

New casebearer species of the tribe Casignetellini from European Russia and Armenia (Lepidoptera: Coleophoridae)

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Casignetella subtremula sp.n., *C. genviki* sp. n. (both from the south of European Russia) and *Ecebalia kizildashi* sp. n. (Armenia) are described.

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Three new species of the tribe Casignetellini Falkovitsh, 1978 are described in this paper. The terminology of the male and female genitalia follows Falkovitsh (1999).

The type specimens of the new species are preserved in the collection of Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St.Petersburg (ZISP), some paratypes are deposited in the collection of Zoological Museum, Saratov State University.

Casignetella subtremula sp. n. (Figs 1-2)

Holotype. ♂, **Russia**, *Kalmykia*, Iki-Burulsk Distr., 5 km SE of village Zunda-Tolga, steppe, 27.IV.2000 (Anikin).

Paratypes. 1 ♂, same data as for holotype.

Description. Wing span 11-12 mm. Head and thorax brownish white; tegula brownish. Labial palpus dorsally and ventrally brownish white, laterally on outer side grey; length of its 2nd segment equal to diameter of eye; 3rd segment 0.8 times as long as 2nd.

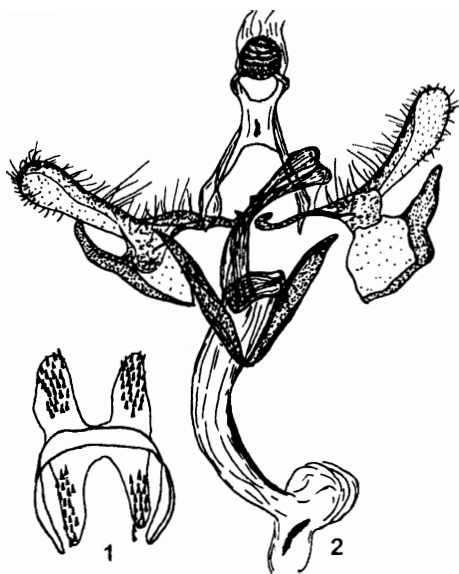
Basal antennal segment with grey scales; flagellum light grey, ringed with dark brownish scales dorsally. Fore wings light grey with greyish brown lines along veins; apex with dark brown scales in *R-M* field; fringes brownish grey. Hind wings light grey; fringes coloured as wing.

Abdominal tergites (Fig. 1): patches on 1st tergite longer and narrower than those on 2nd, with 47-50 spinelets; patches on 2nd tergite with 75-79 spinelets.

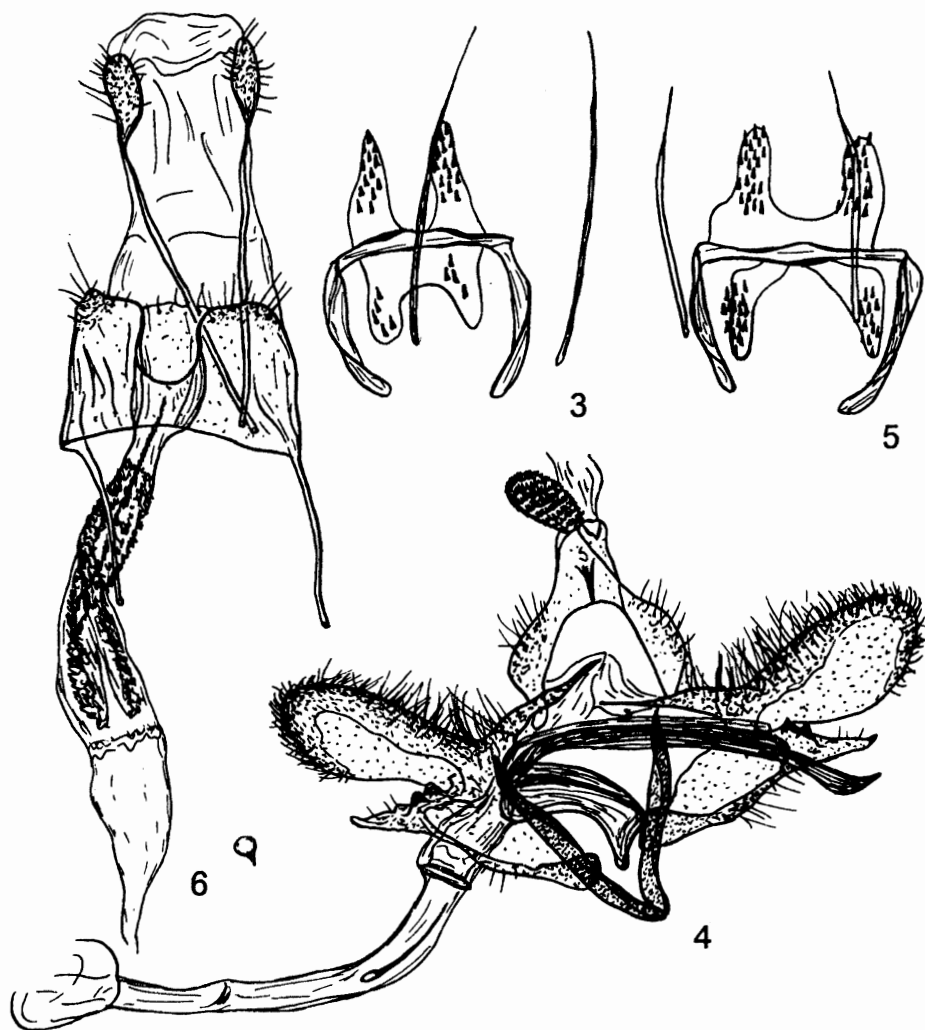
Male genitalia (Fig. 2). Gnathos globular. Branches of transtilla with narrow hook-shaped apex. Rods of phallosome of equal length, with rounded apices. Each rod with one tooth directed inside; left rod with middle triangular tooth on

