

574.0643
5937

Stuttgarter Beiträge zur Naturkunde

aus dem Staatlichen Museum für Naturkunde in Stuttgart

Stuttgart

1. März 1963

Nr. 99

Studies on the Crambidae (Lepidoptera). Part 39

On Some Ethiopian Crambidae with Descriptions of Four New Species

By Stanisław Błeszyński

Institute of Systematic Zoology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Kraków

(Ergebnisse der Entomologischen Reise Willi Richter, Stuttgart, in Äthiopien 1959/1960 – Nr. 4)

Mr. W. RICHTER of the Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde in Stuttgart, has kindly sent me to the examination about one hundred specimens of the Crambidae collected by him and by Mr. Dr. F. SCHÄUFFELE in Ethiopia. The results of the study of this material are listed below. Four species have been found to be new to science, namely, *Crambus richteri* n. sp., *Crambus jupiter* n. sp., *Pediasia ferruginea* n. sp., *Prionotalis friesei* n. sp. Besides the species listed here, there are two or three others the specific position of which appears to be obscure. There is one species of *Surattha* Walk. and one or two species of *Ancylolomia* Hbn. The names of these species will be published at some future time.

Crambus richteri n. sp.

Externally very similar to *Crambus archimedes* Blesz. from South Africa (fig. 18). In male genitalia the arms of the vinculum are decidedly longer in the new species than in *C. archimedes* Blesz. (fig. 1). Female genitalia (fig. 2): Gonapophyses anteriores wanting. Ostium pouch rather lightly sclerotized, narrow, tubular, looped. Ductus bursae simple, lightly sclerotized. Bursa copulatrix subovate with one signum.

Possibly, the new species is only a geographical subspecies of *C. archimedes* Blesz. Unfortunately the latter is known only by three male specimens. A discovery of the females of *C. archimedes* Blesz. might solve this problem.

C. richteri n. sp. is described from eight male and one female specimens from Ethiopia. The holotype, male, GS-2716-Bł. is labelled: "Ethiopia (Kaffa) Ghimira. 2000 m. XII. 1957. F. SCHÄUFFELE leg.". Paratypes: four males from the same locality and one female from Jimma, 1779 m. 36° 49' E, 7° 39' N, 5.–29. I. 1960, W. RICHTER, labelled (GS: 2679, 2682, 2696, 2700, 2709, 2712-Bł.) and holotype in coll. Museum Stuttgart. One male paratype (GS-2687-Bł.) similarly labelled in author's coll. One male paratype from Ethiopia, Kaffa, 2500 ft. 26. V. 1957, GS-7179-B. M.-Pyrál. and one male paratype from Ethiopia, Diem-Djem Forest, 8000 ft., GS-7180-B. M.-Pyrál. in coll. British Museum (N. H.), London.

Crambus thersites Blesz.

One male, GS-2704-Bł., from E. Africa (T. T.), Makoa, 1.–15. IV. 1959, LINDNER. In external appearance and genitalia perfectly typical.

Crambus mesombrellus Hmps.

One male, GS-2685-Bł., from Ethiopia (Prov. Gamu-Gofa), Gidole, 2200 m. 37° 26' E, 5° 34' N, 17. IV. 1960, RICHTER. Perfectly identical with the HAMPSON type (fig. 3).

SMITHSONIAN
INSTITUTION

FEB 19 1964

Crambus jupiter n. sp. ♀

Ocelli fully developed. Frons barely protruding forward beyond eye, rounded, glossy greyish. Vertex brown-grey. Patagia brown-grey at sides, whitish centrally. Tegulae brown-grey. Thorax white-greyish. Labial palpi three times the length of eye-diameter, whitish from above, brown at sides. Maxillary palpi brown on basal portion, white on apical portion. Length of forewing 7.5 mm, maximal width 2 mm. Costa nearly straight, apex narrowly rounded, termen distinctly oblique, very delicately indented below apex. Ground colour slightly glossy greyish sprinkled with brown scales. Basal stripe ill-defined, whitish, divided longitudinally by a delicate line in outer portion; prolonged by a concolorous spot interrupted by subterminal line. The latter ill-defined, running near termen, oblique. Three terminal dots present. Fringes glossy white, basal stripe and ends brownish. Hindwing semitransparent, light greyish with fringes whitish (fig. 19). R_1 in forewing free.

