

Taxonomical notes on the genus
Victrix STAUDINGER, 1879 (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae).
II. The subgenus *Rasihia* KOÇAK, 1989

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Summary

The recently described *Victrix* subgenus *Rasihia* KOÇAK, 1989 (= *Christophia* VARGA & RONKAY, 1989, homonym) is expanded and now comprises 13 species, including one which is new : *Victrix (Rasihia) hackeri* sp.n. Two taxa are raised to specific rank : *V. (R.) duelduelica* (OSTHELDER, 1932), originally described as a subspecies of *V. (R.) tabora* (STAUDINGER, 1892), and *V. (R.) illustris* VARGA & RONKAY, 1991, which was included as a form in the original description of *V. (R.) lichenodes* BOURSIN, 1969.

Zusammenfassung

Das vor kurzem beschriebene *Victrix* Subgenus *Rasihia* KOÇAK, 1989 (= *Christophia* VARGA & RONKAY, 1989, Homonym) wird erweitert und enthält jetzt 13 Arten; davon ist eine neu : *V. (Rasihia) hackeri* sp.n. Zwei Taxa wurden auf spezifischen Rang erhöht : *V. (R.) duelduelica* (OSTHELDER, 1932), als Subspezies von *V. (R.) tabora* (STAUDINGER, 1892) beschrieben, und *V. (R.) illustris* VARGA & RONKAY, 1991, welche in der Urbeschreibung von *V. (R.) lichenodes* BOURSIN, 1969 als Form erwähnt wurden.

Résumé

Les auteurs élargissent le sous-genre récemment décrit *Rasihia* KOÇAK, 1989 (= *Christophia* VARGA & RONKAY, 1989, homonyme) du genre *Victrix*; il comprend ainsi maintenant 13 espèces, dont une qui est nouvelle : *Victrix (Rasihia) hackeri* sp.n. Deux taxons sont élevés au rang d'espèces : *V. (R.) duelduelica* (OSTHELDER, 1932), décrite d'abord comme sous-espèce de *V. (R.) tabora* (STAUDINGER, 1892), et *V. (R.) illustris* VARGA & RONKAY, 1991, qui était comprise dans la description originale de *V. (R.) lichenodes* BOURSIN, 1969 en tant que forme.

The subgenus *Christophia* of *Victrix* STAUDINGER, 1879 was described in part I of this work (VARGA & RONKAY, 1989). Unfortunately, this name cannot be used due to homonymy (KOÇAK, 1989) ; its replacement name is *Rasihia* KOÇAK, 1989. The species belonging to this subgenus represent a stepwise divergence from the *Cryphia*-like state (see the *lichenodes* group), since, based on the male genitalia, it is very homogeneous. They are more specialised, and are externally similar to the members of the subgenus *Victrix* (s.str.). The sequence of the species listed below is based on the male genitalia only and must therefore be considered provisional.

List of species

Victrix subgenus *Rasihia* KOÇAK, 1989 (= *Christophia* VARGA & RONKAY, 1989, homonym)

(Type species : *conspersa* CHRISTOPH, 1893)

lichenodes BOURSIN, 1969

illustris VARGA & RONKAY, 1991

marginelota (DE JOANNIS, 1888)

chloroxantha (BOURSIN, 1957)

commixta (WARREN, 1909)

conspersa (CHRISTOPH, 1893)

sassanica WILTSHIRE, 1961

duelduelica (OSTHELDER, 1932) **stat.n**

tabora (STAUDINGER, 1892)

macrosema (BOURSIN, 1957)

boursini (DRAUDT, 1936)

hackeri sp.n.

Key to the species, based on the male genitalia (with the exception of *V. commixta* (WARREN, 1909))

1 (8) Cornutus absent or very small (Figs 1-3, 13-14), on a rounded diverticle.

2 (5) Cornutus present

3 (4) Tip of valva rounded (Fig. 3) *marginelota*

4 (3) Tip of valva acute (Fig. 1) *lichenodes*

5 (2) Cornutus absent

6 (7) Apex of valva strongly pointed, costal lobe small and rounded (Fig. 2) *illustris*

7 (6) Apex of valva less pointed, costal lobe large, triangular with pointed tip (Figs 13,14) *hackeri*

8 (1) Cornutus well-developed, large, claw-like or straight

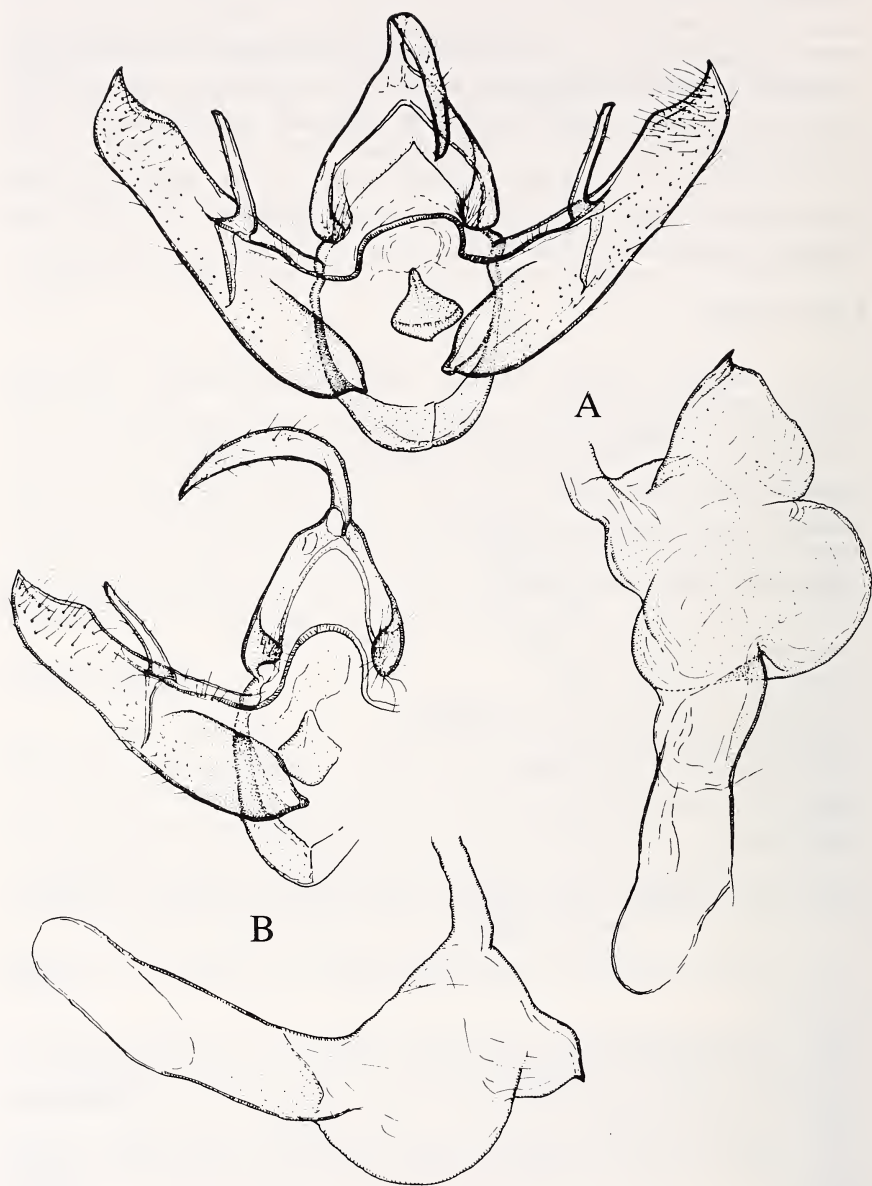


Fig. 1. *Victrix (R.) lichenodes* BOURSIN, male genitalia. A : Pakistan, B : Afghanistan.



Fig. 2. *Victrix (R.) illustris* VARGA & RONKAY, male genitalia. Afghanistan.

