

A NEW *LASPEYRESIA* SPECIES FROM THE PALAEARCTIC REGION
(*Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Laspeyresiini*)

by

A. DIAKONOFF

Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie,
Leiden, Netherlands,

and

V. I. KUZNETSOV

Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences
of the U. S. S. R., Leningrad

The collectors of a male and a female specimen of an elegant, apparently undescribed *Laspeyresia* species from Austria and Macedonia, respectively, kindly put the material to our disposal. After comparison of the specimens with material in the Leiden and Leningrad museums we resolved to describe this species.

LASPEYRESIA (KENNELIOLA) KOHFIDISCHIANA spec. nov.

♂ 14 mm, ♀ 15 mm. Head dark grey, face slaty-grey, glossy. Antenna little dilated in male, filiform in female, black. Palpus slaty-grey, in female paler grey below, terminal segment pointed, black in male, grey in female. Thorax dark grey, tegulae paler grey. Abdomen black, venter pale grey.

Fore wing oblong, dilated, broadest at 3/4, costa moderately curved, apex gently rounded, termen slightly sinuate above, rounded below. Purplish-black; a slaty-grey, ill-defined suffusion extending over base of wing except on costa and dorsum, gradually narrowed posteriorly, so as to form a streak along basal half of wing between costa and upper edge of cell; costal marks gradually becoming less oblique posteriorly, in male white, in female touched with yellowish; in male first pair at 1/3, reaching cell, well-separate, second pair just beyond middle, similar but slightly shorter, each pair followed by ill-defined brownish suffusion; second and following pairs tolerably equidistant, third and fourth pairs much shorter, lines slender and closely approximated to each other; fifth pair subapical, formed of two distant curved and almost vertical marks; in female costal marks a trifle shorter, first pair more oblique, lines of third and fourth pairs almost confluent, especially in the right wing; a large bright orange dorsal patch, becoming a trifle paler towards dorsum, in female a trifle paler throughout; slightly postmedian in male, more postmedian in female, well-defined throughout, inwards-oblique, anterior edge strongly convex in male, upper edge notched, in female hardly so, upper posterior angle gently produced and touching ocelloid spot, posterior edge concave, more so in female; metallic lines partly traversing wing, dark leaden-grey in male, deep leaden-blue in female: first line

moderately sinuate and slightly oblique, from end of anterior mark of second costal spot, crossing wing and traversing ocelloid spot just beyond its anterior edge, to middle of spot in male, to its lower extremity, in female; further, in male: a subhorizontal narrow streak, concave below, dentate above, connecting lower ends of three ultimate pairs of costal marks; in female, instead: minute, second and third metallic marks, at the end of third and fourth pairs of costal marks, respectively; fourth metallic streak straight and oblique, from penultimate white mark to a horizontal small pale yellow spot on upper fourth of termen; one more metallic streak, subterminal, forming posterior edge of ocellar spot, not reaching its lower end; ocelloid spot tawny-orange, large, rounded-triangular, in male less regular, edged by metallic streaks as described, traversed by three jet-black horizontal lines; a suffused, orange-ochreous subterminal fascia, along lower 3/4 of termen, more or less confluent with ocelloid spot; a jet-black continuous terminal line, cut only by the pale subapical dot. Cilia glossy leaden-grey, with a narrow white bar below apex.

Hind wing dark purplish-fuscous, gradually becoming paler towards base. Cilia whitish-ochreous, except along dorsum tinged pale orange, a purplish-fuscous basal third.

Male genitalia. Judging from the shape of the aedeagus, nearest to section *L. (K.) splendanae* Danil. & V. Kuzn. Valva rather long, cucullus regularly oval, its lower edge gradually rounded, its base with an oblong-oval thickened fold across lower half of breadth of valva at that place. Aedeagus almost rectangularly bent upwards in middle.