Female genitalia (fig. 4): Ostium pouch fused with subgenital plate, with a long, narrow, distinctly bifurcate projection. Gonapophyses anteriores completely reduced. Ductus bursae straight, lightly sclerotized, simple. Bursa copulatrix proportionately large, scobinate. Two distinct signa are present.

The new species is perfectly distinct on habitus and genitalia among the members of the genus *Crambus* F. It is described from a unique female labelled: "SW Ethiopia Konso (Gamu-Gofa), 1610 m, 37° 23' E, 5° 16' N, 30. III. 1960, RICHTER." The holotype is in coll. Museum Stuttgart. GS-2681-Bf.

Crambus caligula Blesz.

One male decidedly larger than the typical specimens, but on genitalia perfectly typical. GS-2706-Bf. Ethiopia (Kaffa), Gembi, 1550 m. XI. 1957, SCHÄUFFELE. This species was described from Angola. Recently I have found a series of male examples taken in Congo, Ruanda and Cameroons.

Crambus diarthabdelus Hmps.

Two males from Gembi (Kaffa), 1550 m. XI. 1957, SCHÄUFFELE. GS-2690-Bf. So far, this species has been known only from female examples. Described from Nyasaland. Widely spread in Africa, known also from Madagascar.

Male genitalia (fig. 5): Uncus slender with short hair. Gnathos much shorter than uncus, broad. No pars basalis. Sacculus with a curved free tip. Vinculum large with two long arms. Aedeagus terminated by a thorn. Several short cornuti in vesica are present.

Bleszynskia hapaliscus (Zell.)

Ten male and female specimens from Ethiopia (Kaffa), Gembi, 1550 m, XI. 1957, SCHÄUFFELE; Jimma, 1779 m, 5.–29. I. 1960, RICHTER; and 1 ♀ from E. Africa, Makoa (T. T.) 1.–15. IV. 1959, LINDNER. GS-2689-Bf. It is difficult to state if it is a distinct species or only subspecies of *B. malacellus* (Dup.). The cornutus in the Ethiopian specimens is much smaller than that in the typical form from Europe.

Pediasia ferruginea n. sp.

Externally very similar to *Pediasia fulvitinctellus* (Hmps.) and allies, being rather larger in forewings span (figs. 20, 21). Male genitalia (fig. 6): Uncus and gnathos rather similar to those in *P. fulvitinctellus* (Hmps.) (fig. 8). Cucullus rather broader at base. Basal spine of pars basalis decidedly shorter than that in *P. fulvitinctellus* (Hmps.), curved, being straight in the second species. Cornutus much longer and narrower than in *P. fulvitinctellus* (Hmps.). Juxta plate narrower at base in the new species than in the HAMPSON one. Female genitalia (fig. 7): ostium pouch rather lightly sclerotized, not differentiated. Ductus bursae decidedly swollen before bursa copulatrix. Bursa copulatrix with no signum.

The new species belongs to the very numerous and difficult *P. fulvitinctellus* (Hmps.)-group. It is described from twenty four male and female specimens. Holotype male, GS-2702-Bł., labelled: "Ethiopia (Kaffa), Gembi, 1550 m. XI. 1957. F. SCHÄUFFELE leg.", coll. Museum Stuttgart. Paratypes: three males and five females with labels as in holotype, and from the locality Abaro (Kaffa) 1900 m. II. 1958; Gore (Illubabor) V. 1959 (GS: 2678, 2688, 2694, 2699, 2701, 2710-Bł.), in coll. Museum Stuttgart and in author's coll.; one male and one female, GS-7331 & 7332-B. M. — Pyral.: "Centr. Ethiopia (Coll. O. Kovacs)" and one female: "Maraco. 28. X. 1915" in coll. British Museum (N. H.), London; two males and three females: "Brit. O. Africa. F. THOMAS", GS-1619, 1796, 1802-Bł., coll. Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna and author's coll.; four males and two females from Molo, GS-2687-Bł., coll. Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; one male from Kenya and one male from Nairobi, coll. Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