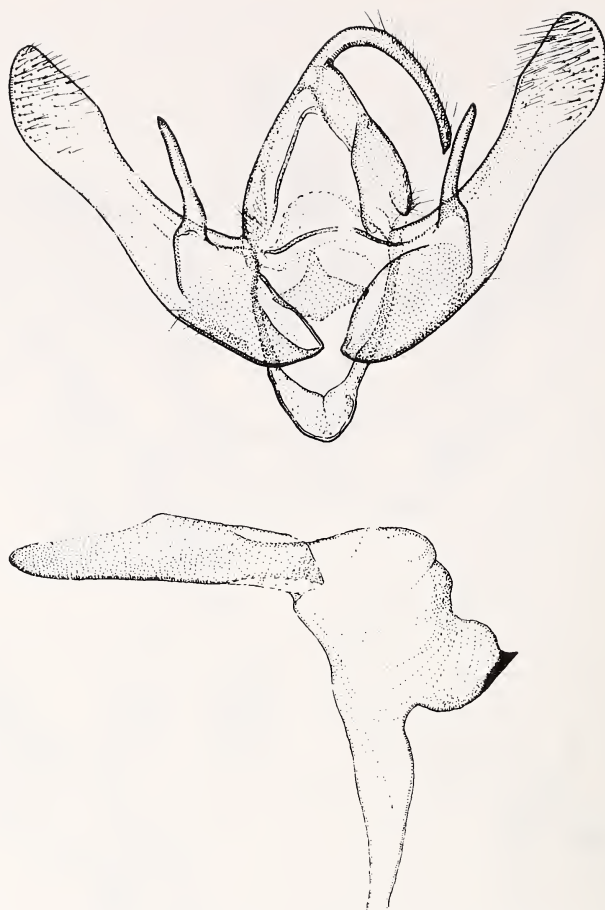


Fig. 3. *Victrix (R.) marginelota* (DE JOANNIS), male genitalia. Brummana.

- 9 (12) Cucullus forming a triangular, pointed lobe but costa straight or concave (Figs 10-12)
- 10 (11) Harpe thick, vesica with a huge cornutus (Fig. 12) *boursini*
- 11 (10) Harpe slender, cornutus smaller and gracile (Figs 10-11) *macrosema*
- 12 (9) Cucullus without triangular lobe, costal protuberance present
- 13 (14) Cornutus with wide basal plate, placed relatively far from the ductus ejaculatorius (Fig. 4) *chloroxantha*
- 14 (13) Cornutus with narrow basal part, placed near to ductus ejaculatorius

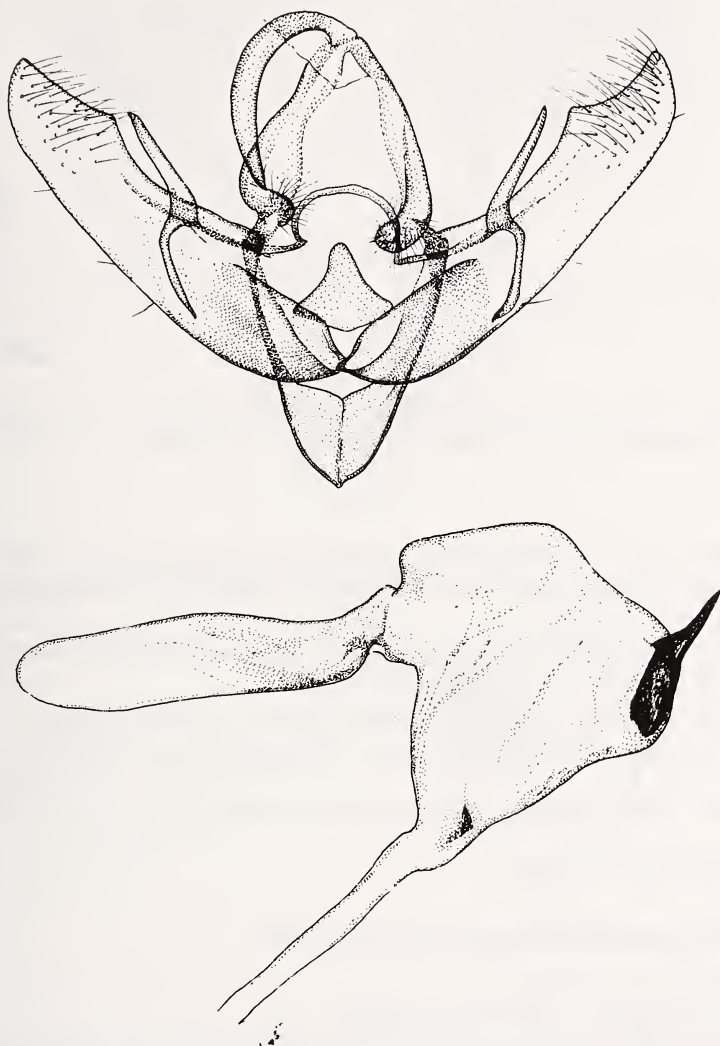
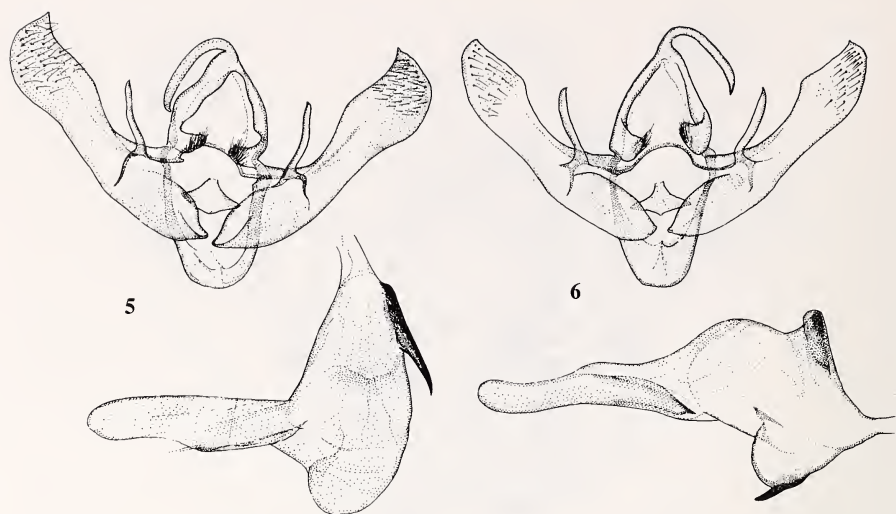


Fig. 4. *Victrix (R.) chloroxantha* (BOURSIN), male genitalia. Afghanistan.



Figs 5-6. 5. *Victrix (R.) sassanica* WILTSHIRE, male genitalia. Iran ; 6. *Victrix (R.) duelduelica* (OSTHELDER), paratype, male genitalia. Turkey.

- 15 (18) Apex of valva strongly pointed forming a triangular peak
 16 (17) Cornutus very large, claw-like, vesica large and voluminous, uncus short (Fig.5) *sassanica*
 17 (16) Cornutus significantly shorter, vesica small, uncus much longer (VARGA & RONKAY, 1989 : Figs 17-20) *conspersa*
 18 (15) Apex of valvae less pointed, without a triangular peak
 19 (20) Vesica with a conspicuous, sclerotized lamina (Figs 6,7) *duelduelica*
 20 (19) Vesica without sclerotized lamina (Figs 8,9) *tabora*

SYSTEMATIC PART

Victrix (Rasihia) lichenodes BOURSIN, 1969

Entomops 15 :234

Type locality : Afghanistan, Barikot

MATERIAL EXAMINED : Holotype male, Afghanistan, Nuristan, 1800m, 25km N Barikot, 12-17.7.1963, leg. VARTIAN, slide No. Va 101 BOURSIN (Coll. VARTIAN, Vienna). Paratypes : 1 ♂, 13 ♀♀ from the same locality and from the Petso valley ; 1 ♀, Afghanistan, Nuristan, Lindai-sin-valley, 1600m, 10.7.1970, leg. et coll. NAUMANN (Bonn) ; 1 ♀, Pakistan, Prov. Swat, Gabral Valley, 2100m, 15 km N Kalam, 6-9.7.1969, leg. et coll. VARTIAN ; 5 ♂♂,