dorsal margin. Basal part of aedeagus with small spines in middle part of sclerotised band. Cornuti not large, formed of small spines. Sacculus with rounded ventral angle and acute dorsal angle. Valvula completely membranous, not clearly delimited in lower part. Cucullus long, widening from base to apex.

Comparison. The species is closely related to *C. tremula* Falkovitsh, 1989 from Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan (the holotype of *C. tremula* examined). The main distinctions of *C. subtremula* are



Figs 1, 2. *Casignetella subtremula* sp. n.: 1, abdominal tergites; 2, male genitalia.



Figs 3-6. *Casignetella genviki* sp. n.: 3, male abdominal tergites; 4, male genitalia; 5, female abdominal tergites; 6, female genitalia.

as follows: branches of transtilla wider, with hooked apices; left rod of phallosome with triangular tooth directed inside; membranous part of aedeagus with small spines; top of sacculus straight; lower part of vinculum wide oval.

***Casignetella genviki* sp.n.**
(Figs 3-6)

Holotype. ♂, **Russia**, *Astrakhan Prov.*, near village Dosang, sandy steppe, 6-14.V.1998 (Anikin).

Paratypes. **Russia:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data as for holotype; 1 ♂, *Kalmykia*, Iki-Burulsk Distr., 5 km SE of village Zunda-Tolga, steppe, 26.IV.2000 (Anikin); 1 ♀, *Dagestan*, Derbent, 31.VIII.1931 (Rjabov).

Description. Wing span 13-14 mm. Head, thorax and tegula brownish grey, laterally white. Labial palpus yellowish white; 2nd segment on outer side dark brown, apex of scale brush reaching middle of 3rd segment. 2nd segment 1.4 times as long as diameter of eye; 3rd segment 0.6 times as long as 2nd.

Basal antennal segment with compact, adpressed, greyish yellow scales, without brush; flagellum greyish, ringed with grey and brown. Fore wings yellowish white, with lines of greyish and brownish grey scales along veins. Middle part and apex of lines along veins *R*, *M* and *Cu* dark brown. Hind wings grey. Fringes light greyish with brown.

Abdominal tergites (Figs 3, 5): 1st tergite in male with 9-11, in female with 21-25 spinelets on patches; 2nd tergite in male with 27-29, in female with 39-41 spinelets on patches.

Male genitalia (Fig. 4). Gnathos vertically elongated, oval. Branches of transtilla with narrow terminal not linked parts. Right rod of phallotheca with wide, acute, beak-shaped apex directed upwards; by 1/5 longer than left rod. Membranous part of aedeagus only with ring sclerite; one long needle-shaped cornutus on small basal plate. Sacculus narrow, with acute top, dorsally with two small teeth at base. Valvula small, bulging on ventral margin. Cucullus large, with narrowing base.

