

New records of Gelechiidae (Lepidoptera) to the fauna of Romania

Zoltán KOVÁCS & Sándor KOVÁCS

Abstract

Bryotropha azovica BIDZILYA, 1996, *Teleiodes flavimaculella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854) and *Streyella anguinella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1861) are mentioned from the south-eastern part of Romania.

Rezumat

Noi semnalări de Gelechiidae (Lepidoptera) în fauna României

Bryotropha azovica BIDZILYA, 1996, *Teleiodes flavimaculella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854) and *Streyella anguinella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1861) sunt semnalate din zona de sud-est a României.

Keywords: Gelechiidae, new records, fauna of Romania.

In the commented checklist of the Romanian Gelechiidae (KOVÁCS & KOVÁCS 2000) 239 species were mentioned for the fauna of the country. Since then *Filatima transsilvanella* KOVÁCS & KOVÁCS, 2002 was described as new for the science from the Transylvanian Basin and other three species were recorded as new to the fauna of Romania: *Istrianis myricariella* (FREY, 1870) from Transylvania (VICOL 2002), *Caryocolum alsinella* (Zeller, 1868) and *Caryocolum mucronatella* (CHRÉTIEN, 1900) from Dobrogea (WIESER & al. 2000).

As a result of successful collecting activity in various habitats in Dobrogea, the south-eastern part of Romania, we identified further three gelechiid species, *Bryotropha azovica* BIDZILYA, 1996, *Teleiodes flavimaculella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854) and *Streyella anguinella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1861), all new records to the fauna of Romania.

Anomologini

Bryotropha azovica BIDZILYA, 1996, (Figs: 1-5)

Material examined: - 11 ♀♀: Dobrogea, Cetatea Histria, 25-26. VIII. 1999. (♀), (genitalia preparation no. 930/♀/KOVÁCS); 11. VIII. 2001. (10 ♀♀), (genitalia preparation no. 1459/♀ and 1464/♀/KOVÁCS), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS.

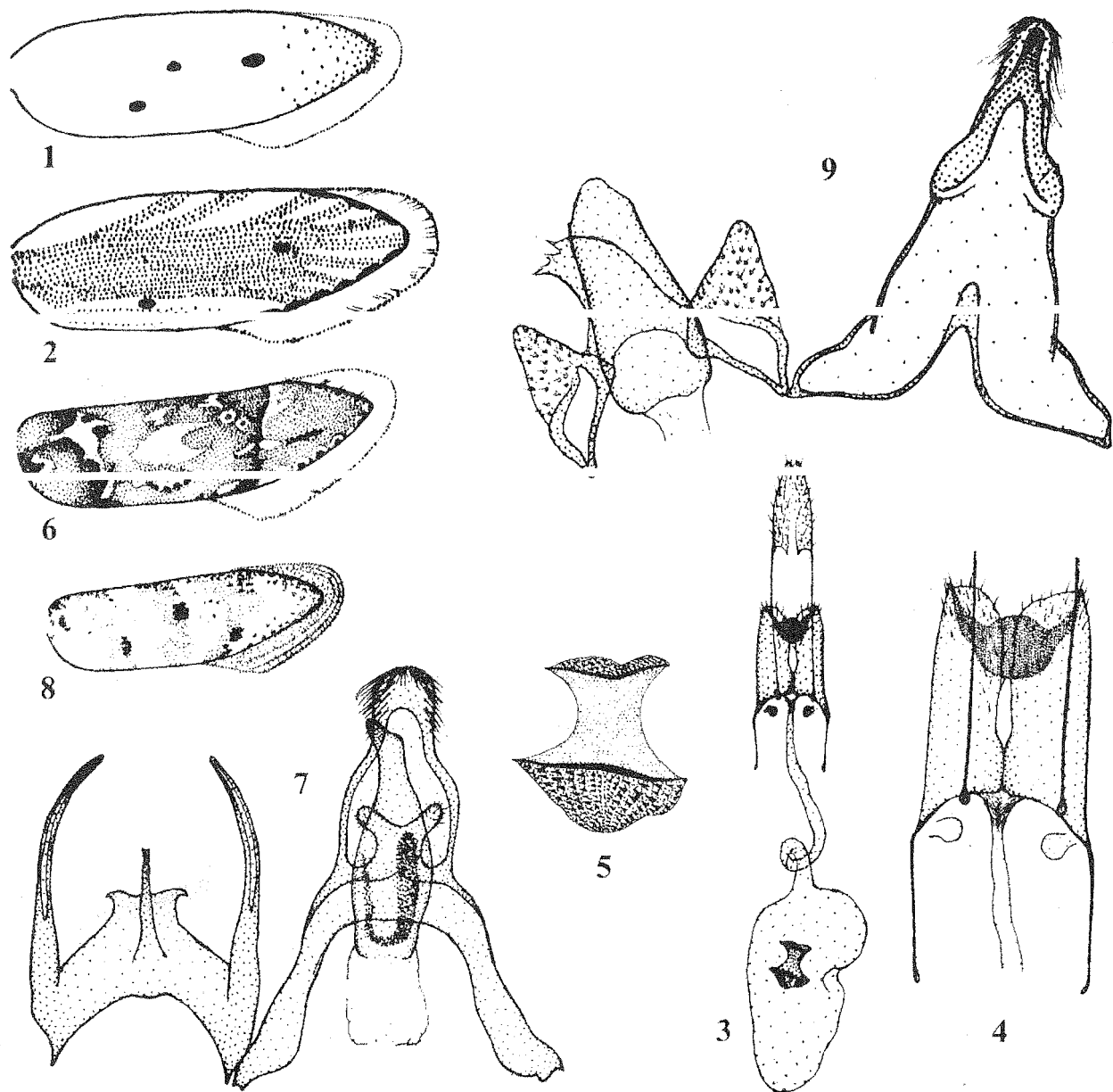
Wing expansion: 13-15 mm. The ground colour of the fore wing is light yellowish-brown,

