

Remarks on two species of Tortricidae new to Spain (Lepidoptera)

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Summary

Some remarks are given on two species of the family Tortricidae in Spain with particular reference to the fauna of the Iberian Mountains: *Selania resedana* OBR. and *Rhyacionia piniana* H.-S. are recorded for the first time from the Iberian Peninsula. Information about their distribution, taxonomy and variability is given.

Selania resedana (OBRATSOV, 1959)

Laspeyresia resedana OBRATSOV, 1959, Tijdschr. Ent., 102 : 186, 196-197, figs. 44, 45. Locus typicus : Savona (Liguria, Italia).

Selania resedana : DANILEVSKY & KUZNETSOV, 1969, Fauna USSR, Lepidoptera, 5 (1) : 448-449, fig. 322. KUZNETSOV, in MEDVEDEV, 1978, Opredelitel Nasek. 4 (1) : 647, 680, figs. 557 (3), 585 (3). DIAKONOFF, 1983, Fauna of Saudi Arabia 5 : 256-258, figs. 27-32.

MATERIAL EXAMINED : Calles, 1984-85, 203 ♂♂, 55 ♀♀. Porta-Coeli, 1984-85, 48 ♂♂, 33 ♀♀. Titaguas, 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀. All the localities in the province of Valencia (Spain). Material collected by using a light trap with a Hg lamp (MB/U) of 250 watt.

The identification of the available material proved very difficult as this species belongs to the *capparidana* group of *Selania* which includes a number of very close species. The number, shape and size of the cornuti are very variable and several species have been described based on these characters in single specimens.

DIAKONOFF (1983) described two subspecies from Saudi Arabia and updated the available information about *S. resedana*. The distribution of this species is probably Mediterranean and has been recorded from N. Italy, Saudi Arabia and now from Spain. It would be very interesting if the record by REBEL (1929) of *Selania capparidana* (ZELLER, 1844) from the Balearic Islands were confirmed as the Balearic populations could also belong to *S. resedana*; unfortunately the material collected by REBEL in Mallorca has been lost and recent records are lacking.

With reference to the material collected, no important differences from the type material were detected in the female genitalia (Fig. 3). However, in the male genitalia (Fig. 1), a few specimens showed two short lanceolate cornuti (Fig. 2a) similar in shape, but shorter than those of the type material. The presence of vesica with a tubular sclerotized plate (Fig. 2b) was a constant character. Probably, as usual in Tortricidae, cornuti are deciduous in this species and variable in size; this could be the origin of some disagreements between the different figures published to date.

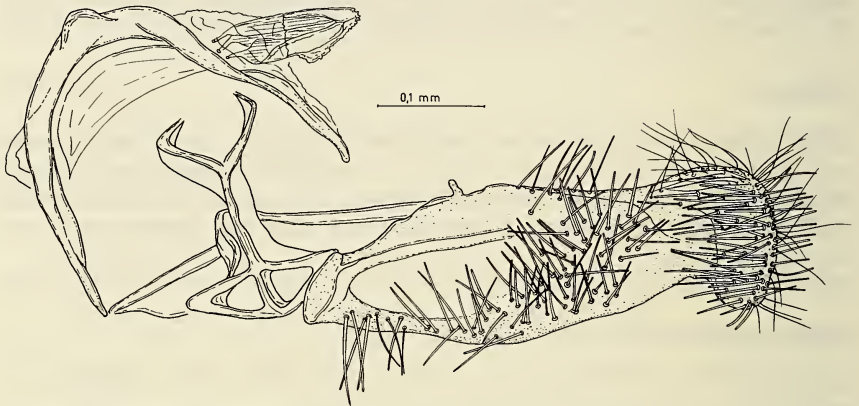


Fig. 1. *Selania resedana*: male genitalia. VALENCIA: Porta-Coeli, 17-IX-84, slide No. 536. Col. Univ. Valencia.

