

On the genus *Reisserita* Agenjo in North Africa, with descriptions of two new species (Lepidoptera: Tineidae)

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Abstract

Reisserita cinnamomella and *R. meyi* are described as new species from Morocco. The species *pseudoranella* Petersen & Gaedike, 1979, described in *Reisserita* Agenjo, 1952, is transferred to *Anomalotinea* Spuler, 1910. A key to the hitherto known North African species of *Reisserita* (male genitalia), a checklist, and illustrations of adults, male genitalia and the hitherto known female genitalia of three species, are presented.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Tineidae, *Reisserita*, new species; new combination, key.

Zusammenfassung

Es werden *Reisserita cinnamomella* und *R. meyi* als neue Arten aus Marokko beschrieben. Die Art *pseudoranella* Petersen & Gaedike, 1979, beschrieben als *Reisserita* Agenjo, 1952, wird in die Gattung *Anomalotinea* Spuler, 1910 versetzt. Ein Bestimmungsschlüssel für die bisher bekannten nordafrikanischen Arten der Gattung (männliche Genitalien), eine Checkliste, sowie Abbildungen der Falter, der männlichen Genitalien und der drei bisher bekannten weiblichen Genitalien, werden vorgelegt.

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1 Introduction

Through the courtesy of DANIEL BARTSCH (SMNS) I was able to study still undetermined tineid material from North Africa from the SCHOLZ collection, housed in the SMNS. The examination revealed a new species of the genus *Reisserita* Agenjo, 1952 (see AGENJO 1952) from Morocco. Additionally, I received some specimens from Morocco from WOLFRAM MEY (ZMHB), which contain a second new species of this genus. The description of these two taxa offers the opportunity to summarise current knowledge on the members of the genus known from the countries of northern Africa. As the species are superficially very uniform (without any pattern on the forewings), and as females are known only for some of them, the key (section 5) uses only characters of the male genitalia.

NMW	Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, Austria
PCB	Private collection ERICH BETTAG, Dudenhofen, Germany, now in Naturhistorisches Museum, Mainz, Germany
PCD	Private collection GEORG DERRA, Reckendorf, Germany
PCS	Private collection PAUL SAMMUT, Malta
SDEI	Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg, Germany
SMNK	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Karlsruhe, Germany
SMNS	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany
ZFMK	Zoologisches Forschungsmuseum Alexander Koenig, Bonn, Germany
ZMHB	Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Germany
ZMUC	Zoological Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark

Acknowledgements

I wish to thank DANIEL BARTSCH (SMNS) and WOLFRAM MEY (ZMHB) for the loan of the interesting material and CHRISTIAN KUTZSCHER (SDEI) for making colour photos of the adults. Special thanks to ANDREW LISTON (SDEI) for the linguistic corrections.

Acronyms of depositories

BMNH	The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom
MNHN	Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France

2 Materials

The specimens used for photos and genital drawings are deposited in the following collections: BMNH (Fig. 29); MNHN (Fig. 24); NMW (Figs. 15, 16); PCB (Figs 10, 23); PCD (Figs. 12, 25); PCS (Fig. 20); SDEI (Figs. 1–3, 7, 9, 11, 13); SMNK (Figs. 14, 26); SMNS (Figs 8, 21); ZFMK (Figs. 6, 19); ZMHB (Figs 5, 18, 22, 28); ZMUC (Figs. 4, 17).

3 General remarks on the genus *Reisserita*

The genus *Reisserita* is a member of the subfamily Tineinae. It is distributed only in the Palaearctic. To date (including the two new species described in section 4), 20 species are known. 13 species are currently described from North Africa (BAKER 1885, GAEDIKE 2009a, b, MANN 1859, PETERSEN 1957, PETERSEN & GAEDIKE 1979, TURATI 1926, ZERNY 1935, and the present paper). All species are unicolourous, without any markings on the forewings. Superficially the genus is similar to *Anomalotinea* Spuler, 1910 (see SPULER 1910), but in the male genitalia there are clear differences. The uncus in *Reisserita* has a more or less V-shaped incision, while in *Anomalotinea* the uncus has a hook-shaped process medially. This is why the taxon *pseudoranella* Petersen & Gaedike, 1979, described as member of the genus *Reisserita*, has to be transferred to the genus *Anomalotinea* Spuler, 1910: *Anomalotinea pseudoranella* (Petersen & Gaedike, 1979), **n. comb.**