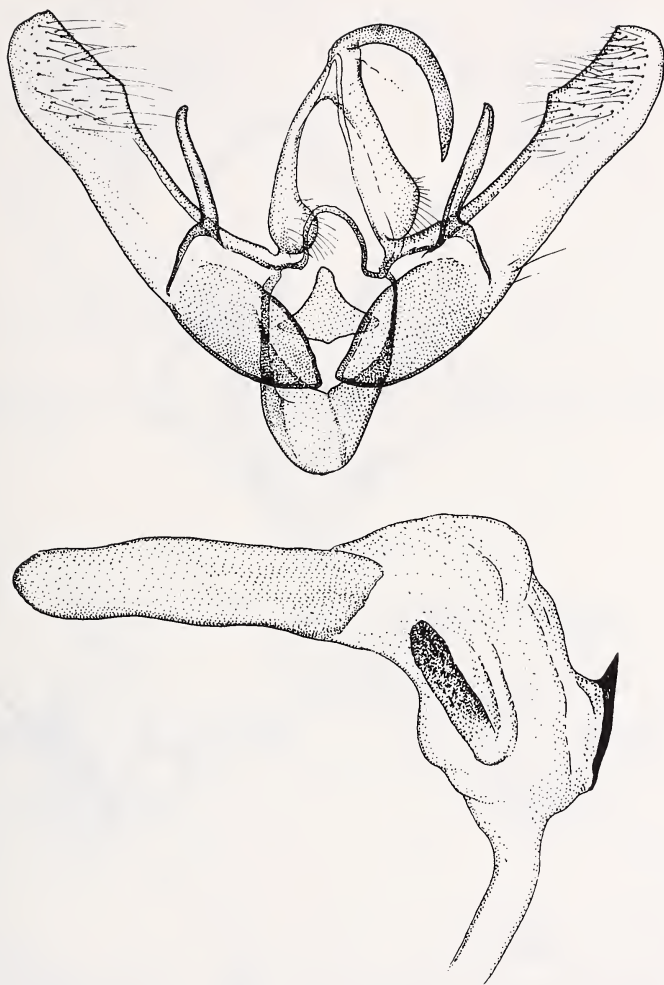


Fig. 7. *Victrix (R.) duelduelica* (OSTHELDER), paratype, male genitalia. Turkey.

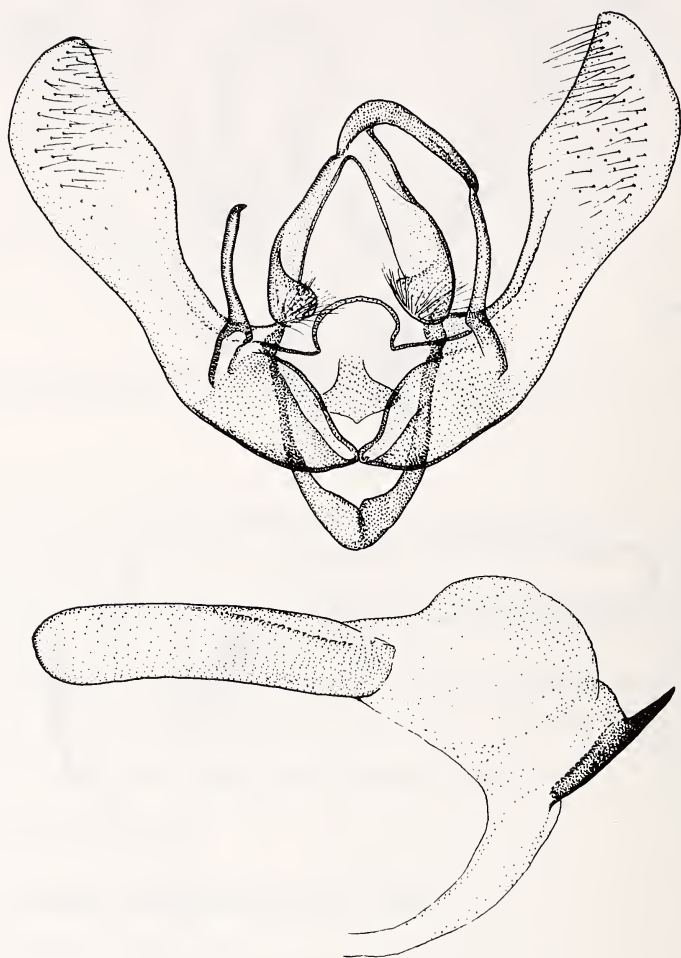
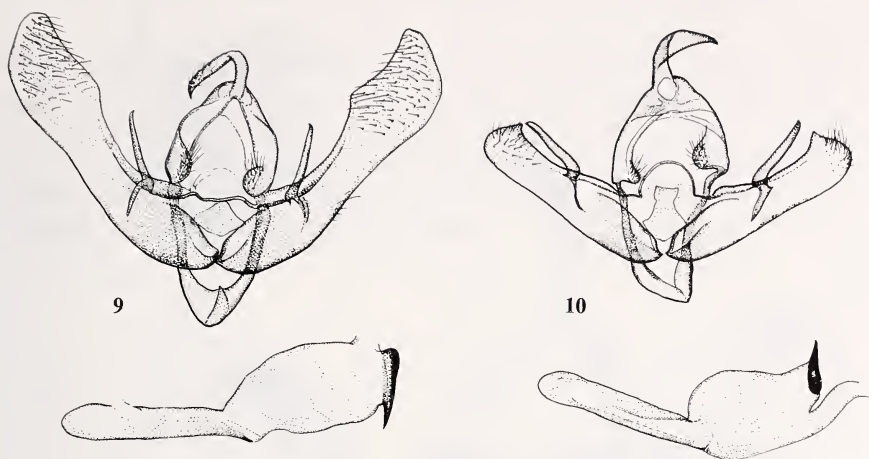
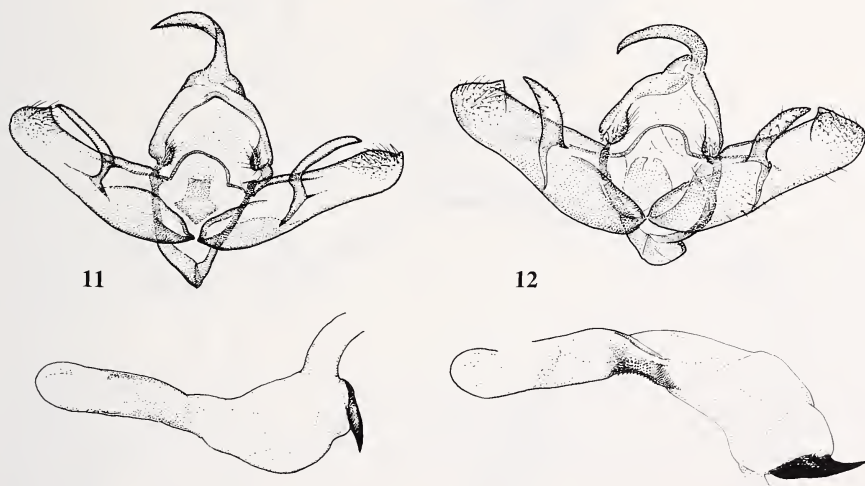


Fig. 8. *Victrix (R.) tabora* (STAUDINGER), male genitalia. Turkey.



Figs 9-10. 9. *Victrix (R.) tabora* (STAUDINGER), male genitalia. Paratype of *V. duelduelica*; 10. *Victrix (R.) macrosema* (BOURSIN), male genitalia. Iran.



Figs 11-12. 11. *Victrix (R.) macrosema* (BOURSIN), male genitalia. Iran; 12. *Victrix (R.) boursini* (DRAUDT), male genitalia. Iran.

