

Materiały do znajomości *Crambidae* (Lepidoptera).

Część XXIV. O synonymice niektórych gatunków
z grupy rodzajowej *Crambus* F.

Studies on the *Crambidae* (Lepidoptera). Part. XXIV. On the
synonymy of some species of the generic group *Crambus* F.

napisał

STANISŁAW BŁESZYŃSKI

1. *Agriphila cyrenaicella* (Rag.)

Crambus cyrenaicellus Ragonot, 1887, Bull. Soc. ent. France, p. 138.

Crambus alexandriensis B.-Baker, 1894, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, p. 48,
pl. 1 fig. 19. Nov. syn.

Crambus permixtellus Kalchberg, 1897, Dtsch. Ent. Zeit. Iris, 10, p. 186.

After the examining the genitalia, as well as the external characters of the type of *Crambus alexandriensis* Baker (collection of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London) I stated that it is obviously a species identical with *Agriphila cyrenaicella* (Rag.).

The type of *Crambus alexandriensis* Baker is a female labelled: "Egypt, Alexandria, W. H. M a l s d e n", "Type" (Genital Slide Nr. 5503-B. M.). This female is externally identical with other specimens of the discussed species from various localities of Europe, North Africa and Near East. The female genitalia seem to be a little variable. The ductus bursae of the type of *Crambus alexandriensis* Baker nearly lacks the longitudinal ribbing. Such a delicate structure occurs usually as my studies on the discussed species show.

2. *Agriphila tristella* (Schiff. & Den.)

Crambus discistrigatus Hampson, 1919, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, 3, p. 282. Nov. syn.

Crambus discistrigatus Hampson is an obvious synonym of *Agriphila tristella* (Schiff. & Den.) as the examination of the type shows. It is a male and not a female as Hampson quoted in his description of this species. Second specimen described by Hampson is also male identical with the type. Both specimens present a dark form of *A. tristella* (Schiff. & Den.). On the forewing distinct narrow white basal stripe. Possibly *C. discistrigatus* Hmps. is a geographical race of *A. tristella* (Schiff. & Den.), however, it would be very difficult to decide basing on so poor material. The type of *C. discistrigatus* Hmps. bears the labels: "Punjab Hundes 1908-24", "Type H. T.". Genital Slide Nr. 5504/B. M. (Błesz.) 1959.

3. *Agriphila argentistrigella* (Rag.) nov. comb.

Crambus argentistrigellus Ragonot, 1888, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (6), 8, p. 279, pl. 6, fig. 9.

Crambus nebrodellus Zerny, 1943, Zeit. Wien. Ent. Ges., 38, p. 137, pl. IX, fig. 1. Nov. syn.

After the examination of the types of *Crambus argentistrigellus* Rag. and *Crambus nebrodellus* Zerny, I believe both the species are identical with each other. There are two specimens of *Crambus argentistrigellus* Rag., in the Ragonot's collection in Paris. The female has, unfortunately, glued abdomen of a male of a species belonging probably to *Pyraustidae*. I have identified with those specimens several other ones taken in Spain, Pyrenees, Sicily and North Africa. The examined by me two male paratypes of *Crambus nebrodellus* Zerny (a species described from Sicily) are identical with the previous species, as the characters of their habitus and their genital armatures show. The discussed species seems to be rather common in South-Western Europe, as well as in Africa. It occurs in two forms, namely uniformly coloured and with a silvery basal stripe on the fore wing. However, there are intermediate specimens between these two forms. These forms

are analogical to those of *Agriphila tristella* (Schiff. & Den.). The latter species is very closely related to the former one lacking, however, two dark spots situated in the middle area of the fore wing, one above the silvery stripe and the second one below it. Those spots are characteristic for the discussed species. Possibly *A. osseella* (Hmps.) and *A. monica* Blesz. are also synonyms of *A. argentistrigella* (Rag.). The species of *A. tristella* (Schiff. & Den.) group are extremely similar to each other by their external characters, as well as by their male and female genitalia. In one of my next papers on *Crambidae* I will try to solve this problem.

4. *Catoptria dimorphella* (Stgr.) nov. comb.

