

## New and little known species of *Depressaria* HAWORTH, 1811

(Lepidoptera, Depressariidae)

by

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**Abstract:** The new species *Depressaria erzurumella* is described from Turkey and the little known species *Depressaria gallicella* ШРЯТЕН, 1908 is reported from the Tian-Shan Mountains (Central Asia). A key for the determination of *Depressaria*-species of the *veneficella*-group—based on the male genitalia—is given.

**Резюме:** Новый вид *Depressaria erzurumella* описан из Турции. Малоизвестный вид *Depressaria gallicella* ШРЯТЕН, 1908, до сих пор известный только из центральной Европы, обнаружен в Тянь-Шане (Центральная Азия). Дается ключ для определения видов по гениталиям самцов рода *Depressaria* из группы *veneficella*.

### Introduction

During investigations of *Depressaria* moths, I received two species of the *veneficella*-group. The one which was sent to me by OLE KARSHOLT (Copenhagen, Denmark) is described below as a new species. Its holotype is deposited in the Zoological Museum in Copenhagen. Another species I received for determination came from I. JU. KOSTJUK, curator of the Lepidoptera collection at the Zoological Museum of Kiev University. This European species is recorded for the first time for the Asian fauna. Both species belonging to the *veneficella*-group, comprising 12 species (HANNEMANN, 1976; LVOVSKY, 1990), a key for determination is given.

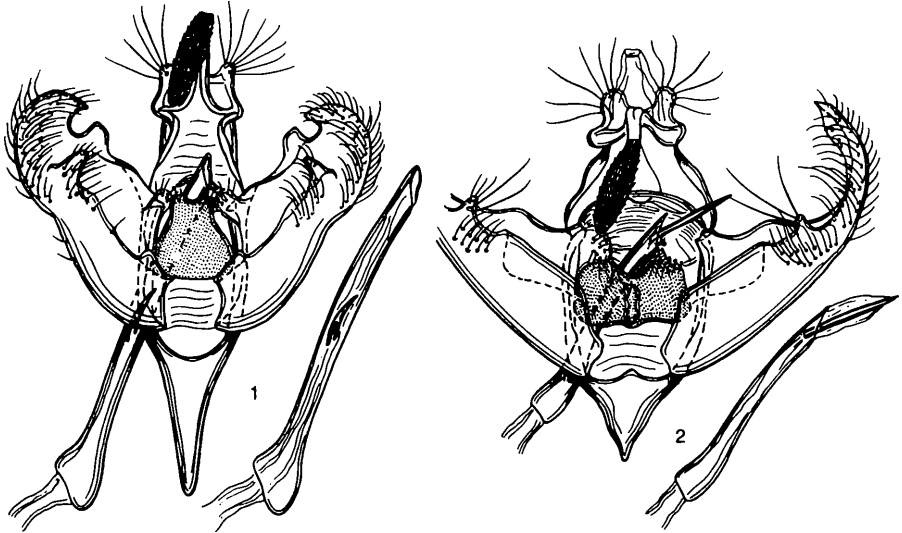
### *Depressaria erzurumella* spec. nov.

#### Type material

Holotype ♂, with original label: "Turkey, 15 km S Erzurum, 3000 m, 20.VII.1989, leg. FIBIGER and ESSER". Supplementary labels, one of white paper: "Zool. Museum DK Copenhagen" and another one of red paper: "Holotypus *Depressaria erzurumella* sp. n., ♂ micr. praep. Lvovsky det., 1995."

#### Diagnosis

This species is most similar to *D. hannemanniana* Lvovsky, 1990, but differs from it by the short spine (cornutus) in the aedoeagus. In *D. hannemanniana* the ratio cornutus : aedoeagus length is 1:2.7, whereas in the new species it is 1:6.3.



