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A C T A Z O O L O G I C A
C R A C O V I E N S I A

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Józef Razowski

Uwagi o mało znanych gatunkach *Tortricidae (Lepidoptera)*

Заметки о палеарктических *Tortricidae (Lepidoptera)*

Notes on some little known *Tortricidae (Lepidoptera)*

(Pl. LXXXVI—XCIII)

In the present paper I discuss several species of *Tortricidae* known only from the descriptions of external characters and placed in some instances in incorrect genera. Some of those species I sink as the synonyms, as the study of the genitalia of the types shows. The material discussed belongs to the collections of the British Museum (Natural History) in London, the Museum of the Natural History in Paris, the Museum of the Natural History in Vienna and the Hungarian National Museum in Budapest.

Archipsini

Argyrotaenia pulchellana (Haworth)

Synon. nov.: *Olethreutes micanthana* D. Lucas, 1937, Bull. Soc. Ent. France, **1937**: 127.

Male genital armature of the type of *Olethreutes micanthana* D. Lucas (labelled: „Type, La Vouche, Ardeche, 15 avril 1934",

coll. Mus. Nat. Hist., Paris) is identical with that in the specimens of *Argyrotaenia pulchellana* (HAW.) from Central Europe. Externally it resembles also the Central European specimens, being only more intensively coloured.

Paraclepsis accinctana (CHRÉTIEN)

Eulia accinctana CHRÉTIEN, 1915, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, **84**: 297; *Paraclepsis accinctana* OBRAZTSOV, 1955, Tijdschr. Ent., **98**: 223; SYNON. NOV.: *Eulia pierrelovyana* DUMONT, 1931, Bull. Soc. Ent. France, **36**: 12 fig. 1, 2; AMSEL, 1953, Rev. Franc. Ent., **20**: 229; OBRAZTSOV, 1955, Tijdschr. Ent., **98**: 223.

ab. *abdallach* LE CERF

Eulia abdallach LE CERF, 1932, Bull. Soc. Ent. France, **37**: 165; OBRAZTZOV, 1956, Tijdschr. Ent., **99**: 109.

External characters and variability of this species is very similar to those in *Paraclepsis cinctana* (SCHIFF. & DEN.). In the male genital armature uncus is broader than in the latter, the arms of gnathos are shorter, transtilla broad. The armature of valva and aedeagus somewhat differs in the two species. (Pl. LXXXVI, fig. 1). The differences in the female genitalia are very slight, in addition, the genitalia show a tendency to a variability (Pl. XC, fig. 18).

Epagoge alhamana (SCHMIDT), **comb. nov.**

Tortrix Cnephasia alhamana SCHMIDT, 1933, Bol. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat., **33**: 401; *Cnephasia* (?) *alhamana*, OBRAZTSOV, 1956, Tijdschr. Ent., **99**: 116; SYNON. NOV.: *Epagoge pygmeana* AMSEL., 1956, Zschr. Wien. ent. Ges., **41**: 24, pl. 1 fig. 3, pl. 3 fig. 7.

The collection of the Hungar. Nat. Mus. in Budapest includes two specimens of this species, the labels of which agree with those mentioned in the SCHMIDT original description. Only the capturing date of the specimen from Espuna (Prov. Murcia) is incorrectly cited as 20 V 1927, being really 25 V 1927. I designate as the lecotype the specimen labelled: „Alhama de Murcia, 18 V 1927, Dr. SCHMIDT".

Cnephasiini

Isotrias joannisana (TURATI)

Anisotaenia joannisana TURATI, 1921, Nat. Sci., **23**: 327, pl. 4 fig. 40, 41; *Isotrias joannisana*, OBRAZTSOV, 1956, Tijdschr. Ent., **99**: 108; RAZOWSKI 1959, Acta Zool. Crac., **4**: 205.

A very characteristic species by its orange coloration of the fore wings. In the male genital armature valva is somewhat broader than in the remaining species of *Isotrias* MEYR.; uncus of a stout armature. The tips of arms of gnathos broad; aedeagus broad (Pl. LXXXVI, fig. 2).

Cnephasia chrysantheana (DUPONCHEL) non PIERCE & METCALFE et auct.

Sciaphila chrysantheana DUPONCHEL, 1843, Hist. Nat. Lép. France, Suppl., **4**: 410, pl. 83, fig. 5; **SYNON. NOV.**: *Cnephasia cinareana* CHRÉTIEN, **1892**, Naturaliste, 1892: 132; *Cnephasia cinareana*, MEYRICK, WAGNER'S Lep. Cat., pars **10**: 47; *Cnephasia pulmonariana* RÉAL, 1953, Bull. Mens. Soc. Linn. Lyon, **22**: 61, fig. 5; OBRAZTSOV, 1956, Tijdschr. Ent., **99**: 109 & 105; *Cnephasia cinareana*, RAZOWSKI, 1958, Acta Zool. Crac., **2**: 574, pl. 55 fig. 17, 18, pl. 58 fig. 37, pl. 61 fig. 51; RAZOWSKI, 1959, l. c. **4**: 217 pl. 28 fig. 14, pl. 37 fig. 173, pl. 56 fig. 258.

The type of this species is in the collection of the Museum of Natural History in Paris. The type of *Cnephasia cinareana* CHRÉT. is somewhat smaller and paler than the previous specimen. In spite of the examination of the genitalia of the mentioned types RÉAL described his *Cnephasia pulmonariana*, the type of which is nearly identical with the CHRÉTIEN type. The author in 1958 sank RÉAL'S species as the synonym of *Cnephasia cinareana* CHRÉT. basing on the description and comparison of the figures of the genitalia given by FILIPIEV (1934, 1935).

Cnephasia amseli (D. LUCAS), **comb. nov.**

Tortrix amseli D. LUCAS, 1942, Bull. Soc. Ent. France, **67**: 122; (?*Aphelia*) *amseli*, OBRAZTSOV, 1955, Tijdschr. Ent., **98**: 212.

