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**New Symmocid and Holcopogonid Species  
from the Eastern Mediterranean  
(Lepidoptera; Symmocidae, Holcopogonidae)**

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**Abstract**

The description of the Symmocid *Symmoca straminella* sp. n., *Symmoca salinata* sp. n., *Amselina parapsestra* sp. n., and *Orpecovalva aphrodite* sp. n. from Asia Minor and Cyprus, and of the Holcopogonid *Arragonia anatolica* sp. n. from Anatolia. The synonymy of the generic taxa *Amselina* GOZMÁNY, 1957, and *Eremicamima* GOZMÁNY, 1964.

***Symmoca straminella* sp. n.**

Alar expanse: 16 (exceptionally 18) mm. Antenna medium grey, labial palpi whitish stramineous, second joint greyish externally. Head, thorax, scapulae, basic colour of fore wing a light (somewhat greyish) stramineous; fore wing with 2 dark brown spots at 1/3, oblique, 2 discoidals fused into a minute bar (composed of merely a few yellowish brown scales), preapical blotch rather

large and diffuse, occasionally triangular, a lighter yellowish brown, pretornal blotch still more indistinct; a narrow zone along termen irrorated with brownish scales, cilia there also slightly brownish, with a sharper basal line, otherwise stramineous. Hind wing with cilia whitish grey to stramineous white.

Male genitalia (fig.1): head of sacculus simple (without a recurrent inner membrane or flap), appendix short, somewhat longer than its greatest width, transtillar lobe of same proportions; aedeagal cornuti characteristically curved.

Holotypus male: "Syria sept. Taurus mer. Marasch 700-900m 2.IX.1929 EINH.SLR.leg.", "*Symmoca straminella* gen. prep.No."10" Dr.L.GOZMANY", preserved in the Zoologische Staatssammlung München.

Paratypes: same locality, slide "8", "13", "26", preserved in Munich; same locality, slides 1241, 1490, preserved in the Hungarian Natural History Museum Budapest; same locality, slides 1242, 1243, preserved in the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien; all specimens deriving from the OSTHELDER Collection.

I first identified these specimens as *Symmoca pyrrhella* RAGONOT, 1895 (GOZMANY 1962), but subsequent studies revealed the presence of two distinct species. *Symmoca pyrrhella* (= *Symmoca zeitunella* REBEL, 1902, also from Asia Minor) is larger, 19-20 mm, and the fore wing also displays a fine orange tint; in its male genitalia the head of the sacculus has an inner, recurrent membrane and the cornuti are nearly straight (fig.2).

### *Symmoca salinata* sp.n.

Alar expanse: 19-22 mm, a large species in this specific assembly. Antenna light fuscous, labial palpi stramineous, inside and outside darker, brownish. Head light stramineous, thorax and scapulae greyish stramineous. Basic colour of fore wing light greyish stramineous, sparsely irrorated with dark fuscous brown, densest along costa, in discocellular area and in apical third (there indistinctly outlining veins), characteristic spots much darker, brownish black, rather sharply defined: a cuneiform spot in cell at 1/3, plical spot round and situated

below fold, discocellular large, discernibly fused from two smaller spots, rotund; less dark and rather obscure blotches beyond discocellular, at  $2/3$ , in preapical and pretornal positions, similarly dark and slightly triangular marks indicating termination of veins along termen. Hind wing medium margaritaceous grey, cilia light stramineous.

Male genitalia (fig.3): head of sacculus with an inner, recurrent membrane, appendix and transtillar lobe relatively long, aedoeagal cornuti straight or hardly arcuate.

Holotype male: "Asia min. Anatolien Eregli, Salzsteppe 4.9.-14.9.67. leg.M.u.W.GLASER", "Holotypus *Symmoca salinata* gen.prep.No.5126 Dr.L.GOZMANY", deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

Paratypes: "SO-Türkei Salmanti 7-9.1947 leg.KOSSWIG", 3 males, two of them (slides 1515, 1516) preserved in the DE LATTIN Collection, Saarbrücken, the third one, with the additional label "Oecophoride (Palpen fehlend, nicht bestimmbar) det.HERING 1958" (in HERING's hand), slide 5230, in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest; a male from "Asia min. Jozgat 24.-27.8.1975 FRIEDEL leg.", slide 5123, in the BURMANN Collection, Innsbruck; and 7 males: "Türkei Prov. Konya Taurus, Ser-tavul geçidi 1600m leg.Gg.DERRA 3.9.1983", slide 5696, preserved in the DERRA Collection, Bamberg, but 2 of them in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

