

Neotropical Pterophoridae 6. The *Oidaematophorus ochracealis* complex (Lepidoptera)

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Abstract. The status of *Oidaematophorus ochracealis* (WALKER, 1864) is established. Two new species are described, *Oidaematophorus paraochracealis* and *O. chamelei*. An identification key for the species is given, and the adults and male and female genitalia are illustrated.

Samenvatting. Neotropische Pterophoridae 6. Het *Oidaematophorus ochracealis* kompleks (Lepidoptera)

De status van *Oidaematophorus ochracealis* (WALKER, 1864) wordt vastgesteld. Twee nieuwe soorten, *Oidaematophorus paraochracealis* en *chamelei*, worden beschreven. Een determinertabel voor de soorten is samengesteld, en de vinders en genitaliën van het mannetje en vrouwtje worden afgebeeld.

Résumé. Pterophoridae néotropicaux 6. Le complexe *Oidaematophorus ochracealis* (Lepidoptera)

L'auteur démontre la spécificité d'*Oidaematophorus ochracealis* (WALKER, 1864). En outre, il décrit deux nouvelles espèces, *Oidaematophorus paraochracealis* et *O. chamelei*. Le travail contient une table de détermination, ainsi que les représentations des genitalia mâle et femelle des différentes espèces.

Key words. Lepidoptera, Pterophoridae, *Oidaematophorus*, Neotropical region, new species.

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In the neotropical fauna, a small group of Pterophoridae from the genus *Oidaematophorus* WALLENGREN, has a uniform black-brown, broad winged appearance. This group has been identified as *Utuca ochracealis* WALKER, 1864. In my study of the Pterophoridae of Argentina and Chile, I had already noticed that the genus *Utuca* is a junior synonym of *Oidaematophorus* (cf. GIELIS 1991).

In a larger series of the apparent *O. ochracealis*, a variation in the white markings on the abdomen was noticed. In specimens from Mexico, the shape of the hind legs was different as well. After examination of the genital structures of the specimens with an aberrant abdominal pattern, two new species were recognized.

Key to the species of the *O. ochracealis* group

1. Abdomen with 1 pair of lateral white spots; the first tarsal segment of the hind leg lanceolate widened *O. chamelei* sp. n.
- Abdomen otherwise marked; the first tarsal segment of the hind leg not widened 2
2. Abdomen with eight pairs of white lateral spots *O. paraochracealis* sp. n.
- Abdomen with a proximal and a distal median spot *O. ochracealis* (WALKER)

Oidaematophorus ochracealis (WALKER, 1864) comb. nov. (figs. 1-3, 10)

Utuca ochracealis WALKER, 1864: 951. Holotype: Brasil, Ega, not dated (BATES), no abdomen (BMNH) [examined].

Utuca ochracealis; WALSHINGHAM, 1915: 448; FLETCHER, 1926: 1-23.

Diagnosis. The species is characterized by its unicolorous dark grey-brown wing pairs, and the large white spots on the dorsum of the abdomen, median positioned proximal and distal.

Redescription. Male, female (fig. 1). Wingspan 20-25 mm. Head appressedly scaled. Face dark brown, margined cream white. Vertex dark brown, margined cream white. Palpae porrected, slender, as long as eye diameter; colour dark brown. Antennae 2/3 of fore wing length, dark brown; shortly ciliated. Thorax dark brown; proximal margin and proximal 2/3 of tegulae bright orange. Mesothorax cream white. Abdomen dorsally cream white, except segment 3 which is dark brown. Ventro-lateral a dark brown line in segments 1 and 2, and a double dark brown line in segments 4 to 8. Legs dark to grey brown. The tarsal segments of the hindleg cream white. Around the bases of the distal pair of spurs in the hindleg some pronounced scales. Fore wings cleft from 3/4. dark grey-brown with some scattered cream white scales along the costa. Above the bases of the cleft, these scales condensed to an ill-defined spot. Fringes dark grey-brown. Underside as upperside.

Hind wings dark grey-brown. Fringes dark grey-brown. Underside dark grey-brown. Androconial scales black, in a double row. Wing venation shows one vein in the third lobe of the hind wing (prep. BM 14187, however difficult to interpret because the preparation had not been de-scaled).

Variation. Not noticeable in the material examined.

Male genitalia (fig. 2). Valvae asymmetrical. Near the bases pronounced hair-bristles. The left with a long saccular arm, approximately 3/4 of valve length; the end curved and ending at the end of the cucullus. The right valve with a small thorn-like saccular protrusion, a little before the middle of the valva. Tegumen bilobated, elongated. Uncus slender, as long as tegumen. Juxta stout. Vinculum narrow. Aedeagus straight, as long as valve length. No cornutus.

Female genitalia (fig. 3). Ostium small, rounded. The antrum extended as a long ribbed tube. Ductus bursae narrow, slender. Vesica seminalis vesicular. Bursa copulatrix vesicular, covered with a dense layer of signa, in shape of rosettes. Apophyses posteriores two times longes than papillae anales. Apophyses anteriores absent.

