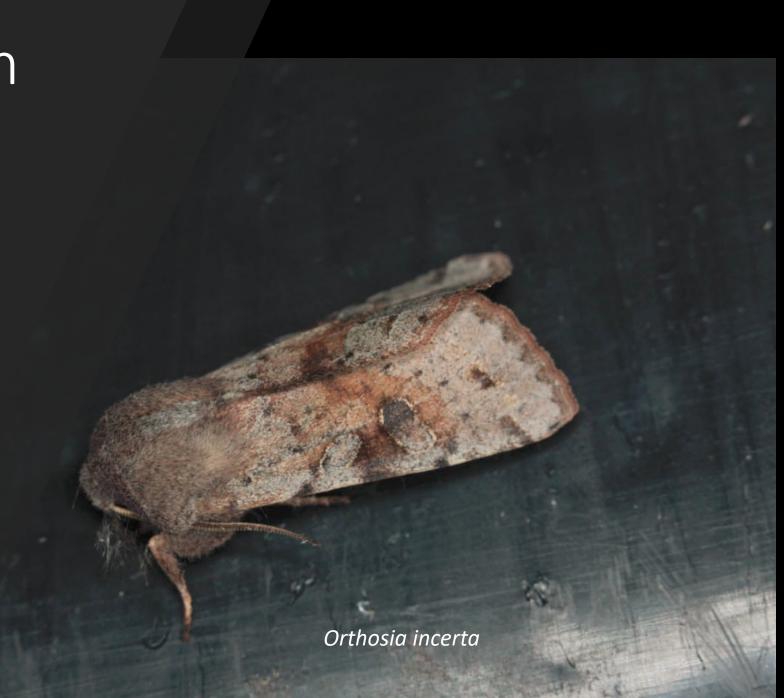
Identification of *Orthosia* moths

External and internal morphology together with DNA barcoding

Minna Kohonen



Orthosia moths

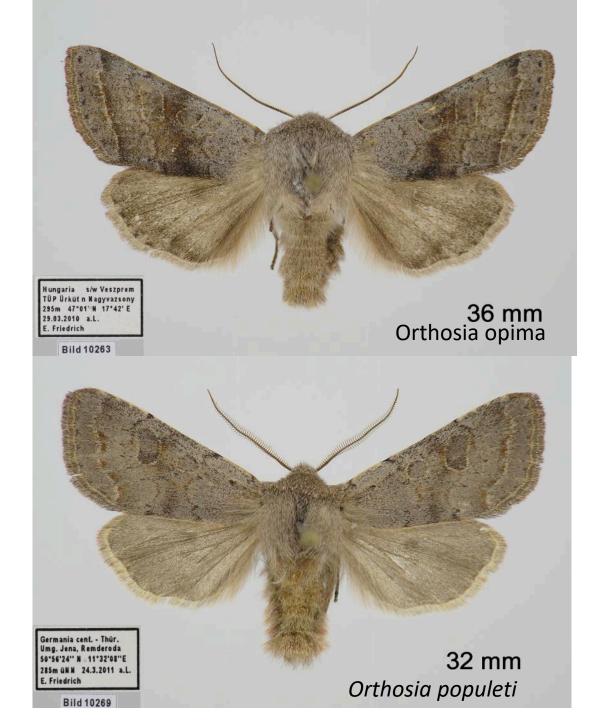
- Family: Noctuidea
- Owlet moths
- 8 species in Finland, 5 of them are common
- All of them can be identified using external characters or general appearance

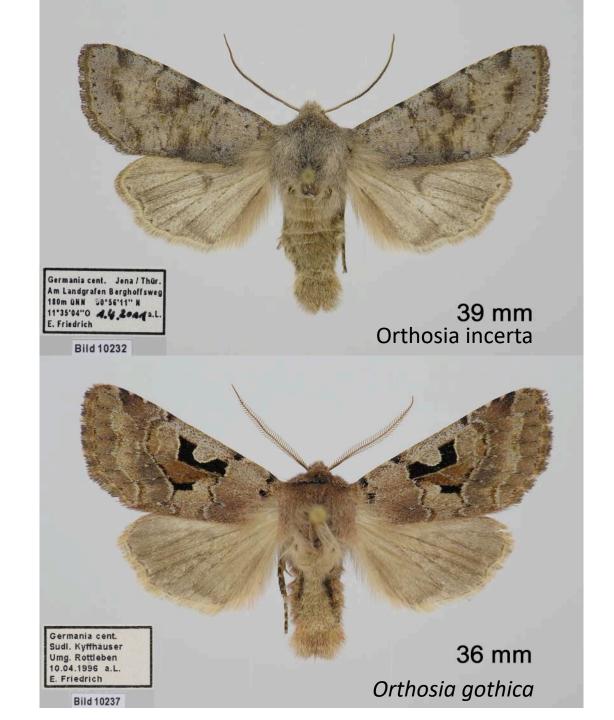
Identification based on external features

