

First report of the old world genus *Pelecystola* in North America, with description of a new species (Lepidoptera, Tineidae)

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Abstract

The tineid genus *Pelecystola*, which was previously represented by six widely scattered species known only from the Palearctic, Indomalayan, and Ethiopian regions, is reported for the first time from the western hemisphere. The new species, *Pelecystola nearctica*, has been found to occur rather commonly over much of eastern North America from Quebec, Canada, south in the United States to Florida and west to Arkansas. The genus *Pelecystola* is partially characterized by the development of a pedunculate pectinifer which arises from the extreme base of the male valva, a character also shared by the austral South American genus *Falsivalva*. Although the genus has sometimes been referred to the Scardiinae, the subfamily affinities of *Pelecystola* as well as the larval biology remain unresolved.

Keywords

Biogeography, *Falsivalva*, genital morphology, pectinifer, Scardiinae

Introduction

Prior to this report, the tineid genus *Pelecystola* was known only from the Palearctic, Indomalayan, and Ethiopian regions where six species occur widely scattered from Europe (*P. fraudulentella* Zeller), Africa (*P. decorata* Meyrick, *P. melanchares* (Meyrick), *P. polysticha* (Meyrick), and *P. tephritidis* (Meyrick)), eastward to India, Indonesia, and Japan, (*P. strigosa* (Moore) (= *P. hierophanta* (Meyrick), *P. maculella* (Matsumura)) (Robinson and Tuck 1996, Robinson 2008, Sakai 2002). Although *P. nearctica* is now relatively common and widespread over much of the eastern United States, the first recorded collection of this rather easily recognized moth dates back to only 1961 from Florida. Ten years later it was collected in Delaware. Because of its relatively recent history and its distribution along the Atlantic seaboard, *P. nearctica* was first suspected of being introduced from the Old World. Comparisons of the male genitalia of all six previously named species, however, have confirmed its status as previously unnamed. The larval biology of *Pelecystola* is unknown.

Pelecystola Meyrick

Pelecystola Meyrick, 1920: 103. Type species: *Pelecystola decorata* Meyrick, 1920.

Zularcha Meyrick, 1937: 75. Type species: *Zularcha melanochares* Meyrick, 1937.

Neurozestis Meyrick, 1938: 25. Type species: *Neurozestis polysticha* Meyrick, 1938.

Adult. Moderately large-sized tineid moths with forewing lengths 5.4–10 mm.

Head (Figs 2–3): Vestiture rough; vertex and frons densely covered with erect, piliform scales with acute apices. Antenna simple, ciliate, bipectinate in *P. strigosa* Moore, ~ 0.5–0.6× length of forewing; scape slightly flattened, smoothly scaled, with pecten consisting of 6–25 bristles; flagellum with a single row of moderately broad scales dorsally on each segment. Eye moderately developed; interocular index ~ 0.6; frons broad. Ocellus absent. Pilifer undeveloped. Mandible vestigial. Galea reduced, ~ 0.9–1.0× length of maxillary palpus. Maxillary palpus elongate, 5-segmented, with apical segment minute; length ratio of segments from base: 1.0: 0.9: 1.0: 3.75: 0.3–0.4. Labial palpus well developed; length ratio of segments from base: 1.0: 3.2: 1.7; vestiture relatively smooth dorsally, moderately rough ventrally with 2–8 dark, elongate bristles arising mostly laterally along segment 2.

Thorax: Forewing (Fig. 4) moderately slender, W/L ratio ~ 0.35, apex moderately rounded. Venation well preserved with most veins distinct. Forewing venation variable, usually with all 5 branches of R present and separate; Rs2 absent in *P. decorata*, Rs3 and 4 stalked in *P. decorata* and *P. strigosa*; accessory cell distinct, mostly closed; M1–3 all separate; CuA1–2 well preserved; CuP indistinct for most its length; A1 and 2 with basal fork, then fused nearly 2/3 their length; male retinaculum an elongate, basal, ventral fold, curled distally; female retinaculum consisting of a loose concentration of elongate hairs from ventral base of Sc. Hindwing W/L ratio ~ 0.4; M1–3 all separate; CuA1 and 2 well developed; 1A + 2A well preserved; 3A distinct; frenula a single stout bristle in male, 2

tightly appressed bristles in female. Legs with tibial spur pattern of 0–2–4; epiphysis well developed, more than half the length of foretibia; tibial spurs of unequal lengths.