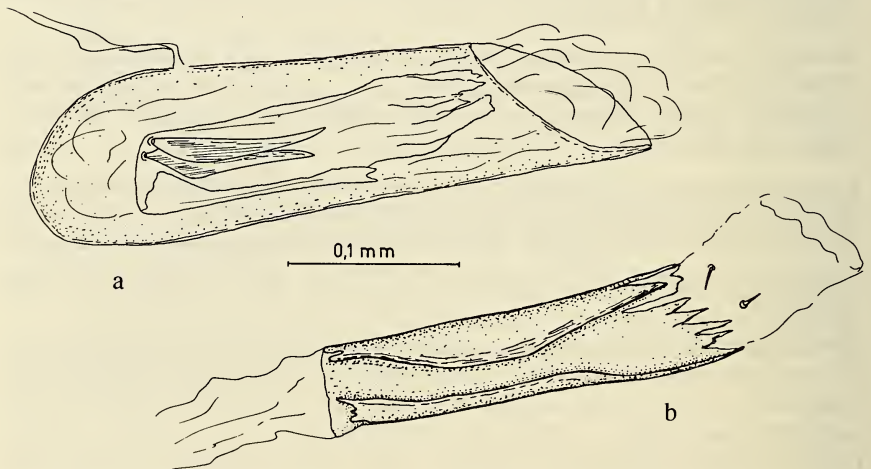


Fig. 2. *Selania resedana*: a — aedeagus, VALENCIA: Calles, 13-IX-84, slide No. 878. Col. Univ. Valencia; b — vesica VALENCIA: Calles, 6-IX-84, slide 872. Col. Univ. Valencia.

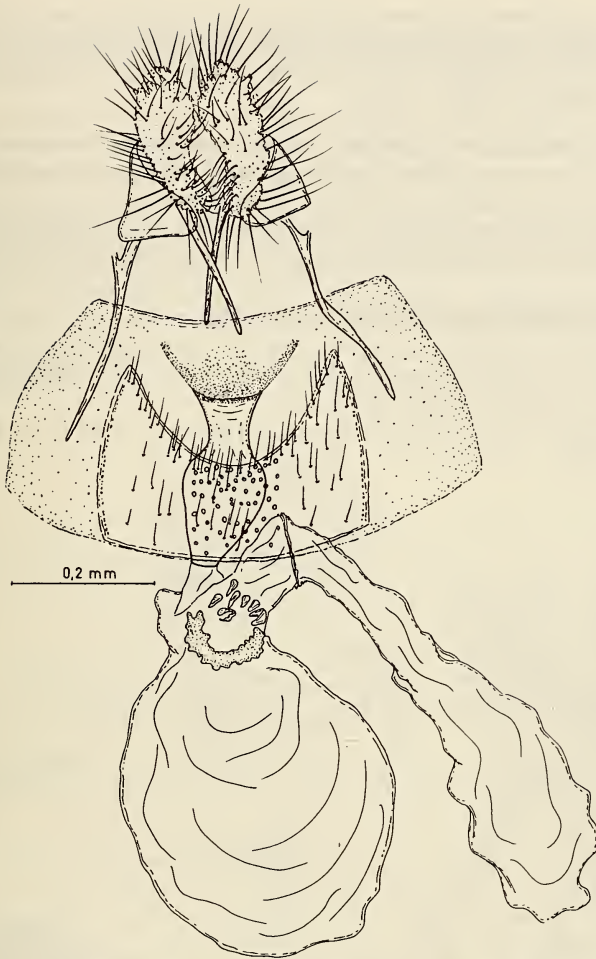


Fig. 3. *Selania resedana* : female genitalia, VALENCIA : Calles, 6-IX-84. Slide No. 731. Col. Univ. Valencia.

