

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

Część IX. Uwagi o rodzaju *Crambopsis* De Lattin

Studies on the *Crambidae* (*Lepidoptera*).

Part IX. Notes on the genus *Crambopsis* De Lattin

napisał

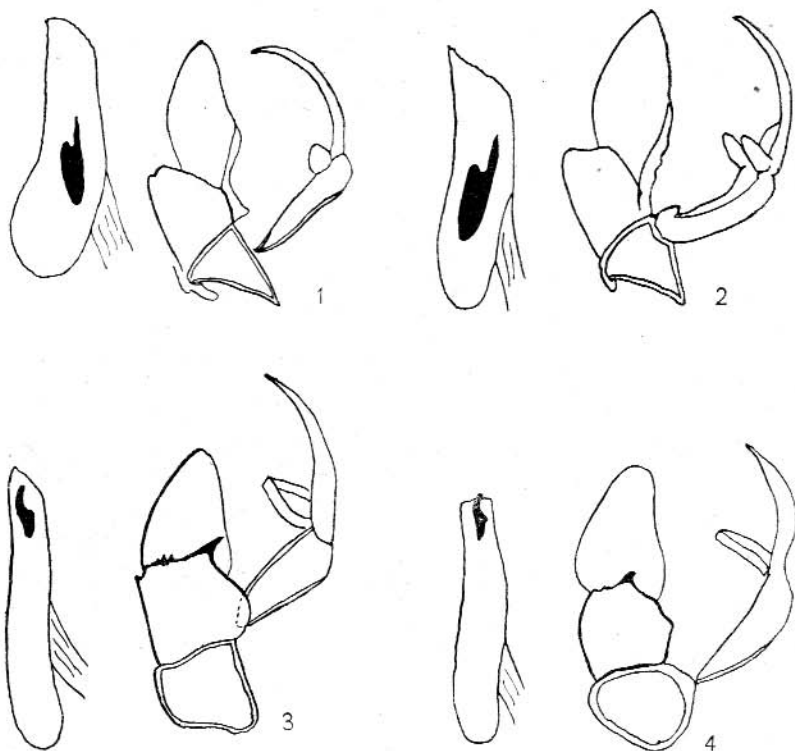
STANISŁAW BŁESZYŃSKI

A genus recently was created by G. De Lattin¹ for the species *Crambus malacellus* Dup. on the basis of great differences between male genitalia of this species and the rest of species of genus *Crambus* F. Female genitalia were not discussed by the author. G. De Lattin writes that in the male copulatory apparatus of *Crambopsis malacellus* (Dup.), gnathos is wanting. After thorough investigation of the male copulatory apparatus I observed, however, the presence of gnathos, although not in the typical form but considerably reduced. In spite of this I agree with De Lattin that this species deserves separating as an separate genus. Female copulatory apparatus shows an important feature distinguishing it from the species belonging to the genus *Crambus* s. s. This is the lack of gonapophyses posteriores in the labia; a case I have met with nowhere in the tribe *Crambini*. Labia are accreted to lamella subgenitalis this being also a feature unusual for *Crambini*. They are rectangular while labia of species of other genera of the tribe *Crambini* are always triangular. On bursa copulatrix there are two signa, similarly as in species of the genus *Cram-*

¹ Ent. Zeit. 62, 1952, p. 89-91.

bus s.s. Externally *Crambopsis malacellus* (Dup.) is similar to typical species of the genus *Crambus s.s.* as *Crambus pascuelus* (L.) etc. The basal stripe and outer band present. The apex of the fore wing pointed, termen distinctly bent in.

Crambopsis malacellus (Dup.) is known in literature as a species very widely distributed, from Western Europe to

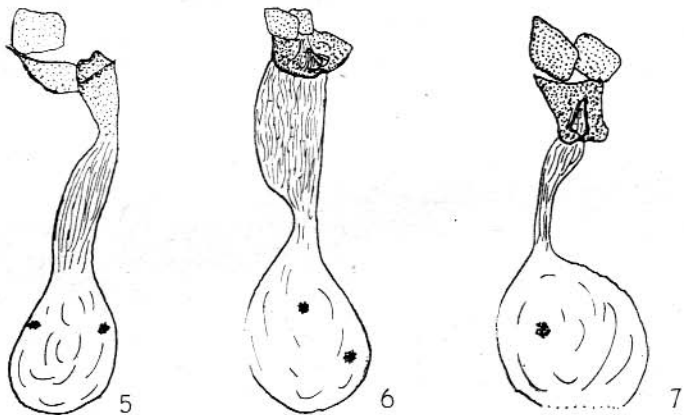


New Zealand. After investigation of the copulatory apparatuses of several specimens from Western and Southern Europe, Syria and Indo-Australia it has been shown, however, that the Indo-Australian forms certainly do not belong to the species *Crambopsis malacellus* (Dup.). Despite delusive external similarity I found considerable differences in their copulatory apparatuses permitting the establishing of an separate species for these