Ecology. The species has been collected in January, March and July. The foodplant is unknown.

Distribution. Brazil: Amazona, Para; Colombia: Tolima; Nicaragua; Peru: Pasco. Distribution mapped in fig. 10.

Remarks. The external characters, being, the wing venation and the scales around the bases of the distal pair of spurs in the hindleg, and the genital structure make this species belong to the genus *Oidaematophorus*. It is peculiar that T.B. FLETCHER neglected WALKER's note in the original description, referring the species to be placed near the genus «*Acipitilia*».

Material examined. Type specimens. Brasil: 2 ♀♀, PA, Capitao Poco, 25-31.I.1984 (BECKER nr. 47951; CG). Peru: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Dept. Pasco, Pan de

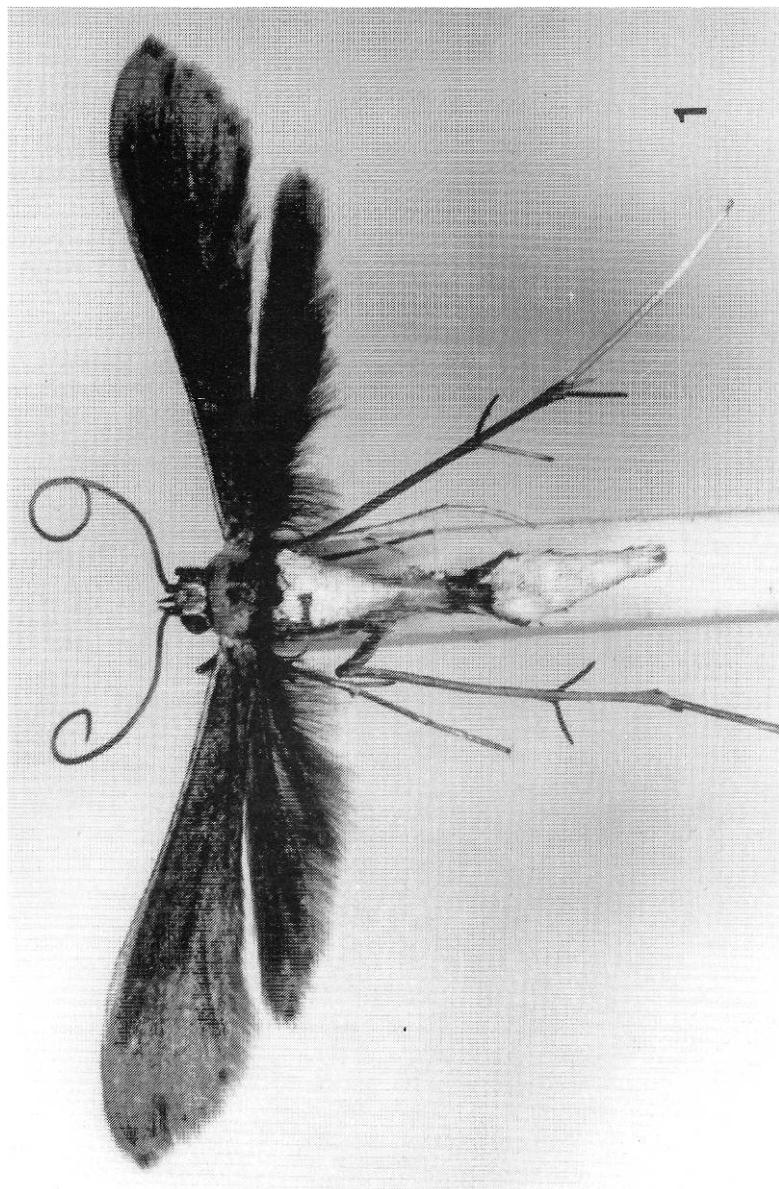


Figure 1: *Oidaematophorus ochracealis* (WALKER, 1864). Brasil, Para, no date (BATES), gen. BM 18190 (BMNH).

Azucar, 6.VII.1961, 8.VII.1961, 25.VII.1961 (F.S. TRUXAL), gen. CG ♂ 6139,
♀ 6154 (LACM).

