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**ON THE PRESENCE OF *ACLERIS BOSCANOIDES* RAZOWSKI,
1959 AND *DICHRORAMPHA BAIXERASANA* TREMATERRA, 1991
(LEPIDOPTERA: TORTRICIDAE) IN ROMANIA**

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Abstract. Based on 11 specimens (5 males and 6 females) captured at Hagieni, Tulcea and Valu lui Traian (Dobrogea), we analyse the presence of *Acleris boscanoides* Razowski, 1959 in Romania. Another male specimen collected in Someșul Rece Valley, Transylvania, found in Dr. Werner Thomas collection, Museum für Naturkunde und Vorgeschichte Dessau, allowed us to report the presence of *Dichrorampha baixerasana* Trematerra, 1991 in Romania for the first time.

Résumé. À partir de 11 exemplaires (5 mâles et 6 femelles) capturés à Hagieni, Tulcea et Valu lui Traian (Dobrogea), on analyse la présence d'*Acleris boscanoides* Razowski, 1959 en Roumanie. Un autre exemplaire mâle, capturé au Vallée du Someșul Rece, Transylvanie, déposé dans la collection Dr. Werner Thomas, Museum für Naturkunde und Vorgeschichte Dessau, nous a permis de signaler pour la première fois la présence d'*Dichrorampha baixerasana* Trematerra, 1991 dans la faune de la Roumanie.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Rumanian fauna.

In his revision on the Microlepidoptera of the Dr. Werner Thomas's collection (Museum für Naturkunde und Vorgeschichte Dessau – MNVD), first author identified 9 specimens (4 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀) belonging to *Acleris boscanoides* Razowski, 1959, captured in Romania (Hagieni and Valu lui Traian, Dobrogea), previously misidentified as *Acleris kochiella* (Goeze, 1783) (syn. *A. boscana* Fabricius, 1794). Despite the fact that in the volume dedicated to the tribus Tortricini from the “Microlepidoptera Palaearctica” series, a male genitalia of an *A. boscanoides* Razowski, 1959 specimen from Josef Mann's collection (Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien - NHMW) collected in “Tultscha” (Tulcea, Romania) is presented, this species has never been mentioned before from Romania (Popescu-Gorj, 1984; Ruști, 1994; Razowski, 1996; Vicol, 1997; Rákosy, Goia & Kovács, 2003). Studies on *Acleris* sp. specimens from the “Grigore Antipa” National Museum of Natural History, Bucharest (MGAB) collections made by the second author have led to the discovery of another male specimen of *Acleris boscanoides* Razowski, 1959 captured in Dobrogea, which proves that this species is a stable element of the Romanian fauna.

During the same revision on the Microlepidoptera of the Dr. Werner Thomas's collection, first author has identified another male specimen belonging to *Dichrorampha baixerasana* Trematerra, 1991, collected in „Someșul”, Transylvania. Checking other specimens collected by Dr. Werner Thomas in the same night, with a more comprehensive label information, we have concluded that this specimen has been collected in the valley of Someșul Rece river, Cluj county. Also, this species has never been mentioned before from Romania (Ruști, 1994; Razowski, 1996; Vicol, 1997; Rákosy, Goia & Kovács, 2003).

Acleris boscanoides Razowski, 1959
(Figs 1 - 6)

Material. 4 ♂♂, Rumänien, Dobroudja, Valu lui Traian, 29.VI.1973, leg. Dr. Werner Thomas (at light), coll. Dr. Werner Thomas, Museum für Naturkunde und Vorgeschichte Dessau (MNVD), 1 specimen prep. Gen. Nr. 1781 (prep. Karisch, 2004; examined); 1 ♂, România, Päd. Hagieni (Mangalia), 2.VII.1973, leg. Dr. A. Popescu-Gorj, coll. Dr. A. Popescu-Gorj, “Grigore Antipa” National Museum of Natural History, Bucharest (MGAB); 1 ♂, Tultscha, 1865, (leg. Josef) Mann, coll. Josef Mann, Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien (NHMW), prep. Gen. Nr. 10838 (prep. Razowski, 1973); 4 ♀♀, Rumänien, Dobroudja, Valu lui Traian, 29.VI.1973, leg. Dr. Werner Thomas (at light), coll. Dr. Werner Thomas, MNVD, 1 specimen prep. Gen. Nr. 1784 (prep. Karisch, 2004; examined); 1 ♀, Rumänien, Dobroudja, Hagieni, 1.VII.1973, leg. Dr. Werner Thomas (at light), coll. Dr. Werner Thomas, MNVD, prep. Gen. Nr. 1783 (prep. Karisch, 2004; examined).

