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# Ergebnisse der Zoologischen Nubien-Expedition 1962

## Teil XVI

## Lepidoptera; Tortricidae, Olethreutinae

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(Mit 1 Tafel und 3 Textabbildungen)
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Dr. F. Kasy of the Vienna Museum kindly entrusted me with the material of the Olethreutinae of the Nubia Expedition 1962 for identification. The collection comprises 22 specimens only, belonging to four species. However scanty, this material is of interest because our knowledge of the microlepidopterous fauna of that region is very lacunary.

The data on distribution of the species of *Bactra* are derived from my so far unpublished notes for an extensive revision of the genus. Lists of literature are abbreviated.

I am indebted to Dr. Kasy for the permission to retain a few specimens for the collection of the Leiden Museum.

### *Bactra* (*Bactra*) *graminivora* Meyrick 1922

*Bactra graminivora* Meyrick 1922, Exot. Microlep., vol. 2, p. 521. — Diakonoff 1950, Bull. Brit. Mus., Ent., vol. 1, p. 287, t. 6 fig. 24, t. 7 figs. 34, 36. — Zool. Verh. no. 29, p. 18, fig. 10.

*Bactra cyperana* Amsel 1951, Bull. Soc. Sci. Maroc, vol. 31, p. 68, fig. 4.

*Bactra mediterraneana* Agenjo 1952, Faunula Lep. Almeriense, p. 99, figs. 32, 33, t. 12 figs. 6, 7.

Distribution. Canary Islands, South Spain, Malta, Algeria, Maroc, Egypt, Sudan, Gambia, French Congo, South Africa, Arabia, Iraq, Mesopotamia, Caucasus, Caspian region, Tadzhikistan, Bukhara, North Persia, Afghanistan, Hyderabad, Bengal.

Wadi Halfa, 20.—25. II. 1962, 2 ♂, gen. nos. 4501 and 4502; 11.—15. II. 1962, 1 ♀, gen. no. 4508. The first male (4501) is large, 18 mm, and surprisingly dark, with fore wings strongly and evenly suffused with blackish-fuscous, with the discal spot and the preapical streak black, little contrasting.

*Bactra* (*Chiloides*) *venosana* (ZELLER 1847)

*Phoxopteris venosana* ZELLER 1847, Iris, p. 738.

*Aphelia venosana*, HERRICH-SCHÄFFER 1849, Syst. Bearb., vol. 4, p. 244.

*Bactra venosana*, REBEL, in STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901, Catal., vol. 2, p. 113. — KENNEL in SPULER 1910, Schmett. Eur. vol. 2, p. 273. — KENNEL 1910, Pal. Tortr., p. 472, t. 18 fig. 73. — DIAKONOFF 1956, Zool. Verh. no. 29, p. 33, figs. 31—33.

*Bactra truculenta* MEYRICK 1909, Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., vol. 19, p. 586. — 1922, Exot. Microl., vol. 2, p. 521. — MEYRICK in CARADJA 1934, Iris, vol. 48, p. 33. — 1935, Mater. Microl. chin. Prov., p. 57. — DIAKONOFF 1950, Bull. Brit. Mus., Ent., vol. 1, p. 289, t. 5 fig. 16, t. 7 fig. 30. — 1956, Zool. Verh. no. 29, p 27, figs. 28—30 *Syn. nov.*

*Bactra scythropa* MEYRICK 1911, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, vol. 36, p. 284.

*Bactra geraropa* MEYRICK 1932, Exot. Microl., vol. 4, p. 147.

*Bactra banosii* GOZMANY 1960, Ann. hist.-nat. Mus. Hung., vol. 52, p. 416, figs. 3 A—D. *Syn. nov.*

Distribution. Southern Europe, Northern Africa, Southern Asia, Pacific, Australia.

Wadi Halfa, 11.—15. II. 1962, 1 ♂, gen. no. 4499. After a study of long series of the forms concerned I am satisfied that *venosana* and *truculenta* are one and the same species with a wide distribution. Dr. GOZMANY very kindly sent me the type series of his *banosii*; I regret to say that this is another synonym of the present species.

*Bactra* (*Nannobactra*) *legitima* MEYRICK 1911 subsp. *insignis* nov.

Text figs. 1, 2; Pt. figs. 1, 2

♂ 14—18 mm, ♀ 16,5—18 mm. Head pale ochreous-tawny. Palpus rather thickened, roughish along upper edge and apex of median segment which is truncate; terminal segment almost concealed; basal and median segments pale ochreous-tawny, with a broad oblique lateral brown band; terminal segment small, brown with a tawny tip; palpus in female longer, median segment suffused with brown towards apex. Thorax pale ochreous-tawny, with a faint median fuscous line; on each side of thorax an oblique fuscous mark, apex ringed with fuscous; thorax in female brown, patagia ochreous-tawny. Abdomen greyish, venter pale ochreous, anal tuft ochreous-tinged.

