

Coleophora jaernaensis n. sp. (Lepidoptera: Coleophoridae), described from Sweden and Finland, and lectotype designation of *Coleophora sternipennella* (Zetterstedt, 1839)

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Björklund, J., O. & Palmqvist, G.: *Coleophora jaernaensis* n. sp. (Lepidoptera: Coleophoridae), described from Sweden and Finland, and lectotype designation of *Coleophora sternipennella* (Zetterstedt, 1839). [*Coleophora jaernaensis* n. sp. (Lepidoptera: Coleophoridae), beskriven från Sverige och Finland, och lectotypdesignering av *Coleophora sternipennella* (Zetterstedt, 1839).] – Entomologisk Tidskrift 123 (3): 99-107. Uppsala, Sweden 2002. ISSN 0013-886x.

Coleophora jaernaensis n. sp. is described from Sweden and Finland and compared with *Coleophora versurella* Zeller, 1849, which the new species is very similar to, and *Coleophora saxicolella* (Duponchel, 1843), most closely related in the genitalia. In this study *Coleophora sternipennella* (Zetterstedt, 1839) is also included, as it is often confused in female genitalia with *C. saxicolella* (Duponchel, 1843). The known distribution is mapped. The foodplant is still unknown but it probably belongs to Chenopodiaceae. A lectotype of *C. sternipennella* (Zetterstedt, 1839) is also designated.

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Introduction

In 1966 Mr. Ingvar Svensson collected a *Coleophora* male which differed from the known species, but seemed to be closely related to *C. saxicolella* (Duponchel, 1843). When Mr. Hans Hellberg in 1983 found a female which resembled *saxicolella* and closely related species, but with different genitalia, it was obvious that those specimens belonged to a species unknown in Sweden. Additional material in Sweden was found, mainly in the neighbourhood of the first named author Mr. Jan Olov Björklund in Södersåtra, Sollentuna. In Finland Mr. Tomi Saarinen, Mr. Bo Wikström and other Finnish lepidopterists found *Coleophora* specimens that corresponded with this unknown species. In the collections of the Museum of Natural History in Stockholm the authors found some more specimens of the new species, confused with *Coleophora saxicolella* (Duponchel, 1843).

In this paper we have also compared the new species with *Coleophora versurella* Zeller, 1849, which have a similar habitus, and *Coleophora sternipennella* (Zetterstedt, 1839), which often has been mixed up with *Coleophora saxicolella* (Duponchel, 1843), especially in female genitalia.

The known distribution of the new species, *Coleophora jaernaensis*, is restricted to Sweden and Finland. The terminology used to describe the genitalia follows principally Landry & Wright (1993).

Coleophora jaernaensis n. sp.

Type locality: Sweden, Södermanland, Järna.

Type material: Holotype 1 male labelled: SUECIA, Sdm, 20.6.1966, Järna, Ingvar Svensson, Genitalpreparat [Genitalia mounted on slide] 4254, Ingvar Svensson, *Coleophora jaernaensis* Björklund & Palmqvist, Holotypus, *Coleophora jaernaensis* Björk-



Fig. 1. *Coleophora*, habitus. *Coleophora jaernaensis* n. sp., male (paratype). SUECIA, Up., Sollentuna, Södersåtra, 27.VI.1999. Leg. J.-O. Björklund. Illustration made by Roland Johansson.

Habitusbild på *Coleophora jaernaensis* n. sp., hane (paratyp).

lund & Palmqvist, male (red label), in the Zoological Museum of Lund.

Paratypes: (Red labels “*Coleophora jaernaensis*, Björklund & Palmqvist”): **1.** female, Up, Runsa, 23.6.1983, H. Hellberg, genitalia slide 2281, Hans Hellberg, in coll. H. Hellberg, **2.** female, 963: 18, Sdm, Farsta 25.6.1960, CSN (= M. Carlsson), genitalia slide 2288, Malte Carlsson, in the Museum of Natural History in Stockholm, **3.** male, 963: 8, Sdm, Farsta, 1.7.1972, M. Carlsson, genitalia slide 3212, Malte Carlsson, in the Museum of Natural History in Stockholm, **4.** female, 963:18, Sdm, Farsta, 1.9.1975, CSN (=M. Carlsson), genitalia slide 3406, Malte Carlsson, in the Museum of Natural History in Stockholm, **5.** male, 960: 10, Sdm, Farsta, 11.07.1976, CSN (=M. Carlsson), genitalia slide, 2367 A, G. Palmqvist, in the Museum of Natural History in Stockholm, **6.** male, Vst, Tidö, Hjorthagen, 1981 06 27, J.-O. Björklund, genitalia slide 18, Jan-O. Björklund, in coll. J.-O. Björklund, **7.** male, Up, Sollentuna, Södersåtra 1987 07 18, J.-O. Björklund, genitalia slide 560, J.-O. Björklund, in coll. J.-O. Björklund, **8.** female, Up, Sollentuna, Södersåtra 1992 06 18, J.-O. Björklund, genitalia slide 1041, J.-O. Björklund, in coll. J.-O. Björklund, **9.** male, Up, Sollentuna, Södersåtra, 1992 07 06, J.-O. Björklund, genitalia slide 1100, J.-O. Björklund, in coll. J.-O. Björklund, **10.** female, Up, Sollentuna, Södersåtra 1992 07 06, J.-O. Björklund, genitalia slide 879, J.-O. Björklund, in coll. J.-O. Björklund, **11.** female, Up, Sollentuna, Södersåtra 1995 07 06, J.-O. Björklund, genitalia slide 1096, J.-O. Björklund, in coll. J.-O. Björklund, **12.** male, Up, Sollentuna, Södersåtra 1995 07 06, J.-O. Björklund, genitalia slide 11717, G. Baldizzzone, in coll. G. Baldizzzone, **13.** female, Up, Sollentuna, Södersåtra 1995 07 25, J.-O. Björklund, genitalia slide 1094, J.-O. Björklund, in coll. J.-O. Björklund, **14.** male, Up, Sollentuna, Södersåtra, 1995 07 08, J.-O. Björklund, genitalia slide 1224, J.-O. Björklund, in coll. J.-O. Björklund, **15.** male, Up, Sollentuna, Södersåtra 1995 07 19, J.-O. Björklund, in coll. J.-O.