Crambus dimorphellus Staudinger, 1882, Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross., 16, p. 81.
Crambus haywardi Rebel, 1939, Mitt. münchn. ent. Ges., 29, p. 545.
Nov. syn.

The type of *C. dimorphella* (Stgr.) is from Amasia and the type of *Crambus dimorphellus* Rebel has been taken in Cyprus. The two species are identical with each other and should be synonymized. *C. dimorphella* (Stgr.) belongs to the *C. mytilella* (Hbn.) group. Its male genital armature is rather indistinguishable from that of *C. mytilella* (Hbn.), however, the two species are perfectly distinct from each other by their external characters. In *C. mytilella* (Hbn.) the end of the white spot prolonging the basal stripe of the fore wing points above the middle of termen, similarly as in *C. pinella* (L.). In *C. dimorphella* (Stgr.) the above mentioned end of oval spot points to middle of the termen.

5. *Pediasia ribbeella* (Car.) nov. comb.

Crambus tristellus var. *ribbeellus* Caradja, 1910, Dtsch. ent. Zeit. Iris, 24, p. 110, fig.
Crambus escalerellus Schmidt, 1934, Bol. Soc. esp. Hist. nat., 33, p. 397, fig. Nov. syn.
Agriphila tristella ssp. *ribbeella* Bleszyński, 1957, Acta Zool. Cracov., 1, p. 272.

P. ribbeella (Car.) and *Crambus escalerellus* Schmidt have been described from Spain. They are identical with each other

as the examination of a male syntype of *P. ribbeella* (Car.) shows. This species is externally indistinguishable from the next one, however, distinct from it by its male genital armature. In the discussed species in the aedeagus there is a rather large cornutus and the spines of apical tuft are small. In *C. palmitiella* (Chrét.) aedeagus lacks large cornutus and the spines of above mentioned tuft are much longer than in the former species. The female of *P. ribbeella* (Car.) is hitherto unknown. As my studies show, the species discussed is vicarizing with *P. contaminella* (Hbn.) which occurs in the remainder of Europe and Near East, but not in Spain.

6. *Pediasia palmitiella* (Chrét.) nov. comb.

Crambus palmitiellus Chrétien, 1915, Ann. Soc. ent. France, 84, p. 290.

This species has been described from Algeria. I have examined a male paratype in the collection of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) in London, as well as a long series of this species taken in North Africa. As the examination of their genitalia shows, *P. hispanica* Blesz. (1956, Ann. hist.-nat. Mus. nation. Hung., 7, p. 421, fig. 5) is only a geographical race of the species discussed. Both forms are distinct from each other by the coloration of their fore wings. In typical *P. palmitiella* (Chrét.) forewings are much paler (ochreous brown) than in *P. palmitiella* ssp. *hispanica* Blesz. The latter resembles rather *P. contaminella* (Hbn.) and *P. ribbeella* (Car.) having brown or dark brown forewings.

7. *Pediasia aridella* (Thnbg.) nov. comb.

Tinea aridella Thunberg, 1788, Diss. Ent., 4, p. 96, pl. 4, fig. 1.

Tinea inquinatella Hübner, 1814-1817 (nec Schiffermüller & Denis), Samml. Eur. Schmett., pl. 66, fig. 442, ♀.

Pediasia squalidalis Hübner, 1825, Verz. bek. Schmett., p. 365. Nov. syn.

Crambus Contaminellus Duponchel, 1836 (nec Hübner), Hist. nat. Lép. France, 10, p. 273, pl. 283, fig. 4.

Crambus salinellus Tutt, 1887, Entomologist, 20, p. 56.

Pediasia salinella Bleszyński, 1953, Ann. Mus. Zool. Pol., 15, p. 103.

Pediasia squalidalis Bleszyński, 1957, Acta Zool. Cracov., 1, p. 425, pl. 45, fig. 1-2, pl. 60, fig. 4, pl. 89, fig. 5-7.

