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New data for Pyraloidea from Fuerteventura (Canary Islands, Spain) including a species new to Science (Lepidoptera: Pyraloidea)

J. E. F. Asselbergs

Abstract

Eleven Phycitinae species are mentioned for the first time from the Canary archipelago: *Arsissa atlantica* Asselbergs, sp. n.; *Amblyncus nervosellus* Amsel, 1953; *Nephopterygia austeritella* Amsel, 1965; *Cherchera abatesella* Dumont, 1932; *Caina deletella* Ragonot, 1893; *Isauria dilucidella* (Duponchel, 1836); *Psorosa mediterranea* Amsel, 1953; *Ancylosis (Heterographis) harmoniella* Ragonot, 1887; *Ancylosis (Heterographis) samaritanella* Zeller, 1867; *Ancylosis (Heterographis) nubeculella* Ragonot, 1887 and *Staudingeria (Staudingeria) brunneella* Chrétien, 1911. *Oxybia transversella* (Duponchel, 1836) (Phycitinae) and *Prionapteryx lancerotella* (Rebel, 1892) (Crambinae) are new to Fuerteventura. *Evergestis aegyptiacalis* Caradja, 1916 (Evergestinae) and *Aeschremon kabylalis* (Rebel, 1902) (Odontiinae) are new to the Canary Islands.

KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Pyraloidea, new species, distribution, Canary Islands, Spain.

Nuevos datos de Pyraloidea para Fuerteventura (Islas Canarias, España) incluyendo una nueva especie para la Ciencia (Lepidoptera: Pyraloidea)

Resumen

Se mencionan once especies de Phycitinae por primera vez para el archipiélago canario: *Arsissa atlantica* Asselbergs, sp. n.; *Amblyncus nervosellus* Amsel, 1953; *Nephopterygia austeritella* Amsel, 1965; *Cherchera abatesella* Dumont, 1932; *Caina deletella* Ragonot, 1893; *Isauria dilucidella* (Duponchel, 1836); *Psorosa mediterranea* Amsel, 1953; *Ancylosis (Heterographis) harmoniella* Ragonot, 1887; *Ancylosis (Heterographis) samaritanella* Zeller, 1867; *Ancylosis (Heterographis) nubeculella* Ragonot, 1887 y *Staudingeria (Staudingeria) brunneella* Chrétien, 1911. *Oxybia transversella* (Duponchel, 1836) (Phycitinae) y *Prionapteryx lancerotella* (Rebel, 1892) (Crambinae) son nuevas para Fuerteventura. *Evergestis aegyptiacalis* Caradja, 1916 (Evergestinae) y *Aeschremon kabylalis* (Rebel, 1902) (Odontiinae) son nuevas para las Islas Canarias.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Lepidoptera, Pyraloidea, nueva especie, distribución, Islas Canarias, España.

Introduction

The Lepidoptera fauna of the isle of Fuerteventura, part of the Canary archipelago, is hitherto insufficiently known. In a lot of Pyraloidea from this island in the collection of Mr W. Schmitz, which were collected by Mr R. Paas with a Robinson light trap, thirteen species new to the Canary Islands among which one species new to Science and two species new to Fuerteventura were found. A full description is given of *Arsissa atlantica* Asselbergs, sp. n.

Material and methods

An Olympus stereo microscope type VT-II has been used for the descriptions of the adults. Genital slides were made with a Beck microscope CBS and drawings of the genitalia were made with an Olympus microscope type CH2 with a drawing tube. Wing venation follows ROESLER (1973, 1993).

Abbreviations

coll. Collection
gen. prep. genital slide preparation
ZFMK Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum "Alexander Koenig", Bonn

PYRALIDAE PHYCITINAE

Arsissa atlantica Asselbergs, sp. n. (Figs.1-2)

Material: Holotype, ♂, Canary Islands, Fuerteventura, Jandia, Barranco Esquinzo, 26-II / 30-III-2006, leg. R. Paas, at light, gen. prep. 5849 Asselbergs, deposited in ZFMK. Paratype, ♀, same data, 2-III / 10-IV-2007, gen. prep. 5933 Asselbergs.

Description: Wingspan 23.5 mm, forewing 11 mm. Head. Frons flatly rounded with a weakly developed scale cone. Ocelli and chaemosemata present. Labial palps 1.5 x eye, raised obliquely, 3rd segment 0.5 x 2nd segment. Maxillary palps absent. Proboscis normally developed. Scape 2 x longer than broad, sinus weakly developed, scale bush present, flagellum shortly ciliate. Wings: ground colour of forewing brownish grey mixed with grey scales. Antemedian line from 1/3 on costa to middle of dorsum, the line is indicated by 3 greyish oblong patches longitudinally on the wing. Postmedian line blackish, from 6/7 on the costa parallel to termen towards the inner margin. The middle field has 2 dark, short longitudinal lines and 1 similar line above the middle of dorsum. Fringe greyish brown divided by a whitish line. Hindwing whitish, semihyaline, costa and termen darker. Fringe pale brownish at base, next whitish. The female has a wingspan of 20.5 mm, forewing 9.5 mm. Flagellum without scale bush, pubescent.

Male genitalia (Fig. 21): Uncus with apex rounded. Gnathos small, tongue-shaped. Lateral gnathos components with a small distal and a long proximal extension. Tegumen slender. Juxta semi-circular, distal knobs with a few setae. Valvae with a broad costal list, sharply terminating distally and with a few setae at 1/3 from base. Vinculum V-shaped, about as long as the valve and proximally flattened. Aedeagus more or less cylindrical, 1.75x valve. Vesica with 2 big cornuti of which the largest is a little less than 5/7, and the lesser slightly more than 0.5x the aedeagus. Culcita simple, bilateral with a scale bush of about 0.75x the valve.

Female genitalia (Fig. 22). Papillae anales triangular. Ovipositor not stretchable. Apophyses posteriores 1.2x apophyses anteriores. Ductus bursae short, about 0.2x corpus bursae. Bursa ovoid, sclerified and with longitudinal folds, proximally with a globular appendix bursae. Ductus seminalis from the distal part of the bursa.

Biology and first stages unknown.

Distribution: So far only known from Fuerteventura, Canary Islands (Spain).

Derivatio nominis: From the Canary Islands in the Atlantic.

Ambluncus nervosellus Amsel, 1953 (Figs. 3, 23)

Material: 1 ♂, Canary Islands: Fuerteventura, Jandia, Barranco Esquinzo, 30-IX / 6-X-2004 leg. R. Paas, gen. prep. 5845 Asselbergs; 1 male, same data.