Björklund, **16.** female, Up, Sollentuna, Södersåtra 1996 06 30, J.-O. Björklund, in coll. J.-O. Björklund, **17.** female, SUECIA, Up, Sollentuna, Södersåtra RN 6594/ 1623, 1996 08 22, J.-O. Björklund, genitalia slide 1147, J.-O. Björklund, in coll. J.-O. Björklund, **18.** male, SUECIA, Up, Sollentuna, Södersåtra RN 6594/ 1623, 1997 06 30, J.-O. Björklund, genitalia slide 1235, J.-O. Björklund, in coll. J.-O. Björklund, **19.** male, SUECIA, Up, Sollentuna, Södersåtra RN 6594/ 1623, 1997 06 30, J.-O. Björklund, genitalia slide 2368 A, G. Palmqvist, in coll. J.-O. Björklund, **20.** female, SUECIA, Up, Sollentuna, Södersåtra RN 6594/ 1623, 1997 07 08, J.-O. Björklund, genitalia slide 1241, J.-O. Björklund, in coll. J.-O. Björklund, **21.** female, SUECIA, Up, Sollentuna, Södersåtra RN 6594/ 1623, 1997 07 25, J.-O. Björklund, genitalia slide 1189, J.-O. Björklund, in coll. J.-O. Björklund, **22.** male, SUECIA, Up, Sollentuna, Södersåtra RN6594/1623, 1997 07 11, J.-O. Björklund, genitalia slide 2369 A, G. Palmqvist, in coll. J.-O. Björklund, **23.** male, SUECIA, Up, Sollentuna, Södersåtra RN6594/1623, 1999 06 12, J.-O. Björklund, in coll. J.-O. Björklund, **24.** male, SUECIA, Up, Sollentuna, Södersåtra RN6594/1623, 1999 06 19, J.-O. Björklund, in coll. R. Johansson, **25.** 2 males, SUECIA, Up, Sollentuna, Södersåtra RN6594/1623, 1999 06 20, J.-O. Björklund, in coll. J.-O. Björklund, **26.** male, SUECIA, Up, Sollentuna, Södersåtra RN 6594/ 1623, 1999 06 27, J.-O. Björklund & G. Palmqvist, in coll. G. Palmqvist, **27.** female, SUECIA, Up, Sollentuna, Södersåtra RN 6594/ 1623, 1999 06 26, leg. J.-O. Björklund, genitalia slide 12795, G. Baldizzzone, in coll. G. Baldizzzone, **28.** 2 males, SUECIA, Up, Sollentuna, Södersåtra RN 6594/ 1623, 1999 06 27, leg. J.-O. Björklund & G. Palmqvist, in coll. J.-O. Björklund and G. Palmqvist, **29.** male, SUECIA, Up, 6.7.1999, Sollentuna, Södersåtra, RN 1623/6594, G. Palmqvist, genitalia slide 2331, G. Palmqvist, in coll. G. Palmqvist, **30.** female, SUECIA, Up, 29.6.1999, Sollentuna, Södersåtra, RN 1623/6594, G. Palmqvist, genitalia slide 2299, G. Palmqvist, in coll. G. Palmqvist, **31.** female, SUECIA, Up, 1999 07 31, Sollentuna,

