**Dichonia jahannamah, a new species from Iran in the subgenus Griposia TAMS, 1939 (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae, Xyleninae)**

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**Introduction**

After a first tour to Iran in May 2001 (see Wieser et al. 2002, Stangelmaier et al. 2003), the two junior authors, C.W. & G.S., visited Iran for a second time in 2003 and on this trip also collected in the more eastern areas of North Iran. In one locality on the second trip they especially discovered several specimens of a species somewhat similar both to the beautiful autumn species Dichonia aprilina (Linnaeus, 1758) (Wieser et al. 2005: fig. 25), which is widespread in Europe, and to Dichonia pinkeri (Kobes, 1973), which was hitherto only known from a very restricted area of the eastern Balkan Peninsula: from Bulgaria, northeastern Greece and western Turkey. They knew that D. aprilina has a rather rare form (f. obscurior Wolfsberger, 1970) which somewhat resembles the specimens found in 2003 and here described as *D. jahannamah*. They preserved several specimens for further investigation when they came home.

At the same time Lutz W. R. Kobes and M. FibiGER published a paper on a new *Griposia* (actually *Dichonia* — see below) species *D. wegeneri* (Kobes & FibiGER, 2003), comb. n., from northeastern Greece, which occurs sympatrically with both *D. aprilina* and *D. pinkeri*. Consistent differences in both the ♂ and ♀ genitalia were found sufficient for a description of a new species. A few months later, in January 2004, several Noctuidae specialists had their third Noctuidae workshop in Budapest where the second author, G.S., brought part of the set Iranian Noctuidae material for presentation and determination. Among the very interesting specimens were a few specimens of the *Dichonia* (*Griposia*) species, but without a thorough examination none of the attendants dared to give a name for the species. In May 2005, during the second ALI (Association Lepidoptera Iranica) meeting in Teheran, Iran, the senior author, M.F., discovered several specimens in the insect collection of the Insect Taxonomy Research Department of the Plant Pest & Diseases Research Institute which clearly belonged to the same species as those he had seen during the Noctuidae meeting in Budapest. Afterwards the four authors decided to look further into the matter, and after genitalia preparations and in spite of its allopatrical occurrence, we decided that the Iranian specimens belong to an undescribed species, described here.

**Abbreviations**

CBP coll. B. Plössl, Innsbruck, Austria.

CGS coll. G. Stangelmaier, Villach, Austria.

CMF coll. M. FibiGER, Sora, Denmark.

GP genitalia preparation.

LMK coll. Kärntner Landesmuseum, Klagenfurt, Austria.

HMIM coll. Hayk Mirzayans Insect Museum, Tehran, Iran.

**Dichonia jahannamah sp. n.**

Holotype ♂ (Fig. 1): North East Iran, Elburs Mts., Prov. Golestan, Natural Reserve Jahan Namah, Jahan Namah, 1800 m, 20.–21. x. 2003, leg. C. WiesER, LMK.

Paratypes (in total 23 ♂♂, 20 ♀♀): NE Iran, [Prov. Golestan, Elburs Mts.], Natural Reserve Jahan Namah: 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Jahan Namah, 1800 m, 20.–21. x. 2003, leg. C. WiesER, LMK; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (Fig. 2), same data, leg. G. Stangelmaier, CGS; 2 ♂♂, Val Maghazy, 1650 m, 21. x. 2003, leg. G. Stangelmaier, CGS; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Detraz Nu, 2420 m, 22. x. 2003, leg. G. Stangelmaier, CMF, ♂ GP 5421 FibiGER, ♀ GP 5422 FibiGER; 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Detraz Nu, 2420 m, 22. x. 2003, leg. G. Stangelmaier, CGS; 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Detraz Nu, 2500 m, 22.–23. x. 2003, leg. C. WiesER, LMK; 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Station Detraz Nu, 2450 m, 22. x. 2003, leg. B. Plössl, CBP; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Tange Gol, 730 m, 25. x. 2003, leg. B. Plössl, CBP; 1 ♀, Tange Gol, 750 m, 30. x. 2003, leg. G. Stangelmaier, CGS;
The most prominent differences are as usual in the genitalia, so with reference to Ronkay et al. (2003) and Kobes & Fibiger (2003) the differences are:

- **D. jahannamah** has a broader tip of the digitus, especially compared to **D. aprilina**, but it is less prominent compared to that of **D. pinkei**;
- **D. jahannamah** has a longer ampulla than both **D. aprilina** and **D. wegneri**, but shorter than that of **D. pinkei**;
- **D. jahannamah** has a broader juxta than **D. aprilina** and **D. wegneri**, but equally broad as that of **D. pinkei**, though shorter;
- **D. jahannamah** has a narrower and equally broad vesica, which does not exceed the width of the phallos (see Kristensen 2003); those of both **D. aprilina** and **D. wegneri** are broader and irregular in shape, the phallos and vesica of **D. pinkei** is extremely narrow; and the length of the sclerotised plate of ductus bursae is slightly shorter than that of **D. aprilina** and much shorter than that of **D. wegneri**, that of **D. pinkei** is very different: short and trapezoid.

