

***Jordanita* sp. cf. *notata* (Zeller, 1847) from Hungary (Lepidoptera: Zygaenidae, Procridinae)**

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Synopsis

Jordanita sp. cf. *notata* (Zeller, 1847) is described from Hungary and compared with *Jordanita* (*Tremewania*) *notata* (Zeller, 1847) and *J. (Jordanita) globulariae* (Hübner, 1793). The description of the habitat, the photographs of specimens and drawings of the genitalia and a distribution map are provided.

Key words: *Jordanita* (*Tremewania*) *notata*, *J. (Jordanita) globulariae*, aberrant specimen, hybrid.

Introduction

Jordanita (*Tremewania*) *notata* (Zeller, 1847) is a very local and rare species in Hungary and is absent from large areas of the country; moreover, the extent of the populations is unknown. There is a danger that *J. notata* might become extinct in the surroundings of large cities (e.g. Budapest, Pécs). The moth flies from late May to early July, the larva feeding on *Centaurea jacea* L., *C. salomitana* Vis., *C. scabiosa* L., and *Carduus uncinatus* Bieb. (Efetov, 2001; 2005). The species inhabits meadows on hills and mountains, heaths, rocky steppes, open places in oak scrub and in woodlands.

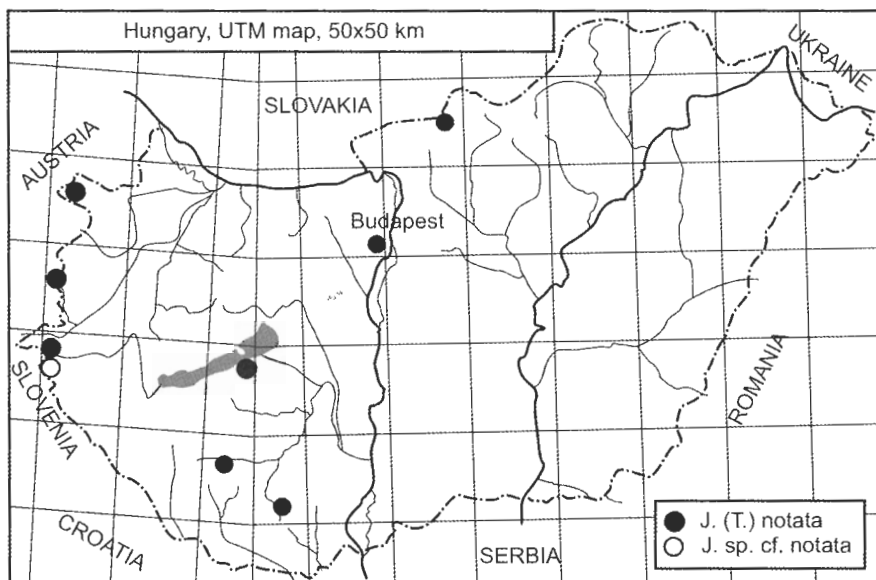
A male specimen belonging to the genus *Jordanita* was collected in western Hungary (Fig. 1) in a locality inhabited by *J. notata* (Fig. 2) and *J. (Jordanita) globulariae* (Hübner, 1793) (Fig. 4). The genitalia of this specimen differ from those of the two above-mentioned species (Figs 3, 5) and all other known *Jordanita* species (Efetov & Tarmann, 1999; Efetov, 2001; 2004). The first author has examined many specimens from the area, but failed to find another with the same characters. A description of this specimen is provided below.

MATERIAL EXAMINED

Hungary: 1 ♂ (Fig. 6): Hungaria occid. | Magyarszombatfa | 1976.VI.27. | fénycsapda | gen. prep. Fazekas, No. 3183. | in Biological Collection of Regiografo, Komló.

Diagnosis. Male: forewing length 15 mm. Head (Fig. 7), thorax, wings, wing venation identical to those of *J. notata*. Antenna similar to that of *J. notata*, but two distal segments not symmetric (Fig. 8).

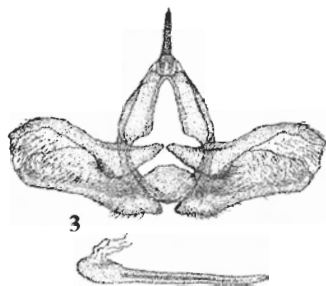
Male genitalia. Uncus long and slender, slightly broader at base than in *J. notata* and approximately 10 times longer than broad. The most striking difference is seen



