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NEW PALAEARCTIC SPECIES OF THE GENUS *ANARSIA* ZELLER, 1839 (GELECHIIDAE, LEPIDOPTERA)

M. G. Ponomarenko

Institute of Biology and Soil Sciences, Vladivostok-22, 690022, Russia

A new species *Anarsia stepposella* **sp. n.** is described from Russia (Tuva) and North-West Kazakhstan.

KEY WORDS: *Anarsia*, Gelechiidae, Russia, Kazakhstan, new species.

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Из России (Тува) и Северо-Западного Казахстана описан новый вид *Anarsia stepposella* **sp. n.**

Биолого-почвенный институт, Дальневосточное отделение Российской Академии наук, Владивосток-22, 690022, Россия.

INTRODUCTION

Up to present three species of the genus *Anarsia* Zeller, 1839 have been recorded from Russia (Park & Ponomarenko, 1996; Ponomarenko, 1989, 1997). The study of the materials kept in the Zoological Museum of Helsinki University allows enlarge the list. As a result, a new species, *Anarsia stepposella* **sp. n.**, is described below.

The holotype and most paratypes of new species are deposited in the Zoological Museum of Helsinki University (Finland), the rest paratypes are in the Institute of Biology and Soil Sciences (Russia, Vladivostok).

***Anarsia stepposella* Ponomarenko, sp. n.**

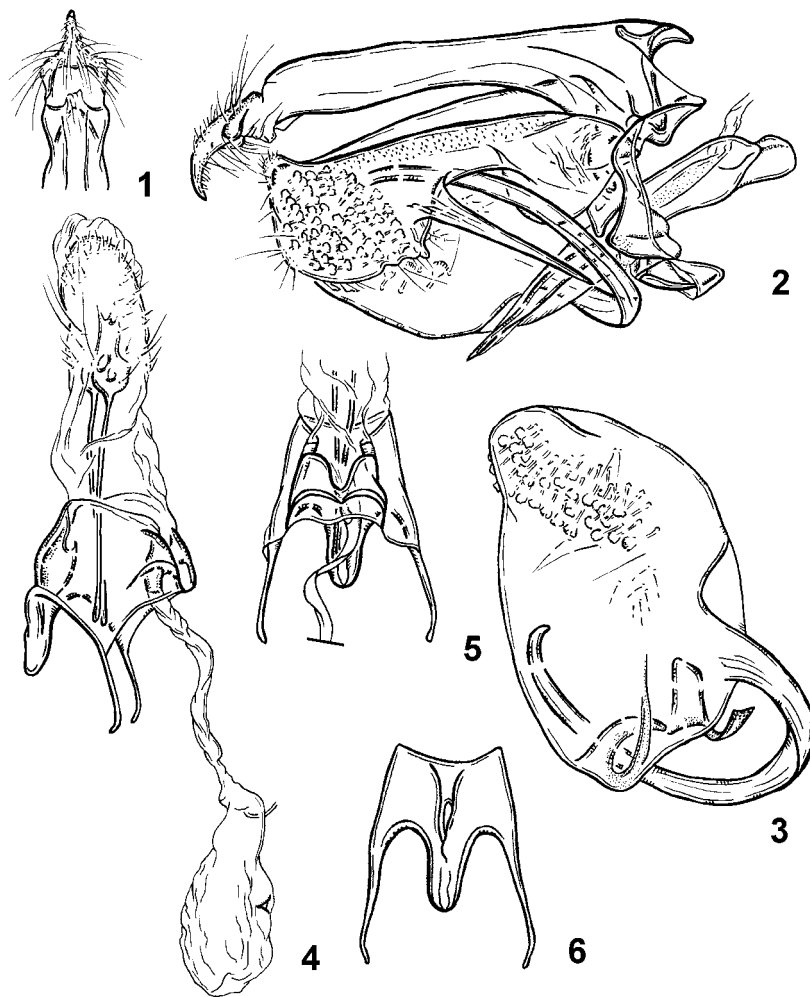
Figs 1-6

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, Russia: Tuva Republic, 50°44'N 93°08'E, East Tannu Ola Mts, Irbitei, 1000 m, stony steppe slopes, 13-16.VI 1995 (Jalava & Kullberg). Paratypes: 10 ♂, 1 ♀, same locality, date and collectors; 2 ♂, Tuva Republic, 50°40'N 92°58'E, L. Ubsa Noor, 750m, shore mead. / Nanophyton-steppe, 15.VI 1995 (Jalava & Kullberg); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Kazakhstan, Yanvartsevo, the basin of Ural River, 1950 (Martynova).