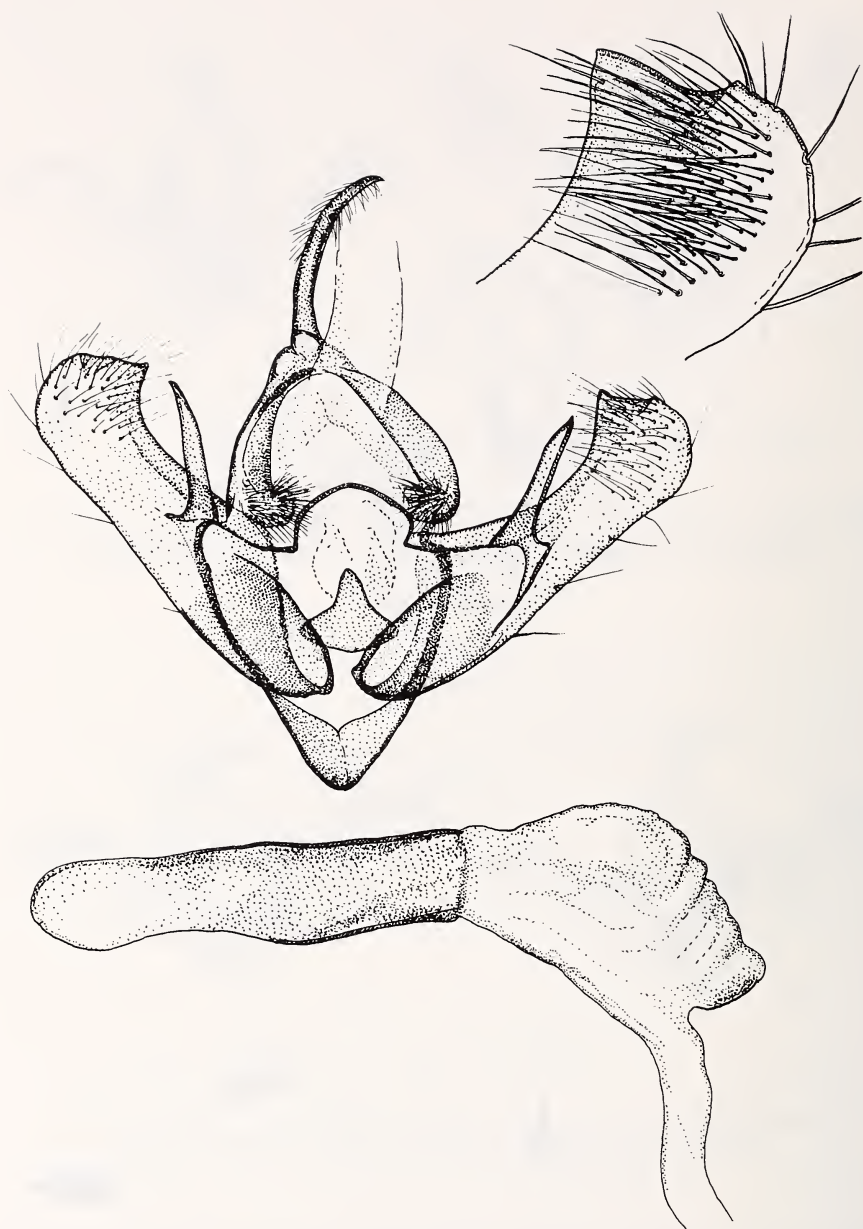


Fig. 13. *Victrix (R.) hackeri* sp.n. holotype, male genitalia. Turkey.

23 ♀♀, Pakistan, Prov. Swat, Madgan, 1400m, 19.6-4.7.1971, leg. et coll. VARTIAN. Slide Nos. 3256, 3543 VARGA (males), 2537 RONKAY (female).

MALE GENITALIA (Fig. 1 : A-B) : Uncus long and slender, tegumen wide, fultura inferior guttiform or rounded deltoidal, vinculum short and wide. Valvae elongate, wide at base, apex pointed, costa with a triangular protuberance near to apex. Harpe long, stick-like, its basis long. Aedeagus cylindrical, vesica consists of a large sac and a globular, smaller diverticulum bearing a small, pointed cornutus. Some parts of large sac granulose or finely dentate.

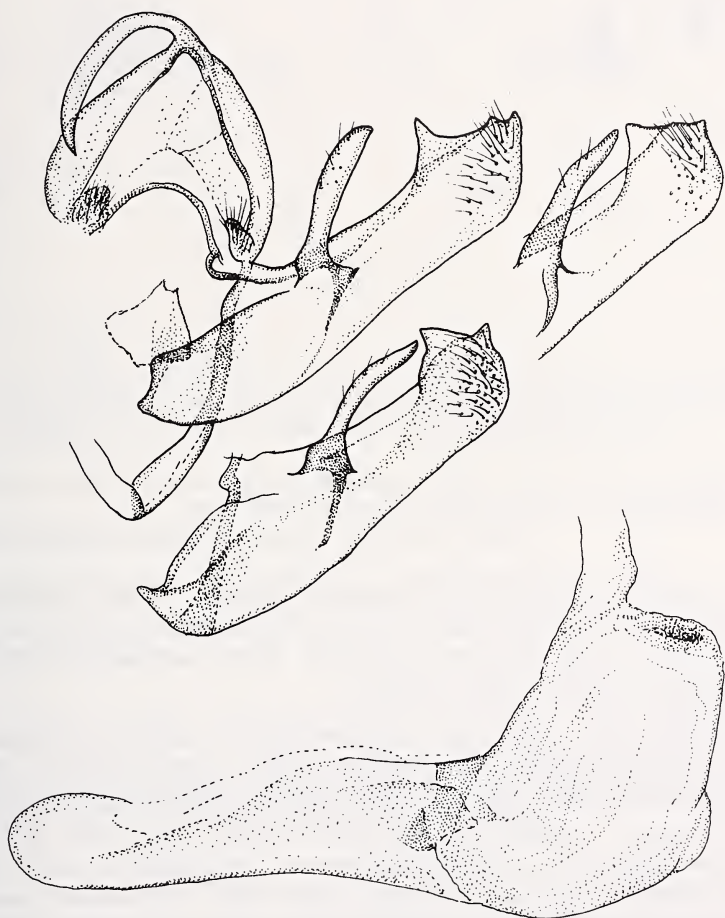
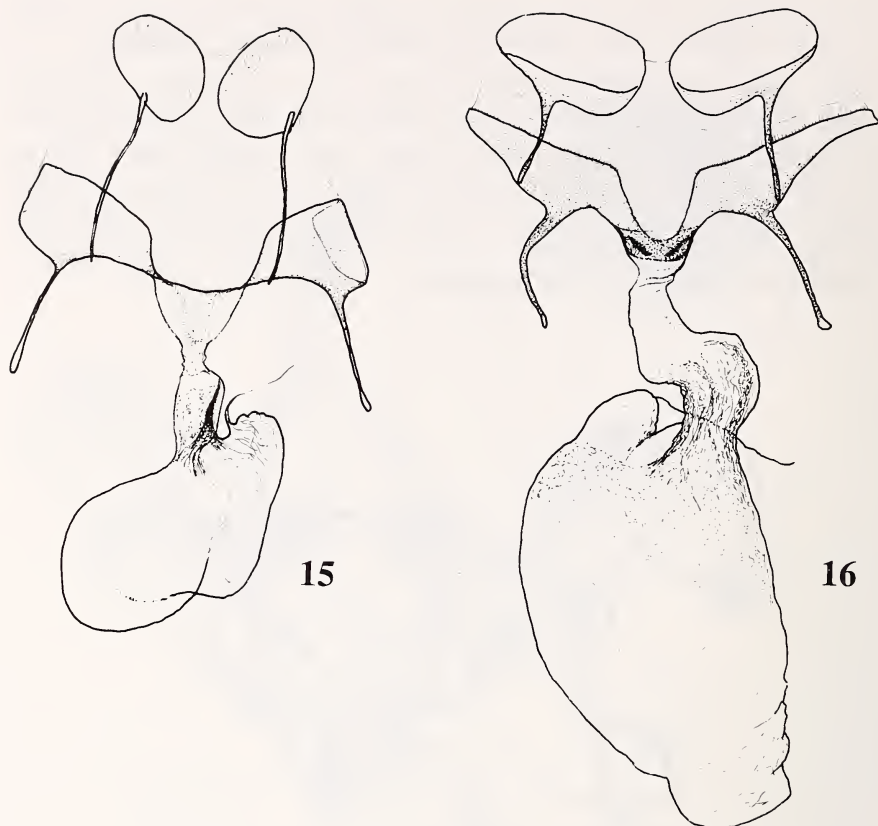