4 Descriptions of new species

Reisserita cinnamomella n. sp. (Figs. 8, 21)

Holotype: ♂, “Marokko: Mittlerer Atlas LF [lux], 20 km nördl. Midelt, 5.vii.1996, leg. LINGENHÖLE”, “coll. A. SCHOLZ, Vöhringen, SMNS-Lep. 1999-09”, “Gen. präp. [genitalia slide] GAEDIKE NR: 8174”, “Holotypus, *Reisserita cinnamomella* sp. n., ♂, det. R. GAEDIKE 2014”, SMNS.

Etymology

The species name refers to the colouration of the holotype.

Description

Wingspan 16 mm; head brush cinnamon coloured, antennae grey-brown, scapus with pecten; labial palpi on inside creamy, on outside darker, second segment bristled; thorax including tegulae, and forewings also cinnamon coloured; forewings without any pattern; hindwings grey.

Male genitalia (Fig. 21): Uncus with two pointed lobes, separated by V-shaped incision; gnathos arms angled after the first half, with pointed tip; tegumen and vinculum broad, saccus as long as uncus-tegumen complex, narrower to rounded tip; valvae with long apodemes, short,

the first two-thirds of costal edge parallel-sided, then obliquely directed upwards to a rounded tip, ventral edge also parallel-sided, ending in a short bristled process, apical edge between ventral process and rounded costal tip with a small bristled finger-shaped process; phallus more than twice as long as valva, thin, with two thin, pointed cornuti.

Differential diagnosis

Characteristic for this new species are the colouration of the imago, and in the male genitalia the shape of the valvae and the presence of two long thin cornuti on the phallus. On the differences to other species see the key (section 5).

Reisserita meyi n. sp. (Figs. 5, 18)

Holotype: ♂, “Marokko, Agadir, Residence AIF aras, 20.–28.4.2009 LF [lux], leg. W. MEY”, “Gen. präp. [genitalia slide] GAEDIKE NR: 8148”, “Holotypus, *Reisserita meyi* sp. n., ♂, det. R. GAEDIKE 2014”, ZMHB.

Paratype: 1 ♂, same data as holotype, but “Gen. präp. [genitalia slide] GAEDIKE NR: 8136”, SDEI.

Etymology

The new species is named after WOLFRAM MEY (Berlin), the collector of the types.