Culladia achroellum Mabille

Twelve male and female specimens, Ethiopia (Kaffa), Gembi, 1550 m. XI. 1957, SCHÄUFFELE. The male genitalia (fig. 9) GS-2707-Bł., appear to be identical with those of the MABILLE type, however, there is an obscure problem with the females. I do not know the true female of *C. achroellum* (Mab.). A few examined females of a *Culladia* species from Madagascar appear to belong to a different species than the males from Ethiopia. *Culladia* is a genus needing a thorough revision. In facies, its members are very similar to each other, however, being rather easily distinguishable on the genitalia.

Chilo partellus (Swinhoe)

Eight male and female specimens, S. W. Ethiopia (Gamu-Gofa), Konso, 1610 m. 17.-23. II. 1960, RICHTER. Externally and genitally typical. This species is widely spread in eastern Africa, being known also from the Comoro Islands.

Euchromius ocella (Haw.)

One specimen, Central Ethiopia, Jimma, 1779 m. 5.-28. I. 1960, RICHTER.

Prionotalis friesei n. sp. ♂

Externally rather indistinguishable from *Prionotalis balia* (Tams.), however, perfectly distinct on male genitalia (fig. 22). Uncus with no ventral thorn typical of *P. balia* (Tams.). Gnathos with base bulbous. Valva in basal two-thirds much narrower than in *P. balia* (Tams.). Uncus with three apical-dorsal spines (fig. 10).

The new species is described from three male specimens labelled: "S. W. Ethiopia (Gamu-Gofa), Konso, 1610 m. 37° 23' E 6° 16' N. W. RICHTER leg. 21. III. 1960." The holotype and one paratype in coll. Museum Stuttgart, one male paratype in author's coll. Holotype: GS-2686-Bł. The species is named in honour of Dr. G. FRIESE of the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut in Berlin.

Ancylolomia argenteovittata Aurivillius

One female from S. W. Ethiopia (Gamu-Gofa), Konso, 1610 m. 28. III. 1960, RICHTER, GS-2692-Bł. (figs. 15, 23). This specimen appears to be conspecific with the AURIVILLIUS type ♂ which is in the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet in Stockholm.

Ancylolomia planicosta Martin

One male and one female: Ethiopia, Gembi (Kaffa), 1550 m, XI. 1957, leg. SCHÄUFFELE, GS-2693-Bł. (fig. 24); one proportionately large female (forewing length 20 mm) S. W. Ethiopia, Gidole, Prov. Gamu-Gofa, 2200 m, 23. II.-5. III. 1960, RICHTER, GS-2845-Bł., one female from the same locality, but with forewing 16 mm long, GS-2844-Bł., one male, Central Ethiopia, Jimma, 1779 m, 5.-29. I. 1960, RICHTER, GS-2691-Bł. Male genitalia (fig. 13) agree with the MARTIN original figure. The female

of this species has not hitherto been known. Genitalia: papilla analis with apophysis long, hair normal, moderate, ostium pouch elongate, rather heavily sclerotized, ductus bursae extremely short, bursa copulatrix very long and slender with delicate grooving in caudal portion. No signum present (fig. 14).