Externally the new species stands nearest *Symmoca forsteri* GOZMANY, 1963, (Iran), but its male genitalia lack an appendix. The cornuti of *S. pyrrhella* are curved and its appendix and transtillar lobe, as also those of *S. straminella* sp.n., above, are considerably shorter. The three latter species from Asia Minor are easier to distinguish by their external (macroscopic) features: *pyrrhella* shows the unique orange tint, the pattern of *straminella* is very diffuse, that of *salinata* more clearly defined and more extensive.

### ***Amselina* GOZMANY, 1957**

*Amselina* GOZMANY, 1957, Annl.hist.-nat.Mus.natn.hung., S.N.8:337. Type species: *Amselina olympi* GOZMANY,

1957, *ibid.* 8:337, fig.7:H, by original designation.  
Synonym: *Eremicamima* GOZMANY, 1964, *Acta zool. hung.* 10:  
104. Type species: *Symmoca cedeștiella* ZELLER, 1868,  
*Stettin.ent.Ztg.* 29:140, by original designation.

A recent reappraisal of the holotype specimen of *Amselina* GOZM., and its comparison with the specimens representing the type species of *Eremicamima* GOZM., has shown that the latter generic taxon cannot be upheld as distinct against the former one, and is hereby drawn in as a subjective junior synonym.

### *Amselina parapsesta* sp.n.

Alar expanse: 14-17 mm. Externally indistinguishable from *Amselina emir* (GOZMANY, 1961), *comb.n.*

Male genitalia (fig.4): valva with parallel sides (or very nearly so); aedoeagus as long as sacculus.

Female genitalia (fig.5): ostium subconical, cervix long.

Holotype male: "Asia min. Anatolia Kizilcahamam 4-14. 9.67, leg.M.u.W. GLASER", "Holotypus *Amselina parapsesta* gen.prep.No.5059 Dr.L.GOZMANY", preserved in the GLASER Collection, Vienna.

Paratypes: same data, 2 males in the GLASER Collection, Vienna; same data, slide 5043, in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest; 21 males and 4 females, from "Anatolia Kizilcahamam 700m 31.7.-1.8.63. leg.ARENBARGER", in the ARENBERGER and GLASER Collections, Vienna, the BURMANN Collection, Innsbruck (slide 4041), and Budapest (slides 2832, 2833, 5042); 3 males from "Asia min. Turcia Kizilcahamam 952m 18.6.-19.6.1968 leg.M.u.W.GLASER", in the GLASER Collection (slide 5384) and in Budapest (slide 5380); 2 females from "Asia min. Kizilcahamam 29.6.-2.7.1970. FRIEDEL", in the BURMANN Collection, Innsbruck (slide 4600) and Budapest (slide 4604); 5 males and 1 female from "Türkei Prov.Afyon 8km östl. Emirdag 1050m 29.8.1983 leg.Gg.DERRA", slides 5719, 5720, preserved in the DERRA Collection, Bamberg and in Budapest.

It is rather difficult to distinguish the new species from *Amselina emir* (GOZMANY, 1961; *comb.n.*) (in 1968 I

published the Kizilcahamam series still as "*Eremicamima emir*"), however, a painstaking study of series of specimens preclude their relegation to a single specific taxon. On the average, the new species is larger (*emir*: 10/12-14/15 mm), the greyish irroration is denser and the indistinct spots larger. In the genitalia of *emir*, the valve is broadening toward its widely rounded apex, the aedoeagus  $1/5$  shorter than the sacculus, the female cervix shorter (4.5 units against 5.5 in *parapsesta*) and the ostium truncate or even finely concave. Until 1983 I knew the new species only from Kizilcahamam, then DERRA captured a series at Emirdag in South Turkey. It should be noted that also *A. cedestiella* was taken at Kizilcahamam, but the genitalia of this latter species differ much more conspicuously from those of the new one.