forms. There is no question of variability of copulatory apparatuses because after investigation of the specimens of proper *Crambopsis malacellus* (Dup.) from various regions of South-Western Europe and Syria, I found almost no differences. In the specimens of the Indo-Australian species, on the other hand, I found deviations in male as well as female copulatory apparatuses. Because of the very fragmentary material which I have to my disposition, I cannot say whether all five investigated specimens from Indo-Australia belong to one species. I investigated one male from Tasmania, a male and female from Java and two females from St.-Aignan (near New Guinea). For this species I propose the name *Crambopsis malacelloides n.sp.* As a holotype I recognize the specimen from Tasmania. It is a male. I found no distinct differences in coloration and external design between the species *Crambopsis malacellus* (Dup.) and *C. malacelloides n.sp.* The copulatory apparatuses of these species are distinctly different. Aedoeagus in *C. malacelloides n.sp.* is narrower, cornutus about three times smaller than in *C. malacellus* (Dup.). Uncus thicker in its basal part than in *C. malacellus* (Dup.). Gnathos developed as a distinct ring; this does not occur in *C. malacellus* (Dup.). Saccus more trapezoidal, not triangular, as in *C. malacellus* (Dup.). Strongly sclerotized basal part of valva, with serrated edges, and strong hook in the upper part. In *C. malacellus* (Dup.) this part is quite smooth. The dorsal part of valva of *C. malacellus* (Dup.) is list-like thickened to the half of its length. This feature is wanting in *C. malacelloides n.sp.* As the allotype I selected one of the females from St.-Aignan. In the copulatory apparatus I found distinct difference of the structure of the ductus bursae, which is wide, bag-like, narrowing suddenly near bursa copulatrix. In the specimens of *C. malacellus* (Dup.) ductus bursae is slightly narrowed behind ostium bursae, further on widened, but not bag-like. Ostium bursae in *C. malacelloides n.sp.* provided with a strong plate, which is lacking in *C. malacellus* (Dup.). On bursa copulatrix there are two signa. Ductus bursae similarly as in *C. malacellus* (Dup.) with ribbed surface.

The specimens from Java differ in copulatory apparatuses from those from Tasmania and St.-Aignan. For these speci-

mens I give the name *Crambopsis malacelloides javaicus n.ssp.* Male uncus shorter than in typical form. Saccus more rounded. Strongly sclerotized basal part of valva, with much less serrated edges and with less developed hook than in the typical form. Female ductus bursae not bag-like, but narrow and more delicate than in typical form. In this specimen I found on bursa copulatrix only one signum. It is an extraordinary and exce-



ptional case, for the number of signa is one of the most stable generic features. It is possible, that this is a pathological specimen, or one signum might have been lost during preparing, because the bursa copulatrix was slightly damaged then. This interesting problem can be solved only after obtaining more specimens of this form.

All the types and paratypes of *C. malacelloides n. sp.* and *C. malacelloides javaicus n. ssp.* are in the collection of the Institute of Zoology of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw.

Examined material:

Crambopsis malacellus (Dup.).

1. Two male spec. from Basses-Pyrenées: „Mougerre“.
2. Eight male and female spec. from France: „Courthézon près Orange, Vaucluse“.
3. One male spec. from Basses-Pyrenées: „Basses-Pyrenées, St. Pierre d'Irube“.

4. Two male spec. from Syria: „Syria“.

Crambopsis malacelloides n.sp.

1. Holotype: „Tasmania“.

2. Allotype: „St.-Aignan“.

3. Paratype (female): „St.-Aignan“.

Crambopsis malacelloides javaicus n.ssp.

1. Holotype and allotype: „Java“.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES

1. *Crambopsis malacellus* (Dup.). Male copulatory apparatus. „Courthézon près Orange Vaucluse“.

2. *Crambopsis malacellus* (Dup.). Male copulatory apparatus. „Syria“.

3. *Crambopsis malacelloides* n.sp. Holotype. Copulatory apparatus.

4. *Crambopsis malacelloides javaicus* n.ssp. Holotype. Copulatory apparatus.

5. *Crambopsis malacellus* (Dup.). Female copulatory apparatus: „Courthézon près Orange Vaucluse“.

6. *Crambopsis malacelloides* n.sp. Allotype. Copulatory apparatus.

7. *Crambopsis malacelloides javaicus* n.ssp. Allotype. Copulatory apparatus.

STRESZCZENIE

Autor podaje charakterystykę utworzonego niedawno rodzaju *Crambopsis* De Lattin, nadto opisuje nowy indoaustralijski gatunek *Crambopsis malacelloides* n. sp. i jego podgatunek *C. malacelloides javaicus* n. ssp.