

***Laspeyresia andabatana* nov. spec.**  
(*Lepidoptera, Eucosmidae*).

By  
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In the period 21st July—8th August 1955 I was collecting moths, preferably by means of mercury vapor lamps, in a locality north of a village named Vang at the north-west coast of the Danish isle of Bornholm in the Baltic.

The locality is situated close to the shore, which at that place is not sandy but rocky, covered with boulders, and pebbles. Parallel to the shore runs a narrow area of horticultured soil sparsely planted with fruit-trees. The ground quickly raises to a level of 125 ft. At this altitude as well as at the slope which is traversed by springs the vegetation is woody, consisting of a variety of bushes, thorn, sloe, etc., and trees, preferably ash and birch. The underwood is rank, noticeable by the numerous ivy and honeysuckle plants climbing the trees. More easterly the country raises to nearly 400 ft., and here large areas of heather scattered with juniper bushes occur.

In late July the light attracted a total of 4 specimens (2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀) of a small, dark fuscous Tortricid moth which at first sight looked unfamiliar to me. When afterwards I arranged the specimens in my collection I included them into the series of *Laspeyresia tenebrosana* Dup.<sup>1)</sup>, judging them to fit sufficiently well here.

Later on I made a number of preparations of the genitalia of *Laspeyresia tenebrosana* for another purpose, and then it became obvious that the 4 specimens from Vang in despite of the similarity of the appearance of the wings did belong to a distinct species.

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<sup>1)</sup> As stated by de Joannis (1915, Ann. Soc. Ent. France 84 p. 112—14), and accepted by e. g. Kloet & Hincks (1945, Check List Brit. Ins., p. 126), the name *tenebrosana* Dup. 1842 has to replace the name *roseticolana* Zeller 1849.

As I have failed in finding any suitable description in the literature I consider the specimens to belong to a nova species. Mr. J. D. Bradley of the British Museum (Natural History) in London, to whom I have sent an illustration of the genitalia of both sexes, has kindly informed me that he did not recognise the species from the genitalia and so far as he could recall had not encountered these particular genitalia among the species which he had previously examined. Dr. N. S. Obratzsov (American Museum of Natural History) in New York, who recently has been working upon a revision of the Palaearctic *Laspeyresiini*, has also been kind enough to inform me that the species is unknown to him. Moreover I am indebted to Dr. Pierre L. Viette (Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle) in Paris for having assisted in examining the holotype of *Grapholitha tenebrosana* (♀) Duponchel (1842, Hist. Nat. Lepid. Suppl. p. 190—191, pl. 66, fig. 5) proving the genitalia (which had not previously been studied) to agree, not with *andabatana* n. sp., but with *roseticolana* Zeller, as illustrated in Pierce & Metcalfe (1922, Genit. Tortr. pl. 30).

In 1956 I visited the locality in the period 3rd July—13th July in order to obtain more material, but the weather was not profitable and I got but one additional (male) specimen (on 10th July). Although I collected a couple of *L. tenebrosana* at another locality on Bornholm I did not see that species at Vang. Examination of specimens preserved in the collection of the Zoological Museum of Copenhagen, and originating from various other localities on Bornholm, has proved these specimens to be true *tenebrosana*.

Since the new species which I name *andabatana* n. sp. as regards size, wings, colour, etc. is almost exactly like *L. tenebrosana* Dup. a photograph will be of little value. The costal striæ, light as well as bluish, seem somewhat more pronounced and more inclined towards termen, the surface of the forewings appears less unicolourous

