



Angoonopteryx siamensis, a New Genus and Species of Yponomeutidae (Lepidoptera) from Thailand

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| メタデータ | 言語: English 出版者: 公開日: 2009-08-25 キーワード (Ja): キーワード (En): 作成者: MORIUTI, Sigeru メールアドレス: 所属: |
| URL | https://doi.org/10.24729/00009359 |

Angoonopteryx siamensis, a New Genus and Species of
Yponomeutidae (Lepidoptera) from Thailand^{1,2)}

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(Received October 14, 1982)

Abstract

Angoonopteryx siamensis gen. et sp. nov. from Thailand is described and illustrated. This new genus belonging to the Plutellinae is specially characterized by the mid tibia thickly clothed with long scales; the genitalia have a very long socius in the male and a large horned signum in the female.

The following new Yponomeutid genus and species are described from examples in the collection of Thai Lepidoptera of our laboratory. The collection was made by the following Japanese members of the expedition to Thailand in 1981: Prof. H. KUROKO of our university and the leader of the expedition; Mr Y. ARITA of Meijō University; Mr Y. YOSHIYASU of Kyoto Prefectural University; and I.

I wish to express my heartfelt gratitude to the above lepidopterists for active interest and for material used in this work. I should also like to express my sincere thanks to Dr T. WONGSIRI, Mr M. RUMAKOM, Dr A. LEWVANICH and staff members of the Entomology and Zoology Division, Department of Agriculture, Thailand, for many kindness I received from them during my stay in Thailand.

Angoonopteryx gen. nov.

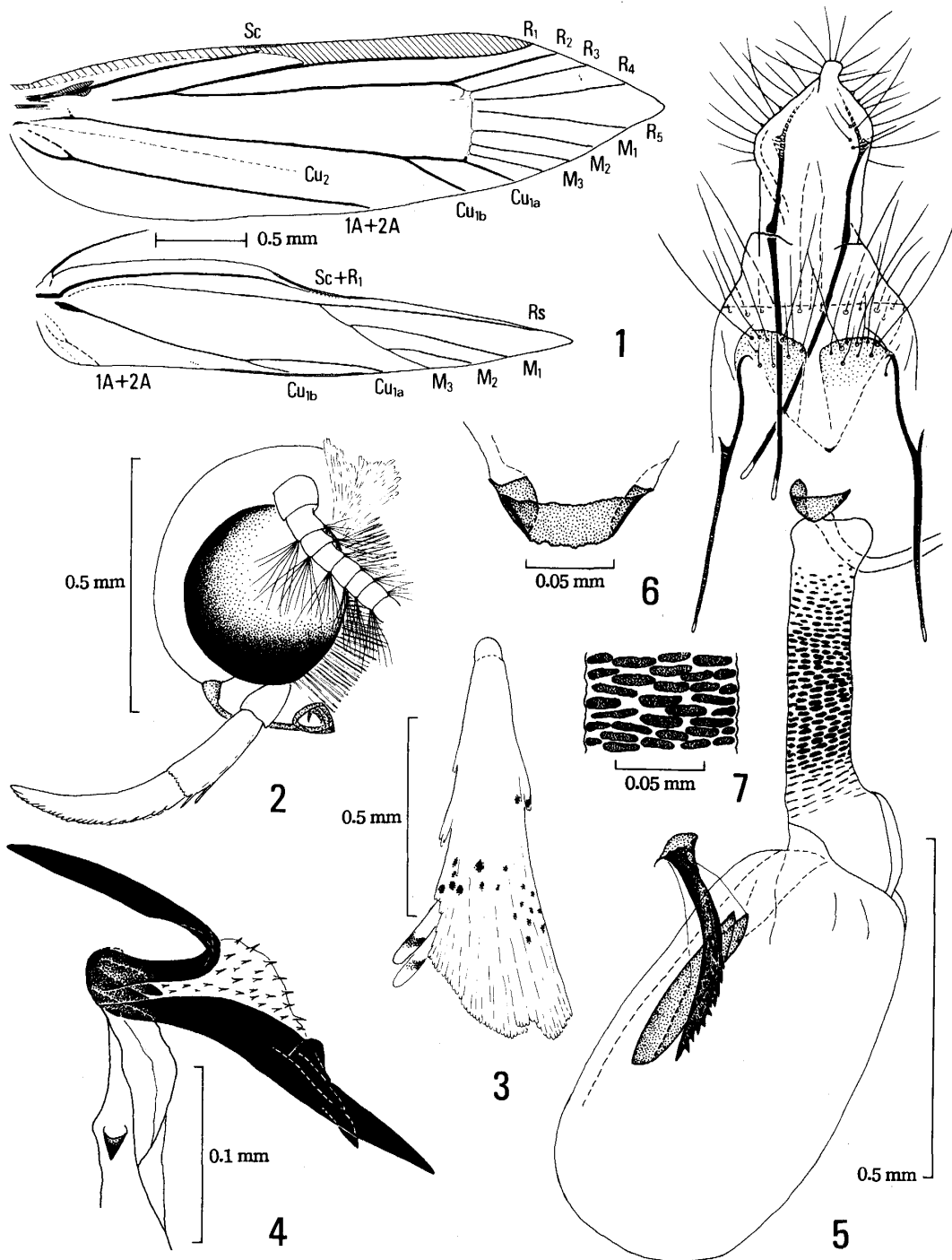
Type-species: *Angoonopteryx siamensis* sp. nov.