Original description. Zeitschrift der Wiener Entomologischen Gesellschaft, 44: 86, t. 3, f. 8, f. 5 (♂ genitalia), 8 (♀ genitalia). (*Acleris*).

Type material (not examined): *holotype* ♂, „Macedonia, Stari Dojran, 10.-19.VI.1955, J. Klimesch (leg.)”, in coll. Zakład Zoologii Systematycznej i Doświadczalnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Kraków, Poland (ZZSDK); *allotype* ♀, “Tokat, 86Mn” in coll. Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität, Berlin, Germany (MNHU); *paratypes*: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♂, “Macedonia, Stari Dojran, 10.-19.VI.1955, J. Klimesch (leg.)” in coll. Dr. Josef Klimesch in Linz a. d. Donau (currently in Zoologisches Staatssammlung, München, Germany – ZSM), 1 ♂, “Graecia, Parnass, 20.VI.1866” in coll. Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität, Berlin, Germany (MNHU).

This species is extensively presented in the “World fauna of the Tortricini” (Razowski, 1966) as well as in the volume of the “Microlepidoptera Palaearctica” dedicated to the tribe Tortricini (Razowski, 1984) and in the first volume of “The Tortricidae of Europe” (Razowski, 2002).

A. boscanoides Razowski, 1959 closely resembles the summer generation of *A. kochiella* (Goeze, 1783), but differs from it mostly in the brown markings of the forewing (more or less developed median fascia and apical blotch in *A. boscanoides* Razowski, 1959 or its remnants in *A. kochiella* (Goeze, 1783)).

The genitalia show many other distinctive characters. In the male genitalia (Fig. 5), sacculus is armed with a strong, sharp process originating at the top of angulation of ventral edge, followed by a distinct concavity (ventral edge of sacculus gradually concaving postmedially in *A. kochiella* (Goeze, 1783)). Aedeagus is slender, with 5 cornuti in vesica (aedeagus with a weakly sklerotized ventral part, with three unequal long spines and a plate in vesica in *A. kochiella* (Goeze, 1783)).

In the female genitalia (Fig. 6), sterigma is broad (short in *A. kochiella* (Goeze, 1783)), with proximal lobes broad, with sharp apical projections (proximal lobes broad basally, tapering, sharp terminally in *A. kochiella* (Goeze, 1783)); ostium bursae is well developed but very short (somewhat stronger sclerotized in *A. kochiella* (Goeze, 1783)); ductus bursae is rather short (rather long in *A. kochiella* (Goeze, 1783)).

Early stages and ecology. Early stages are unknown. The adult is on wing from May to October and after hibernation to April, in two generations (Razowski,



Fig. 1 – *Acleris boscanoides* Razowski, 1959 (♂, România, Păd. Hagieni (Mangalia), 2.VII.1973, leg. Dr. A. Popescu-Gorj, coll. Dr. A. Popescu-Gorj, MGAB).



Fig. 2 – *Acleris boscanoides* Razowski, 1959 (♀, Rumänien, Dobroudja, Valu lui Traian, 29.VI.1973, leg. Dr. Werner Thomas (at light), coll. Dr. Werner Thomas, MNVD).

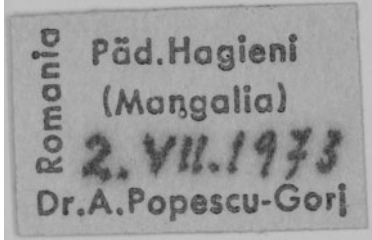


Fig. 3 – *Acleris boscanoides* Razowski, 1959 – ♂ specimen's label (see fig. 1).

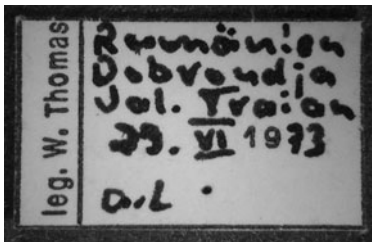


Fig. 4 – *Acleris boscanoides* Razowski, 1959 – ♀ specimen's label (see fig. 2).