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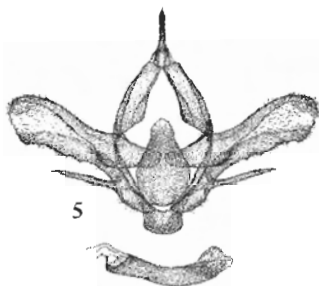
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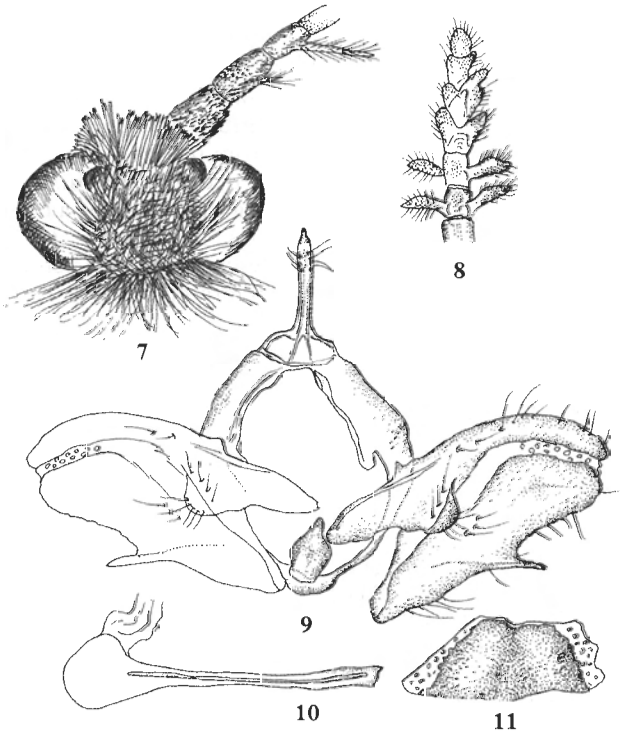
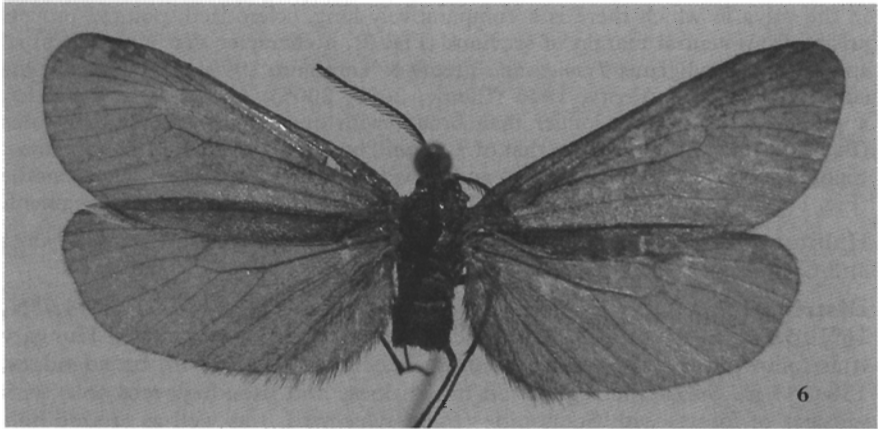


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Fig. 1. Map of Hungary showing distribution of *Jordanita notata* and *J. sp. cf. notata*. **Figs 2, 3.** *Jordanita notata*: 2, ♂ Hungary, Koszeg; 3, male genitalia, Ukraine, Crimea, vic. Belogorsk, Sary-Kaya (Efetov, 2005). **Figs 4, 5.** Male of *Jordanita globulariae*: 4, ♂ Hungary, Sopron. 5, male genitalia, Italy, Toscana, Passo della Futa (Efetov, 2001).



Figs 6–11. Male of *Jordanita* sp. cf. *notata*. Hungary, Magyarszombatfa, 27.vi.1976 (light trap). 6, adult. 7, head, dorsal view. 8, distal end of antenna, ventral view. 9, male genitalia (aedeagus removed), ventral view. 10, aedeagus, lateral view. 11, 8th abdominal sternite. Gen. prep. Fazekas, No. 3183.

in the valva in which there is a comparatively long, sclerotized, pointed process arising from ventral margin of sacculus (Fig. 9), a character that is absent in all species of the subgenus *Tremewanina* Efetov & Tarmann, 1999, but typical for the subgenus *Jordanita* Verity, 1946 (Efetov, 2001; 2005). Aedeagus very slender, approximately 30 times longer than broad, with one long needle-like cornutus (Fig. 10). Juxta different from that of *J. notata*, but similar to that of *J. globulariaae*. Eighth sternite of abdomen short and broad, its distal edge concave in middle (Fig. 11). In *J. notata*, the 8th sternite longer, reaching posterior margin of segment.

Habitat. Grassland (predominantly *Festuca* and *Agrostis*) with *Centaurea jacea* and *C. scabiosa*.

Distribution. Only known from western Hungary 46°45'24.7"N, 16°19'58.27"E. Altitude 220 m. A schematic description of western Hungary is as follows: valleys, foothills, medium-height mountains with broad ridges, 150–883 m. Subalpine regions on brown loess and pseudogley soils with mosaics of forests with Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris* L.) as well as eroded hills (250–350 m) with brown forest soil on brown loess; partly used for agriculture. Natural vegetation: mainly Illyrian oak-hornbeam forests as well as Illyrian beech forests and oak forests mixed with Scots pine.

Notes. According to the opinion of the second author and G. M. Tarmann (Innsbruck), the specimen might be an aberrant *J. notata*; while this seems possible, there are fundamental differences from the latter. The second author also considers that the short 8th sternite, structure of the juxta and pointed process of the sacculus are characters that suggest it could be a hybrid between *J. notata* and *J. globulariaae*, both species feeding on *Centaurea* spp. (Asteraceae). No other similar specimen is described in the scientific literature. Examination of more material is necessary before this taxonomic problem can be resolved.

Acknowledgements

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