

SHORT COMMUNICATION

A. N. Streltsov. TWO SPECIES OF *ACROBASIS* ZELLER, 1839 (LEPIDOPTERA, PYRALOIDEA: PHYCITIDAE) NEW FOR THE FAUNA OF RUSSIA. – Far Eastern Entomologist. 2012. N 249: 8-11.

Summary. *Acrobasis bellulella* (Ragonot, 1893) and *A. subflavella* (Inoue, 1982) (Lepidoptera: Phycitidae) are newly recorded from Primorskii krai, Russia. Brief morphological characteristics of the species are provided.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Pyraloidea, Phycitidae, *Acrobasis*, fauna, new record, Russian Far East.

А. Н. Стрельцов. Два новых для фауны России вида рода *Acrobasis* Zeller, 1839 (Lepidoptera, Pyraloidea: Phycitidae) // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2012. N 249. С. 8-11.

Резюме. *Acrobasis bellulella* (Ragonot, 1893) и *A. subflavella* (Inoue, 1982) (Lepidoptera: Phycitidae) впервые указываются для России из Приморского края. Приводятся краткие морфологические характеристики этих видов.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Acrobasis* Zeller, 1839 includes more than 150 species from Eurasia, Africa, North America, the Sunda Islands, New Guinea, and Australia (Nuss et al., 2008-2012). Its greatest diversity is found in the Eastern Palaearctic region (Sinev, 2008) and North America (Heinrich, 1956). Up to now about 15 species of the genus *Acrobasis*, mostly associated with coniferous-broad-leaved forests, were recorded from the Russian Far East. While treating materials from the south part of Primorskii krai collected on expeditions in 2001 and 2010 I found two species of this genus which have not been hitherto reported for Russia.

NEW RECORDS

Acrobasis bellulella (Ragonot, 1893)

Figs 1–3, 7, 8

Rhodophaea bellulella Ragonot, 1893: 71, pl. 43 fig. 2 (type locality – Japan).

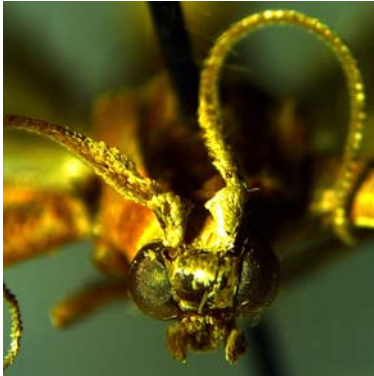
MATERIAL. Russia: Primorskii krai, Khasan district, Gusevka village, 3.VIII 2001, 2♂ (A.N. Streltsov, P.E. Osipov).

EXTERNAL CHARACTERS (Fig. 1). Antenna with basal article inflated and bearing a large apical tooth, several proximal flagellum articles noticeably inflated (Fig. 2). Fore wing length 8-9 mm, wing span 18-19 mm. Fore wings dark brown with a large angular fulvous spot in basal part, separated from discal part by a curved vertical dark stripe and two, red and white, short strokes at wing anal margin. Cell with a narrow smoothly curved black spot at apex. Postdiscal area outlined with a light fractured line. Hind wing patternless, brownish-grey with a narrow darkening along margin.

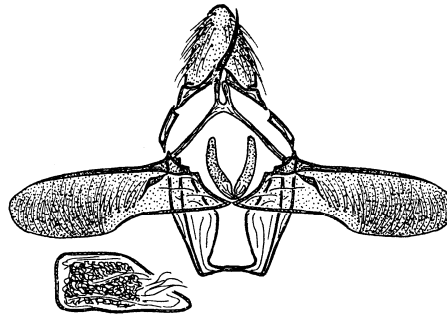
MALE GENITALIA (Fig. 3). Uncus triangular with a rounded apex, at apex and sides covered with long hairs. Gnathos about as long as uncus, narrow, slightly curved and pointed apically. Valva relatively narrow, of an even width, rounded at apex, with a small crest-like harpe in basal part. Juxta fork-like, with relatively broad, apically rounded branches. Aedeagus short, twice shorter than valva, broad, without cornuti.



