



A new species of *Isoceras* Turati, 1924 (Lepidoptera: Cossidae) from Armenia

ROMAN V. YAKOVLEV^{1,2}

¹Altai State University, South Siberian Botanical garden, Lenina pr. 61, RF-656049, Barnaul, Russia.

²Tomsk State University, Laboratory of Biodiversity and Ecology, Lenina pr. 36, 634050 Tomsk, Russia.

E-mail: yakovlev_asu@mail.ru

Abstract. *Isoceras shevnini* Yakovlev **sp. nov.** is described from Armenia.

Key words: Cossidae, Armenia, *Isoceras shevnini*, fauna

Introduction

The genus *Isoceras* Turati, 1924 (Cossidae) was established for a single species, *Isoceras kruegeri* Turati, 1924, described from Libya (Bengasi) (Turati 1924). The genus belongs to the nominate subfamily Cossinae. Later Krüger (1934) described “*Dyspessa Kruegeri* Trti ab. n. *silvicola*” from Libya (Gebel el Achdar, Uadi el Estata, 20 km ad est di Barce). The status of this taxon is unknown due to the fact that type material is unavailable for study or may be lost.

Daniel (1960) established a new combination by placing *Endagria bipunctata* Staudinger, 1887, described from Marash (Southern Turkey) in the genus *Isoceras*. Daniel (1960) accepted the synonymy established by Seitz (1912) for “*D. bipunctata* Stgr. (= *colon* Christ.)” for *E. colon* Christoph, 1889, described from Ordubad (Azerbaijan). The subspecies *Dyspessa bipunctata marginepunctata* Wiltshire, 1939 (type locality—Ahwas, Iran) and *D. bipunctata brandti* Wiltshire, 1946 (type locality—Ardekan, Fars, SW Iran) (Wiltshire 1939; 1946) were treated by Daniel (1960) as the valid subspecies of *I. bipunctata*. Later Daniel (1971) described the new species *I. teheranica* Daniel, 1971 from Iran (70 km S Teheran), and Eitschberger and Strohle (1987) described *I. huberi* Eitschberger & Strohle, 1987 from Turkey (Van prov., Baskale Umg., Guseldere Pass) Distribution of the genus was refined in subsequent publications (Didmanidze & Yakovlev 2005, 2007, Yakovlev 2011).

Currently the genus *Isoceras* has five species worldwide. Attribution of the East-Palaearctic species *Hypoptya sibirica* Alphéraky, 1895 (locus typicus—Barabache [SE Russia, Primorje Prov., Barabash-Levada vill.]) to the genus *Isoceras* (Daniel 1960) was not accepted by Schoorl (1990). Schoorl established the genus *Eogystia* Schoorl, 1990 for *Hypoptya sibirica* Alphéraky, 1895. Based on a study of the male genitalia Yakovlev (2007) confirmed Schoorl’s decision and established new combinations: *Eogystia hippophaecola* (Hua, Chou, Fang & Chen, 1990) (type locality—Yulin, Shaanxi) and *E. kaszabi* (Daniel, 1965) (type locality—Mongolia, Bayan-Hongor Aimak, SO Ecke des Sees Orog nur). During the study of the Cossidae specimens from Armenia, a new species from the genus *Isoceras* was found and is herein described.

Material and methods

Cossidae were collected using light traps. Male genitalia were mounted in euparal on slides following Lafontaine (2004). The abdominal integument was cut lengthwise, descaled, and also mounted on slides. Genitalia were slide mounted and examined with a Zeiss Stemi 2000 C microscope and images taken with a Olympus XC 50 camera. Taxonomic nomenclature and checklists used in this study were developed from our research and relevant literature (Yakovlev 2011).