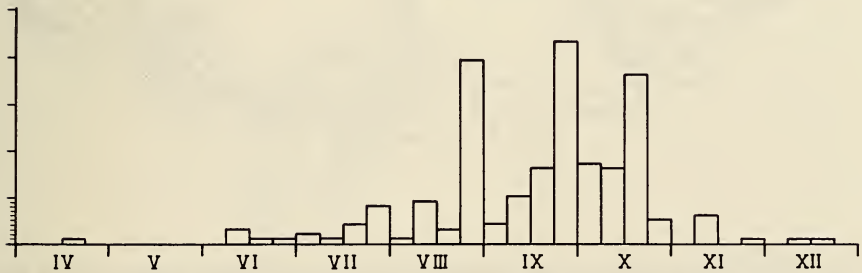


Fig. 4. Flight period of *S. resedana* in Calles (Valencia) in 1985.

Although *S. resedana* has been considered an extremely rare Mediterranean species, it could be locally abundant in Spain, at least in the Iberian Mountains; it has so far been collected only in three localities, all of them between approximately 400 and 700 m altitude.

All that is known of its life history is the foodplants: *Reseda phyteuma* L. and *Salvadora persica* L. The flight period of *S. resedana* is extended (Fig. 4) and the species probably has at least two generations, the first one in the Spring and perhaps several generations in the Summer. An autumnal generation would also be possible, but probably depending on the local climatic conditions.

***Rhyacionia piniana* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1851)**

Tortrix Coccyx piniana HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1851, Syst. Bearb. Schm. Eur. 4: 222. Locus typicus: Wien (Österreich).

Retinia piniana: STAUDINGER & WOCKE, 1871, Cat. Lep. Eur. Faunengeb. 2: 246, no. 914.

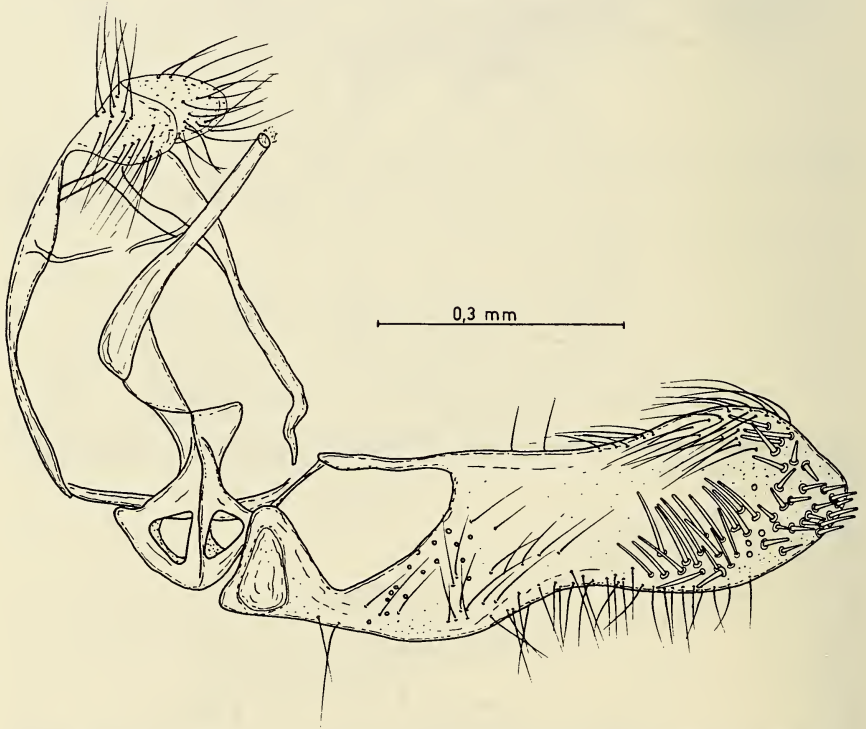


Fig. 5. *Rhyacionia piniana*: male genitalia, VALENCIA (Spain): La Yesa, 12-VII-86. Slide No. 1.281. Col. Univ. Valencia.

Evetria piniana : STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901, Cat. Lep., 2 : 102, no. 1843. KENNEL, 1913, Zoologica 54 : 355, pl. 15, fig. 41. LHOMME, 1939, Cat. Lép. Fr. Bel. 2 : 315.