Biology and first stages: Unknown

Distribution: Iran (AMSEL, 1953); the United Arab Emirates (ASSELBERGS, 2008). Probably also occurring in Morocco and other Maghreb countries as well as elsewhere in North Africa.

Nephopterygia austeritella Amsel, 1965 (Figs. 4, 24)

Material: 1 ♂, Canary Islands: Fuerteventura, Jandia, Barranco Esquinzo 20-31-XII-2001, leg. R. Paas, gen. prep. 5847 Asselbergs.

Biology and first stages: Unknown.

Distribution: Sudan: Nubian Desert: Wadi Halfa (AMSEL, 1965); Egypt: Sinai Desert: Sharm El Sheikh (author's coll.).

Cherchera abatesella Dumont, 1932 (Figs. 5, 25-26)

Material: 1 ♂, Canary Islands: Fuerteventura, Jandia, Barranco Esquinzo, 30-IX / 6-X-2004, leg. R. Paas.

Biology and first stages: Larvae have been reported feeding on *Acacia tortilis* Hayne in Tunisia. When full grown they are 20-25 mm, subcylindrical with the last 2 segments narrower, grey-brown with a reddish tinge and with a white subdorsal and lateral line. The behaviour of the larva is as in *Laodamia tahllella* Dumont, 1922, i. e. at first at the extremities of the twigs between the young shoots, next constructing a spun tube following the bends of the twigs. Mostly the larvae are present in great numbers in a limited space (DUMONT, 1932).

Distribution: Tunisia: bled Tahla between Sfax and Gafsa (DUMONT, 1932); Malta: Bahijra (unpublished); United Arab Emirates: Fujairah, 1 m; 5 km S Huwaylat, 260 m.

Caina deletella Ragonot, 1893 (Figs. 6, 27-28)

Material: 1 ♂, Canary Islands: Fuerteventura, Jandia, Barranco Esquinzo, 20-31-XII-2001, leg. R. Paas, gen. prep. 5858 Asselbergs; 1 ♂ same data.

Biology and first stages: unknown.

Distribution: Persian Gulf: Fao (=Al Fao in S. Iraq) ; India: Maharashtra: Poona (=Pune) (RAGONOT, 1893); Malta: Rabat (ASSELBERGS, SEGUNA & SAMMUT, 2008).

Isauria dilucidella (Duponchel, 1836) (Figs. 7, 31-32)

Material: 1 ♀, Canary Islands: Fuerteventura, Jandia, Barranco Esquinzo, 2-III / 10-IV-2007, leg. R. Paas, gen. prep. 5856 Asselbergs; 1 ♀, same data.

Biology and first stages: Larva reddish-brown, yellowish ventrally; dorsally with faint, flown out, slightly darker longitudinal lines. Head yellow (HANNEMANN, 1964: 194). Larva in a spun tube perpendicular in the soil. Feeding plants: *Astragalus monspessulanus* L. and *Lotus corniculatus* L. (LHOMME, 1935: 35).

Distribution: Algeria; Spain; France; Germany; Switzerland; Austria; Poland; Chequia; Slovakia; Italia; Sicily; Sardinia; Romania; Bulgaria; former Yugoslavia; Albania; Greece; European part of Russia; Caucasus; Georgia; Turkey; Syria; Lebanon; Palestine; Iraq; Iran; Afghanistan; Turkmenistan; Mongolia.

Psorosa mediterranea Amsel, 1953 (Figs. 8, 35-36)

Material: 1 ♂, Canary Islands: Fuerteventura, Jandia, Barranco Esquinzo, 20-IV / 3-V-2003, leg. R. Paas, gen. prep. 5911 Asselbergs; 1 ♂, same data, 30-III / 3-V-2003, gen. prep. 5926 Asselbergs.

Biology and first stages: Unknown.

Distribution: France; Spain; Portugal; Sicily; Morocco; Italy; former Yugoslavia.

Remark: Former records of *Psorosa nucleolella* (Möschler, 1866) from the Canary Islands are probably misidentifications which refer to *P. mediterranea* Amsel.

Ancylosis (Heterographis) harmoniella (Ragonot, 1887) (Figs. 9, 29)

Material: 1 ♀, Canary Islands: Fuerteventura, Jandia, Barranco Esquinzo, 20-II / 19-IV-2005, leg. R. Paas, gen. prep. 5907 Asselbergs.

Biology and first stages: Unknown.

Distribution: Morocco; Algeria; Tunisia; Tripolitania; Cyrenaica; Malta; Egypt, Sinai Desert; Saudi Arabia; Palestine; Syria; Turkey; Iraq; Iran; Afghanistan; Transcaucasia (ROESLER, 1973).

Ancylosis (Heterographis) samaritanella (Zeller, 1867) (Figs. 10-11, 33-34)

Material: 1 ♂, Canary Islands: Fuerteventura, Jandia, Barranco Esquinzo, 12-28-II-2003, leg. R. Paas, gen. prep. 5899 Asselbergs; 1 ♂, same data, 4-13-II-2000, gen. prep. 5913 Asselbergs; 1 ♀, same data, 20-31-XII-2001, gen. prep. 5931 Asselbergs.

Biology and first stages: Unknown.

Distribution: Spain; Morocco; Algeria; Tunisia; Tripolitania; Egypt; Sudan; Saudi Arabia; Turkey: Anatolia; Turkestan; Caucasus; Central Asia: Culdscha. (ROESLER, 1973).

Ancylosis (Heterographis) nubeculella (Ragonot, 1887) (Figs. 12, 37-38)

Material: 1 ♂, Canary Islands: Fuerteventura, Jandia, Barranco Esquinzo, 8-12-III-2000, leg. R. Paas, gen. prep. 5914 Asselbergs; 2 ♂♂, Canary Islands: Tenerife, Los Cristianos, 10-20-III-1980, leg. J. B. Wolschrijn, gen. prep. 4477 and 4478 Asselbergs; 1 ♀, same data, gen. prep. 4479 Asselbergs; 1 ♂, Canary Islands: La Palma, El Paso, 400 m, 18-II-2004, leg. H. W. van der Wolf, gen. prep. 5575 Asselbergs.

Biology and first stages: Unknown.

Distribution: Sudan; Saudi Arabia; Turkey: Anatolia; S. Caucasus; Iran; Pakistan; Afghanistan (ROESLER, 1973); Egypt: Sinai Desert, Sharm El Sheikh (authors coll.).

