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Notes on *Cnephasia ecullyana* Réal, 1951 and *C. oxyacanthana* (H.- S., 1851) (Lepidoptera : Tortricidae)

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Summary

Two externally similar species, *Cnephasia ecullyana* Réal and *C. oxyacanthana* (Herrich-Schäffer), are compared and discussed, and the most important parts of their genitalia are illustrated.

Résumé

Deux espèces extérieurement très ressemblantes, *Cnephasia ecullyana* Réal et *C. oxyacanthana* (Herrich-Schäffer) font l'objet d'une comparaison et d'une discussion ; les parties les plus importantes de leurs genitalia sont figurées.

Zusammenfassung

Zwei äusserlich ähnliche Arten, *Cnephasia ecullyana* Réal und *C. oxyacanthana* (Herrich-Schäffer), werden verglichen und diskutiert. Die wichtigsten Teile der Genitalien werden abgebildet.

Introduction

Nässig & Thomas (1991) have recently published an interesting paper on *Cnephasia ecullyana* Réal providing some important data especially on the trapping results with synthetic sexual attractants and on behaviour. They also tried to solve some taxonomical problems and gave some distribution data for the species. They realised that in most collections the material of *Cnephasia ecullyana* was mixed up with that of *Neosphaleroptera nubilana* (Hübner). However, they did not realise that at least three similarly coloured species occur in Europe, the third being the little known *Cnephasia oxyacanthana* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851). As this species can only be distinguished from *C. ecullyana* by the genitalia, the distribution data quoted may refer to

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both *Cnephasia* species. The first two mentioned species, especially the males, can fairly easily be separated by colour and pattern. The presence of erect, dark forewing scales in *C. ecullyana* (a character known already to HEINEMANN, 1863, and used also by HERRICH-SCHÄFFER in the description of *C. oxyacanthana*) distinguishes it from *N. nubilana*, but does not help in determination of the *ecullyana* complex of species.

Cnephasia ecullyana RÉAL

Cnephasia (Hypostephanuntia) ecullyana RÉAL, 1951, Bull. mens. Soc. linn. Lyon, 20(10) : 228, figs 3,4.
Cnephasia tyrrhaenica AMSEL, 1952, Fragm. ent.,1 : 108, fig. 8.

This species is characterised by a slender tegumen and short uncus with small shoulders (Figs 1,2), short socius, slender distal half of valva and short free part of sacculus. The aedeagus of this species is slender, with a few terminal thorns and its distal part (beyond anterior opening) is longer than the sacculus. In the female genitalia (Fig. 3) the ductus bursae is about five times longer than the apophysis posterior, the colliculum is very short, formed by a sclerite as broad as the ductus bursae. The ductus seminalis originates in the distal portion of the corpus bursae.

COMMENTS : Three very close taxa belong to the *ecullyana* group of species : *Cnephasia daedalea* RAZOWSKI, 1983 from Sardinia, and *C. divisana* RAZOWSKI, 1959 and *C. disforma* RAZOWSKI, 1983 described from Crete. The males of these species are occasionally also very similar to *ecullyana* in colouration.

The geographical repartition of the species under consideration is probably well described by NÄSSIG & THOMAS, but must be confirmed by more accurate determinations. From material examined, it certainly occurs in Sardinia and Southern France (the type localities of *ecullyana* and *tyrrhaenica*), Sicily, Yugoslavia, Greece and Thuringia (STEUER, 1984). SZIRAKI (1980) recorded it from Budapest, Hungary. Unfortunately I had no occasion to examine the specimens recorded from Hessen (THOMAS, 1974) and SW Germany (SAUTER, 1981) and the data provided by NÄSSIG & THOMAS, 1991. NÄSSIG & THOMAS are right in interpreting *ecullyana* as a species native to Central Europe and not being a recent migrant to that area (SAUTER, 1981). However, it is a southern European species, with its northern limit of distribution running through C. Europe.

The name *ecullyana* certainly has priority over *tyrrhaenica* AMSEL, 1952, as proposed by LERAUT (1980). SAUTER (1981) followed