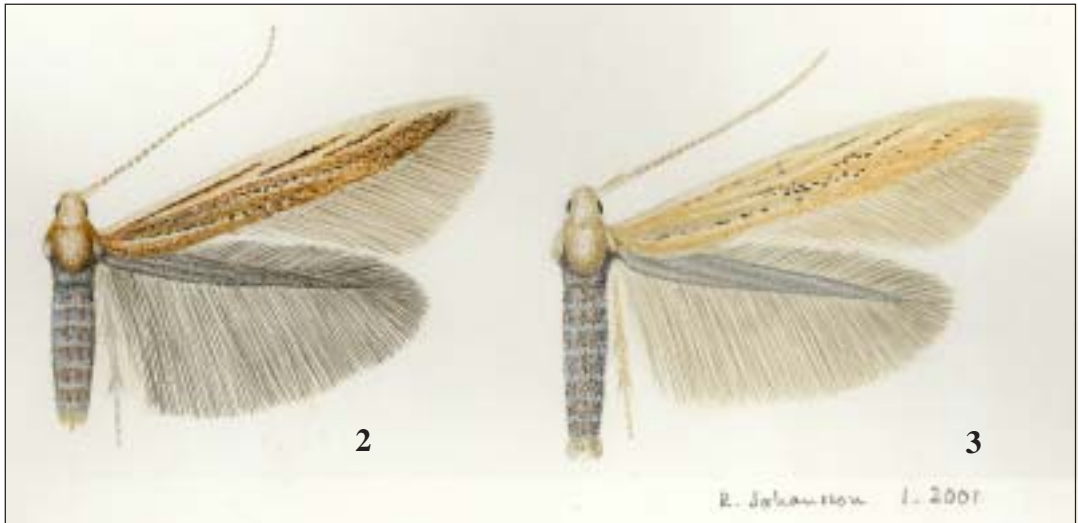


Fig 2-3. *Coleophora*, habitus. 2. *C. jaernaensis* n. sp., female (paratype). SUECIA, Up., Sollentuna, Södersåtra, 30.VI.1995. Leg. J.-O. Björklund. 3. *C. versurella* Zeller, 1849, male, SUECIA, Sm., Högsby 21.VI.1975. Leg. R. Johansson. Illustrations made by Roland Johansson.

Habitusbilder på *Coleophora*-arter. 2. *C. jaernaensis* n. sp., hona (paratyp). 3. *C. versurella* Zeller, 1849, hane.

na, Södersåtra, RN 1623/6594, J.-O. Björklund, genitalia slide 1193, J.-O. Björklund, in coll. G. Baldizzone, **32**, male, Fennia 670:25, V: Piikkiö, 3-6.7.1986, B. Wikström, genitalia slide 4791, B. Wikström, in coll. B. Wikström, **33**, female, Fennia 670:25, V: Piikkiö, 3-6.7.1986, B. Wikström, genitalia slide 4792, B. Wikström, in coll. B. Wikström, **34**, female, Fennia 670:25, V: Piikkiö, 3-6.7.1986, B. Wikström, genitalia slide 4793, B. Wikström, in coll. B. Wikström, **35**, male, Fennia 670:25, V: Piikkiö, 3-6.7.1986, B. Wikström, genitalia slide 4794, B. Wikström, in coll. B. Wikström.

Diagnosis

Coleophora jaernaensis n. sp. is very similar to *C. versurella* Zeller, 1849 but *C. versurella* is on average a little larger, has a wingspan up to 16 mm and most often with fewer or not so dark scales at apex of forewings and with the whitish longitudinal lines not so pronounced. The antennae of *jaernaensis* are more distinctly ringed (Fig. 1-3)

Confusion also is possible with the very variable species *C. saxicolella* (Duponchel, 1843) and with *C. sternipennella* (Zetterstedt, 1839), but the longitudinal lines on the forewings of these species are mostly indistinct, the dark scales at apex are most often brownish, tegulae are greyish buff, not ochreous and whitish like that of *C. jaernaensis*. *C. argentula* (Stephens, 1834) also resembles the new species, but flies

normally at least a week later and belongs according to the genitalia to another species group.

The male genitalia of the related species mentioned differ from *C. jaernaensis* (Fig. 4-7) as follows; the transtilla of *C. saxicolella* has sharp spines that are more prominent and thorn-like; sacculus is broader and more sclerotized; the lower margin ends in an erected and stout tooth and the outer margin has about 6 teeth (Fig. 10-11); the transtilla in *C. sternipennella* is smooth without spines; sacculus is stout with teeth more marked, side of phallosome has a varying number of spines and each of the juxta rods has one tooth, rarely two teeth on one of the juxta rods (Fig. 12-14); *C. versurella* also has a smooth transtilla without any spines; sacculus is incurved with two small teeth at apex; and the margin narrow ends before apex of sacculus in a tooth and one of the juxta rods ends with a small tooth, rarely two teeth (Fig. 15-16). There is some variation in the genitalia, especially in the teeth of the juxta rods within the species mentioned. There is also some variation in the size of the transtilla of *C. saxicolella*.

The female genitalia of *C. jaernaensis* resemble those of *C. saxicolella* and *C. sternipennella*,