Staudingeria (Staudingeria) brunneella Chrétien, 1911 (Figs. 13, 30)

Material: 1 ♂, Canary Islands: Tenerife, Los Cristianos, 10-15-I-2000, leg. J. B. Wolschrijn, gen. prep. 4769 Asselbergs; 1 ♂, Canary Islands: Tenerife, Playa de las Américas, 12-IV-1993, leg. H. W. van der Wolf, gen. prep. 4235 Asselbergs.

Biology and first stages: Unknown.

Distribution: Morocco; Algeria; Tunisia; Tripolitania; Egypt incl. Sinai Desert; Sudan; Saudi Arabia; Palestine (ROESLER, 1973); Spanish mainland (Fauna Europaea database and authors coll.).

Oxybia transversella (Duponchel, 1836) (Figs. 14-15, 39-40)

Material: 2 ♂♂, Canary Islands: Fuerteventura, Jandia, Barranco Esquinzo, 4-18-III-2000; 1 ♂, same data, 23-X / 3-XI-2001; 1 ♀, same data, 12-18-III-2000. **New to Fuerteventura.**

Biology and first stages: Larva on *Psoralea bituminosa* L.

Distribution: Known from Austria; Balearic Islands; Bulgaria; Corsica; Croatia; European part of Turkey; France; Greece; Italy; Macedonia; Portugal; South Russia; Sardinia; Sicily; Spain; Canary Islands: La Palma, Tenerife; Ukraine.

Remark: In the Canary Islands already known from La Palma and Tenerife where the species has the usual grey or brownish-grey forewings with a narrow vertical yellowish brown line which has on the outside a darker spot above dorsum. The specimens from Fuerteventura are quite different with a uniform pale yellowish forewing almost without any markings, except for a dark spot which is sometimes present above the middle of dorsum. The hindwings are purely white (smoky greyish-brown in populations outside Fuerteventura). The male and female genitalia are those of *O. transversella*. It is remarkable that the characteristic male genitalia of *Dectocera pseudolimbella* Ragonot, 1887 are very similar to those of *O. transversella*. However, generic characters such as wingveins and male antennae demonstrate clearly that the two species belong to two different genera. The female of *pseudolimbella* is unknown.

CRAMBIDAE CRAMBINAE

Prionapteryx lancerotella (Rebel, 1892) (Fig. 16)

Material: 1 ♂, Canary Islands: Fuerteventura, Jandia, Barranco Esquinzo, 10-20-IX-2001, leg. R. Paas.

Biology and first stages: Unknown.

Distribution: Known from the Canary Islands: Lanzarote (BŁESZYŃSKI, 1965). **New to Fuerteventura.**

EVERGESTINAE

Evergestis aegyptiacalis Caradja, 1916 (Figs. 17-18, 41-42)

Material: 1 ♂, Canary Islands, Fuerteventura, Jandia, Barranco Esquinzo, 1-20-I-2002, leg. R. Paas, gen. prep. 5848 Asselbergs; 1 ♀, same data, gen. prep. 5851 Asselbergs.

Biology and first stages: Unknown.

Distribution: Known from Egypt: Cairo.

Remark: In the specimens from Fuerteventura the only remaining wing pattern is the very faintly visible, weakly sinuous postmedian line in the female. The ground colour of the forewing is pale clay - yellow, hindwing white. The male genitalia resemble those of *E. desertalis* (Hübner) and are only slightly different by the less tapering valvae, the thicker distal part of the costa and the slightly broader clasper. The female genitalia are almost identical to those of *E. desertalis* except for a more bulging corpus bursae.

ODONTIINAE

Aeschremon kabylalis (Rebel, 1902) (Figs. 19-20, 43-44)

Material: 1 ♂, Canary Islands: Fuerteventura, Jandia, Barranco Esquinzo, 20-III / 19-IV-2005, leg. R. Paas, gen. prep. 5850 Asselbergs; 1 ♀, 24-I / 2-II-2000, same data, gen. prep. 5930 Asselbergs.

Biology and first stages: Unknown.