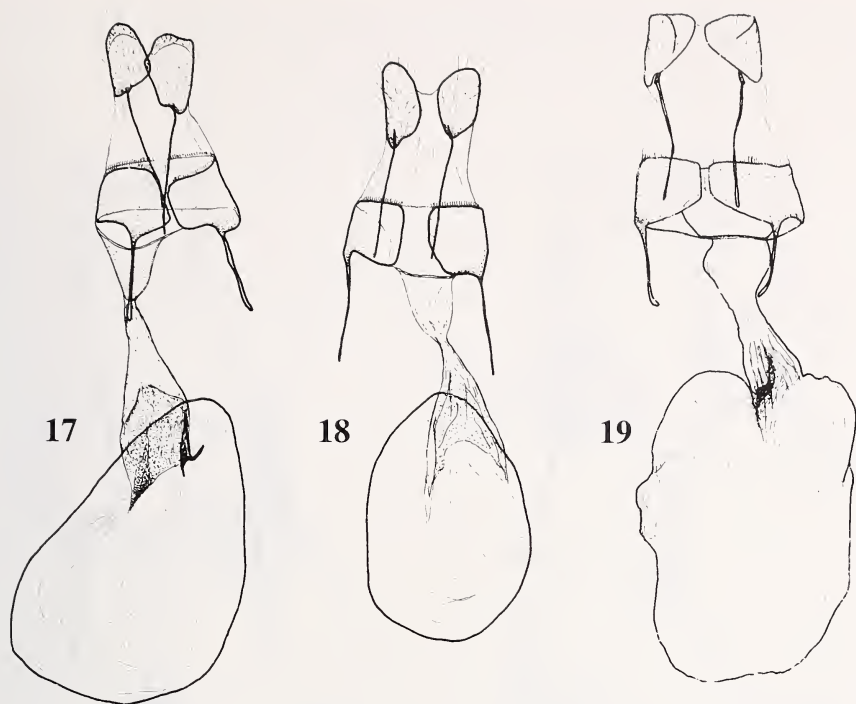
Fig. 14. *Victrix (R.) hackeri* sp.n. paratypes, male genitalia. Turkey and Armenia.



Figs 15-16. 15. *Victrix (R.) chloroxantha* BOURSIN, paratype, female genitalia. Afghanistan ; 16. *Victrix (R.)* sp., female genitalia. Iran.

FEMALE GENITALIA (Fig. 21) : Ovipositor long and slender, apophyses long and gracile. Ostium bursae narrow, membranous, anterior part dilated and laterally strongly sclerotized. Bursa copulatrix wide and rounded, apex bursae small, rugulose.

This Central Asian species was described only in recent times together with 'its form', *illustris*. The detailed studies of both sexes of these two taxa have shown that they represent a sympatric pair of closely related species. Although the differences between the male genitalia of the two species are not great, they are characteristic and by the configuration of the vesica are easily separable. The female genitalia are strongly different. The specific features are discussed in the following section.



Figs 17-19. 17. *Victrix (R.) duelduelica* OSTHELDER, paratype, female genitalia. Turkey ; 18. *Victrix (R.) tabora* STAUDINGER, female genitalia, paratype of *V. duelduelica*. Turkey ; 19. *Victrix (R.) sassanica* WILTSHIRE, female genitalia. Iran.

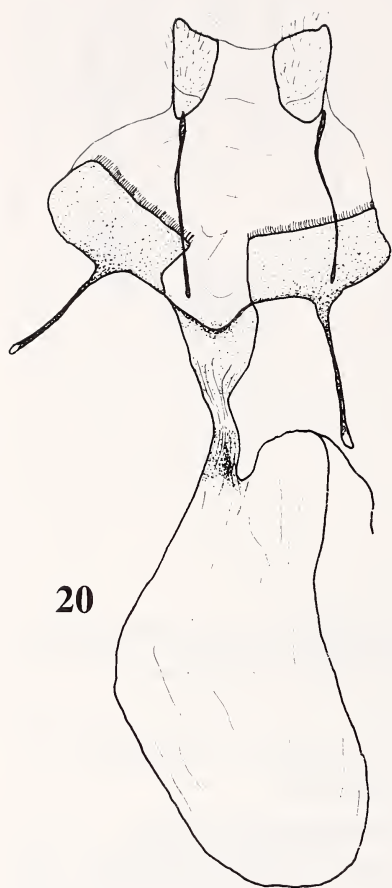
***Victrix (Rasihia) illustris* VARGA & RONKAY, 1991**

Victrix lichenodes f. illustris BOURSIN, 1969 (Entomops 15 :235)

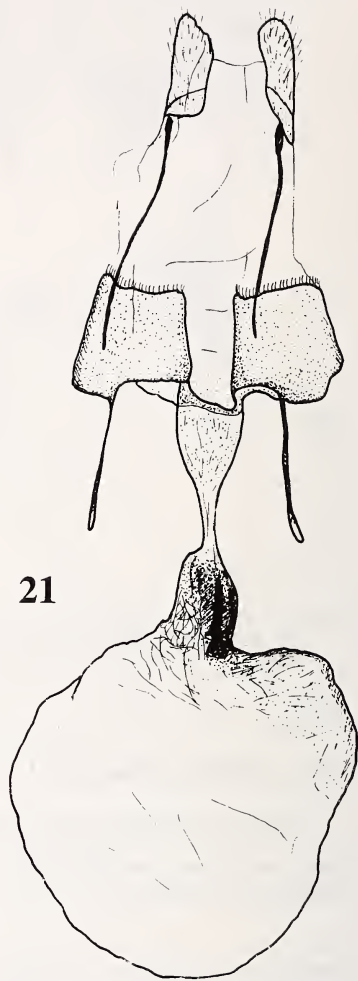
HOLOTYPE : Male, Afghanistan, Nuristan, 1800m, 25 km N Barikot, 12-17.7.1963, leg. VARTIAN.

PARATYPES : 1 ♂, same locality and data as holotype ; 2 ♂♂, Afghanistan, Prov. Kunar, Nuristan, Lindai-sin-valley, Barg-e-Matal, Dandizenor Mts., 3100m, 13-14.7.1970, leg. et coll. NAUMANN ; 1 ♀, Afghanistan, Prov. Kunar, Nuristan, Lindai-sin-valley, 1600m, 10.7.1970, leg. et coll. NAUMANN. Slide Nos. 4609, 4612 VARGA (males), 2538 RONKAY (female).

MALE GENITALIA (Fig. 2) : Uncus long and curved, medially dilated. Tegumen moderately high, fultura inferior deltoidal, vinculum short and wide. Valvae elongate, apex strongly pointed, outer margin of cucullus nearly straight. Costal protuberance slight and rounded, harpe



20



21

Figs 20-21. 20. *Victrix (R.) illustris* VARGA & RONKAY, female genitalia. Afghanistan ;
21. *Victrix (R.) lichenodes* BOURSIN, female genitalia. Afghanistan.