#### *Orpecovalva aphrodite* sp.n.

Alar expanse: 11-12 mm. Antenna medium grey, head white, labial palpi greyish white, joints 2-3 with a dark grey median ring; thorax and scapulae off-white, scapulae anteriorly dark grey. Fore wing narrow, chalk-white, pattern blackish brown: cellular and plical spots at  $1/3$  near each other, oblique, parallel with connected discocellulars at  $2/3$ ; about 5-6 elongated marks around rather pointed apex (hence costa and termen subtending a very sharp angle), a usually heavy dark irroration on costa, in fold and apical area; preapical and pretornal spots diffuse and displaced basad, that is, basally of discocellulars (!). Fringe white, basally with grey scales and hairs. Female pattern diffuse but still discernible, basic colour more greyish (therefore darker than in males!). Hind wing whitish grey, in female conspicuously dark grey.

Male genitalia (fig.6): Head of sacculus about as long as basal section, resembling an elongated beak, nearly straight (or its outer margin finely concave when appressed in slide), appendix merely a short outer lobe of costal fold, at level of saccular head; transtillar lobe minute; aedoeagus about equal in size with entire valva (even somewhat larger), cornuti minute, triangular.

Female genitalia (fig.7): antrum oval, large, wide,

cervix about 2.5 times longer than ostium wide, therefore rather narrow, finely sclerotized, signum large, of the usual hat shape; ductus seminalis very wide, with much scattered spinulae resembling thumb-tacks.

Holotype male: "Zypern, 19.-28.7.81 Troodos Gebirge ndl. Troodos, 1500m M.u.E.ARENBURGER", "Holotypus *Orpecovalva aphrodite* gen.prep.No 5475 Dr.L.GOZMANY", preserved in the ARENBURGER Collection, Vienna.

Paratypes: 15 males and 10 females: same data, slides 5472, 5476, 5477; 9 females from "Zypern, 23.7.1981 Troodos Gebirge, Pedhoulas, 1000m", slides 5471, 5478; and one female from "Zypern, 20.7.-1.8.1981 Troodos Gebirge Platres, 1200m"; the great majority preserved in the ARENBURGER Collection, Vienna; 4 paratypes in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

Externally the new species resembles *O. acantha* (GOZMANY, 1963) from Sardinia, but it is still greyer, its pattern even more obscure. As regards the genital configurations, there are no known near relatives: the minute lobe of an appendix in the male and the peculiar shape of the spinulae in the female separate the new species from all congeners.

### *Arragonia anatolica* sp.n.

Alar expanse: 23 mm. Antenna and head whitish stramineous, brush of second joint of labial palpi white frontally and inside, brownish outside; thorax whitish, scapulae whitish stramineous. Basic colour of fore wing stramineous, perceptibly deeper along and below costa (to cell), then hardly discernibly, but still gradually, tending to a lighter shade along dorsum; cell and fold whitish, medially with some dark brown scales: more an indistinct irroration than a definite longitudinal "streak", heaviest at discocellular; some dark scales present also between termination of veins in apical and terminal areas; cilia whitish stramineous. Hind wing sericeous whitish yellow, cilia concolorous.

Male genitalia (fig.8): valval sides parallel, valva terminally evenly rounded, margin whole, sacculus about 2/3 as long as valva, straight, apically finely incurved and acuminate, transtilla attached to valva by convo-

lute and elongate folds; this area and sacculus setose; saccus very long, slender; aedoeagus almost as long as entire organ, simple, tubular, coecum much elongated, resembling a spoon.

Holotype male: "Türkei Prov. Mersin Taurus 4 km NW Mut 300m 4.9.1983 leg. Gg. DERRA", "*Arragonia anatolica* gen. prep.No.5711 det.L.GOZMANY", preserved in the DERRA Collection, Bamberg.

Paratypes: 2 males: "Türkei, Prov. Ankara, Tuz Gölü, 900m, 11.9.1983" (GU 5820 GOZMANY) and 2 males: "Türkei, Prov. Nevşehir, Topuzdagi Geçidi, 20 km sö.Urzup, 1500m, 9.9.1983", all leg.G.DERRA, preserved in the DERRA Collection, Bamberg, and in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest; 2 males: "Asia minor, Gürün, 28.8.-6.9.1975, leg.FRIEDEL", 1 male: same, but 20.5.-20.7., leg.PINKER, preserved in Coll. EICHLER, Wittenberg; 1 male: "Asia minor, Tuz Gölü, Nordufer, 1000m, 9.-10.8.1965", leg. et coll. ARENBERGER, Vienna.

The new species is the first representative of the genus in Asia Minor. In all other congeners, from Spain to Tunisia, the sacculi are wider and/or the aedoeagi considerably thicker.