Distribution: Morocco (RUNGS, 1979). **New to Fuerteventura.**

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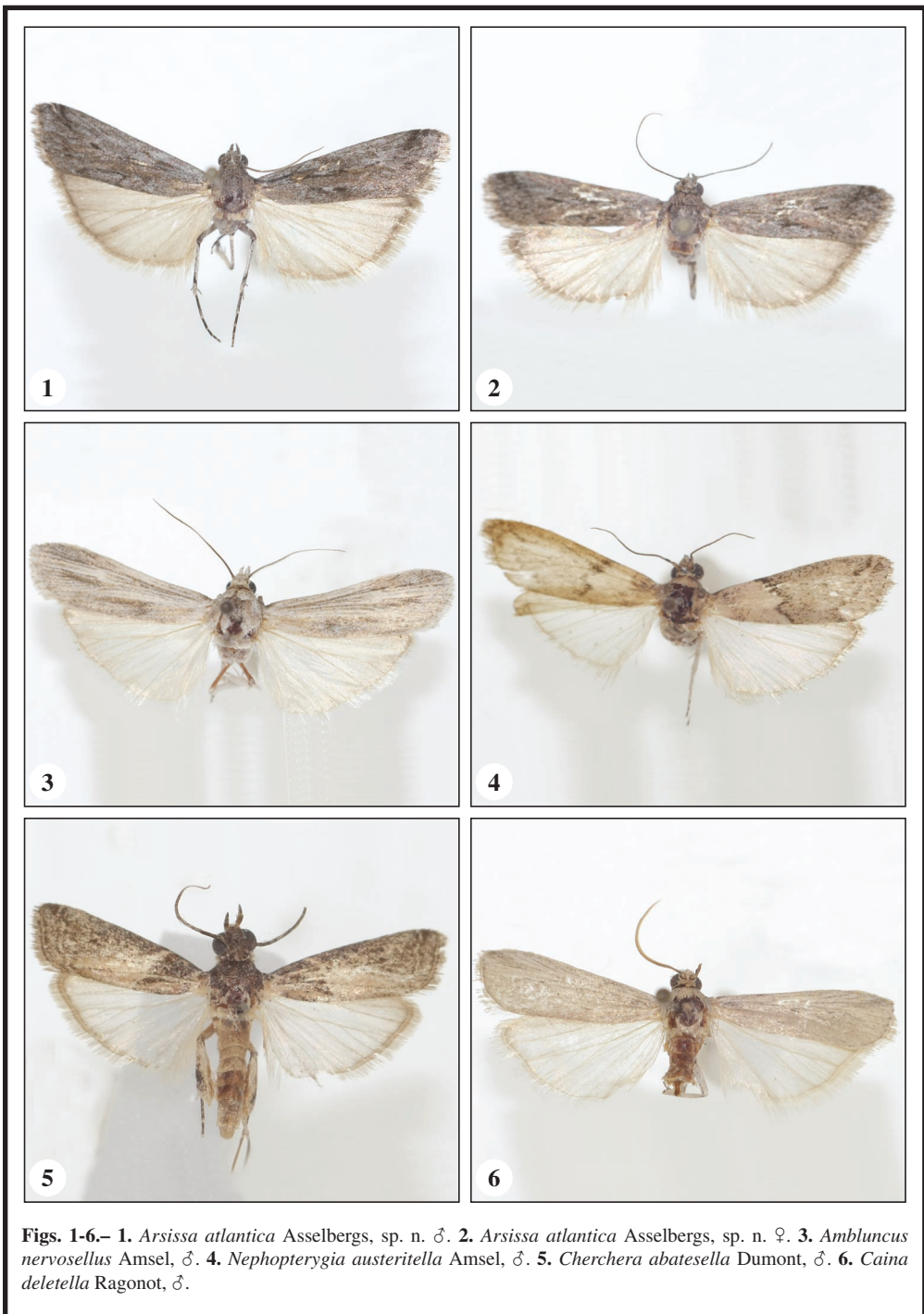
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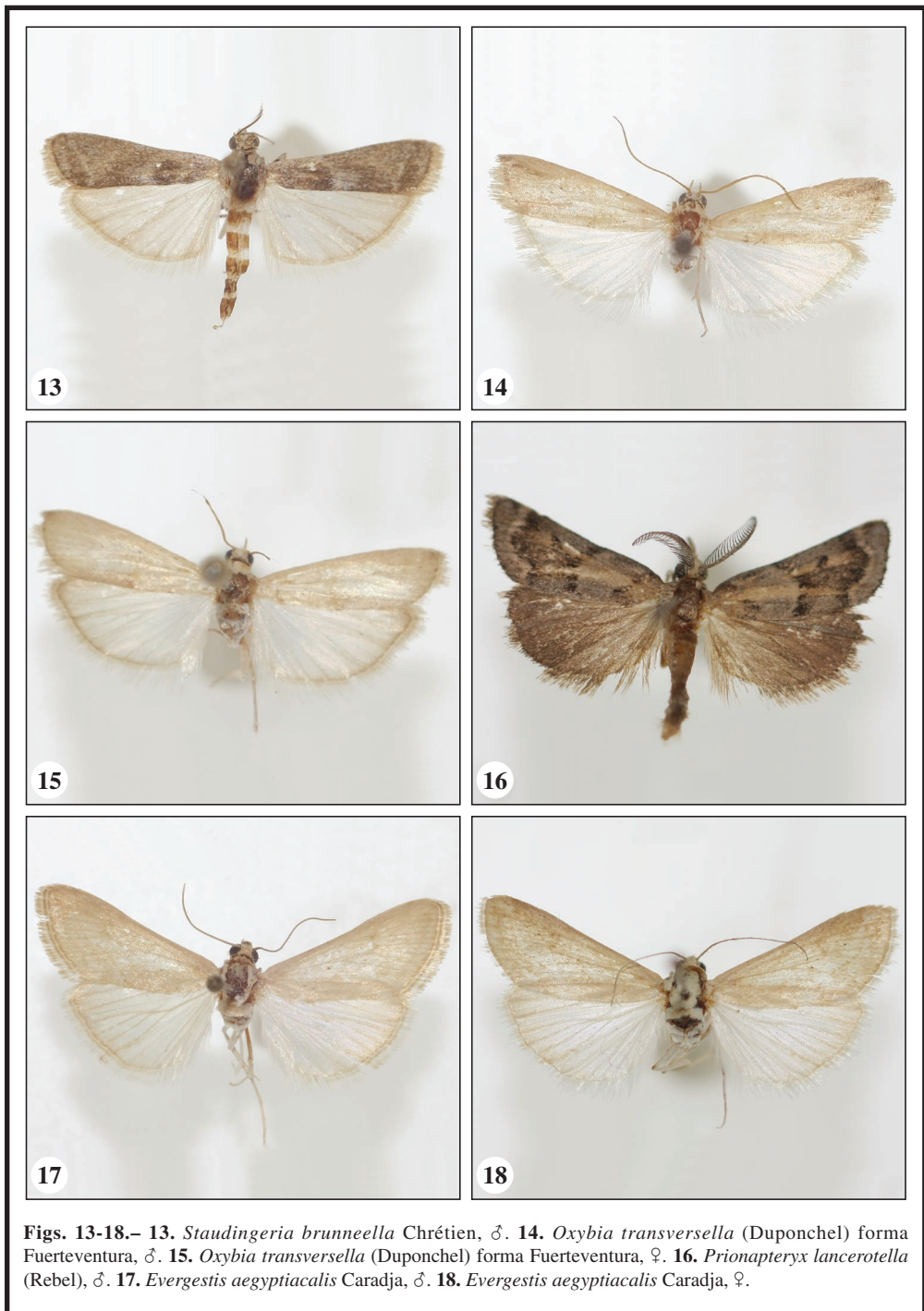
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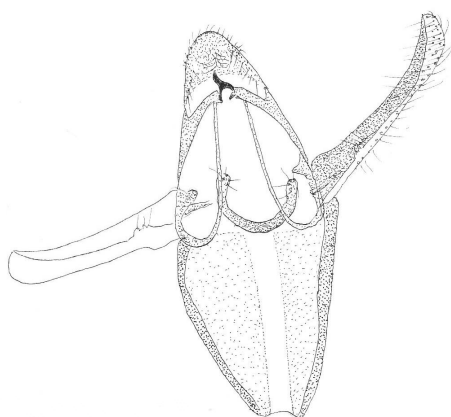


Figs. 7-12.— 7. *Isauria dilucidella* (Duponchel), ♀. 8. *Psorosa mediterranea* Amsel, ♂. 9. *Ancylosis harmoniella* (Ragonot), ♀. 10. *Ancylosis samaritanella* (Zeller), ♂. 11. *Ancylosis samaritanella* (Zeller), ♀. 12. *Ancylosis nubeculella* (Ragonot), ♂.

