

Second record of the rare noctuid species *Dryobotodes glaucus* Ronkay & Gyulai, 2006 (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae)

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Abstract

Dryobotodes glaucus Ronkay & Gyulai, 2006 was known from a small area of the south-eastern Zagros Mountains of Iran. It is recorded for the first time from Turkey which is its second locality in the world. This paper includes morphological, ecological and faunistical features of the species.

KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Noctuidae, *Dryobotodes glaucus*, new record, Turkey.

Segundo registro de la rara especie de noctúido *Dryobotodes glaucus* Ronkay & Gyulai, 2006 (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae)

Resumen

Dryobotodes glaucus Ronkay & Gyulai, 2006 era conocida de una pequeña área del sudeste de las montañas de Zagros de Irán. Esta es la primera vez que se cita para Turquía lo cual es la segunda cita en el mundo. Este trabajo incluyen datos morfológicos, ecológicos y faunísticos de la especie.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Lepidoptera, Noctuidae, *Dryobotodes glaucus*, nueva cita, Turquía.

Introduction

The genus *Dryobotodes* was proposed by Warren in 1910 based on the type-species *Noctua protea* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775 (at present *Dryobotodes eremita* (Fabricius, 1775)). The genus comprises 20 species in worldwide and most of them live in the Himalayan-Pacific region (RONKAY *et al.*, 2001). Among them, *D. tenebrosa* (Esper, [1789]), *D. carbonis* (F. Wagner, 1931), *D. eremita* (Fabricius, 1775), *D. monochroma* (Esper, 1790) and *D. servadeii* Parenzan, 1982 are known from Turkey (KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009). The species *D. glaucus* is only known from a small area of the south-eastern Zagros Mountains, Boyerahmad-va-Kohgiluyeh (Iran) which is the type locality (RONKAY & GYULAI, 2006). The second and faunistically new locality in the world, of that rare and local species is southeast of Turkey, Siirt, Şirvan (Figure 5) (KOÇAK & KEMAL, 2009). This area located in the Irano-Turanian floristic region, contains different habitats and includes some common species from Iran, Iraq, Levant and the Caucasus region.

Material and methods

Specimens were captured by using UV light trap (18 W). Genitalia of species was prepared in the usual way (ROBINSON, 1976) and photographed with a digital camera (Olympus DP20) attached to a stereomicroscope (Olympus SZ61). Identification was performed by analyzing external morphological

characteristics of adult moths and structure of the genital armature of male (RONKAY *et al.*, 2001; RONKAY & GYULAI, 2006). The specimens were collected for a doctoral thesis and have been deposited in the special collection of Dr. E. Seven (SES), Siirt, Turkey.

Results

Dryobotodes glaucus Ronkay & Gyulai, 2006

Bionomics: The collecting sites are well known deeper valleys on calcareous substrate with older oakwoods (RONKAY & GYULAI, 2006). Specimens were collected in rocky oakwoods of SE Turkey (Figures 3-4). The fly between October and November in Şirvan district. Larval food plant(s) of the species are unknown.

Diagnosis: Wingspan 29-32 mm. Head and thorax dark grey, mixed with some black. Forewings unicoloured ashy grey with three spots, discal stigma reniform, hindwings significantly paler, almost whitish in colour (Figure 1). Male genitalia: Uncus long and slender. Valva long, narrow and curved at middle. Cucullus triangular with pointed apex and arcuate outer margin. Vinculum short and V-shaped. Aedeagus short, tubular. Cornutus sclerous, dentate and terminated in a sphenoid spine (Figure 2).

Distribution: Iran (RONKAY & GYULAI, 2006) and Turkey (new record).

Material examined: SE Turkey, Siirt province, Şirvan district, total 8 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀: 6 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Çeltikyolu village, 1350 m, 3-XI-2013, 38° 08' 22"N 42° 04' 15"E; 1 ♂ Şirvan-centre, 1000 m, 2-XI-2013, 38° 03' 44"N 42° 01' 48"E; 1 ♂, Nergizli, 650 m, 28-X-2013, 38° 01' 23"N 41° 55' 19"E (Gp124 ♂).