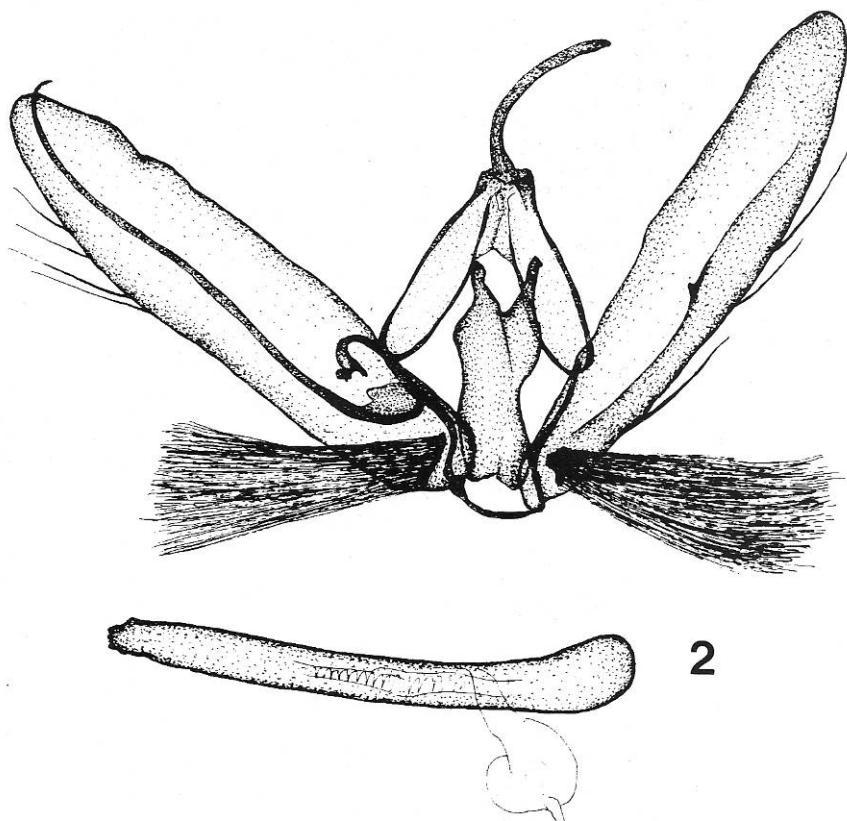


Figure 2: *Oidaematophorus ochracealis* (WALKER, 1864). Male genitalia, data as in fig. 1, gen. BM 18190 (BMNH).

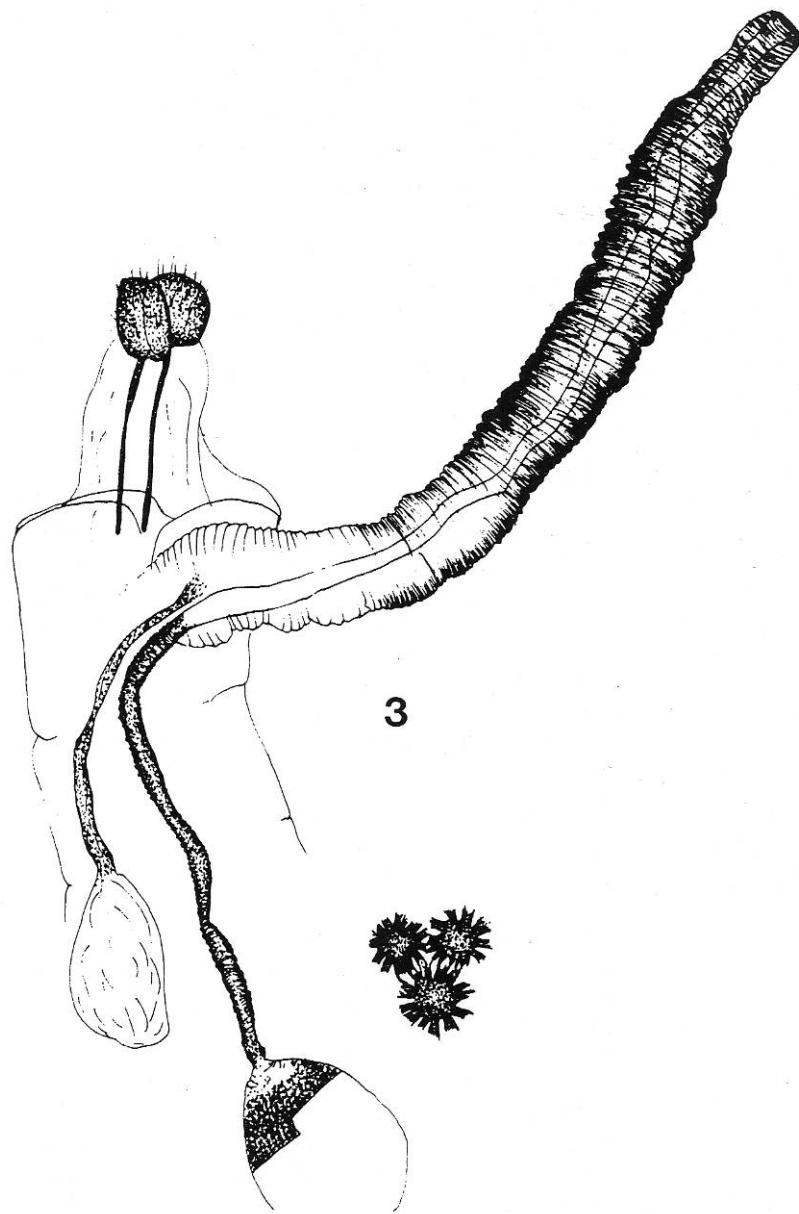


Figure 3: *Oidaematophorus ochracealis* (WALKER, 1864). Female genitalia, Peru, Pasco, Pan de Azucar, 8.VII.1961 (F.S. TRUXAL), gen. CG 6154 (LACM).