Abdomen: Without specialized structures; S2 apodemes slender, nearly straight, elongate, ~ 0.5–0.7× length of S2. Male coremata and female corethrogyne absent.

Male genitalia: Uncus usually deeply bilobed, superficially bilobed in some African species. Gnathos absent. Vinculum and tegumen a relatively broad ring, with lateral fusion indistinct; saccus usually short, more elongate in *P. polysticha*. Valva deeply divided into two (cucullar and saccular) lobes; an elongate, slender stalk arising from extreme base of costal margin of valva which enlarges apically to form a spatulate tip bearing a pectinifer consisting of a single row of minute spines. Juxta absent. Aedoeagus usually a slender, moderate to elongate cylinder; cornuti absent.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor elongate, telescoping. Posterior apophysis ~ 1.7–1.9× length of anterior pair. Ventral pseudapophysis absent. Ostium bursae a sclerotized ring located near anterior margin of sternum 8. Ductus bursae slender, exceeding length of anterior apophysis, with lightly sclerotized antrum. Corpus bursae relatively large, ~ 0.5–0.7× the length of ductus bursae, mostly membranous, with a V-shaped signum consisting of a pair of slender arms converging and partially fused posteriorly.

Discussion. The generic and subfamily relationships of this aberrant genus are uncertain. Gozmány and Vári (1973) suggested that *Pelecystola* could be included within the Scardiinae based on superficial characters, a conclusion also followed by Sakai (2002). A specimen of the new species, *P. nearctica*, along with numerous other genera of Tineidae, have been sequenced for five nuclear genes as part of the Lepidoptera Tree of Life project, supported by the U.S. National Science Foundation. Results from these sequences have yet to be analyzed, but it is hoped that they might provide better resolution of the subfamily relationships of *Pelecystola*. As pointed out by Gozmány and Vári (1973) and others, *Pelecystola* is largely characterized by the peculiar pedunculate pectinifers arising on long stalks from the costal base of the male valvae. As discussed by S. and D. Davis (2009), few tineid genera are known to possess a pectinifer on the valva. Of those that do, the slightly more complex pectinifers of the South American genus *Falsivalva* resemble those of *Pelecystola* the most in arising on slender stalks from the extreme base of the valvae. However, the two genera share little else in common. The male genitalia of *Falsivalva* differ from that of *Pelecystola* and all other Tineidae in the extreme development of a greatly lengthened and almost completely divided tegumen (Davis and Davis 2009). In addition, the female genitalia of *Falsivalva* lack signa.