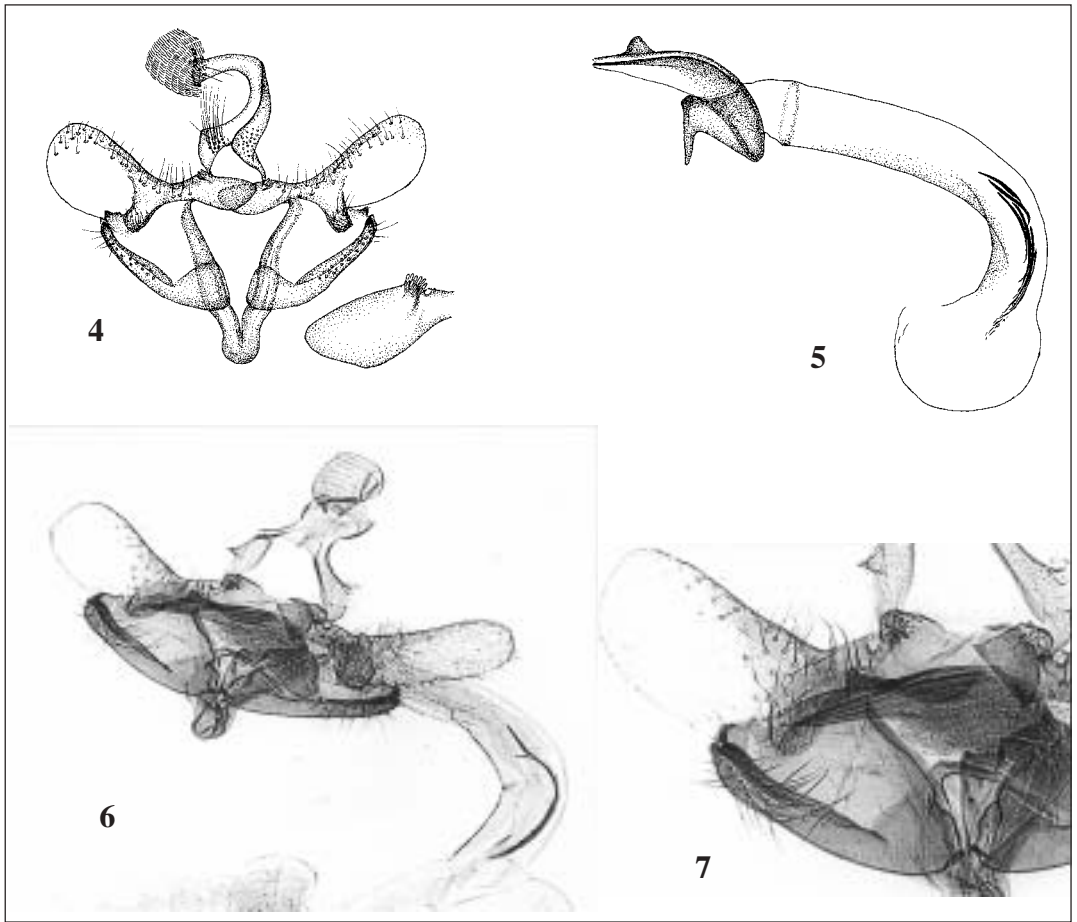


Fig. 4-7. Male genitalia of *Coleophora jaernaensis* n. sp. 4. Holotype, SUECIA, Sdm, Järna, 20.VI.1966. Genitalia slide 4254 with transtilla magnified. I. Svensson. 5. Ditto, aedeagus. 6-7. Paratype. 6. SUECIA, Up, Sollentuna, Södersåtra, 6.VII.1995. Genitalia slide 11717. G. Baldizzone. 7. Lateral view. Photo: G. Baldizzone.

Hanliga genitalier av *Coleophora jaernaensis* n. sp. 4-5. holotyp. 6-7. paratyp.

but differences in ostium are easily discernible (Fig. 8-9, 17-18). *C. jaernaensis* has an incurved and funnel-shaped colliculum while in *C. saxicolella* and *C. sternipennella* the form of colliculum is more barrel-shaped. The dorsal edge of the opening to ostium bursae is visible in *C. jaernaensis* as well as in *C. saxicolella* but not in *C. sternipennella*. However, there is a great variation in the form of the sterigma and colliculum in the female genitalia of *sternipennella*, to some extent due to how much the genitalia are pressed when the slide is made (Fig. 20-22). For

instance both the figures of *sternipennella* and *saxicolella* by Razowski (1990) and also Emmet et al. (1996) seem to fit within the variation of *sternipennella*. The genitalia of the female lectotype of *Coleophora sternipennella* (Zetterstedt, 1839) is figured (Fig. 20) and has previously been presented by Benander (1938-1939). The most important difference in the female genitalia between *saxicolella* and *sternipennella* is that *saxicolella* always has a protruding edge in the opening of ostium bursae in the medially notched sterigma. Those characters are sharply

pictured in Patzak (1974), where the synonym *annulatella* Tengström, 1847 is used for *saxicollella*. The ostium bursae and colliculum of *C. versurella* differ from the others by the long and slightly asymmetrical form (fig. 19).

Etymology: The name is derived from the locality Järna, in the province Södermanland in Sweden where the holotype specimen was found. *Coleophora jaernaensis* was mentioned by Svensson (1993) but as a nomen nudum.

Description

Male (Fig. 1)

Wingspan: 11-14 mm

Forewings: Buff ochreous with white clearly defined longitudinal lines of variable width, the three oblique lines united with costal line and anterior line; scattered blackish scales following the lines and forming diffuse short streaks, especially at apex; costal fringes whitish but towards apex they become a little greyish and ochreous; dorsal fringes greyish with white basal wingscales; underside with grey scales

Hindwings: Grey, fringes grey

Head: Ochreous or greyish; whitish above the eye; frons ochreous buff; haustellum proximally with white scales; labial palpus whitish and on segment two with ochreous or greyish scales forming one streak on the side ending distally in a moderate tuft, segment three on underside buff ending with a darker tip; Antennae proximally with white scales on the basal segments then white and fuscous ringed, distally more fuscous.