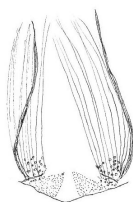




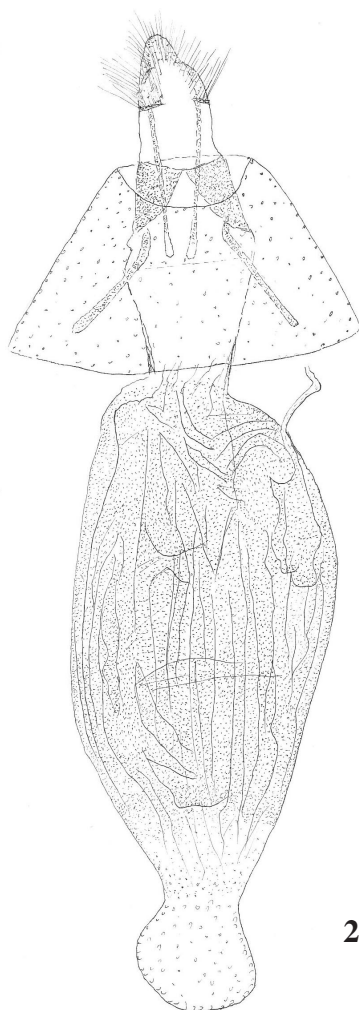
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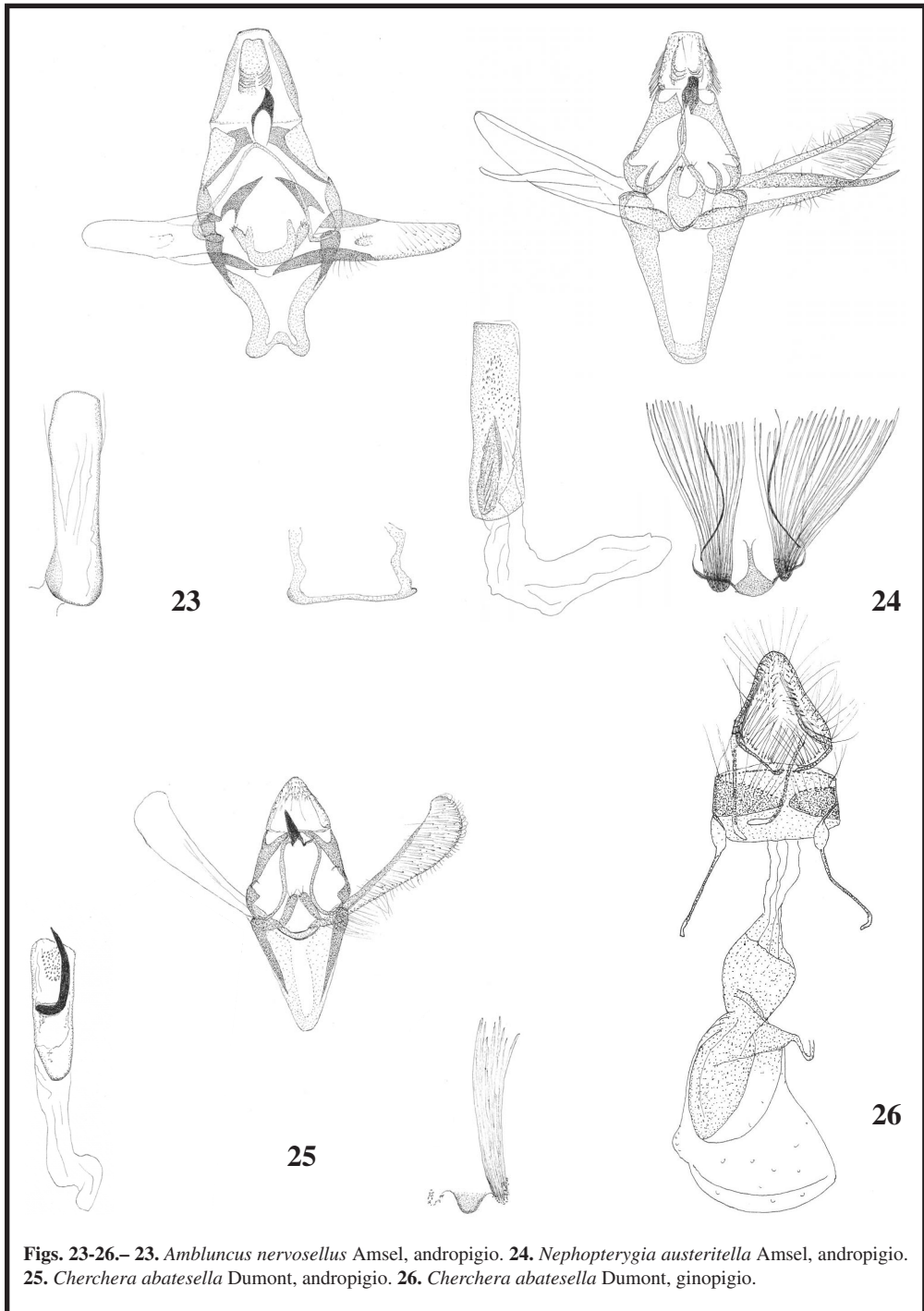


