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**Two new remarkable species of the genus
Ornivalva GOZMÁNY, 1955 (Lepidoptera, Gelechiidae)
from Uzbekistan**

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Abstract

Ornivalva cerva sp.n. and *Ornivalva alces* sp.n. are described from Kyzylkum desert (Uzbekistan, Bukharskaya oblast'). New species belong to *O. cerastomella*-group and differ from other *Ornivalva* species in strongly developed uncus.

Zusammenfassung

Ornivalva cerva sp.n. und *Ornivalva alces* sp.n. werden von der Kyzylkum-Wüste (Uzbekistan, Bukharskaya oblast') beschrieben. Die neuen Arten gehören zur *O. cerastomella*-Gruppe und unterscheiden sich von den anderen *Ornivalva*-Arten durch den stark entwickelten Uncus.

Introduction

The genus *Ornativulva* was revised by K. SATTLER (1967, 1976). Later many additional new records and descriptions of new species were made from China (LI, 1991, 1994, 2002; LI & LI, 2005). The distribution of the genus *Ornativulva* is closely connected with that of the plant genus *Tamarix*. Up to date, fifty two species are known from the Palaearctic region; one species occurs in South Africa. As a result of my study of Gelechiidae of the Kyzylkum desert, two additional very peculiar species of the *O. cerastomella*-group were discovered. The description of these new species is given below. Type material is deposited in Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St-Petersburg, Russia (ZIN).

Ornativulva cerva sp.n.

M a t e r i a l : Holotype ♂, Ajakguzhumdy, 40 km O Dzhingil'dy, Uzbek., 29.04.[1]969, FALKOVITSH (gen. prep. 187/07). Paratype ♀, same data as holotype (gen. prep. 121/07). Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St-Petersburg, Russia (ZIN).

D i a g n o s i s : Adult (figs 1a,b). Wingspan 15 mm. Head covered with long light grey scales, vertex mottled with brown. Frons with cone-shaped projection. Scape light-brown with rare cream scales, antennal segments light brown with cream basal rings. Labial palpus strongly upcurved. Segment 2 light brown, inner surface whitish, with brush of long scales beneath; segment 3 slender, acute, nearly as long as segment 2. Metascutum with paired group of ovoid scales. Thorax and tegulae pale with some dark-tipped scales. Forewing covered with whitish and light brown scales, subapical area white; posterior half of wing with rare ochreous scales, slightly lighter than anterior half, separated by weakly expressed dark w-shaped longitudinal line. Cilia light grey, brown-tipped. Hindwing light grey.

Male genitalia (fig. 3). Uncus strongly developed, deeply divided into two long lobes, which are bifurcated apically. Gnathos absent. Costal part of valva slender, widened apically, about as long as length of valva. Harpe a triangular rounded apically process at base of costa. Basal half of valva very broad with distinct nearly direct anteriolateral corner, distal half narrow, weakly curved after middle length, apex pointed. Annellus lobes long, pointed. Saccus sub-triangular. Aedeagus flattened in basal one-third, strongly curved before middle and near apex, apex narrowed, rounded.

Female genitalia (fig. 5). Papilla analis rectangular, densely covered with hair-like setae. Apophyses anteriores very short. Apophyses posteriores slightly longer than segment VIII. Posterior margin of tergite VIII with narrow band of scales; anterior margin of sternite VIII strongly sclerotized and distinctly protruded anteriorely. Antrum weakly tubular, opened near anterior margin of sternite VIII. Ductus bursae very short, broad, gradually widened towards corpus bursae. Bursae copulatrix long and broad, nearly pear-shaped. Signum a sub-rounded plate with serrated margins and with distinct medial transversal serrated anteriorely band; placed in posterior part of corpus bursae.

R e m a r k s : *O. cerva* belongs to the *O. cerastomella*-group, sharing such characters as metascutum with paired group of ovoid scales, developed uncus in the male genitalia as

well as short apophyses anteriores, shape of signum and antrum in the female genitalia. The new species can easily be recognizable by very long, deeply divided uncus with apically bifurcated lobes in the male genitalia. The female genitalia are most similar to those of *O. afghana* SATTLER, 1967 but differ in strongly projected anterior margin of sternite VIII and other shape of signum.

B i o l o g y : Host plant unknown.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Uzbekistan (Kyzylkum desert).

***Ornivalva alces* sp.n.**

M a t e r i a l : Holotype ♀, Shafrican, Bukharsk. obl., 16.05.[1]970, FALKOVITSH (gen. prep. 293/08). Paratypes: ♂, same data as holotype (gen. prep. 292/08); ♂, same data, but 31.08.1968. Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St-Petersburg, Russia (ZIN).

D i a g n o s i s : Adult (fig. 2). Wingspan 13-14 mm. Head covered with long light grey brown tipped scales. Frons with cone-shaped projection. Scape light-brown with rare cream scales, antennal segments light brown with cream basal rings. Labial palpus strongly upcurved. Segment 2 light brown mottled with grey, inner surface whitish with brush of long scales beneath; segment 3 slender, acute, nearly as long as segment 2. Metascutum with paired group of ovoid scales. Thorax and tegulae pale with some dark-tipped scales. Forewing covered with light grey and light brown scales; indistinct dark angulated v-shaped line in middle, black spot surrounded by whitish in middle near dorsal margin; small black point in middle three-quarters. Cilia light grey, brown-tipped. Hindwing light grey.