Besides the type, several other examples of this species appear in the collection of Daniel LUCAS. They differ somewhat

in their colour from the type specimens. *Cnephasia amseli* D. LUCAS is a large- sized species (the length of the fore wing about 11 mm.). The ground colour grey brown or yelowish brown, pattern more brown, in some instances slightly marked. The most conspicuous marking is the medial fascia the inner edge of which is sometimes bordered with light. One of the discussed specimens is unicolorous brown yellow. The fringes somewhat paler than the ground. Hind wing grey whitish, darkened with brown in its outer portion; fringes whitish.

Female genitalia show a resemblance to those in *Cnephasia taurominana* RAZ. because of strongly elongated gonapophyses and long ductus bursae. Lamella vaginalis semicircular, its tips are sharply pointed. Introitus vaginae more heavily sclerotized than the rest of genitalia. Bursa copulatrix elongate; signum long (Pl. XC, fig. 19).

Cnephasia semibrunneata (JOANNIS) non OBRAZTSOV et auct.

Sciaphila semibrunneata JOANNIS, 1891, Bull. Soc. Ent. France, **1891**: 81; *Cnephasia semibruneata* REBEL, 1901, STGR.-RBL. Cat. Lep. Pal. Faun. **2**: 91; *Tortrix gueneana v. orientana* KENNEL, 1910, Pal. *Tortr.*, pl. 10 fig. 28; *Tortrix semibrunneata* KENNEL, 1910, l. c., pl. 10 fig. 29; *Cnephasia fragosana* (part.) OBRAZTSOV, 1956, Tijdschr. Ent., **99**: 110.

The figure given by KENNEL in his monograph agrees with the external characters of the type. Only the female of this species is as yet known. The genitalia allied to those in *Cnephasia gueneana* (DUP.), having, however, longer gonapophyses and broader lamella vaginalis. Introitus vaginae of a similar armature to that in *Cnephasia gueneana* (DUP.) (Pl. XCI, fig. 20).

Cnephasia cupressivorana (STAUDINGER)

SYNON. NOV.: *Cnephasia orthoxyana* „f. ind." *confluentana* RÉAL, 1951, Bull. Mens. Soc. Linn. Lyon, **20**: 225; OBRAZTSOV, 1956, Tijdschr. Ent., **99**: 112; SYNON. NOV.: *Cnephasia orthoxyana* „f. ind." *reducta* RÉAL, 1951, Bull. Mens. Soc. Linn. Lyon, **20**: 225; OBRAZTSOV, 1956, Tijdschr. Ent., **99**: 112.

The types of both *Cnephasia orthoxyana confluentana* RÉAL and *Cnephasia orthoxyana reducta* RÉAL are in the collection of the Museum of Natural History in Paris.

Cnephasia communana (HERRICH-SCHAEFFER)

SYNON. NOV.: *Cnephasia interjectana* „f. ind." *mediocris* RÉAL, 1953, Bull. Mens. Soc. Linn. Lyon, **22**: 59; *Cnephasia virgaureana* ab. *mediorcis* OBRAZTSOV, 1956, Tijdschr. Ent., **99**: 115; RAZOWSKI 1959, Acta Zool. Crac., **4**: 228; SYNON. NOV.: *Cnephasia communana* „f. ind." *pseudo-orthoyana* RÉAL, 1953, Bull. Mens. Soc. Linn. Lyon. **22**: 59; OBRAZTSOV, 1956, Tijdschr. Ent., **99**: 112; RAZOWSKI Acta. Zool. Crac., **4**: 223; SYNON. NOV.: *Cnephasia communana* f. ind." *caprionica* RÉAL, 1953, Bull. Mens. Soc. Linn. Lyon, **22**: 59; OBRAZTSOV, 1956, Tijdschr. Ent., **99**: 112; RAZOWSKI, 1959, Acta. Zool. Crac., **4**: 223.

ab. ***lucia*** RÉAL, 1953

SYNON. NOV.: *Cnephasia communana* „f. ind." *seminigra* RÉAL, 1953, Bull. Mens. Soc. Linn. Lyon, **22**: 59.

The types of mentioned forms sunk as synonyms are in the collection of the Museum of Natural History in Paris.

Cnephasia alticolana (HERRICH-SCHAEFFER)

SYNON. NOV.: *Cnephasia alticolana* „f. ind." *juncta* RÉAL, 1953, Bull. Mens. Soc. Linn. Lyon, **22**: 59; OBRAZTSOV, 1956, Tijdschr. Ent., **99**: 115; RAZOWSKI, 1959, Acta Zool. Crac., **4**: 226.

The type of *Cnephasia alticolana juncta* RÉAL is in collection of the Museum of Natural History in Paris.

Cnephasia virgaureana (TREITSCHKE)

SYNON. NOV.: *Cnephasia interjectana* „f. ind." *latior* RÉAL, 1953, Bull. Mens. Soc. Linn. Lyon, **22**: 60; *Cnephasia virgaureana* ab. *latior*, OBRAZTSOV, 1956, Tijdschr. Ent., **99**: 115; RAZOWSKI 1959, Acta. Zool. Crac., **4**: 229.

The type of *Cnephasia incertana latior* RÉAL is the collection of the above mentioned museum.

Cnephasia alternella STEPHENS

Cnephasia Syndemis alternella, 1952, List Spec. Brit. Anim. B. M., pars **10**: 65.

Cnephasia alternella STEPHENS is the first certain name in regard to the species hitherto known under the name *Cnephasia chrysantheana* auct. The genitalia of this species have

been figured by several authors the first of them have been PIERCE & METCALFE. The new synonyms of the species under consideration are given below.

SYNON. NOV.: *Cnephasia wilkinsoni* „f. ind." *directana* RÉAL, 1953, Bull. Mens. Soc. Linn. Lyon, **22**: 60; SYNON. NOV.: *Cnephasia alternella* „f. ind." *interjunctana* RÉAL, 1953, l. c. **22**: 60; SYNON. NOV.: *Cnephasia alternella* „f. ind." *parvana* RÉAL, 1953, l. c. **22**: 60; *Cnephasia alternella* „var." *pseudochrysantheana* RÉAL, 1953, l. c. **22**: 22; SYNON. NOV.: *Cnephasia alternella* „f. ind." *rectilinea* RÉAL, 1953, l. c. **22**: 60.