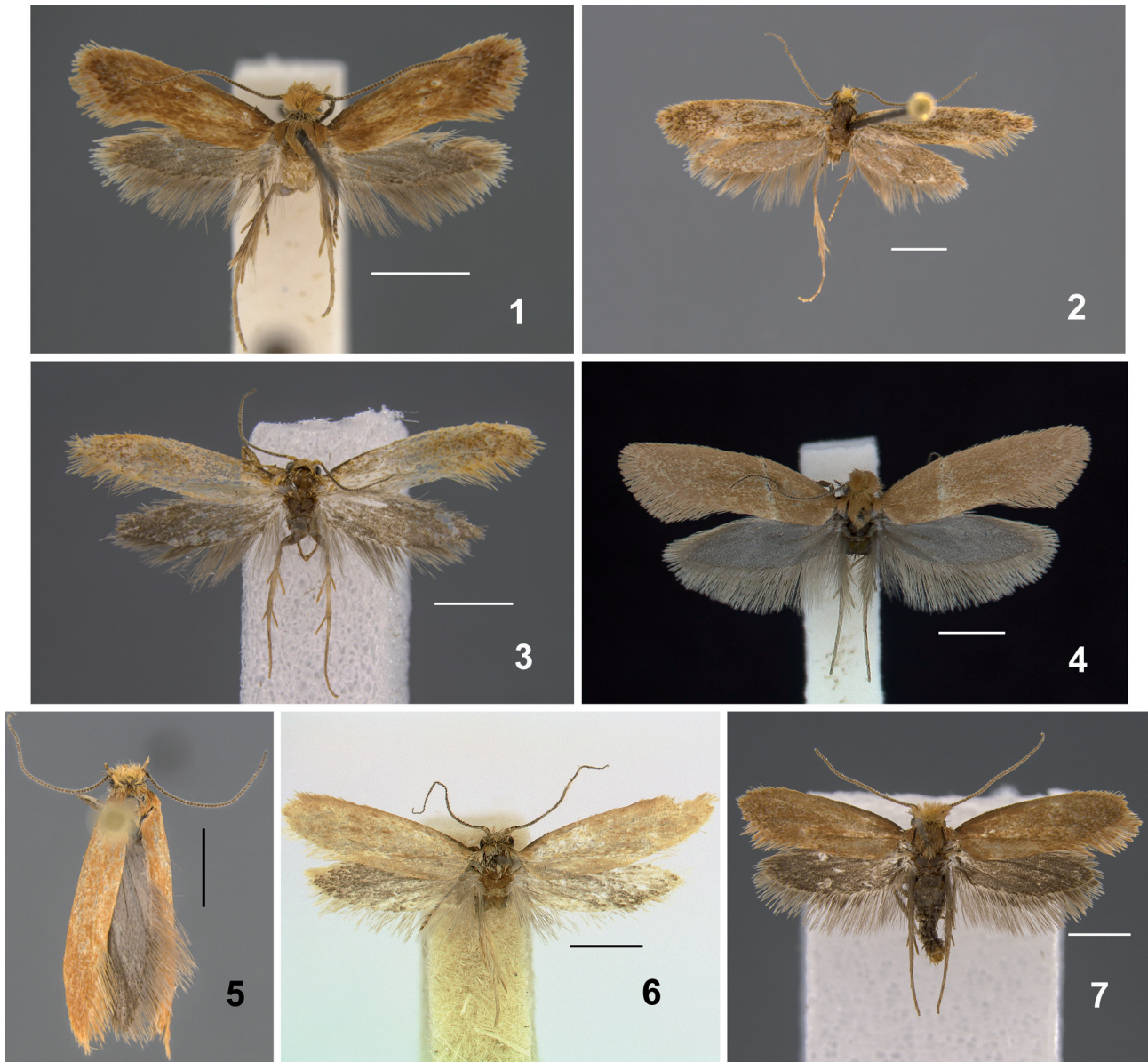
Description

Wingspan ca. 15 mm (specimens not spread); head brush pale yellow; antennae dark brown, scapus on upper side pale yellow, with pecten, flagellum ringed; labial palpi on inside pale yellow, on outside brown, second segment bristled; thorax, tegulae and forewings golden brown to cinnamon; hindwings grey.