Ancylolomia gracilis stenochta Meyrick

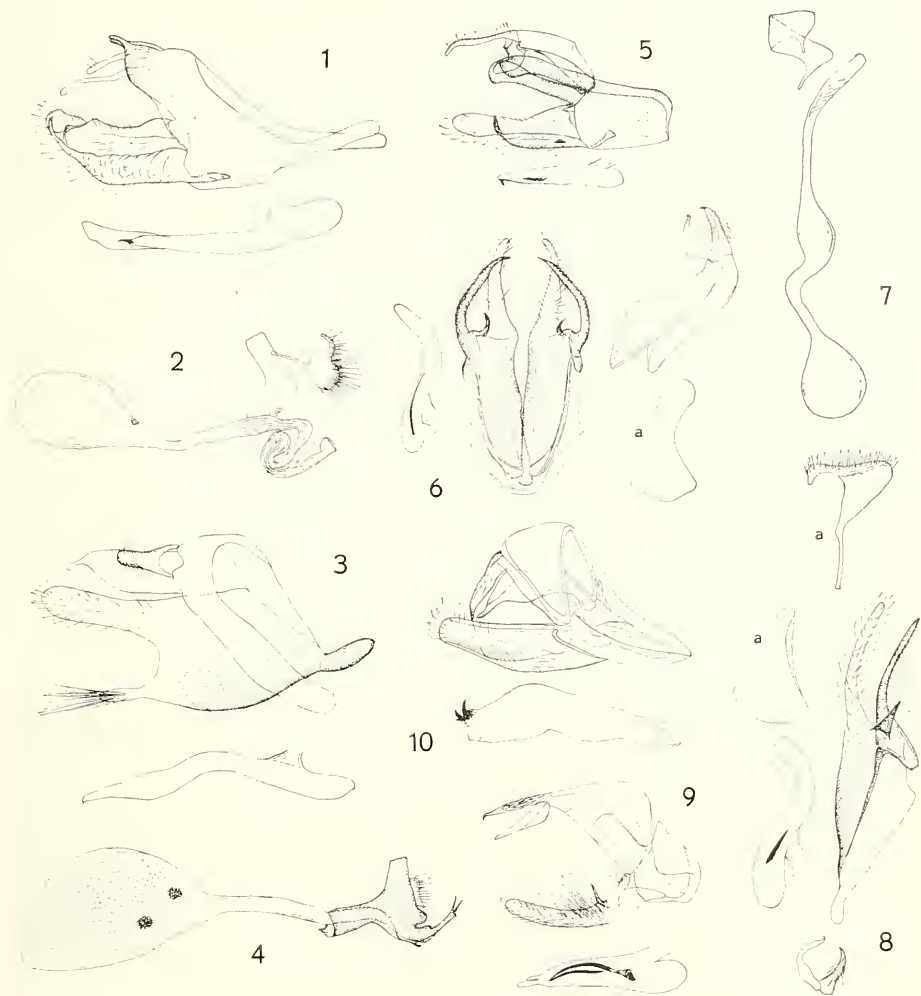
One male, S. W. Ethiopia (Gamu-Gofa), Konso, 1610 m. 6. IV. 1960, RICHTER. GS-2705-Bł. (figs. 16, 25). A member of the *Ancylolomia inornata*-group. The problem of subspeciation of this species appears to me still obscure. The planned by Mr. E. L. MARTIN revision of the African *Ancylolomia*-species certainly will clarify many complicated and difficult questions in this group.

Surattha rufistrigalis Fawcett

Thirteen male and female specimens, S. W. Ethiopia, Konso, 1610 m, 17. III.–6. IV. 1960, RICHTER; GS-2683-Bł.; and S. O. Ethiopia, Aouash, 960 m, VII. 1957, SCHÄUFFELE. Perfectly identical with the FAWCETT type (fig. 17).

