

Tosirips magyarus magyarus Razowski, 1978 in Central Europe (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

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FAZEKAS I.: *Tosirips magyarus magyarus* Razowski, 1978 in Central Europe (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae).

Abstract: The author announces the presence of *Tosirips magyarus magyarus* Razowski in Hungary, the first record of the taxon in Central Europe. He describes the habitat and gives a photograph of the species, drawing of the genitalia and distribution map. With 5 figures.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, *Tosirips magyarus magyarus*, new records, distribution, biology, Hungary

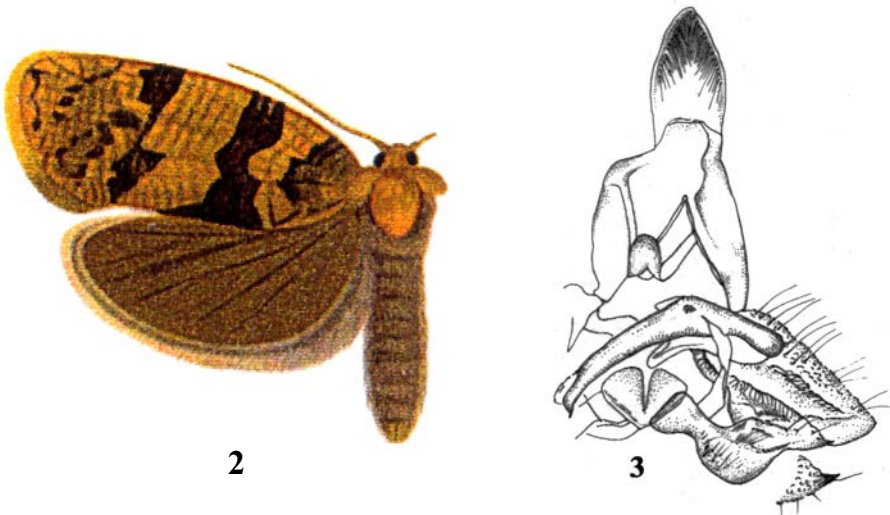
Introduction

Twenty years ago, Josef Razowski studied examples of a tortricid species from Romania, from Bulgaria and from Syria which are very similar to *Tortrix perpulchranus* Kennel, 1901. He showed that these adults are not identical to *T. perpulchranus*, but belonged to a hitherto undescribed species. He also showed that the taxon *perpulchranus* does belong in the genus *Tortrix* Linnaeus, 1758, and described a new genus, *Tosirips* Razowski (1978), with type-species *Tortrix perpulchranus* Kennel, 1901. He described the new species from Romania and Bulgaria as *Tosirips magyarus* Razowski, 1978 and found examples of a different race in Syria. In Europe, only the nominate subspecies *Tosirips m. magyarus* is present, and the Syrian population is subspecies *syriacus* Razowski, 1978. *T. magyarus magyarus* has been found subsequently in Serbia, Slovenia, Italy and Corsica, but there have been no records from Central Europe until now. I have recently collected the nominate subspecies in Hungary, in the Mecsek Mountains, and present here the more important data on locality, describe the habitat and depict a distribution map.

Tosirips magyarus magyarus Razowski, 1978 (Fig. 1)

Nota lepid. 10 (1): 90-91. Type-locality: Romania; Borosjenő (= Ineu).

Diagnosis: Wing span 14-19 mm in male and 17-21 mm in female. Antenna clear brown, with many clear yellow scales. Ocellus and chaetosema well developed. Labial palpus pale yellowish. Frons, patagium and tegula pale yellow irrorated with clear brown scales. Thorax dark brown. Legs greyish white and glossy like silk. Third leg with medial and apical spurs well-developed, one much longer than the other. Forewing pattern (postbasal and median fascia, subapical blotch) blurred, less clear than in *T. perpulchranus*. Ground colour of forewing cream ochreous in nominate subspecies, with trans-



Figs 1-2. Adults of *Tosirips* spp. 1. *T. magyarus magyarus* ♂, S Hungary, Mecsek Mts. Komló-Mecsekjányosi 30.05.2001. leg. Fazekas. 2. *T. perpulchranus* (Kennel, 1901): "♀ Type. Coll. Stgr." By Kennel (1921: Taf. IX, 17.)

Fig 3. Male genitalia of *Tosirips magyarus magyarus*, S Hungary, Mecsek Mts. Komló-Mecsekjányosi, 30.05.2001. leg. Fazekas, prep. Fazekas 3172.

verse ferruginous lines or strigulae, some strigulae and basal suffusion brownish, terminal part of wing suffused with brown. Hindwing brownish, fringes cream or clear-grey, brownish-grey in anal area, with brown basal line.

