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Redactie: Dr. J.-P. Borie (Compiègne, France), Dr. L. De Bruyn (Antwerpen), T. C. Garvoet (Antwerpen), B. Goater (Chandlers Ford, England), Dr. K. Maes (Gent), Dr. K. Martens (Brussel), H. van Oorschot (Amsterdam), D. van der Poorten (Antwerpen), W. O. De Prins (Antwerpen).  
Redactie-adres: W. O. De Prins, Nieuwe Donk 50, B-2100 Antwerpen (Belgium).  
e-mail: willy.deprins@village.uunet.be.

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## ***Symmoca deprinsi* sp. nov. and *Amselina olympi* from Asia Minor (Lepidoptera: Symmocidae)**

László Gozmány

**Samenvatting.** *Symmoca deprinsi* sp. nov. en *Amselina olympi* uit Klein-Azië (Lepidoptera: Symmocidae)

Uit de provincie Antalya (Turkije) wordt *Symmoca deprinsi* sp. nov. beschreven. Tevens raakte uit dezelfde streek een tweede exemplaar bekend van *Amselina olympi* (Gozmány, 1957).

**Résumé.** *Symmoca deprinsi* sp. nov. et *Amselina olympi* d'Asie mineure (Lepidoptera: Symmocidae)

Une espèce nouvelle, *Symmoca deprinsi* sp. nov., est décrite de la province d'Antalya (Turquie). Dans la même localité, un deuxième exemplaire de *Amselina olympi* (Gozmány, 1957) fut découvert.

**Zusammenfassung.** *Symmoca deprinsi* sp. nov. und die Neuentdeckung von *Amselina olympi*, in Kleinasien (Lepidoptera: Symmocidae)

Aus die Provinz Antalya (Türkei) wird *Symmoca deprinsi* sp. nov. beschrieben. Am gleichen Ort wurde das zweite Exemplar von *Amselina olympi* (Gozmány, 1957) entdeckt.

**Key words.** Lepidoptera – Symmocidae – *Symmoca deprinsi* sp. nov. – *Amselina olympi* Gozmány, 1957 – Turkey – Asia Minor – faunistics

Gozmány, Dr. L.: Hungarian Natural History Museum, Department of Zoology, Baross utca 13, H-1088 Budapest, Hungary.

### **Introduction**

W. De Prins has very kindly submitted some Symmocid specimens for identification; they were captured in the mountainous regions of Asia Minor. Besides several specimens of *Amselina cedestiella* (Zeller, 1868) and *A. emir* (Gozmány, 1961), both nearly ubiquitous in Asia Minor, the material contained a hitherto unknown species of the genus *Symmoca* Hübner, [1825], and an equally important male specimen of *Amselina olympi* Gozmány, 1957.

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***Symmoca deprinsi* sp. nov.** (plate 1, figs. 1–3)

Holotype ♂, Turkey: Asia Minor: "Turkey St 1988 Antalya 1500 m, Palaz Dağı NE Akseki 18.VII.1994 H.v.Oorschot, H.v.d.Brink, D.v.d.Poorten, W.de Prins" slide 6946 Gozmány. Deposited in Institute for Systematics and Population Biology, Zoological Museum, Amsterdam.

Paratypes 1♂, 1♀, with the same data, slide ♀ 6949 Gozmány, deposited in Institute for Systematics and Population Biology, Zoological Museum, Amsterdam and in the Hungarian Natural History Museum.

Description. Wingspan: 17 mm (♂) and 19 mm (♀).

♂: Antenna white with some yellowish suffusion; labial palp lighter, whitish; head white forward, becoming slightly suffused yellowish; thorax slightly dirty yellowish-white. Forewing ground colour dirty white, yellowish towards all margins, cellular dot, plical dot, discocellular dots minute, all coffee brown, some occasionally absent (paratype ♂), cilia pale yellowish white. Hindwing shiny sericeous white, cilia very slightly yellowish white.

♀: uniformly yellowish, of a deeper tint than in male, head and thorax also slightly greyish, pattern consisting of merely 1–2 light brownish scales.

Male genitalia (fig. 1): base of appendix broad, free part relatively short, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of valval width, pointed; sacculus long, straight, but terminal part strongly falcate, slender, pointed, reaching valval costa or even middle of appendix; transtillar lobe 3–4× longer than wide; aedoeagus half as long and half as wide as valva, with a group of 7–8 straight, spiniform cornuti.

Female genitalia: unfortunately severely damaged, not interpretable.