Cnephasia graecana REBEL, bona sp.

Cnephasia graecana REBEL, 1902, Berl. Ent. Z., **47**: 105; *Cnephasia pumicana* GRAVES, 1925, Entomologist, **58**: 293; *Cnephasia pumicana* ssp. *graecana* OBRAZTSOV, 1956, Tijdschr. Ent., **99**: 111; *Cnephasia semibrunneata* ab. *graecana* RAZOWSKI, 1959, Acta Zool. Crac., **4**: 254, pl. 45 fig. 208.

The collection of the Museum of Natural History in Vienna includes two specimens of *Cnephasia graecana* RBL. labelled „Type". I designate as the lectotype the specimen labelled: „VI 1901, Morea merid. Kambos Taygetos". Further specimens determined by FILIPIEV as belonging to *Cnephasia semibrunneata* (JOANN.) differ externally from the REBEL'S type-examples. I consider former specimens as a distinct form; the description of it as is given below.

Cnephasia graecana f. *ochreana* f. n.

Cnephasia semibrunneata, RAZOWSKI, 1959, Acta Zool. Crac., **4**: 254, pl. 24 fig. 57.

This form is more common than the typical one (several specimens in the collection of Dr. J. KLIMESCH, Dr. F. KASY and author coming from Macedonia). The new form is distinguishable from the typical one by the coloration of the fore wing ground that is not uniform but transversally striped with darker, or, in some instances tinged with ochreous. The markings show some rusty lightenings.

Cnephasia fragosana (ZELLER)

SYNON. NOV.: *Cnephasia distinctana* D. LUCAS, 1937, Bull. Soc. Ent. France, **42**: 126; OBRAZTSOV, 1956, Tijdschr. Ent., **99**: 116.

The type of *Cnephasia distinctana* D. LUCAS is in the collection

of the Museum of Natural History in Paris. It is identical with the specimens of *Cnephasia fragosana* (ZELL.).

Cnephasia lineata (WALSINGHAM), comb. nov.

Doloploca lineata WALSINGHAM, 1900, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, **5**: 462; KENNEL, 1910, Pal. Tortr. p. 223; OBRAZTSOV, 1956, Tijdschr. Ent., **99**: 124; SYNON. NOV.: *Tortrix terebrana* AMSEL & HERING, 1931, Dtsche Ent. Z., **1931**: 148; AMSEL, 1935, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **20**: 290, pl. 11 fig. 86; AMSEL, 1935, Veröff. Deutsch. Kolon. Übers. Mus., **1**: 260; OBRAZTSOV, 1956, Tijdschr. Ent., **99**: 110.

The male genital armature of the paratype of *Cnephasia lineata* (WLSGHM.) as is shown in the fig. 3 (Pl. LXXXVI). Valva rather evenly wide throughout; socii fairly large; uncus stout; aedeagus rather short.

Cnephasia clarkei sp. n.

Cnephasia sedana, FILIPIEV, 1934, Bull. Acad. Sci. URSS, *Cnephasia oricasis*, RAZOWSKI (non Meyrick), 1957, Beitr. naturk. Forsch. Südwestdeutschl., **26**: 104; CLARKE, 1958, Catal. Type Spec. B. M. descr. by MEYRICK, **3**: 88, pl. 44 fig. 2, 2b.

OBRAZTSOV in 1957 quite correctly pointed out that *Cnephasia oricasis* MEYR. differs from *C. sedana* (CONST.) by the free tip of sacculus. CLARKE incorrectly designated the lecotype of *Cnephasia oricasis* MEYR. making the same error as FILIPIEV. The lecotype designated by CLARKE does not agree with the MEYRICK original description.

Cnephasia clarkei sp. n. belongs to the group *Cnephasia sedana* (CONST.). Externally *C. clarkei* sp. n. differs from *C. sedana* (CONST.) by considerable broader fore wing and more grey olive coloration. The markings of the female is more contrasting and darker than in the male. Sexual dimorphism in the new species is much greater than *Cnephasia sedana* (CONST.).

Male genital armature: Valva fairly broad, tapering posteriorly; tegumen broad; uncus proportionately short; socii broad. Gnathos bears a characteristic swelling in half length of its arm. Transtilla broad; aedeagus beyond the basal part is straight, tapering posteriorly (Pl. LXXXVI, fig. 4).

Female genitalia: The arms of lamella vaginalis similar to those in *Cnephasia communana* (H.-S.); introitus vaginae broad, sculptured; ductus bursae proportionately very long, bursa copulatrix rounded; signum large (P. XCI, fig. 21).

Cnephasia (Cnephasiella) incertana (TREITSCHKE)

SYNON. NOV.: *Tortrix barbarana* WALSINGHAM, 1900, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 7, **5**: 461; SYNON. NOV.: *Cnephasiella kurdistana* AMSEL, 1955, Beitr. nat. Forsch. südwestdeutschl., **14**: 125, text fig. 8, pl. 6, fig. 6.

The collection of Dr. H. G. AMSEL includes a paratype of *Cnephasia barbarana* (WLSGHM.); that specimen lacks the abdomen. In 1957 I noted that *C. barbarana* (WLSGHM.) is probably a synonym of *Cnephasia (Cnephasiella) incertana* (TREIT.). Recently I received from the British Museum (N. H.) in London another paratype of WALSINGHAM'S species. The study of the genitalia of that specimen has confirmed my previous opinion.

The AMSEL species is a dark coloured specimen of *C. incertana* (TREIT.) — such specimens appear sometimes in North Africa, as well as in Europe. I have not found any difference between the type of *Cnephasiella kurdistana* AMS. and *Cnephasia incertana* (TREIT.).

Oxypteron partitanum CHRÉTIEN

Oxypteron partitanum CHRÉTIEN, 1915, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, **84**: 297.

