MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS

Centre for Entomological Studies Ankara

 $\underline{http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:115C623D-075C-42DD-AB1C-408B7A68E5D2}$

Description of a new species of the genus *Wehrliola* Strand in East Turkey (*Lepidoptera*, *Geometridae*)

Muhabbet Kemal ¹ Hanife Uçak

Abstract: Description of a new species of the genus *Wehrliola* Strand in East Turkey (*Lepidoptera*, *Geometridae*). *Misc. Pap.* 168: 1-4, 11 figs.

In this paper, a new *Ennominae* species is described from Hakkari Province in East Turkey. Complementary preparations male, female genitalia and tympanal organs are also illustrated. **Keywords**: *Lepidoptera*, *Geometridae*, *Wehrliola*, description, new species, fauna, Hakkari, Yüksekova, Dağlıca, Turkey.

Geometridae Leach,[1815] Ennominae Duponchel,[1845]

Wehrliola Strand, 1932

Wehrliola Strand,1932, Folia zool. hydrobiol. 4: 147 (proposed as an objective replacement name for *Pfeifferia* Wehrli,1932 nec *Pfeifferia* Gray,1853). Type-species: *Aspitates revocaria* Staudinger,1892, by original designation.

http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:C9A59765-BFD4-411C-8D14-8EA3C82D0991

The genus *Wehrliola* was established by Strand in 1932 as a replacement name for *Pfeifferia* Wehrli (1932), which is preoccupied. The genus was monotypic in the subfamily *Ennominae*, with the type-species *revocaria* Staudinger (1892: 203-204) in Lebanon and Turkey (Koçak & Kemal,2015). The species *revocaria* was described from Beirut (Lebanon) with hesitation in the genus "*Aspilates*" (now *Aspitates*), and very little known faunistically in Turkey (*cf.* Figs. 10, 11 of *Aspitates gilvaria* below).

In Turkey, Wagner (1931) reported *revocaria* from Akşehir (Konya), and Wehrli (1934) from Kahramanmaraş. Kemal & Koçak (2018) recorded it from upper heights of Anamur (İçel). Last authors illustrated also its male genitalia and tympanal organs.

Uçak collected a large number of lepidopteran material from Dağlıca (Hakkari, SE Turkey) in the last year. Among these materials, several worn specimens look like a *Wehrliola* species, but differing from *revocaria* in some respects. After taking the differences between *revocaria* from Akşehir and the species from Dağlıca into consideration, the authors came to the conclusion that the species from Dağlıca is surprisingly the second species of *Wehrliola*, and new to the science.

¹ Asst. Prof. Dr. Muhabbet Kemal, Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Faculty of Science, Dept. of Biology, Campus, Van / Turkey. e-mail: muhabbet_kemal@yahoo.com.tr - http://zoobank.org/Authors/D903C631-6218-4E1E-AA7A-E8C36342E527
The Institute of Natural & Applied Sciences, e-mail: uck hanife@hotmail.com
http://zoobank.org/Authors/D903C631-6218-4E1E-AA7A-E8C36342E527

Wehrliola inexpectata sp.n. (Figs. 1-9)

http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:BD669EFD-8D64-4910-9823-ACCB7FEE159D

Holotype (male).

Description:

Forewing: 20.5mm wingspan: 37mm.

Antenna bipectinate. Upperside of wings (Fig.1): Dark greyish brown, with numerous blackish small dots and striae. Markings similar to those of revocaria Staudinger however, discal spots greatly reduced. Postdiscal line dark brown partly indistinct, almost straight on hindwing and anal part of forewing, undulate on median part, curved strongly to costal margin of forewing. Outer part of posdiscal line with partly indistinct darker band on both wings. Margins undulated on both wings. Cilia brownish, lighter at base.

Male genitalia (GP2862) (Fig.2); uncus well developed, very long and curved. Valva similar to that of revocaria. Gnathos and its lateral arms well developed, rather different in shape than that of revocaria. Lateral arms of juxta better developed than revocaria. Inner margin of saccus protuberant, not flat as in *revocaria*. Aedeagus remarkably short, stout, strongly curved at base; its terminal spine very large, also curved.

Paratypes (3 \circlearrowleft \circlearrowleft 1 \circlearrowleft):

Males similar to holotype. Lateral view of head is illustrated below. Proboscis developed. Frons smoothly scaled. Labial palpi small (Fig.3). Forewing 19-21mm, wingspan 35-37mm

Female with filiform antenna, and more distinct discal spots on both wings (Fig.4). Forewing 17mm, wingspan 31mm (GP2859).

Female genitalia (Fig.5); papillae anales, apophyses anteriores and posteriores well developed. Ductus bursae well chitinized, connected with a semicircular chitinous ring. Corpus bursae membraneous, with a large stellate signum.

<u>Differentiating characters</u>: The new species is the second one of the genus Wehrliola Strand. It is distinguishable externally from revocaria by absence or reduced discal spots especially in males, shape of the postdiscal stria on apical part of forewing upperside. In the male genitalia, it is also distinguishable by shape of gnathos and its arms, lateral arms of juxta, inner margin of saccus, as well as size and shape of aedeagus.