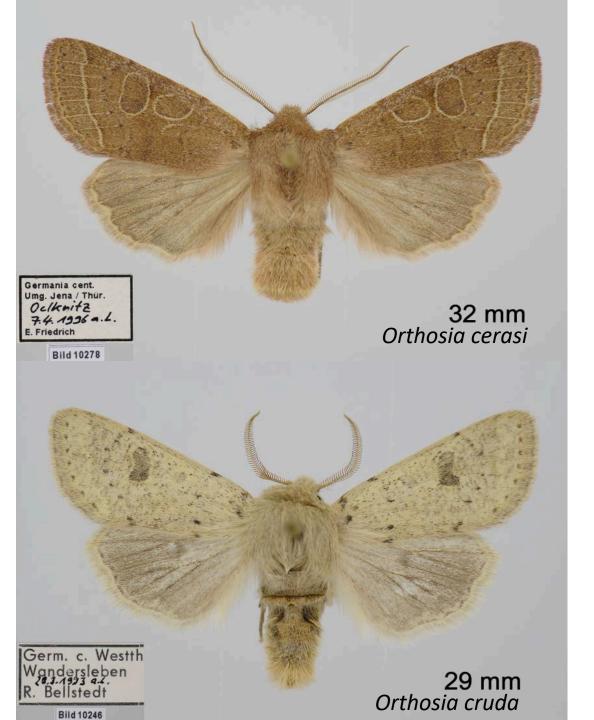
- Wings: pattern, colour, size
- Antennas: structure
- Legs: absence or presence of hairtuffs, number of spurs and thorns

