



## Redescription of *Ypsolopha kotszchi* (Toll, 1947) (Lepidoptera, Ypsolophidae)

EDWARD BARANIAK<sup>1</sup> & URSZULA WALCZAK

Department of Systematic Zoology, Faculty of Biology, Adam Mickiewicz University, Umultowska 89, 61-614 Poznań, Poland.

E-mail: [baraniak@amu.edu.pl](mailto:baraniak@amu.edu.pl); [urszulaw@amu.edu.pl](mailto:urszulaw@amu.edu.pl)

<sup>1</sup>Corresponding author

*Ypsolopha kotszchi* (Toll, 1947) was described from a single male collected by H. Kotszsch and his wife in the Kuh-i-Mirabi Mountains (mountain range between Mashhad and Neyshābūr), NE Iran in 1938. The specimen was transported on cotton wool. This preparation resulted in its poor condition (antennae almost completely destroyed). No additional specimens have been reported since.

The original description of its external morphology is limited to three lines. The description of male genitalia is also very short: only one phrase related to characteristics of aedeagus and a note that the male genitalia are similar to those of *Ypsolopha vittella* (Linnaeus, 1758). Such a terse description does not allow for the correct identification of *Y. kotszchi*. Following the examination of its type specimen, we provide a more extensive description, including that of the genitalia.

### *Ypsolopha kotszchi* (Toll, 1947)

Figs. 1–7

*Cerostoma kotszchi* Toll, 1947: 165. Type locality: NE Iran, Kuh-i-Mirabi Mts., 2000 m.

**Type.** Holotype: ♂, labelled: “Typus” [printed red rectangular label]; “Hyrcania, Kuh i Mirabi mont, 2000 m. VII.-VIII.” [printed]; “Praeparat No. 1299.” [hand-written]; “*Cerostoma Kotszchi* Toll.” [hand-written], deposited in the Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, Polish Academy of Sciences (Krakow, Poland).

**Diagnosis.** The external appearance clearly distinguishes this species from *Y. vittella*. The colour and patterns of the forewings are different from those of other known similar species: *Y. colleaguella* Baraniak, 2007 and *Y. strigosus* (Butler, 1879) (Baraniak 2007; Moriuti 1977). The male genitalia of *Y. kotszchi* are close to those of *Y. vittella*. The valva is similar in shape, but the aedeagus of the former species is tiny, 1.5-times longer than valva, with only one long cornutus in the vesica. Additionally, in *Y. kotszchi* the saccus is short, only 1/3 of valva length and only slightly wider than valva. The gnathos shape of *Y. kotszchi* is similar to that of *Y. vittella*, but in the latter species the microscopic teeth are tiny and thin.

**Redescription.** Wingspan 22.5 mm. Labial palpus three-segmented, middle segment longest; first segment and base of second segment white; third and remainder of second segment with extensive admixture of yellow scales and individually scattered dark fuscous scales; scale tuft of middle segment clearly exceeding segment in length, similarly tinged. Maxillary palpus white. Antenna with scape and first flagellomere white (only five flagellomeres of left antenna preserved, while right one missing), remaining flagellomeres white with pale brown rings. Forewing elongate, with a pointed apex, clearly bicoloured; white, with yellow sprinkling on veins along costal margin and on basal 3/4; just before apex densely mottled with yellow scales; straw yellow with darker sprinkling of scales on veins along dorsal margin; a narrow stripe formed by dark yellow scales from the base of the forewing to the middle of its length; apex light yellow. Hindwing and fringe yellow. Thorax white. Abdomen yellow.

Male genitalia: Socii slender, densely setose, pointed apically. Tuba analis membranous. Uncus small. Valva oval, saccus not defined. Saccus elongate, 1.3 times shorter than valva, rounded at the distal end. Gnathos long, forming a spoon-like ventral plate with tiny, broader at the base and slightly sharpened teeth. Aedeagus, slender, 1.5 times longer than valva, with apically pointed cornutus. Anellus short, with small denticles.

We would like to express our sincere thanks to the following persons for the loan of the material for our study: J. Razowski, Ł. Przybyłowicz and W. Zajda (Institute of Animal Systematics and Evolution, Polish Academy of Sciences, Kraków, Poland). We are also indebted to Ole Karsholt, an anonymous reviewer, and the editor, Jean-François Landry, for valuable comments on the manuscript. This study was supported by the Ministry of Sciences and Higher Education, Warsaw, Poland (grant no. NN303 568538).

#### Literature cited

- Baraniak, E. (2007) *Ypsolopha colleaguella* a new species (Lepidoptera, Ypsolophidae). Contribution to the knowledge of Yponomeutoidea (Lepidoptera). VI. *Polish Journal of Entomology*, 76 (1), 3–10.
- Moriuti, S. (1964) Studies on the Yponomeutoidea (VIII), *Ypsolophus* (Lepidoptera, Plutellidae) of Japan, *Kontyû*, 32, 2, 197–210.
- Toll, S. (1947) Beitrag zur Microlepidopterenfauna von Nordost-Persien. *Zeitschrift des Wiener Entomologischen Gesellschaft*, 32, 107–116 + 3 plates.