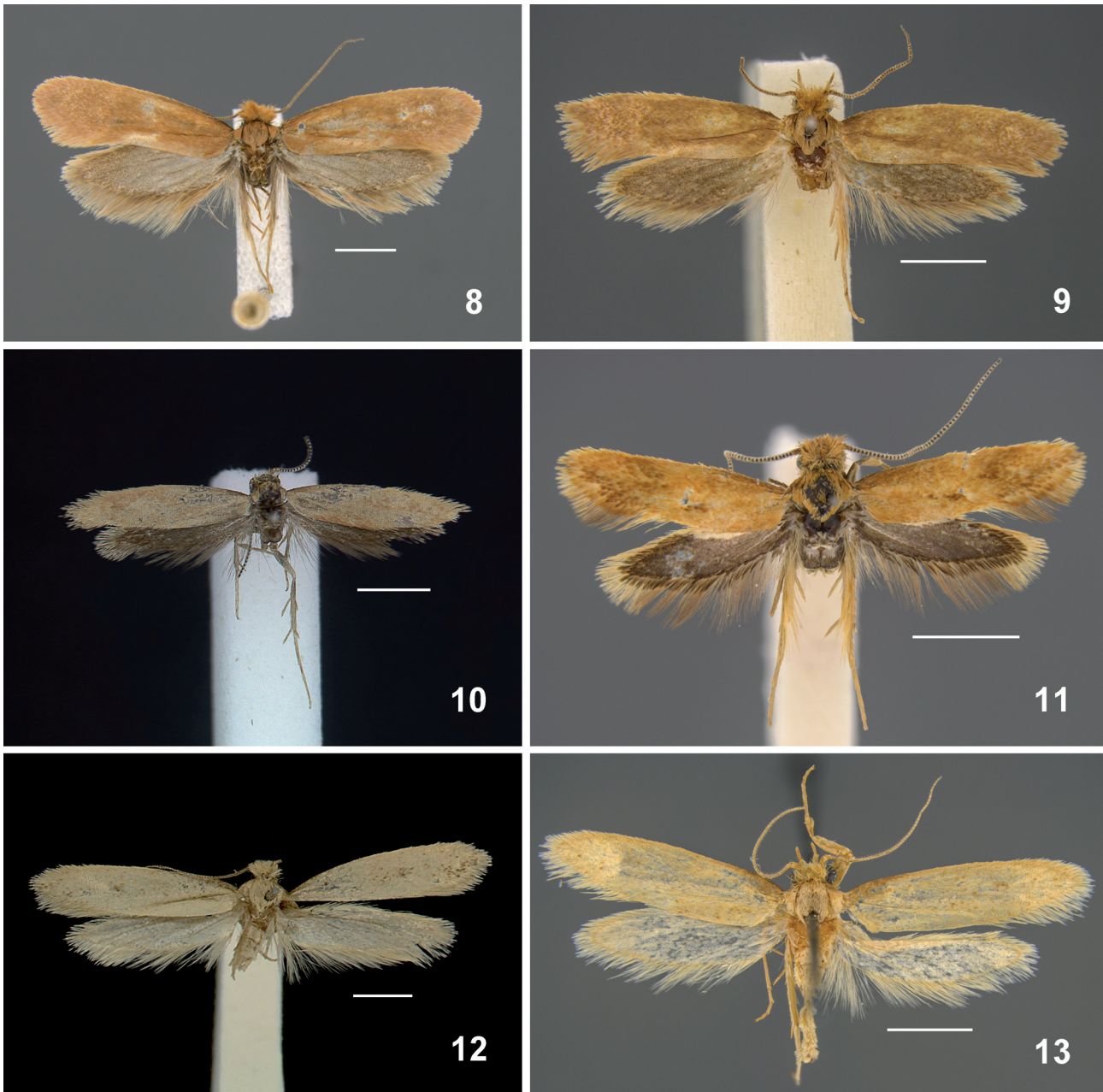
Male genitalia (Fig. 18): Uncus medially with V-shaped incision, the two lobes more or less triangular, with pointed tip; gnathos arms extremely curved at mid-length, with pointed tip, broadest in the middle; tegumen broad, with more strongly sclerotised edges; vinculum in the first half square, laterally with a small hook (insertion of apodemes), second half triangular to the pointed saccus, lateral edges more strongly sclerotised; valvae with very long thin apodemes, apically hook-shaped; the shape three-dimensional, costal edge more strongly sclerotised, curved to pointed tip, ventral edge from broad base narrower to apex; phallus as long as vinculum-saccus complex, thin, with two minute thorn-like cornuti.

