Upon some new and little-known species and aberrations of Microlepidoptera from Denmark.

By
C. S. Larsen.

Acalla cristana F. **ab. larseni** Strand.

In my catalogue of the Danish Microlepidoptera (Entom. Meddel. XI 1916) I mentioned p. 65 some pale brownish specimens of *Acalla cristana* not yet described. They have later on been given the above mentioned name by Embrik Strand (Arch. f. Naturgesch. 1918).

A more detailed description is given here:

Fore wing unicoloured pale brown or greyish-brown; the costal band which in *ab. cristalana* Don. is white, is here only somewhat paler than the predominating colour of the wing; at the base of costa is found a blackish brown annular spot encircling a spot of the general colour of the wing. Between this spot and the large blackish-brown patch of scales midway on the wing but next to the annular spot, a pair of blackish brown small spots are found. Just anterior to the scalous patch a smaller black dot is found, and in turnus also 2—3 small dark dots; these dark dots are small patches of scales. Apex has a bluish triangular little spot and often a pair of whitish indistinct costal stripes on costa near apex. The costal border proper is whitish; very seldom this aberration shows a little reddish-yellow spot near the base of the wing. Palps, head and thorax are paler, sometimes whitish.

This aberration resembles *cristalana* Don., but it does not present the shining white designs of the latter, and the scalous patch is much darker.

A number of specimens were taken at Faaborg (Funen) by present autor.

Acalla cristana F. **ab. aquilina** nov. ab.

The fore wing unicoloured reddish-brown without any design, with a rather small patch of scales of the same colour or even darker than the wing. As a rule a few diminutive dark dots (scalous patches) are found along the surface of the wing near the inner margin, especially near turnus. Very seldom a reddish-yellow dot is found near the base of the wing. No bluish apical spot can be discovered at all, and the costal stripes near apex are very indistinct.

It is only in these later years that I have caught this aberration, and only in a fairly small number, near Faaborg.

Ab. larseni as well as *ab. aquilina* most probably belong to *forma profanana* F. (vide Kennel: Die Palaearktischen Tortriciden p. 68).

Acalla lipsiana Schiff. **ab. olseniana** nov. ab.

This fine aberration of *lipsiana* Schiff. is coloured quite as the form *apiciana* Hb. belonging to the species *rufana* Schiff., viz. shining bluish-grey with a redbrown stripe along the wing from base to apex, forming a very obtuse angle a little above the middle of the wing. At the inner margin of the fore wing is found an oblong redbrown spot. The predominant colour is in most cases bluish-grey, but often appears whitish-grey, and in some cases a rosy tinge is present especially in the marginal area, and the median stripe then looks more rosy than redbrown.

This form has been taken in numbers in Asserbo Overdrev in North Sealand, by E. Olsen and J. P. Kryger. For a long time it was considered to be *rufana* Schiff.

ab. apiciana Hb.; but the main form of *rufana* is not known with certainty to occur at Asserbo, whereas *lipsiana* Schiff. is very common there, and as the aberration in question was always taken together with *lipsiana* Schiff. I now feel convinced that it must be an aberration of this latter, and this has also been confirmed by Prof. Rebel (Vienna) who has examined some specimens of mine.

Named in honour of the Danish lepidopterist Emil Olsen, municipal reviser, who took for the first time this aberration in 1917 October 7th.

Epiblema melstediana n. sp.

Mr. Fr. Gudmann, barrister, when beating a *Salix caprea* on the sea-side meadow at Melsted (isle of Bornholm) caught 2 specimens of a species of *Epiblema* 1923 July 7th and 14th. Prof. Rebel as well as I thought they represented a curious aberration of *brünnichiana* Froel. unknown to us; a specimen was sent to the British Museum (London) for determination, but was also unknown there.

Now I am more inclined to consider the 2 specimens to be a nova species such as maintained by Mr. Gudmann all the time. As shown on the photo the costal edge is more downwards bent than in *brünnichiana* and apex is more rounded. Costa and hind margin form a more acute angle than in *brünnichiana*, where the angle is rather right. Colour and patterns are wholly different. The 2 specimens are quite alike, expanse ca. 17 mm. The predominating colour of the fore wing shining greyish-yellow, near the dark front edge a little rosy with lead-coloured curved streaks especially in the marginal area just as in *brünnichiana*. The fringes yellowish with a few dark designs as continuations of the lead-coloured streaks; whereas the white costal streaks and the large white spot

on the inner margin of *brünnichiana* are lacking here. Hind wings dark brown just as in *brünnichiana.*

According to the communication by Mr. Gudmann the moths were dull and easily captured in the tube, in contradistinction to *brünnichiana* which is vivacious and shy.