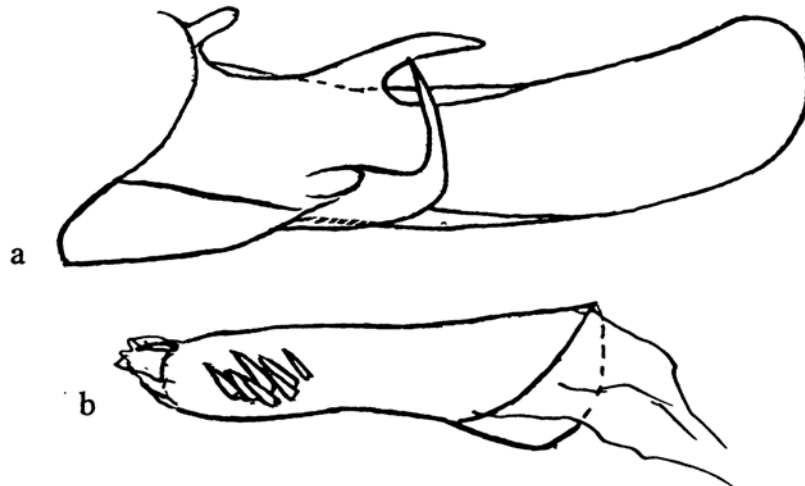
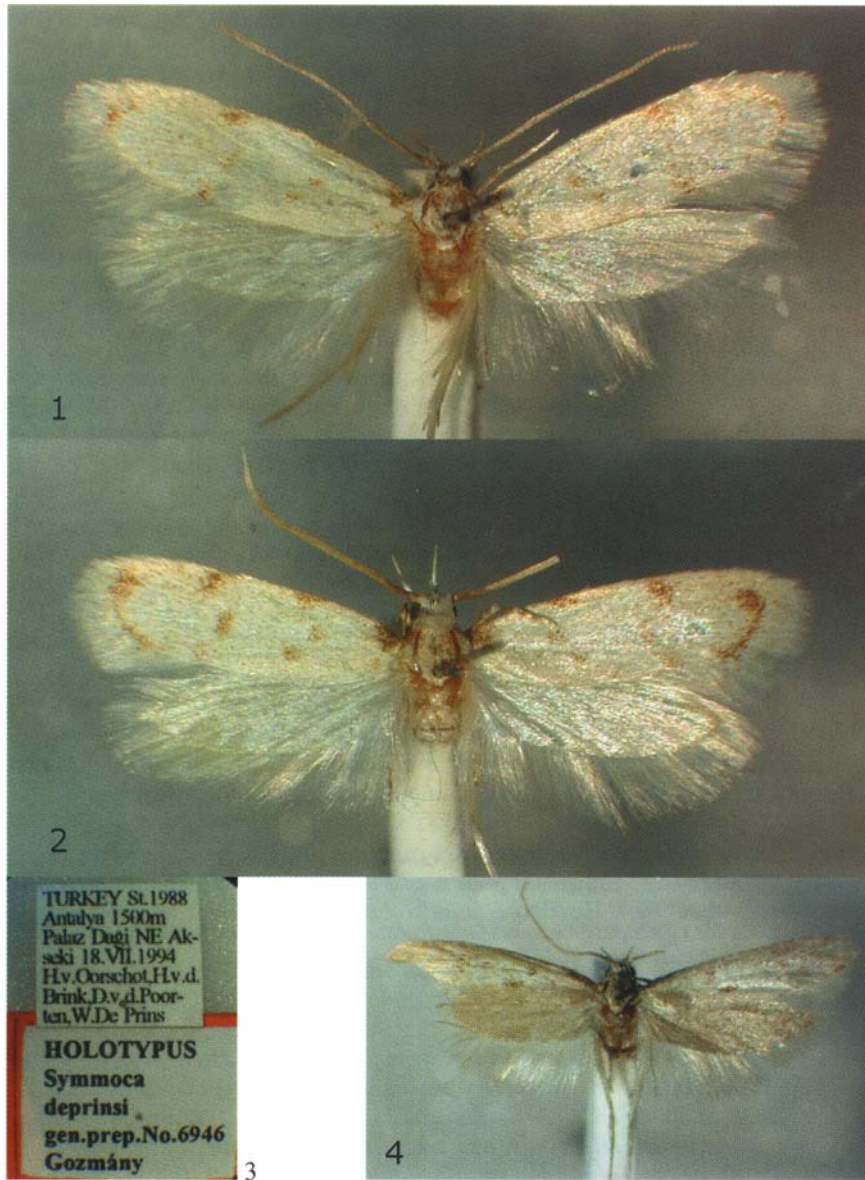


Figure 1: *Symmoca deprinsi* sp. nov. Holotype ♂ a.– right valva, b.– aedoeagus (at higher magnification).

Plate 1



Figures 1–3. *Symmoca deprinsi* sp. nov. 1.– holotype ♂, Turkey, Antalya, Palaz Dađı NE Akseki, 18.VII.1994. 2.– paratype ♀, same data. 3.– labels of holotype.

Figure 4. *Amselina olympi* (Gozmány, 1957), second known specimen (a male), Turkey, Antalya, Palaz Dađı NE Akseki, 18.VII.1994 (Photographs by courtesy of A. Kun).

The new species is genitally nearest to *Symmoca attalica* Gozmány, 1957, but in that species the appendix is slightly curved caudad, the head of the sacculus points towards the outer third of the appendix, the transtillar lobe is only as high as wide, the pattern is more heavily outlined, often appearing as widened transverse stripes containing the characteristic dots, ochreous not yellowish. Very similar male genitalia are found in *Symmoca profanella* Zerny, 1936, but the aedoeagus contains many more cornuti in that species, the forewing ground colour is ochreous brown and the species inhabits Morocco.

Etymology: this species is dedicated to Mr. W. De Prins, excellent lepidopterist and long-standing and esteemed friend.

### ***Amselina olympi* (Gozmány, 1957) (plate 1, fig. 3)**

The genus *Amselina* was based on the type-species *Symmoca olympi* Gozmány, 1957 (cf. Gozmány 1957: 337) originating from Bolu in "Bithynia", NE of the Uludağ or Anatolian Mt. Olympus. Only the holotype specimen was known, despite numerous collecting trips made in Asia Minor, one of the favourite regions of European lepidopterists, especially during the last fifty years. Indeed, I occasionally doubted the specific status of the specimen – could it be an aberrative or perhaps a teratological specimen of *Amselina cedeștiella*, common in Anatolia? However, all such doubts and hypotheses must now rest: a true *olympi* specimen was discovered in the material sent by W. De Prins. The male specimen was captured at "Antalya 1500 m, Palaz Dağı NE Akseki 18.VII.1994" (slide 6948 Gozmány). A real coup to be proud of!

### **Acknowledgement**

I am indebted to Mr. W. De Prins, of the group of Belgian and Dutch collectors, for the submission of his *Symmocid* material for identification.

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