Ent. 22:150). After the examining large material of *Pediasia jucundella* (H.-S.) I stated that the species is rather variable in the external appearance, as well as in the male genital armature. The examining the female genitalia of the f. *sareptella* BŁESZ. might have to solve the problem definitely.

11. *Pediasia squalidalis* HBN.

I have examined several specimens of this species from Czechoslovakia and Roumania. I have stated that the species is rather variable in its external appearance, as well as in its genital armature. The forms *ludovicella* (MARION) and *caradjaella* (REBEL) probably should be synonymised with the subsp. *nepos* (ROTSCH.). In the vesica of aedeagus besides the one large, there occur several minute spines. The size of these spines is very variable.

On the plate XIV, fig. 11 I give the photograph of an interesting uniformly dark coloured male specimen of *Catoptria falsella* (D. & SCHIFF.) captured by Dr. R. SCHWARZ in Slovakia.

On the same plate, fig. 12 I give the photograph of the type of *Catoptria acutangulella* ab. *albidella* (KRONE).

STRESZCZENIE

Autor omawia przynależność rodzajową gatunków *Mesocrambus pallidellus* (DUP.) i *M. mendizabali* (AGENJO), które w „Rewizji europejskich gatunków grupy rodzajowej *Crambus* F. s. l.“ (1957) były zaliczone do rodzaju *Crambus* F. s. str.

Na podstawie badania genitalii samicy autor zalicza obecnie wyżej wymienione gatunki do rodzaju *Mesocrambus* BŁESZ. Dalej następuje opis nowego gatunku z Hiszpanii *Agriphila hispanodeliella* sp. n. Jest on bardzo blisko spokrewniony z *A. deliella* (HBN.). Podano nowe stanowiska *Agriphila cyrenaicella* (RAG.) z Hiszpanii, skąd gatunek ten nie był jeszcze wykazywany. Następnie autor podaje stanowiska europejskie *Agriphila atlantica* (WOLL.) opisanego z Madery i przez zapomnienie opuszczonego w „Rewizji“ (1957). Dalej autor omawia nowe stanowiska w Rumunii *Agripila hungarica* (SCHMIDT) i podaje w wątpliwość odrębność gatunkową *A. hungarica* (SCHMIDT), *A. tersella* (LED.) i *A. graphella* (CONST.), co uwydatnia się tym bardziej po zbadaniu lędu do nich podobnych *Crambus chnéouri* LUCAS i *Crambus austellus* CHRÉT. Autor podaje nowe stanowiska *Catoptria osthederi* (DE LATTIN) i *C. myella* (HBN.) z Rumunii. Omówiono zawikłaną kwestię gatunków *Catoptria algeriella* (LUCAS) i *C. telekiella* (SCHMIDT). Autor przypuszcza iż *C. algeriella* (LUCAS) jest gatunkiem identycznym z *C. pinella* subsp. *albarracinella* (AGENJO), który winien być z nim zsynonimizowany. Być może iż *C. algeriella* (LUCAS) i *C. telekiella* (SCHMIDT) są gatunkami identycznymi. Autor podaje błąd w rysunku edeagusa gatunku *Catoptria permiana* (PETERSEN) jaki zaistniał w „Rewizji“. *Crambus antipinellus* H. INOUE winien być zsynonimizowany z *C. permiana* (PET.). Autor podaje iż *Pediasia sareptella* BŁESZ. jest przypuszczalnie jedynie formą *P. jucundella* (H.-S.). Na koniec została omówiona sprawa zmienności *Pediasia squalidalis* HBN. Podgatunki subsp. *ludovicella* (MARION) i subsp. *caradjaella* (REBEL) powinny być raczej zsynonimizowane z subsp. *nepos* (ROTHSCH.).