The genitalia of this species have not hitherto been studied. I give the description of the genitalia of the lectotype (female) and the paratype (male) belonging to the collection of the Museum of Natural History in Paris.

Male genital armature: Valva broad basally, from half its length narrowed. Sacculus tipped with a process which points ventrad beyond the valva. Tegumen small; uncus narrow. Aedeagus nearly straight, terminated by a dentate lamella. (Pl. LXXXVII, fig. 6).

Female genitalia: Labia very broad; lamella subgenitalis narrow; gonapophyses posteriores distinctly longer than the anteriores ones. Lamella vaginalis fairly broad, its distal edge convex; ductus bursae very short; bursa copulatrix small (P. XCI, fig. 22).

Eana vetulana (CHRISTOPH), **comb. nov.**

Sciaphila vetulana CHRISTOPH, 1881, Bull. S. Imp. Nat. Mosc., **56**: 72; *Tortrix vetulana*, KENNEL, 1910, Pal. Tortr. p. 211, pl. 10 fig. 57, 58; *Cnephasia vetulana*, OBRAZTSOV, 1956, Tijdschr. Ent., **99**: 112.

OBRAZTSOV (1956) considered this species as a member of the genus *Cnephasia* CURT. and placed it between *C. andreana* (KENN.) and *C. virginana* (KENN.). I have examined a series of specimens from the CHRISTOPH collection (coll. Museum of Natural History in Vienna, Museum of Natural History in Paris and Institute of Zoology of the Polish Academy of Science in Warsaw) which agree externally with a figure given by KENNEL. Judging by the genitalia of the mentioned specimens, the species discussed should be transferred to the genus *Eana* BILLB.

Eana filipievi (RÉAL), **bona sp.**

Cnephasia, Ablabia canescana ssp. *filipievi* RÉAL, 1953, Bull. Mens. Soc. Linn. Lyon, **22**: 52; *Eana canescana* ab. *filipievi*, OBRAZTSOV, 1956, Tijdschr. Ent., **99**: 121; RAZOWSKI, 1959, Acta Zool. Crac., **4**: 280; SYNON. NOV.: *Cnephasia penziana* „f. ind." *livonica* RÉAL, (part.), 1953, Bull. Mens. Soc. Linn. Lyon, **22**: 56; SYNON. NOV.: *Nephodesme pyrenaica* TOLL, 1954, Bull. Soc. Ent. Mulhouse **1954**: 45, fig. 1, 2, 4; *Eana pyreanica*, OBRAZTSOV, 1956, Tijdschr. Ent., **99**: 121; RAZOWSKI, 1959, Acta Zool. Crac., **4**: 282, pl. 27 fig. 83, 84, pl. 49 fig. 227, pl. 62 fig. 294.

In 1959 I cited *Eana filipievi* (RÉAL) as an oberration of *E. canescana* (GUEN.) judging by the original description of *E. filipievi* (RÉAL) and a paratype of this species sent me throught the kindness of Dr. E. P. VIETTE. However, the examination of the holotype of *Eana filipievi* (RÉAL) has pionted out that it is identical with *Eana pyreanica* (TOLL). Consequently, I sink the TOLL name as the synonym of *E. filipievi* (RÉAL).

This species is easy to distinguish from *E. canescana* (GUEN.) and *E. penziana* (THNBG.) by the alternately lying white and grey scales of the labial palpi.

Eana rastrata (MEYRICK)

Cnephasia rastrata MEYRICK, 1910, Ent. Mo. Mag., **21**: 211; *Eana rastrata*, OBRAZTSOV, 1956, Tijdschr. Ent., **99**: 122; RAZOWSKI, 1959, Acta Zool. Crac., **4**: 302; *Cnephasia rastrata*, CLARKE, 1958, Catal. Type Spec. B. M. descr. by Meyrick, **3**: 88.

OBRAZTSOV (1957) considered that *Eana rastrata* (MEYR.) seems to be a species identical with one of the members of the *Eana penziana* (THMBG.) — group. However, this species belongs to the *E. nervana* (JOANN.) — group, as the study of the genitalia shows. Besides *E. maroccana* FILL., *E. italica* OBR. and *E. cottiana* (CHRÉT.) should be referred to that group. *Eana cottiana* (CHRÉT.) differs distinctly by the genitalia from the remaining representatives of the group. To facilitate the identifying of the above mentioned species the key based on the external characters is given below.

1. Ground colour of the fore wing whitish or pure white . . 2.
—. Ground colour of the fore wing not whitish or pure white; sometimes it is quite dark . . . . . 3.
2. The pattern of the fore wing distinctly marked, brown . . . . . *Eana nervana* f. *subnervana* RAZ.
—. The pattern of the fore wing often reduced, or it is not brown, usually grey . . . . . .*Eana italica* OBR.
3. Ground colour of the fore wing with a violet hue, pattern more brown violet . . . . . 4.
—. Ground colour of the fore wing without a violet hue, or pattern reduced to two spots in the central portion of the wing . . . . . *Eana nervana* (JOANN.)
4. Fore wing narrow, termen strongly oblique . . . . . *Eana rastrata* (MEYR.)
—. Fore wing fairly broad, termen not strongly oblique . . . . . *Eana maroccana* FIL.

Eana rastrata (MEYR.) is most similar to *E. maroccana* FIL. being distinct from it only by the white ground colour of the fore wing. I have not found any constant difference in the genitalia of the two (Pl. LXXXVII, fig. 6 — male genital armature, Pl. XCI, fig. 23 — female genitalia).

Eana infuscata (RÉAL), bona sp.

Cnephasia incanana ssp. *infuscata* RÉAL, 1953, Bull. Mens. Soc. Linn. Lyon, **22**: 54; *Eana incanana* ab. *infuscata*, OBRAZTSOV, 1956, Tijdschr. Ent., **99**: 121; RAZOWSKI, Acta Zool. Crac., **4**: 291.

