

## Five New Microlepidoptera

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### *Ethmia ethnica* sp. n.

Alar expanse : 16 mm.

Antennae  $2/3$  as long as fore wings, their last  $1/4$  portion white, otherwise brownish-black. Labial palpi very long, ascending, strongly recurved, rearing high over head, second joint thick, third joint thin, needle-pointed sharp, outside and inside a metallic dark brown. Face and head a deep ochreous. Scapulae, thorax, abdomen, legs and fore wings with ciliae a deep brown, with a slight golden shine. On fore wings no discernible pattern, but, under magnification, with uniformly and rather densely scattered yellowish-golden scales with black tips, with the exception of basal area. Hind wings lighter brown, with greyish ciliae. Underside of wings light brown. Ovipositor long, tapering.

Distinguished from all other *Ethmia* species by the absolutely patternless (no spots or dots) fore wings. Its nearest relative seems to be *Ethmia rothschildi* Rebel (Verh. z. b. Ges. Wien, 1913. p. [8]) described from Transylvania (Glavcina, IV. 24.). This also is patternless but its color is a metallic green, including the head. The unmarked *Ethmia* species seem to present a special group within the genus.

Holotype female : Ineu (Borosjenő), Transylvania, Roumania, 1926. V. 2. leg. D i ó-  
s z e g h y. In the Microlepidoptera Collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum.

### *Coleophora sergii* sp. n. (Fig. 1).

Alar expanse : 14—15 mm.

Belongs to Heine mann's Group F, in Toll's system, to Group 9, Section 2 (type : *bilineatella* Z.).

Antennae white with brown rings, basal joints yellowish-white. Labial palpi 2,5 as long as head, third joint as long as second, white, on inside and outside both white, above slightly yellowish, with small tuft on second joint. Face, head, scapulae white with just a ghost of yellowish tint, thorax yellowish-white, abdomen light brownish-yellow. Legs white, with a light brown longitudinal stripe. Basic color of fore wings a clear yellow, apically darkening to a light golden brown. Costal streak silky white, broadening toward, but ending before, apex. Median stripe nonexistent, indicated only exceptionally by some white scales. Plical streak rather short, reaching to  $2/3$  of fold, white. Dorsal streak also white, very narrow, extending along termen till  $1/2$  as a row of white scales at base of ciliae. These golden brown around apex, light grey along termen. Hind wings light grey, pearly, ciliae dark grey.

By its external characters, and under magnification, it stands nearest to *perserenella* Rebel. This is, however, larger (17—18 mm, the largest *sergii* species measures 16 mm), its head is yellowish, as also the scapulae, it has no white scales along the termen, and its larval



sack is strongly hairy. *Crocinnella* Tgstr. is somewhat lighter with a fine median line, head and scapulae yellowish; the antennae of *niveicostella* Z. are pure white, its fore wings lighter; *albicostella* Dup. is smaller, with but a costal white streak; *genistae* Stt., *acrisella* Mill., and *arenariella* Z. are much darker with no plical and dorsal white streaks; *trifariella* Z. is lighter with a strong median line; *coronillae* is almost uniformly yellow with a median white line; *doryeniella* Hartig has but a very short plical streak, and its sack, though similar, is curved and shorter.

The larval sack of the new species is 12–14 mm long, straight brown, a sheath, almost smooth, only slightly hairy and these also short. The veins of the leaves used in its texture give it a ringed appearance. Its mouth builds an angle of  $45^\circ$ , its end curves slightly downward. The sack distinguishes it also at once from all the above similar forms, that of *albicostella* smaller, with dorsal and ventral row of small lobes, that of *perserenella* being very hairy. All other sacks are compressed, small, of loose leaf appendages.

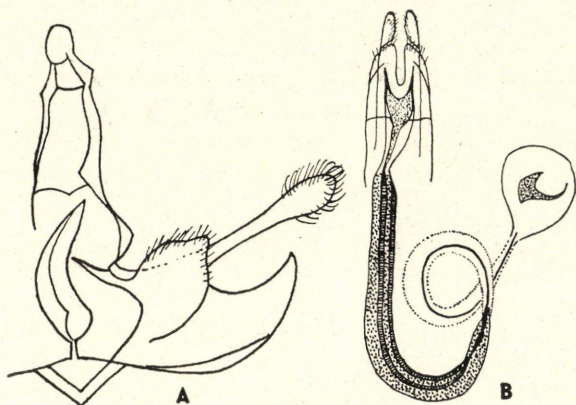


Fig. 1 : A. = Male genital organ of *Coleophora sergii* sp. n., ventrally, gen. prep. : 511. —  
B. = Female genital organ of *Coleophora sergii* sp. n., ventrally, gen. prep. : 521.