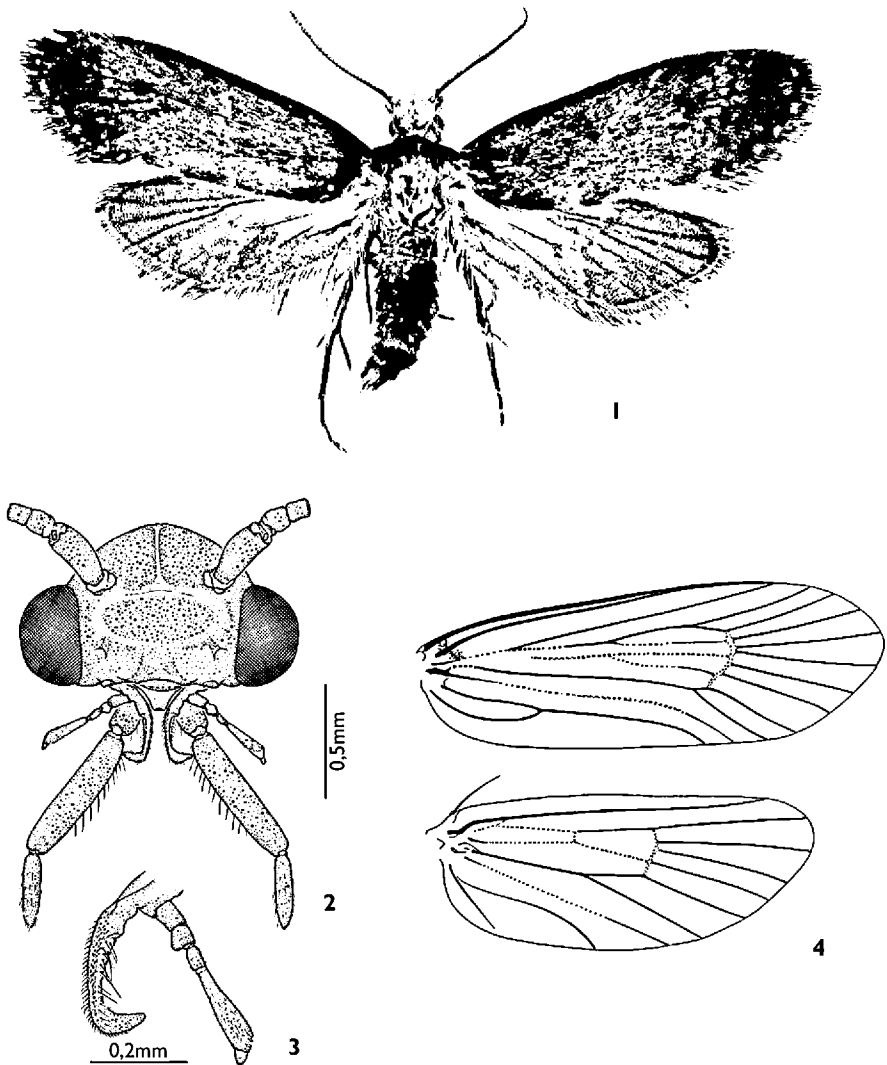
***Pelecystola nearctica* S. Davis & D. Davis, sp. n.**

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Figs 1–12

Adult (Fig. 1) – Forewing length: ♂, 5.4–6.2 mm; ♀, 7.0–8.5 mm.