This species differs externally from *Eana incanana* (STEPH.) by the size, broad fore wing and more curved termen of the

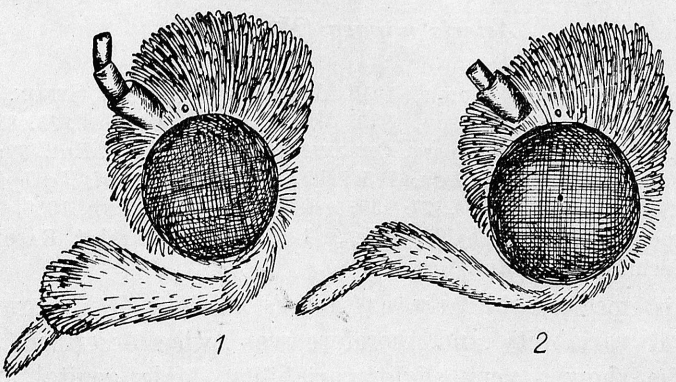
fore wing. In the medial fascia appears a small rusty dot (similarly as in *Eana derivana* (LAH.). The ground colour of the fore wing is darker than in *E. incanana* (STEPH.) and is delicately tinged with violet. The genitalia of the members of this group show only slight specific differences.

The collection of the Museum of Natural History in Paris besides the holotype (Altemburg, C. KRAUSE) includes two other examples of this species labelled „allotype" and „paratype". The collection of the Zoological Museum of the Humboldt University in Berlin includes two specimens (one from Sarepta). Another specimen comes from Pieniny Mt. (leg. R. ŻUKOWSKI). *Eana infuscata* (RÉAL) seems to be a species widely spread in the Central and Western Europe.

Eana dumonti (RÉAL), comb. nov.

Cnephasia joannisi ssp. *dumonti* RÉAL, 1953, Bull. Mens. Soc. Linn. Lyon, 22: 53; *Eana joannisi* ssp. *dumonti*, OBRAZTSOV, 1956, Tijdschr. Ent., **99**: 122; *Eana joannisi*? ssp. *dumonti*, RAZOWSKI, 1959, Acta Zool. Crac., **4**: 294; SYNON. NOV.: *Cnephasia legrandi* (part.) RÉAL, 1953, Bull. Mens. Soc. Linn. Lyon, **22**: 53 fig. 3; *Eana legrandi*, RAZOWSKI, 1959, Acta Zool. Crac., **4**: 300, pl. 66 fig. 311.

This species is distinct from *Eana joannisi* (SCHAW.) externally, as well as genitalically. The two are easy to distinguish by the shape of labial palpi. In *Eana dumonti* (RÉAL) the middle joint of the labial palpus is distinctly dilated terminally (fig. 1), being narrow and only slightly dilated at the end in the second species (fig. 2). The apical joint in *Eana joannisi* (SCHAW.)



is visibly thinner and somewhat longer than in *E. dumonti* (RÉAL).

The differences in the male genital armatures of the two are little, whilst the female genitalia show distinctive specific characters in the shape of lamella vaginalis that is broader in *Eana dummonti* (RÉAL).

The holotypes of *Eana dumonti* (RÉAL) and *Eana legrandi* (RÉAL) are identical genitalically and do not show distinct differences in their external appearance. The intermediate form have been found while studying a numerous series of examples. The genitalia of allotype (female) of *E. legrandi* (RÉAL) figured by RÉAL in the fig. 4 (p. 55) are referable in another undescribed species. However, I do not describe this as I have had no opportunity to receive that specimen for study.

Eana penziana (THUNBERG)

SYNON. NOV.: *Cnephasia penziana* „f. ind." *livonica* RÉAL, (part.) 1953, Bull. Mens. Soc. Linn. Lyon, **22**: 56; *Eana peziana* ab. *livonica*, OBRAZTSOV, 1956, Tijdschr. Ent., **99**: 122; RAZOWSKI, 1959, Acta Zool. Crac., **4**: 288.

The holotype of *Cnephasia penziana livonica* (RÉAL) is identical with *Eana filipievi* (RÉAL) and the allotype agrees with typical *E. penziana* (THNBG.). Both specimens are in the collection of the Museum of Natural History in Paris.

Tortricini

Acleris napaea (MEYRICK)

Peronea napaea MEYRICK, 1912, Exot. Micr., **1**: 18; SYNON. NOV.: *Acleris sheljuzhkoi* OBRAZTSOV, 1943, Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges., **33**: 88, fig. 1, 2, pl. 9 fig. 1; *Acleris napaea*, OBRAZTSOV, 1956, Tijdschr. Ent., **99**: 146; *Acleris sheljuzhkoi* OBRAZTSOV, 1956, l. c., **92**: 149; *Acleris heringi* RAZOWSKI, 1958, Pol. Pis. Ent., **27**: 139; *Acleris napaea*, CLARKE, 1958, Catal. Type Spec. B. M. descr. by Meyrick, **3**: 12; *Acleris sheljuzhkoi*, RAZOWSKI, 1959, Zschrft. Wien. Ent. Ges., **44**: 85.

This species, similarly as *Acleris hastiana* (L.), shows an external variability and therefore was twice described. The genitalia show a very slight variability. Male genital arma-

ture is very characteristic by a sword-shaped process in the aedeagus.

Ab. *sheljuzhkoi* OBR. characterizes by relatively light colour at the costa.

Ab. *heringi* RAZ. resembles very dark specimens of *Acleris hastiana* (L.).

Acleris pyrivorana (RAGONOT)

Teras malivorana RAGONOT, 1875, Bull. Soc. Ent. France, **1875**: LXXI (nom. praeocc.); *Teras pyrivorana* RAGONOT, 1875, l. c., **1875**, LXXV; *Acalla sponsana* (part.), REBEL, 1901, Stgr. Rbl. Cat. Lep. Pal. Faun., **2**: 82; RAGONOT, 1876, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, ser. 5, **6**: 401, pl. 6 fig. 1; *Acalla sponsana* (part.), Kennel, 1908, Pal. Tortr., p. 89, pl. 5, fig. 24; *Acleris pyrivirana*, OBRAZTSOV, 1956, Tijdschr. Ent. **99**: 153.