Female genitalia (Fig. 6). Ovipositor short. Papillae anales diamond-shaped, with semi-oval apex, covered with sparse long bristles. Posterior apophyses wider than and twice as long as anterior ones. Subgenital plate trapeziform, 1.8 times as wide as long, posterior angles rounded. Ostium angulate at right, with semi-oval bottom ending about at mid-length of plate. Antrum slightly sclerotised, as long as width of ostium, after anterior margin passing into tube part. Upper part of ductus with narrow, short central rod and lateral rods covered with sparse small spines; its middle part bent; next portion of ductus membranous. Bursa copulatrix with small signum.

Comparison. The species is probably related to *C. diluta* (Baldizzone & van der Wolf, 1999) from Spain. The main differences are as follows: 2nd segment of labial palpus 2.2 times as long as 3rd; basal antennal segment yellowish grey; flagellum ringed with grey and brown; branches of transtilla narrow and not hooked; middle part of cucullus twice wider; left rod of phallotheca without middle tooth; one long needle-shaped cornutus; papillae anales by 1/3 shorter; antrum short; bottom of antrum ending at level of anterior margin; leaf-shaped signum smaller.

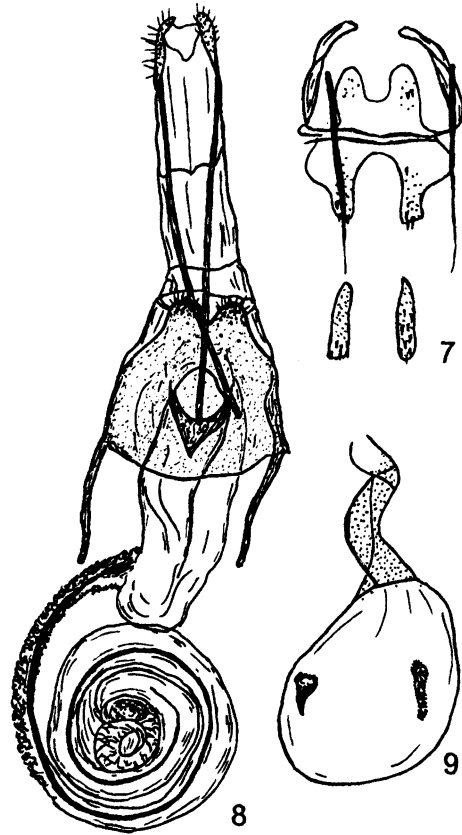
***Ecebalia kizildashi* sp. n.**
(Figs 7-9)

Holotype. ♂, Armenia, Kafan Distr., near village Kizildash, 17.VI.1955 (Zaguljaev).

Description. Wing span 19.8 mm. Head, thorax and tegula light cream. Labial palpus greyish white, laterally on outer side brownish grey; its 2nd segment 1.8 times as long as diameter of eye; 3rd segment half as long as 2nd.

Basal antennal segment with compact, adpressed, light whitish scales; flagellum dark white, poorly ringed with light and brownish scales. Fore wings brownish with narrow light yellowish lines along veins. Hind wings dark grey. Fringes light grey with brownish.

Abdominal tergites (Fig. 7): narrow, irregularly



Figs 7-9. *Ecebalia kizildashi* sp. n.: 7, female abdominal tergites; 8, female genitalia; 9, bursa copulatrix with signa.

oval; 1st tergite with 3-4 spinelets; 2nd tergite with 6-7 spinelets in upper part of patches.

Female genitalia (Figs 8, 9). Ovipositor middle-sized. Papillae anales narrow and short, covered with small bristles. Apophyses posteriores 2.2 times as long as apophyses anteriores. Subgenital plate triangular, with protruded, rounded apices on posterior margin divided by small emargination; anterior margin semi-oval. Ostium situated in central part of plate, oval, in lower part with triangular sclerotised fold. Antrum tubiform; twice as long as apophyses anteriores, bulging on left side medially. Slightly above antrum bottom and to the right, starts a ductus with narrow central rod twisted twice; lateral rods of ductus with small spines, 0.3 times as long as central rod; lower part of ductus with poorly sclerotised patches. Bursa copulatrix wide, sack-shaped, with two signa: a leaf-shaped and a longer patch with small spines.

Comparison. The species is related to *E. theri-*

nella (Tengström, 1848). The main distinctions of *E. kizildashi* sp. n.: 3rd segment of labial palpus shorter; flagellum distinctly ringed; antrum of different shape.

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References

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