Figures (p. 209 - 213):

Fig. 1 - A: *Symmoca straminella* sp.n., paratype male, from Marash, Anatolia, right transtillar lobe, appendix and head of sacculus, slide 1242; - B: same, paratype male, from same locality, appendix, head of sacculus and cornuti, slide 1243; - C: same, paratype male, from same locality, head of sacculus (in laterally imbedded position) and cornuti, slide 1241.

Fig. 2 - A: *Symmoca zeitunella* REBEL, 1902, holotype male, from Zeitun, Anatolia, left transtillar lobe, appendix and head of sacculus, slide 113; - B: *Symmoca pyr-rhella* RAGONOT, 1895, holotype male, from Akbés, Syria, left transtillar lobe, appendix and cornuti, slide 3013 (prep. VIETTE).

Fig. 3 - A: *Symmoca salinata* sp.n., paratype male, from Taurus mts., Anatolia, right transtillar lobe, appendix, left head of sacculus and cornuti, slide 5696; - B: same, holotype male, from Eregli, Anatolia, cornuti and left head of sacculus, slide 5126.

Fig. 4: *Amselina parapsesta* sp.n., paratype male, from Kizilcahamam, Anatolia, slide 5042.

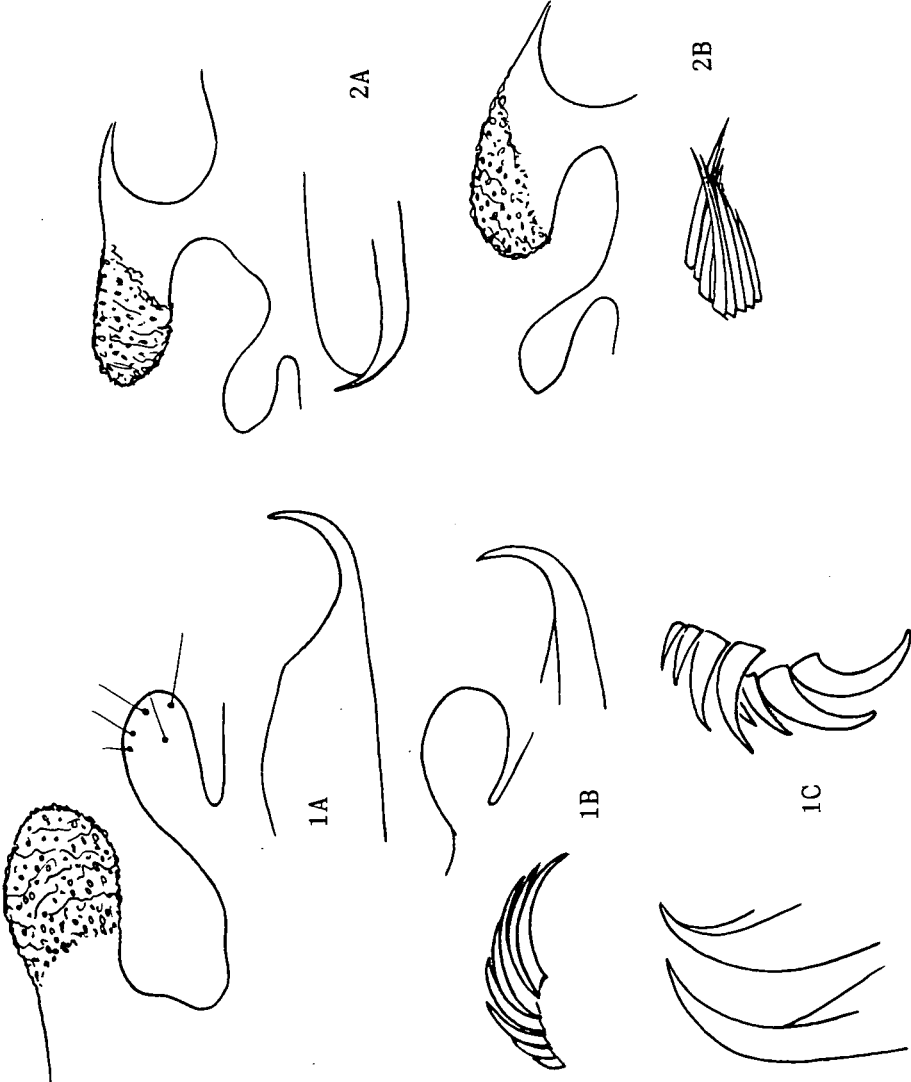
Fig. 5 - A: *Amselina parapsesta* sp.n., paratype female, from Kizilcahamam, Anatolia, slide 4604; - B: same, paratype female, from same locality and data, slide 4600.