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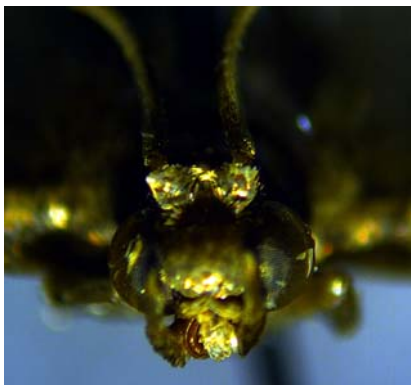
Figs. 1–4. *Acrobasis* spp. 1-3 – *A. bellulella*, 1 – male, 2 – male antennae, 3 – male genitalia; 4 – *A. obrutella*, male.

HABITAT AND FLIGHT PERIOD. Coniferous-broad-leaved forests. August.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia (first record): Primorskii krai; Japan.

NOTES. Some authors (Nuss et al., 2008-20012) consider *Acrobasis bellulella* as a synonym of *Acrobasis obrutella* (Christoph, 1881). However, in spite of a certain similarity in the male genitalia (the female genitalia of *Acrobasis bellulella* were not studied by me because of the lack of material), there are significant differences between them in external characters: *A. obrutella* misses a well-expressed fulvous spot in the fore wing basal area, while the white short spot at the lower margin is large and diffuse (Fig. 4). Most important is

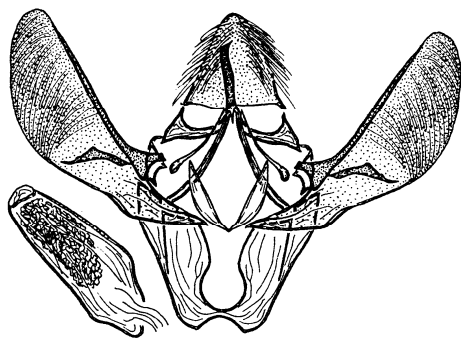
the structure of the male antennae: in *A. obrutella*, the basal article bears a small tooth and the first several articles of the flagellum are not inflated (Fig. 5). The latter character is not apt to intrapopulation variation and may use as a good diagnostic one.



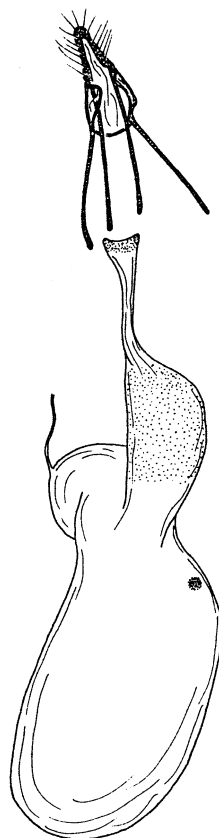
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Figs. 5–8. *Acrobasis* spp. 5 – *A. obrutella*, male antennae; 6–8 – *A. subflavella*: 6 – male; 7 – male genitalia, 8 – female genitalia.

***Acrobasis subflavella* (Inoue, 1982)**

Figs 6–8

Conobathra subflavella Inoue, 1982: 401 (type locality – Japan).

MATERIAL. Russia: Primorskii krai, Khasan district, Barabash village, 18-27.VII 2010, 5♂, 4♀ (A.N. Streltsov, P.E. Osipov).

EXTERNAL CHARACTERS (Fig. 6). Fore wing length 10-11 mm, wing span 20-23 mm. Fore wing ground colour brownish-dark-grey; pattern consists of a grey basal lightening, a red and light-grey strokes at wing anal margin in its postbasal part, a black discal stroke and indistinct dentate light postdiscal line.

MALE GENITALIA (Fig. 7). Uncus broadly triangular with a rounded apex, at sides covered with long hairs. Gnathos long, relatively thick with an abruptly bent and pointed apex. Valva broadened in middle part and narrowed towards its rounded apex, with a harpe looking as a long crest. Juxta fork-like, with branches broadened at middle and narrowed towards pointed apices. Aedeagus broad, 1,5 times shorter than valva, without cornuti.

FEMALE GENITALIA (Fig. 8). Papillae anales strongly elongate; apophyses posteriores thin, 1.5 times longer than papillae anales; apophyses anteriores thin, equal to apophyses posteriores in length. Antrum as a membranous funnel with a light sclerotisation at margin. Ductus at first narrow and membranous, then broadening before its opening into bursa; its widened part is covered with a fine spiny sculpture. Bursa elongate, with a rounded process in upper part and a small rounded signum at the opposite site.

HABITAT AND FLIGHT PERIOD. Coniferous-broad-leaved forests. July.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia (first record): Primorskii krai; Japan.

NOTES. By both external and genital characters, this species is the closest to *Acrobasis encaustella* Ragonot, 1893.

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