Very small. Head (Fig. 2) with remarkably appressed scales throughout; ocellus absent; chaetosema lacking; tongue rather short, about as long as labial palpus. Antenna 2/3, ciliated in both sexes; scape simple, with neither flap nor pecten. Labial palpus moderately long, drooping, weakly curved, smooth; middle segment simple; terminal segment longer than middle (4 : 3), pointed at apex. Maxillary palpus 3-segmented, though extremely small. Mid tibia (Fig. 3) densely clothed with long scales; hind tibia smooth, with median spur at anterior 3/7. Forewing (Fig. 1) lanceolate; cell reaching 5/7; 12-veined; all veins separate; R_1 from about 1/3, R_2 from towards angle, R_5 to termen, Cu_{1a} from angle, Cu_{1b} from well before angle, Cu_2 vestigially preserved and extinct distally, 1A + 2A with a rather short basal fork, of which the upper fork is vestigially preserved, accessory cell absent, M not preserved in cell, pterostigma developed. Hindwing 5/8, narrow-lanceolate; cilia 2; 8-veined; Sc + R_1 reaching middle of costa, Rs— M_2 widely

1) Scientific Results of the Lepidopterological Expedition to Thailand, No. 5.

2) This work was supported by the Grants-in-aid for Overseas Scientific Research (Nos. 56041051 and 57043046) from the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, Japan.

