

A Note on *Chapmania kaltenbachi* sensu Hering 1932 (Lep., Eriocraniidae).

By

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In 1951 Bradley showed that the specimens constituting the type-series of *Eriocrania kaltenbachii* Wood, 1890 (nec. Stainton) were identical with *Heringocrania* (*Eriocrania* auct.) *chrysolepidella* (Zeller, 1851). In the key of Hering (1932), however, the species *chrysolepidella* Zeller and *kaltenbachi* (sic) Wood were arranged in the genera *Eriocrania* and *Chapmania*, respectively; the two genera were separated by differences in the number of Rs-branches and the presence or absence of a secondary cell in the fore wing. (The names *Eriocrania* and *Chapmania* sensu Hering have later been replaced by *Heringocrania* and *Eriocrania*, respectively; for the generic nomenclature of Eriocraniidae see Viette 1951). Consequently it seemed likely that the specimens from the Rhine-province called *kaltenbachi* by the late prof. Hering belonged to an unnamed species of *Eriocrania*.

On my request to the Humboldt Museum in Berlin concerning the above-mentioned specimens, dr. H. J. Hannemann kindly answered that the material in question was very small indeed. A ♂ and a ♀ labelled "Reingau" were lent me for examination. These specimens seem in no way to differ from the common species *Eriocrania haworthi* Bradley, 1966 (*purpurella* auct., *rubroaurella* auct.). As it is characteristic in that species the 5th segment of the maxillary palp is apically forked (Kristensen 1968) the scales of the hind wing are rather narrow and parallel-sided but not hair-shaped (Viette 1948). The ♂-genitalia (fig. 1) have the outline of segment IX, uncus, valvae and phallic armature identical with those of *E. haworthi*; the ♀-genitalia also agree with those of *E. haworthi*. The differences in antennal length and wing-shape mentioned by Hering were not found to exist;

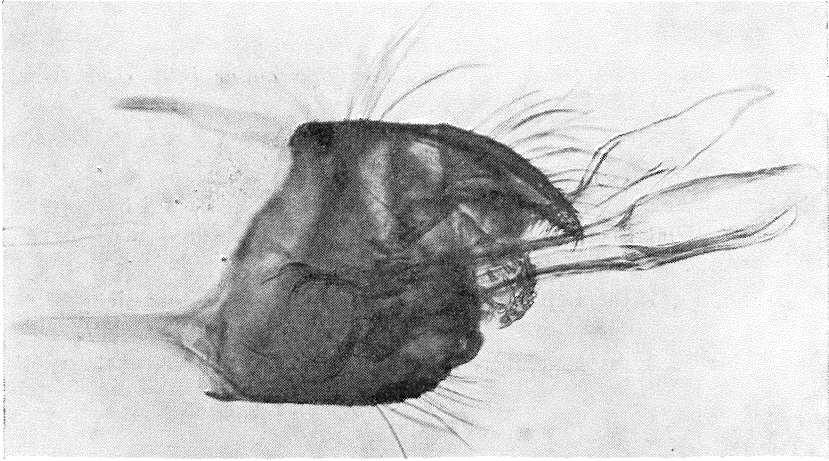


Fig. 1. *Eriocrania haworthi* Bradley. ♂-genitalia. Rheingau. Coll. Humboldt Mus. Berlin. Genit. no. 568. N. P. Kristensen.

e.g. the antennae of both *E. haworthi* and the Reingau-specimens are somewhat shorter than half the length of the forewing. The larvae of the animals called *kaltenbachi* by Hering were said to mine in leaves of *Corylus*, which is the food-plant of *H. chrysolepidella*. However, the specimens examined by me have originally been labelled "*unimaculella*", i.e. they have been confused with a species which is *Betula*-feeding like *E. haworthi*. Thus there is no reason to believe that these specimens were found associated with *Corylus*; Hering's information on the food-plant certainly has merely been taken from the British literature concerning *kaltenbachii* Wood.

Consequently the synonymy between *Chapmania kaltenbachi* sensu Hering 1932 and *Eriocrania haworthi* Bradley, 1966 appears established.

A c k n o w l e d g m e n t. I wish to express my sincere gratitude to dr. H. J. Hannemann, Berlin, for his kind cooperation in the preparation of this note.

Summary.

The Eriocraniid called *Chapmania kaltenbachi* Wood by Hering (1932) is found to be identical with *Eriocrania haworthi* Bradley, 1966.

References.

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