Differential diagnosis

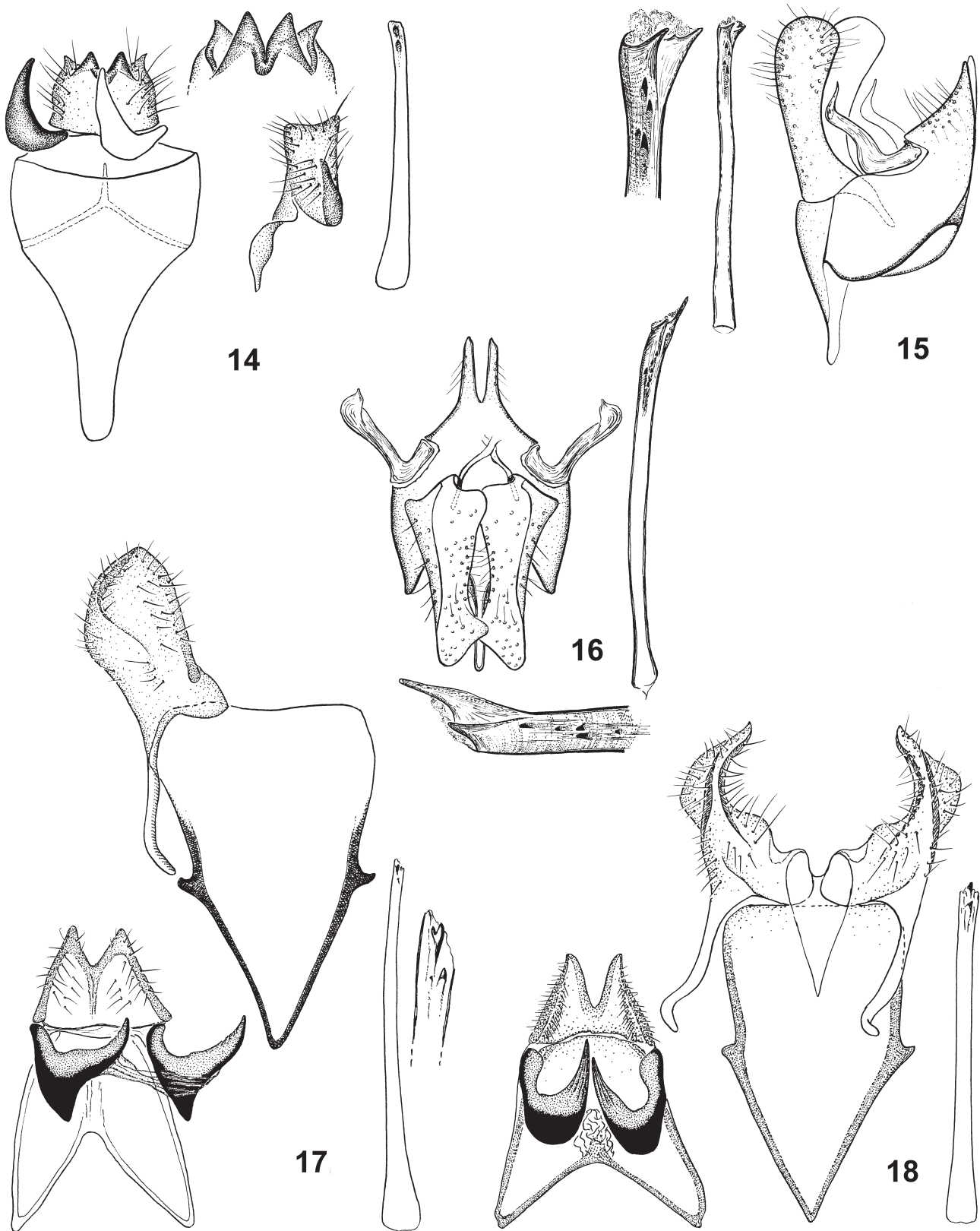
In the male genitalia the shape of vinculum is similar to *R. karsholti*, but the shape of valvae with pointed tip and the curved gnathos arms distinguish the new species from it.