The male genital organs (fig. 1 : A) show an extremely strong sacculus, with a sharp, sickle-like dorsal margin, its tip very sharp, valvae long. I have not seen the organ of *perserenella* Rbl. The female genital organ has a narrow introitus vaginae, the subgenital plate high, the lateral bars long, in a long prickly sheath, signum in bursa copulatrix large (fig. 1 : B).

I dedicate the new species, in friendly esteem, to *Sergius Toll*, renowned *Coleophora* expert, who made order in this very difficult group of Microlepidoptera.

Holotype male : Budapest, Farkasvölgy, 1917. VII. 13. e. l., leg. U h r i k ; gen. prep. 511.; allotype female : ditto, 1917. VII. 10. e. l. gen. prep. 521.; 10 male and 1 female paratypes : Budapest, Farkasvölgy, 1917. VII. 10, 11, 12, 13. e. l.; Budapest, Svábhegy, 1933. V. 18.; Budafok, 1915. VII. 15; 1916. VI. 18.; Csepel, 1917. VI. 18. All leg. U h r i k. In the Collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum.

### *Coleophora Székessyi* sp. n. (Fig. 2 : A)

Alar expanse : 12–13 mm.

Belongs to *Heinemann's* Group M/b, and to *Toll's* Group 30.

Head, thorax, abdomen greyish-brown. Labial palpi large, 2,5 as long as the diameter of the eye, recurved, terminal joint ascending, almost as long as



second joint, pointed, whitish; second joint with pointed, strong tuft (half as long as terminal joint), greyish. Antennae grey, broadly annulated with rather sharp brown rings.

Basic color of fore wings grey, on its upper half with dense whitish irroration, so that the whitish tint becomes dominant along the costa. There is a strong, dark brownish-grey sprinkling of scales, grouped in 3 longitudinal streaks: the first under the costa, continuing in a very strong line at the base of ciliae, the second along the long cell, the third in the plical fold with weak scales along the termen. Other dark scales are scattered over the wing. Ciliae whitish grey around apex, dark grey on termen and tornus. Hind wings grey, ciliae grey, their tip whitish.

In external appearance nearest to *millefolii* Z., but with a darker irroration; in its genital armature nearest to *inulifolia* Ben., which also has the shorter arm of the aedeagal fork bent back, but the longer lacks the arrow-like end of the new species, and the sacculus is quite narrow, in this regard resembling the *halophylla-pratella* design. Owing to the lack of a female specimen, I cannot relegate it more precisely into any of Toll's subdivisions of Group 30.

Holotype male: Budakeszi, Hársbokorhegy, Querceto-Cotinetum and Festucetum sulcatae mosaic complex, 9 August, 1952, leg. L. Kovács. In the Collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum.

Named to honor V. Székessy, Editor-in-Chief of the new Fauna of Hungary, for his unremitting labors.

### ***Coleophora pannonicella* sp. n. (Fig. 2: B, C)**

Alar expanse: 13–14 mm.

Belongs to Heinemann's group H; to Toll's Group 16.

Face, head, thorax, abdomen white, scapulae yellow. Labial palpi white, short (1.5 the diameter of the eye), terminal joint very short, very small tuft on second joint. Antennae very sharply ringed brown and white, basal tuft yellowish-white, twice as long as basal joint. Basic color of fore wings white, with deep yellow streaks on costa (narrow), under costa (bifurcating in middle to apex), and under plical fold (these broad). Their breadth breaks up the basic white color into equally broad white ribbons. Sometimes, there are 3 yellow lines on veins  $r_{3-5}$ . A very dark and rough sprinkling accumulated into lines along the base of ciliae around apex and termen, entering also the ends of the yellow streaks in the apical area. Ciliae dark grey. Hind wings and ciliae dark grey.

Without genital examination almost inseparable from *nemorum* Hein, only somewhat whiter, the brown irroration denser, darker and of a more distinct pattern. Genital organs very different from those of *nemorum* Hein., with an involuted ventro-caudal ridge of the sacculus, bearing a sharp thorn which, when unfurled, is very characteristic. Transtillae a double arm, gnathos and subscaphium differing from the whole Group 16 of Toll, resembling, e. g. the *ballotella* F. group.