Fore wing narrow, sublanceolate, costa tolerably straight anteriorly, gently prominent beyond ¾, apex pointed, termen considerably oblique and gently sinuate. In the male ground colour light tawny-ochreous, slightly clouded with dark fuscous markings; female rather suffused with dark fuscous throughout, markings reduced. Costa with numerous inequal pairs of whitish strigulae, in between narrowly dark fuscous except before apex; an elongate, inverted-trapezoidal fuscous suffusion, extending over more than third fourth of costa, including dark fuscous strigulae; discal spots rather suffused, blackish, elongate-oval; veins 6 and 7 narrowly black; dorsum suffused with tawny and coarsely dotted with dark fuscous, this dotting extending from beyond base of wing to before tornus, and from middle of cell to dorsal edge; a triangular blackish shade posteriorly, extending along termen and in apex, extreme edge

of termen pale ochreous with black points on ends of veins. Cilia pale ochreous suffused with dark grey except along base, apex of wing and tips of cilia speckled black.

In female fore wing longer and narrower, apex longer and more pointed, termen more oblique.

Hind wing pointed with termen, in male gently, in female distinctly concave. Pale ochreous strongly suffused with blackish, suffusion becoming

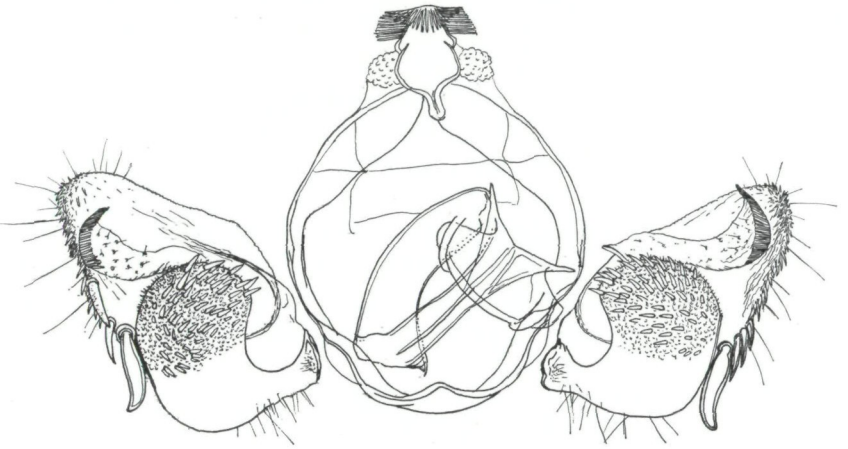


Fig. 1. *Bactra* (*Nannobactra*) *legitima* subsp. *insignis* nov., holotype, ♂, genitalia, no. 4503.

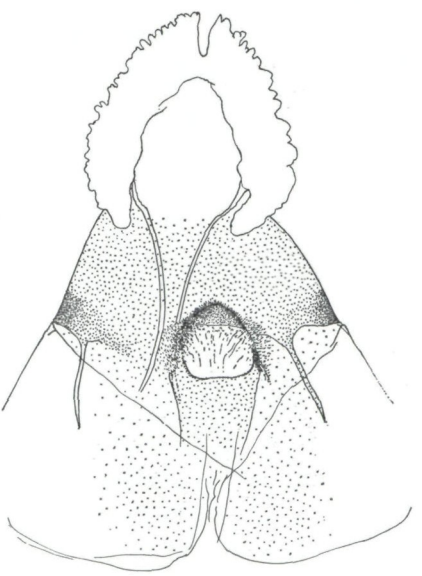


Fig. 2. *Bactra* (*Nannobactra*) *legitima* subsp. *insignis* nov., allotype, ♀, genitalia, no. 4500.

darker posteriorly, expecially along margin; veins darker. Cilia pale ochreous with a faint antemedian fuscous band, a suffused dark grey bar opposite apex.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1) differ from those of the nominate form as follows. Larger and more robust. Valva more pointed. Punctulate portion of the sacculus broader, with spines more spread, only small extrodorsal and introventral areas devoid of spines; besides sacculus distinctly sclerotized, its inner edge more concave. Otherwise the genitalia are similar to those of *legitima*.

