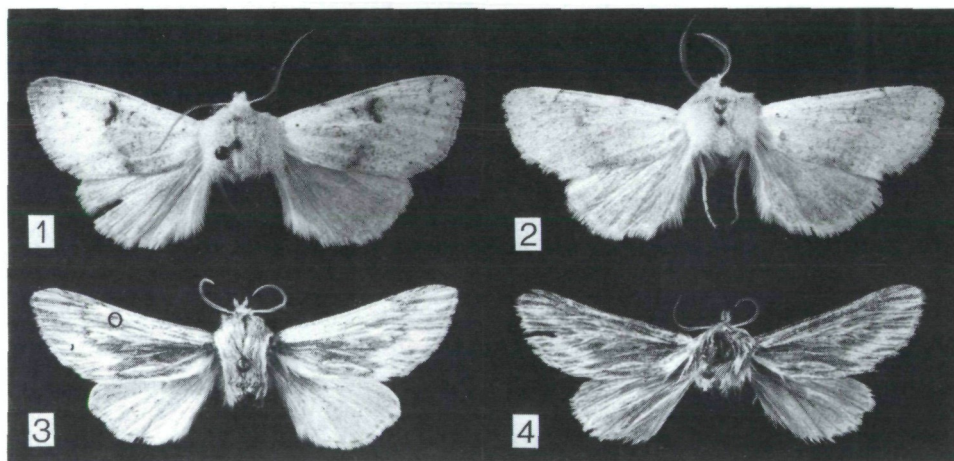


Two New Species of the Genera *Orthosia* OCHSENHEIMER, 1816 and *Simyra* OCHSENHEIMER, 1816 from Turkey (Noctuidae, Lepidoptera)

By Serpil KORNOSOR and Martin LÖDL

Orthosia ganimetae n. sp.

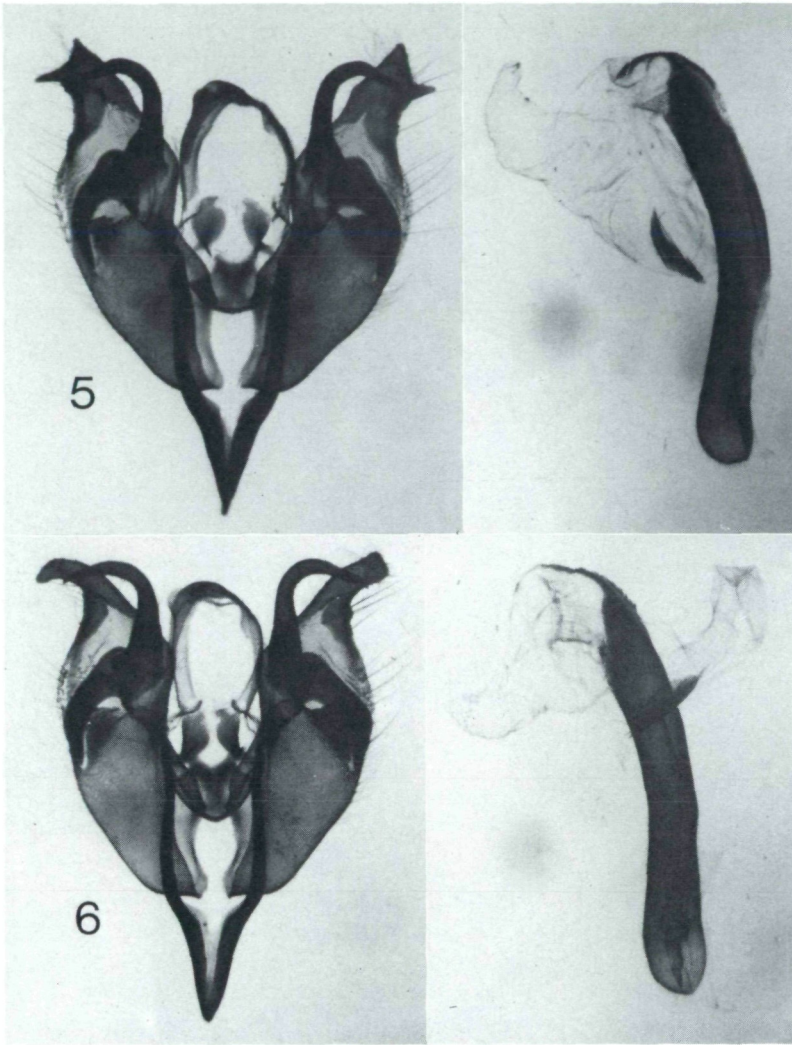
Holotype: ♂, Turkey, Adana, Balcali, 17.3.1981, leg. S. Kornosor. Genitalia slide no. 284. The type-specimen is deposited in the Plant Protection Dept. of the Agricultural Faculty, Cukurova University, Adana, Turkey.