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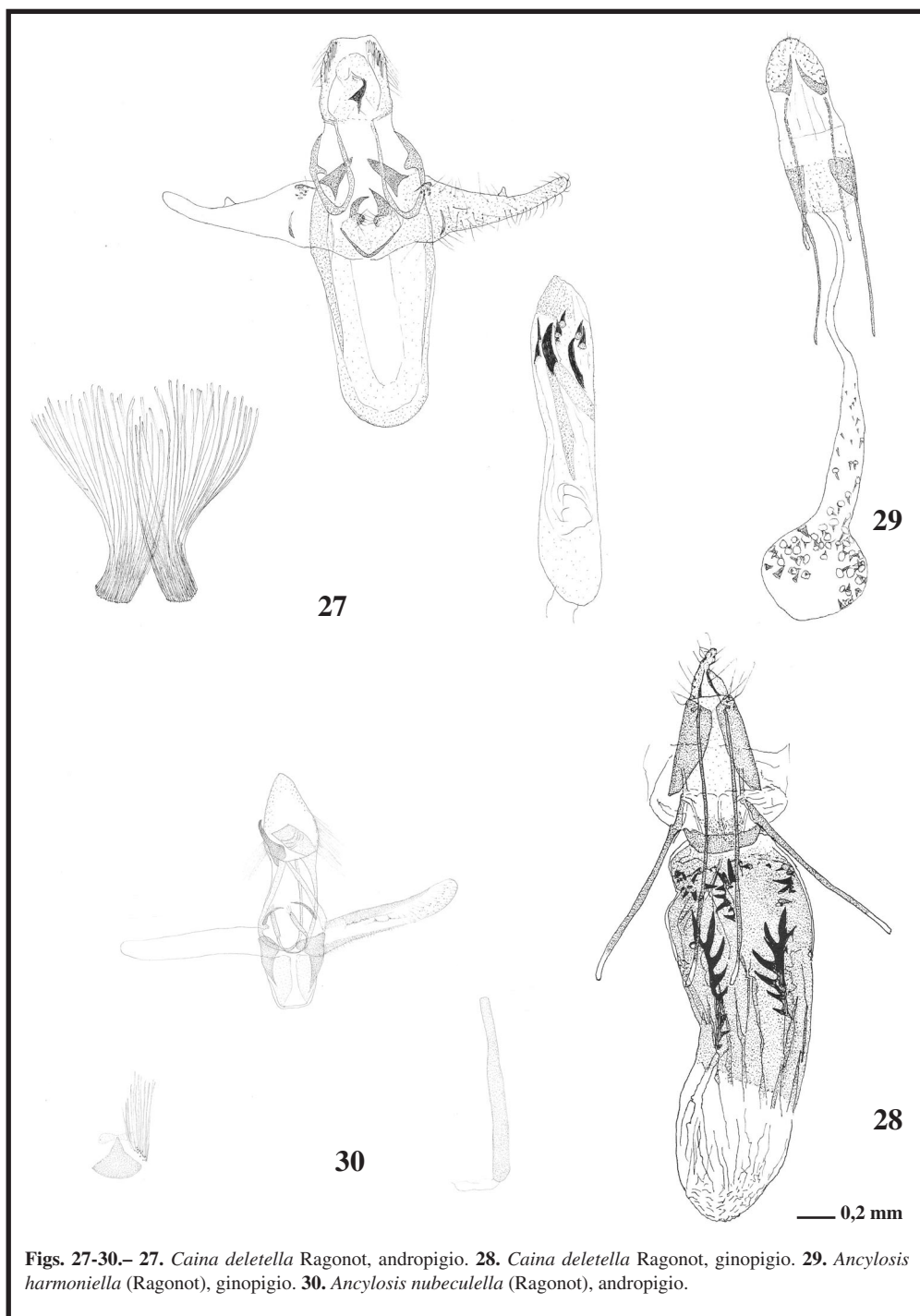


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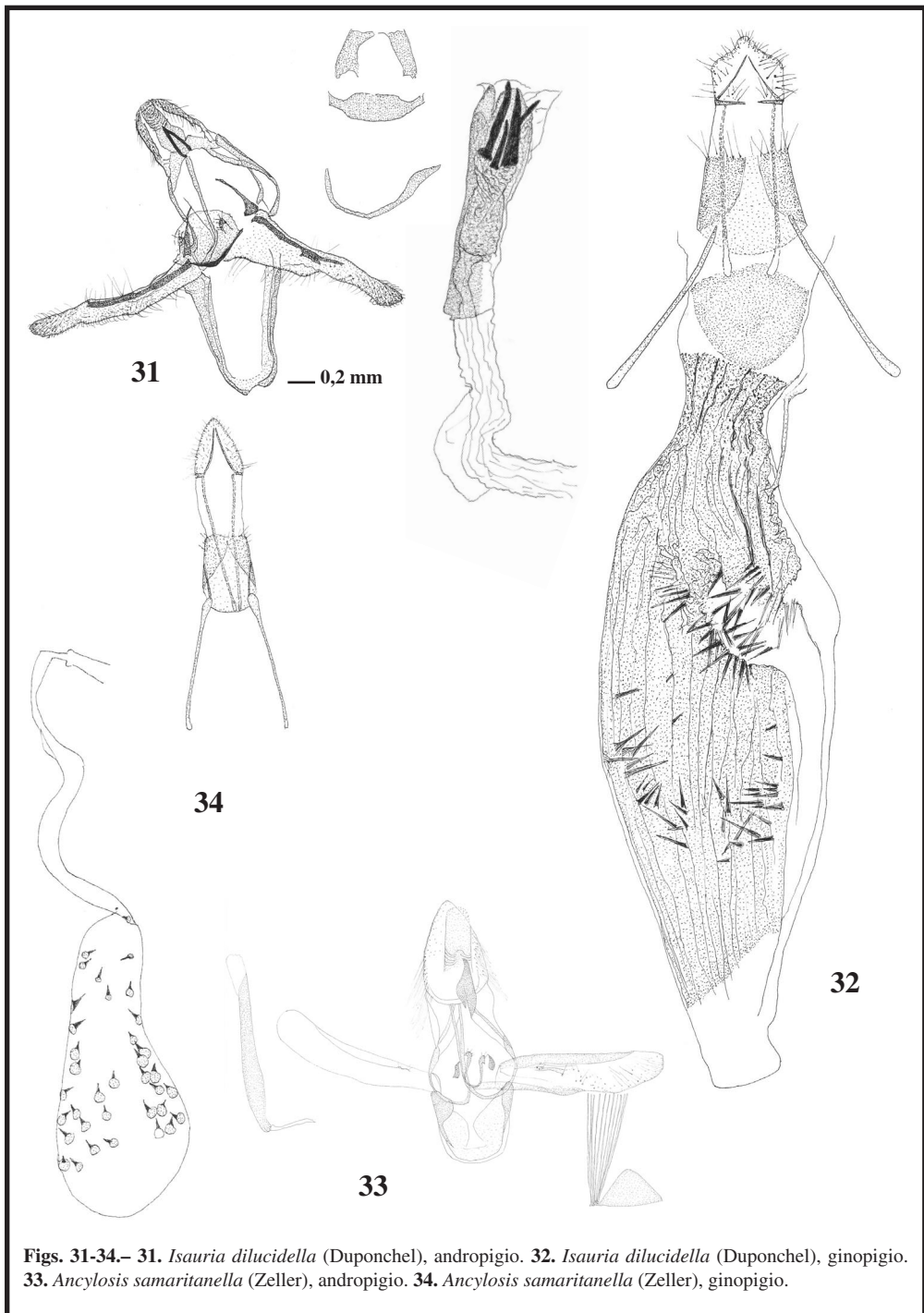
Figs. 19-22.– 19. *Aeschremon kabylalis* (Rebel), ♂. 20. *Aeschremon kabylalis* (Rebel), ♀. 21. *Arsissa atlantica* Asselbergs, sp. n., andropigio. 22. *Arsissa atlantica* Asselbergs, sp. n., ginopigio.



