PROTOETIELLA BIPUNCTELLA INOUE, 1959 (LEPIDOPTERA: PYRALIDAE, PHYCITINAE): NEW FOR THE FAUNA OF RUSSIA
GENUS AND SPECIES

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Summary. The pyralid moth Protoetiella bipunctella Inoue, 1959 is reported for the first time for Russia. Male external morphology and genitalia are described and illustrated.

Key words: pyralid moths, fauna, new record, Russian Far East.

INTRODUCTION

The pyralid moth fauna of the Russian Far East has been studied quite well (Streltzov, 2012; Sinev et al., 2019). In recent years, however, new interesting finds of species with distribution previously limited to more southern countries have appeared (Streltzov, 2017; 2019; Streltzov & Dubatolov, 2020).

The genus Protoetiella Inoue, 1959 was established for Protoetiella bipunctella Inoue, 1959; later, two more closely related species distributed in Southeast Asia and Australia, Etiella venustella Hampson, 1896 and Phycita cryptadia Turner, 1913, were assigned to the genus. In appearance, the two species are quite similar to the type species. However, the comparison of images of male genitalia (Roesler & Küppers, 1979; Roesler, 1984; Bae et al., 2017) and the genitalia of the specimen of Protoetiella venustella (Hampson, 1896) with our specimens allowed us to confidently attribute the specimens in question to the type species of the genus. In this paper we describe a male of Protoetiella bipunctella from Russia and provide images of adult and genitalia.

The material used in the paper is part of the collection of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Saint Petersburg, Russia).
NEW RECORD

Protoetiella bipunctella Inoue, 1959
Figs 1–2
Protoetiella bipunctella Inoue, 1959: 301 (type locality: Japan).

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Russia: Khabarovskii Kray, Bikin District, 8 km SE Boitsovo Village, upper reaches of Shivki River, Shivki research station of IWEP FEB RAS, 46°55'4,55'' N, 134°23'2.97'' E, 165 m, 18–20.V 2022, 2 ♂, leg. E. S. Koshkin.

DESCRIPTION. Male from Russia. Head rounded. Forehead covered with light gray scales; apex with cone-shaped projection equal in length to eye diameter; labial palpi relatively long, densely covered with greyish-brown tightly appressed scales; antenna light brown; base of flagellum slightly bent with large ridge of dense protruding scales; segments 9–10 of flagellum after the ridge with long cilia. Patagium and tegula brown. Front wing 12–13 mm long, wingspan 24–28 mm. General background of forewings light brown with grayish tint; drawing includes two distinct black dots, one at the top, the other at the bottom; light gray curved medial line; light gray serrated postdiscal line; almost white thin marginal line. Fringe greyish-brown. Hind wings light grey, without pattern. Fringe greyish-white.

Figs 1, 2. Protoetiella bipunctella, male from Russia (Khabarovskii Kray). 1 – adult; 2 – genitalia.

Male genitalia (Fig. 2). Uncus triangular, with slightly rounded apex; gnathos large, triangular with pointed apex; valva relatively wide from basal part, narrow in middle part, apex slightly widened and rounded; juxta small, with two pointed branches; aedeagus large, 1.5 times as long as valva, with several rows of small spines at apex.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia (new record): Khabarovskii krai; Japan: Honshu (Yamanaka et al., 2013). Korea (GW, CB), China (Bae et al., 2017), Japan. Records from Sumatra, Malaysia, Brunei, New Guinea, and Australia (Bae et al., 2017) are subject to confirmation.
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