Thorax: Ochreous or greyish buff, tegulae with whitish scales

Abdomen: Grey, last segment with buff scales

Legs: Foreleg; fuscous with whitish buff scales especially on the outer side midleg and hindleg; whitish buff with fuscous streak on outer side of tibia and hindleg also with buff hairs above, spurs fuscous on the outer side, whitish buff on inner side.

Genitalia: (Fig.4-7). Sacculus narrow with apex of lower margin indistinctly merging into outer margin with about 4 teeth, phalotheca with a wide tooth in the middle of one of the juxta rods, 5-6 long cornuti, one typically curved, base of transtilla with blunt spines

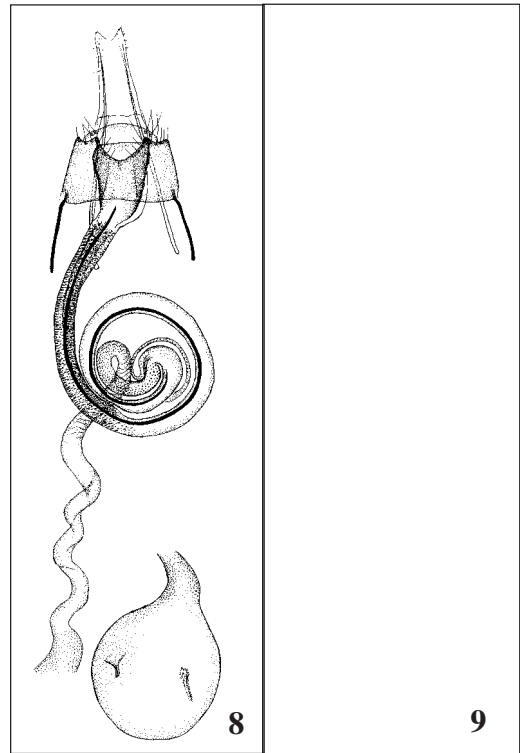


Fig. 8-9. Female genitalia of *Coleophora jaernaensis* n. sp. 8. Paratype, SUECIA, Up., Sollentuna, Södersåtra, 22.VIII.1996. Genitalia slide 1147. J.-O. Björklund. 9. Paratype, SUECIA, Up., Sollentuna, Södersåtra, 31.VII.1999. Genitalia slide 1193. J.-O. Björklund. (In coll. G. Baldizzone). Photo: G. Baldizzone.

Honliga genitalier av Coleophora jaernaensis.

Female: (Fig. 2). On average a little smaller and more reddish ochreous in the forewings.

Genitalia: (Fig. 8-9). The posterior margin of sterigma incurved at both sides of the incurved ostium bursae, notched 1/4 to 1/3, the edge of the dorsal opening to ostium bursae protruding, ostium bursae tapers directly towards ductus bursae, laterally transparent parts following the opaque margins of the funnel-shaped colliculum, ductus bursae proximally with a spinulate section, anterior section of ductus bursae coiled and transparent, corpus bursae rounded with one thornlike and one rasplike signa.