Holotype male: Budakeszi, Hársbokorhegy, Querceto-cotinetum and Festucetum sulcatae mosaic complex, a characteristic Hungarian plant association, 7 July, 1953, leg. L. Gözmány. No female known. Paratype males: 11 specimens from above locality and date, 8 from 17 July, 1953 and one from 24 July, 1953, same locality. Foodplant probably *Quercus pubescens*. — Ócsa, alderwoods (adjoining oakwoods on sand), 2 male paratypes: 15 July, 1952, leg. L. Gözmány. All specimens in the collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum.



***Coleophora approximata* sp. n. (Fig. 3.)**

Alar expanse : 13 mm.

Belongs to Heinemann's group F, to Toll's Group 9.

Face, head, thorax a shiny light brown, white around eyes. Labial palpi 2 as long as diameter of eye, porrect, above white, beneath brown, terminal joint almost as long as second, pointed, tuft of second half as long as terminal joint, brown. Antennae sharply ringed with white and brown, basal joint brown

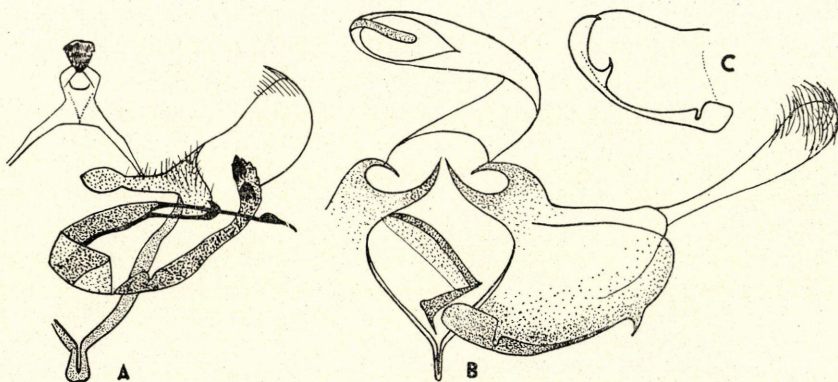


Fig. 2: A. = Male genital organ of *Coleophora Székessyi* sp. n., ventrally, gen. prep.: 569. — B. = Male genital organ of *Coleophora pannonicella* sp. n., ventrally, ventro-caudal margin of sacculus unfurled, gen. prep.: 665. — C. = Sacculus of *Coleophora pannonicella* sp. n., ventrally, ventrocaudal margin involuted.

with small pointed tuft beneath. Costa of fore wing in broad streak pure white, narrowing toward apex. No other pattern; basic color a deep brown, lighter toward dorsum, where it is yellowish-brown. Ciliae brown with small grey. Hind wings greyish-brown, ciliae dark grey.

Externally nearest to *albicostella* Dup., but much darker. Male genital organs with caudal edge of sacculus long, bent back; when unfurled, ventro-caudal margin of sacculus

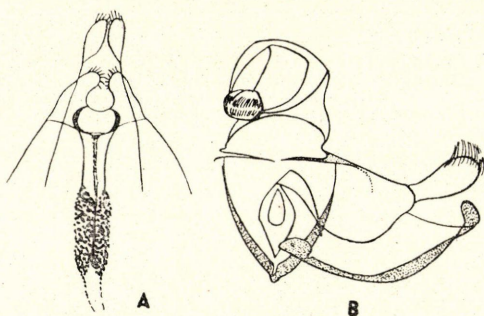


Fig. 3: A = Female genital organ of *Coleophora approximata* sp. nov., ventrally, gen. prep.: 728. — B. = Male genital organ of *Coleophora approximata* sp. n., ventrally, gen. prep.: 726.

with a deep sinuous arch. Valva short, broad. Nearest to *horatioella* Agenjo, which lacks the lobe of the sacculus, and has two white streaks on fore wings. Female organ nearest to that of *albicostella* Dup., but introitus vaginae circular, lacking the dark, prickly veil along the spiky rods.

Holotype male : Budakeszi, Hársbokorhegy, Querceto-Cotinetum with *Festucetum sulcatae*, on limestone, 18 May 1953, leg. Gözmány. Allotype female and 39 paratypes of the same date and locality. Feeds probably on *Helianthemum* (or *Fragaria*?) All specimens in the Collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum.