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Some data on *Jurivalentinia caraganica* STSHETKIN, 1980

(Lepidoptera Notodontidae)

by

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Summary: Data on one of the rarest moth species of the family Notodontidae, as well as 10 specimen labels are presented. A brief description of the female genitalia of *Jurivalentinia caraganica* STSHETKIN and a description of the pupa's cremaster are given for the first time.

We managed to get material of *Jurivalentinia caraganica* STSHETKIN, 1980, one of the most magnificent and rarest species of the family Notodontidae. All 10 specimens are spread and labelled with red labels bearing the inscription "Paratypus: gen. n., sp. n., *Jurivalentinia* STSHETKIN 1980, *caraganica* STSHETKIN 1980" written in hand. Such labels are attached to all the specimens. Beneath the label there is another label written in hand, which indicates the place in which the caterpillars of the moths have been collected and the dates of the caterpillars'

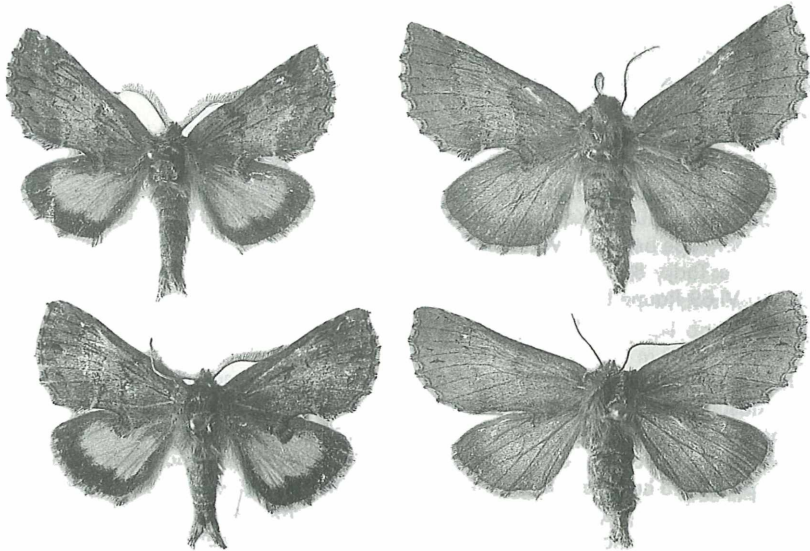


Fig. 1: *Jurivalentinia caraganica* STSHETKIN. Left column – ♂♂; right column – ♀♀ (Tadjikistan, Karategin-Geb., Schl. Sangikar, 15.–23.VII.1969, STSHETKIN leg.).

turning into pupae and then into moths. As different data are being indicated for each individual moth, all the labels are presented in full (lines here conventionally separated by bars, year "69" = 1969).

♂♂

[1] upper side: Tadj. 1800 m. Karategin-Geb. Schl. Sangikar / 23 III. 70 a. P. / SCHYOTKIN – under side: 30 VI.69 Raupe befund. 25 VII 69 in Puppe

[2] upper side: Tadj. 1700 m. Karategin-Geb. Schl. Sangikar / 19 III. 70 a. P. / SCHYOTKIN – under side: 30 VI.69 Raupe befund. 15 VII 69 in Puppe. A pupa pasted on a separate piece of cardboard.

[3] upper side: Tadj. 1600 m. Karategin-Geb. Schl. Sangikar / 25 III. 70 a. P. / SCHYOTKIN – under side: No data available. A pupa pasted on a separate piece of cardboard.

[4] upper side: Tadj. 1600 m. Karategin-Geb. Schl. Sangikar / 25 III. 70 a. P. / SCHYOTKIN – under side: 30 VI.69 Raupe befund. 23 VII 69 in Puppe. A pupa pasted on a separate piece of cardboard.

[5] upper side: Tadj. 1600 m. Karategin-Geb. Schl. Sangikar / 25 III. 70 a. P. / SCHYOTKIN – under side: 30 VI.69 Raupe befund. 23 VII 69 in Puppe. A pupa pasted on a separate piece of cardboard.

♀♀

[6] upper side: Tadj. 1700 m. Karategin-Geb. Schl. Sangikar / 2 VI. 70 a. P. / SCHYOTKIN – under side: 30 VI.69 Raupe befund. 17VII 69 in Puppe. A pupa pasted on a separate piece of cardboard.

[7] upper side: Tadj. 1750 m. Karategin-Geb. Schl. Sangikar / 27 III. 70 a. P. / SCHYOTKIN – under side: 29 VI.69 Raupe befund. 25 VII 69 in Puppe. A pupa pasted on a separate piece of cardboard.

[8] upper side: Tadj. 1550 m. Karategin-Geb. Schl. Sangikar / 4.IV. 70 a. P. / SCHYOTKIN – under side: 30 VI.69 Raupe befund. 23 VII 69 in Puppe. A pupa pasted on a separate piece of cardboard.

[9] upper side: Tadj. 1600 m. Karategin-Geb. Schl. Sangikar / 10.IV. 70 a. P. / SCHYOTKIN – under side: 30 VI.69 Raupe befund. 7.VIII 69 in Puppe. No pupa.

[10] upper side: Tadj. 1800 m. Karategin-Geb. Schl. Sangikar / 28 III. 70 a. P. / SCHYOTKIN – under side: 30 VI.69 Raupe befund. 7 VIII. 69 in Puppe. A pupa pasted on a separate piece of cardboard.