The name *Tinea aridella* Thnbg. was hitherto considered as a doubtful synonym of *Pediasia fascelinella* (Hbn.). After the studying of the figure given by Thunberg for his *Tinea aridella* I stated that it is doubtlessly identical with *P. squalidalis* Hbn. In that figure the dark basal stripe of the forewing, a feature very characteristic only for *P. squalidalis* Hbn., is distinctly marked. Besides, the shape of the forewing of the Thunberg's species is identical with that of *P. squalidalis* Hbn. In *P. fascelinella* (Hbn.) never occurs such a dark basal stripe.

7a. *Pediasia aridella* ssp. *caradjaella* (Reb.)

Crambus caradjaellus Rebel, 1907, Dtsch. ent. Zeit. Iris, 19, p. 228.

Crambus salinellus ssp. *nepos* Rothshild, 1911, Entomologist, 44, p. 50.
pl. 1, fig. 3, 3a, 7. Nov. syn.

Pediasia squalidalis ssp. *nepos* Bieszyński, 1957, Acta Zool. Cracov., 1,
p. 426, pl. 89, fig. 7.

Pediasia squalidalis ssp. *caradjaella* Bieszyński, 1957, Acta Zool. Cracov.,
1, p. 426, pl. 45, fig. 2.

The form of *P. aridella* (Thnbg.) occurring in the Central Europe is very variable as a long series of specimens of this form shows. Therefore ssp. *nepos* (Rothsh.) should be synonymized with ssp. *caradjaella* (Reb.). I have examined the specimens from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria, Germany and Roumania. They are distinct from the typical form occurring on sea shores of Northern Europe by the lack of dark basal stripe on the forewing. Such a stripe occurs in the discussed form only occasionally.

8. *Pediasia luteella* (Schiff. & Den.)

Tinea luteella Schiffermüller & Denis, 1775, Syst. Verz., p. 134.

Pediasia lutealis Hübner, 1825, Verz. bek. Schmett., p. 365.

Crambus uhryki Rothshild, 1911, Entomologist, 44, p. 50, fig. Nov. syn.

Pediasia uhryki Bieszyński, 1957, Acta Zool. Cracov., 1, p. 418.

After the examining of the genital armature of the type of *Crambus uhryki* Rothsh. (collection of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London) I stated that it is an obvious synonym of

the *Pediasia luteella* (Schiff. & Den.). *Crambus uhryki* Rothsh., a mysterious species, has been described by Rothshild from a single male specimen. It is genitally and externally quite identical with the typical specimens of *P. luteella* (Schiff. & Den.).

9. *Pediasia siculella* (Dup.)

Crambus siculellus Duponchel, 1836, Hist. nat. Lép. France, 10, p. 136, Pl. 275, fig. 7.

Crambus subdesertellus Chrétien, 1922, Etudes Lép., 19, pt. 1, p. 325. Nov. syn.

Crambus mariae-ludovicae Lucas, 1935, Bull. Soc. ent. France, 40, p. 60. Nov. syn.

Crambus subdesertellus Chrét. and *Crambus mariae-ludovicae* Lucas are doubtlessly synonyms of common *Pediasia siculella* (Dup.). It is widely distributed in South-Western Europe and North Africa. *Crambus subdesertellus* Chrét. has been described from a single male specimen taken in Morocco. I have examined the type of it which belongs to the collection of the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris. There are no external and genital differences between the type and typical specimens of the species discussed. The type of *Crambus mariae-ludovicae* Lucas is also a male taken in Morocco. That specimen lacks the end of abdomen, however, it agrees perfectly with typical specimens of *P. siculella* (Dup.). The type of *Crambus mariae-ludovicae* Lucas is also in the collection of the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris.

10. *Calamotropha orontella* Rag.

Calamotropha orontella Ragonot, 1895, Bull. Soc. ent. France, p. 100.

Crambus orontellus Staudinger & Rebel, 1901, Cat. Lep., 2, p. 2.

Crambus leucaniellus Zerny, 1914, Ann. Hofmus. Wien., 28, p. 299. Nov. syn.

Crambus fuscilineatellus Lucas, 1938, Bull. Soc. ent. France, 43, p. 183. Nov. syn.

