

Studies on the Crambidae (Lepidoptera)
Part XII. Three new Palearctic Species
of the Generic Group *Crambus* Fabr.

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***Crambus magnificus* sp. n.**

This fine species belongs to the Eastern Asiatic group "*Crambus humidellus* Zell". Its genitalia are distinctly related to those of *Crambus humidellus* Zell. Male uncus (fig. 1.) bifurcated into two long thin rods. Gnathos distinctly longer than uncus, at the end much narrowed. Tegumen rather narrow, saccus not much elongated. Valva rounded at the end, as in *Crambus humidellus* Zell. Near the end of valva there is a thick tuft of hairs. Lateral margin of the valva with

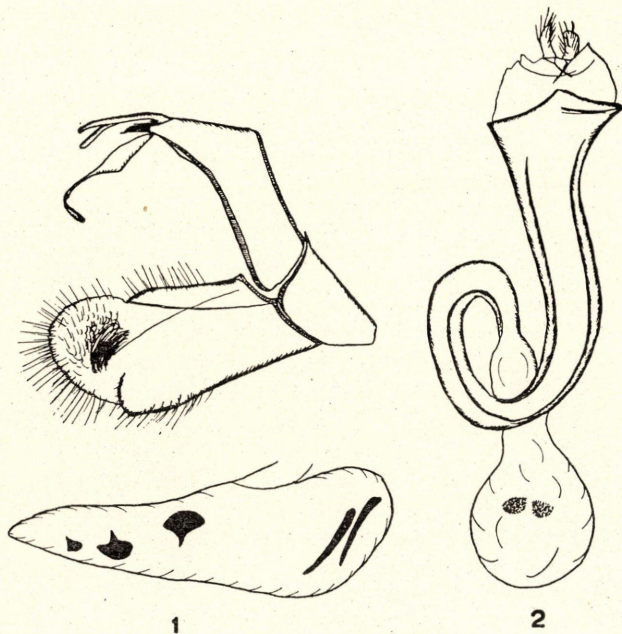


Fig. 1. *Crambus magnificus* sp. n. — Male copulatory apparatus (Holotypus). — Fig. 2. *Crambus magnificus* sp. n. — Female copulatory apparatus (Allotypus).

sacculoidal wide rounded fold, ending distinctly before the end of valva. Pars basalis not separated from valva, as a thickened fold only. Aedeagus longer than the copulatory apparatus, distinctly narrowing towards the end, at the base of similar width as valva. In the basal part of the aedeagus, there are two strong cornuti. In the terminal part, there are three cornuti of quite different shape. They are petal-like, wide with pointed ends. Female copulatory apparatus (fig. 2): ostium bursae bag-like, wide, strongly sclerotized. Ductus bursae much sclerotized, shaped as a long tube narrowing at the end, curved into a distinct loop. Before bursa copulatrix, ductus bursae only slightly sclerotized. Bursa copulatrix with two big horny signa.

Externally (fig. 3), it resembles a big specimen of *Crambus ericellus* (Hbn). The length of the fore wing of the Holotype is 13 mm, that of the Allotype 14 mm. Fore wing very lustrous. Ground color greyish-brown. Basal stripe white, at the end much narrowed and stretched out to a very sharp point. In its ex-

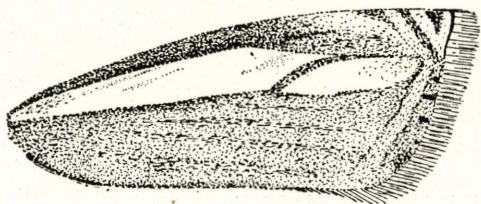


Fig. 3. *Crambus magnificus* sp. nov. —
Fore wing.

tension, there is a white oval spot reaching up to the outer band. Outer band silvery, similarly as in *Crambus ericellus* (Hbn) or other similar species. At its bending, this band reaches almost termen. In the apical area, there is a small white triangle with black borders. Cilia in this place a little cleared at the base. Between the white spot complex and dorsum, there are not very distinct silvery lines.

Hind wings distinctly brown lustrous, in the basal part slightly cleared. Cilia white. Head yellowish. Fore-head convex. Palps greyish lustrous. Antennae greyish-brown.