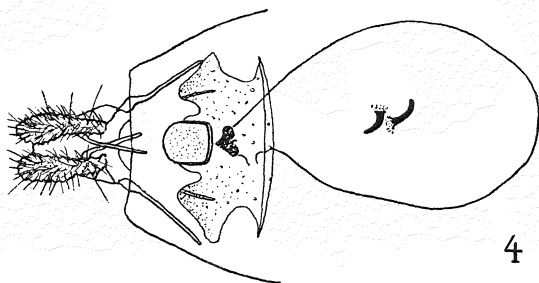
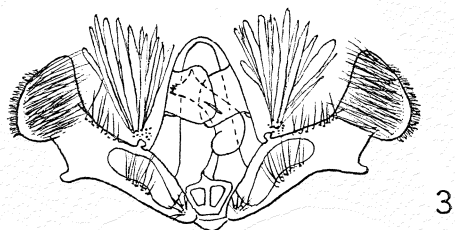
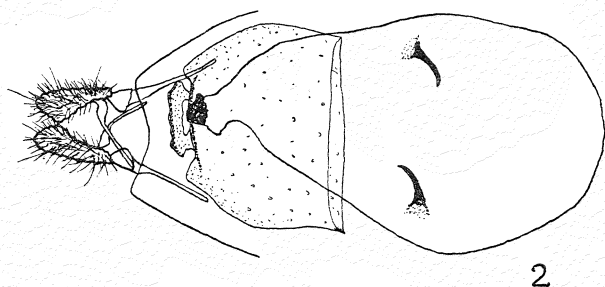
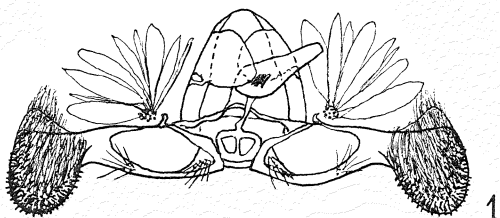


Fig. 1: *Laspeyresia andabatana* n. sp., male genitalia ( $\times 30$ ).—  
Fig. 2: *L. andabatana* n. sp., female genitalia ( $\times 30$ ).— Fig. 3: *L.*  
*tenebrosana* Dup., male genitalia ( $\times 30$ ). — Fig. 4: *L. tenebrosana*  
Dup., female genitalia ( $\times 30$ ).

dark fuscous, and the palpi are darker above in *andabatana*, than in *tenebrosana*.

In the male genitalia (fig. 1) the shape of the valva is characteristic, the cucullus dorsally with a rather weakly sclerotised projection. Sacculus without extension, as present in e. g. *L. tenebrosana* and *funebrana* Tr. A pair of large flaps forms the socii. Penis were lacking cornuti in all the male specimens but in the bursa of one of the females, 7 cornuti (fig. 5) were present proving the males to have paired, and all the cornuti to be

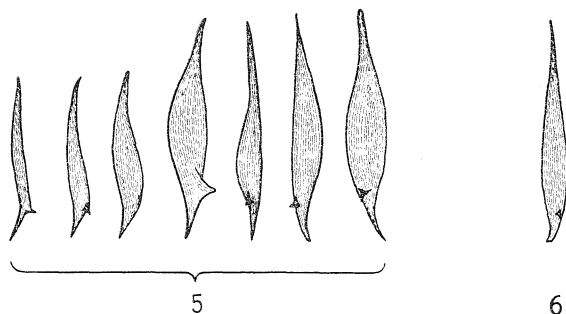


Fig. 5: Cornuti in *Laspeyresia andabatana* n. sp. ( $\times 200$ ). — Fig. 6: Cornutus in *L. tenebrosana* Dup. ( $\times 200$ ). — All cornuti figured above being found inside the bursae of the females.

deciduous. The penis of *tenebrosana* contains but one cornutus, also deciduous (fig. 6). The components of the coremata are in *tenebrosana* elongate scales (fig. 3), in *andabatana* broad and very thin membranes (fig. 1). No hair tufts present on other abdominal segments.

In the female genitalia the main difference between *tenebrosana* (fig. 4) and *andabatana* (fig. 2) appears in the ostium which in the former is of a very regular shape, with parallel sides, and semicircular termination, in the latter narrow, broad, and irregularly sclerotised around the opening. Also the shape of the ventral plate is different.

The type ( $\sigma$ , labelled Vang <sup>21-31/7</sup> 55) including genital slide (labelled NLW 2074) is presented to the Zoological Museum of Copenhagen.