This species has been hitherto very often confused with several species of various genera as *Chilo* Hbn. or *Cephis* Rag. I give the figure of male genital armature and female genitalia

of it for the explaining the above mentioned question. Judging from the types of three species mentioned in the above synonymy, *Crambus leucaniellus* Zerny and *Crambus fuscilineatellus* Lucas are doubtlessly synonyms of *Calamotropha orontella* Rag. The type of the latter species is a female from Akbès in Syria (coll. Mus. d'Hist. Nat. in Paris). The types



Fig. 1. *Calamotropha orontella* Rag. Type of *Crambus fuscilineatellus* Lucas. Male.

of *Crambus leucaniellus* Zerny are females taken also in Syria (coll. Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna). The type of *Crambus fuscilineatellus* Lucas is a male taken in Morocco (coll. Mus. d'Hist Nat., Paris). The most important characters of the species discussed: ocelli absent, frons rounded, alar apex of the forewing acuminate, medial dot distinct, terminal dots present; in the male genital armature uncus as long as gnathos, pointed, gnathos straight, rounded terminally, pars basalis not developed, ventral edge of valva concave, two distinct cornuti in the aedeagus; in the female genitalia gonapophyses anteriores long, introitus vaginae strongly sclerotized, signum lacking.

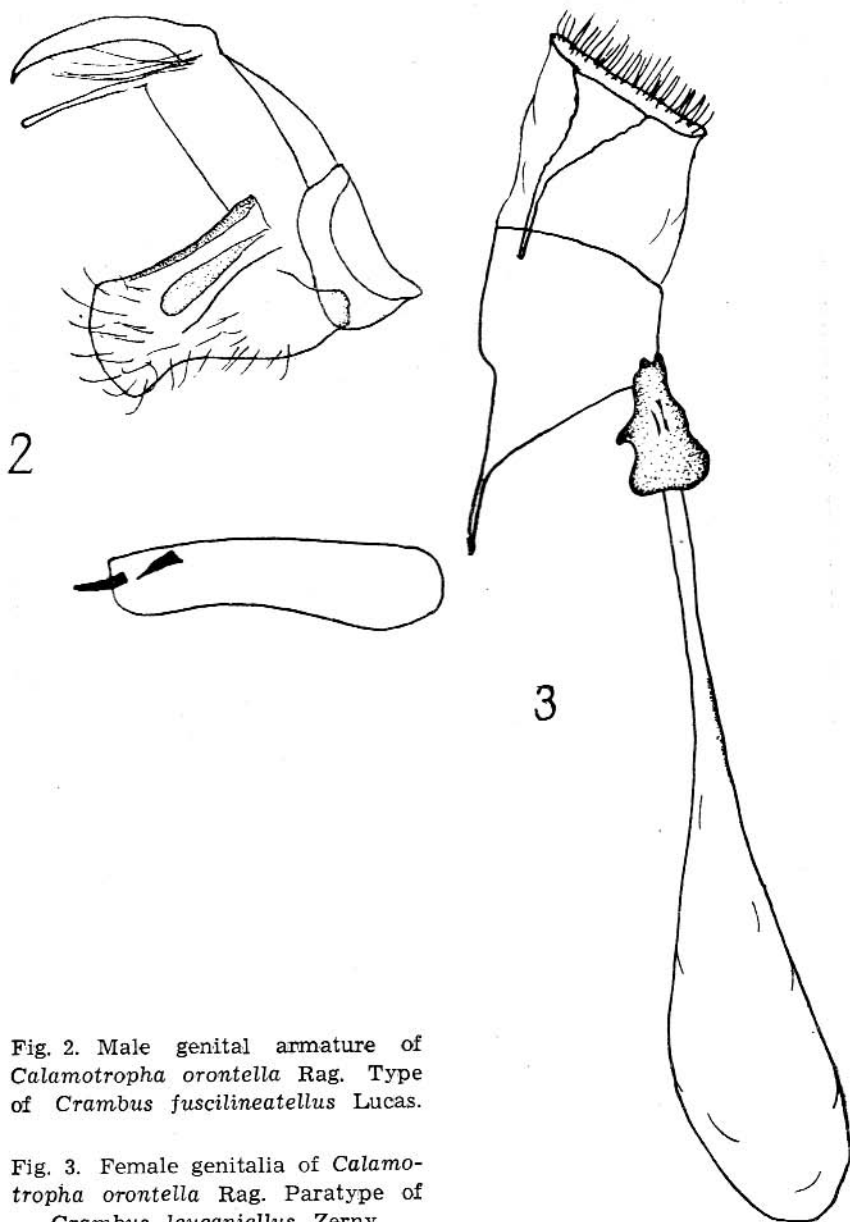


Fig. 2. Male genital armature of *Calamotropha orontella* Rag. Type of *Crambus fuscilineatellus* Lucas.