Female genitalia (Fig. 2) very similar to those of *minima* MEYR. Characteristic is the evently sclerotized pale brownish 8th segment, with in *insignis* the lower fourth darker; postapophyses are slightly shorter. Ostium bursae which is wide but rather weak is similar to that of *minima* MEYR.

Nubia, Wadi Halfa, 1 ♂, holotype, gen. no. 4503, 1.—10. II. 1962; 1 ♀, allotype, gen. no. 4500, 20.—25. II. 1962; paratypes, 3 ♂, 26.—31. I. 1962, gen. nos. 4504 and 4505; 26.—31. I. 1962, gen. no. 4507; 2 ♀, 20.—25. I. 1962, gen. no. 4506; 11.—15. II. 1962, gen. no. 4509. In total 4 ♂, 3 ♀. Also one paratype, ♂, from Sudan, Ed Damer, Hudeiba, 23. III. 1962 (R. REMANE), gen. no. 4543 (in the collection of the Munich Museum, Germany). A large insect with long and narrow wings and characteristically darkly suffused hind wings. The nominate form is from Seychelles and is smaller and less robust. The genital characters, however, prove that the one is a subspecies of the other.

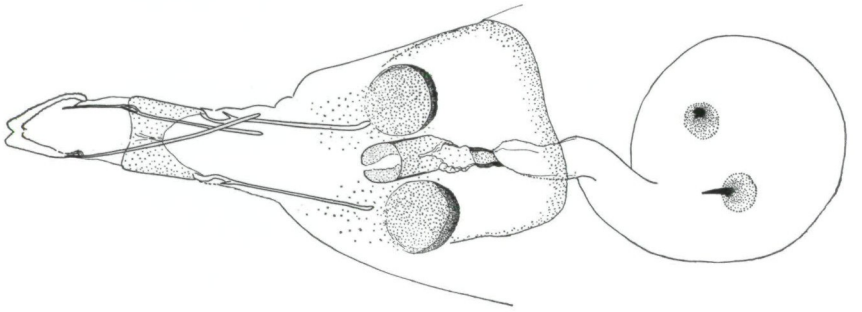


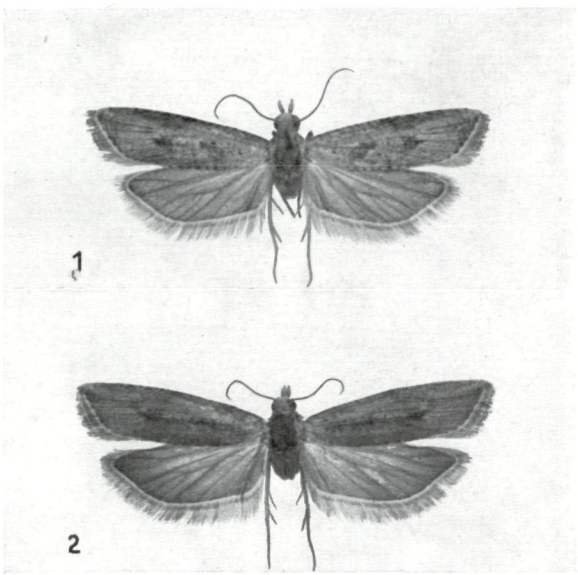
Fig. 3. *Laspeyresia refrigescens* MEYR., ♀ genitalia.

### *Laspeyresia refrigescens* MEYRICK 1924

*Laspeyresia refrigescens* MEYRICK 1924, Exot. Microl., vol. 3, p. 68. — CLARKE 1953, MEYRICK's Types, vol. 1, p. 269. — 1958, ibid., vol. 3, p. 455, t. 226 figs. 3—3a.

Distribution. Egypt: Assuan.

Wadi Halfa, 20.—25. I. 1962 (gen. no. 4517 ♂), 1.—10. II. 1962 (gen no. 4519 ♂); Faras West, N of Wadi Halfa, 3. II. 1962 (4518 ♀); Second Nile Cataract, East bank, 10. I. 1962; Khor Musa Pasha, S of Wadi Halfa, 10. II. 1962. In total 10 ♂, 1 ♀. The male genitalia have been figured by CLARKE (loc. cit., fig. 3a). The female genitalia (Fig. 3) may be described as follows. Sterigma shaped as a sclerotized cylindre with a split rear wall (lamella postvaginalis), flanked by a pair of strongly concave sclerotized saucer-shaped plates. Signa rather small, slender, somewhat inequal, on circular basal plates.




Tafelerklärung

Fig. 1. *Bactra* (*Nannobactra*) *legitima* subsp. *insignis* nov., ♂ holotype.
Fig. 2. The same, ♀ allotype.