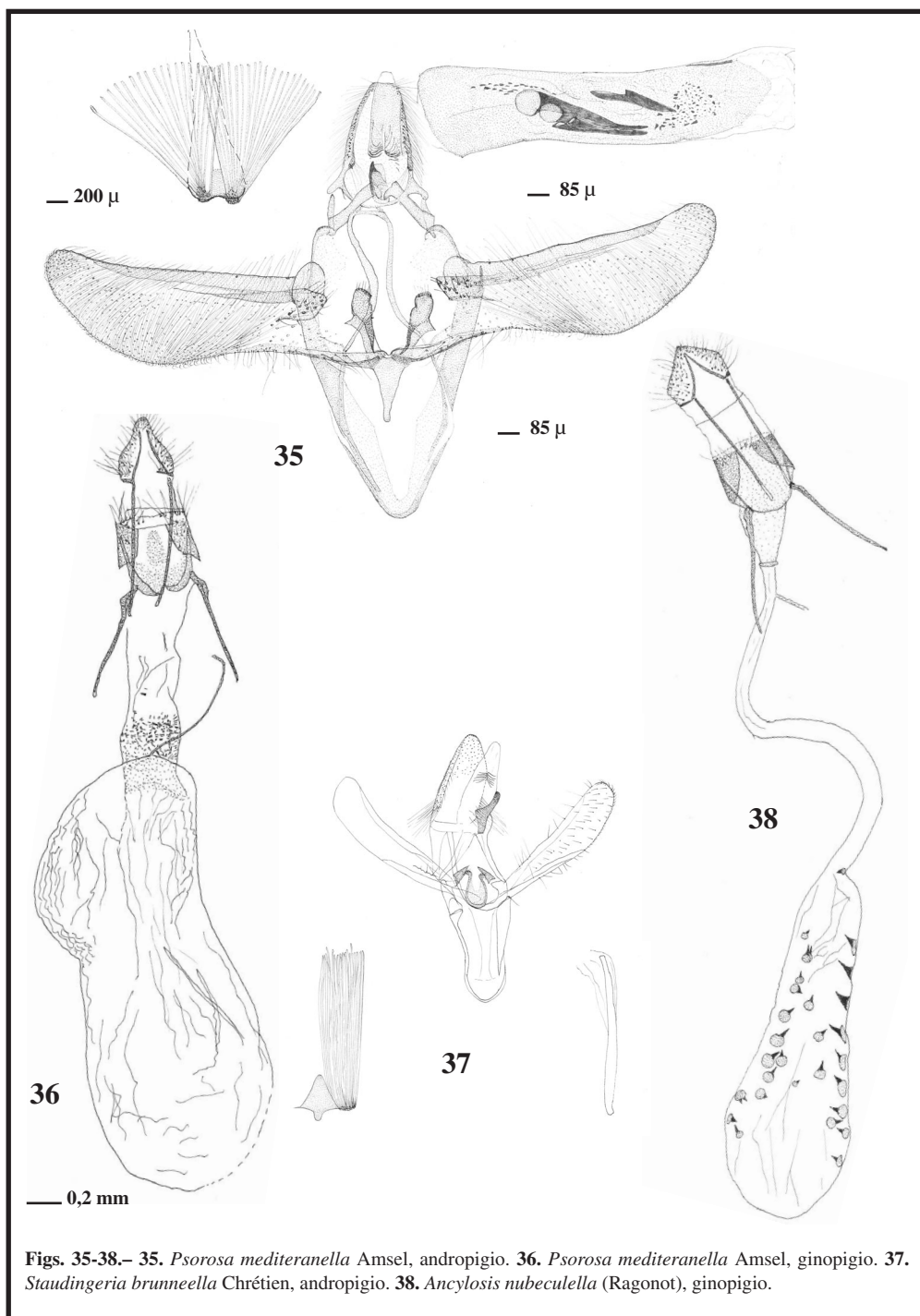
Figs. 23-26.— 23. *Ambluncus nervosellus* Amsel, andropigio. 24. *Nephopterygia austeritella* Amsel, andropigio. 25. *Cherchera abatesella* Dumont, andropigio. 26. *Cherchera abatesella* Dumont, ginopigio.



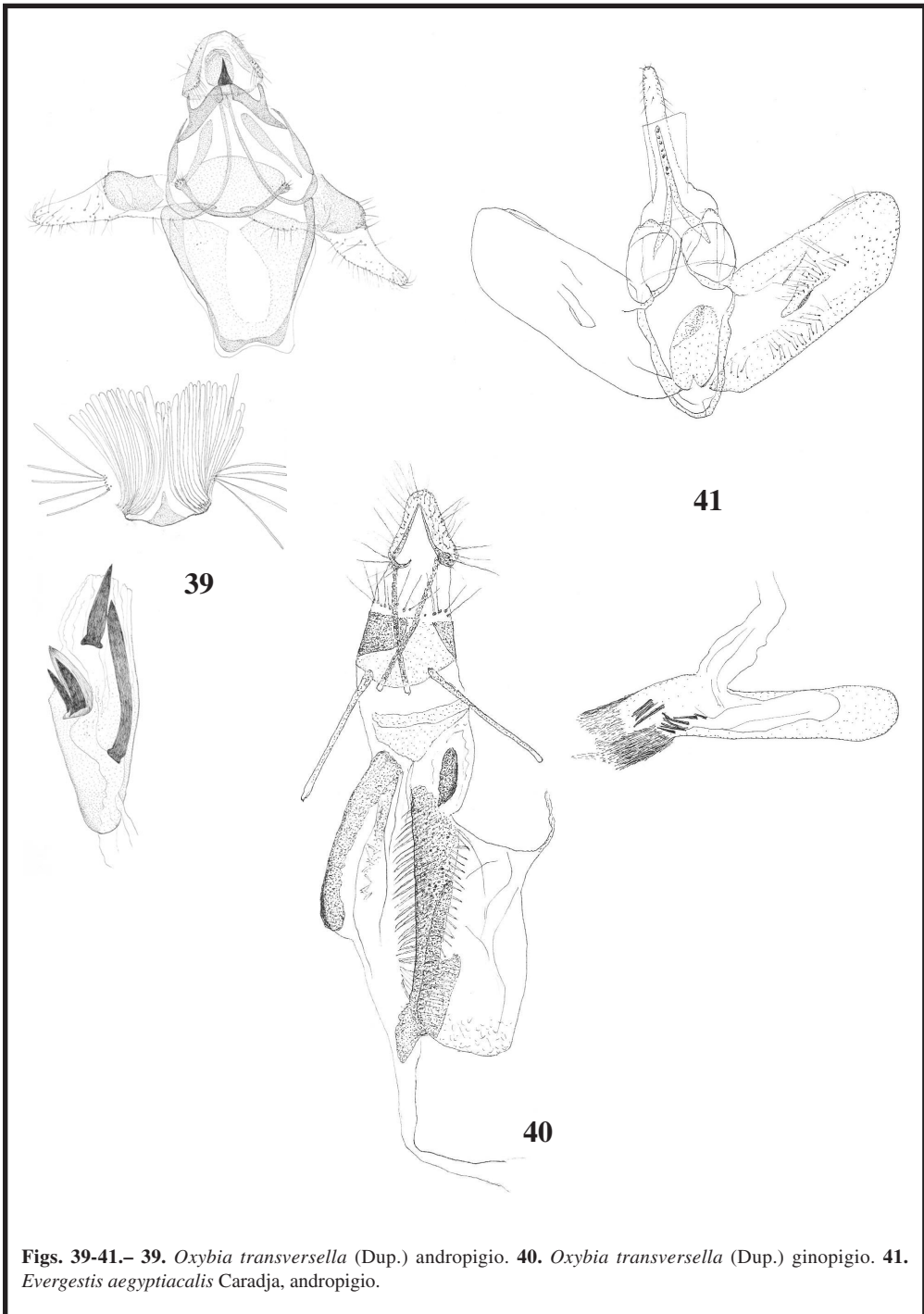
Figs. 27-30.— 27. *Caina deletella* Ragonot, andropigio. 28. *Caina deletella* Ragonot, ginopigio. 29. *Ancylosis harmoniella* (Ragonot), ginopigio. 30. *Ancylosis nubeculella* (Ragonot), andropigio.