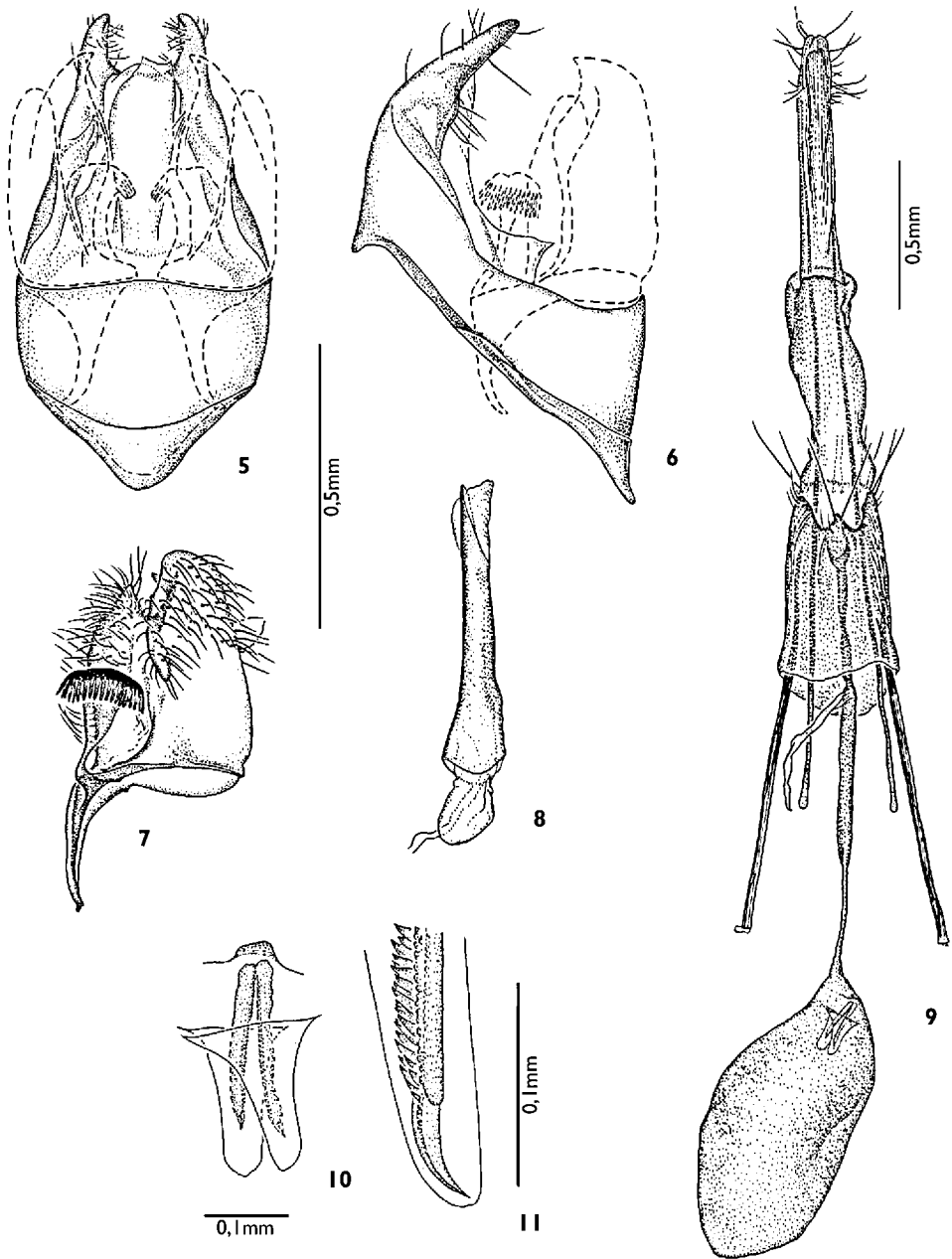
Head: Mostly cream, with caudal most scales of occiput fuscous. Antenna dark brown to fuscous dorsally and ventrally; scape cream ventrally. Maxillary palpus mostly



Figures 1–4. *Pelecystola nearctica* sp. n. **1** Holotype ♂, forewing length 7 mm. **2** Head, frontal view **3** Left maxilla **4** Wing venation.

cream basally, grayish-brown over segments 4–5. Labial palpus cream mesally, dark grayish brown laterally, with ~ 2–5 long, fuscous bristles arising dorsolaterally on segment 2.

Thorax: Pro- and mesonota fuscous; tegulae fuscous, sometimes with a few grayish white scales caudally; metanotum partially naked, light grayish-brown to brown; venter of thorax mostly white, suffused with gray. Forewing predominantly fuscous, lightly marked with several small cream spots as follows: a very small spot at basal 1/3 of Cu – CuP; 1–2 spots at apex of discal cell and 3–5 small spots scattered beyond apex of cell between bases of Rs1–4; a variable series of 6–9 small subterminal spots between



Figures 5–11. *Pelecystola nearctica* sp. n. **5–8** Male genitalia: **5** Genital capsule, ventral view **6** Lateral view of fig. 5 **7** Valva, mesal-lateral view **8** Aedeagus **9–11** Female genitalia: **9** Ventral view (scale 0.5mm) **10** Detail of signum in fig. 9 **11** Detail of serrated edge of one of the paired arms of signum in fig. 10.

apices of Rs1 and CuA2; terminal fringe dark gray. Hindwing mostly dark grayish brown; fringe mostly light grayish brown, with dark brown basal band. Fore- and mid-legs mostly fuscous dorsally, light brown to cream ventrally; hindlegs dark brown to steely-gray dorsally, light brown to cream ventrally; coxae of mid- and hindlegs mostly white; apices of all tibiae and tarsomeres cream to light brown.