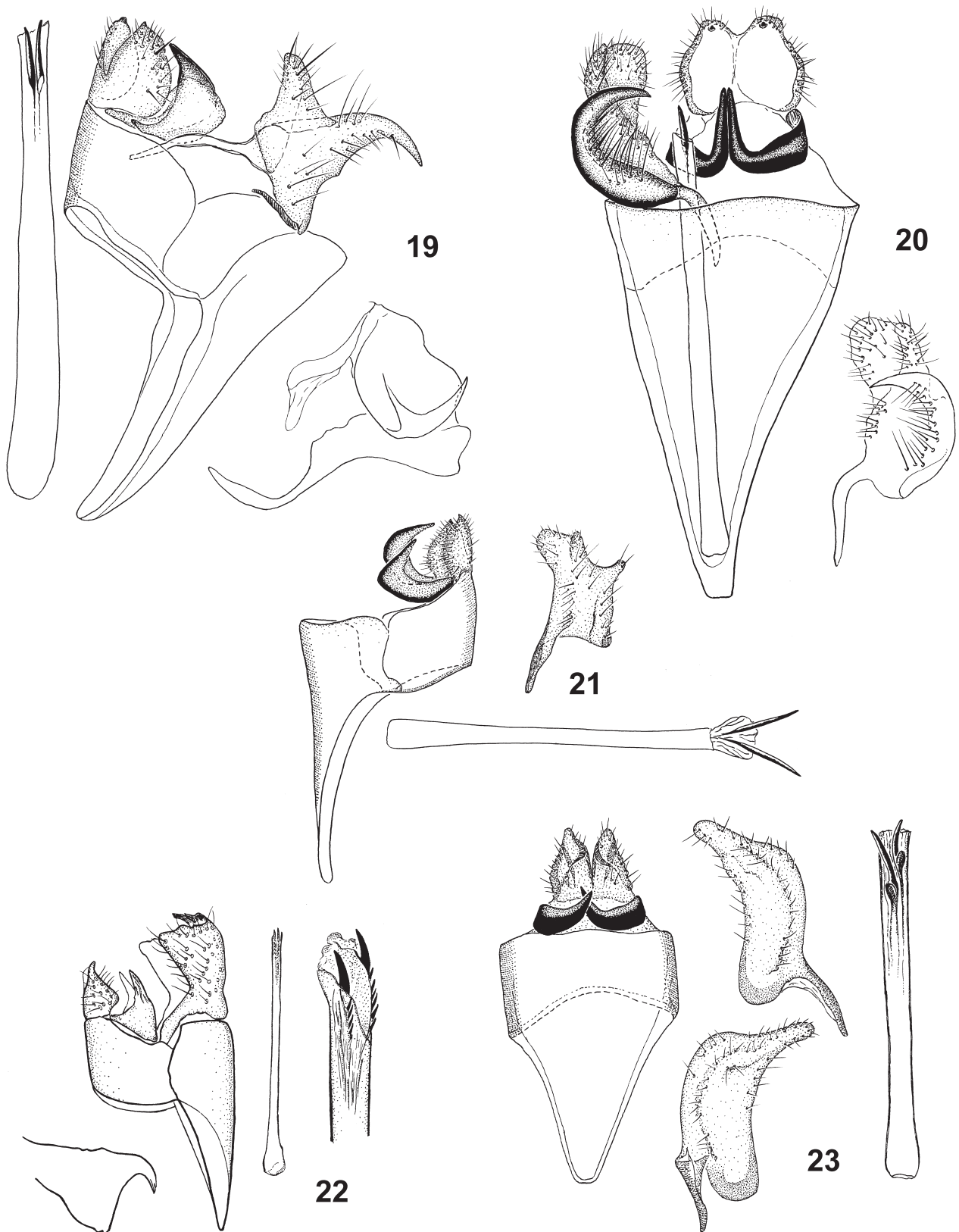
Figs. 1–7. *Reisserita* spp., adults. – 1. *R. parva*. 2. *R. chalcopterella*. 3. *R. luteopterella*. 4. *R. karsholti* (after GAEDIKE 2009b). 5. *R. meyi* n. sp., holotype. 6. *R. zouhari* (after GAEDIKE 2009a). 7. *R. mauritanica*. – Scales: 2 mm.