The type of this species existing in the collection of the Museum of Natural History in Paris differs somewhat from the figure given by KENNEL. The pattern of the fore wing being more distinct in the type than in the figure; it is dark brown in the basal portion of the ground, at places with a slight bluish hue.

Unfortunately the type has the abdomen partially damaged. The genital armature is not well preserved. Aedeagus similar as in *Acleris lipsiana* (SCHIFF. & DEN.), but the sacculus differs from that in this species. Tegumen, socii and a part of valvae damaged.

Laspeyresiini

Laspeyresia multistriana (CHRÉTIEN)

Grapholitha multistriana CHRÉTIEN, 1915, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, **84**: 303; *Laspeyresia multistriana*, OBRAZTSOV, 1959, Tijdschr. Ent., **102**: 188.

I give the description of lectotype's genital armature. Ventral edge of valva in half its length broadly concave; cucullus broad; sacculus stout; tegumen in relation to the valva small; aedeagus fairly long, bifurcate terminally; cornuti very short (Pl. LXXXVII, fig. 7).

Laspeyresia rhezelana (Chrétien)

Grapholitha rhezelana Chrétien, 1915, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, **84**: 304; *Lapeyresia rhezelana*, Obraztsov, 1959, Tijdschr. Ent., **102**: 186.

Male genital armature (of the lectotype). Valva proportionately short; cucullus small, rounded. Aedeagus broad, rather straight (Pl. LXXXVII, fig. 8).

Laspeyresia extinctana (Chrétien)

Grapholitha extinctana Chrétien, 1915, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, **84**: 306; *Laspeyresia extinctana*, Obraztsov, 1959, Tijdschr. Ent., **102**; 186.

This species and the previous one have been mentioned by Obraztsov as the doubtfull ones.

Male genital armature very characteristic by equally broad, rectangular valva. Ventral edge of the sacculus faintly curved; aedeagus long, rather evenly wide throughout; two long and about 10 small cornuti present (Pl. LXXXVIII, fig. 9).

Grapholitha obcaecana Ragonot

Grapholitha obcaecana Ragonot, 1876, Bull. Soc. Ent. France, **1876**: LXV; *Laspeyresia obcaecana*, Kennel, 1921, Pal. Tortr., p. 659, pl. 24 fig. 6; *Grapholitha caecana* ab. *obcaecana* Obraztsov, 1959, Tijdschr. Ent., 102: 211.

The female genitalia of this species differ from those in *Grapholitha caecana* Schl. Lamella vaginalis smaller, having somewhat different shape than in *G. caecana* Schl. and the heavily sclerotized ring of ductus bursae considerably broader than in that species. (Pl. XCII, fig. 24).

Grapholitha nigroliciana Chrétien

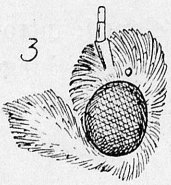
Grapholitha nigroliciana Chrétien, 1915, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, **84**: 303; *Grapholitha ? nigroliciana*, Obraztsov, 1959, Tijdschr. Ent., **102**: 211.

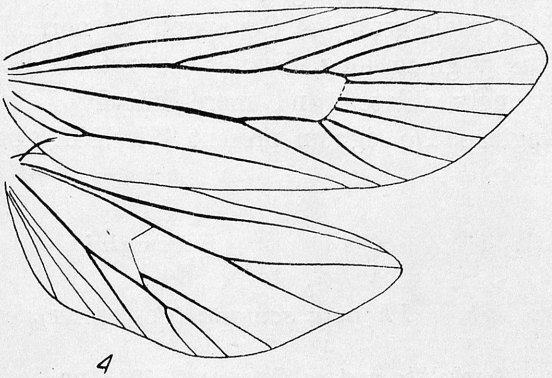
Genital armature of the type. Valva fairly broad; cucullus very large, rounded; tegumen rather small; aedeagus broad, bifurcated; cornuti very small (Pl. LXXXVIII, fig. 10).

Cirrilaspeyresia gen. nov.

Labial palpus hort, densely clothed with scales, middle joint dilated, apical joint short, nearly entirely scaled (fig. 3).

Fore wing narrow. *Sc* touching costa beyond half of its length; the abscissa *r*1—*r*2 at cell three times longer than *r*2—*r*3. The abscissas *r*3—*r*4 and *r*4—*r*5 still shorter. *R*5 touching the termen. All the veins running separately. In the hind wing *sc* distant from *rr*; *rr* and *m*1 long stalked; the stalk of *m*3 and *cu*1 shorter (fig. 4).





Male genital armature. Valva narrow; cucullus broad with protruding spines. Tegumen large, uncus heavily sclerotized. Aedeagus long, a single cornutus present.

Female genitalia. Ostium bursae similarly as in members *Dichrorampha* GUEN. opens in the sternite. Introitus vaginae heavily sclerotized; ductus bursae long; signum absent.

The systematic position of the genus under consideration is rather not clear to me, as the structure of male genital armature (especially the presence of uncus) does not resemble that in any other genus of *Laspeyresiini*. On the other hand, the female genitalia point for its close relation to the genera of *Laspeyresiini*.

In the hind wing the abscissa *m*2—*m*3 at discal cell is shorter than in other genera of the spoken tribe.

Cirrilaspeyresia imbecillana (KENNEL), **comb. nov.**

Euxanthis imbecillana KENNEL, 1901, Irsirs, **13**: 241; Kennel, 1913, Pal. Tortr., p. 328, pl. 14 fig. 39.

Male genital armature. Valva beyond its basal part is narrow; sacculus rounded. Cuculus broad, provided with fairly numerous wide spines, several of them are situated on processes protruding beyond the cucullus. Tegumen broad; uncus narrow fairly long; socii strongly clothed with hair. Gnathos provided with a heavily sclerotized plate. Aedeagus very long, bent, with several spines in its central part; a single cornutus present (Pl. LXXXVIII, fig. 11).