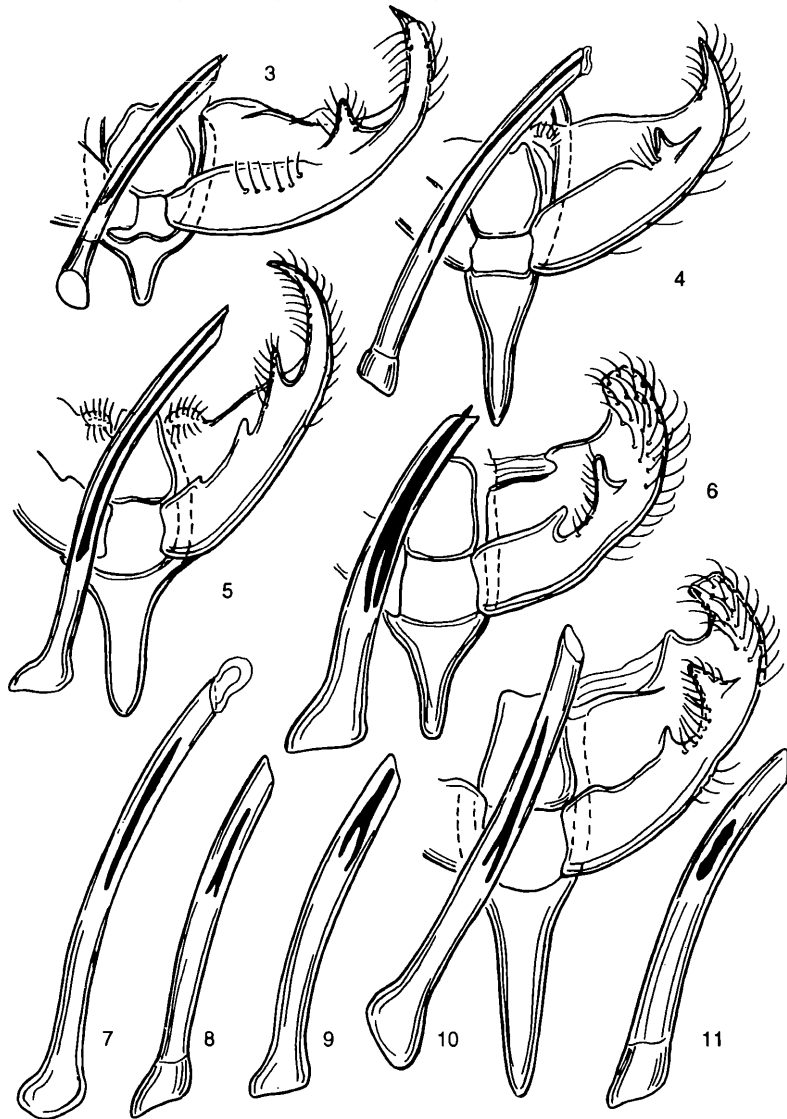
Figs. 1, 2: Male genitalia of *Depressaria* species:  
1 — *D. erzurumella* spec. nov., holotype; 2 — *D. gallicella* CHRÉTIEN (from Tian-Shan Mountains).

### Description

Head: the frons is light grey, the crown covered by grey scales with light tops. The labial palpi are recurved. The 2nd segment with a broad bush of black, grey and light-cream scales. The apical segment is of a light-cream colour with 2 black belts: one in the base of the segment and the other one not far from the top. The thorax is dark grey with light ends at the tegulae. The forewing length is 13 mm, overall expansion 27 mm. The forewings are dark grey with a small brownish shade and silken lustre. In the place of the R-Cu cell there are 6–7 small black strokes and 3 very small light strokes. Along the external margin of the wing some black and light small points occur. A small black spot is present at the base of the wing. The hindwings are very light and semitransparent with a silken lustre darker veins and margin. Male genitalia (fig. 1). The gnathos is elongated, the valva has a deep hollow at the upper margin near the top. A membranous process, covered by bristles, is situated at the distal end of the sacculus. The saccus is very long. The aedeagus is long with a short cornutus, whose foundation is forked. The aedeagus is 6.3x as long as the cornutus.

### Distribution

Only the type locality (Turkey, 15 km S of Erzurum) is known so far.