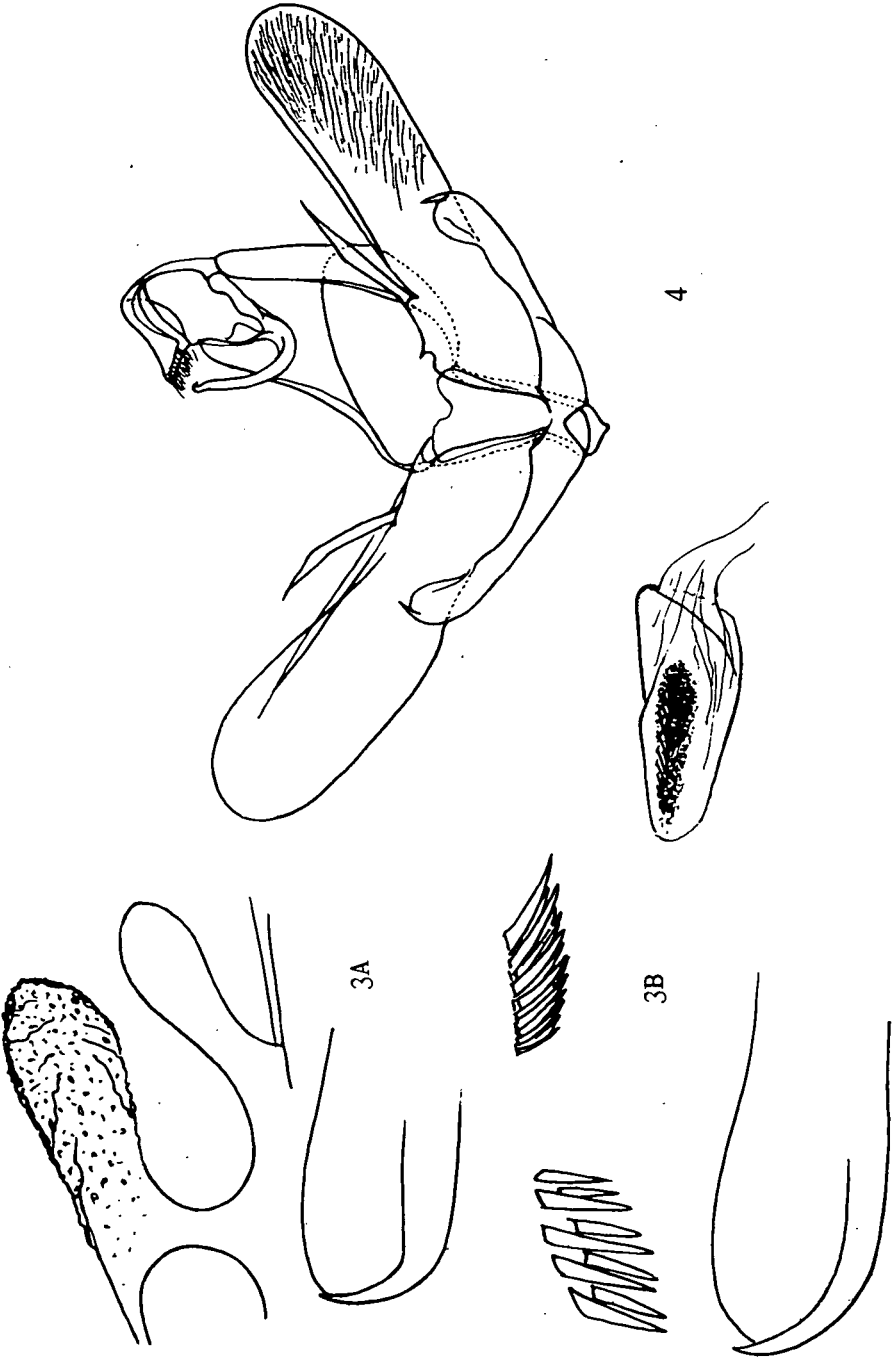
Fig. 6: *Orpecovalva aphrodite* sp.n., paratype male, from Troodos, Cyprus, slide 5472.

