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(Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae)

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***Syncopacma captivella* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854) new
to Spain, reared from a new larval foodplant
(Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae)**

R. J. Heckford

Abstract

Syncopacma captivella (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854) is reported new to Spain from Cantabria, reared from a previously unrecorded foodplant.

KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Gelechiidae, *Syncopacma captivella*, new larval foodplant, new record, Spain.

***Syncopacma captivella* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854) nueva especie para España,
obtenida de una nueva planta nutricia
(Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae)**

Resumen

Se indica la presencia de *Syncopacma captivella* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854) de Cantabria, nueva especie para España, criada sobre una planta nutricia desconocida hasta ahora para la especie.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Lepidoptera, Gelechiidae, *Syncopacma captivella*, nueva planta nutricia, nueva cita, España.

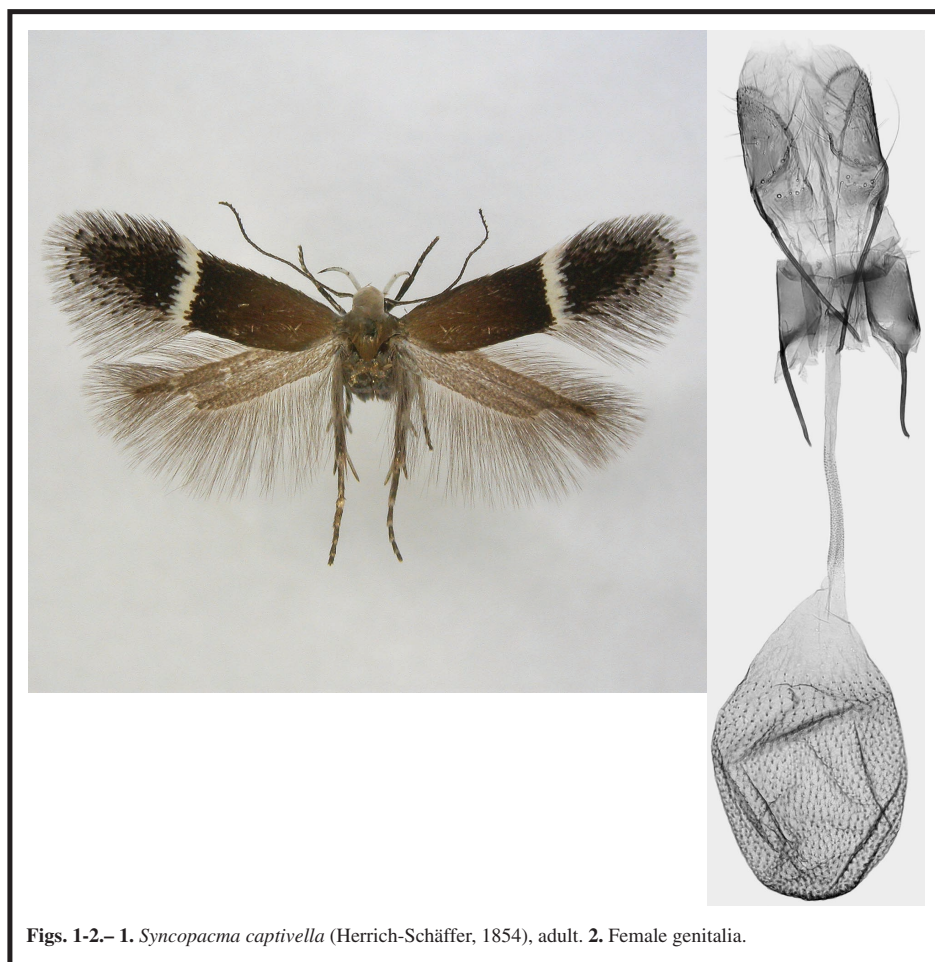
Introduction

On 9-VII-1999 I found two larvae in silken spinings amongst leaves of *Genista legionensis* (Pau) M. Laínz close to the top of the Mirador Cable, Fuente Dé, Cantabria (Spain). Moths, both females, emerged on 15 and 19-VII-1999 and proved to be *Syncopacma captivella* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854) new to Spain (Fig. 1), confirmed by dissection. *Genista legionensis* is a previously unrecorded larval foodplant.

Description

Wingspan 8mm. Head pale greyish white, becoming white on frons; antenna dark brown, about three-quarters length of forewing, scape with longitudinal white line along leading and trailing edges, flagellum with longitudinal white line along leading edge to about one-quarter, with similar white line on trailing edge but not on every segment; labial palpus white, outer edge of segment 3 and apex dark brown. Thorax and tegulae reddish brown. Forewing reddish brown becoming dark brown from about half to a distinct white, straight fascia at two-thirds, beyond this apical third of wing black, coarser scaling with scales light grey, tipped black towards termen and apex; cilia dark grey. Hindwing dark greyish brown, cilia concolorous. Legs dark brown, tarsal segments banded white distally, hindleg with distinct white bands at tibial spurs. Abdomen pale fuscous.

R. J. HECKFORD



Figs. 1-2.– 1. *Syncopacma captivella* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854), adult. 2. Female genitalia.

Genitalia: WOLFF (1958) describes and figures the male, but not female, genitalia of certain *Syncopacma* species, including *S. captivella*. ELSNER, HUEMER & TOKÁR (1999) figure the genitalia of both sexes of *S. captivella*.

Male genitalia: WOLFF (1958) gives the following description. Uncus broad. Pegs 4 on either side. Sacculi oval, caudal terminating in a minute, strongly sclerotized curved projection. Aedeagus cephalad broad, rounded, apically tapering to a point.

Female genitalia (Fig. 2): Papillae anales unremarkable, apophyses posteriores one and a half times the length of apophyses anteriores. Posterior margin of segment VIII dorsally with a sclerotised subtriangular area medially, ventrally with narrow subtriangular excavation to two-thirds; antrum simple; ductus bursae membranous, long, narrow, spiculate in anterior half, transition to corpus bursae abrupt; sub-oval corpus bursae, spinose except posteriorly, ductus seminalis from about posterior quarter, signum absent.

SYNCOPACMA CAPTIVELLA (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854) NEW TO SPAIN, REARED FROM A NEW LARVAL FOODPLANT

Biology

Unfortunately I was unable to make a larval description because both larvae pupated shortly after they were collected.

Genista legionensis appears to be a previously unrecorded foodplant. The only foodplant given by ELSNER, HUEMER & TOKÁR (1999) is *Sarothamnus scoparius* (L.) W. D. J. Koch, now *Cytisus scoparius* (L.) Link, and Dr K. Sattler tells me (*in litt.*) that he has no record of any other host-plant. Both species are in the Fabaceae.

Remarks

The locality, at about 1800 m, is part of an extensive limestone mountain range. *Genista legionensis* formed large, fairly flat mats on broken and otherwise comparatively bare rocks where the larvae were found. The plant is locally common within the mountain range and so it is likely that *Syncopacma captivella* occurs over a much wider area.

Distribution

France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Germany, Hungary, the former Yugoslavia and Romania according to KARSHOLT & RIEDL (1996). ELSNER, HUEMER & TOKÁR (1999), however, give a more restricted distribution of France, Belgium, Italy, Croatia and Romania. CORLEY, GARDINER, CLEERE, & WALLIS (2000) record it from Portugal. KARSHOLT (2010) gives Portugal, France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Czech Republic, Croatia and Romania.

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