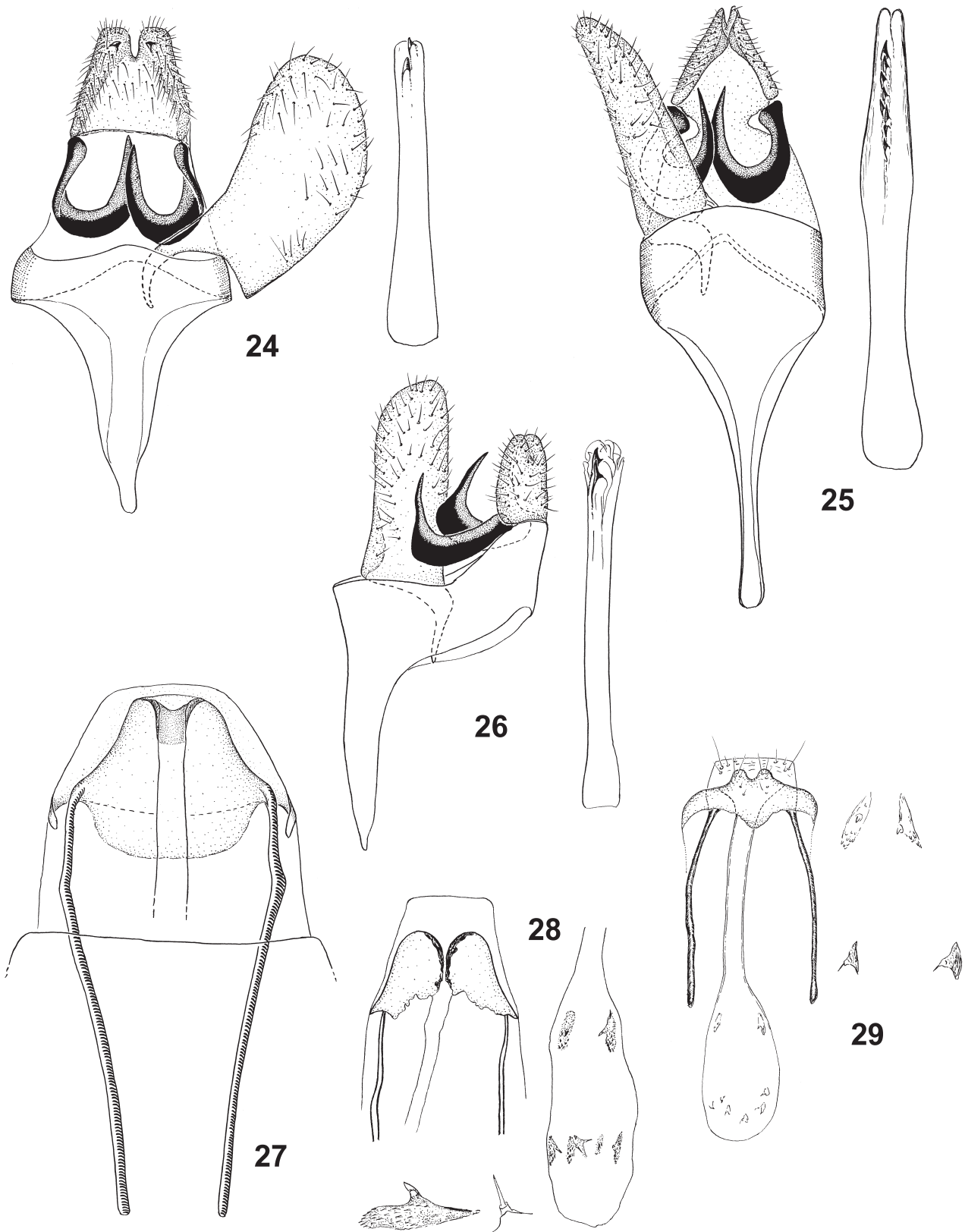
Figs. 8–13. *Reisserita* spp., adults. – **8.** *R. cinnamomella* n. sp., holotype. **9.** *R. oranella*. **10.** *R. bettagi* (after GAEDIKE 2009b). **11.** *R. panormitanella*. **12.** *R. stengeli* (after GAEDIKE 2009b). **13.** *R. leucella*. – Scales: 2 mm.



Figs. 14–18. *Reisserita* spp., male genitalia. – 14. *R. parva* (after PETERSEN & GAEDIKE 1979). 15. *R. chalcopterella* (after PETERSEN 1957). 16. *R. luteopterella* (after PETERSEN 1957). 17. *R. karsholti* (after GAEDIKE 2009b). 18. *R. meyi* n. sp.



Figs. 19–23. *Reisserita* spp., male genitalia. – 19. *R. zouhari* (after GAEDIKE 2009a). 20. *R. mauritanica*. 21. *R. cinnamomella* n. sp. 22. *R. oranella* (after PETERSEN 1957). 23. *R. bettagi* (after GAEDIKE 2009b).