mottled with brown, the drawings are brown. The variability of the species, as usually in the genus, is relatively high. By the light coloured specimens the brown mottling is less evident and they are almost without drawing, there are only one to two small brown dots in the fold and in the cell, respectively (Fig. 1). By the dark coloured specimens the brown mottling is dark and abundant in the cell and on the apical part of the fore wing forming a broad longitudinal fascia with indistinct margins, the dots in the fold and in the cell are more or less distinct, occasionally there are row of small dark brown dots on the termen and a narrow, yellowish, broken transverse fascia at three-quarters (Fig. 2). The female genitalia (Figs. 3-5) can be characterized by a large and rounded sclerite on the distal part and by two small lobes on the proximal part of the segment VIII. The central part of the signum is narrow and the well sclerotized extremities are covered by rows of acute teeth.

The specimens were collected by night on light in a coast habitat of the Romanian Black Sea.

The species was recently described from the Zaporozhskaya region of Ukraine by BIDZILYA (1996) based on a single male. Later further male and two female specimens were recorded from the same region and the female was described (BIDZILYA 1998: 7-8). Early stages and host-plant are unknown, the moths are on the wing in August.

Distribution: according to RUTTEN (pers.



Figs. 1-9: 1-5: *Bryotropha azovica* Bidzilya, 1996: 1 - fore wing of light coloured specimen; 2 - fore wing of dark coloured specimen; 3-5: female genitalia: 3 - general aspect of ventral view; 4 - enlarged segment VIII; 5 - enlarged signum; 6-7: *Teleiodes flavimaculella* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854): 6 - fore wing pattern; 7 - male genitalia (unrolled); 8-9: *Streyella anguinella* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1861): 8 - fore wing pattern; 9 - male genitalia (unrolled).

comm.) the species was recorded also from Bulgaria and the former Yugoslavia.

Similar to *Bryotropha rossica* ANIKIN & PISKUNOV, 1996, an other less known and recently described species from southern Russia (Saratskaya province) (ANIKIN & PISKUNOV 1996: 171-173), which differs only by its smaller size and the genitalia.

Teleiodini

Teleiodes flavimaculella (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854), (Figs: 6 and 7), Synonyma: *rufipunctella* (STEUDEL, 1882), *dealbella* (KLEMEN-

SIEWICZ, 1902) n. inv., *herrichi* (DUFRANE, 1955) n. inv.

Material examined: - 1 ♂: Dobrogea, Măcin, Lunca Dunării, 26. VII. 2000. (♂), (genitalia preparation no. 1460/♂/ KOVÁCS), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS.

Wing expansion: 11 mm. The ground colour of the fore wing is grey mottled with blackish, the drawings are black, the basal transverse fascia and the spots in the cell are orange (Fig. 6). The long and slender valva, the long process of juxta and the fine granular sclerotization of the membrane of the vesica are the characteristics of the male genitalia (Fig. 7).

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- The specimen was collected on daytime in the flood area of the Danube together with *Gelechia turpella* ([DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775) and *Apotomis semifasciana* (HAWORTH, [1811]), hiding on trunks of *Salix* and *Populus*.
- By the similar *Teleiodes luculella* (HÜBNER, [1813]) the ground colour is black and the orange drawing in the cell is more extended and shouldn't be divided in two small spots.
- Early stages insufficiently known, host-plant of larva supposed to be *Quercus*, the flight period of the adults is May to July (HUEMER & KARSHOLT 1999: 61).
- Widely distributed in Europe excepting the Mediterranean area.
- Streyella anguinella* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1861)**, (Figs. 8 and 9), Synonym: *ostentella* (ZERNY, 1934)
- Material examined: - 27 ♂♂, 1 ♀: Dobrogea, Cetatea Histria, 27. VII. 2000. (♂); 11. VIII. 2001. (2 ♂♂); Dobrogea, Grindul Chituc, Vadu, 28. VII. 2000. (24 ♂♂, 1 ♀), (genitalia preparation no. 1461/♂ and 1462/♂ / KOVÁCS), legit & coll. S. KOVÁCS & Z. KOVÁCS.
- Wing expansion: 9-12 mm. The ground colour of the fore wing is white mottled with brownish and yellowish scales, the drawings among the margins are brown, the narrow transverse fasciae are gold with brown mottling and small brown spots (Fig. 8). The male genitalia (Fig. 9) has a narrow gnathos and triangular anterolateral sclerites on the vinculum.
- The specimens were collected in large number by night on light in coast habitats of the Romanian Black Sea.
- Host-plant and early stages are unknown (HUEMER & KARSHOLT 1999: 87), adults are flying from May to July.
- Distributed in the Mediterranean area, southern Russia and only in Hungary in Central-Europe.
- Authors address:**
- Zoltán Kovács & Sándor Kovács
RO - 4000 SF. GHEORGHE
str. László Ferenc nr. 3A/16
Romania
e-mail: kovacs@nexta.ro; kovacs@cosys.ro
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