

Materiały do znajomości wachlarzykowatych (*Lepidoptera*, *Crambidae*)

Część VIII. Uwagi o *Pediasia persella* (Toll)

Studies on the *Crambidae* (*Lepidoptera*)

Part VIII. Notes on *Pediasia persella* (Toll)

napisał

STANISŁAW BŁESZYŃSKI

A new species *Crambus persellus*, was described by Dr. S. Toll in the year 1947<sup>1</sup>, from one male specimen from Hyrcania, North-east Persia. This species belongs obviously to the genus *Pediasia* Hbn.

Externally it is very much like *Pediasia luteella* (Den. et Schiff.), from which it differs only by the shape of the fore wings. These are in *Pediasia persella* (Toll) relatively a little wider than in *Pediasia luteella* (Den. et Schiff.). However, this is not a systematically decisive feature, because the shape of the fore wings of *Pediasia luteella* (Den. et Schiff.) is sometimes variable.

The copulatory apparatus of *Pediasia persella* (Toll) differs considerably from that of *Pediasia luteella* (Den. et Schiff.). The aedoeagus is visibly smaller in *Pediasia persella* (Toll) than in *Pediasia luteella* (Den. et Schiff.). Apart of it, in the aedoeagus of *Pediasia persella* (Toll) there are, beside one big cornutus, several smaller star-shaped ones, which do not occur in the species *Pediasia luteella* (Den. et Schiff.). This is a feature met very rarely with in the species of the genus *Pediasia* Hbn.

<sup>1</sup> Beitrag zur Mikrolepidopteren-fauna von Nordost-Persien, Zeit. d. Wien. Ent. Ges. 32, 1947, p. 107.

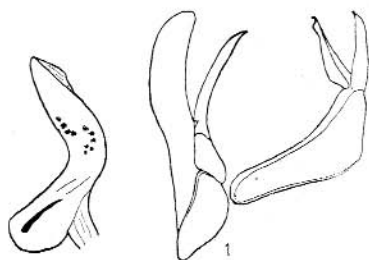


Fig. 1. *Pediasia persella* (Toll). Male copulatory apparatus. Type. Hyrkania. Kuh-i-Mirabi, 2000 m.

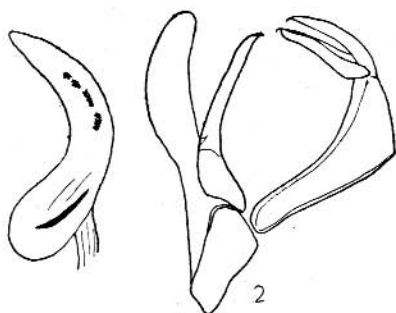


Fig. 2. *Pediasia persella* (Toll). Male copulatory apparatus. Persia, Pelur, 2000 m.



Fig. 3. *Pediasia persella* (Toll). Aedeagus of specimen from Pelur.



Fig. 4. *Pediasia persella* (Toll). Aedeagus of type.

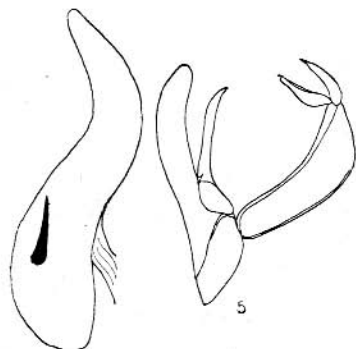


Fig. 5. *Pediasia luteella* (Den. et. Schiff.). Male copulatory apparatus of specimen from Kraków.

which I found, besides *P. persella* (Toll) only in species *P. subflavella* (Dup.), *P. truncatella* (Zett.), *P. altaica* (Stgr.) and *P. soffneri* Blesz. On the basis of these additional cornuti *P. persella* (Toll) had been compared with *P. epineura* (Meyr.). This was erroneous since in the aedoeagus of *P. epineura* (Meyr.) there is one and only single cornutus. This „*Crambus epineurus* Meyr.“



Fig. 6. *Pediasia persella* (Toll). Female copulatory apparatus.

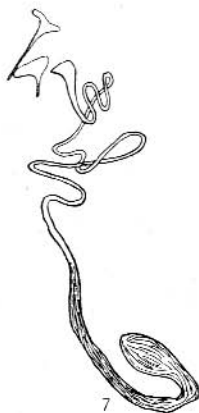


Fig. 7. *Pediasia luteella* (Den. et Schiff.). Female copulatory apparatus of the specimen from Kraków.

about which Dr. S. Toll writes in his description of *Crambus persellus*, was described by me as *Pediasia soffneri* Blesz. (Studies on the *Crambidae*, Part VII). In the description of *Crambus persellus* Dr. Toll mentions that this species has three cornuti in the aedoeagus. However, after thorough investigation of the copulatory apparatus, I was able to state most certainly that this is not so. *Pediasia persella* (Toll) has only one big cornutus. Near the place where the vesica leaves the aedoeagus the walls of the aedoeagus are slightly thickened in such a manner that on the preparation there are visible two dark streaks. Dr. Toll assumed that these streaks are cornuti.

I obtained by exchange from the Naturhistorisches Museum in Wien, one couple of *Crambidae* from Persia determined as *Crambus luteellus* (Den. et Schiff.). The investigation of their copulatory apparatuses showed that they belong undoubtedly to the species *Pediasia persella* (Toll). The additional cornuti of

the male from Elburs Mts. have somewhat different characters than in the type. They are grouped together into several oblong complexes, while in the type of *P. persella* (Toll) they are broken into 10 smaller, star-shaped ones. I think that this difference may be explained by assuming that the cornuti tend to split into smaller units, or that there is an inconstancy in this morphological feature. Externally my specimens do not differ at all from the type of *Pediasia persella* (Toll).

The description of the female of *Pediasia persella* (Toll). Head, thorax, palps and antennae gray-creamy-whitish. Length of the fore wing 13,5 mm. Fore wings considerably clearer than in *P. luteella* (Den. et Schiff.); clear-sandy coloured, without design. Cilia grayish, at the base somewhat clearer than at the termen. Basal part of the female fore wings visibly wider than in male. Similar sexual dimorphism appears also in *Pediasia luteella* (Den. et Schiff.). Hind wings whitish, with clear-white cilia.

Copulatory apparatus of *P. persella* (Toll) and *P. luteella* (Den. et Schiff.) show very great differences. Labia of *P. persella* (Toll) are wider, less slim than in *P. luteella* (Den. et Schiff.). Ductus bursae straight, without loops, at its distal part more strongly sclerotized than at the base. *P. luteella* (Den. et Schiff.) has several loops on ductus bursae, which is strongly sclerotized not at the distal part but near bursa copulatrix. The length of ductus bursae 4 mm.

One female „Poin Schahkuh Nord Persien, Funke VII. 98“ Coll. author.

#### STRESZCZENIE

Autor opisuje samicę gatunku *Pediasia persella* (Toll). Gatunek ten został opisany przez dr S. Tolla na podstawie jednego okazu samca pochodzącego z Hyrkanii.