Female genitalia. Ostium with lamella postvaginalis strongly extended, erect-oval, with above two oblong semioval fields, slightly sclerotized and with a few bristles, and below, ostium proper, forming a shallow cup; this large oval flanked by two subtriangular sclerites, with pointed and gently produced inner upper angles, otherwise rounded; colliculum, short, subcylindrical, gently narrowed above; cestum represented by a transversely oval field of scobinations close under colliculum.

Holotype, ♂, Austria, southern Burgenland, Kohfidisch, 28. IV. 1957 (leg. Dr. L. ISSEKUTZ), genitalia slide nr. 6 (Dr. KLIMESCH fecit). Note of the collector: „collected at light under an *Acer* tree“ (in lit). In collection L. ISSEKUTZ. *Allotype*, ♀, Macedonia, Ohrid, Petrina planina (1500 m), 17. — 26. VI. 1959 (leg. Dr. J. KLIMESCH), genitalia slide nr. 8294. In collection Dr. J. KLIMESCH.

The elegant species appears to be surprisingly misleading as to its colouring and markings. These resemble a *Pammene regiana* Zeller so closely, except for the extended orange-tawny ocelloid spot, that superficially there seemed to be little doubt of their being close relatives. The examination of the male holotype did not contradict this immediately, except for the peculiarities of genitalia. However, the female genitalia are even more revealing, assigning the species at once to its correct systematic position.

Judging from the male genitalia, the species is nearest to *L. (K.) inquinatana* Hb. and *L. (K.) fagiglandana* (Zeller), but the female genitalia are rather similar to those of *L. (K.) maackiana* Danilevski, from the Far East. The species seems to be unique within the subgenus *Kenneliola*, by the presence of small scobinations inside the ductus bursae.

The sexes are as congruent as virtually possible; the very slight differences are due only to size, and their state of conservation (the male is slightly worn,

the female, completely intact). We have no doubt, therefore, of the sexes belonging together.

The name has been suggested by the first collector.

The species has been recorded already by Dr. J. KLIMESCH (1968), as follows: „440 *Pammene* species bei *trauniana* Schiff., Petrina plan. 17.—26. 6. 1959, 1 ♀ aus *Fagus*-Gebüsch gescheucht . . . Ein zweites, höchstwahrscheinlich hierher gehöriges Stück ♂ steckt in der Sammlung Dr. ISSEKUTZ, Wien, es stammt aus dem südl. Burgenland (Kohfidisch).“

Besides Dr. KLIMESCH writes us: „Zu dieser Art möchte ich bemerken, daß sie möglicherweise in den Früchten von *Fagus silvatica* leben könnte, da ich mein Stück auf der Petrina planina (1500 m) bei Ohrid in Beständen von *Fagus silvatica*-Büschen fing“.

References

- DANILEVSKI, A. S. & V. I. KUZNETSOV, 1968: Fauna U. S. S. R., *Lepidoptera*, vol. 5, fasc. 1, *Tortricidae, Laspeyresini*, pp. 1-635, 469 figs. — Leningrad (in Russian).
- KLIMESCH, J., 1968: Die Lepidopterenfauna Mazedoniens. IV. *Microlepidoptera*. — Prirodnauč. Muz. Skopje, nr. 5, pp. 1-201, 10 figs.

Anschrift der Verfasser:

