

Phyllonorycter crimea sp. n. from the Crimea (Ukraine)
(Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae)

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Phyllonorycter crimea sp. n. is described from the Crimea.

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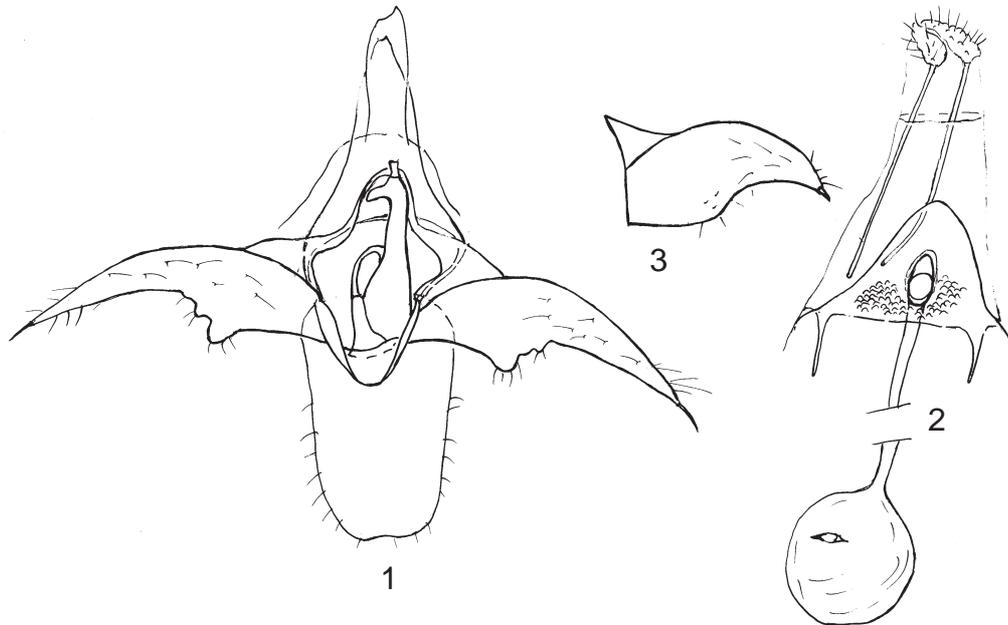
The type specimens of the new species are kept at Zoological Institute, St.Petersburg.

***Phyllonorycter crimea* sp. n.**
(Figs 1-2)

Holotype. ♂, **Ukraine**, Crimea, Krasnolesye, forest glade, 24.V.1989, Zagulajev.

Paratypes. 2 ♂ with the same data, 20.IV.1983 and 19.IV.1989; 1 ♀ with the same data, 21.V.1985.

Description. Appearance almost as in *P. tristrigella* (Haworth, 1828). Length of forewing 3 mm. Labial palpi pure white. Frons white; thorax and tegulae golden-ochreous; antennae white with conspicuous brown annulations. Head roughly tufted with golden-ochreous scales. Ground colour of fore wings golden-brown. Fore wing with 3 white bands; outer band interrupted in males by a spot of dark brown scales. Each



Figs 1-3. *Phyllonorycter*, genitalia. **1, 2,** *P. crimea* sp. n. (1, ♂, holotype; 2, ♀, paratype); **3,** *P. tristrigella* Hw. (valva).

band bordered with dark brown lines from inner side. Hind wing and fringes greyish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1) symmetrical. Tegumen rather long, conical. Vinculum rounded, without saccus. Aedeagus short, widened basally, with pronounced subapical hook. Juxta developed, linked with aedeagus by narrow caulis. Valva curved, crescent-shaped; long apical spine developed. Marked projection formed in basal third of serrated lower margin of valva. Abdominal sternum VIII broad, with inconspicuous median incision.

Female genitalia (Fig. 2) symmetrical. Papillae anales ovate, with long posterior apophyses. Anterior apophyses very short. Triangular lobe of sternum VII markedly produced caudad and possessing imbricate sculptures. Ostium bursae surrounded with narrow ovate sterigma. Ductus bursae long, entirely membranous. Bursa copulatrix round. Signum ovate, with 2 small opposite spines.

Comparison. The new species is similar to *P. tristrigella* Hw. in the general characters of the forewing pattern and structure of the male and

female genitalia, differing, however, in the valva, which is markedly shorter and differently shaped as compared to that in the specimen of *P. tristrigella* from England (Fig. 3). The additional collection material examined of *P. tristrigella* as well as drawings of the male genitalia in various publications (Pierce & Metcalfe, 1935, pl. 47; Kumata, 1967, fig. 5E; Kuznetsov, 1981, fig. 255, 3) are very similar to each other, demonstrating stability in the shorter valva and apical spine as well as possessing no marked projection in the basal third of the valval lower margin.

References

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- Pierce F.N. & Metcalfe, J.W.** 1935. The genitalia of the Tineid families of the Lepidoptera of the British Isles. Oundle, Northants, xxii + 116 p., 68 plates.

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