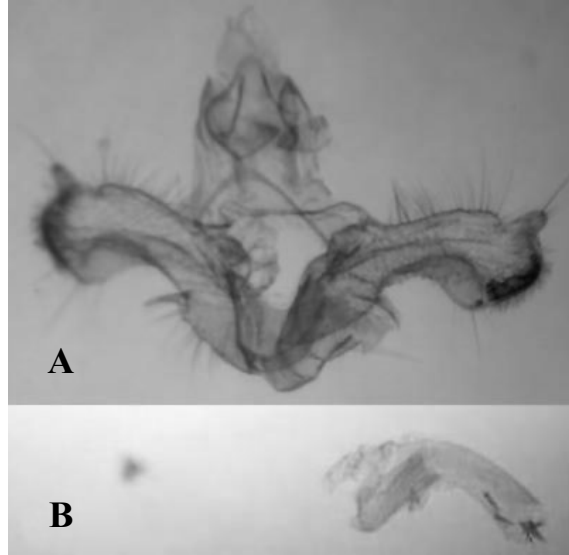


Fig. 5 – *Acleris boscanoides* Razowski, 1959 – male genitalia (A) and aedeagus (B) (slide 1781, Timm Karisch prep.).

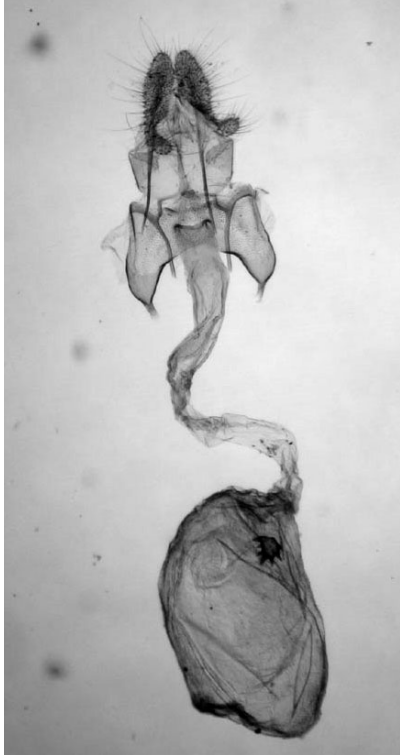


Fig. 6 – *Acleris boscanoides* Razowski, 1959 – female genitalia (slide 1674, Timm Karisch prep.).

1984). The larvae feed on *Ulmus* sp. (Klimesch, 1956 under the name *Acalla boscana* F.; Kasy, 1961; Klimesch, 1968; Kostjuk, 1980).

Distribution. Macedonia – Stari Dojran (*terra typica*), Treska precipice (South-West of Skopje), Negotino on the Vardar and Drenovo on the Kavadar; Bulgaria: Macedonia – Slivno; Croatia: Dalmatia – Rieka; Greece – Parnas Mountains; Turkey – Tokat, Malatya, Akşehir; Ukraine: Crimea – Sevastopol (Razowski, 1984). This species is recorded in the check-list of the Lepidoptera of Europe (Razowski, 1996), as well as in the first volume of “The Tortricidae of Europe” (Razowski, 2002).

The specimens captured in Dobrogea allows the completion of the known area of its distribution for the South-eastern part of Europe. Probably *A. boscanoides* Razowski, 1959 occurs around the whole coast of the Black Sea in lower altitude.

Dichrorampha baixerasana Trematerra, 1991
(Figs 7 - 10)

Material. 1 ♂, Rumänien, Siebenbürgen, Someşul, 16.VII.1973, L.(icht) F.(ang) (= light trap), leg. Dr. Werner Thomas, coll. Dr. Werner Thomas, Museum für Naturkunde und Vorgeschichte Dessau, prep. Gen. Nr. 1828 (prep. Karisch, 2004; examined).

Original description. Bollettino di Zoologia agraria e Bachicoltura, Serie II, 23 (1): 21-30, figs. 1-2 (♂ genitalia), 5-6 (♀ genitalia). (*Dichorampha*).

Type material (not examined): *holotype* ♂, „Rotonda (Potenza), Piano Pedarreto a 1400 m/slm, 29.VII.1989, leg. P. Trematerra”, in coll. Prof. Pasquale Trematerra; *allotype* ♀, “Rotonda (Potenza), Piano Pedarreto a 1400 m/slm, 29.VII.1989, leg. P. Trematerra”, in coll. Prof. Pasquale Trematerra; *paratypes*: 2 ♂♂ “Rotonda (Potenza), Piano Pedarreto a 1400 m/slm, 28.VII.1990, leg. P. Trematerra”, in coll. Prof. Pasquale Trematerra.

This species is extensively presented both in the original description (Trematerra, 1991) and in the second volume of “The Tortricidae of Europe” (Razowski, 2003).