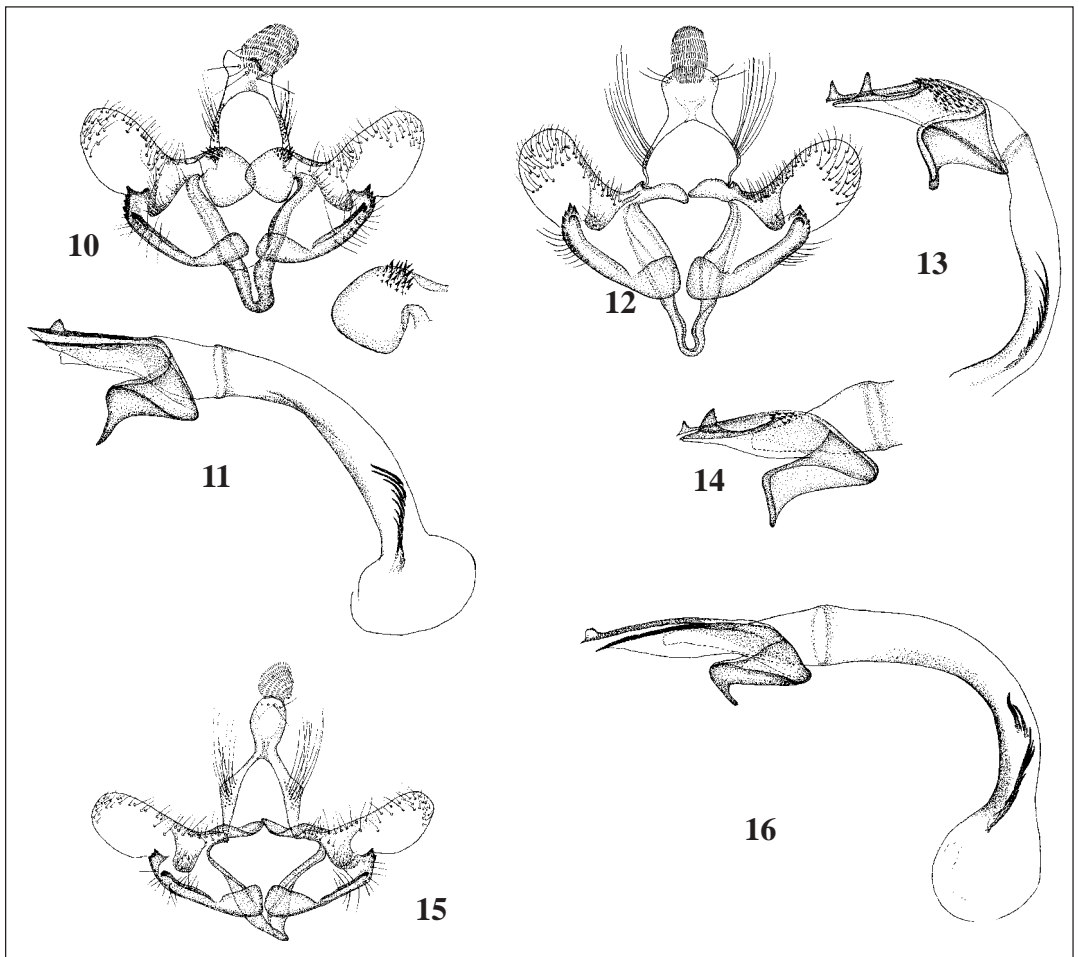


Fig. 10-16. Male genitalia of *Coleophora*. 10. *C. saxicolella* (Duponchel, 1843). SUECIA, Öl., Långlöt, Åstad, 3.VIII.1993. Genitalia slide 2125 with transtilla magnified. R. Johansson. 11. Ditto, aedeagus. 12. *C. sternipennella* (Zetterstedt, 1839). SUECIA, Nb., Luleå, 14.VI.1961. Genitalia slide 456. R. Johansson. 13. Ditto, aedeagus. 14. *C. sternipennella* (Zetterstedt, 1839). SUECIA, Öl., Högsby, 8.VII.1974. Phallosheca Genitalia slide 2146. R. Johansson. 15. *C. versurella*, Zeller, 1849. SUECIA, Sm., Högsby, 21.VI.1975. Genitalia slide 2118. R. Johansson. 16. Ditto, aedeagus.

Hanliga genitalier av *Coleophora saxicolella* (11-12), *C. sternipennella* (13-15) and *C. versurella* (16-17).

Biology

All the specimens we know about has been caught when attracted to light. The adults occur most frequently in the end of June and the first half of July (see Type material). The findings have mainly been done in cultivated and ruderal areas such as gardens, wild parks and around buildings in agricultural districts. The host plant probably belongs to *Chenopodiaceae*, which

also is host for some closely related species (Svensson 1993). Finnish observations indicate *Chenopodium album* as a possible foodplant (B. Wikström pers.comm.)

Distribution

In Sweden found in the provinces of Södermanland (Sdm), Uppland (Up) and Västmanland (Vst) and in Finland in Varsinais-Suomi

