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Anschrift des Verfassers:

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Eine neue Unterart von *Parnassius patricius* NIEPELT, 1913
A new geographical subspecies of *Parnassius patricius* NIEPELT, 1913
(Lepidoptera, Papilionidae)
by
DALIBOR WEISS

Zusammenfassung

In dieser Arbeit wird eine neue Unterart von *Parnassius patricius* NIEPELT beschrieben und mit allen bisher bekanntgewordenen Unterarten verglichen.

In 1976 I received a small and in 1977 a larger series of fresh specimens of *Parnassius patricius* NIEP. collected in Kirgizskii Ridge of the USSR. The mentioned specimens stand morphologically between the nominate subspecies and ssp. *priamus* BRYK but they are nearer to the latter.

The ground-colour of their wings is pure white, the pattern is dark grey in sharp contrast and bright like in ssp. *priamus* the veins are covered by dark grey scales especially in the post-discal, marginal and submarginal zones. The discal and discoidal spots of forewings, the subcostal spots and ocelli as well as the two tornal small spots of hindwings are deep black. The marginal and submarginal bands of forewings are brighter like in ssp. *priamus*. The outer margin of the submarginal band is sharply and distinctly undulated. The inner

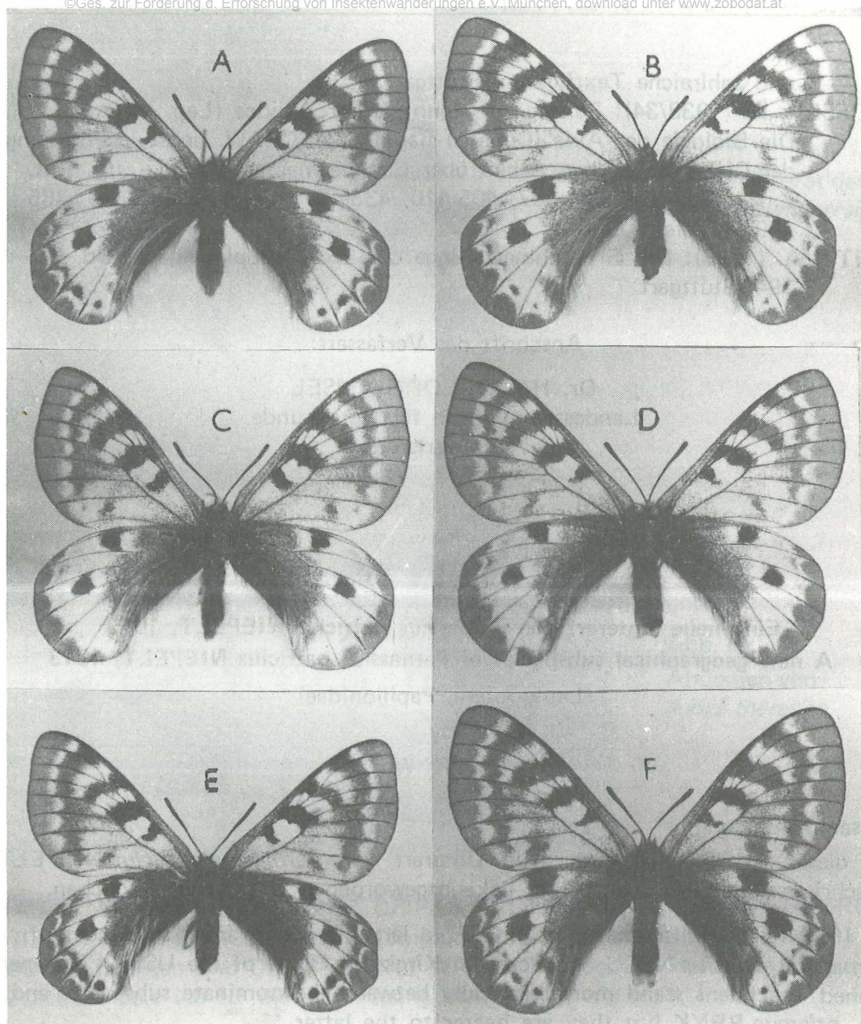


Fig. 1

Parnassius patricius uzyngyrus n. subsp.