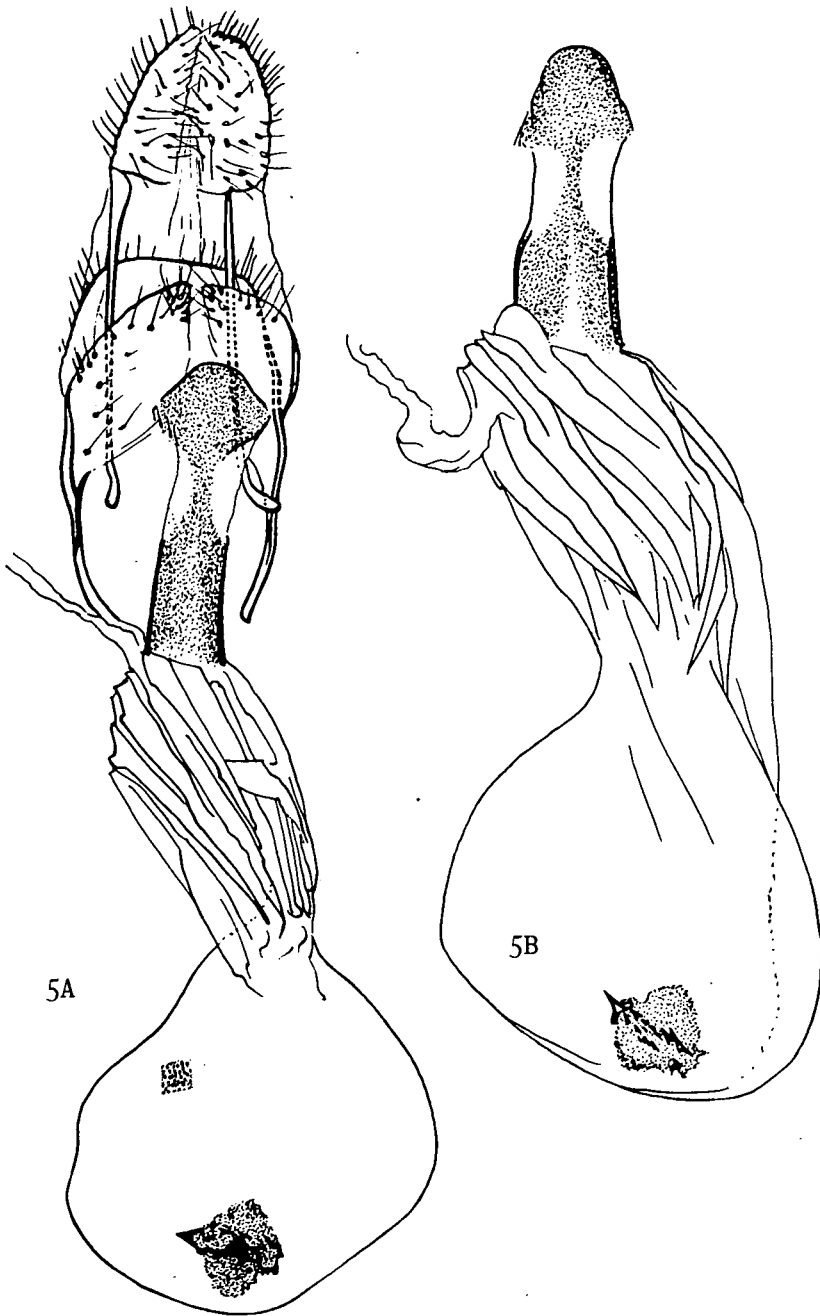
Fig. 7: *Orpecovalva aphrodite* sp.n., paratype female, from Pedhoulas, Cyprus, slide 5478.

