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About the Presence of *Slamkania pseudosordida* (Slamka, 2019) in Turkey (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae, Phycitinae)

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Abstract

With this study, the presence of *S. pseudosordida* (Slamka, 2019) in Turkey is confirmed and it is recorded for the first time in the fauna of Turkey. The record of the species for the Syrian fauna is also discussed. In addition, the pictures of *S. pseudosordida* and *S. sordida* (Staudinger, 1879) are present in the study.
KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Pyralidae, Phycitinae, *Slamkania pseudosordida*, Turkey, Syria.

Acerca de la presencia de *Slamkania pseudosordida* (Slamka, 2019) en Turquía (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae, Phycitinae)

Resumen

Con este estudio, se confirma la presencia de *S. pseudosordida* (Slamka, 2019) en Turquía y se registra por primera vez, para la fauna de Turquía. Se discute la cita de la especie para la fauna de Siria. Adicionalmente, se presentan en el estudio las figuras de *S. pseudosordida* y *S. sordida* (Staudinger, 1879).
PALABRAS CLAVE: Lepidoptera, Pyralidae, Phycitinae, *Slamkania pseudosordida*, Turquía, Siria.

Introduction

Phycitinae is one of the richest and most difficult groups of Pyralidae. KEMAL & KOÇAK (2020a) was listed 324 taxa from Turkey, 3 of which are at the genus level. With the latest studies, 12 more species have been added to the Phycitinae fauna of Turkey. These added species are as follows: *Elegia feminina* Kemal, Kızıldağ & Koçak, 2020, *E. saecula* Kemal, Kızıldağ & Koçak, 2020 (KEMAL *et al*., 2020a); *Pseudoinsalebria zerneka* Kemal, Kızıldağ & Koçak, 2020, *Ephestia fredi* (Amsel, 1961) (KEMAL *et al*., 2020b); *Cremnophila sedakovella* (Eversmann, 1851) (KEMAL & KOÇAK, 2020b); *Ancylosis aspilatella* (Ragonot, 1887), *A. igdirensis* Akın, Gözüaçık, Seven & Türkoğlu, 2021, *Christophia bilineella* (Ragonot, 1887), *Myelois cinctipalpella* Christoph, 1877, *Prorophora curvibasella* Ragonot, 1887, *Pseudophycita deformella* (Möschler, 1866) and *Sciota campicolella* (Erschoff, 1874) (AKIN *et al*., 2021).

The genus *Ottomania* is established by SLAMKA (2019) with type-species *Pempelia sordida* Staudinger, 1879. However, LERAUT (2020) recommend to *Slamkania* name because of homonym of *Ottomania* de Bruijn, Ünay, Saraç & Yılmaz, 2003 (Mammalia: Rododentia), and the genus *Slamkania* includes *S. afghanica* (Slamka, 2019), *S. pseudosordida* (Slamka, 2019) and *S. sordida* (Staudinger, 1879). Among these species the *S. sordida*, the type locality is Turkey, presently distributed from Turkey, Armenia, Iraq and Afghanistan in the world (SLAMKA, 2019). In addition, SLAMKA (2019) stated that the spread of the species *sordida* in Iran is doubtful and it may be *S. pseudosordida*. Also, *S.*

sordida is known from Ankara (SLAMKA, 2019), Amasya, Bitlis, Kahramanmaraş and Mardin provinces in Turkey (KEMAL & KOÇAK, 2020a) (Figs 2-7). The species *S. pseudosordida* has been known from Israel, Cyprus and Iraq so far (SLAMKA, 2019).

This study aims to verify the presence of *S. pseudosordida* (Slamka, 2019) in Turkey. In addition, due to location of Ceylanpınar district, the presence of the species in Syria can be mentioned.

Materials and Methods

The materials were collected from Ceylanpınar (Şanlıurfa Prov.) district using a 160 W mercury vapor lamp hang downed on a white sheet and a generator as energy source. The area where the study was carried out generally includes cultivated agricultural areas and pistachio gardens (Fig. 1). While preparing the male genital, ROBINSON's study (1976) was followed in general terms.

Results

Slamkania pseudosordida (Slamka, 2019) (Figs (8-11)
Ottomania pseudosordida Slamka, 2019 *nec* de Bruijn, Ünay, Saraç & Yılmaz, 2003, homonymy

Material examined: Turkey, Şanlıurfa Prov., Ceylanpınar, TİGEM-Akrepli management, 2 ♂♂, 29-VIII-2008, leg. K. Akın.