Abdomen: Fuscous to steely-gray dorsally and laterally; light brown to cream ventrally.

Male genitalia (Figs 5–8): Uncus deeply lobed, with lobes widely separated a distance slightly greater than length of lobes. Tegumen and vinculum forming a moderately broad, mostly fused ring; saccus moderately developed, broadly rounded. Valva divided approximately half its length to form subacute cucullar lobe and broader, more rounded saccular lobe; saccular lobe with a small subapical spine; a pedunculate pectinifer ~ half the length of valva arising on a slender stalk from costal margin at extreme base of valva; stalk gradually enlarging to a relatively broad apex bearing 18–20 reflexed spines. Aedeagus a slender tube ~0.6× length of genital capsule, with base slightly broader.

Female genitalia (Figs 9–11): Posterior apophysis elongate, ~1.8× length of anterior apophysis. Ductus bursae slender, densely covered internally with numerous, minute, short spinules; junction with ductus seminalis near caudal 1/3. Corpus bursae membranous except for V-shaped signum; forked arms of signum slender with minutely but coarsely serrated mesal edges (Fig. 11); arms loosely enclosed in a pair of membranous pockets (Fig. 10); walls of corpus bursae finely wrinkled.

Distribution (Fig. 12). This species occurs widely across eastern North America from Quebec, Canada to northern Florida, and west to Arkansas.

Holotype: ♂; USA: North Carolina: Buncombe Co: 4 km SW Black Mountain: 21–27 Jun 1986, W. E. Steiner, (USNM).

Paratypes (25 ♂, 27 ♀ total): CANADA: Quebec: Vercheres, 45.0683N, 73.0433W: 1 ♀, 20 Jun 2005, C. Chanta, CNCLEP00028697 (CNC). USA: ARKANSAS: Johnson Co: 8 mi N Clarksville, T10N R23W Sect. 2: 4 ♂ 10–12 May 1987, R.L. Brown, (MEM). Washington Co: Fayetteville: 1 ♀, 17–18 May 1975, H. N. Greenbaum, at blacklight, J. B. Heppner, wing slide 28587 (USNM); 1 ♂, 5–7 June 1975, H. N. Greenbaum, malaise trap, J. B. Heppner, slide 30242 (USNM); 1 ♀, 19–21 July 1975, H. N. Greenbaum, malaise trap, slide 20304 (USNM); 1 ♂, 19/22 June 1975, H. N. Greenbaum, malaise trap (FSCA); 1 ♀, 17–21 July 1975, H. N. Greenbaum, malaise trap (FSCA); 1 ♀, 1–5 July 1975, H. N. Greenbaum, malaise trap (FSCA). DELAWARE: Newark: 1 ♀, 25 August 1971, D. H. Funk (USNM); 1 ♀, GF [Glen Farms]: 4 Jun 1974, D. F. Bray, (USNM). FLORIDA: Escambia Co: Pensacola: 1 ♀, 15 May 1961, Shirley Hills (USNM). MARYLAND: Allegany Co: Green Ridge St. Forest: 1 ♀, 15 June 1992, J. Glaser (USNM). Charles Co: Myrtle Grove WMA: 1 ♀, 5 June 2001, J. Glaser (USNM). Dorchester Co: 3 miles E. Hurlock: 1 ♀, 10 Sept. 2004, J. Glaser (USNM). Montgomery Co: 4 mi southwest of Ashton, 39°06'30"N, 77°01'30"W: 1 ♂, 2 Jul 2007; 1 ♀, 24 Jul 2008, 1 ♀, 20 Aug 2009, G. Hevel (USNM); Laytonsville: Hoover Farm Woods: 1 ♂, 24 Jun 2000, D. R. Davis, DNA sample DRD-06-1340 (USNM). Plummers Island: 1 ♀, 17 July 1999, J. Brown, head slide 33978, (USNM). Prince Georges Co: 1 ♀, Ft. Washington Park: 1 July 2002, J. Glaser, (USNM); Pretty-