Figs. 1-4: Adults. — 1: *Orthosia rorida* (FRIV., 1835) ♂, Adana, Balcali; 2: *Orthosia ganimetae* n. sp. ♂ holotype, Adana, Balcali; 3: *Simyra dentinosa* FRR., 1838, ♂, Adana, Balcali; 4: *Simyra zeliha* n. sp. ♂ holotype, Adana, Balcali.

Description: (Fig. 2). Wingspan 42 mm, length of forewing 17 mm. Antenna bipectinate. Head and thorax grey-beige with some brown hairs on labial palps. Abdomen beige, sparsely covered with reddish markings. Wing pattern reduced, transversal lines inconspicuous, except the subterminal line which carries two small reddish dots at the apical part. Terminal line with very small brown dots; orbicular spot inconspicuous; the reniform spot is simply marked with some reddish scales. Fringe of the same colour as the wings. Hindwing beige with some brown scales; discal spot inconspicuous on the hindwing recto but conspicuous on the hindwing verso; fringe pale beige.

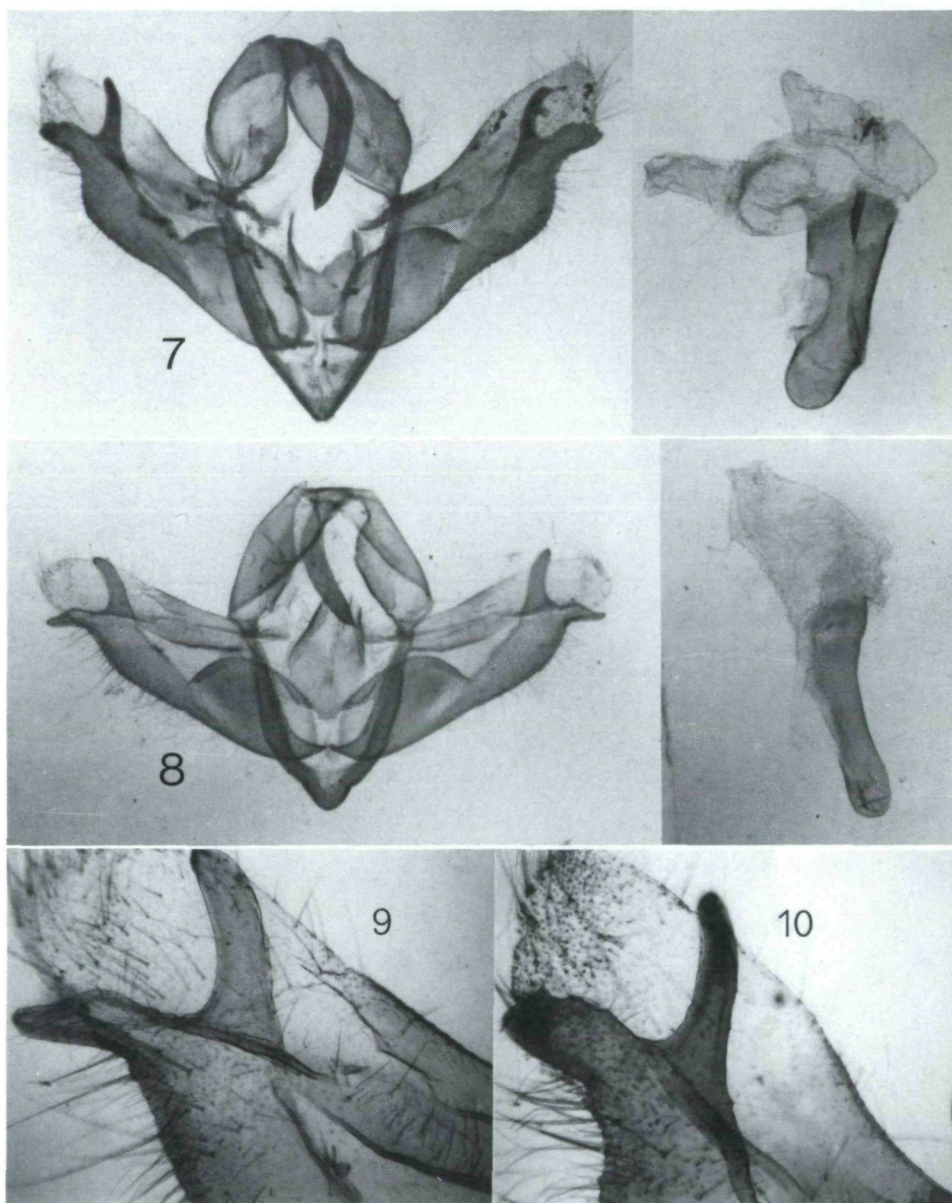
Male genitalia: (Fig. 6). Uncus short, not fine pointed, tegumen short, juxta of hexagonal shape, distal part rounded with slightly pointed base. Vinculum strictly V-shaped without remarkable saccus. Valva broad at the base, dorsal margin elbowed, apex rectangular, with-



Figs. 5-6: Male genitalia of *Orthosia* spp. (Aedeagus right, vesica everted).
5: *Orthosia rorida* (FRIV., 1835); 6: *Orthosia ganimetae* n.sp. holotype.