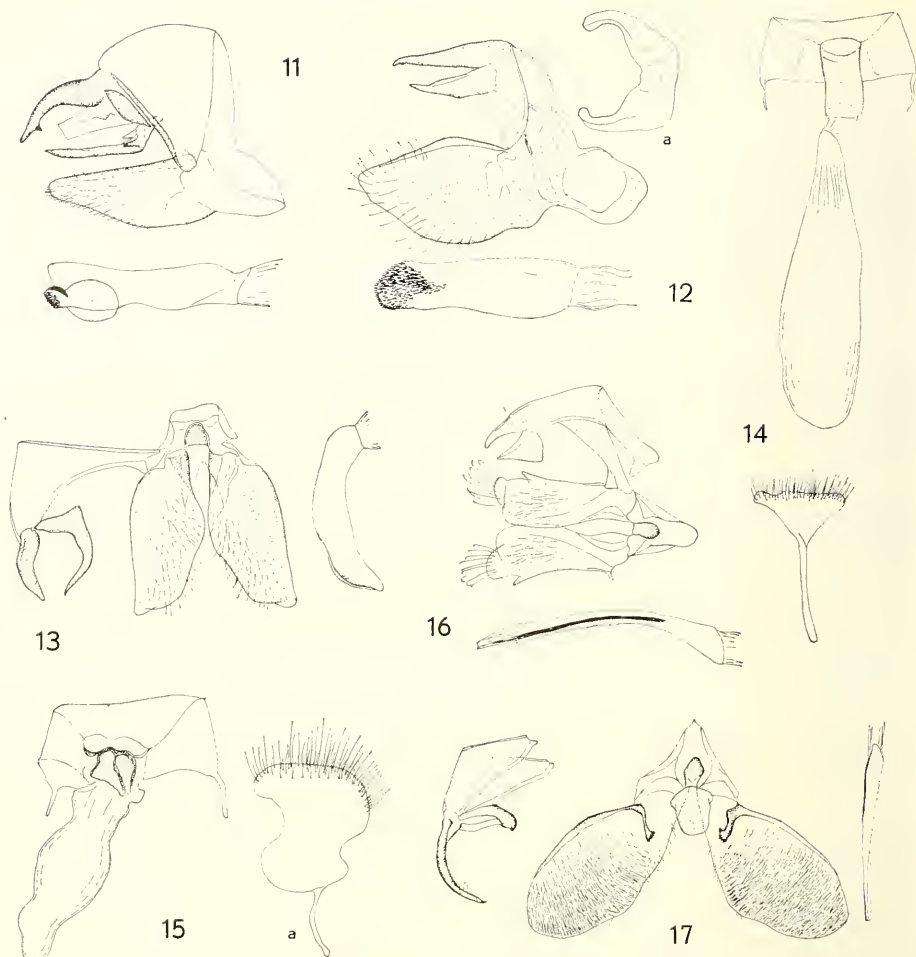
Anschrift des Verfassers:

Dr. Stanisław Bleszyński, Kraków, Ul. Sławkowska 17, Poland



Tafel 1

- Fig. 1. *Crambus richteri* n. sp. Ethiopia (Kaffa), Ghimira. Paratype. Male genitalia. GS-2679-BI.
 Fig. 2. *Crambus richteri* n. sp. Ethiopia (Kaffa), Ghimira. Paratype. Female genitalia. GS-2700-BI.
 Fig. 3. *Crambus mesombrellus* Hmps. Nigeria. Holotype. Male genitalia. GS-4449-B. M. Pyral.
 Fig. 4. *Crambus jupiter* n. sp. Ethiopia (Gamu-Gofa), Konso. Female genitalia. GS-2681-BI.
 Fig. 5. *Crambus diarhabdellus* Hmps. Ethiopia (Kaffa), Gembi. Male genitalia. GS-2690-BI.
 Fig. 6. *Pediasia ferruginea* n. sp. Ethiopia (Kaffa), Gembi. Male genitalia. Holotype. GS-2702-BI.
 a = juxta-plate.
 Fig. 7. *Pediasia ferruginea* n. sp. Ethiopia (Kaffa), Gembi. Paratype. Female genitalia. GS-2701-BI.
 a = papilla analis.
 Fig. 8. *Pediasia fulvitinctellus* (Hmps.). Annshaw, S. Africa. Lectotype. Male genitalia. GS-4432-B. M. Pyral. a = juxta-plate.
 Fig. 9. *Culladia achroellum* (Mabille). Ethiopia (Kaffa), Gembi. Male genitalia. GS-2707-BI.
 Fig. 10. *Prionotalis friesei* n. sp. Ethiopia (Gamu-Gofa), Konso. Holotype. Male genitalia. GS-2686-BI.