### Systematics

The genus-groups around Dichonia Hübner, [1816] are characterised and treated by Ronkay et al. (2001), where also **D. aprilina** and **D. pinkei** and their ♂ and ♀ genitalia are illustrated. The species **D. aprilina** and **D. wegneri** and their ♂ and ♀ genitalia are illustrated by Kobes & Fibiger (2003). Dichonia has two subgenera, Dichonia s. str. with two species: the type species aeruginea (Hübner, [1808]) and convergens ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775); and the subgenus Griposia, which comprises four species. They are members of the subfamily Xyleninae (sensu Fibiger & Lafontaine 2005), tribe Xylenini, subtribe Xylenina. The Xyleninae subfamily is possibly paraphyletic, defined mainly by plesiomorphic character states, nine of which are listed by Fibiger & Lafontaine (2005: 42). However, almost all of the tribes attributed to Xyleninae are stated to be monophyletic (Fibiger & Lafontaine 2005: 42). In the tribe Xylenini, some characters which define the tribe are behavioural: the species have fall flight and have woody host plants. The subtribe Xylenina is better characterised: almost all species are autumn fliers, and most of them overwinter as imagines; their eyelashes are long, especially in the overwintering species; the digitus is extremely long and inside fused to the costal margin of the valve, the tip is most often free, often exceeding the tip of the valve; the ampulla is twisted, long, and extends well beyond the dorsal margin of the valve; in the larvae the spinneret is narrow and tubular, and is usually similar in length to the labial palps; and the apical setae of the latter is usually longer than the basal segment.

Kobes & Fibiger (2003) reluctantly upgraded Griposia to generic level. However, because of the character states listed below, and following Ronkay et al. (2001), we have to reinstate Griposia at a subgeneric level to Dichonia.

The six members of the genus Dichonia share the following autapomorphic character states:

- the heavily specialised foreleg, the femur much weaker than the tibia, a unique situation unknown to occur in other noctuids;
- foretibia enormously thick, slightly ovid, enlarged, the most sclerotised part of the entire imago;
- a regular epiphysis is absent, but transformed to a heavily sclerotised rounded crest ventrally;
- the articulation between tibia and the first tarsal segment is displaced so the tarsus lies outwards, parallel with the tibia;
- the first tarsomere/tarsal segment has an epiphysis-like short, broad, triangular spur, which inwardly bears short, stout setae, probably with a function like the normal epiphysis acanthes, which is used to clean the antennae.

The behavioral habit of this specialised forleg and its total function has never been studied or described.

In the ♂ genitalia armature the valve is broadest at $2/3$ of its length distally; sacculus short, broad in subgenus Dichonia, long and narrow in Griposia; clasper in a ventral position, parallel with the ventral margin; ampulla large, either finger-like with a broad base or plate-like; vesica of subgenus Dichonia with diverticula, armed similar
to other Xylenine genera; ductus bursae of subgenus *Dichonia* with sclerites; corpus bursae with sclerotised patches and/or with signa bands.

The subgenus *Griposia* is characterised by the beautiful emerald greenish ground colour of the forewing with well outlined, black, full noctuid wing pattern; in the ♂ genitalia, the basal half of the costa is heavily enlarged, into a heavily sclerotised triangular plate from which projects the tip of the digitus; the juxta is prominently large, long, shield-shaped with a dorsal medial cleft; ampulla huge, club-like; phallus long and narrow; the vesica projects dorsally, unarmed except for a subapical cluster of spicules around the vesica; anterior apophyses very short; a ventral, heavily sclerotised, basal plate of ductus bursae present, the dorsal side is membranous throughout; and corpus bursae ovip, membranous without signum.
Distribution and ecology

*Dichonia jannamaha* probably occurs in more localities than presently known in the North East Elburs mountains (Fig. 8). The type locality (Fig. 7) in Deraz Nu is characterised by either rather isolated oak trees with scattered low vegetation, or like in Tange Gol dominated by a more or less tight oak forest. All specimens were recorded at light. The early stages are unknown, but similar to the sister-species it is presumed that the larvae feed on oak. Other typical noctuids from the type locality were, among others, *Conistra torrida* (Lederer, 1855), *Eugnorisma spodia* (Püngeler, 1900) and *Dasypolia diva* Ronkay & Varga, 1990 (see Wieser et al. 2005).

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Literature


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