



Arenipses sabella Hampson, 1901, from South Spain:
new to the European fauna; *Thylacoptila paurosema*
Meyrick, 1885, new to the fauna of the Canary
Islands; *Ancylosis (Ancylosis) albidella* Ragonot, 1888,
new to the Spanish fauna
(Lepidoptera: Pyralidae, Galleriinae, Phycitinae)

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Abstract

Within undetermined *Pyralidae*-material from South of Spain and the Canary Islands (Tenerife) 1 species was found which is new to Europe. 1 species is new to the fauna of the Canaries and 1 species in Europe hitherto only known from Slovakia and Hungary is new to the fauna of Spain.

KEY WORDS: *Lepidoptera*, *Pyralidae*, *Galleriinae*, *Phycitinae*, new mentions. Spain. Canary Islands, Europe.

Arenipses sabella Hampson, 1901, del Sur de España: nueva para la fauna europea; *Thylacoptila paurosema* Meyrick, 1883, nueva para la fauna de las Islas Canarias; *Ancylosis (Ancylosis) albidella* Ragonot, 1888, nueva para la fauna española
(Lepidoptera: Pyralidae, Galleriinae, Phycitinae)

Resumen

Entre un material indeterminado de *Pyralidae* procedente del Sur de España y de las Islas Canarias (Tenerife) se han encontrado 1 especie nueva para Europa, 1 especie nueva para la fauna de las Canarias y 1 especie hasta ahora conocida de Eslovaquia y Hungría que es nueva para la fauna de España.

PALABRAS CLAVE: *Lepidoptera*, *Pyralidae*, *Galleriinae*, *Phycitinae*. nuevas citas. España. Islas Canarias. Europa.

Arenipses sabella Hampson, 1901 (Figs: 1, 5)
Mém. Lépid. Rom., 8: XLI (Key), 501, pl. XXIV, fig. 1
Type locality: Persian Gulf

The species was captured in Spain, Alicante, La Marina, 15-25-IX-1996, J. A. Wolschrijn leg.

Distribution and biology: Known from North-Africa and the Near and Middle-East, sometimes artificially introduced in England where the larva has attacked stored dates (KUCHLEIN, 1978: 44). According to WILTSHIRE (1957: 123) the larva feeds more often on growing dates. As date-trees are sufficiently present in South-East Spain near Alicante one may assume that *A. sabella* is a true resident in that part of the Iberian Peninsula. New to Spain and Europe.

Thylacoptila paurosema Meyrick, 1885 (Figs: 2, 3, 6, 7)
Entomologist's mon. Mag., **22**: 106
Type locality: Cape Verde Islands. St Vincent

The species was captured in the Canary Islands. Tenerife, Los Cristianos, 10-20-11-1980, J. A. Wolschrijn leg., and Las Galetas, 20-IX-1977, 1-XII-1977, A. Cox leg.

Sexual dimorph and very recognisable in the male by an erect large longitudinal vesical fold in the anal part of the hindwing.

The male genitalia are characterised by a double lobed uncus and a very long and slender cornutus in the aedeagus, which is longer than the aedeagus itself. The female genitalia have the corpus bursae chitinised laterally in the neighbourhood of the ductus seminalis. In the central part lies a band of cornuti. The bursa ends distally with a ductus, followed by an adjacent little bursa.

Early stages and biology: The larva has been fed on *Cassia hirsuta* and *C. occidentalis* (AMSEL, 1965)

Distribution: Mainly tropical and widely distributed in the Cape Verde Islands, Sri Lanka, Malaya, Burma, Ghana, Aden, Socotra, Sudan, South Africa and Central Arabia. New to the fauna of the Canary Archipelago.

Ancylosis (Ancylosis) albidella Ragonot, 1888 (Figs: 4, 8)
Nouv. gen. Phycit., **1888**: 30
Type locality: Central Asia, Margeian

The species was captured in Spain, Huelva, Torre la Higuera, 22-IV/ 9-V-1983, J. A. Wolschrijn leg.

This species is not mentioned in the recent Checklist edited by KARSHOLT & RAZOWSKI (1996). however SLAMKA (1995) mentions *A. albidella* from Chotin in South Slovakia and from Kiskunság NP-Bugac in central Hungary.

The male genitalia are recognisable within the *Ancylosis-Staudingeria* group at the protuberance on the ventral side of the valve beyond the sacculus.

Female and early stages and biology: Unknown.

Distribution: Central Asia (ROESLER, 1973) and West Turkestan, South Slovakia, Central Hungary (SLAMKA, 1995), Mongolia: Gobi desert (ZERNY, 1914). New to the fauna of Spain.

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126 *SHILAP Revta. lepid.*, **27** (105). 1999

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