Oidaematophorus paraochracealis spec. nov. (figs. 4-6, 10)

Material. Holotype male: Brasil, D(istrato) F(ederal), Planaltina, 1000m, 15.VIII.1985 (BECKER), gen. CG 6140 (BECKER nr. 57718). Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, same locality, 29.VII.1983, 20.VIII.1982, 20.VIII.1984, VII.1983, gen. CG ♀ 6041 (BECKER nr. 40347, 41159, 41273, 56552; CG).

Diagnosis. The species is characterized by the unicoloured grey-black fore wings, combined with the eight pairs of white spots on the abdomen.

Description. Male, female (fig. 4). Wingspan 24-26 mm. Head appressedly scaled, dark brown-grey with a white line near the collar, extending around the eye. Frons white. Palpae slender, curved up, one and a half times eye diameter; first segment white, second and third segment dark brown-grey. Antennae dark brown-grey, shortly ciliated. Thorax dark brown-grey, with ill defined white pattern and near collar two small orange spots. Tegulae orange. Mesothorax white. Abdomen dark brown-grey with dorsally eight pairs of yellow-white spots. Ventro-lateral spot pairs as dorsal and a narrow mid-ventral line. Hindlegs dark brown-grey, with two pairs of spurs of unequal length. Fore wings cleft from 5/6, dark brown-grey. In female more brownish tinged. Terminal fields, from base of cleft on, more greyish tinged. Fringes dark brown-grey. Underside as above. Hind wings and fringes dark brown-grey. Underside as above. Androconial scales dark ferruginous brown, in a double row. The dorsal row slightly more expressed than the costal row.

Male genitalia (fig. 5). Male genitalia as in *ochracealis*, but differing in the acute apex of the valvae. The juxta has a wider central part. The aedeagus is built more slender, especially in the coecum region.

Female genitalia (fig. 6). Female genitalia as in *ochracealis*, but differing in the wider base of the antrum, and the smaller and rounded rosette shape of the signum.

Ecology. The moths were collected in July and August. The foodplant is unknown.

Distribution. Brasil: Distrito Federal. Distribution mapped in fig. 10.

Oidaematophorus chamelei spec. nov. (figs. 6-10)

Material. Holotype male: Mexico, Jalisco, Est. Biol. Chamela, 8-16.VII.1985 (J. CHEMSAK ao.), gen. CG 6142 (LACM). Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, same locality, 8-16.VII.1985, 14-23.X.1986, 13-23.X.1986 (J. CHEMSAK ao.), gen. CG ♀ 6143 (LACM); 1 ♀, Mexico, 10.4 mi. S. Elota, Rt. 15, 23.VIII.1964 (E.I. SCHLINGER) (LACM); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Mexico, Guanajuato, C.R., Playa Tamarindo, 14.VI.1986 (J. CHEMSAK ao.) (LACM).

Diagnosis. The species is characterized by the brown-black unicoloured wings, combined with the large double white spots on the abdomen and long hindlegs with pronounced tarsal structures.

Description. Male, female (fig. 7). Wingspan 22-25 mm. Head appressedly scaled, shining black, a small white spot between the collar and the eye.