Tympanal organ dimorph sexually. Especially shape of ansa is remarkable (Figs. 6-9).

<u>Distribution and flight period</u>: The new species is probably confined to the mountainous region of SE Turkey, flying by night in September-October in a single generation.

Material studied: Holotype (3) SE Turkey, Hakkari Province, Yüksekova, Dağlıca 1520m (30Df), light trap, 20 10 2017, H.Ucak leg. (Cesa).

Paratypes 1 from same place 1515m, 19 9 2017 H.Uçak leg. (YYUIRC); 1 (GP2851) from same place, 1505m, 15 10 2017 H.Ucak leg. (Cesa); 16 from same place 1505m, 16 10 2017 H.Ucak leg. (Cesa); 1♀ (GP2859) from same place 1520m 22 9 2017, H. Uçak leg. (YYUIRC & Cesa).

Holotype and some paratypes are preserved in the biorepository Centre for Entomological Studies Ankara (Cesa),² and paratypes in the Yüzüncü Yıl University, Insect Research Collection of the Department of Biology (YYUIRC).3

For comparison: Wehrliola revocaria: Forewing 19-21mm, wingspan 37-38mm (26 from Anamur). The male genitalia and the tympanal organ of Aspitates gilvaria are also added for comparison (Figs. 10-11).

Acknowledgement

We thank to Ahmet Ömer Koçak (Turkey) for his valuable comments and help in identification of this species.

3 Cool URI: http://grbio.org/cool/390t-itxm

² Cool URI: http://grbio.org/cool/eaaz-xyfc

References

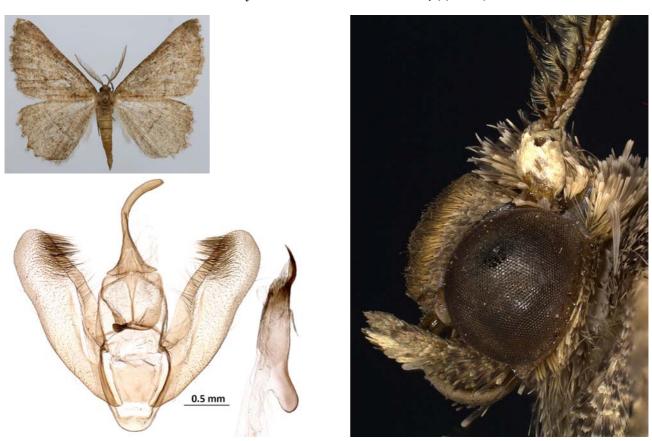
Kemal,M. & A.Ö.Koçak, 2018, Annotated list of the moth fauna of Anamur district (İçel Prov., South Turkey), with descriptions of new species (Lepidoptera). *Misc. Pap.* 167: 1-45, figs.

Koçak, A.Ö. & M.Kemal, 2015, List of the genera of the Geometridae of Turkey (Lepidoptera). Cesa News 118: 1-16.

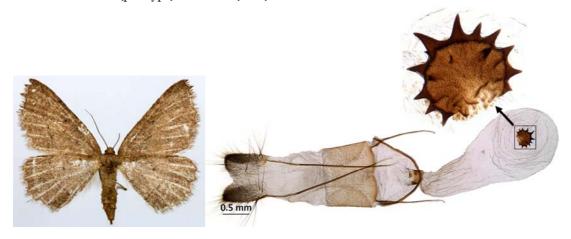
Staudinger,O.,1892, Neue Arten und Varietäten von paläarktischen Geometriden. *Dt. Ent. Z., Iris* 5: 141-260, Taf.II.

Wagner, F., 1931, Neue Heteroceren aus Kleinasien. Int. ent. Z. 25: 367-371, 388.

Wehrli, E., 1934, Die Geometriden der Ausbeute des Herrn Ernst Pfeiffer und Herrn L.Osthelder München aus Marasch und Bertiz Jaila, Achyr Dagh, Südost Taurus. [in] Osthelder, L. & E.Pfeiffer, Lepidopteren-Fauna von Marasch in türkisch Nordsyrien. *Mitt. münch. ent. Ges.* 24 (1): 1-18, 2 Pls.



Figs. 1-3 — Wehrliola inexpectata sp.n. Holotype (♂). Upperside of wings (top left). Male genitalia, GP 2862 (holotype). Lateral view of head of male (paratype). M. Kemal (Cesa)



Figs. 4, 5 – Upperside of female (paratype) of *Wehrliola inexpectata* sp.n., and its genitalia with enlarged signum, GP2859 (paratype), M.Kemal (Cesa)





Figs. 6-9 - Tympanal organs of Wehrliola inexpectata sp.n. (before & after preparation). Male (paratype), GP2851) (left), female (paratype), GP2859 (right), M. Kemal (Cesa)



Figs. 10, 11 – Aspitates gilvaria ssp. orientaria. Male genitalia and tympanal organ. East Turkey, Bitlis Prov. Adilcevaz, Kızdağı (Süphan) 2460m (13Ac2), GP2712, M. Kemal (Cesa)

C on tents: Kemal, M. & H. Ucak, Description of a new species of the genus Wehrliola Strand in East Turkey (Lepidoptera, Geometridae), p.1 - editorial, p.5.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS

ISSN 1015-8235

Miscellaneous Papers is a peer reviewed online serial of the Centre for Entomological Studies Ankara, established in 1989. It appears at irregular interval in a year, as PDF format and includes original articles of the research workers of the Centre, regarding on various subjects on Entomology (taxonomy, nomenclature, checklist, fauna, biodiversity, distribution, biogeography, ecology, insectplant interactions, bionomy, and behaviour).