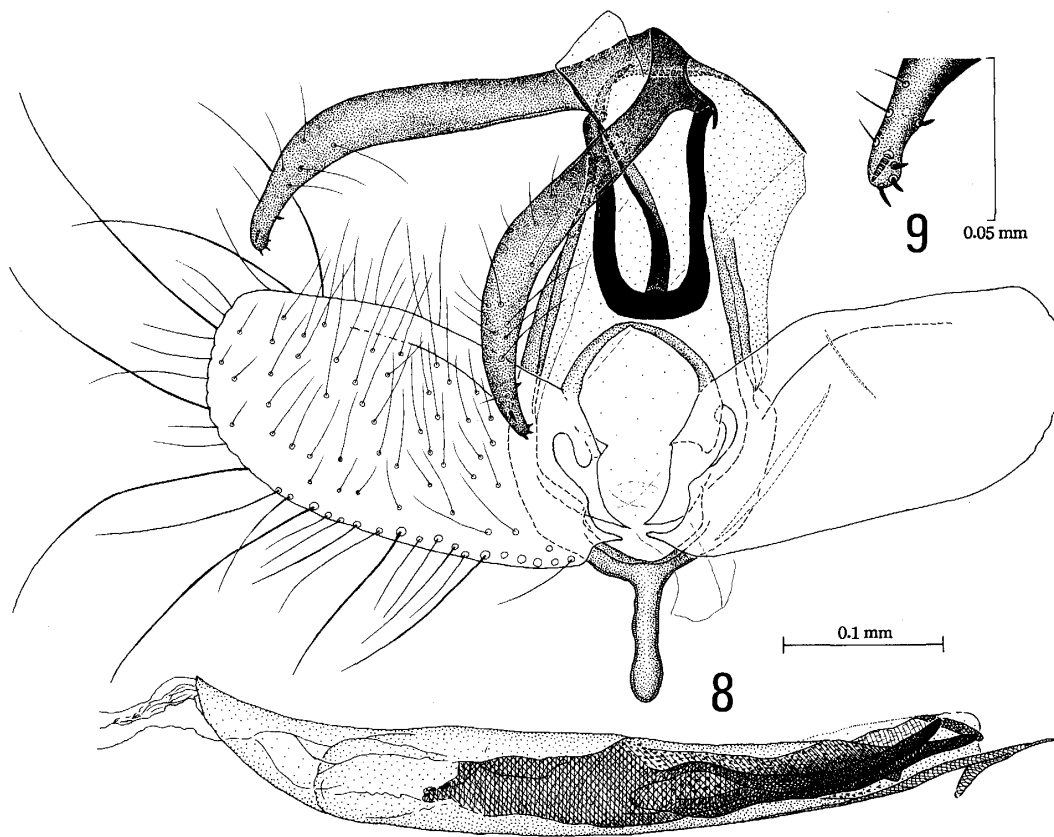
remote, nearly equidistant, transverse vein strongly outwardly-oblique from R_s to M_3 , M_2 and M_3 connate, cell open between M and Cu_1 , Cu_1 free, branched, Cu_2 absent, $1A + 2A$ vestigially preserved, M not preserved in cell. Abdominal tergite without spines.



Figs. 1-7. *Angoonopteryx siamensis* gen. et sp. nov. (1) Wings. (2) Head. (3) Mid tibia, left, lateral side. (4) Male genitalia, cornuti. (5) Female genitalia. (6) Do., antrum. (7) Do., ductus bursae, median portion.

Male genitalia (Figs. 4, 8, 9): Uncus undeveloped. Socius extraordinarily long, curved, a little shorter than valva; distal end set with several tiny spines (Fig. 9). Gnathos large, well sclerotized, forming a narrow U-shaped band, and not produced into ventral plate. Tuba nanlis membranous, with a distinct, longitudinally narrow sclerotized median band. Tegumen very weakly sclerotized, with a pair of heavily sclerotized lateral edges. Valva simple, set with long hairs along distal and ventral margin; internal surface sparsely clothed with hairs; sacculus not defined. Vinculum with a small saccus. Aedeagus long, almost twice longer than valva; vesica armed with two distinct long cornuti (Fig. 4). Coremata present.

Female genitalia (Figs. 5–7): Intersegmental membrane between papilla analis and 8th abdominal segment rather short. Apophysis anterioris with ventral branch. Lamella postvaginalis slightly sclerotized in small, not produced. Antrum (Fig. 6) well defined, rather small, much wider than long, sclerotized; ductus bursae rather broad, membranous, compactly studded with many sclerotized speckles, except for short anterior and posterior portions; corpus bursae oblong, membranous, with a distinct, sclerotized, folded plate, into which the signum is inserted; signum corniform, strongly sclerotized, garnished with many small teeth in apical half. Inception of ductus seminalis at junction of antrum and ductus bursae.



Figs. 8–9. *Angoonopteryx siamensis* gen. et sp. nov. (8) Male genitalia. (9) Do., socius, left, inner, apical part.

Remarks. *Angoonopteryx* is a genus of very dubious affinity. The genitalia and the unspined abdomen indicate that the genus belongs to the Plutellini defined by me,¹⁾ but the ocellus and antennal scape are not the ordinary type of the tribe, *i.e.*, the ocellus absent and the scape without flap of dense scales. The genus is characterized, in external characters, by the mid tibia closely clothed with long scales and by the hindwing with cell open between M and Cu₁, and, in genital characters, by the very long socius and the distinct U-shaped gnathos in the male and by the large horned signum in the female.

The new genus is named in honour of Dr (Ms) Angoon LEWVANICH, who is a member of our expedition to Thailand; *Angoonopteryx* is treated as feminine in gender.