The specimens mentioned in this study were previously identified as *Faveria sordida* (Staudinger, 1879) by AKIN (2016). SLAMKA (2019) also stated that *S. sordida* and *S. pseudosordida* can be confused. However, after study of SLAMKA (2019), it is understood that these specimens are *S. pseudosordida*. In this case, the distribution of *S. pseudosordida* in Turkey becomes clear with this study and it is a new record for the Turkish fauna. In addition to the distribution of the species in the world, the fact that it is detected in Ceylanpınar district, located on the Syrian border in Turkey (See fig. 1), suggests that this species may be a new record in the Syrian fauna as well as in Turkey. Furthermore, with this study, the number of Phycitinae species in Turkey has reached 334.

For now, the distribution of *S. pseudosordida* in Turkey is seen as the Southeast of the country. The extent of the spread of the species in Turkey will be clarified with future field studies.

Fig. 1.– The collection locality of *Slamkania pseudosordida* specimens (Red pin) (GOOGLE EARTH PRO, 2021).

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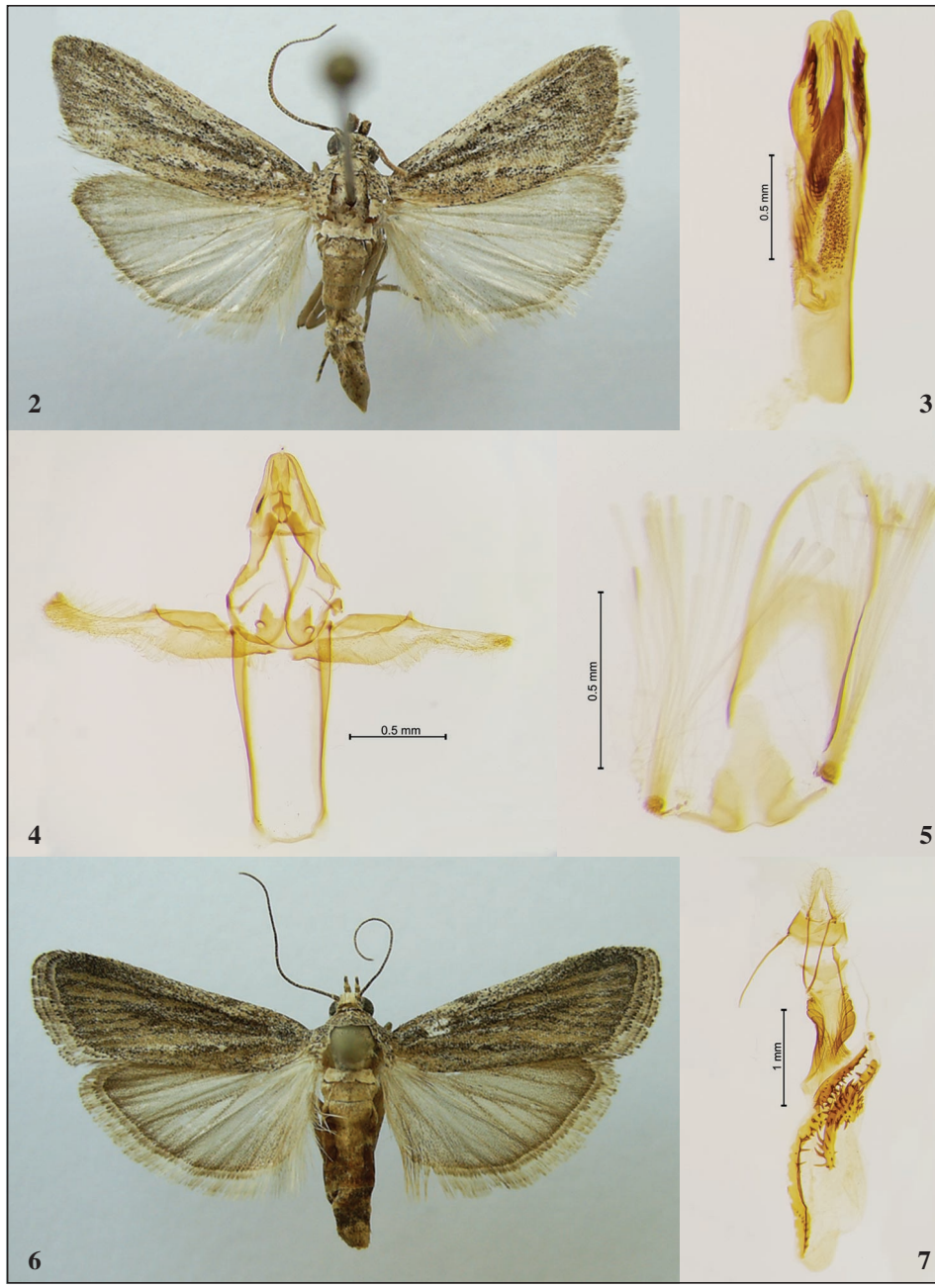
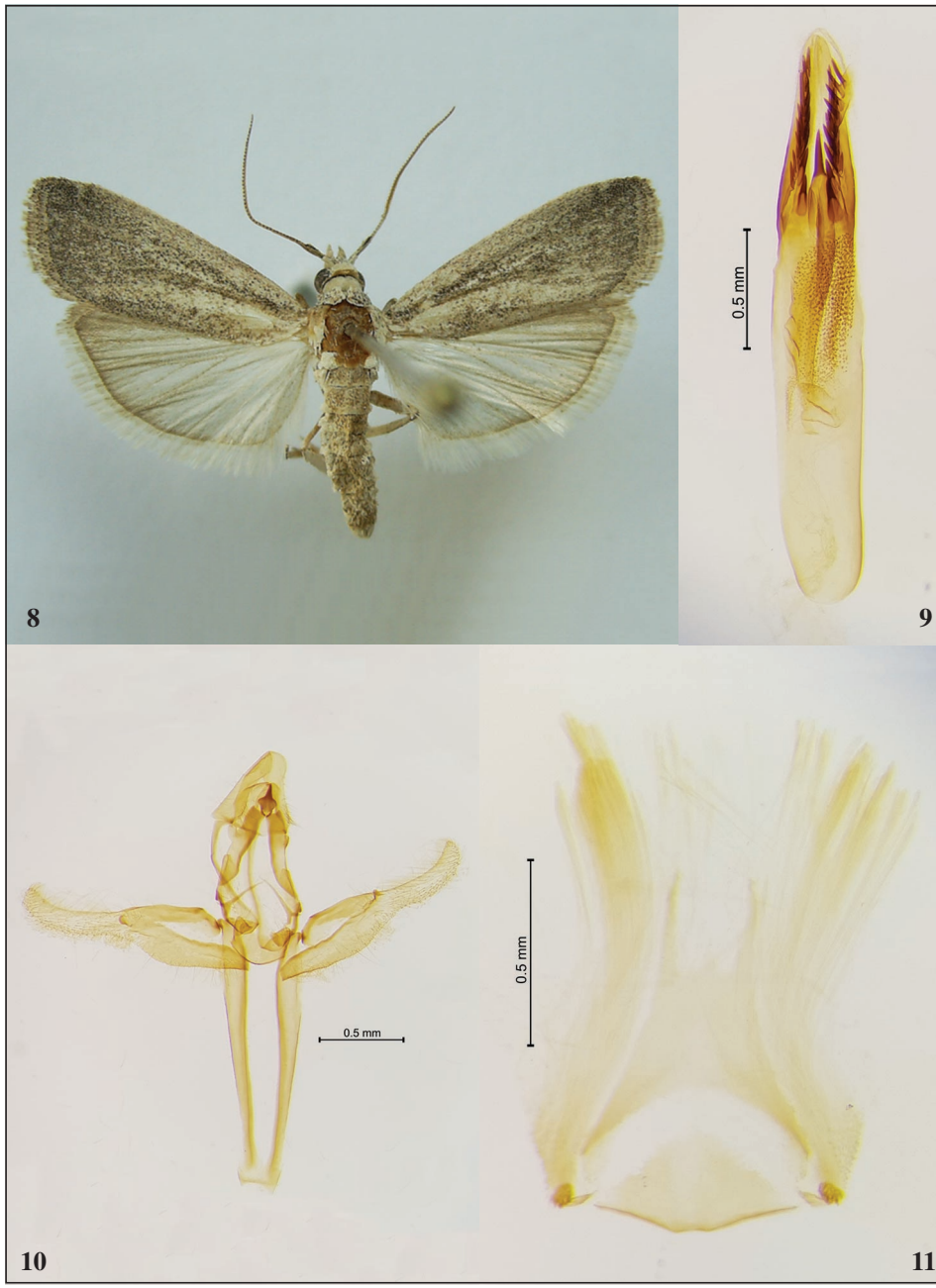


Figs 2-7.– *Slamkania sordida* (Staudinger, 1879) **2.** Adult (male). **3-5.** Male genitalia (G.P. 227). **3.** Aedeagus. **4.** Genitalia armature. **5.** Coremata. **6.** Adult (female). **7.** Female genitalia (G.P. 195).



Figs 8-11.– *Slamkania pseudosordida* (Slamka, 2019). **8.** Adult. **9-11.** Male genitalia (G.P. 254). **9.** Aedeagus. **10.** Genitalia armature. **11.** Coremata.