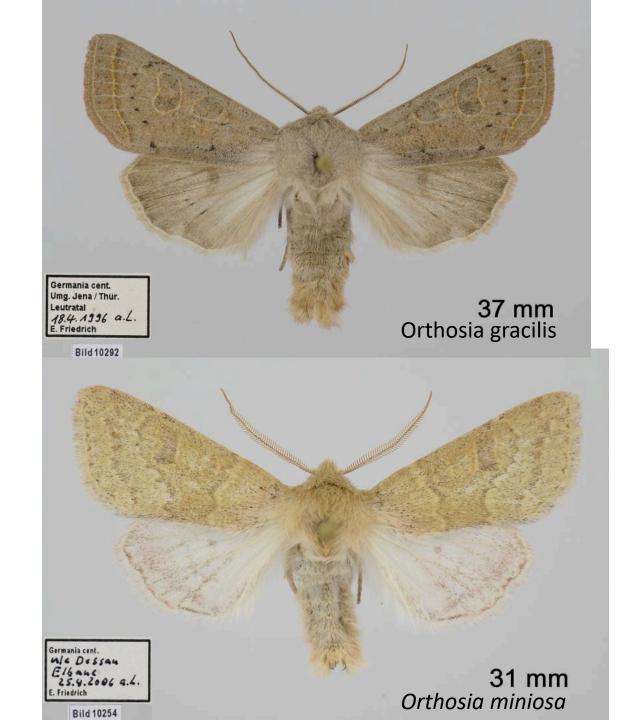
External features







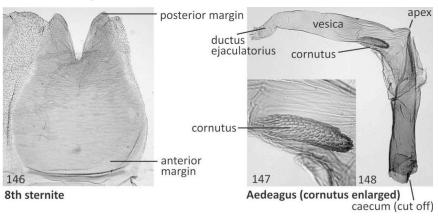


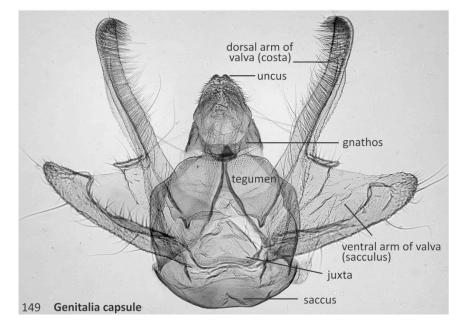


Identification based on internal morphogy: Genitalia

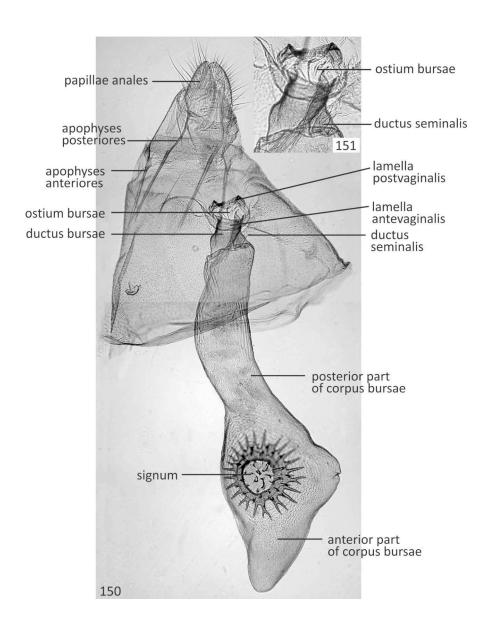
- Genital capsule can be used for identification
- Penis can have hooks
- it is usually detached for examination

Male genitalia





Female genitalia structures



Preparation of male genitalia

- 1. Abdomen is removed with forceps
- 2. KOH-treatment (about 10min in 92°C or over night in room temperature) to soften the structures
- 3. KOH-treated abdomen is transferred to water where KOH is diluted in water



https://laji.fi/taxon/MX.62967/images

Preparation of male genitalia

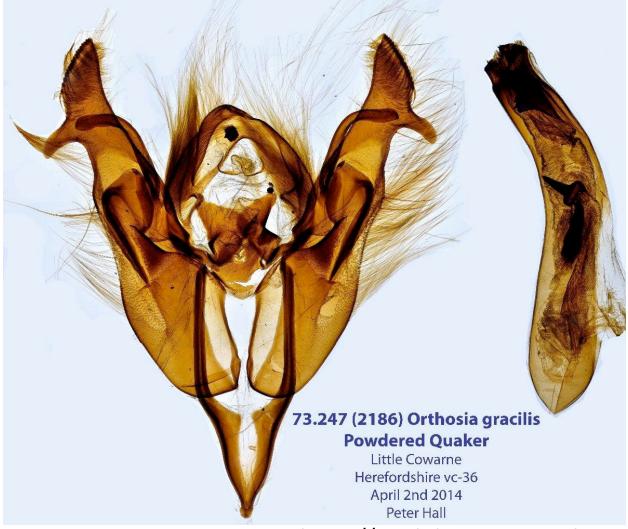


- 4.Genitalia capsule is detached with forceps
- 5.Cleaning in water and removing soft tissues and scales
- 6.Identification
- 7. Storaging:Plastic strip, Cardboard or glyserol



Male genitalia of *Orthosia* moths





source: https://mothdissection.co.uk

Male genitalia of *Orthosia* moths

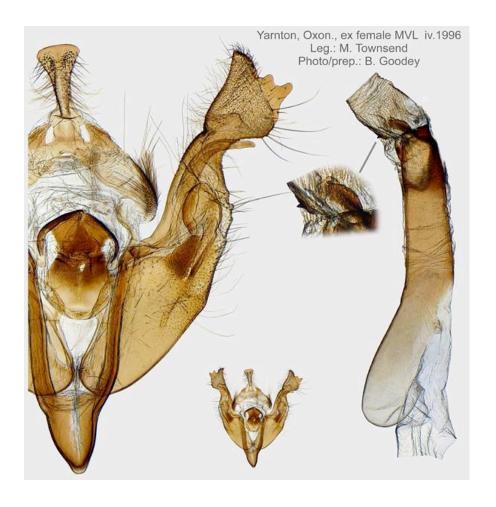


source: https://mothdissection.co.uk

Male genitalia of *Orthosia* moths

73.244 BF2187 Common Quaker, Orthosia cerasi Halesowen, VC37 15th March 2016 Det. P. Clement

Orthosia populeti



DNA barcode

- Dna-based identification
- a short section of DNA from a specific gene or genes
- Can be used to identify different life stages
- Reference library is needed
- https://v4.boldsystems.org/
- Specimen -> tissue sample -> extract DNA ->PCR-> sequence->DNA barcode -> bold database