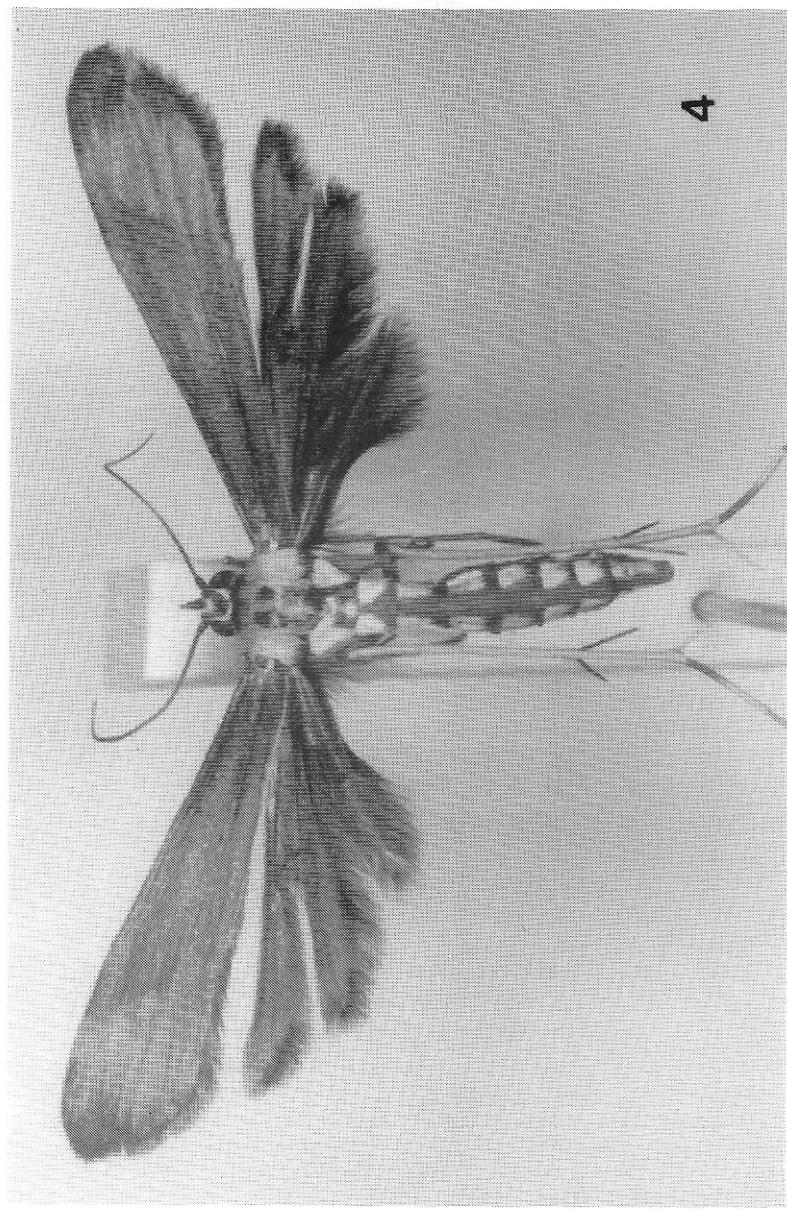


Figure 4: *Oidaematophorus paraochracealis* sp. n., Brasil, DF, Planaltina, 1000 m, 15.VIII.1985 (V.O. BECKER nr. 57718).

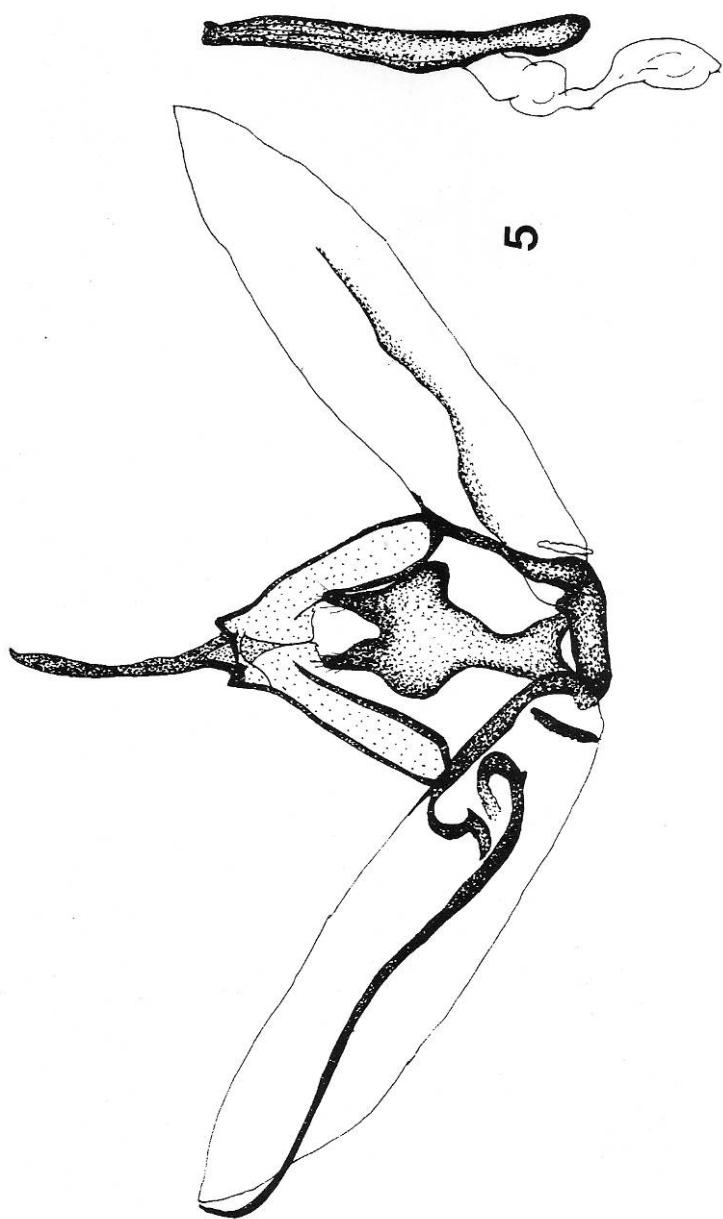


Figure 5. *Oidaematophorus paraochracealis* sp. n., Male genitalia, Holotype, same data as in fig. 4, gen. CG 6140.