out corona. Process of costa sclerotized, strong and long with broad base. Process incurved at the apex, hook-shaped. Harpe small and flattened, sclerotized and of semicircular shape, located at the base of costal process. Clasper chitinous, flattened, of crescent shape. Sacculus well developed. Process of sacculus small and rounded. Aedeagus (Fig. 6 right): Everted vesica ventrally with a large thumb-like diverticulum at the medial part. Carina penis with a bundle of spicular cornuti, ventral base of vesica clustered with a group of cornuti. Apex of vesica marked with spines.

Discussion: Although similar to *O. rorida* (FRIV., 1835) (Fig. 1) the new species exhibits some remarkable differences both in external shape and in genitalia structure. In *O. rorida*



Figs. 7-10: Male genitalia of *Simyra* spp. (Aedeagus right, vesica everted). — 7: *Simyra zeliha* n. sp. holotype; 8: *Simyra dentinosa* FRR., 1838; 9: *Simyra dentinosa* FRR., 1838. Process of sacculus; 10: *Simyra zeliha* n. sp. Process of sacculus.

the wing pattern normally is not reduced, the transverse lines are conspicuous and the orbicular spot is marked with a brown dot. The reniform spot is brown and of crescent shape. In the male genitalia (Fig. 5) the valvae of *rorida* are broader, the dorsal margin is

slightly elbowed. The apex is broad and bifurcate without a corona. The process of costa is narrower at the base and the process of sacculus is smaller. In *rorida* the upper part of the juxta is less rounded, the saccus distinct. The spiny band of carina penis is smaller than in the new species.