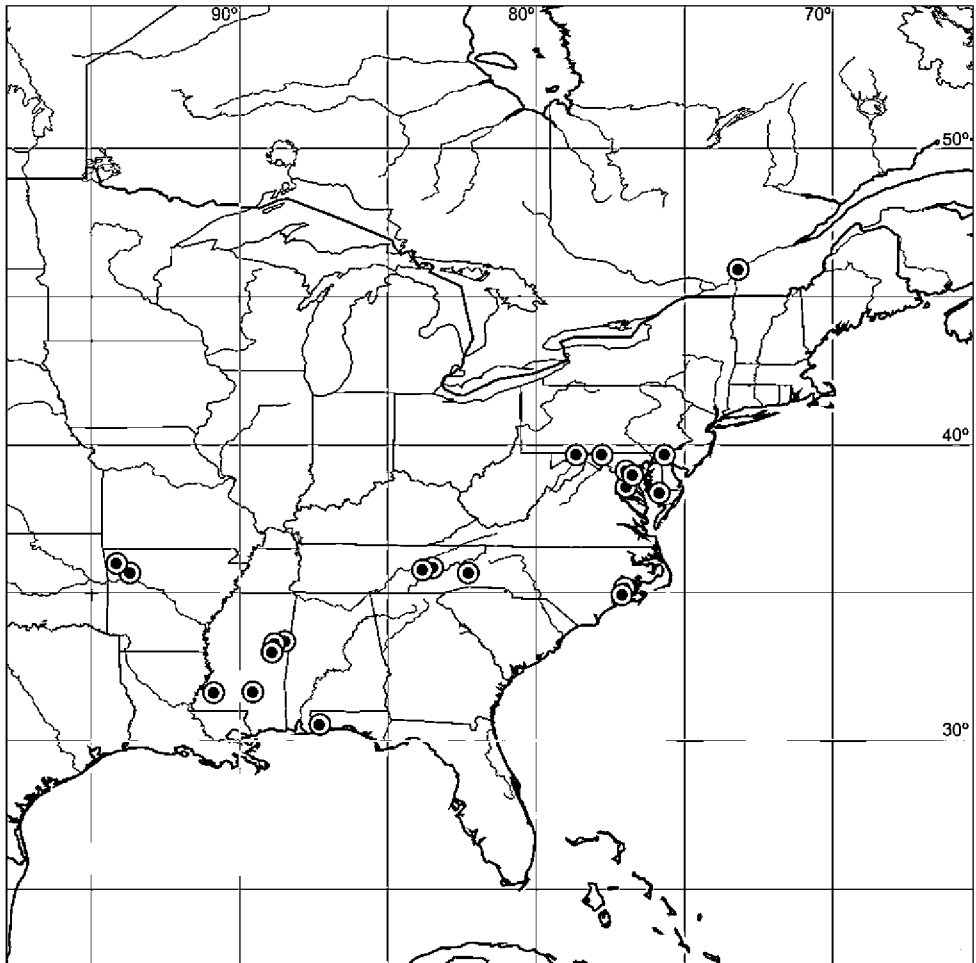


Figure 12. Distribution of *Pelecystola nearctica* sp. n.

boy Reservoir: 2 ♀, 13 August 1998, J. Glaser (USNM); Piscataway Nat. Park: 1 ♀, 30 August 2002, J. Glaser (USNM); 1 ♀, 13 July 2002, J. Glaser, slide 33095 (USNM); 1 ♀, 8 July 2002, J. Glaser (USNM); 1 ♀, 8 Sept. 2002, J. Glaser (USNM). Washington Co: 2 miles E. Smithsburg: 1 ♀, 3 July 1999, J. Glaser, (USNM). MISSISSIPPI: Franklin Co., Porter Creek, T5N R4E, Sec 8NW: 2 ♂, 8 Apr. 1992, J. MacGown & T. Schiefer (MEM). Lowndes Co: Crawford, T17N R16E, Sec. 34, Hickory Grove in Black Belt Prairie: 1 ♂, 20 May 1992, R.L. Brown (MEM). Oktibbeha Co: 5 mi SW Starkville: 1 ♀, 13 Sept. 1984, 1 ♂, 15 Sept. 1984, 1 ♀, 19 Sept. 1984, 2 ♂, 28 Apr. 1986, 1 ♂, 30 Apr. 1987, R.L. Brown (MEM). Winston Co: Tombigbee Natl. Forest, 33°10'20"N, 89°03'55"W: 1 ♂ 20 Apr. 1999, 1 ♀, 25 May 1999, R.L. Brown (MEM). NORTH CAROLINA: Buncombe Co: 4 km SE Black Mountain: 1 ♂, 21–27 June 1986, W. E. Steiner, (USNM); Craven Co: Croatan National Forest road 1111, Brier Ck. Site: 1 ♂, 30 Apr 1997, J. B. Sullivan, UV trap, (FSCA). Croatan National