Figs. 3–11: Male genitalia of *Depressaria* species: 3 — *D. altaica* ZELLER; 4 — *D. deverrella* CHRÉTIEN; 5 — *D. campestrella* CHRÉTIEN; 6 — *D. ivinskisi* LVOVSKY; 7 — *D. discipunctella* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER; 8 — *D. veneficella* ZELLER; 9 — *D. rjabovi* LVOVSKY; 10 — *D. hannemanniana* LVOVSKY; 11 — *D. cervicella* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER. Figs. 3–6, 10 — valva, saccus and aedeagus; figs. 7–9, 11 — aedeagus.

*Depressaria gallicella* CHRÉTIEN, 1908

This species was known so far from France and Switzerland only (HANNEMANN, 1976). Therefore the discovery of this species in the Tian-Shan Mountains (Central Asia) is very interesting. The moth bears the following original label: "Coll. L. SHELJUZHKO, Tian-Shan oc., ms. Bolshoj Tshimgan (prope Tshimgan), 2070 m, 14.VII.1934 (lum.), L. SHELJUZHKO et N. PAVLITZKAJA leg." The male genitalia of this specimen (fig. 2) corresponds to the drawing no. 114 in by HANNEMANN (1953), who investigated the male from CHRÉTIEN's collection.

Key for the determination of *Depressaria* species of the *veneficella*-group, based on male genitalia<sup>1</sup>

- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 1  | Cornutus (strong spine in the aedoeagus) very long, larger than half of the aedoeagus   | 2   |
| -  | Cornutus shorter, less than half of the aedoeagus length  | 5   |
| 2  | Valva up to 2.5x as long as saccus.   | 3   |
| -  | Valva at least 4x as long as saccus (fig. 3); Altai (South Siberia) . . . . .   |   |
|    |   | <i>D. altaica</i> ZELLER, 1854                  |
| 3  | Saccus half as long as valva  | 4   |
| -  | Saccus of 2/3 of valva length (fig. 4); North Africa  | <i>D. deverrella</i> CHRÉTIEN, 1915             |
| 4  | Top of valva sharp, cornutus thin without forked basis (fig. 5); Pyrenées, France, Iran, Iraq .   | <i>D. campestrella</i> CHRÉTIEN, 1896           |
| -  | Top of valva obtuse, cornutus thick with forked basis (fig. 6); Gissar (Tajikistan)   | <i>D. ivinskisi</i> LVOVSKY, 1990               |
| 5  | Valva appr. 1.3–1.5x as long as saccus . .  | 6   |
| -  | Saccus max. 1/3 of aedoeagus length   | 9   |
| 6  | Valva with deep hollow at the upper margin near the top (figs. 1, 10)   | 7   |
| -  | Valva without deep hollow at the upper margin near the top  | 8   |
| 7  | Aedoeagus max. 3x as long as cornutus (fig. 10); Middle Asia, NW China, Mongolia  | <i>D. hannemanniana</i> LVOVSKY, 1990           |
| -  | Aedoeagus more than 6x as long as cornutus (fig. 1); Turkey   | <i>D. erzurumella</i> spec. nov.                |
| 8  | Cornutus of about 1/3 aedoeagus length, without forked basis (fig. 7); Western, Middle and Southern Europe, North Africa, Central Asia. | <i>D. discipunctella</i> HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854 |
| -  | Cornutus of about 1/4 aedoeagus length, with forked basis (fig. 8); Southern Europe, North Africa, SW and Central Asia.                 | <i>D. veneficella</i> ZELLER, 1847              |
| 9  | Aedoeagus about 2.5x as long as cornutus, distal part of valva narrow (fig. 2); Central Europe, Central Asia                            | <i>D. gallicella</i> CHRÉTIEN, 1908             |
| -  | Aedoeagus 3–5.5x as long as cornutus, distal part of valva wide   | 10  |
| 10 | Aedoeagus about 3x as long as cornutus, cornutus with forked basis (fig. 9), valva with obtuse top; Turkmenistan                        | <i>D. rjabovi</i> LVOVSKY, 1990                 |
| -  | Aedoeagus about 5.5x as long as cornutus, cornutus without forked basis (fig. 11), valva with sharp top; Southern Europe, Iran.         | <i>D. cervicella</i> HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854     |

1 *D. pentheri* REBEL, 1904 from the Balkans is not included in the key because its male genitalia are unknown.

### Acknowledgements

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