

PARACLEMENSIA EUROPAEA DAVIS, A SYNONYM  
OF ADELA CYANELLA ZELLER

[LEPIDOPTERA : INCURVARIIDAE]

by Klaus SATTLER

In 1972 Dr. P. VIETTE, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, sent me for identification some specimens collected by Professor R. BUVAT in the south of France. After I determined them as a *Paraclemensia* species, near the North American *acerifoliella* Fitch, they were sent to Dr. D. R. DAVIS, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, who subsequently described them as *Paraclemensia europaea*. During recent work on the *Adelinae* collection of the British Museum (Natural History), London, I noticed by chance that *P. europaea* is identical with « *Adela* » *cyanella* Zeller.

*Paraclemensia cyanella* (Zeller, 1850) comb. nov.

*Adela* (*Cauchas*) *cyanella* Zeller, 1850, *Stettin. ent. Ztg* 11 : 134. Lecto-type ♂, Italy : Toscana, Livorno, [18-IV - 3-V-1846] (MANN) (British Museum [Natural History], London), here designated [examined].

[*Adela*] *cyanella* Zeller; HERRICH-SCHAEFFER, 1850, *Syst. Bearb. Schmett. Eur.* 5, pl. 32, fig. 223 [colour illustration].

*Adela* (*Cauchas*) *cyanella* Zeller; ZELLER, 1853, *Linn. ent.* 8 : 11.

*Adela cyanella* Zeller; HERRICH-SCHAEFFER, 1854, *Syst. Bearb. Schmett. Eur.* 5 : 101.

*Adela cyanella* Zeller; WOCKE, 1861, [*in*] STAUDINGER & WOCKE, *Cat. Lepid. Eur.* : 108.

*Adela cyanella* Zeller; STANTON, 1869, *Tineina sth. Eur.* : 57, 73.

*Adela cyanella* Zeller; WOCKE, 1871, [*in*] STAUDINGER & WOCKE, *Cat. Lepid. eur. Faunengebiets* : 273.

*Adela cyanella* Zeller; CURO & TURATI, 1882, *Saggio Cat. Lepid. Ital.* (6) : 143.

*Adela cyanella* Zeller; CURO & TURATI, 1883, *Boll. Soc. ent. ital.* 15 : 143.

*Adela cyanella* Zeller; REBEL, 1901, [*in*] STAUDINGER & REBEL, *Cat. Lepid. palaeartischen Faunengebietetes* 2 : 246.

*Adela cyanella* Zeller; SPULER, 1910, *Schmett. Eur.* 2 : 470.

*Adela cyanella* Zeller; MEYRICK, 1912, *Lepid. Cat.* 6 : 13.

*Adela cyanella* Zeller; MEYRICK, 1912, *Genera Insect.* 133 : 10.

*Adela cyanella* Zeller; MARIANI, 1943, *G. Sci. nat. econ. Palermo* 42 (3) : 210.  
*Paraclemensia europaea* Davis, 1975, *Alexanor* 8 : 342, figs 1 [moth],  
3 [♀ genitalia], 4-7 [♂ genitalia], 8 [venation]. Holotype ♀, S. France :  
Vaucluse, Viens, 11-V-1968 (BUVAT) (Muséum national d'Histoire natu-  
relle, Paris) [examined]. Syn. nov.

REMARKS. *Adela cyanella* Zeller was described from an unspecified number of ♂ specimens. In the ZELLER collection there is only one ♂ with the original label in ZELLER's handwriting «*Cyanella*, Mann Livorn., FR lit. 638». This specimen is here designated as the lectotype.

BIOLOGY. Host-plant unknown, probably *Acer* species. MANN collected the type-series of *cyanella* between 18 April and 3 May, 1846, near Livorno, where he observed specimens swarming in the afternoon sun along a fence with much *Acer* and *Tamarix* (ZELLER, 1850 : 134; 1853 : 12). Sugar maple (*Acer saccharum* Marsh) is recorded as the preferred host-plant of the closely related North American *Paraclemensia acerifoliella* (Fitch) (for a detailed account of its life-history see DAVIS, 1975 : 347).

DISTRIBUTION. S. France (Vaucluse : Viens); Italy (Toscana : Livorno). Distribution records for Piemonte and southern Italy are from catalogues and handbooks only (REBEL, 1901 : 245; SPULER, 1910 : 470; MARIANI: 1943 : 210) and I have been unable to trace their original source.

#### RÉSUMÉ

Un Microlépidoptère récolté en 1968 dans le Vaucluse par le Professeur BUVAT et communiqué au Dr D. R. DAVIS (Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Washington), fut décrit en 1975 par ce dernier sous le nom *Paraclemensia europaea*. Une étude récente des *Adelinae* du British Museum (Natural History) a permis à l'auteur de mettre en lumière que *P. europaea* n'était qu'un synonyme d'*Adela cyanella* Zeller.

Il convient donc d'écrire désormais : *Paraclemensia cyanella* (Zeller, 1850), comb. nov. (= *Adela cyanella* Zeller, 1850 = *Paraclemensia europaea* Davis, 1975). Un spécimen de ZELLER est désigné comme lectotype.

Plante-hôte inconnue, vraisemblablement un Érable.

Distribution : sud de la France (Vaucluse) et Italie (Toscane); d'autres données, mentionnant le Piémont et l'Italie méridionale, n'ont pu être vérifiées.

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