Male genitalia (fig. 4). Uncus strongly developed, deeply divided into two relatively broad apically rounded lobes with additional short and narrow lateral processes. Gnathos absent. Costal part of valva slender, widened apically, about as long as length of valva. Harpe a triangular, apically rounded process at base of costa. Basal half of valva broad, anteriolateral corner not expressed, distal half narrow, apex pointed. Annellus lobes prolonged, triangular. Saccus sub-triangular. Aedeagus flattened in basal one-third, strongly curved before middle, apex narrowed, pointed.

Female genitalia (fig. 6). Papilla analis rectangular, densely covered with long hair-like setae. Apophyses anteriores very short, nearly reduced. Apophyses posteriores slightly longer than lateral margin of segment VIII. Posterior margin of tergite VIII with narrow band of scales; anterior margin of sternite VIII strongly sclerotized and distinctly protruded anteriorely, broadly rounded; posterior margin with deep incision. Antrum weakly sclerotized, opened in posteriorely broken ring near anterior margin of sternite VIII. Ductus bursae very short, broad, weakly wrinkled, gradually widened towards corpus bursae. Bursae copulatrix large, oval. Signum a sub-rectangular plate with weakly serrated basal and terminal folds.

R e m a r k s : The male genitalia resemble those of *O. cerva* sp. n., but differ in shorter and broader uncus processes and the absence of anteriolateral corner of valva. The female genitalia of new species is very similar to those of *O. afghana*, but differ in distinctly anteriorely protruded sternite VIII and shorter apophyses anteriores; it differs

from *O. cervia* in broadly rounded rather than prolonged anterior margin of sternite VIII, sub-rectangular rather than sub-rounded signum, other shape of papilla analis and shorter apophyses posteriores.

B i o l o g y : Host plant unknown.

D i s t r i b u t i o n : Uzbekistan (Kyzylkum desert).

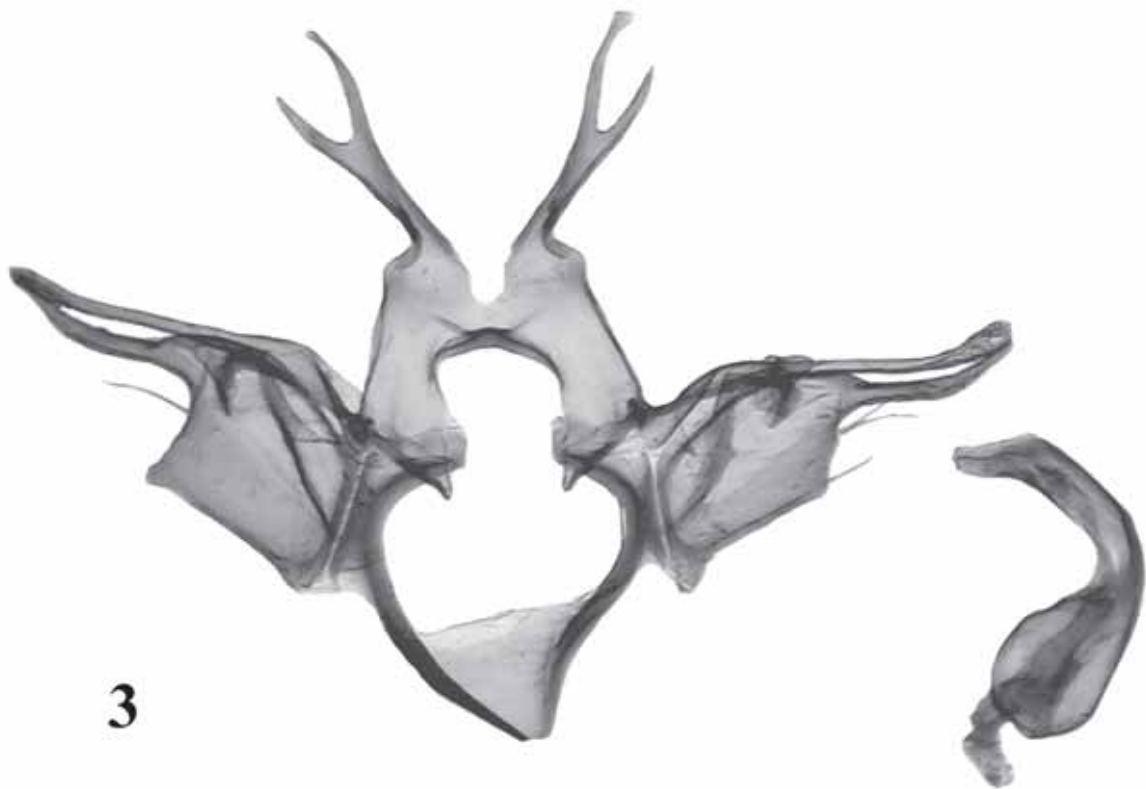
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Legends to the figures (previous pages)

Figs 1-2: Adults of *Ornativulva* species: (1) *O. cerva* sp.n.: a). Holotypus, male; b). Paratypus, female; (2) *O. alces* sp.n., holotypus, female.

Figs 3-4: Male genitalia of *Ornativulva* species: (3) *O. cerva* sp.n., holotypus (gen. prep. 187/07); (4) *O. alces* sp.n., paratypus (gen. prep. 292/08).

Figs 5-6: Female genitalia of *Ornativulva* species: (5) *O. cerva* sp.n., paratypus (gen. prep. 121/07); (6) *O. alces* sp. n., holotypus (gen. prep. 293/08).

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