Figs. 24–29. *Reisserita* spp., male (24–26) and female (27–29) genitalia. – 24. *R. panormitanella*. 25. *R. stengeli* (after GAEDIKE 2009b). 26. *R. leucella*. 27. *R. parva*. 28. *R. oranella* (after PETERSEN 1957). 29. *R. leucella* (after PETERSEN 1979).

5 Key to the North African members of *Reisserita* (male genitalia)

- 1 Uncus with four pointed lobes. *R. parva*
– Uncus with two lobes. 2
- 2 Uncus with deep incision; gnathos arms long and narrow. 3
– Uncus with more or less V-shaped incision; gnathos arms shorter, angled. 4
- 3 Gnathos arms subapically angled, with pointed tip; valvae basally nearly parallel-sided, apically rounded; phallus with two oblique pointed tips. *R. chalcophterella*
– Gnathos arms subapically rounded, with pointed tip; valvae basally broad, narrower in the middle, apex truncated; the one pointed tip of phallus longer than the second one.
..... *R. luteophterella*
- 4 Vinculum each laterally with small hook (insertion of apodemes). 5
– Vinculum without hooks. 6
- 5 Gnathos arms knee-shaped at mid-length; valvae lancet-shaped, apex rounded. *R. karsholti*
– Gnathos arms curved; valvae basally broad, apex pointed.
..... *R. meyi* n. sp.
- 6 Valvae divided into two processi. 7
– Valvae not divided. 8
- 7 Gnathos arms more or less triangular; phallus with two thin cornuti. *R. zouhari*
– Gnathos arms narrow, angled; phallus with one cornutus.
..... *R. mauritanica*
- 8 Valvae small, parallel-sided, ventral edge with short process. 9
– Valvae larger. 10
- 9 Phallus with two thin cornuti. *R. cinnamomella* n. sp.
– Phallus with two curved cornuti and two rows of minute cornuti. *R. oranella*
- 10 Valvae with convex costal edge and concave ventral edge; phallus with two hook-shaped cornuti. *R. bettagi*
– Valvae more or less parallel-sided, with broadly rounded apex; phallus with a row of cornuti or with two short straight cornuti. 11
- 11 Uncus lobes on inside with a small strongly sclerotised tooth; valvae spoon-shaped. *R. panormitanella*
– Uncus lobes without sclerotised teeth; valvae lancet-shaped or parallel-sided. 12
- 12 Phallus with a row of strongly sclerotised thorn-like cornuti. *R. stengeli*
– Phallus with two short hook-shaped cornuti. *R. leucella*

6 Checklist of the species of *Reisserita* from North Africa

The distribution records are based on material studied by the author.

R. parva Petersen & Gaedike, 1979 (Figs. 1, 14, 27) – Morocco, Spain

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Manuscript received: 22.IV.2014, accepted: 19.V.2014.

R. chalcophterella (Zerny, 1935) (Figs. 2, 15) – Morocco
R. luteophterella Petersen, 1957 (Figs. 3, 16) – Morocco
R. karsholti Gaedike, 2009 (Figs. 4, 17) – Morocco
R. meyi n. sp. (Figs. 5, 18) – Morocco
R. zouhari Gaedike, 2009 (Figs. 6, 19) – Egypt
R. mauritanica (Baker, 1885) (Figs. 7, 20) – Algeria, Tunisia, Malta
R. cinnamomella n. sp. (Figs. 8, 21) – Morocco
R. oranella (Petersen, 1957) (Figs. 9, 22, 28) – Algeria
R. bettagi Gaedike, 2009 (Figs. 10, 23) – Morocco
R. panormitanella (Mann, 1859) (Figs. 11, 24) – Algeria, Tunisia, Sardinia, Sicily
R. stengeli Gaedike, 2009 (Figs. 12, 25) – Morocco
R. leucella (Turati, 1926) (Figs. 13, 26, 29) – Libya

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

Jahr/Year: 2015

Band/Volume: [NS_8_A](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Gaedike Reinhard

Artikel/Article: [On the genus Reisserita Agenjo in North Africa, with descriptions of two new species \(Lepidoptera: Tineidae\) 271-278](#)