Named after the finding place Melsted, a fishing village on Bornholm, that has turned out to be one of the best localities for micros in Denmark.

Xystophora gudmanni n. sp.

This hitherto undescribed species of *Xystophora* has been taken by Mr. Gudmann in numbers on the isle of Amager in the latest years at the end of July and the beginning of August. It occurs on wet meadows next to the water-side.

Expanse 10—11 mm. The fore wings pale or dark grey, darker against the apex, with 2 dark points below discus near the inner margin, the external one closer by the inner margin. One black spot beneath the costa at a third from the base and another black point beneath costa medially on the wing; and finally a smaller one in the end of the cell; the 4 firstly named points form a rhomb; sometimes the points are indistinct. Black connecting lines are rarely seen between the costal point and the median point and between this latter and the distal point of the inner margin, giving rise to a figure formed as an acute angle. Two thirds of the wing are often pale whitish grey, and the apical third dark and almost black. On these distinctly marked specimens are seen distinct pale costal spots in the dark apex.

The uppermost half of the fringe shows a distinct dividing line reaching to beyond apex.

The hind wings shining whitish grey, the fringe a little darker. The ventral surface of both pair of wings is grey and without patterns, that of the fore wings darker — more brownish — than that of the hind wings.

The head paler than the fore wings; scapulae and thorax coloured just as the fore wings. The palps long and whitish on their upper side, slightly upwards curved, the end joint but a little shorter than the median joint and its tip black below, the median joint has dark hairs below. The antennae dark, longer than two thirds of the fore wing, distinctly annulate below, serrate against the apex. The legs pale grey above, dark grey below, the intermediate tibiae with two end spurs, the hind tibiae with 2 pair of spurs, the innermost spur of each pair is the longest. Abdomen dark greyish.

Named in honour of the barrister Fr. Gudmann, who collected the species.

Nepticula albibimaculella n. sp.

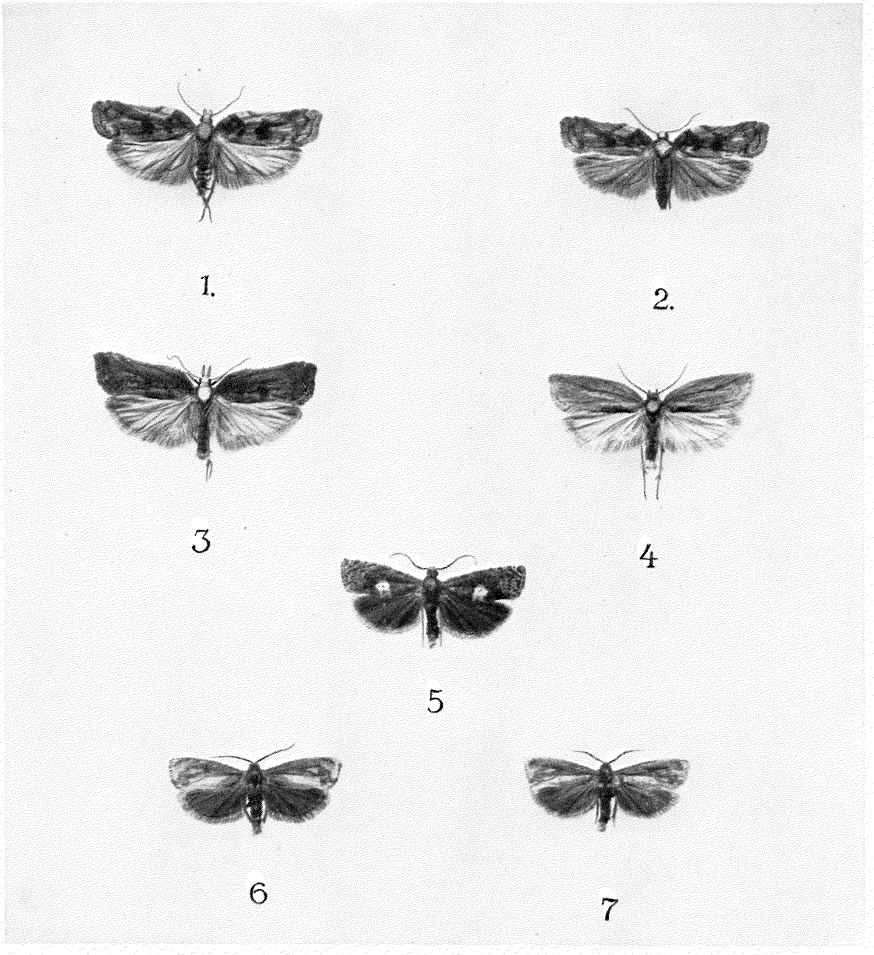
In my catalogue of the Danish Microlepidoptere (Entom. Meddel. XI. 1916) I mentioned p. 280 a specimen from Risbæk at Lemvig determined as *Nepticula sericopeza.* It has later on been sent to Prof. Rebel for examination, and Professor Rebel writes to me: „Nepticula n. sp. aus Gruppe XV Heinemann, ich sah noch bei keinen Nepticula so scharfe hintere Gegenflecken, die fast den Eindruck eine 2te Binde machen".