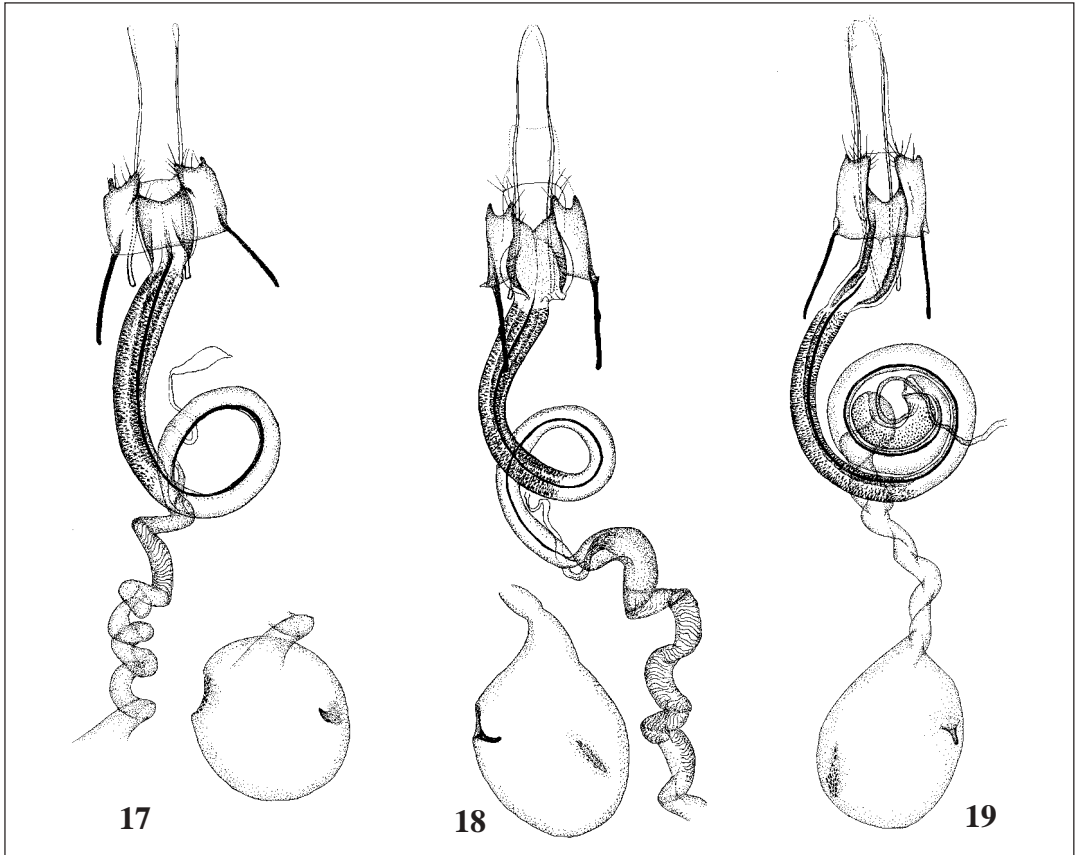


Fig. 17-19. Female genitalia of *Coleophora*. 17. *C. saxicolella* (Duponchel, 1843). SUECIA, ÖL., Långlöt, 11.VII.1992. Genitalia slide 874. R. Johansson. 18. *C. sternipennella* (Zetterstedt, 1839). SUECIA, ÖL., Gårdby, e.l. emg 25.VII.1996. Genitalia slide 1914. R. Johansson. 19. *C. versurella*, Zeller, 1849. SUECIA, Sm., Högsby, 17.VII.1976. Genitalia slide 2109. R. Johansson.

Honliga genitalier av 17. *Coleophora saxicolella*, 18. *C. sternipennella* och 19. *C. versurella*.

(Regio aboensis) (V) and Etelä-Häme (Tavastia australis) (Fig. 23). Abbreviations used in Type material for the biogeographical provinces put in brackets.

Discussion

In our opinion the new species should be placed close to *C. saxicolella* (Duponchel, 1843) due to similarities in the genitalia and according to the classification made by Toll (1953) *jaernaensis* ought to be placed in group 30. The variation of the size of transtilla in *C. saxicolella* is doubtful. Fig. 10 corresponds well with Fig. 233 in Razowski (1990), but Razowski also shows a male

genitalia with a smaller transtilla (Fig. 231). In Sweden we have noticed this variation but Bo Wikström (pers. comm.) informed us that in Finland all the specimens have small transtilla. Unfortunately, we have not had the opportunity to study the lectotype male-specimen kept in the National History Museum in Paris (Baldizzone 1979). Even *C. saxicolella* may consist of two or more species due to genitalia differences. The type material of the related *Coleophora* (*Ornix*) *sternipennella* (Zetterstedt 1839) is in the collection of the Zoological Museum in Lund and consists of two specimens on the same pin, both in poor condition and slightly mouldy; the fem-

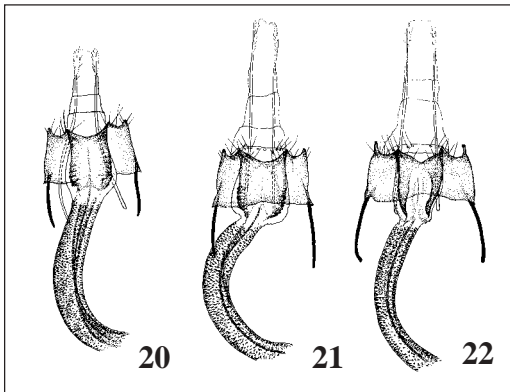


Fig. 20-22. Female genitalia of *Coleophora sternipennella* (Zetterstedt, 1839). 20. Lectotype, SUECIA, Ly., Lycksele 23.VI.1832. Genitalia slide on the pin. In coll. Zetterstedt in the Museum of Zoology in Lund. 21. SUECIA, Öl., Böda, 30.VI.1986. Genitalia slide 2126. R. Johansson. 22. SUECIA, Öl., Gårdby, la. 5.X.1995 Atriplex, emg 23.VII.1996. Genitalia slide 2128. R. Johansson.

Honliga genitalier av Coleophora sternipennella.

ale (bottom specimen) with genitalia slide on the pin; the male lacks its abdomen. Both specimens are labelled "Lectotype, *Coleophora sternipennella* (bottom specimen)". It has not been possible to trace this designation of the lectotype.

Mr. Roy Danielsson, curator of insect collection in the Museum of Zoology at Lund University, could not find any note made on the label in the archives showing the origin of the lectotype label on the specimen. For that reason we here designate the lectotype of *Coleophora* (*Ornix*) *sternipennella* (Zetterstedt, 1839), examined by Roland Johansson.

Labels "Lectotype *Coleophora sternipennella* (bottom specimen)" red, "Lectotype female *Ornix sternipennella* Zetterstedt, 1839, design. Björklund & Palmqvist 2002" red, "sternipennella Lycks.[ele] Zett.[erstedt]" white, genitalia slide on the pin. (Fig. 20) (Coll. Zoological Museum, Lund, Sweden).

