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Two new symmocid species from Ios, Greece (Insecta: Lepidoptera: Symmocidae)

With 7 figures

LÁSZLÓ GOZMÁNY

Abstract. From the island Ios, Greece, *Symmoca sutteri* sp. n. and *Dyspasstus ios* sp. n. are described as new for science.

Symmoca sutteri sp. n. (Figs. 1–3)

Holotype ♂, [Greece, Island] Ios, Ormos Gialos, 15 m, L[icht]-F[ang] 22.09.1998 leg. SUTTER, slide 5775 SUTTER, coll. Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Eberswalde.

Paratypes From the same locality as the holotype: 1 ♂ slide 5777 SUTTER; 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ LF 22.09.1998; 1 ♂ LF 23.09.1998; 1 ♂ LF 26.09.1998, slide 5776 SUTTER; 1 ♀ LF 27.09.1998, slide 5774 SUTTER; all leg. and coll. SUTTER; 1 ♂ 23.09.1998, leg. SUTTER, coll. Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden; 1 ♂ LF 27.09.1998, leg. SUTTER, coll. Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

Imago (Fig. 3): Alar expanse 8.5–9.5 mm. Antenna light hazel. Head, labial palpi, thorax pale grey. Forewing light yellowish white, pattern: shoulder spot (reaching to fold) dark brown, first costal spot and plical spot slightly oblique and with an additional minute spot between them, large preapical and hardly smaller pretornal spots in a lightly concave arc, enclosing coalescent discocellulars, an arc of dots between termination of veins curving from behind apex to tornus, also an irroration of scattered scales (thickening towards termen), all of these elements light brown. Cilia white. Hindwing light fuscous, slightly darkening towards borders. Cilia dirty white.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1): Transtillar lobes, appendix, basal part of sacculus as in *Symmoca attalica* GOZMÁNY, 1957, but terminal part of sacculus straight, not curved (not sickle-shaped); aedoeagus lightly thicker, with a group of short, broad cornuti.

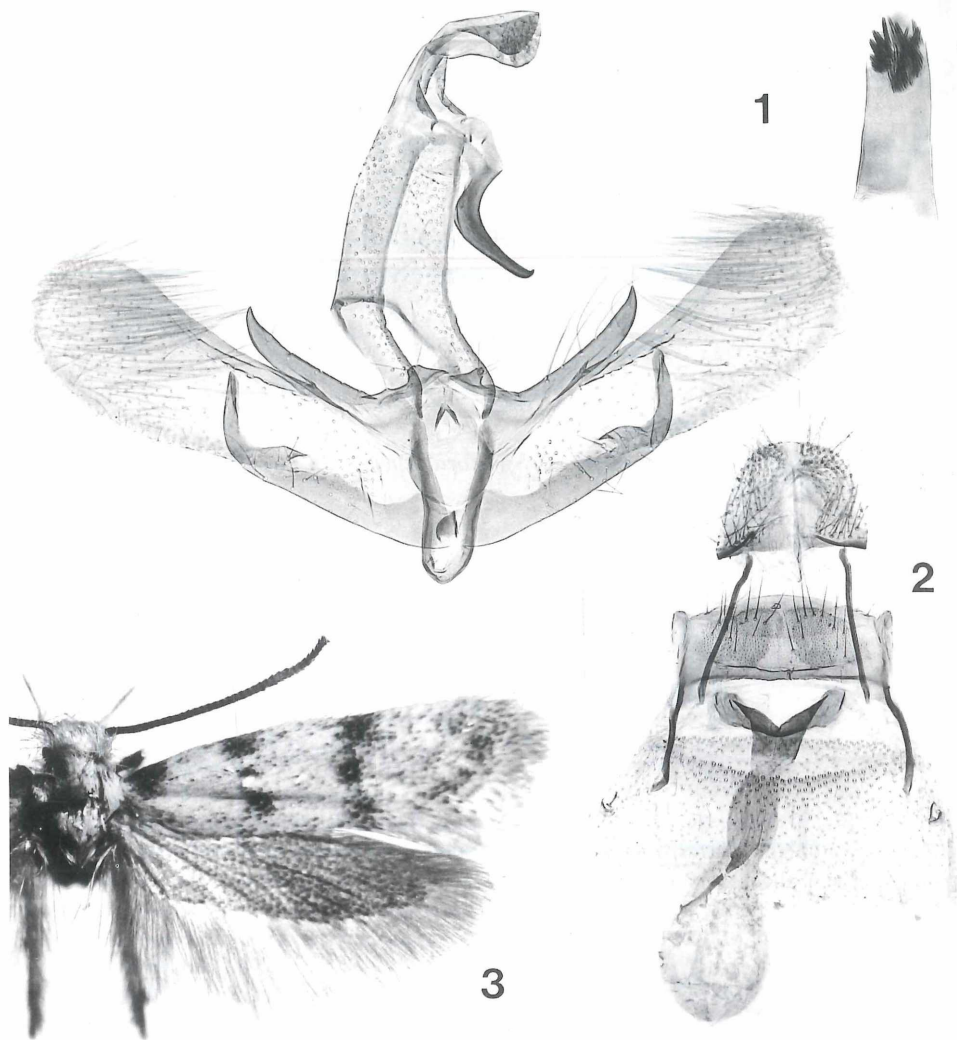
Female genitalia (Fig. 2): Also similar to those of *S. attalica*, but antrum wider, lateral lobes flatter (not semicircular), signum hardly discernible as some dots (if present).