Female genitalia. Gonapophyses normally developed; introitus vaginae long, heavily sclerotized. Ductus bursae long; strongly dilated and more heavily sclerotized at introitus vaginae. No signum present (Pl. XCII, fig. 25).

Eucosmini

Phaneta scutana (CONSTANT), **comb. nov.**

Grapholitha scutana CONSTANT, 1893, Ann. Soc. Ent. France: **1893** 391, pl. 11 fig. 3; *Epiblema scutana*, KENNEL, 1921, Pal. Portr, p. 565, pl. 21 fig. 39, 40.

Male genital armature. Valva broad basally, cucullus large, considerably produced ventrally. Socii narrow. Aedeagus broad, cornuti long, numerous (Pl. LXXXVIII, fig. 12).

Phaneta dolosana (KENNEL), **comb. nov.**

Argyroplace dolosana KENNEL, 1900, Iris, **13**: 254; KENNEL, 1916, Pal. Tortr., p. 415, pl. 17 fig. 31.

This species resembles externally *Phaneta fulvana* (STEPH.). The colour figure in the KENNEL monograph differs somewhat from the type, as the medial fascia in the latter is visibly less pronounced. In the male genital armature valva broad; cucullus narrowed terminally, its ventral portion being proportionately slightly produced. Uncus fairly large, lightly sclerotized; socii small. In the aedeagus long cornuti present (Pl. LXXXIX, fig. 13).

Pseudeucosma confidana (CHRÉTIEN), **comb. nov.**

Epiblema confidana CHRÉTIEN, 1915, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, **84**: 302.

Very similar to *Pseudeucosma infidana* (HBN.) on external characters, as well as on armature of the genitalia. The fore wing of the type is considerably paler than in *P. infidana* (HBN.) the ground colour being creamy white. The markings brown, most distinct in the basal portion of the wing.

The only differences in the male genital armature of the two being in somewhat different shape of valva and broader socii in the species under consideration. (Pl. LXXXIX, fig. 14).

Pseudeucosoma edrisiana (CHRÉTIEN), **comb. nov.**

Epiblema edrisiana CHRÉTIEN, 1922, Etudes Lép., **19**: 88.

Male genital armature. Valva broad; cucullus small, provided with two large, protruding spines. Uncus smaller than in the above species, socii rather small. Aedeagus short, broad basally; four short cornuti present (Pl. LXXXIX, fig. 15).

Epiblema hartigi D. LUCAS

Epiblema hartigi D. LUCAS, 1942, Bull. Soc. Ent. France, **1942**: 213.

Only the female of this remarkable species is as yet known. Genitalia: lamella veginalis proportionately small, heavily sclerotized; ductus bursae very short. Bursa copulatrix very large, with a delicate sculpture on its total surface. Two signa present (Pl. XCII, fig. 26).

Epiblema luciana (CHRÉTIEN), **comb. nov.**

Eucosma luciana CHRÉTIEN, 1908, Naturaliste, **1908**: 254.

The genitalia of the lectotype (female). Lamella vaginalis broad, its proximal edge semicircular. Introitus vaginae short, ductus bursae long, rather evenly broad throughout. Bursa copulatrix relatively small, faintly sculptured; one signum very large, another appears as a more heavily sclerotized irregular patch (Pl. XCIII, fig. 27).

Ancylis sederana CHRÉTIEN

Ancylis sederana CHRÉTIEN, 1915, Ann, Soc. Ent. France, **84**: 308.

This species resembles *Ancylis comptana* (FROEL.) on its external appearance being, however, perfectly distinct by the armature of the genitalia. In the male genital armature sacculus strongly developed, produced terminally in a pointed tip. Valva narrow, feebly haired. Tegumen fairly broad; uncus long; socii broad. Aedeagus broad, cornuti long (P. XC, fig. 16).

In the female genitalia lamella vaginalis considerably broader in the relation to that in *Ancylis comptana* (FROEL.). Ductus bursae long; signa large (Pl. XCIII, fig. 28).

Olethreutini

Bactra simpliciana CHRÉTIEN

Bactra simpliciana CHRÉTIEN, 1915, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, **84**: 302.

The synonymy and a figure of male genital armature of this species gave in 1959 DIAKONOFF. The characters of the female genitalia as is given below.

Lamella vaginalis broad, rounded; introitus vaginae rather narrow. Ductus bursae and bursa copulatrix slightly sclerotized (Pl. XCIII, fig. 29).

Endothenia nougatana (CHRÉTIEN), **comb. nov.**

Grapholitha nougatana CHRÉTIEN, 1898, Naturaliste, **1898**: 178.

The smallest member of its genus. Very distinct from the remaining species of *Endothenia* STEPH. by the very light colour. In the male genital armature valva elongate, dilated terminally. Uncus strongly dilated terminally, socii fairly large; aedeagus very short (Pl. XC, fig. 17).

The next two species are referable in *Cochylidae* as the study of their types has shown.

Eulia neftana D. LUCAS, 1943, Bull. Soc. Ent. France, **48**: 134; synonym of *Phalonidia chionope* (MEYR.) — Synon. nov.

Argyrotoxa undulata D. LUCAS, 1946, l. c., 51: 98. — I sink this species as a synonym of *Hysterosia ochrobasana* (CHRÉT.).

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STRESZCZENIE

Autor omawia stanowiska systematyczne i synonimikę szeregu gatunków *Tortricidae*. Opisuje też nową formę *Cnephasia graecana ochreana* f. nov. oraz nowy gatunek *Cnephasia clarkei* sp. nov. pochodzący z Kaszmiru. Dla *Euxanthis imbecillana* KENN. tworzy nowy rodzaj *Cirrilaspeyresia* gen. nov. *(Oletreu-*

tinae). Nowy rodzaj charakteryzuje się krótkimi głaszczkami, użyłkowaniem skrzydeł tylnych oraz budową aparatu kopulacyjnego.