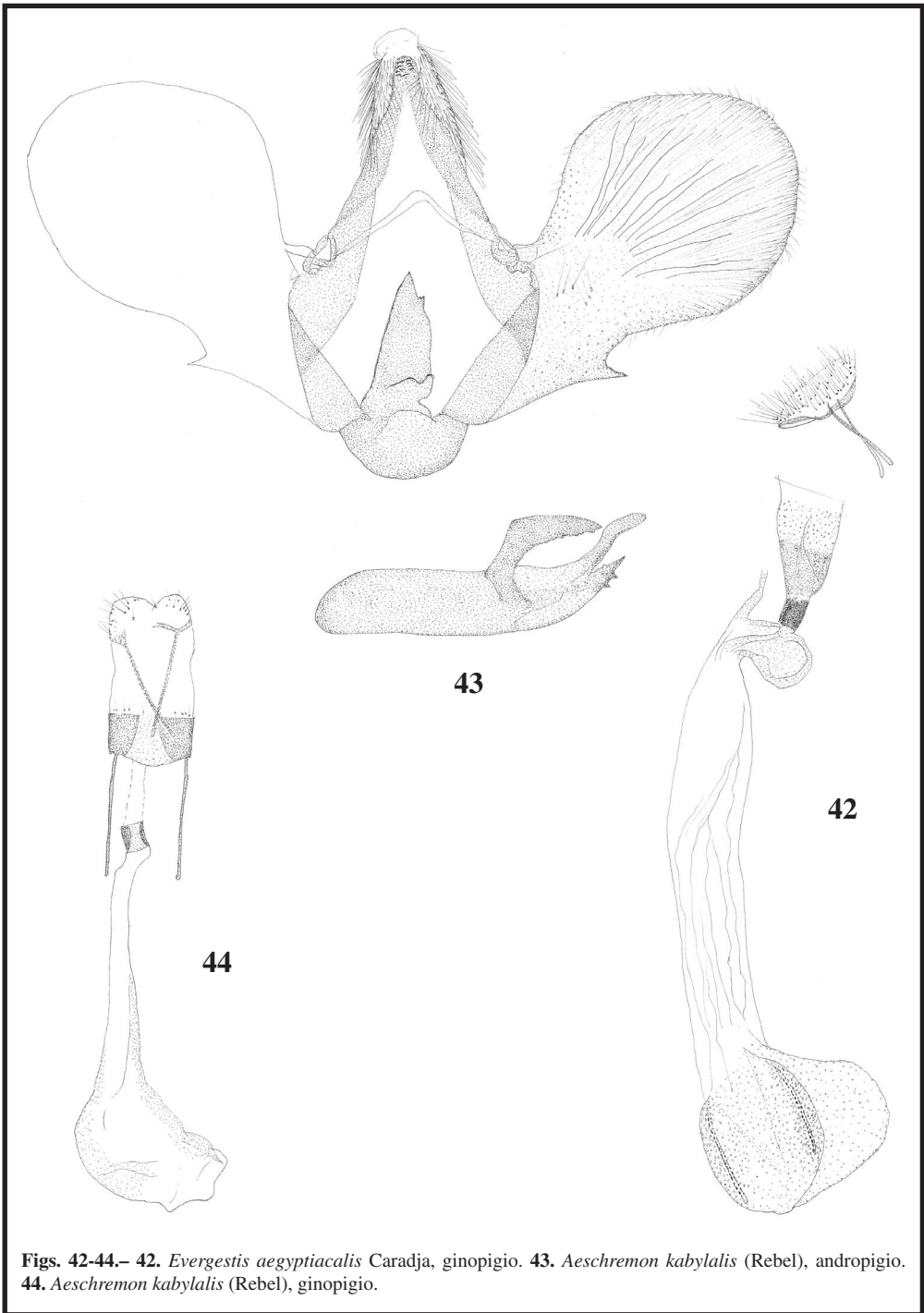


Figs. 31-34.– 31. *Isauria dilucidella* (Duponchel), andropigio. 32. *Isauria dilucidella* (Duponchel), ginopigio. 33. *Ancylosis samaritanella* (Zeller), andropigio. 34. *Ancylosis samaritanella* (Zeller), ginopigio.



Figs. 35-38.— 35. *Psorosa mediteranella* Amsel, andropigio. 36. *Psorosa mediteranella* Amsel, ginopigio. 37. *Staudingeria brunneella* Chrétien, andropigio. 38. *Ancylosis nubeculella* (Ragonot), ginopigio.





Figs. 42-44.— 42. *Evergestis aegyptiacalis* Caradja, ginopigio. 43. *Aeschremon kabylalis* (Rebel), andropigio. 44. *Aeschremon kabylalis* (Rebel), ginopigio.