The CESA is a non-profit group, no royalties will be paid to authors of contributions. Papers accepted become the copyright of the related serial.

Miscellaneous Papers is currently archived online at "Internet Archive", in accordance with the publication rules of the ICZN. It is an open-access serial, distributed under the terms of the "Creative Commons Attribution License", which permits free use, and distribution in any medium, provided the original author(s) and source are credited.

Centre for Entomological Studies Ankara



(A scientific Consortium) (co-operation of research workers for pure-scientific, not commercial purpose)

Web Page of the Cesa: http://www.cesa-tr.org/

Scientific Serials: Priamus & Priamus Supplement (print and online versions) (ISSN 1015-8243)⁴, Miscellaneous Papers (print and online versions) (ISSN 1015-8235) ⁵, Memoirs (print and online versions) (ISSN-8227)⁶ DVD Films⁷, Iconographia Insectorum⁸ (online), Cesa Publications on African Lepidoptera (online)⁹, Cesa News (online)¹⁰, Cesa Books (online) ¹¹

Owners / Sahipleri - Editors / Yayıncılar: Prof. em. Dr. Ahmet Ömer Koçak (c/o Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Van, Turkey), Asst.

Prof. Dr. Muhabbet Kemal Koçak (c/o Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Van, Turkey).

Editorial Board of all Scientific Serials of the CESA / Bütün Bilimsel Yayınların Yayın Kurulu: Insecta, taxonomy, nomenclature, ecology, faunistics: Prof. Dr. Ahmet Ömer Koçak (c/o Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi, Turkey), Asst. Prof. Dr. Muhabbet Kemal Koçak (Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Turkey).

Chief referees of all Scientific Serials of the CESA: Prof. em. Dr. Ahmet Ömer Koçak & Asst. Prof. Dr. Muhabbet Kemal Koçak: Insecta, taxonomy, nomenclature, fauna, ecology, catalogues, checklists of the Old World.

Expert referees according to the subject areas: Dr. Peter Huemer (Austria): Gelechiidae, and some Microlepidoptera groups in Palaearctic (Lepidoptera). Dr. J. B. Heppner (U.S.A.): Microlepidoptera of Nearctic and Neotropical. Dr. G. Baldizzone (Italy): Coleophoridae (Lepidoptera). Dr. V. Korneyev (Ukraine): Tephritidae, Pyrgotidae, Ulidiidae (Diptera). Prof. Dr. Y.G.Verves (Ukraine): Sarcophagidae (Diptera). Dr. Daniel Burckhardt (Switzerland): Psyllidae (Homoptera). Prof. Dr. E. Heiss (Austria): Hemiptera. Dr. R. Ehrmann (Germany): Mantodea. Prof. Dr. Mustafa Ünal (Bolu, Turkey): Orthoptera. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin Özdikmen (Turkey): Coleoptera. Prof. Dr. Suat Kıyak (Turkey): Hemiptera.

<u>Plant taxonomy, flora and vegetation</u>: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Murat Ünal, Asst. Prof. Dr. Mesut Pınar, (Yüzüncü Yıl University, Van, Turkev). Molecular studies: Asst. Prof. Dr. İsmail Yıldız, Dr. Sibel Kızıldağ (Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Van, Turkey).

Editorial policy: The submitted manuscript is evaluated by the Chief Editor and Referee. In case of need, the manuscript is sent to expert referees according to the subject areas.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Correspondences should be addressed to: Prof. em. Dr. Ahmet Ömer Koçak, c/o Yüzüncü Yıl University, Fen Fakültesi, Biyoloji Bölümü, Kampus, Van / Turkey. - e-mail: cesa_tr@yahoo.com.tr

All the serials of the Cesa are archived regularly by the Internet Archive (300 Function Ave., San Francisco, CA 94118, U.S.A.), in accordance with the rules of the International Codes of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN) https://archive.org/

also recorded regularly by the Zoological Record, Thomson Reuters, Enterprise House, Innovation Way, Heslington, York, YO10 5NQ, United Kingdom, https://clarivate.com/

5

⁴ http://www.cesa-tr.org/Pri.htm

⁵ http://www.cesa-tr.org/Miscell.htm

⁶ http://www.cesa-tr.org/Memoirs.htm

⁷ http://www.cesa-tr.org/CDF.htm

⁸ http://www.cesa-tr.org/Icon.htm

⁹ http://www.cesa-tr.org/CPAL.htm 10 http://www.cesa-tr.org/Cesanews.htm

¹¹ http://www.cesa-tr.org/Cesabooks.htm