A new species of *Illiberis* Walker, 1854 (Lepidoptera, Zygaenidae) from Transbaikalia — another Manchurian species in Siberian fauna

Новый вид *Illiberis* Walker, 1854 (Lepidoptera, Zygaenidae) из Забайкалья — еще один маньчжурский вид в сибирской фауне

V.V. Dubatolov
B.B. Дубатолов

Siberian Zoological Museum, Institute of Systematic and Ecology of Animals, Russian Academy of Sciences, Siberian Branch, Frunze Street 11, Novosibirsk 630091 Russia.

Сибирский зоологический музей, Институт систематики и экологии животных СО РАН, ул. Фрунзе 11, Новосибирск 630091 Россия.

**Key words:** Lepidoptera, Zygaenidae, *Illiberis*, Transbaikalia, Chita Province, new species.

**Ключевые слова:** Lepidoptera, Zygaenidae, *Illiberis*, Забайкалье, Читинская область, новый вид.

**Abstract.** A new species, *Illiberis* (Primilliberis) *ononica* sp.n., is described from Transbaikalia (southeast part of Chita Province) as a first representative of this Palearchaeartic genus in Siberia. The new species belongs to subgenus Primilliberis, and can be distinguished by the specific structure of its genitalia. Figures of habitus and genitalia are provided.

**Резюме.** Новый вид, *Illiberis* (Primilliberis) *ononica* sp.n., как первый представитель этого палеарктического вида в Сибири, описан из Забайкалья (с юго-востока Читинской области). Он относится к подроду Primilliberis, и отличается от близких видов специфической структурой гениталий. В работе даны рисунки габитуса и гениталии нового вида.

In the result of study of Lepidoptera collected in SE Transbaikalia (Russia) during the revision of insect fauna of the State Biosphere Nature Reserve «Daurskii», a new *Illiberis* species was presented. This is a first species found in Siberia, which belongs to the genus previously known as restricted in range by East Asia. Moths were collected in a valley of Onon River, a part of the Amur River basin. Description of the new species is given below. Specimens are deposited in Siberian Zoological Museum of the Institute of Systematic and Ecology of Animals, Novosibirsk, Russia.

**Illiberis* (Primilliberis) *ononica* sp. nov.

Figs 1–7.


**Material.** Holotype, ♂, Russia, SE Transbaikalia, left bank of the Onon River, 7 km upper of Nizhni Tsaruchai village, «Maljui Baru» local place, 16.VII.1997, V.V. Dubatolov, O.E. Kosterin, O.G. Berezina leg. Paratype ♀, in capula with the holotype.

**Description.** Fore wing length: holotype (male) — 11.5 mm, paratype (female) — 12.5 mm. Head, body and legs black, covered with green glimmering scales. Palpi simple, porrect. Proboscis black. Male antennae bipectinate, with branches being 1.5 times longer than stem diameter; female antennae simple. Fore tibia with epiphysis, which is 2/3 of tibia length in male (Fig. 3) and 1/2 in female (Fig. 4). Wings mostly transparent, with a hind margin being covered with dark (not transparent) scales up to vein A1.

Male genitalia (Fig. 5). Uncus short, forms narrow triangle. Cucullus shorter than sacculus. Apical projection of sacculus long, curved down apically. Juxta about triangular,

Figs 1–2. *Illiberis ononica*: 1 — male, the holotype, 2 — female, the paratype.
Рис. 1–2. *Illiberis ononica*: 1 — самец, гомотип, 2 — самка, парапти.
wider uncus, longer cucullus and the apical projection of saccus. In *I. rotundata* the uncus is much narrower, the cucullus is twice shorter that the saccus, the apical projection of the saccus is three-fold shorter than that of the new species. It is difficult to say anything about the female genitalia, because the bursa of the paratype of new species is teared off. By the ostium structure it resembles *I. pruni*, but the shape of lateral sclerotizations is different, those in *I. pruni* are narrower and not fused caudally.

**Biology.** The moths were caught in copula on the leaves of *Ulmus macrocarpa*, on the edge of the shrubbery formed by two elm species, the mentioned one and *U. pumila*, and the Siberian apricot (*Armeniaca sibirica*), which covers a rocky slope of the left bank terrace of the Onon River. Besides, in the neighbouring flood plain, the bird cherry (*Padus avium*) is common. Two latter species belongs to subfamily Prunoideae of Rosaceae family, to which the known hostplants of *Primiliberts* species belong.

**Acknowledgements**

Author is grateful to administration of State Biosphere Nature Reserve «Daurskii» for a constant help with studying of Transbaikalian fauna, and, mainly, to the director, Mr. V.A. Brinikh. I would like to express personal gratitude to Prof. Dr. S. Sugi, for his kindly help with confirmation of this species being a new one, and many useful comments about it. I am also grateful to Dr. O.E. Kosterin, for the correction of English text.

**References**


broadened upwards. Aedeagus broad, vesica without signa (Fig. 6).

Female genitalia (Fig. 7). Ostium, or prae-bursa sensu Alberti, with two broad lateral sclerotizations, which are fused caudally, without any spines inside.

**Diagnosis.** The new species differs from *I. (P.) pruni* Dyar, 1905 by the following characters: narrower uncus, long saccus, longer and narrower apical projection of saccus, which is curved downwards. In *I. pruni* the uncus is widely triangle-shaped, the saccus is no longer that the cucullus; the apical projection of the saccus is widely triangle-shaped and is not curved. From *I. (P.) rotundata* Jordan, 1909 (Inoue, 1976) the new species differs by a