A. Diakonoff
Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie,
Leiden, Netherlands.

V. I. Kuznetsov
Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the U. S. S. R.,
Leningrad.

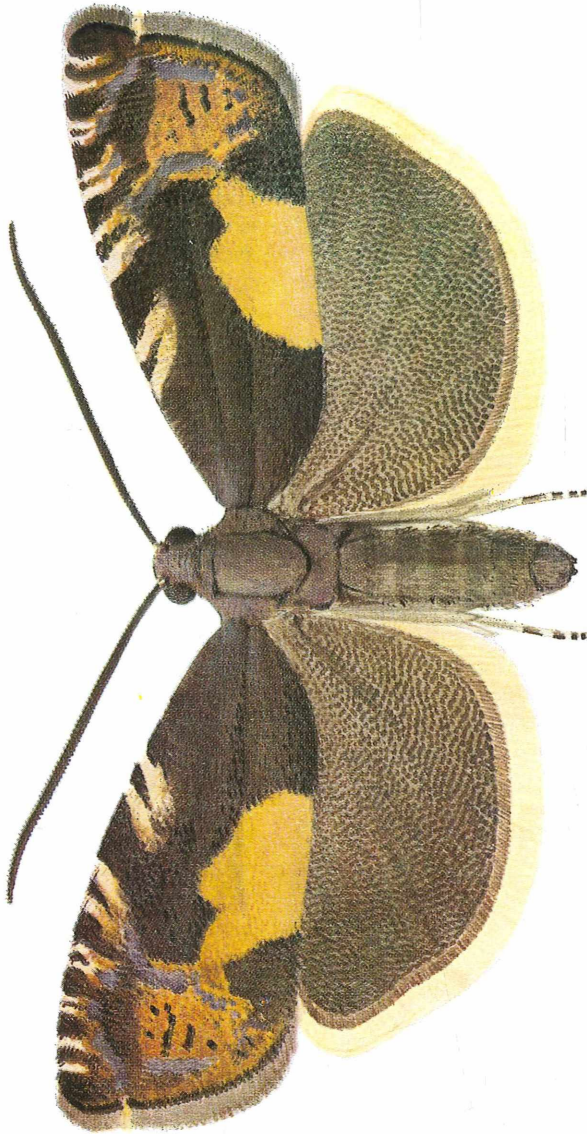


Fig. 1:

Laspeyresia (Kenneliola) *kohfidischiana* DIAK. & KUZN., male Holotype
(Kohfidisch, Burgenland, Austria, 28. 4. 1957, leg. Dr. L. ISSEKUTZ, pinx.
Dr. F. GREGOR, Brno)

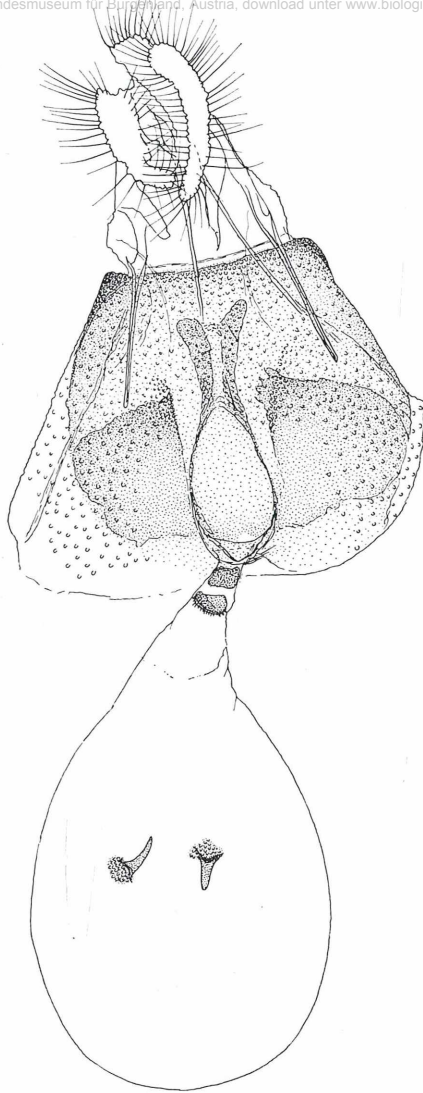


Fig. 2:

Laspeyresia (Kenneliola) kohfidischiana spec. nov., male holotype, genitalia.



Fig. 3:

Laspeyresia (Kenneliola) kohfidischiana spec. nov., female allotype, genitalia.

ZOBODAT - www.zobodat.at

Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: [Wissenschaftliche Arbeiten aus dem Burgenland](#)

Jahr/Year: 1971

Band/Volume: [048](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Diakonoff Alexey, Kuznetsov V.I.

Artikel/Article: [A new *Laspeyresia* Species from the Palaeartic Region \(Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Laspeyresni\). 87-92](#)