

***Hemimene obscuratana* n. sp. (Lep., Tortr.).**

By  
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Some years ago (1949, Entomol. Medd. **25**: 351—360) I mentioned a widely distributed, but hitherto unappreciated, *Hemimene* species which in the past had been confused with *H. plumbagana* Tr., *consortana* Wilk., *senectana* Gn., and *tanaceti* Stt.

The study of the literature led me to conclude that this species had to be identified as *H. cinerosana* Herrich-Schäffer (1849, System. Bearb. Schm. Eur. **4**: 255, pl. 41, fig. 290). At that time I was unable to obtain any absolutely reliable material of *H. cinerosana* H.-S. for comparison, and in fact my opinion was that Herrich-Schäffer's type specimen did not exist any more.

Recently Professor Erich Martin Hering has informed me that the collections of the Zoological Museum of the Humboldt University in Berlin was in possession of 7 specimens of *H. cinerosana* H.-S., including the holotype. In a most generous way Professor Hering has placed at my disposal the entire material, permitting me to make the necessary dissections of the genitalia, and to publish the results, for which assistance I here ask him to receive my cordial thanks.

The material consisted of the holotype (a female, from Hungary), 2 specimens (male and female, ex coll. Lederer, from the Balkans), 2 males (ex coll. Staudinger, from Macedonia), a female (ex coll. Staudinger, of unknown origin, labelled "Daedaleana mihi"), and a female (ex coll. Staudinger, taken, probably in Brunschweig, by v. Heinemann).

The examination proved that the species which, in my previous paper, I have considered identical with *H. cinerosana* H.-S. does differ from that species.

As the species described and illustrated by me in Entomol. Medd. 25:351—360 as "*cinerosana*" thus has to be given a separate name, I now name the species *H. obscuratana* n. sp. Since description and illustrations of

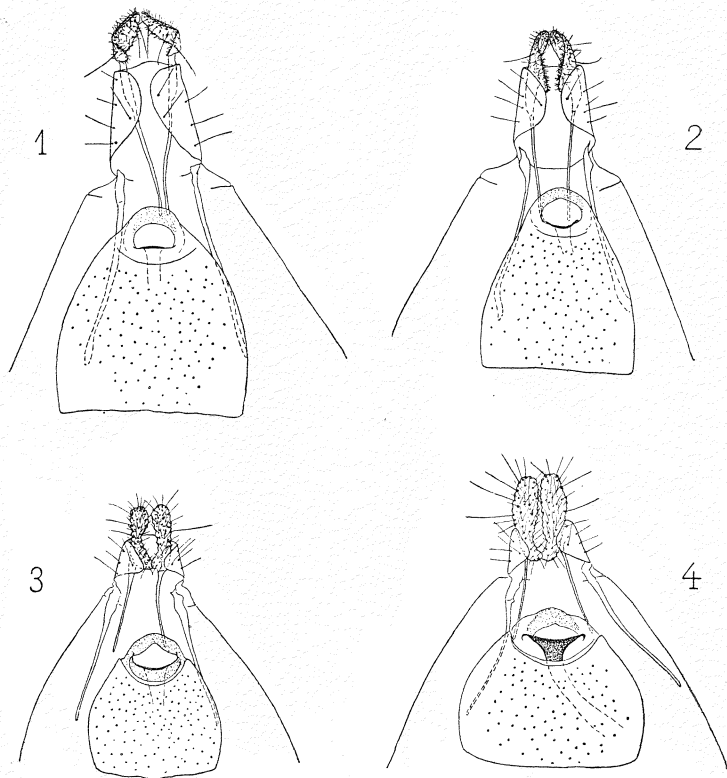


Fig. 1. Female genitalia. No. 1—2: *Hemimene cinerosana* H.-S. No. 3: *H. plumbagana* Tr. No. 4: *H. obscuratana* n. sp.

the new species in comparison with *H. plumbagana* Tr. are given in my previous paper I refer to those and here confine myself to a reference to the present illustrations of the genitalia of *H. obscuratana* n. sp. compared with those of *H. cinerosana* H.-S.

The genitalia of the type of *H. cinerosana* H.-S. are shown in fig. 1, no. 1. Because the mount exhibits the *laminae abdominales* in a somewhat distorted position, an illustration of the female genitalia of one of the other specimens of *H. cinerosana* H.-S. (ex coll. Lederer) is added (fig. 1, no. 2). It will be seen that the form of the *laminae* and the length of the *ovipositor* as a whole

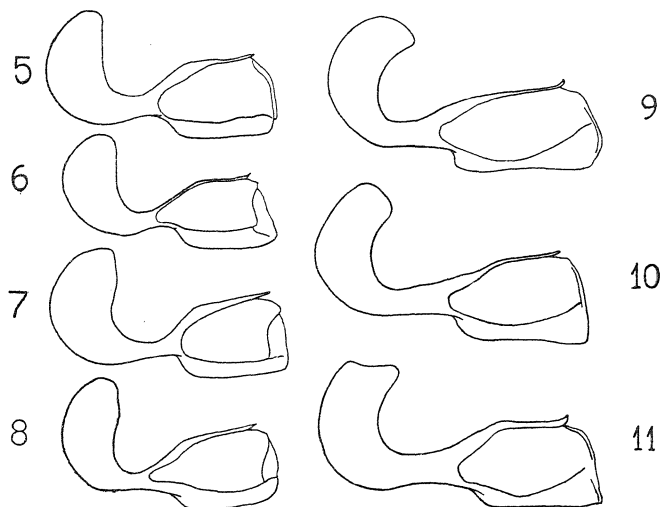


Fig. 2. Male genitalia (valva). No. 5—8: *Hemimene obscuratana* n. sp. No. 9—11: *H. cinerosana* H.-S.

are characteristics for *H. cinerosana* H.-S. The differences to be found in the *ostium* plate (especially the orifice) of *cinerosana* H.-S., *plumbagana* Tr., and *obscuratana* n. sp. also appear from fig. 1.

Fig. 2 shows part of the male genitalia (one of the valves) of *H. obscuratana* n. sp. (no. 5—8), and *H. cinerosana* H.-S. (no. 9—11). The *valva* of the lastnamed species is longer, and the *cucullus* distinctly incurved.

The male of *H. cinerosana* H.-S. is larger than that of *obscuratana* n. sp., the forewings much more sharply

pointed, wing markings less distinct. The females of the two species may come close to each other. (The specimen, mentioned above, taken by v. Heinemann, and determined by Staudinger as *cinerosana* H.-S., proved to be *obscuratana* n. sp., its genitalia are figured here as fig. 1, no. 4).

At present *H. obscuratana* n. sp. is known from Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Germany. Its occurrence in the British Isles has not been confirmed. Although the illustration of the female genitalia of *H. plumbagana* given by Pierce & Metcalfe (1922, Genit. Tortr., pl. 33) strongly resembles the genitalia of *obscuratana*, the actual slide, which I have had an opportunity to examine in the British Museum (Natural History) in London, did not exhibit characteristics different from *H. plumbagana* Tr.

The two females of *H. cinerosana* from the Paravicini collection preserved in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) — taken in Asia Minor (Broussa) — and mentioned in my previous paper, are true *cinerosana* H.-S.

*H. obscuratana* n. sp. feeds on *Tanacetum*. In Denmark the moths always fly near that plant, and an examination of the genitalia of several specimens of the species which in former times were bred in numbers from *Tanacetum* by Stange in Mecklenburg (Friedland) and considered *H. tanaceti* Stt. has proved these specimens to belong to *H. obscuratana* n. sp.

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