Microlepidoptera of Europe

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Gelechiidae I

(Gelechiinae: Teleiodini, Gelechiini)

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Apollo Books
Stenstrup
1999
**Female Genitalia**—Segment VIII short, wrinkled, tergite and sternite VIII with posteriorly rounded lobes; ostium bursae with sub-oval sclerotization; antrum largely reduced; ductus and corpus bursae well developed; signum sub-hexagonal to cross-shaped, with strongly serrate margins and two transverse edges.

**Distribution**—Palaearctic region.

**Biology.** The confirmed host-plants of the European species include a wide range of trees and bushes belonging to Pinaceae, Betulaceae, Rosaceae, Salicaceae, Corylaceae, Fagaceae, Ulrnaceae, Anacardiaceae, Cornaceae, Aceraceae, Tiliaceae and Oleaceae.

27. *Carpatolechia decorrella* (Haworth, 1812) comb.n.

*Tinea decorrella* Harvorth, 1812: 338.


*Anacampsis lyellella* Humphreys & Westwood, 1845: 190, pl. 106, fig. 10.

*Lita toretelle* Duponchel, [1845]: 335; unnecessary replacement name for *Gelechia humeralis* Zeller, 1839.

*Lita humeralis* Bruant d’Uzelle, [1851]: 46; unjustified emendation of *Gelechia humeralis* Zeller, 1839.

*Lita marmoripennella* Bruand d’Uzelle, [1851]: §1.

*Gelechia pisticella* Norvicki. 1860: 188, syn.n.

*Gelechia saccata* Staudinger, 1870a: 254.


*Teleia subericolella* Caradja, 1920: 104; unavailable, nom.nudum.


*Carpatolechia dumitrescui* Capuse, 1964: 13, figs 1-4.

**Diagnosis**—Adult. Wingspan 11-15 mm. Labial palp dark: segment 2 with light ring distally; segment 3 with two dark rings. Head, thorax and tegula as forewing: face lighter, with dark margins. Antenna dark brownish. Forewing slender. Greyish, more or less covered with fuscous scales: characteristic spots: one black at costa near base, one outward oblique at one quarter, and two less prominent streaks at one half and three-quarters; a distinct, fine, yellowish subcostal line.

Variation. An extremely variable species: the forewing can vary from whitish to black, or a mixture of these, and markings can be indistinct or distinct. In melanic forms the palps and head are black.

Similar species. In spite of its great variability *decorrella* is relatively easy to recognize from its slender wings and the black costal spot. It is moreover the only member of *Teleiodini* which hibernates as an adult.

**Male Genitalia**—Uncus boat-shaped, moderately slender; gnathos reduced: tegumen strongly widened anterolaterally with distinct sinuosoidal emargination anteromedially; valva extending to about base of uncus, subulate, straight; processes of juxta about three fifths length of valva, slender; aedeagus slender, distally lancet-shaped.

**Female Genitalia**—Tergite VII with posteriorly rounded lobes; sternite VIII with indistinct, setose humps at middle of segment; ostium bursae sub-oval, posterior and anterior margins almost straight, extending to posterior margin of segment; signum rhomboid, broad, strongly serrate lateral lobes.
29. Carptolechia aenigma (Sattler, 1983) comb.n.

Teleiodes aenigma Sattler, 1983: 15, figs 1, 2, 4.


Variation. Only slightly variable in forewing ground colour, but some specimens have many dark scales scattered over the forewings, especially in apical area.

Similar species. Greyish brown specimens of *P. paripunctella* are very similar to aenigma and can only be separated by examination of genitalia.

**Male Genitalia.**—Uncus moderately long, spatulate, with slightly rounded apex; gnathos absent; tegumen deeply emarginate anteriorly; valva completely reduced; processes of juxta broadly thumb-shaped, moderately short; aedeagus moderately long.

**Female Genitalia.**—Segment VIII without modifications, short. medially membranous; apophyses anteriores about four times length of segment VIII; antrum small, cup-shaped; signum rhomboid.

**Distribution.**—Southern parts of Central Europe and Eastern Europe to South-western Russia, not yet recorded from most of the Mediterranean countries.

**Biology.**—Host-plant and early stages unknown. The adults have been recorded from May to August, probably bivoltine. They occur in forest-steppe habitats.