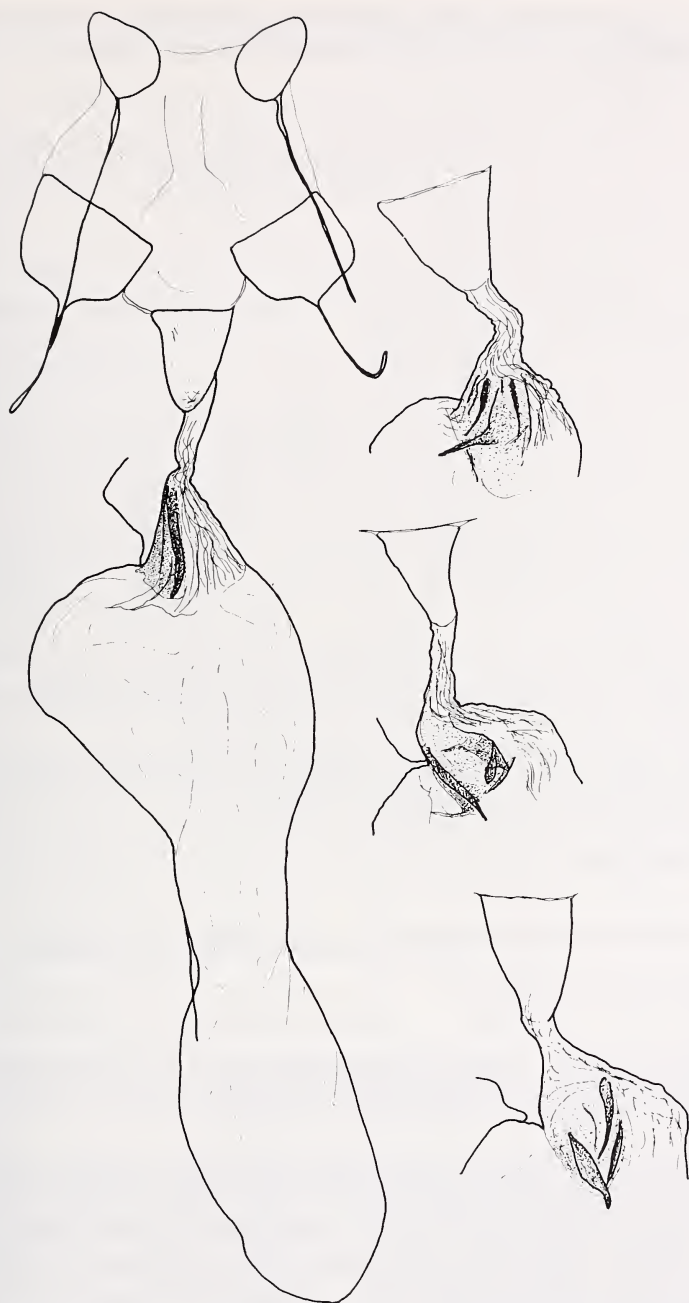


Fig. 22. *Victrix (R.) hackeri* sp.n., paratypes, female genitalia. Turkey.

long and gracile with pointed tip. Aedeagus cylindrical, short, distal end slightly constricted, vesica without cornutus, globular with a rounded diverticle.

FEMALE GENITALIA (Fig. 20) : Ovipositor elongate and short, apophyses long, gracile. Ostium bursae wide, ductus bursae narrow, membranous without crests, but finely granulose. Bursa copulatrix elliptical, sac-like ; apex bursae elongated.

The two closely related species, *lichenodes* and *illustris* differ in the following characters : The shape of the forewings of *illustris* is broader and less pointed than in *lichenodes*. In the the male genitalia, *illustris* has a longer and medially dilated uncus, the costal protuberance is smaller and rounded and the outer margin of the valva is straight near the apex in *illustris*, but arcuate in *lichenodes*. The harpe of *illustris* is longer and more curved and the shape of the fultura inferior is also different (Figs 1-2). The differences in the vesica are more conspicuous : in *illustris* it is more globular, only very slightly granulose and the cornutus is absent, while *lichenodes* has a cornutus and well discernible granulation on the surface of the vesica. The differences between the female genitalia of the two species are very spectacular : The ductus bursae of *lichenodes* is strongly dilated proximally and has sclerotized crests while *illustris* has a nearly membranous, finely granulose ductus bursae and a much more elliptical bursa copulatrix.

DISTRIBUTION : The two sibling species are distributed sympatrically in E. Afghanistan, but, according to available data, *illustris* is restricted to a small area in Nuristan, while *lichenodes* has a wider range including also N. Pakistan.

***Victrix (Rasihia) marginelota* (DE JOANNIS, 1888) (Plate I, Fig. 1)**

Ann.Soc.ent.Fr. 1888 : 271

Type locality : Beyrouth

EXAMINED MATERIAL : A photo of the genitalia of the Type (in coll. BOURSIN documents, BMNH) ; 1 ♂, Brummana, m.IX.1931, leg. R.E.ELLISON, coll. SCHWINGENSCHUSS (Vienna). Slide No. 2414 RONKAY.

MALE GENITALIA (Fig.3) : Uncus long and slender, curved, tegumen high, fultura inferior deltoidal, vinculum short. Valvae narrow, elongate, constricted at middle, cucullus wider, apex rounded, costal protuberance small. Harpe straight, its basis less strong. Aedeagus cylindrical, relatively short, vesica sac-like with a small, pointed cornutus situated on a small spherical diverticle.

DISTRIBUTION : Apparently restricted to the coastal territory of the Near East ; the most westernmost distribution of the subgenus.

***Victrix (Rasihia) chloroxantha* (BOURSIN, 1957) (Plate I, Fig. 2)**

Bull.mens.Soc.linn.,Lyon, 26 :163 (*Oedibrya*)

Type locality : Afghanistan ; Paghman

EXAMINED MATERIAL : Holotype male and paratype female from Afghanistan, Paghman (coll. Zoologische Staatssammlung, Munich) ; 2 ♂♂, E.Afghanistan, Sarobi, 1100m, 21.IX.1961, leg. EBERT (coll. ZS Munich) ; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Afghanistan, Khurd-Kabul, SE of Kabul, 1900m, 18.VI.1965 (male) and 28.V.1965 (female), leg. KASY and VARTIAN, coll. VARTIAN. Slide Nos 2856 VARGA, 2426 RONKAY (males), 2219 RONKAY (female).

MALE GENITALIA (Fig. 4) : Uncus strong and curved, tegumen moderately high, fultura inferior deltoidal, vinculum short. Valvae elongate and narrow, apex pointed, costa with a strong triangular protuberance near to apex. Harpe curved at base, upper part straight, basis long and strong. Aedeagus short, cylindrical, vesica distally strongly dilated, cornutus strong and pointed with large basal plate ; cornutus situated far from ductus ejaculatorius.

FEMALE GENITALIA (Fig. 15) : Ovipositor moderately long, papillae anales gracile. Ostium bursae calycular, membranous with a fine ventral, sclerotized plate. Ductus bursae caudally membranous, its anterior part wider, finely sclerotized, with some stronger stripes and a large crest. Apex bursae rugulose, corpus bursae sac-like, relatively short.

The female genitalia resemble those of *lichenodes*, but the ovipositor is shorter and the sclerotization of the ductus bursae less strong.

***Victrix (Rasihia) commixta* (WARREN, 1909)**

In SEITZ, III, p.22-23. (*Metachrostis*)

Type locality : N.Afghanistan, Kuliab

EXAMINED MATERIAL : A photo of the genitalia of the male Type ("holotype"), No. 1959/89, "*Cryphia commixta* WARREN Type" in coll BOURSIN documents, BMNH.

The male genitalia of *commixta* resemble those of *chloroxantha*, except that the strong protuberance on the costa is lacking ; the aedeagus is very poorly visible on the photo, and the shape of the valvae strongly depends on the degree of pressure from the coverslip. It is not yet possible to clarify the taxonomic status of these two closely related taxa as we did not have the opportunity to study the very few known

specimens. Based on the little evidence available — difference in colouration and apparent slight difference in the shape of the valva — we leave them as two distinct species until more material can be studied.

***Victrix (Rasihia) conspersa* (CHRISTOPH, 1893)**

Dt.ent.Z.Iris 6 :89. (*Bryophila*) Syn : *Victrix forsteri* BRANDT, 1941

Type locality : “Askhabad”

EXAMINED MATERIAL : A series of syntypes from Askhabad (coll. Regent Prince Nikolai MIKHAILOVICH) ; one male, genitalia dissected by RONKAY and affixed with sugar to a label pinned with the specimen, is designated here as lectotype. Paratypes of *V. forsteri* from Iran, Khorassan, Kouh-i-Binaloud (Meched), 1800m, 1938 (in coll. Zoologische Staatssammlung, Munich and Zoological Museum, Stockholm). Slide Nos. 4229, 4233 VARGA, males.