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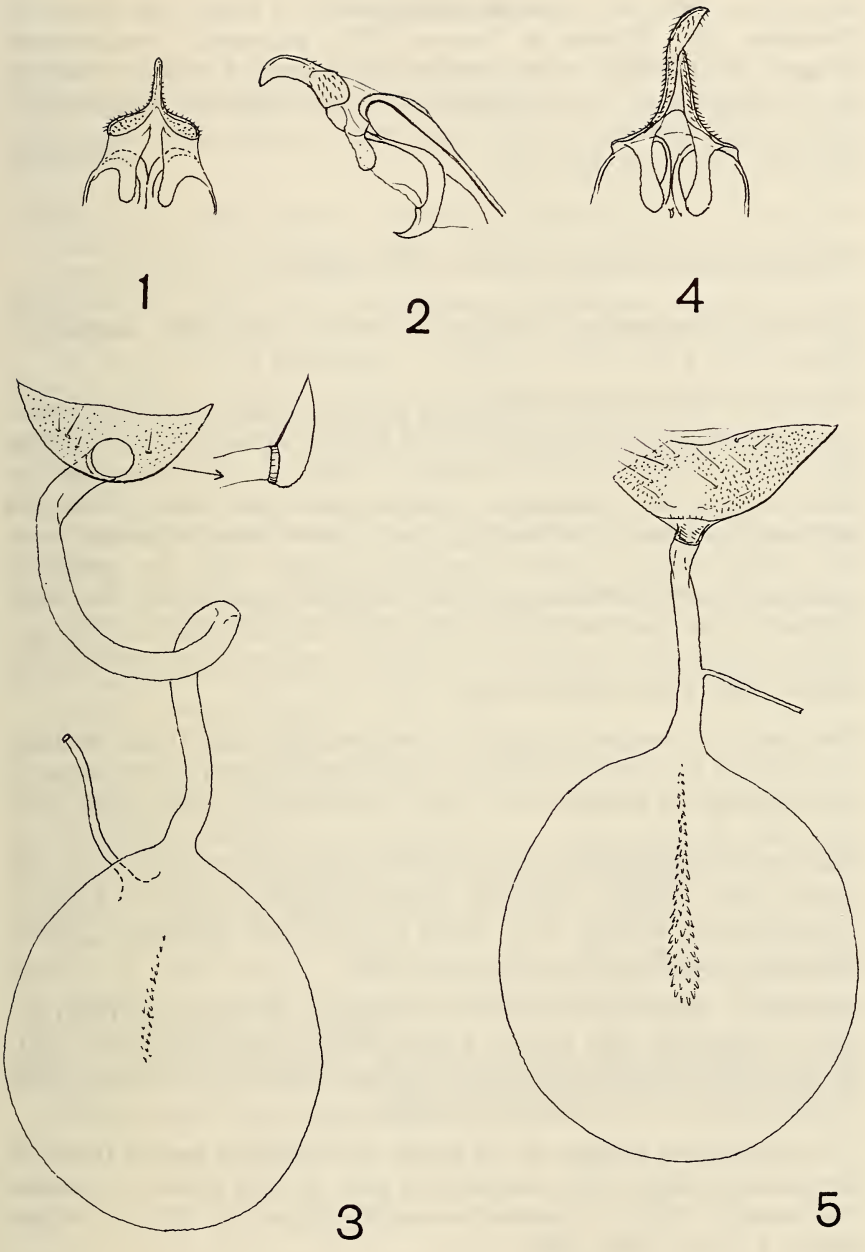

Figs 1 - 5. Genitalia of *Cnephasia* CURT. : 1 — top of tegumen and uncus of *C. ecullyana* RÉAL, greece, Lakonia ; 2 — same specimen, tegumen, lateral view ; 3 — same species, bursa copulatrix with sterigma, Greece, Lakonia ; 4 — *C. oxyacanthana* (H.-S.), top of tegumen and uncus, Austria, Hanság ; 5 — same species, bursa copulatrix with sterigma, Austria, Hanság

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Razowski, 1959 and pointed out that Réal's paper was issued in December, 1951. Nässig & Thomas (1991) proposed a combination of dates "1951 [1952]". At the end of the Hartig & Amsel work on the Lepidoptera of Sardinia there is a note "Finito di stampare il 7 agosto 1952" and that is the correct date of publication, despite the year 1951 written on the cover.

Cnephasia oxyacanthana (Herrich-Schäffer)

Lozotaenia oxyacanthana Herrich-Schäffer, 1851, Syst. Bearbeitung Schmett. Eur., 4 : 168 (1847, ibid, fig. 61 - non binom.)

This species differs from *ecullyana* in having a longer uncus with larger shoulders (Fig. 4), longer socius and a broader distal part of the valva. The free termination of the sacculus is longer in this species and the distal part of the aedeagus is smooth, acute and longer than the sacculus. The female genitalia (fig. 5) are figured here for the first time. The ductus bursae is short (somewhat longer than the apophysis posterior), the proximal edge of the sterigma less convex, not semi-circular as in the preceding species and the colliculum is longer, slenderer and well sclerotized. The ductus seminalis originates in the anterior half of the ductus bursae.

The type of *C. oxyacanthana* is most probably lost. Thus we have to consider Kasy (1965) as the first revident and follow his interpretation of the species in question. The male genitalia of *oxyacanthana* were illustrated by Kasy and, as *Cnephasia* sp., in my monograph of the Palaearctic Cnephasiini (Razowski, 1965 : Fig. 45). This species is only known from Austria : the type locality (Baden, south of Vienna), Zitzmannsdorf, Hanság, and Vienna (Prater), and Hungary : Csorna, Budatélény and Erd-Élvira (Sziraki, 1980).

Comments : Neither Kasy (1965) nor Nässig & Thomas (1991) are right in suggesting that Kennel's male genitalia figure (Kennel, 1921, fig. 22) represents *oxyacanthana* or *ecullyana* respectively. Kennel sunk *oxyacanthana* as a synonym of *nubilana.*

C. oxyacanthana belongs in the group of *Cnephasia* species found in the southern parts of the distribution area of that genus (*C. laetana* Staudinger, 1871, *C. cupressivorana* Staudinger, 1871, *C. thianshanica* Filipjev, 1931, etc).

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