Specific differences *Symmoca attalica* GOZM. is bigger (alar expanse 9–13 mm), forewing generally ochreous grey; male genitalia with terminal part of sacculus slightly sickle-shaped: if imaginarily elongated it would transect appendix, in *S. sutteri* sp. n. it would pass before its apex: female genitalia with an ostensibly otherwise formed ostium and its lateral

Author's address:

Dr. László Gozmány, Hungarian Natural History Museum,
PF 137, H - 1088 Budapest (Hungary)

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Figs. 1–3: *Symmoca sutteri* sp. n. 1: genitalia ♂, holotype – 2: genitalia ♀, paratype – 3: wings, holotype.

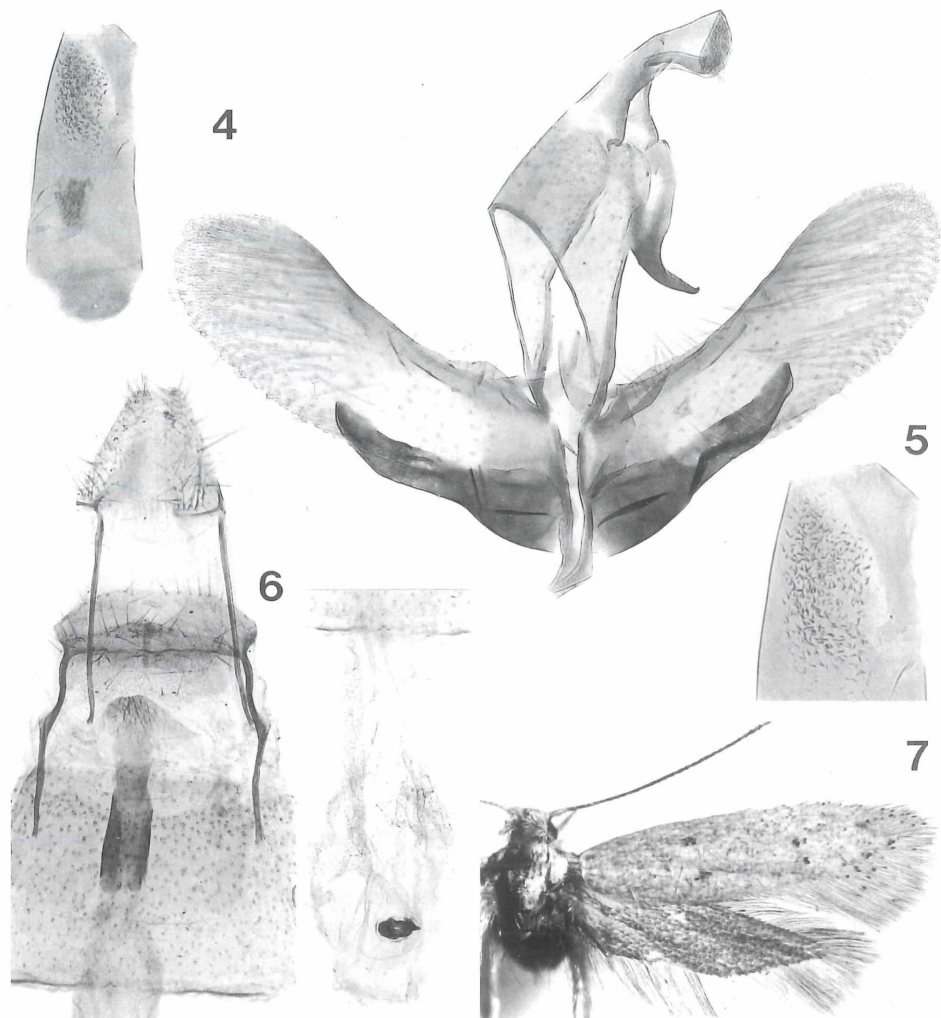
lobes. *S. attalica* Gozm. occurs everywhere in mainland Greece and in some of its islands (Rhodos, Aegina, Paros, Karpathos), *S. sutteri* sp. n. seems to be restricted to Ios.

I dedicate the most interesting new species to REINHARD SUTTER, microlepidopterist, enthusiastic explorer of the hardly known small-moth faunas of the Greek islands.

***Dysspastus ios* sp. n. (Figs. 4–7)**

Holotype: ♂, [Greece, Island] Ios, Ormos Gialos, 15 m, L[icht]-F[ang] 03.10.1998 leg. SUTTER, slide 5778 SUTTER, coll. Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Eberswalde.

Paratypes: From the same locality as the holotype: 1 ♀ LF 25.09.1998, slide 5779 SUTTER; 1 ♂ LF 02.10.1998; all leg. and coll. SUTTER; 1 ♂ LF 02.10.1998 leg. SUTTER, coll. Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.



