Catoptria luctiferella (Hübner, 1813) (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae: Crambinae), New for Turkey

Erol ATAY*

* Mustafa Kemal Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Biyoloji Bölümü, Antakya, Hatay, TÜRKİYE
* Corresponding author: eatay@mku.edu.tr

Abstract
The aim of the study is to obtain the fauna of Pyralidae family in Hatay province, Southern Turkey. Important taxonomic characteristics of Catoptria luctiferella were described. This paper reports the first record of Catoptria luctiferella in Turkey.

Keywords: Catoptria luctiferella, Pyralidae, Crambinae, Lepidoptera.

Catoptria luctiferella (Hübner, 1813) (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae: Crambinae)’nın Türkiye için Yeni Kaydı

Özet
Türkiye'nin güneyindeki Hatay ilinde bulunan Pyralidae faunasının belirlenmesi çalışmanın amacını oluşturmaktadır. Catoptria luctiferella’nın önemli taksonomik özellikleri tanımlanmıştır. Bu çalışma ile Catoptria luctiferella Türkiye'den ilk kez bildirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Catoptria luctiferella, Pyralidae, Crambinae, Lepidoptera.
Introduction

The genus *Catoptria* Hübner, 1825, having a number of species in Turkey and worldwide, are the richest genera in the family Pyralidae. It includes over 80 species worldwide (Medvedev, 1997). So far, 12 species of the genus *Catoptria* have been recorded from Turkey (Koçak and Kemal, 2009); 47 species have been recorded from Europe (Hanneman, 1964; Karsholt and Razowski, 1996; Medvedev, 1997).

*Catoptria luctiferella* (Hübner, 1813) (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae: Crambinae) is known to occur in Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Romania and Bulgaria (Hanneman, 1964; Karsholt and Razowski, 1996; Medvedev, 1997). This study is considered to contribute to the data on microlepidoptera fauna on Turkey. This paper is the first to report it for the first time from Turkey.

Material and Methods

Samples were collected with mercury vapour light traps installed at various localities in Hatay province, Southern Turkey in 2008. The study was conducted in both field and laboratory conditions. Samples were caught with mercury vapour light trap in different localities at different elevations in various climatic conditions, vegetation and surface features in Hatay. After specimens were dissected, female genitalia and fore-hind wing slides were prepared and photographed with a digital camera in the laboratory. The important taxonomic characters were described.

The species have been stored in the Biology Department of Mustafa Kemal University. In order to identify those species we used references of Hannemann, 1964; Kuchlein, 1978; Goater, 1986; Palm, 1986; Medvedev, 1997; Atay, 2005.
Results

Genus *Catoptria* Hübner, 1825
Synonym: *Exoria* Hübner, 1825 (Leraut, 1997).

*Catoptria luctiferella* (Hübner, 1813) (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae: Crambinae)
Synonym: *luctiferalis* Hübner, 1825; *luctuella* Herrich-Schaffer, 1855; *italellus* Costa, 1887 (Leraut, 1997).

![Figure 1. Female of *Catoptria luctiferella*](image)

**Material Examined**

Antakya-Hatay (36°20′N, 036°11′E, 250 m), 09.08.2008 3♀♀.
Length: 11.2 mm; wingspan: 21.5 mm.

Female (Fig. 1): Vertex, frons, antennae, labial palpus and maxillary palpus dirty white. Antennae length 6.5 mm, its length 0.65 times longer than forewing length. Head 1.62 times wider than its length. Labial palpus well developed, long, 2.72 times as long as ocular diameter. Maxillary palpus long and densely covered with scales. Haustellum developed. Ocelli and chaetosemota present. Forewing long, broad and triangle shaped, its length 2.70 times longer than its width. Surface of the forewind mixture dark gray-brown-black, subterminal linet hin and dirty white; disco-cellular spot big and dirty white. Hindwing broad, its length 1.70 times longer than width; on the hindwing gray and brownish mixture. Frenulum comprising two bristles.
Female Genitalia (Fig. 2)
Ostium Bursae conic shaped. Ductus Bursae long, narrow and sclerotized. Bursa Copulatrix globular and membranous. Signum small and the median of Busa Copulatrix. Posterior apophyses reduced; antrium strongly sclerotized and well separated from Ductus Bursae.

Figure 2. Ostium Bursae, Ductus Bursae and Bursa Copulatrix of Catoptria luctiferella

Discussion
The first attempt on the checklist of the Turkish moths was listed by Koçak and Kemal (2006). Totally 4604 moth species were listed together with their synonymous named and updated provincial distributions. Later, the authors (Koçak and Kemal, 2009), 4777 species and 67 families of the moths were listed in Turkey. According to Koçak and Kemal (2006, 2007, 2009), present number of the pyralidae species of Turkey is 634, Hatay is 107. Through this study present number of pyralidae in Turkey and in Hatay will increase to 638 and 108 respectively.

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References