Forest road 3046, Gum Branch Road: 1 ♂, 25 Apr 1996, J. B. Sullivan, UV trap, (FSCA). Croatan National Forest, Island Walk: 1 ♂, 30 Apr 1997, J. B. Sullivan, UV trap, hardwoods (FSCA). Croatan National Forest Road, 169 Little Deep Creek Road: 1 ♀, 22 April 1999, J. Bolling Sullivan, (USNM). Jones Co: Oak Grove Air Station: 1 ♂, 12 Apr 2002, J. B. Sullivan, UV trap, *Quercus*, *Vaccinium*, xeric and Trent River bottomland (FSCA). TENNESSEE: Cooke Co: GSMNP, Foothills Pkwy, 2nd pullout, 300m, 35°48'63"N, 83°14'05"W: 1 ♂, 22 August 2001, D., M., and S. Davis, UV trap, (USNM); Cocke Co: Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Albright Grove trailhead, 970m, 35°40'86"N, 83°16'77"W: 1 ♂, 24 Jun 2000, D. & M. Davis, UV trap (USNM). Blount Co: Great Smoky Mountains National Park, 200m SW Cades Cove, ATBI house, 35°36'N, 83°50'W, 515m: 1 ♂, 19–20 Aug. 2001, D., M. & S. Davis, UV trap, slide 32411 (USNM). Sevier Co: Gatlinburg, Cobbly Nob, Greenbrier Resort, 35°07'63"N, 83°03'55"W: 1 ♂, 20 May 2005, JF. Landry, P. Herbert, DNA-ATBI-3196 (CNC); Great Smoky Mountains National Park, University of Tennessee Field Station, 35.0739N, 83.0424W: 1 ♀, 21 May 2005, JF. Landry, P. Herbert, DNA-ATBI-3295 (CNC).

Flight Period. Adults have been collected from April 8 to September 19 in Mississippi, with most records over much of its broad range occurring from May through August.

Etymology. The specific name is derived from the Greek *neos* (new) and *arktos* (north) in reference to the nearctic distribution of the species.

Discussion. *Pelecystola nearctica* is most similar in general wing pattern to the European *P. fraudulentella* Zeller 1852, currently known from only the male holotype collected nearly 160 years ago in Slovenia and a recently discovered female from Sweden (Lindeborg and Bengtsson 2008). The two species can be easily distinguished by male genital morphology: the valva of *fraudentella* is distinct in possessing a more slender, greatly elongated saccular lobe which surpasses the apex of the cucullar lobe by nearly half its length, compared to being only slightly longer than the cucullar lobe in *nearctica* (Fig. 7).

The two bristles comprising the frenulum of female *P. nearctica* appear superficially to be fused as one. With slight pressure, however, these can be separated. Whether this peculiar condition of the frenulum is typical for all *Pelecystola* is not known.

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- BMNH** The Natural History Museum (formerly the British Museum (Natural History)), London, United Kingdom.
- CNC** Canadian National Collections of Insects, Arachnids and Nematodes, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa, Canada.
- FSCA** Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, Florida, USA.
- MEM** Mississippi State Entomological Museum, Mississippi State, Mississippi, USA.
- USNM** Collections of the former United States National Museum, now deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., USA.

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