Similar species: *Tosirips perpulchranus* (Kennel, 1901) (Fig. 2) and *Tosirips magyarus syriacus* Razowski, 1978. Ground colour of forewing cream in subspecies *syriacus*, densely suffused and strigulated with brownish, with some transverse lines before

and beyond median fascia; pattern chestnut-brown, in distal part with reddish brown shade (RAZOWSKI 1978). No similar species in Europe.

Male genitalia: As in *T. perpulchranus* but ventral prominence of sacculus more slender and aedeagus with a ventro-terminal tooth (Fig. 3).

Female genitalia: Sterigma short with ventral part fused with colliculum to form a rather continuous ventral sclerite and with very narrow cestum developed in anterior part of ductus bursae. Signum strongly developed (RAZOWSKI 2002: Plate 66. 321a).

Biology: Moths collected in May and June. Larva feeds on *Quercus robur* L. (RAZOWSKI 1978). Habitat in Hungary (Komló-Mecsekjányosi): Tree lines and small woods (CORINE code: 84.1, 84.3), spontaneous closed woodlands of native species with semi-natural herb and shrub layer and annual field crops (CORINE code: 82.11). Height above sea level: 250 m. (Fig. 4).

Distribution: Romania (Borosjenő = Ineu), Bulgaria (Kresna), Serbia (Beograd), Slovenia (?), Hungary (Komló), Italy and Corsica. Everywhere local and mostly rare (Fig. 5).

New records: S Hungary, Mecsek Mts. Komló-Mecsekjányosi 30.05.2001. leg. I. Fazekas, in coll. Biological Coll. of Regiografo, H-Komló.

Remarks: The occurrence of this species in Central Europe is not surprising. In South Hungary (Mecsek Mts, Villányi hills), other species with mainly Mediterranean distribution have turned up lately: e.g. *Triodia amasinus* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1852) [Hepialidae], *Calyciphora xanthodactyla* (Treitschke, 1833) [Pterophoridae], *Ancylosis roscidella* (Eversmann, 1844) [Pyralidae].

It can be imagined, that because of the effect of the global warming, the appearance of other new species may be expected. Unfortunately the habitat, at present in an agricultur-



Fig 4. Habitat of *Tosirips magyarus magyarus* in Hungary, Komló-Mecsekjányosi (in 2007)

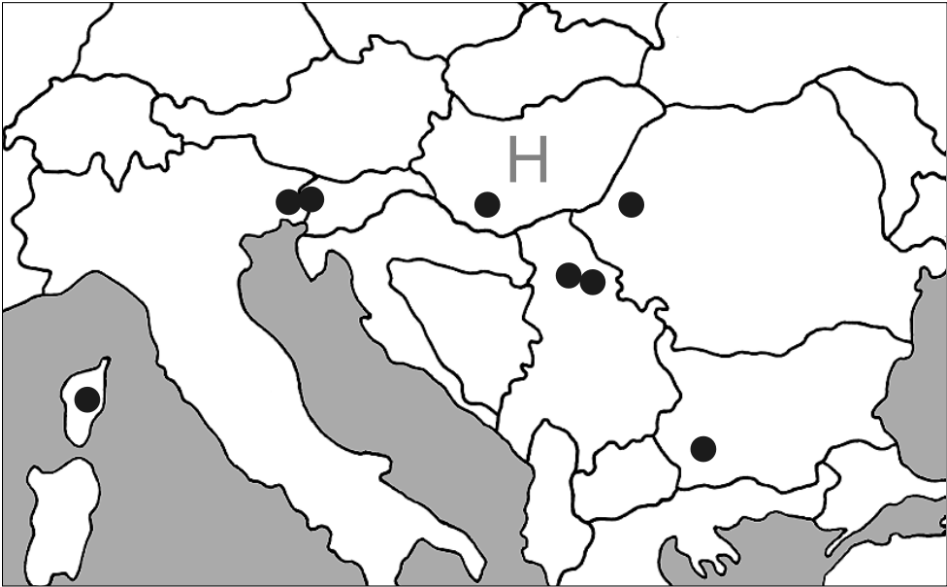


Fig 5. Distribution of *Tosirips magyarus magyarus* in Europe

al area is becoming industrialised and there are intensive building operations in the neighbourhood. The habitat may be lost at any time.

The Tortricidae have yet to be included in the revision of the fauna of Hungary. The data in many species lists is vague, because the majority of authors do not examine the genitalia. The author is at present undertaking a continuous study of Tortricidae in the Hungarian Collections and is preparing detailed distribution maps of all species.

Acknowledgements

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