РЕЗЮМЕ

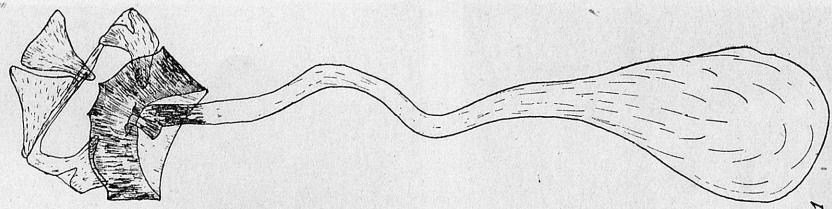
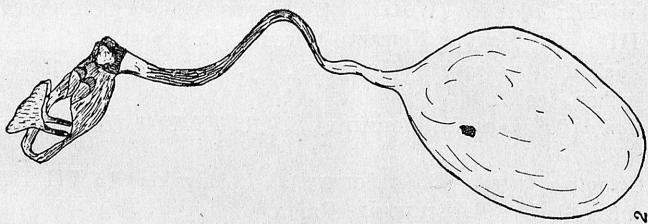
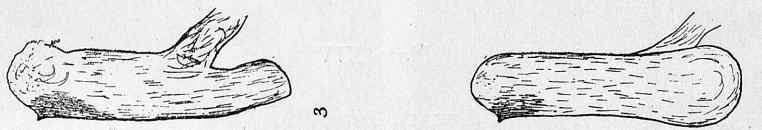
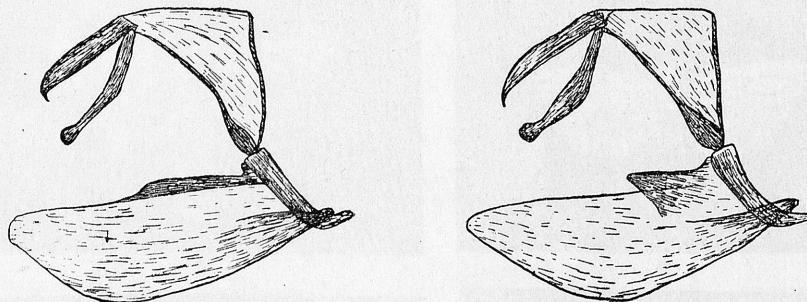
Автор говорит про родовую принадлежность видов *Mesocrambus pallidellus* (DUP.) и *M. mendizabali* (AGENJO), которые в «Ревизии европейских видов родовой группы *Crambus* F. s. l.» (1957) зачислены к роду *Crambus* F. s. str. — На основе исследования гениталий самки, автор считает в настоящее время выше-

упомянутые виды принадлежащими к роду *Mesocrambus* BŁESZ. — Далее следует описание нового вида из Испании — *Agriphila hispanodeliella* sp. n., который очень близкий *A. deliella* (HBN). — Показаны новые европейские места нахождения *Agriphila cyrenaiella* (RAG), из Испании, где вид этот ещё не был обнаружен. — В продолжении автор рассказывает про европейские места нахождения *Agriphila atlantica* (WOLL.), известного из острова Мадера, а пропущенного по ошибке в „Ревизии“ (1957). Он говорит про новые места обитания *Agripila hungarica* (SCHMIDT) в Румынии, и подвергает сомнению видовые особенности *A. hungarica* (SCHMIDT), *A. tersella* (LED.) и *A. graphalla* (CONST.), что делается более заметным при исследовании удивительно сходных с ними видов *Crambus chnéouri* LUCAS и *Crambus austellus* CHRÉT. — Автор указывает новые места нахождения *Catoptria osthederi* (DE LATIN) и *C. myella* (HBN.) из Румынии. Он рассматривает сложный вопрос видов *Catoptria algeriella* (LUCAS) и *C. telekiella* (SCHMIDT), предполагая, что *C. algeriella* (LUCAS) является идентичной с видом *C. pinella* subsp. *albarracinella* (AGENJO), который должен быть признан его синонимом. — Возможно виды *C. algariella* (LUCAS) и *C. telekiella* (SCHMIDT) идентичные. — Автор замечает совершенную в „Ревизии“ ошибку в чертёже эдэ-алуса вида *Catoptria permiana* (PETERSEN). *Crambus antipinellus* H. INOUE должен быть примят синонимом *C. permiana* (PET.). Автор утверждает, что *Pediasia sereptella* BŁESZ. является видимо только формой *P. jucundella* (H. S.). — Наконец рассмотрена проблема изменчивости *Pediasia squalidalis* HBN. Подвиды subsp. *ludovicella* (MARION) и subsp. *caradjaella* (REBEL) должны быть скорее признаны однозначными (синонимами) subsp. *nepos* (ROTSCH.).

