

**THE GENUS *DICHELIA* GUENEE, 1845 (LEPIDOPTERA:  
TORTRICIDAE) IN TURKEY**

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**Abstract** - The occurrence of the genus *Dichelia* Guenee, 1845 (Olethreutinae) in Turkey is reviewed. *Dichelia histrionana* (Frölich, 1828) is recorded from Turkey for the first time. Distributions of all species represented in Turkey are showed on map.

**KEY WORDS:** Lepidoptera, *Dichelia*, distribution, Turkey, new record

**Izvešček – ROD *DICHELIA* GUENEE, 1845 (LEPIDOPTERA: TORTRICIDAE) V  
TURČIJI**

Podan je pregled razširjenosti rodu *Dichelia* Guenee, 1845 (Olethreutinae) v Turčiji. Prvič je bila v Turčiji najdena vrsta *Dichelia histrionana* (Frölich, 1828). Razširjenost vseh vrst, ki živijo v Turčiji, je prikazana na karti.

**KLJUČNE BESEDE:** Lepidoptera, *Dichelia*, razširjenost, Turčija, nova najdba

**Introduction**

The genus *Dichelia* Guenee, 1845 (Olethreutinae) is distributed worldwide and currently comprises 4 described species (Brown, 2005). Two species of the genus are known to occur in Turkey (Koçak, et al., 2003). *Dichelia alexiana* (Kennel, 1919) is known from the Hatay province while *Dichelia cedricola* (Diakonoff, 1974) was recorded from the Isparta province as an important harmful species on *Cedrus* (Kennel, 1919; Avcı, 2000).

In the present paper, *Dichelia histrionana* (Frölich, 1828), collected from the Bolu province, is recorded from Turkey for the first time. Male genitalia of *Dichelia*

*histrionana* (Frölich, 1828) and *Dichelia cedricola* (Diakonoff, 1974) are described and illustrated. Distributions of the species in Turkey are marked on map (Figure 2).

## Materials and Methods

Specimens, collected from the Bolu province in May 2003 by a light trap (mercury vapour white light 120 W), were prepared and labeled according to the standard museum methods. After preparation, pictures of the genitalia were taken with a digital camera attached to a Nikon stereomicroscope. The specimens are preserved in the Museum of Plant Protection of Ankara Agricultural Struggle Research Institute.

## Results and Discussion

### TORTRICIDAE

#### Olethruetinae

#### *Dichelia* Guenee, 1845

*Dichelia* Guenee, 1845 Anns. Soc. ent. Fr. (2): 3: [4]. Type species: *Tortrix histrionana* Frölich, 1828.

#### *Dichelia alexiana* (Kennel, 1919)

*Cacoecia alexiana* Kennel, 1919 Mitt. münch. ent. Ges. 8: 53

**General distribution:** Turkey (Kennel, 1919). **Distribution in Turkey:** Hatay prov. (Kennel, 1919).

**Remarks:** The species was described from Hatay and there is no another record up to now.

#### *Dichelia cedricola* (Diakonoff, 1974) (Fig. 1b)

*Parasyndemis cedricola* Diakonoff, 1974 Ent. Ber. Amst. 34: 210,212.

**Adult:** Specimens have a wingspan of 15-19 mm. In male, upperside of the forewings are brown with transversal, olive green wavy stripes and dark brown spots in both sexes. There is a distinct, yellowish brown speck on the underside of the forewings in the distal part of costal edge. Underside of the wings are dark brown and there are olive green patterns only at the edge (Avcı, 2000). **General Distribution:** Mediterranean: Lebanon, Turkey, France (Diakonoff, 1974; Baloch, et al., 1978; Avcı, 2000; Fabre, et al., 2001). **Distribution in Turkey:** Isparta (Avcı, 2000).

**Remarks:** The species was determined from *Cedrus libani* in Central Lebanon. It causes damage on leaves and buds of these trees (Baloch, et al., 1978; Carus, et al., 2005). The larva of this monophag species causes damage in two different periods: first period lasts till November and the second is in April and May. Larvae first feed on leaves and after that on buds and cause important harm. Firstly, leaves turn yellow and after turning red they shed. Due to damage on terminal and subterminal buds, deformations occur in the shape of the tree (Avcı, 2000). In Brown (2005), *D. cedricola* (Diakonoff, 1974) is treated as *Syndemis cedricola*.

***Dichelia histrionana* (Frölich, 1828) (Fig. 1a)**

*Tortrix histrionana* Frölich, 1828 Enum. Tort. Würtemb.: 57

Syn: *pinana* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775; *stygiانا* Rebel, 1929

**Material examined:** Bolu, Gerede, Mangalar plateau, 1700 m, 21.07.2003, 2 males; Bolu, Merkez, Gölcük, 1500 m, 30.06.2003, 1 male.

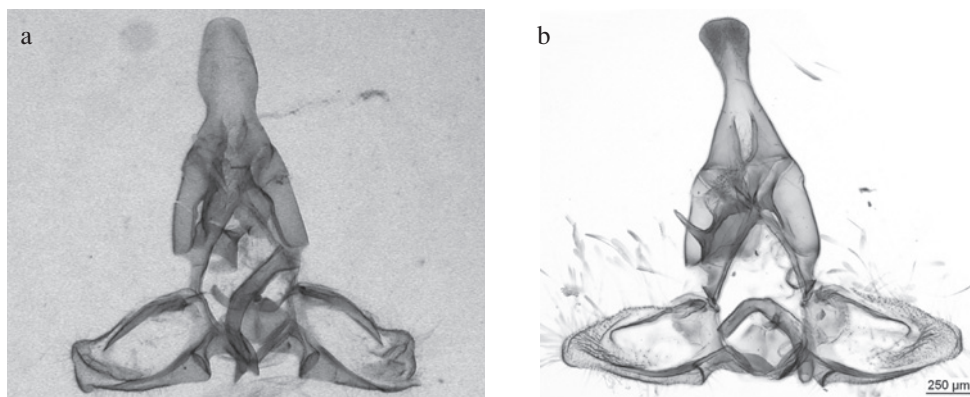
**Adult:** The species has a wingspan of 16-21 mm. Forewings are dark grey, with light grey sinuous pattern in the basal field and similar median and subterminal bands are often connected in the discal region by longitudinal light grey stripe. **General distribution:** Central Europe (Razowski, 2001); Southwest (Carpathians), South (Caucasus), Central and Southern Europe (Kuznetsov, 1987). **Distribution in Turkey:** Bolu (new record).

**Remarks:** Larvae of the species can be seen in the fourth and fifth months and adults fly from May to August (Razowski, 2001). Host plants of the larvae: *Abies*, *Picea excelsa*, *Pinus* (Pinaceae) (Kennel, 1908-1921; Kuznetsov, 1987). The specimens recorded in the present study were collected in the *Abies nordmanniana* and *Pinus sylvestris* forest. This is new record for the fauna of Tortricidae in Turkey.

Whereas *Dichelia cedricola* (Diakonoff, 1974), an important pest on *Cedrus*, is distributed in the Taurus Mts. in the Mediterranean region, *Dichelia histrionana* (Frölich, 1828) was collected in the Bolu province which lies in the Euro-Siberian region. Since *Dichelia alexiana* was described from Hatay by Kennel in 1919, it has not been recorded from another locality yet.

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**Fig. 1:** Male genitalia of (a) *Dichelia histrionana* (Frölich, 1828) and (b) *Dichelia cedricola* (Diakonoff, 1974)



**Fig. 2:** Geographic distribution of the genus *Dichelia* in Turkey.

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