DIAGNOSIS. The described species is similar to *A. spartiella* (Schrank, 1802), *A. sibirica* Park et Ponomarenko, 1996 and *A. caragana* Yang et Li, 2000 in male and female genitalia. It can be easily distinguished from them by pattern of forewing with distinct dark-brown strokes on costal and dorsal margins and large concolorous spots along the wing. *A. stepposella* sp. n. can be separable from *A. spartiella* by narrower uncus in male genitalia; by longer anterior tergal process and apophyses anteriores in female genitalia. New species differs from *A. sibirica* by rounded shape of right cucullus in male genitalia; by shorter and dilated towards the base tergal anterior process in female genitalia. *A. stepposella* is distinguishable from *A. caragana* by inflated distal dorsal angle of right cucullus and narrower uncus in male genitalia; by shorter and narrowed towards apex tergal anterior process and longer apophyses anteriores in female genitalia.

DESCRIPTION. Wingspan 14.5-15 mm. Labial palpi with quadrangular tuft of scales on the second segment; their outer surface greyish-brown, with white scales on distal margin; their inner surface light-grey. Third segment of labial palpi reduced in male and long, whitish, with brownish ring at the middle in female. Head, thorax and dorsal surface of tegula light-grey; anterior margin of tegula dark greyish-brown. Groundcolour of forewing light-grey, its dorsal half darker than costal one. Costal margin of forewing dark-brown from base to 1/4 of wing length, with 9 distinct dark-brown strokes from the base to the apex: larger one, more or less trapezoidal, at the middle of the margin; 2 narrow strokes before it and 6 equidistant strokes beyond it. Dorsal margin of wing distally with 6 dark-brown strokes, continuing on the fringe. Distal part of wing edged by greyish-brown line, its middle part with large greyish-brown spot. Concolorous longitudinal strokes are astride the basal part of anal fold, and two large spots at the 2/3 and 5/6 of the wing length. Fringe light-grey, with the brownish line distally. Hindwing and fringe grey.

MALE GENITALIA (Figs 1-3). Uncus with long hook-like process, socii of same width as distal part of tegumen. Tegumen dilated towards the base. Valva asymmetrical, with modified setae on the inner surface. Right valva dilated distally and basally, with relatively narrow neck; cucullus with inflated dorsal distal angle, long sclerotized process, arising from its outer surface near ventral margin, and with membranous small ventral setaceous lobe on the inner surface beyond base of process; sacculus as small strongly sclerotized plate at the base of valva. Left valva



Figs 1-6. *Anarsia stepposella* sp. n. 1-3) male genitalia: 1) lateral aspect, 2) uncus, ventral aspect, 3) left valva, lateral aspect; 4-6) female genitalia: 4) lateral aspect, 5) VIII segment, ventral aspect, 6) VIII segment, tergal part of VIII segment.

more or less egg-like, with basal strongly sclerotized hook-like process; its ventral part with a long S-shaped process and triangular membranous area; sacculus strongly sclerotized, trapeziform, near base of valva. Vinculum divided into two band-like plates dilated ventrally; saccus short, more or less triangular. Juxta membranous, consisting of two small membranous lobes, linked by double folded plate. Aedeagus almost straight, slightly inflated basally, with rounded basal plate.

FEMALE GENITALIA (Figs 4-6). Ovipositor moderate in length, membrane between IX and VIII segments of same length as papillae anales. Papillae anales slightly sclerotized laterally. Apophyses posteriores about 2 times longer than apophyses anteriores. VIII segment strongly sclerotized and pressed laterally. Because of the latter, the flattening of the VIII segment on the slide in traditional dorso-ventral position cause its deformation and produce artefactual contortions astride the ostial area (Fig. 5). Tergal part of genital segment with gutter-like hollow and narrow oval opening at the middle; anterior margin with process rounded at apex, slightly dilated towards the base and slightly longer than half of apophyses anteriores (Fig. 6). Sternal part of VIII segment with large semioval cutout on the posterior margin and horizontal sclerotized fold anteriorly. Lateral and anterior sides of antrum sclerotized. Ductus bursae membranous and narrow. Corpus bursae relatively small and membranous, with signum as small double folded plate.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia (Tuva Republic), North-West Kazakhstan.

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Address: Institute of Biology and Soil Science, Far East Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences, 690022, Vladivostok-22, Russia.

E-mail: entomol@ibss.dvo.ru

FAX: (4232) 310 193