P L A T E S

Plate XIII

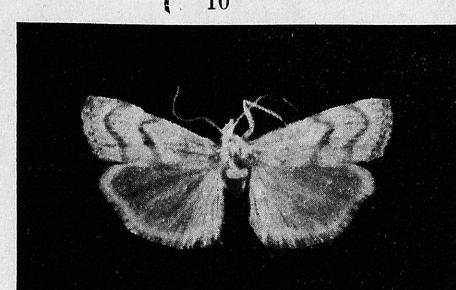
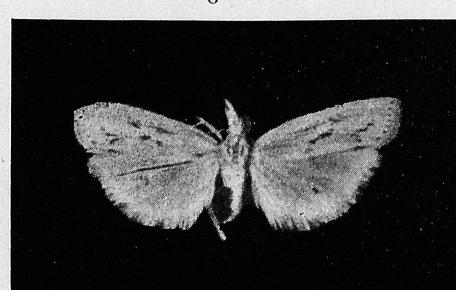
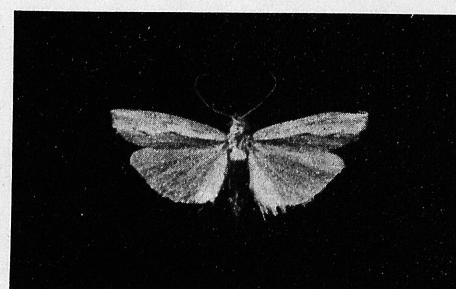
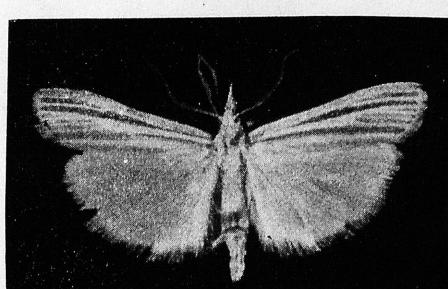
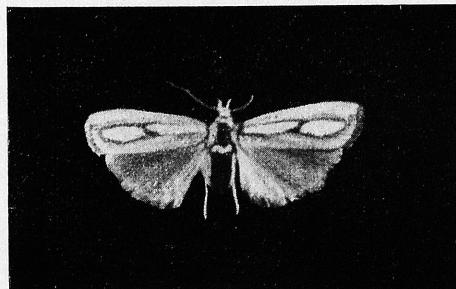
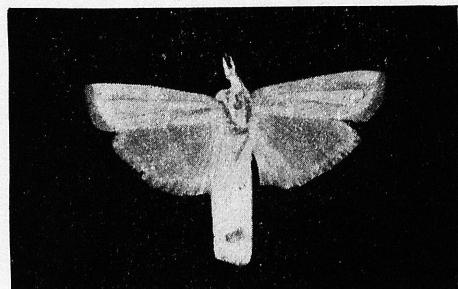
- Fig. 1. *Mesocrambus pallidellus* (DUP.). Female genitalia. „Hérault, St. Guilhem-Desert, 29 VII 1952“, author's coll.
- Fig. 2. *Catoptria algeriella* (LUCAS). Female genitalia. „Type“, „Hussein-Dey. Alger“, „*C. margaritellus* HB. v. *Algeriellus* LUCAS“, coll. Museum de Histoire Naturelle, Paris.
- Fig. 3. *Agriphila hispanodeliella* sp. n. Holotype. Male genital armature. „Hispania Albaracin SCHMIDT, 1926 IX 12“, coll. Magyar Nemzeti Muzeum, Budapest.
- Fig. 4. *Agriphila deliella* (HBN.). Male genital armature. „Polonia mer. Kraków—Podgórkı, VIII. 1952, leg. BŁESZYŃSKI author's coll.



S. Błeszyński
Auctor del.

Plate XIV

- Fig. 5. *Catoptria algeriella* (LUCAS). Type. ♀.
- Fig. 6. *Catoptria telekiella* (SCHMIDT). ♀. „Tunisia Bel Melitia 1913 VIII 30“, „Cotype *Crambus telekiellus* SCHMIDT“, author's coll.
- Fig. 7. *Agriphila hispanodeliella* sp. n. ♂. Holotype.
- Fig. 8. *Agriphila atlantica* (WOLL.). ♂. „Murcia Alberca Coll. COMA, 1929 VIII“, coll. Magyar Nemzeti Muzeum, Budapest.
- Fig. 9. *Agriphila hungarica* (SCHMIDT). ♂. „23 VIII 1951 Tecuci“, author's coll.
- Fig. 10. *Agriphila hungarica* (SCHMIDT). ♀. „11 IX 1945 Tecuci“, author's coll.
- Fig. 11. *Catoptria falsella* (D. & SCHIFF.). ♂. Slovakia, 15 VII 1951, leg and coll. Dr. R. SCHWARZ, Praha.
- Fig. 12. *Catoptria acutangulella* ab. *albidella* (KRONE). ♂. Type. „Bosnia Trebevic“, coll. Magyar Nemzeti Muzeum; Budapest.



S. Bleszyński
Auctor phot.

Redaktor zeszytu: mgr W. Szymczakowski

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