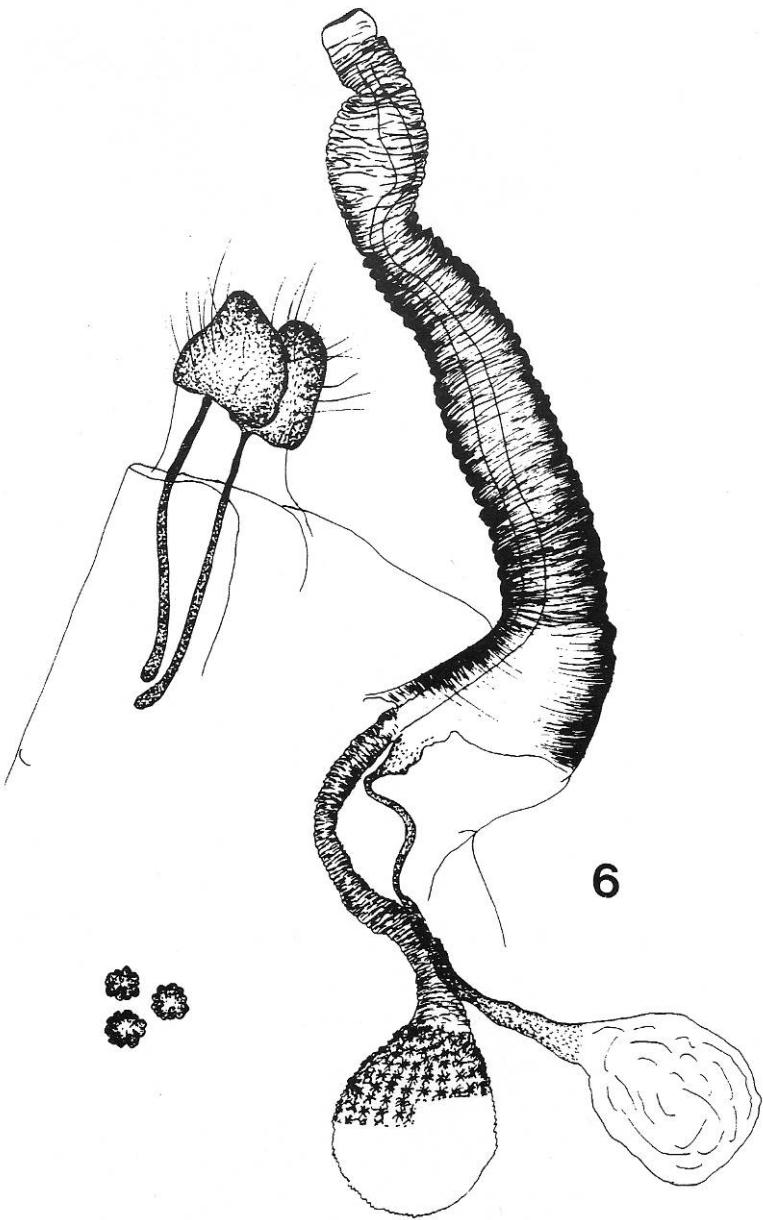


Figure 6: *Oidaematophorus paraochracealis* sp. n., Female genitalia, Brasil, DF, Planaltina, 1000 m, VII.1983 (V.O. BECKER nr. 41159), gen. CG 6141.

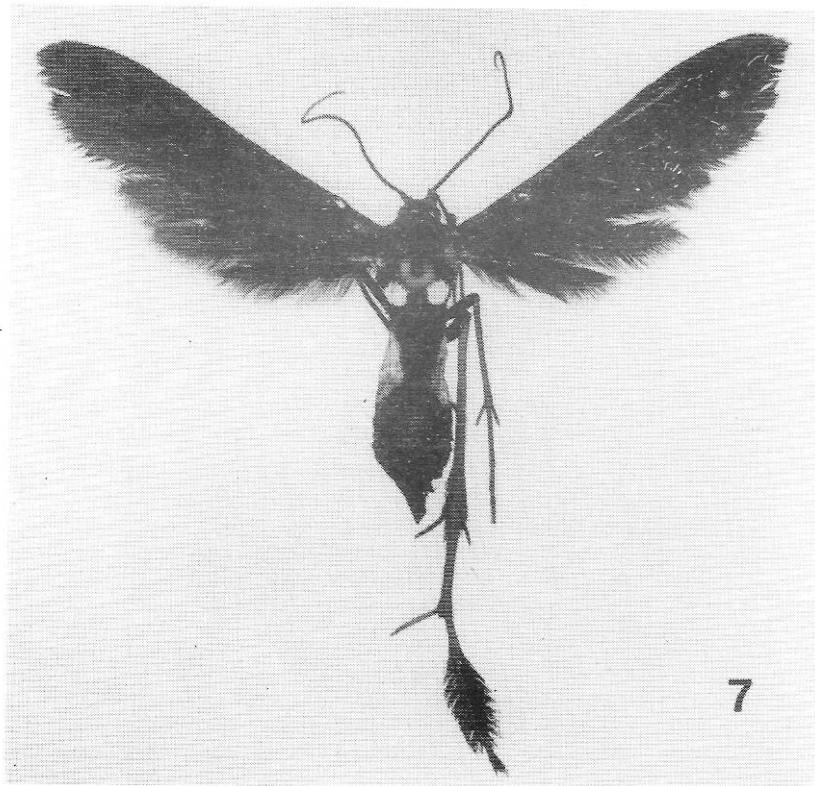


Figure 7: *Oidaematophorus chamelei* sp. n., Paratype, Mexico, 10.4 mi S. Elota, Rt. 15, 23.VIII. 1964 (E.I. SCHLINGER) (LACM).