D. baixerasana Trematerra, 1991 closely resembles *D. senectana* Guenée, 1845, but differs from it in its wingspan (15-17 mm, a little bit larger than *D. senectana* Guenée, 1845, which has a wingspan of 13-15 mm), the ground colour of wings (darker in *D. baixerasana* Trematerra, 1991) and the colour of the costal strigulae (whitish in *D. baixerasana* Trematerra, 1991, creamy in *D. senectana* Guenée, 1845). But striking differences can be encountered mostly in the morphology of both male and female genitalia. The male of *D. baixerasana* Trematerra, 1991 has a particular shape of valva, with a visible excavation of its ventral margin just before cucullus (this last one being well distinct, with an apex pointed toward tegumen), while at *D. senectana* Guenée, 1845, the ventral margin of the valvae is relatively straight. Aedeagus of *D. baixerasana* Trematerra, 1991 presents a striking elongated projection on its tip, with 4-5 teeth (contrary, aedeagus does not have an elongated projection and displays a serrated dentation along its upper margin in *D. senectana* Guenée, 1845). An aedeagus with an elongated projection can be found also in other species of the genus *Dichrorampha* Guenée, 1845 (e. g. *D. harpeana* Frey, 1870, *D. heegerana* (Duponchel, 1843), *D. ligulana* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1851), *D. sequana* (Hübner, [1799]) etc) even if at those species the teeth are absent.



Fig. 7 – *Dichrorampha baixerasana* Trematerra, 1991 (♂, Rumänien, Siebenbürgen, Somesul, 16.VII.1973, L.(icht) F. (ang) (= light trap), leg. Dr. Werner Thomas, coll. Dr. Werner Thomas, MNVD).

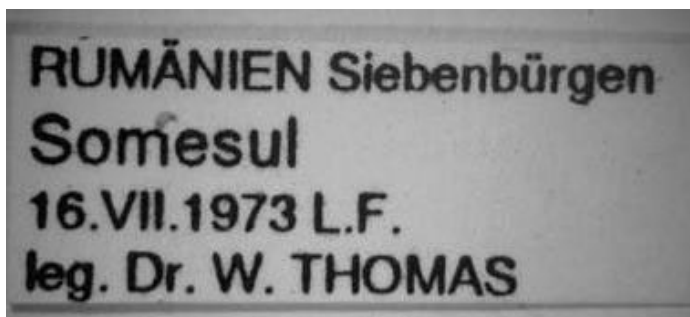


Fig. 8 – *Dichrorampha baixerasana* Trematerra, 1991 – specimen's label.

Early stages and ecology. Preimaginal stages unknown. The adult is on wing in July-August (Razowski, 2003). It seems that *Dichrorampha baixerasana* Trematerra, 1991 prefers mountain grasslands.

Distribution. Italy – Southern Apennine Mountains: Rotonda (Potenza), Piano Pedarreto (*terra typica*); Northern Italy, Alps Mountains: Valle d'Aosta and Piedmont; Central Italy, Apennine Mountains: Abruzzo and Molise; South Italy, Apennine Mountains: Basilicata (Trematerra, unpublished data); Croatia and Albania (Razowski, 2003). This species is recorded in the check-list of the Lepidoptera of Europe (Razowski, 1996), as well as in the second volume of “The Tortricidae of Europe” (Razowski, 2003).

Currently, the specimen captured in Transylvania is the northernmost known record of this species.

Fig. 9 – *Dichrorampha
baixerasana* Trematerra,
1991 – male genitalia
(slide 1828,
Timm Karisch prep.).



Fig. 10 – *Dichrorampha
baixerasana* Trematerra,
1991 – aedeagus
(slide 1828,
Timm Karisch prep.).



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ASUPRA PREZENȚEI SPECIILOR *ACLERIS BOSCANOIDES* RAZOWSKI, 1959
 ȘI *DICHRORAMPHA BAIXERASANA* TREMATERRA, 1991
 (LEPIDOPTERA: TORTRICIDAE) ÎN ROMÂNIA

REZUMAT

Pe baza a 11 exemplare (5 masculi și 6 femele) capturate la Hagieni, Tulcea și Valu lui Traian, este analizată prezența speciei *Acleris boscanoides* Razowski, 1959 în fauna României. Un alt exemplar mascul capturat pe valea Someșului Rece, județul Cluj, descoperit în colecția Dr. Werner Thomas, Museum für Naturkunde und Vorgeschichte Dessau, a permis prima semnalare a prezenței speciei *Dichrorampha baixerasana* Trematerra, 1991 în fauna României.

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