Angoonopteryx siamensis sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–10)

♂♀. 7–8 mm. Head snow-white. Antenna pale yellow, ringed with pale greyish-brown. Palpus snow-white, the middle segment being tinged with pale yellow externally. Thorax unicolorous, lemon-yellow. Fore tibia nearly white, suffused with blackish-brown at basal, antemedian, postmedian and apical parts; tarsus brown, broadly ringed with white before and beyond middle. Mid leg white; tibia densely clothed with white long scales, sparsely sprinkled with blackish-brown on lateral side and rather densely on dorsal side; tarsus dark brown, except for 1st and 2nd segments. Hind leg white, more or less suffused with blackish-brown laterally. Abdomen whitish above, and pale yellowish-grey beneath; ventral segmental margins whitish; anal tuft brownish. Forewing with termen very oblique; white, largely overcast with blackish-brown scales, especially densely in distal half; three large spots, *viz.*, one lemon-yellow, occupying basal 1/4, another golden-yellow, just before middle, forming a broad transverse fascia, and the third golden-yellow, transversely situated at 3/4 of wing-length, not reaching costa; cilia pale yellowish-white, with four blackish-brown lines, *viz.*, subbasal, two median and preapical ones. Hindwing pale greyish-white, becoming greyer distally; cilia very pale greyish-yellow.

Male genitalia (Figs. 4, 8, 9): As described for the genus. Socius about 5/6 the length of valva; distal end (Fig. 9) set with five tiny spines. Two cornuti (Fig. 4) different in size and form from each other, one being broader and armed with two spines, and the other unarmed.

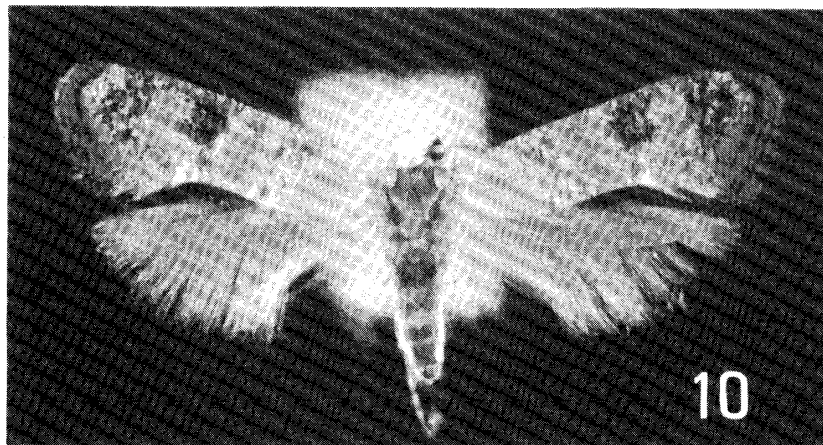


Fig. 10. *Angoonopteryx siamensis* gen. et sp. nov., ♀ × 10.

Female genitalia (Figs. 5–7): As described for the genus. Ductus bursae distinctly shorter than corpus bursae.

Holotype ♂, Thailand, Nakorn Nayok, Kao Yai, 26. VIII. 1981 (KUROKO *et al.*), in the collection of Entomological Laboratory, University of Osaka Prefecture.

Paratypes: 5♂, 6♀, the same data as holotype, in the collection of Ent. Lab., Univ. Osaka Prefect. and Entomology and Zoology Division, Department of Agriculture, Thailand.

Distribution: Central Thailand.

Host-plant: Unknown.

Remarks. In the small size and appearance, this new Yponomeutid species is apparently an *Argyresthiid*. Besides, the attitude of this species in repose resembles that of the *Argyresthiidae*, for it sits with the hinder part obliquely raised from the surface. However, it is, of course, easily distinguished from the *Argyresthiidae*, in the superficial characters, by the head with appressed scales, the antennal scape without pecten, the mid tibia with long dense scales, both wings with no parting-veins in the cell, *etc.*

Reference

- 1) MORIUTI, S. (1977). *Fauna Japonica, Yponomeutidae, s. lat. (Insecta: Lepidoptera)*. iv + 327 pp. Keigaku Publishing Co., Tokyo.