Palpae black, curved up, as long as eye diameter. Antennae black, shortly ciliated. Thorax black. Tegulae red-ferruginous. Mesothorax black. Abdomen with dorso-lateral spots in segments 3 and 4, a pair of dorsal yellow spots at segment 7 and 8; segment 9 ferruginous-yellow. In the female segment 9 is black and the spots on segment 7 and 8 are absent. Hindlegs black and pronounced: in the male with an extended first tarsal segment and two pairs of spurs of unequal length. In the female with plate-like, widened tarsal segments. Fore wing cleft from 7/8, black. Fringes black. Underside black. Hind wings and fringes black. Underside black. Androconial scales black in a double row. The dorsal row longer than the costal row.

Male genitalia (fig. 8). Valvae asymmetrical. The left valve wide lanceolate, with an acute top. The saccular arm «S»-shaped, slightly shorter than the valve. Right valve with a blunt top, and a short saccular spine. Vinculum with

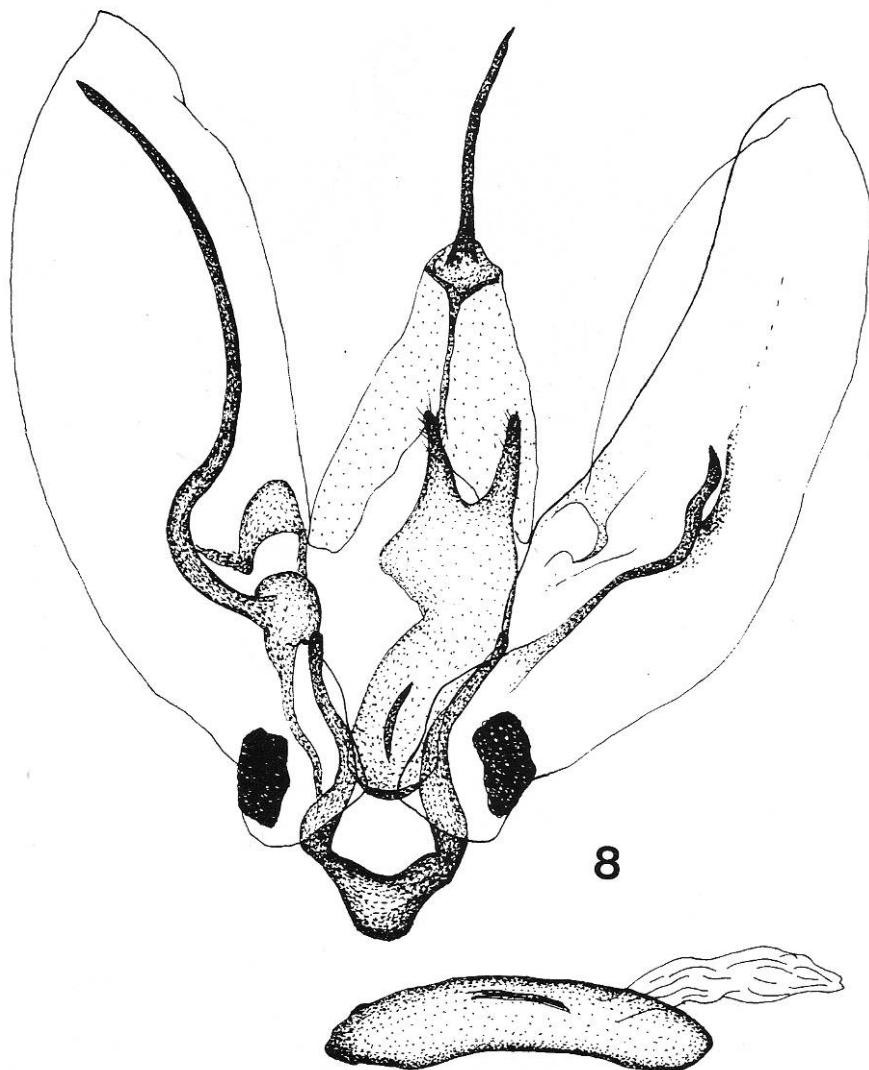


Figure 8: *Oidaematophorus chamelei* sp. n., Male genitalia, Mexico, Est. Biol. Chamela Jalisco, 8-16.VII.1985 (CHEMSAK ao.), gen. CG 6142 (LACM).