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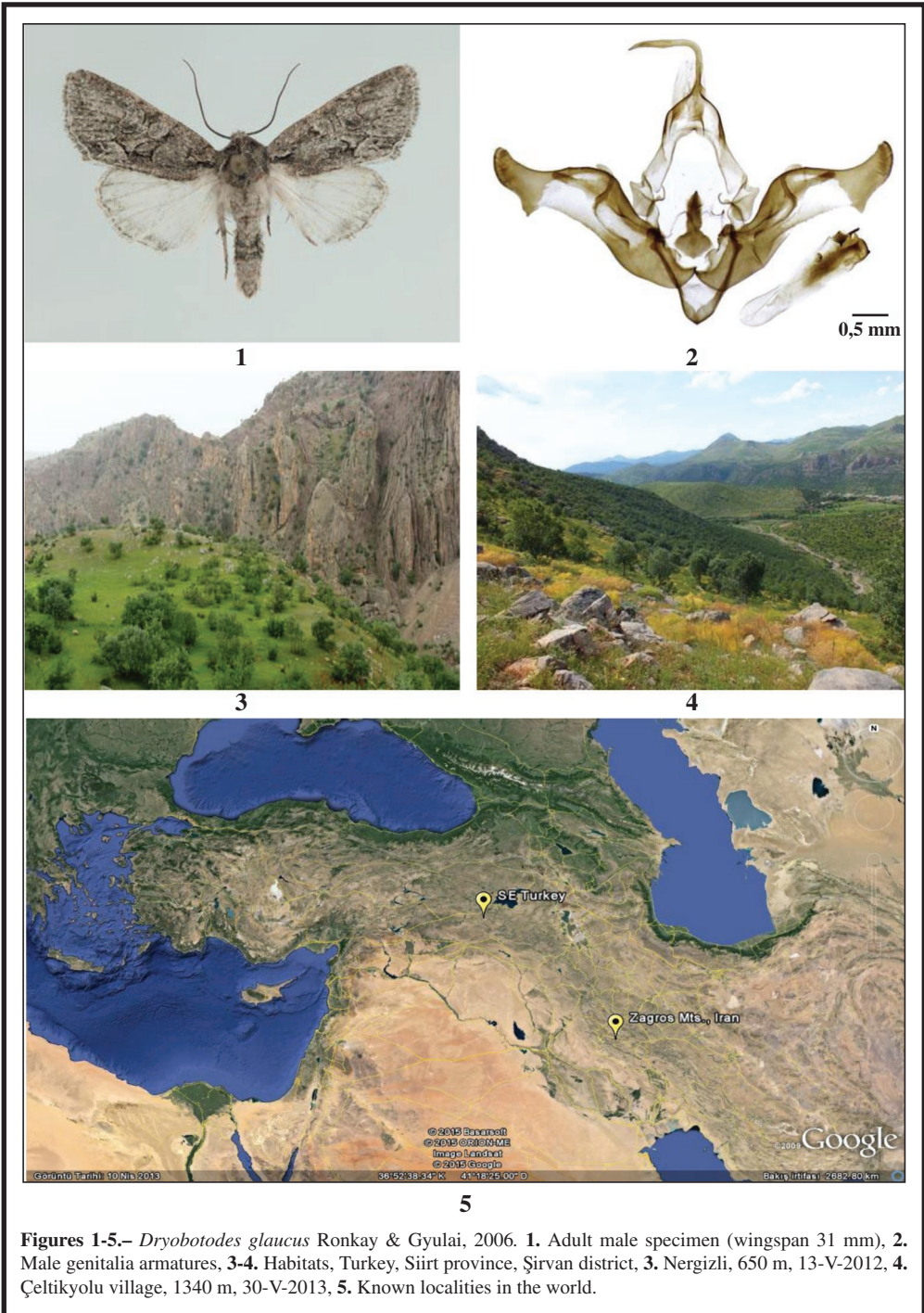
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Figures 1-5.— *Dryobotodes glaucus* Ronkay & Gyulai, 2006. **1.** Adult male specimen (wingspan 31 mm), **2.** Male genitalia armatures, **3-4.** Habitats, Turkey, Siirt province, Şirvan district, **3.** Nergizli, 650 m, 13-V-2012, **4.** Çeltikyolu village, 1340 m, 30-V-2013, **5.** Known localities in the world.