A - Holotype ♂

B - Allotype ♀

C - Paratype ♂

D - Paratype ♀

E - Paratype ♀

F - Paratype ♀

margin of this band, however is usually not so contrasted and undulated and it diffuses in S₃ and S₄ fields (between the Cu₁, M₃ and M₂ veins) into the postdiscal zone by dark grayish thin layer of scales. The subcostal band is relatively bright and ends at the M₂ vein in contradiction to ssp. *kardakoffi* where this band is more brighter and usually it ends till the vein Cu₁. Nevertheless the above mentioned gray diffusion of the submarginal band in the space of S₄ cell causes the conjunction of subcostal band with the submarginal band in the S₄ cell. But the subcostal band is not usually connected with the gray spot of the inner margin like in ssp. *priamus*. This spot is usually small pale grayish and slanting like in nominate form. The outer margin of the forewings and the basal are softly powdered in grey. The discal and discoidal spots are the same as in ssp. *patricius*.

The pattern of hindwings is usually more variable then the one of forewings. The nearly triangular ocelli are usually smaller then the more or less rectangular subcostal spots. Both spots are quite black without the orange centre. The marginal band is brighter then in ssp. *patricius*, the shape of submarginal band is variable and this band is formed by continuous line of small gray arcs or frequently by discontinuous line of smaller or larger gray spots both are ended by two disconnected tornal black circular spots in S₂ and S₃ cell like in ssp. *priamus*. Specimens without the submarginal band and tornal ocelli are rather rare (Fig. 1C, 1D). The dark grey field of basal and inner margin is usually bright and often connected with the anal-spots. This anal-spot is comparatively small and pale grey like in ssp. *patricius*. The length of the forewings in males is 28 mm.

Females are altogether similar to the males but they are a little larger the wings are a little brighter and the length of forewings is 29 mm. The submarginal band of the hindwings is reduced and usually discontinuous. The underside of the black ocelli is often with the expressive orange centres. The orange colour is strongly reduced in males to very small pale-orange centre. In females, the underside of the subcostal spots is often with an orange small centre as well. Because of the locality and the distinct morphological characters of the above described specimens, I take them to be representatives of a new geographical subspecies with the name

Parnassius patricius uzyngyrus n. subsp.

- Holotype ♂ (Fig. 1A): USSR, Kirgizia, Kirgizskii Ridge (Alexander Mt.), Uzyn-Gyr 3900 m (a small Ridge between Alaarcha and Alamedin Rivers south from Frunze town) 26.VI.1976-2.VII.1976, in coll. Nat. Mus. Pragense
- Allotype ♀ (Fig. 1B): Same data as holotype, in coll. Nat. Mus. Pragense
- Paratypes 23 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀: Same data as holotype, 9 sp. in coll. mea, 8 sp. in coll. Dr. A. SCHULTE Hannover-Döhren BRD, 4 sp. in coll. Ing. N. FLAUGER Berlin BRD, 7 sp. in coll.

W. HARDGRAVES Virginia Marion U.S.A., 1 sp. in
coll. Dr. J. Z. NOVÁK Prag, 1 sp. J. RENER Prag and
4 sp. in coll. J. VANĚK Prag ČSR.

It seems that the occurrence of this newly described subspecies is very local and the locality of the ssp. *uzyngyrus* is the first known locality of *Parnassius patricius* NIEP. in Kirgizskii Ridge.

Till now the following geographical subspecies of *Parnassius patricius* NIEP. have been described:

ssp. *patricius* NIEPOLT, 1913, Lep. Niep. 7: 56: USSR, Turkestan, Tian-Schan Mt., Narynsk

ssp. *priamus* BRYK, 1914, Soc. ent. 29: 24: China, Tchien-Schan centr. Chan-Tengri, Ak-kche-su (Ak-Su) Walley

ssp. *kardakoffi* BRYK et EISNER, 1930, Mitt. Dtsch. Ent. Ges. 1: 8: USSR, Turkestan, Kungei-Ala-Tau

ssp. *exclamationis* AVINOV, 1922, Étud. Lépid. 19, No 2: China, Tchien-Schan, Mussart Paß, Korla.

From the above mentioned list is clear that the occurrences of the majority of the geographical subspecies of *Parnassius patricius* described until today are located between two mountain ranges, e.g. between the Russian Tian-Schan and the Chinese Tchien-Schan so that *P. patricius* can be considered to be a typical high-mountain element of the butterfly-fauna of both mountain massifs. From this point of view, the exceptional positions of both subspecies, e.g. ssp. *kardakoffi* and especially the new ssp. *uzyngyrus* are quite evident, because localities of both geographical subspecies are far each from the other and biocenologically different from the centre of range of the other subspecies of *P. patricius* in the Tian-Schan-Tchien-Schanian complex.

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