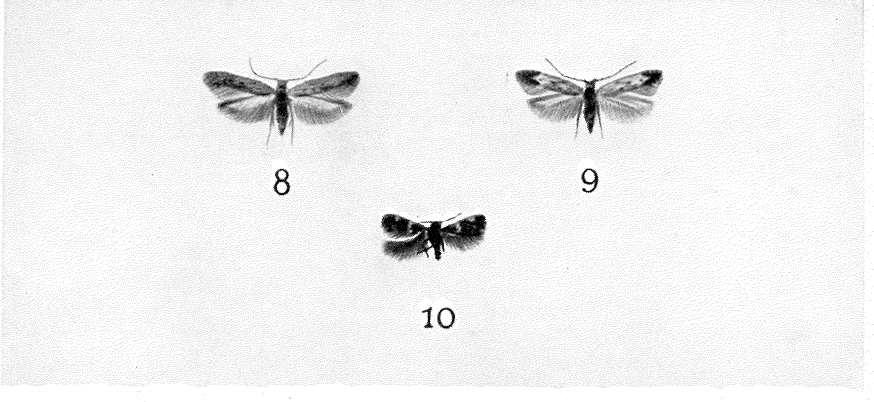
Expanse 4,8 mm. The fore wings black grey with a white shining band across the wing at one third from the base: two thirds from the base are found 2 white spots (1 near costa and 1 near the inner margin) large and almost reaching one another, and they are — just as Prof. Rebel writes — most characteristic. The fringe with black dividing line, distally white; hind wings with grey fringes. Antennae long, reaching the white spots. The hairs of the head reddish-yellow, eye-lashes whitish-yellow. Abdomen grey, its apex yellowish. The legs whitish grey. It lacks the pale yellow base of fore wing as found in *sericopeza* Z., and bands and spots are more straight and whitish, not yellowish as in *sericopeza.*

Only 1 specimen known, caught at Lemvig in Jutland 1915 July 26th on *Arctostaphylos officinalis* by Mr. H. P. S. Sønderup.

Explanation of the plate.

Fig. 1 and 2: *Acalla cristana* F. *ab. larseni* Strand ♂ ♀.
„ 3: *Acalla cristana* F. *ab. aquilina* n. ab. ♂.
„ 4: *Acalla lipsiana* Schiff. *ab. olseniana* n. ab. ♂.
„ 5: *Epiblema brünnichiana* Froel.
„ 6 and 7: *Epiblema melstediana* n. sp. ♂♂.
„ 8 and 9: *Xystophora gudmanni* n. sp.
„ 10: *Nepticula albibimaculella* n. sp.





C. S. LARSEN: Upon some new and little-known species and aberrations of Microlepidoptera from Denmark.
Fig. 1—7 × 1.3, Fig. 8—9 × 1.8, Fig. 10 × 3.