Acknowledgments

First we want to thank Mr. Ingvar Svensson Österslöv for allowing and encouraging us to describe the spe-

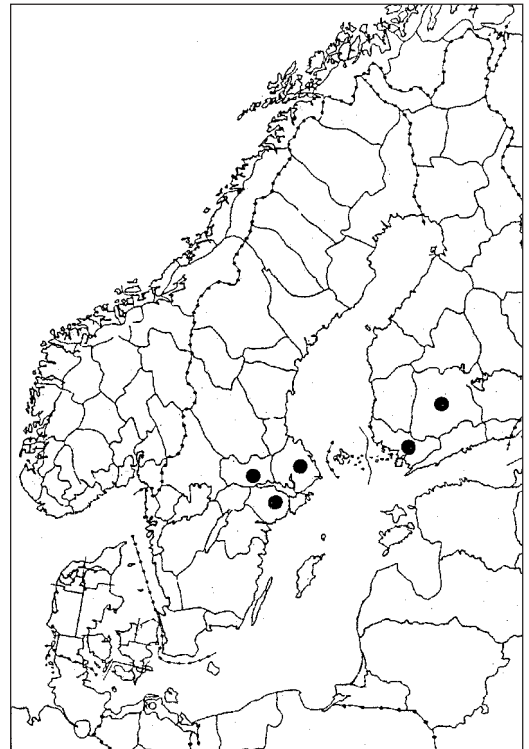


Fig. 23. The known distribution in the biogeographical provinces in Sweden and Finland of *Coleophora jaernaensis* n. sp.

Den kända utbredningen av Coleophora jaernaensis.

cies. We are also deeply indebted to Mr. Roland Johansson, Växjö for helping us with the exquisite paintings of the moths and drawings of the genitalia. We also owe Dr. Giorgio Baldizone, Asti, Italy for the genitaliaphotos and discussions about the species, curator Bert Gustafsson, The Museum of Natural History, Stockholm and Mr. Hans Hellberg, Kista for loan of specimens, thanks. Mr. Roland Johansson and Mr. Roy Danielsson have kindly informed us about the lectotype of *Coleophora sternipennella* kept in the Zoological Museum of Lund and Mr. Bo Wikström, Nummela, Finland informed us about the Finnish distribution of *Coleophora jaernaensis* n. sp. Mr. Ingvar Svensson, Mr. Roland Johansson and Mr. Bo Wikström also commented on the manuscript and helped us to improve it which we are grateful for. Finally we want to thank Ms. Åsa Palmqvist, Honolulu, USA for checking the English text.

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Sammanfattning

En ny säckmal, *Coleophora jaernaensis* n.sp funnen i Sverige och Finland beskrivs i denna artikel. Arten liknar utseendemässigt mest *C. versurella* Zeller, 1849, men skiljs från denna genom mer distinkta vita linjer på framvingen och fler svartaktiga vingfjäll särskilt mot vingspetsen där de mörka fjällen bildar diffusa streck. Antennerna hos *C. jaernanensis* n. sp. är också tydligare ringade (jfr Fig. 1-3). De närliggande och variabla arterna *C. saxicolella* (Duponchel, 1843) och *C. sternipennella* (Zetterstedt, 1839) kan ibland påminna om *jaernaensis* men de långsgående ljusa linjerna hos dessa arter är

inte så tydligt avgränsade och de mörka fjällen mot vingspetsen är inte så markerade och tegulæ är grå- gulbruna och inte vitaktigt gulbruna som hos *jaernaensis*. *C. argentula* påminner i vingteckning och storlek om den nya arten men flyger senare och hör enligt genitalierna till en annan artgrupp. Hangenitalierna hos *jaernaensis* kännetecknas av att transtillia har trubbiga taggar, sacculus är smal och kantlisten övergår jämnt i utkanten och har omkring 4 tänder; *saxicolella* har transtillia bredare med spetsiga taggar; *sternipennella* har slät transtillia och på phalotheca finns varierande antal taggar; *versurella* har också slät transtillia och i phalotheca slutar en av juxta rods med en tand (Fig. 4-7, 10-16).

Hongenitalierna hos *jaernaensis* har i sterigma en indragen öppning till ostium bursae, övre kanten till ostium bursae framskjuten och colliculum typiskt trattformigt; *saxicolella* och *sternipennella* har bägarformad colliculum. Främsta skillanden mellan *saxicolella* och *sternipennella* tycks vara den framskjutna kanten dorsalt i öppningen till ostium bursae som *saxicolella* liksom *jaernanensis* har men inte *sternipennella*; *versurella* slutligen skiljer sig tydligt från de andra arterna genom den långa och något osymmetriska formen på ostium bursae och colliculum (Fig. 8-9, 17-19). Enstaka exemplar av de nämnda arterna kan avvika såväl i vingteckning som i genitalier. Särskilt gäller detta *C. saxicolella* där ytterligare arter kanske är inblandade. Däremot tycks *C. jaernaensis* vara den minst variabla arten jämfört med *C. saxicolella* och *C. sternipennella*.

Så vitt känt är alla exemplar av *jaernaensis* ljusfångade. Den kända utbredningen visas i Fig. 23. Flygtiden ligger huvudsakligen i slutet juni och början av juli men enstaka exemplar är funna ända till början av september. Arten är funnen i trädgårdar, parker och ruderatmarker särskilt kring jordbruksbyggnader, alltså typiska kulturmarker. Potentiella värdväxter antas finnas inom fam. mållväxter (*Chenopodiaceae*), särskilt svinnmålla (*Chenopodium album*) är misstänkt.

Som svenskt namn föreslås *vitribbad mållsäckmal*.