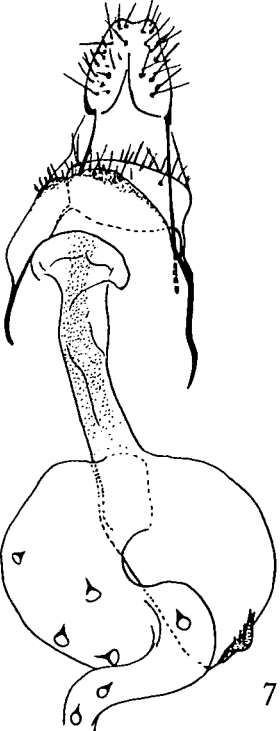
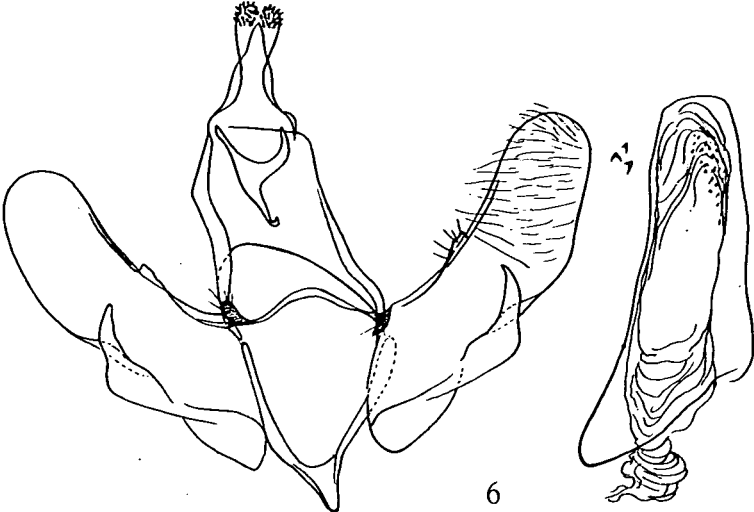
Fig. 8: *Arragonia anatolica* sp.n., holotype male, from Mersin, Anatolia, slide 5711.

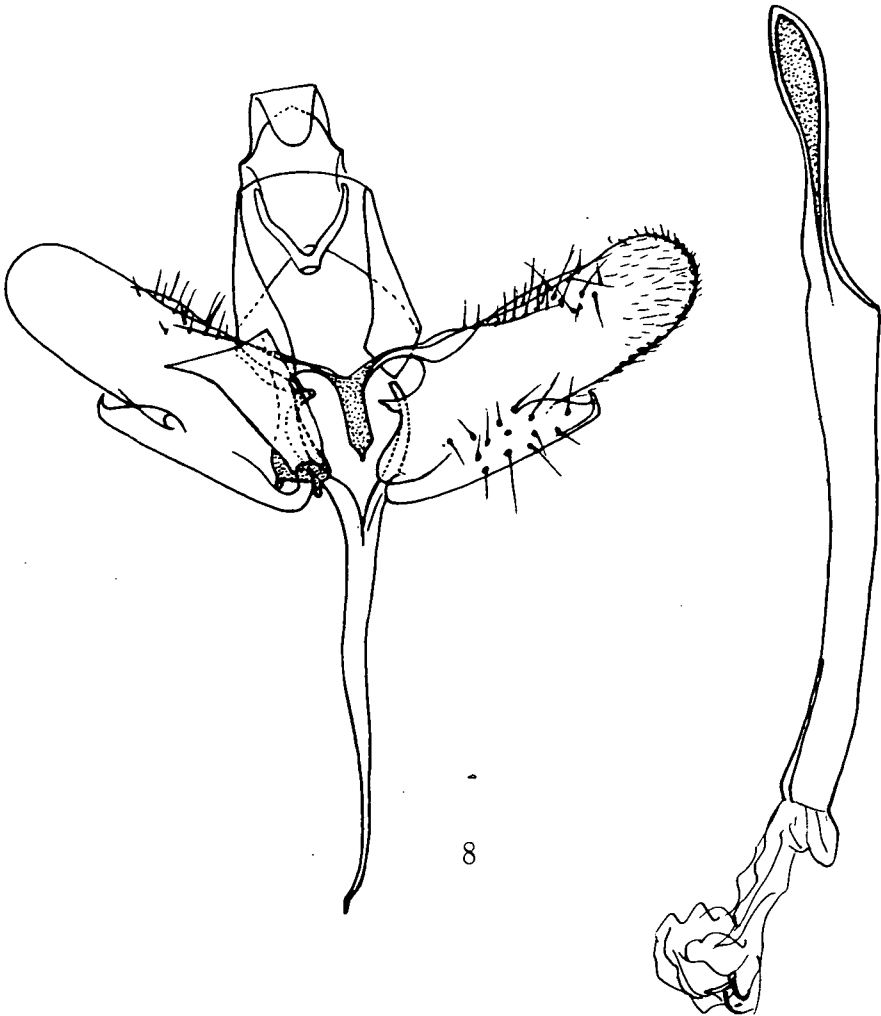












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