MALE GENITALIA (Figs 17-20 of VARGA & RONKAY, 1989) : Uncus long and curved, tegumen narrow, fultura inferior quadrangular, vinculum short and wide. Valvae elongate, cucullus more or less dilated, apex pointed forming a small triangular peak. Harpe more or less straight, its basis strong, but short. Aedeagus elongate, cylindrical, vesica short and wide, cornutus strong, pointed, placed close to ductus ejaculatorius.

DISTRIBUTION : USSR : Turkmenistan ; NE Iran : Khorassan.

***Victrix (Rasihia) sassanica* WILTSHIRE, 1961 (Plate II, Fig. 2)**

J.Bombay nat.hist.Soc 58 :611

Type locality : Iran, Farsistan

Examined material : A photo of the male genitalia of the holotype and paratype (in coll. BOURSIN documents, BMNH) ; a large series from Iran, Fars from different localities in coll. VARTIAN, BRANDT and VARGA. Slide Nos. 3254, 4230, 4234 VARGA (males), 2536 RONKAY (female).

MALE GENITALIA (Fig. 5) : Uncus moderately long and curved, tegumen wide, fultura inferior quadrangular, vinculum short and wide. Valvae constricted at middle, distally strongly dilated, cucullus with pointed apex forming a triangular peak ; costal protuberance usually flattened. Harpe long and slender, its basis short, but wide. Aedeagus relatively long, vesica a broad sac with a very long and strong curved cornutus near to ductus ejaculatorius.

FEMALE GENITALIA (Fig. 19) : Ovipositor relatively wide and short, ostium bursae membranous, calycular. Ductus bursae proximally

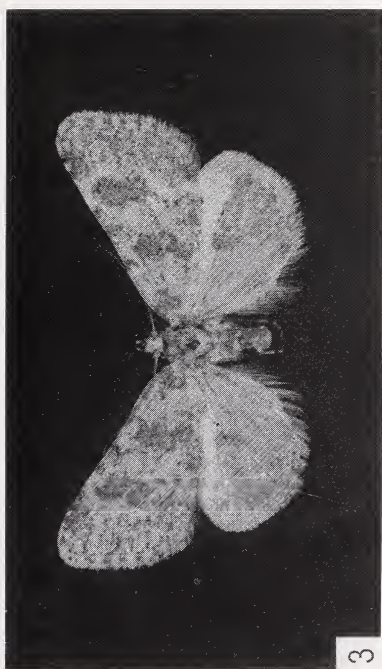


Plate 1. 1. *Victrix* (*R.*) *marginelota* (DE JOANNIS), male, Brummana ; 2. *Victrix* (*R.*) *chloroxantha* (BOURSIN), male, Afghanistan ; 3. *Victrix* (*R.*) *macrosema* (BOURSIN), syntype, Iran, Elburs ; 4. *Victrix* (*R.*) *tabora* (STAUDINGER), male, Turkey, Taurus, Marash.

dilated, with some sclerotized rugae and a stronger crest. Apex bursae rugulose, corpus bursae sac-like, short.

The female genitalia of *sassanica* resemble those of *duelduelica*, but the sclerotization of the proximal part of ductus bursae is significantly stronger in *duelduelica*.

***Victrix (Rasihia) duelduelica* (OSTHELDER, 1932) stat.n.** (Plate II, Figs 3,4)

Mitt.münch.ent.Ges. 22(2) :86 (*Bryophila tabora* ssp. *düldülica* [sic !])

Type locality : Turkey, Taurus, Düldül Dag

EXAMINED MATERIAL : Holotype female and allotype male from Düldül Dag, further paratypes of the series from the same locality and Taurus, Marash, 6-900m. Slide Nos. 2416 RONKAY, 3251 VARGA (males), 2170, 2217, 2415 RONKAY (females).

MALE GENITALIA (Figs 6-7) : Uncus moderately long and curved, tegumen narrow, fultura inferior deltoidal, vinculum short and wide. Valvae narrow and elongate, cucullus ventrally rounded and slightly dilated, apex finely pointed ; costa with slight protuberance. Harpe long, slightly arcuate and pointed, its basis relatively long. Aedeagus cylindrical, vesica a broad sac with a special, finely granulose lamina and a pointed cornutus.

FEMALE GENITALIA (Fig. 17) : Ovipositor moderately long, narrow, apophyses slender. Ostium bursae calycular, membranous, ductus bursae strongly dilated proximally, its anterior part with sclerotized crests. Bursa copulatrix elliptical, membranous.

The study of the type series has shown that it contains specimens of both the typical *tabora* STAUDINGER, 1892 and *duelduelica*. These two species have good differential characters, both externally and in the genitalia. We could establish that the holo- and allotypes belong to one and the same species which is not identical to the holotype (male) of *tabora*. *Duelduelica* is larger and darker than *tabora*, its dark pattern more extensive and diffuse than in the sibling species. The most characteristic feature of *duelduelica* is the nearly uniformly dark hindwing of both sexes without well discernible cellular lunule ; the basal part of the hindwing of *tabora* is light whitish-ochreous with dark suffusion only in the margins and the cellular lunule is well visible in both sexes. In the male genitalia, *duelduelica* has a less dilated apical part of the valva and a more falcate harpe, and the structure of the vesica is conspicuously different in the two species : the vesica of



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3



4

Plate II. 1. *Victrix (R.) tabora* (STAUDINGER), female, Turkey, Taurus, Marash ; 2. *Victrix (R.) sassanica* WILTSHIRE, male, Iran, Fars ; 3. *Victrix (R.) duelluelica* (OSTHELDER), male paratype, Turkey, Taurus, Marash ; 4. *Victrix (R.) taurus* (OSTHELDER), female paratype, Turkey, Amanus, Düldül-Dagh.

duelduelica is larger with a shorter cornutus and a characteristic sclerotized lamina which is absent in *tabora* (Figs 6-9). In the female genitalia, *duelduelica* has significantly stronger sclerotization in the anterior part of the ductus bursae than in that of *tabora* (Figs 17-18).

DISTRIBUTION : Both *duelduelica* and *tabora* occur sympatrically in Eastern Anatolia.

***Victrix (Rasihia) tabora* (STAUDINGER, 1892)** (Plate I, Fig. 4 ; Plate II, Fig. 1)

Dt.ent.Z.Iris 4 :264, Pl.3, Fig.7. (*Bryophila*)

Type locality : Ain-Tab, Turkey

EXAMINED MATERIAL : Holotype male (slide MB 412 BOURSIN, in coll. Zoological Museum of the Humboldt University, Berlin) ; specimens of both sexes from the type series of *duelduelica* OSTHELDER ; 1 ♀, Asia min., Malatya-Tecde, 21.VII ; 1 ♂, Syria s. (=Turkey), Amanus, Yüksek Dag, VIII.32 (in coll. SCHWINGENSCHUSS, Vienna). Slides 2412 RONKAY, 3250 VARGA (males), 2413 RONKAY (female).

MALE GENITALIA (Figs 8-9) : Uncus strong, curved, tegumen wide, fultura inferior quadrangular or deltoidal, vinculum short and wide. Valvae elongate, distally strongly dilated, apex slightly pointed, costal protuberance large, but rounded. Harpe more or less straight, long and pointed, its basis short. Aedeagus cylindrical, vesica a broad sac with a long pointed cornutus at ductus ejaculatorius.

FEMALE GENITALIA (Fig. 18) : Ovipositor moderately long, narrow, ostium bursae calycular, membranous. Ductus bursae almost entirely membranous, finely granulose and dilated proximally ; bursa copulatrix elliptical.

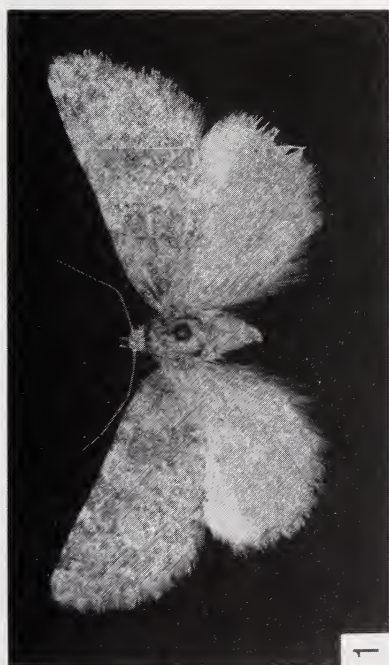
***Victrix (Rasihia) macrosema* (BOURSIN, 1957)** (Plate I, Fig. 3)

Bull.mens.Soc.linn., Lyon 26 :162 (*Oedibrya*)

Type locality : Iran, Elburs Mts.