Tafel 2

Fig. 11. *Prionotalis balia* (Tams). Tanganyika. Male genitalia. GS-2576-BI.

Fig. 12. *Prionotalis peracutella* Hmps. E. Africa. Male genitalia. GS-2722-BI. a = juxta-plate.

Fig. 13. *Ancyrolomia planicosta* Martin. Ethiopia (Kaffa), Gembi. Male genitalia. GS-2693-BI.

Fig. 14. *Ancyrolomia planicosta* Martin. Ethiopia (Gamu-Gofa), Gidole. Female genitalia. GS-2845-BI. a = papilla analis.

Fig. 15. *Ancyrolomia argenteovittata* Aur. Ethiopia (Gamu-Gofa), Konso. Female genitalia. GS-2692-BI. a = papilla analis.

Fig. 16. *Ancyrolomia gracilis stenochta* Meyr. Ethiopia (Gamu-Gofa), Konso. Male genitalia. GS-2705-BI.

Fig. 17. *Surathia rufistrigalis* Fawcett. Ethiopia (Gamu-Gofa), Konso. Male genitalia. GS-2683-BI.

Tafel 3

Fig. 18. *Crambus richteri* n. sp. Ethiopia (Kaffa), Ghimira. Holotype. ♂.

Fig. 19. *Crambus jupiter* n. sp. Ethiopia (Gamu-Gofa), Konso. Holotype. ♀.

Fig. 20. *Pediasia ferruginea* n. sp. Ethiopia (Kaffa), Gembi. Paratype. ♂.

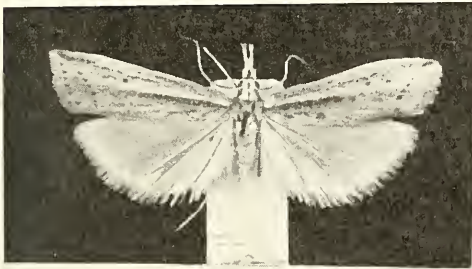
Fig. 21. *Pediasia ferruginea* n. sp. Ethiopia (Kaffa), Gembi. Paratype. ♀.

Fig. 22. *Prionotalis friesei* n. sp. Ethiopia (Gamu-Gofa), Konso. Holotype. ♂.

Fig. 23. *Ancyrolomia argenteovittata* Aur. Ethiopia (Gamu-Gofa), Konso. ♂.

Fig. 24. *Ancyrolomia planicosta* Martin. Ethiopia (Kaffa), Gembi. ♂.

Fig. 25. *Ancyrolomia gracilis stenochta* Meyr. Ethiopia (Gamu-Gofa), Konso. ♂.



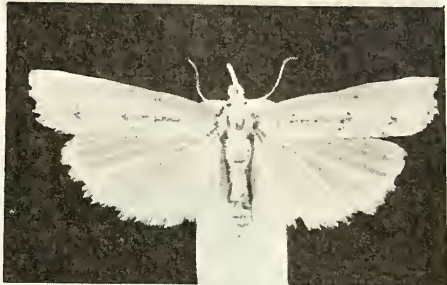
18



19



20



21



22



23



24



25

ZOBODAT - www.zobodat.at

Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: [Stuttgarter Beiträge Naturkunde Serie A \[Biologie\]](#)

Jahr/Year: 1963

Band/Volume: [99](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Bleszynski Stanislaw

Artikel/Article: [Studies on the Crambidae \(Lepidoptera\). Part 39. On Some Ethiopian Crambidae with Descriptions of Four New Species. 1-7](#)