Rhyacionia piniana : OBRAZTSOV, 1964, Tijdschr. Ent., 107 : 14, 17, pl. 3, fig. 5. KUZNETSOV, in MEDVEDEV, 1978, Opredelitel Nasek. 4 (1) : 512-514, fig. 441 (3). RAZOWSKI, 1987, Monograf. Fauny Polski 15 : 138.

MATERIAL EXAMINED : La Yesa (Valencia), 12-VII-86, 2 ♂♂; 28-VI-90, 1 ♀. Material collected by using a light trap with a Hg lamp (MB/U) of 250 watt.

This species is the smallest Palaearctic *Rhyacionia* ; male genitalia (Fig. 5), wing pattern and size are very characteristic and so it is very easy to distinguish it from the rest of the species of the genus ; in fact it is the least typical species in the genus.

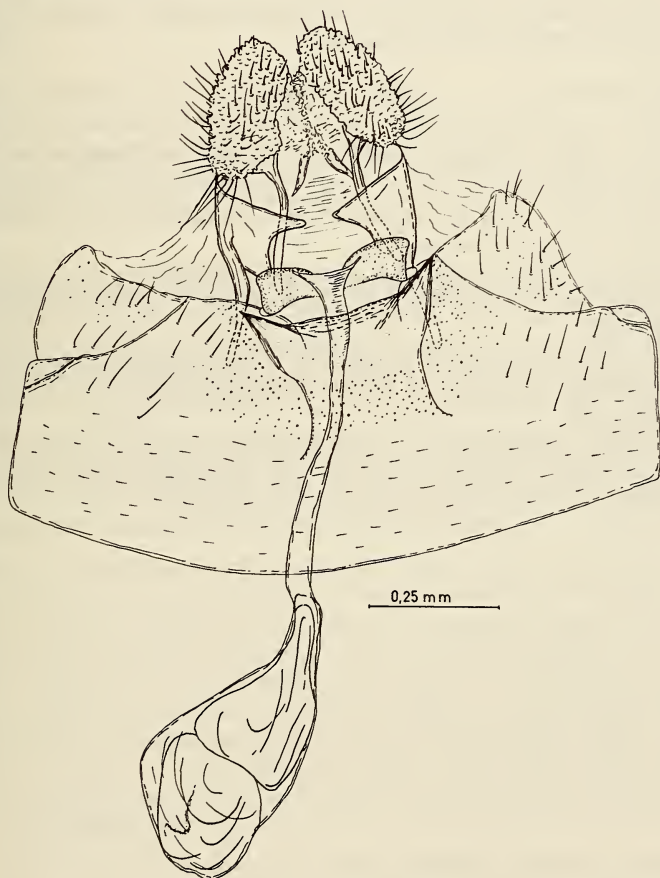


Fig. 6. *Rhyacionia piniana* : female genitalia. VALENCIA (Spain) : La Yesa, 28-VI-90. Slide No. 1.532. Col. Univ. Valencia.

The female genitalia (Fig. 6) were figured by OBRATZSOV (1964) but, as pointed out by that author, the preparation and conservation of the genitalia had not been good and some anatomical details had been damaged or had disappeared. It is therefore not possible to compare with accuracy our material. The original photograph published by OBRATZSOV shows a signum consisting of two curved spines. However, the only female examined by us has just a small round sclerotised area.

The existence of *R. piniana* in the Iberian Peninsula was previously doubted and it was the only European species not recorded until now from Spain. Nevertheless, SEEBOLD (1898) reported *R. piniana* (as *Retinia piniana* H.-S.) from Northern Spain and AGENJO included it in his catalogue in 1955, but later, in 1967, he eliminated this species from the list of Spanish Tortricidae. *R. piniana* is a Central European representative and perhaps it could have been introduced to Spain by importations of *Pinus sylvestris* L. for reforestation. The larvae live in buds of *Pinus sylvestris* L.

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