Both species occur sympatrically. Noteworthy is the fact that there exists a description of a taxon named "*mundoides*" by BOURSIN, 1940. The name "*mundoides*" was used for the description of a form of *O. rorida* to define one female from Lebanon and one male from Albania with slight external differences to the nominate race. According to the "International Code of Zoological Nomenclature" this name is of infrasubspecific rank and therefore not of any systematic importance.

Dedication: The new species is dedicated to S. Kornosor's mother, Mrs. Ganimet Kornosor.

Simyra zeliha n. sp.

Holotype: ♂, Turkey, Adana, Balcali, 25.5.1981, leg. S. Kornosor. Genitalia slide no. 744. The type-specimen is deposited in the Plant Protection Dept. of the Agricultural Faculty, Cukurova University, Adana, Turkey.

Description: (Fig. 4). Wingspan 40 mm, length of forewing 16 mm. Antenna serrated. Head and thorax covered with white and grey hairs. Ground colour of forewings dull white with a greenish-grey touch. Orbicular spot absent. The grey reniform spot is elongated and of oval shape. Claviform spot distinct, elongated and elliptical, bordered with dull white. Proximal region of the fringe paler than the ground colour of the forewing. Hindwing dull white, veins covered with brown scales, terminal line brown and fringe white.

Male genitalia: (Figs. 7, 10). Uncus cylindrical and pointed at the apex; tegumen broad, V-shaped. Valva oval, elongated, without corona. The medial part of ventral margin is strikingly curved, the sacculus well developed and the process of sacculus is bifurcate (Fig. 10). The ventral part of this process is broad, formed like a tongue and undulated at the dorsal margin. Dorsal part of process curved, approximately as long as the ventral one. Aedeagus (Fig. 7 right) short and compact, vesica with two large diverticula at the base, one bearing a long, flattened, knife-shaped cornutus.

Discussion: The external habit of the new species is similar to that of *Simyra dentinosa* FREYER, 1838 (Fig. 3). The following differences can be found: The costal margin of forewing of *S. dentinosa* is white with a grey touch. The claviform spot is not as conspicuous as in the new species. In male genitalia (Figs. 8, 9) the valva shape is the same but the ventral margin is not as curved as in the previous taxon. The processes of sacculus (Fig. 9) are significantly different; the ventral process is narrower and not undulated, the dorsal process is broad and long, thumb-like. The vinculum is broad V-shaped with a semi-round pointed apex. The vesica of *S. dentinosa* sports only one diverticulum and has no cornutus.

Dedication: The new species is dedicated to the famous Turkish Acarologist and S. Kornosor's PhD adviser Prof. Dr. Zeliha Düzgünes.

Zusammenfassung

Zwei neue Noctuidenarten der Unterfamilien Hadeninae und Acronictinae aus der südlichen Türkei, *Orthosia ganimetae* n. sp. und *Simyra zeliha* n. sp. werden beschrieben. Die Untersuchungen basieren auf Material aus Adana, Balcali, und den Sammlungen des Naturhistorischen Museums Wien. *Orthosia ganimetae* n. sp. ist eng mit *Orthosia rorida* (FRIVALDSZKY, 1835) verwandt. Die nächstverwandte Art zu *Simyra zeliha* n. sp. ist *Simyra dentinosa* FREYER, 1838. Beide neuen Taxa sind gut definiert, sowohl habituell als auch in genitalmorphologischer Hinsicht.

Summary

This paper presents the description of two new species of the subfamilies Hadeninae and Acronictinae: *Orthosia ganimetae* n. sp. and *Simyra zeliha* n. sp. from southern Turkey. The investigations are based on samples from Adana, Balcali, and the collections of the Museum of Natural History in Vienna. *Orthosia ganimetae* n. sp. is closely related to *Orthosia rorida* (FRIVALDSZKY, 1835), *Simyra zeliha* n. sp. is near *Simyra dentinosa* FREYER, 1838. The species can be well separated by external as well as genital-morphological features.

LITERATURE

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Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

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