Holotype: "Ta tsien Lou 1900 Chasseurs indigènes", (male), coll. Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

Allotype: "Yarégong P. Soulié 1902", (female), coll. author.

***Agriphila monica* sp. n. — Male.**

This species belongs to the "*Agriphila tristella* (Den. & Schiff.)" group. Male copulatory apparatus (fig. 4.) of similar construction as in all other species of the "*A. tristella* (Den. & Schiff.)" group. Valva, save weakly developed pars basalis, without any processes. Uncus pointed. Gnathos with a club-like widening at the end. Saccus narrow. Aedeagus with a small hook at the end. Numerous small cornuti, as in *Agriphila osseella* (Hamps.). In *A. tristella* (Den. & Schiff.), to which *A. monica* sp. n. is externally similar, the cornuti are bigger.

The length of the fore wing is 12,5 mm. Fore wing almost dim, a clear yellow with a slightly contrasting silver basal streak. At its end, the streak merges into the ground. On its upper edge, at 2/3 of the wing's length, there is a distinct brown dot. Near the base of the wing, by the lower edge of the streak, there is a brown line and a little further on, in the middle of the wing's length, a small brown spot. The outer band very indistinct, brown, running similarly as in *Agriphila brioniella* (Zerny). There are several black dots at the termen,

Cilia lustrous, a little darker than the ground of the wing. Hind wing distinctly lustrous, whitish, in the apical part greyly darkened. Cilia snow-white. Forehead with a strong conical protuberance.

Holotype (male): "Algérie Lambése, Septembre 1912 Harold Powell", coll. Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

***Pediasia hispanica* sp. n. — Male.**

Related to *Pediasia contaminella* (Hbn.) and *Pediasia escalarella* (Schmidt). In the male copulatory apparatus (fig. 5), uncus similar to that of *P. contaminella* (Hbn.), gnathos short, narrow, pointed. Tegumen a little narrower than in *P. contaminella* (Hbn.). Valva broader than in *P. contaminella* (Hbn.), rather similar to that in *P. escalarella* (Schmidt). Pars basalis strong, in the shape of

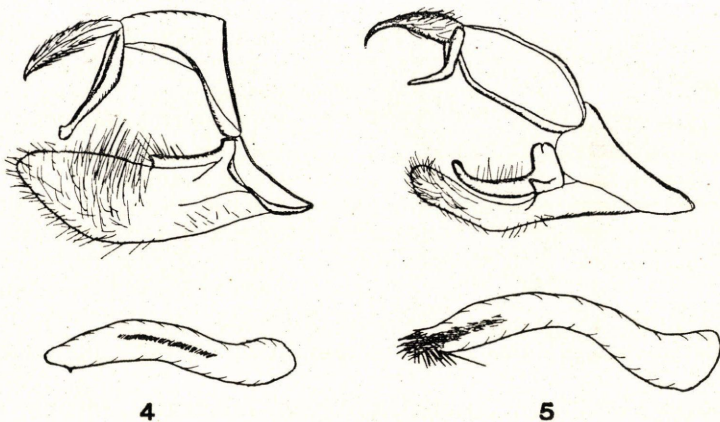


Fig. 4. *Agriphila monica* sp. n. — Male copulatory apparatus (Holotypus). — Fig. 5. *Pediasia hispanica* sp. n. — Male copulatory apparatus (Holotypus).

a long hook, rounded at the end. Pars basalis distinctly shorter than valva, at the base broad, with an additional process. Saccus more elongated than in *P. contaminella* (Hbn.). Aedeagus a little longer than the copulatory apparatus, at the end without the bristle as in *P. contaminella* (Hbn.) or the hook as in *P. escalarella* (Schmidt). At the end of aedeagus, there are numerous cornuti of various lengths.

Externally, *P. hispanica* sp. n. is similar to dark specimens of *P. contaminella* (Hbn.). The length of the fore wing is 12 mm. Fore wing dark brown, dim, with delicate clearings on the veins. The transversal bands almost invisible. Cilia a little clearer than the ground of the wing. Hind wing clear greyish, at the base whitely cleared. Cilia snow-white. Forehead flat. Forehead, head, patagi and thorax yellowish, distinctly clearer than the ground of the fore wing.

Holotype (male): „Gredos VIII—1907 Arias”, coll. Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