Fig. 3. Female genitalia of *Calamotropha orontella* Rag. Paratype of *Crambus leucaniellus* Zerny.

11. *Chrysocrambus similimellus* (M.-R.)

Crambus similimellus Müller-Rutz, 1931, Mitt. Schweiz. Ent. Ges., 15, p. 38, pl. 1, fig. 8, 19.

Chrysocrambus lambessellus Błeszyński, 1958 (nec Caradja), Acta Zool. Cracov. 2, p. 858, pl. 73, fig. 16.

In my "Revision of the genus *Chrysocrambus* Błesz". I wrongly synonymized *Crambus similimellus* M.-R. with *Crambus craterellus* var. *lambessellus* Car. The latter is conspecific with *Ch. mauretanicus* (M.-R.). The distinctness and synonymy of *Ch. mauritanicus* (M.-R.) and *Ch. tingitanellus* (Chrét.) shortly will be explained by Mr. P. E. Whalley of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) in his paper on the genus *Chrysocrambus* Błesz.

STRESZCZENIE

Autor wykazuje liczne nowe synonimy, a mianowicie: *Crambus alexandriensis* Baker, opisany z Egiptu, jest synonimem *Agriphila cyrenaicella* (Rag.); *Crambus discistrigatus* Hmps., opisany z Indii, jest synonimem *Agriphila tristella* (Schiff. & Den.), być może jego rasą geograficzną; *Crambus nebrodellus* Zerny, opisany z Sycylii, jest synonimem *Agriphila argentistrigella* (Rag.); synonimami tego ostatniego gatunku są być może również *Agriphila osseella* (Hmps.) i *A. monica* Błesz., sprawa ta wymaga jednak dalszych badań; *Crambus haywardi* Reb. jest synonimem *Catoptria dimorphella* (Stgr.); *Crambus escalerellus* Schmidt, opisany z Hiszpanii, jest synonimem gatunku *Pediasia ribbeella* (Car.), opisanego również z Hiszpanii pod nazwą *Crambus tristellus* var. *ribbeellus* Car.; *Pediasia hispanica* Błesz. jest podgatunkiem północnoafrykańskiej *Pediasia palmitiella* (Chrét.); *Pediasia squalidalis* Hbn. jest synonimem *P. aridella* (Thnb.), jak wykazuje analiza rysunku Thunberga — nazwa *Tinea aridella* Thnb. była dotychczas przypisywana jako wątpliwy synonim gatunkowi *Pediasia fascelinella* (Hbn.); *Pediasia aridella* ssp. *nepos* (Rothsh.) jest synonimem *P. aridella* ssp. *caradjaella* (Reb.), jak to wykazują badania nad obszernym materiałem tych form, łowionym w Polsce, Niemczech, Czechosłowacji, na Węgrzech, w Ru-

munii i w Austrii; *Crambus uhryki* Rothsh., opisany z Węgier, jest synonimem *Pediasia luteella* (Schiff. & Den.); *Crambus subdesertellus* Chrét. i *Crambus mariae-ludovicae* Lucas, opisane z Maroka, są synonimami *Pediasia siculella* (Dup.); *Crambus leucaniellus* Zerny, opisany z Syrii, oraz *Crambus fuscilineatellus* Lucas, opisany z Maroka, są synonimami *Calamotropha orontella* Rag., opisanej z Syrii; *Crambus similimellus* M.-R. nie jest synonimem *Chrysocrambus lambessellus* Car.; ten ostatni gatunek jest identyczny z *Chrysocrambus mauretanicus* (M.-R.), który jest jego synonimem.