EXAMINED MATERIAL : A photo of the male genitalia of the holotype (in coll. BOURSIN documents, BMNH — the specimen was not found in Stockholm or in the BOURSIN coll.) ; 3 ♂♂ from the type series, but without type labels (coll. Zoological Museum, Stockholm). Slides 4232, 4235a-b VARGA (males).

MALE GENITALIA (Figs 10-11) : Uncus short and thick, tegumen wide, fultura inferior subtriangular, vinculum v-shaped. Valvae elongate, apex with pointed lobe, cucullus rounded. Harpe long and relatively thick,



1



2



3



4

Plate III. 1. *Victrix (R.) boursini* (DRAUDT), male, Iran (?Sultanabad) ; 2. *Victrix (R.) hackeri* sp.n., male holotype, E. Turkey, Bitlis ; 3. *Victrix (R.) hackeri* sp.n., male paratype, Turkey, Tuz Gölü ; 4. *Victrix (R.) hackeri* sp.n., female paratype, E. Turkey, Bitlis.

slightly arcuate. Aedeagus narrow, cylindrical, vesica elongate with a strong pointed cornutus.

***Victrix (Rasihia) boursini* (DRAUDT, 1936) (Plate III, Fig. 1)**

Ent.Rundschau 1936 :459 (*Meroleuca*)

Type locality : Turkey, Lake Van

EXAMINED MATERIAL : A photo of the male genitalia of the holotype (in coll. BOURSIN documents, No.14, 1803, BMNH) : the specimen was probably destroyed during the second world war ; 1 ♂, Iran, "Sult." (?=Sultanabad, handwriting of BRANDT), coll. Zoological Museum, Stockholm. Slide 4231 VARGA.

MALE GENITALIA (Fig. 12) : Uncus thick, curved, tegumen wide, fultura inferior more or less rounded, vinculum short and wide. Valvae relatively short and broad, cucullus with a pointed lobe, apex rounded. Harpe thick, arcuate and pointed ; its basis less strong. Aedeagus cylindrical, short, distally covered with fine teeth on ventral side. Vesica sac-like, with a huge robust cornutus.

Material of "*boursini*" has been found to contain a second very similar species described below under the name *hackeri*. There is no doubt as to which of the two species DRAUDT was referring to in the original description of *boursini* ; from the photograph of the holotype genitalia, it is clear that the specimen possessed a thick and strong harpe, and large cornutus, whereas the other species has no cornutus and its harpe is much narrower, gracile and straight. Externally, *boursini* is somewhat paler than the majority of *hackeri*, and the pattern is more diffuse, but the colouration of *hackeri* is very variable. To be certain of the identification the genitalia need to be studied.

***Victrix (Rasihia) hackeri* sp.n. (Plate III, Figs 2,3,4)**

HOLOTYPE : male, "Turkey", prov. Bitlis, 38°14' N, 41°54' E, Basor-Tal, 1400m, 25 km SW Bitlis, 16.IX.1985, LF, Leg. Herm. HACKER", Slide 2427 RONKAY, in coll. HACKER (Staffelstein).

PARATYPES : 10 ♂♂, 13 ♀♀ with same data as holotype, in coll. HACKER, VARGA and the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (HNHM) ; 4 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ Asia min., Kizilirmak, Köprüköy, 11/12.9.71, leg. FRIEDEL in coll. Zoologische Staatssammlung, Munich (ZSM) ; 4 ♂♂, Turkey, Prov. Elazig, Hazar Lake, 1300m, 19.IX.1981, leg. KUHNA, coll. HACKER ; 4 specimens from the same locality, leg. FRIEDEL, coll. ZSM ; 1 ♀, Tuz Gölü, IX-X.1971, leg. Pinker, coll. Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna ; 1 ♂ from same locality, 14.IX.1989, leg. VARGA & RONKAY, coll. HNHM ; 1 ♀, Turkey, Ankara, leg. FRIEDEL, coll. ZSM ; 1 ♂, Armenia, Geghard, 3-11.IX.1975,

leg. et coll. VARTIAN (Vienna). Slides 2863, 3253, 3524 VARGA (males), 2199, 2200, 2218, 2428 RONKAY (females).

DESCRIPTION : Alar expanse 25-35mm, length of forewing 12-17mm. Antennae filiform, in case of males finely ciliate. Head and thorax uniformly olive-green with strong dark brown scales, frons usually whitish ochreous. Abdomen pale greyish with fine dorsal crest. Shape of forewing elongate with pointed apex, wings of females much broader. Ground colour of forewing very variable, usually olive-grey or grey-brown with some orange red scales and more or less intensive dark brown or grey-brown suffusion which can sometimes entirely cover the lighter ground colour. Transverse lines usually indistinct, diffuse stripes, brownish or greyish, strongly sinuous. Orbicular spot large and elliptical with obsolescent outline, filling darker than ground colour. Reniform large, dark brown or grey-brown, cell with whitish or ochreous-reddish field between the two spots. Claviform usually obsolescent, sometimes encircled with brown. Subterminal line very pale, waved ; terminal line double, yellow with very fine blackish inner line. Apex with some ochreous scales, cilia ochreous or orange, spotted with dark grey-brown. Hindwing small, rounded, pale greyish, basally whitish, cellular lunule pale or absent. Marginal suffusion wide, brown-grey, cilia ochreous with some greyish spots or a pale brownish stripe. Hindwing of females much darker, with only small lighter area at base. Forewing underside whitish-ochreous, covered with some brown-grey scales, stigmata and postmedial line just visible. Costal margin and apex with orange yellow scales ; cilia somewhat lighter than on the upper side. Hindwing nearly pure whitish-ochreous, cellular lunule well discernible, transverse line a diffuse brownish stripe, marginal area with darker suffusion, mainly on veins ; cilia ochreous. Dark suffusion essentially stronger in females.

MALE GENITALIA (Figs 13-14): Uncus slender, smoothly curved, tegumen moderately high. Fultura inferior quadrangular, vinculum short, rounded. Valvae elongate, distally slightly dilated. Apex usually pointed, cucullus with a triangular, acute lobe. Harpe long, pointed and finely curved, usually slender, but sometimes medially dilated. Aedeagus relatively large, distally granulosely sclerotized, vesica a wide, upturned sac without cornutus, but with a rather sclerotized lamina.

FEMALE GENITALIA (Fig. 22): Ovipositor elongate, apophyses long. Ostium bursae calycular, membranous, ductus bursae elongate, caudally membranous and tubular, proximally dilated, with sclerotized crests and small laminae in anterior part. Bursa copulatrix long, more or less sac-like, constricted at middle.

As mentioned above, *hackeri* is externally very similar to *boursini*, but differs from the latter in the genitalia: the uncus of *hackeri* is longer, the valvae are more elongate and with more pointed apices, the harpe is more slender and longer, and the vesica has no cornutus, only a sclerotized lamina, this feature being very typical.

DISTRIBUTION: Anatolian-Armenian, from the vicinity of Ankara to Armenia (Geghard is situated 40 km E of Yerevan). The easternmost populations tend to differ in colour from those of Central Anatolia, but due to the wide range of variability there is no reason to split them into distinct races.

***Victrix* sp.indet.**

During the studies on this group of species, a female specimen was found, collected in W.Iran, Kasri-Shirin, 1050m, 4.X.1965, leg. VARTIAN which was externally similar to *sassanica* and *tabora*, but the genitalia was strongly different from related taxa (Fig. 16). As the female genitalia of the species of the tribe Cryphiini are very poorly known, the description of a new species based on a single female specimen cannot be justified.

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