Figs. 4–7: *Dysspastus ios* sp. n. 4: genitalia ♂, holotype – 5: cornuti of the aedoeagus, holotype – 6: genitalia ♀ with signum, paratype – 7: wings, paratype ♀.

Imago (Fig. 7): Alar expanse 7 mm (♂), 8,5 mm (♀). Antenna light (dove) grey. Head, labial palpi and thorax lighter. Forewing pale grey, pattern dark grey: minute, cell dot and plical dot slightly oblique, discocellular dots also oblique, also some terminal dots between veins along termen, and a sparse irroration are dark grey. Cilia whitish grey. Hindwing as forewing, but greyish suffusion “colder”, darkening towards borders. Cilia suffused light yellowish grey.

Male genitalia (Figs. 4–5): As in *Dysspastus baldizzoni* GOZMÁNY, 1977, but sacculus and aedoeagus thicker (broader).

Female genitalia (Fig. 6): Ostium medially flattened, laterally narrower, antrum below tubular, signum cymbiform (superior view) with two ridges of minute spines and a longer, larger apical spine.

Specific differences Nearest *Dysspastus baldizzonei* GOZM. from Crete, but of slenderer sacculus and aedoeagus, female with a much wider ostium, nearly barrel-shaped antrum and a subtriangular, shield-shaped signum; it is also bigger: alar expanse 10–11 mm.

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Autor(en)/Author(s): Gozmany Laszlo

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