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A new parthenogenetic bagworm *Reisseronia imielinella* sp. nov. from Poland (Lepidoptera, Psychidae)

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Abstract

Reisseronia imielinella **sp. nov.** is described from the province of Upper Silesia (Śląskie voivodship) in southern Poland and compared with its closest parthenogenetic relative *Reisseronia gertrudae* Sieder, 1962. The new species is well characterized by the structures of the female antennae and legs. The breeding of an F1 generation was successful and is described, as is the species' habitat and life history.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Psychidae, Epichnopteriginae, *Reisseronia imielinella,* parthenogenetic, taxonomy, new species, Poland

Introduction

Reisseronia contains 13 described species, inhabiting central and south-eastern Europe, Ukraine, Turkey and Kazakhstan (Sobczyk 2011). They have been well studied and are discussed in recent scientific publications (Hauser 1996, Hättenschwiler 1982, Kurz *et al.* 2006, Weidlich 2006). All known species of *Reisseronia* have brachypterous females. Some *Reisseronia* species are endemic or known from very small areas only. One species, *Reisseronia gertrudae* Sieder, 1962 from Styria (Austria), is known to be parthenogenetic (Hättenschwiler 2004, Sobczyk 2011). The species is known from only three localities in Styria, where it occurs in xerothermic ("vineculture climate") habitats at an altitude of 300–670m (Gepp & Trattnig 1990). Only 10 parthenogenetic species are known among the Psychidae (Hättenschwiler 2004). Within the Epichnopteriginae, parthenogenesis is restricted to the genus *Reisseronia*.

In 2005, Adam Larysz found a *Reisseronia* species with a parthenogenetic life history near Mysłowice in Upper Silesia, Poland. Peter Hättenschwiler (Uster, Switzerland) earlier identified the material as *Reisseronia gertrudae* Sieder, 1962, indicating that there were some differences in leg structure (Larysz 2007). In the following, we describe this new species on the basis of adults, pupae and its life history.

Material and methods

Several psychid larval cases, some containing larvae, were collected between 2005 and 2011 at Imielin near Mysłowice, Upper Silesia (southern Poland). The altitude of the locality is 260 m. The larvae were kept in the laboratory inside a transparent plastic container at temperatures between 20 and 25 °C. The feeding details are described below (see Life history). Most of the larvae were reared to adults. Adults, larvae, pupal skins, cases and genital slides were photographed using a binocular Nikon SMZ1500 equipped with a Microscopic photographic system and a Nikon digital DS Fi1 camera.

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