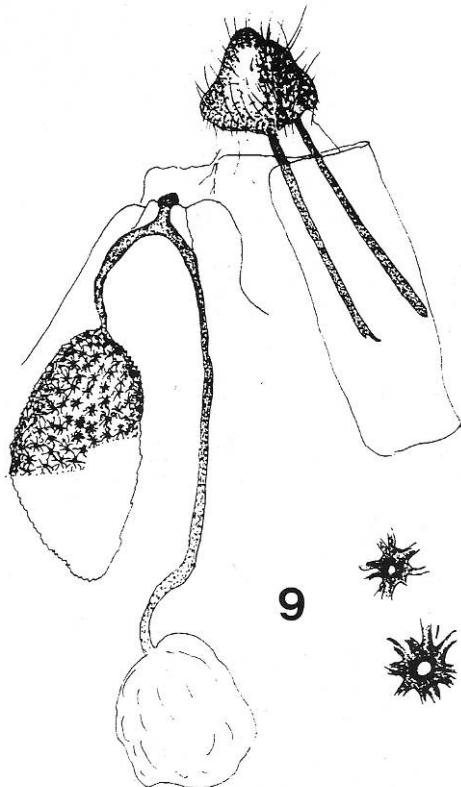


Figure 9: *Oidaematophorus chamelei* sp. n., Female genitalia, data as in fig. 8, gen. CG 6143 (LACM).

blunt central widening, but no evident saccus. Tegumen and uncus slender. Juxta widened below the anellus arms. Aedeagus arched, short.

Female genitalia (fig. 9). Ostium and antrum small. Ductus bursae slender. Bursa copulatrix vesicular, with a signum composed by numerous rosette-like structures, with a central tube-like excavation. Apophyses posteriores two times longer than papillae anales. Apophyses anteriores absent.

Ecology. The moths were collected from June till August, and also in October. The foodplant is unknown. The specimens were flying in the daytime around the flowers of an arboreal *Croton* sp., at least 10 to 15 feet above the ground.

Distribution. Mexico: Guanajuato, Jalisco. Distribution mapped in fig. 10.



Figure 10: Distribution map

(●) *Oidaematophorus ochracealis* (WALKER, 1864)

(▲) *Oidaematophorus paraochracealis* sp. n.

(■) *Oidaematophorus chamehai* sp. n.

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Boekbespreking

Steinbach, G. (Hrsg.): *Werkbuch Naturbeobachtung, erkennen, dokumentieren, auswerten*. 21 x 30 cm, 127 p., 61 foto's, 341 tekstfiguren, Franckh-Kosmos Verlags-GmbH & Co., Postfach 10 60 11, D-7000 Stuttgart 10, gebonden, 1991, DM 29,80 (ISBN 3-440-06294-5).

De filosofie die achter dit boek steekt, is de volgende: de meeste mensen zijn van nature uit wel geïnteresseerd in de natuur. Door beter naar die natuur te kijken leert men hem ook beter kennen. Door de natuur beter te kennen, leert met hem naar waarde schatten. Wat men waardevol vindt, wil men beschermen. Om het publiek ertoe aan te zetten actief natuurbeschermmer te worden, moet je de mensen dus de natuur leren kennen. En dit kan alleen op een goede manier gebeuren door de mensen in direct contact met de natuur te brengen en hen te wijzen op interessante bijzonderheden waar ze anders zomaar zouden aan voorbij lopen. De lezers worden aangespoord om actief te kijken, luisteren, ruiken en noteren, fotograferen en filmen.

Aangezien «de natuur» een erg omvattend begrip is, heeft de uitgever zich door 22 auteurs laten omringen die elk specialist zijn voor een deelgebied. Toch is het boek niet onderverdeeld in b.v. planten en dieren, de dieren dan weer volgens de modernste systematiek enz. Nee! Als men in een bos rondkijkt, ziet men ook tegelijkertijd bomen, mos, vogels en insecten. Daarom worden allereerst tips gegeven volgens de loop der seizoenen, verder volgens biotooptype. Na enkele interessante gegevens door de auteurs, is de lezer aan de beurt. Er worden hem heel wat vragen gesteld zodat hij gericht kan kijken of luisteren. Hoeveel insectensoorten zitten er op 1 scherm van bereklaauw? Hoe dikwijls per minuut «pinkt» het wijfje van een glimworm? enz.

Het boek bevat ook informatie over natuurfotografie en hoe men echt kan meewerken aan systematisch natuuronderzoek, b.v. de kartografie van sprinkhanen. Tenslotte wordt ook uitgelegd wat aktieve natuurbescherming inhoudt en hoe men daaraan kan meewerken.

Het boek is doorlopend geïllustreerd met zwartwitfoto's en talrijke tekstfiguren. Deze stellen hoofdzakelijk planten en dieren voor, ook benodigdheden voor het observeren en kaarten. Achteraan verwijst een literatuurlijst naar verdere lectuur. Een lijst met nuttige adressen (in Duitsland) en een alfabetische index sluiten het boek af.

Deze publicatie zal een breed publiek interesseren. Het is geen boek voor specialisten en wil ook geen determinerwerk zijn. Al wie geïnteresseerd is in de natuur in zijn geheel, kan er heel wat interessants uithalen.

W.O. De Prins