We found it unusual that all moths had red labels bearing the inscription "paratypus" Yu. L. STSHETKIN described this species on the basis of two specimens caught in the Karategin mountains, Tadzhikistan. One of them—a male labelled as holotype—is from Kondara gorge, whereas the other specimen—a female labelled as paratype—is from Sangikar gorge. All the specimens presented here have been bred from caterpillars and, according to the labels, were found at different altitudes (1550–1800 m) in Sangikar gorge. STSHETKIN (1980) indicates only one paratype and from those specified herein not a single moth bears a label as indicated on the paratype (STSHETKIN, 1980). In 1980 STSHETKIN wrote that the holotype had been stored at the Institute of Zoology in Leningrad (St.-Petersburg). Unfortunately, when asked about it, an employee of the Institute, Dr. V. MIRONOV, examined the entire collection of Notodontidae and

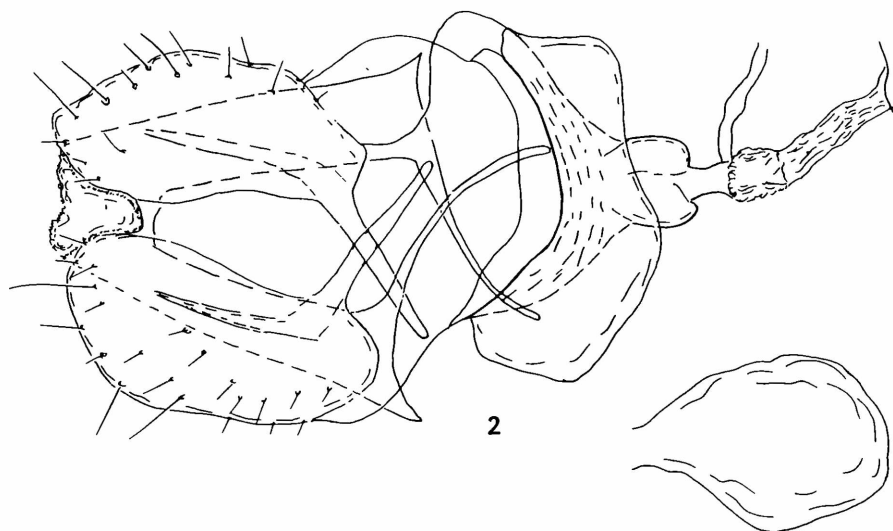
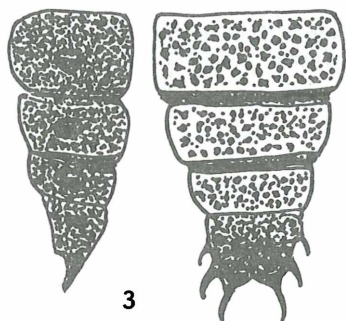


Fig. 2: Female genitalia.

Fig. 3: Kremaster of the pupa of *Jurivalentinia caraganica* STSHETKIN, on the left from the side, on the right from above.



confirmed that no holotype had been found there (pers. com., 19.IV.1999). V. ZOLOTUKHIN, the specialist on the Bombyciforma of moths (pers. com., 22.IV.1999), in confirming this information, informed that not all the STSHETKIN types had been handed over to the Institute of Zoology in St.-Petersburg to be stored there. Seeking to resolve this problem, we addressed well-known specialists on Bombyciforma Mr. A. SCHINTLMEISTER and

T. WITT. Unfortunately, SCHINTLMEISTER confirmed (pers. com., 05.II.2000) that he did not have any types either, but he has 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ from Karategin Mts. Sangkikar, 29.VI.1969, altitude 1700 m, leg. SHSTETKIN; 1 ♂, Kondara, July 1998, altitude 1100 m (collected by local collectors) and 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ from Kondara, 10.VI.1965 TSVETAJEV leg. SCHINTLMEISTER also reported about a series of this species stored in the Zoological museum of Moscow University.

SCHINTLMEISTER (1989) presented the illustration of a male and a female caught in a typical location of this species, though, at a different time.

Mr. T. WITT (pers. com., 09.II.2000) reported that he has 1 ♂ labelled Tadzhikistan, reserv. Ramit, 28.V.1989 and saw photographs of the typical series of moths and stated that they are erroneously labelled.

Jurivalentinia caraganica of the family Notodontidae is unique in the sense that an obvious sexual dimorphism is characteristic of them (fig. 1). The picture of the genitalia of the male was

presented in the original description (STSHETKIN, 1980), whereas the picture of the genitalia of the female and its brief description is presented here for the first time. The genitalia of the females (fig. 2) are poorly sclerotised, papillae anales are broad with sparse hair, apophyses posteriores and anteriores are oriented towards the papillae by an obtuse angle. Ostium wide, becoming gradually narrower and turning into an oval broadening followed directly by a narrow ductus bursae, which immediately grows into a wrinkled broadening of the form of a broad ring in whose distal part the ductus seminalis branches. Below the mentioned ring the wrinkled ductus bursae, without becoming narrower, turns into a sack-like bursa copulatrix without any elements of sclerotisation.

A pupa fragment with a kremaster (fig. 3) is also presented. The pupa is brown, the segments are with small hollows of an irregular form which are randomly distributed. Stigmata are quite obvious. The first half of the caudal part of the kremaster is black, whereas its second part is of the same colour as the remaining part of the pupa. The kremaster has six slightly turned up powerful spines.

The examples that we had at our disposal were handed over for storage to Mr. A. HAUENSTEIN (8 specimens); 1 ♀ was handed over to Mr. A. SCHINTLMEISTER, and 1 ♂ to Mr. T. WITT.

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