Dwa gatunki opisane jako przedstawiciele *Tortricidae* (*Eulia neftana* D. Lucas i *Argyrotoxa undulata* D. Lucas) zostały przeniesione do *Cochylidae*.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Автор обсуждает систематическое положение синонимику ряда видов *Tortricidae*, описывает также новую форму *Cnephasia graecana* f. *ochreana* f. nov. и новый вид *Cnephasia clarkei* sp. nov. найденный в Кашмире. Для *Euxanthis imbecillana* Kenn. автор устанавливает новый род *Cirrilaspeyresia* gen. nov. *(Oletreutinae)*. Этот новый род отличается короткими шупальцами, жилкованием вадних крыльев и строением генитального аппарата.

Два вида, *Eulia neftana* D. Lucas. и *Argyrotoxa undulata* D. Lucas, в описании причисленные к семейству *Tortricidae*, автор перенес к семейству *Cochylidae*.

PLATES

Plate LXXXVI

Male genital armatures

Fig. 1. *Paraclepsis accinctana* (Chrét.). „Makrassy, 28. 9. 29, *pierrelovyana* Dum. cotype". Praep. Nr.: 3810 (V.).

Fig. 2. *Anisotaenia joannisana* (Tur.). „Type, Italia centr., Mt. Autore, m. 800, 10. 6. 09., C. Krüger", Praep. Nr.: 3833 (V.).

Fig. 3. *Cnephasia lineata* (Wlshgm.). „Palestine, Tristram, Paratype". Praep. Nr.: 3679.

Fig. 4. *Cnephasia clarkei* sp. n. „Killanmarg, Kashmir, T. B. F., 10500, 7. 31". Praep. Nr.: 3684.

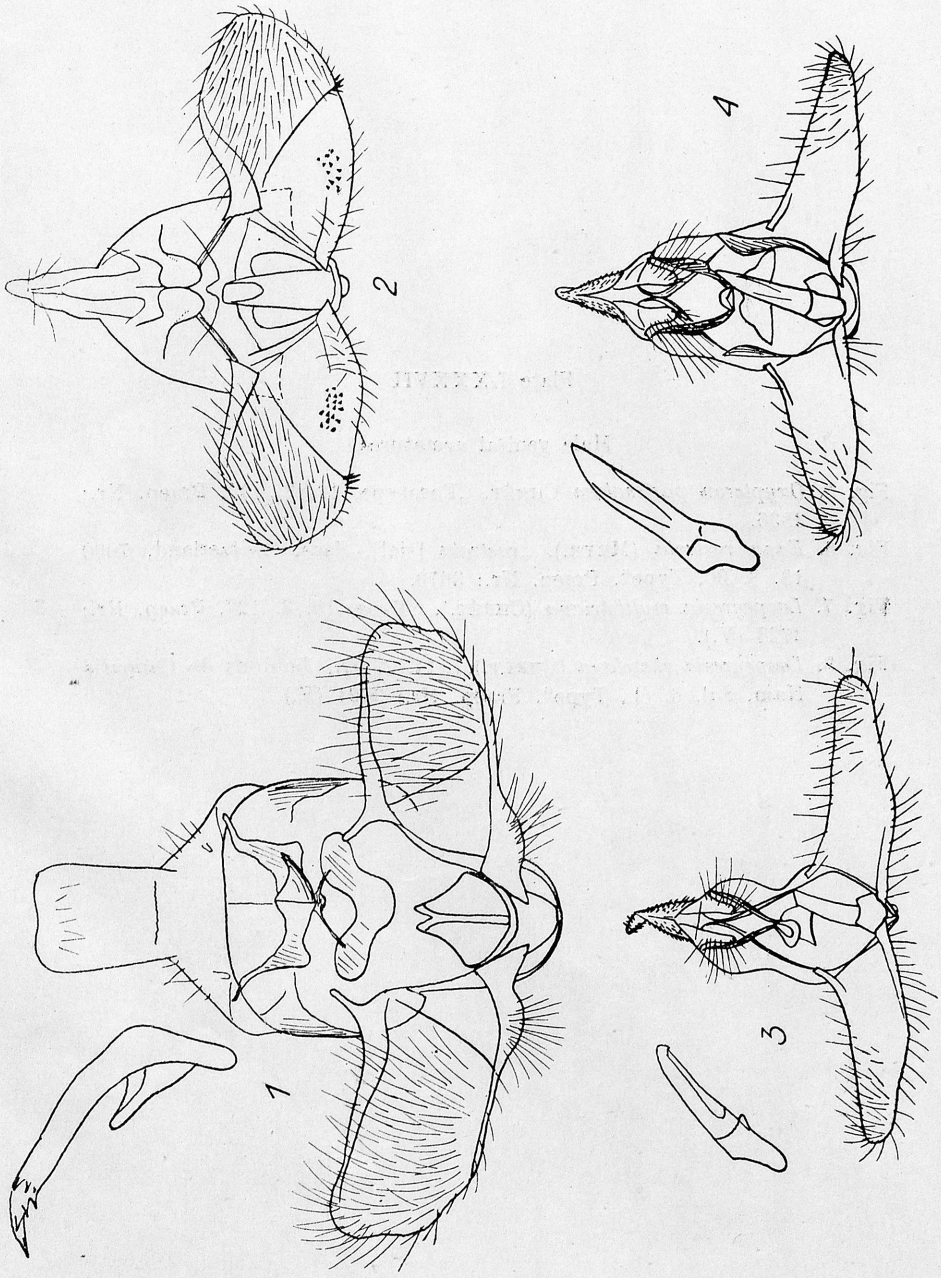

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Plate LXXXVII

Male genital armatures

Fig. 5. *Oxypteron partinatum* CHRÉT. „Paratype, 12. 3. 12", Praep. Nr.: 3836.

Fig. 6. *Eana rastrata* (MEYR.). „*raetrata* [sic!], Saas, Switzerland, 7000 18. 8. 00, Type". Praep. Nr.: 3670.

Fig. 7. *Laspeyresia multistriana* (CHRÉT.). „Type, 19. 3. 12", Praep. Nr.: 3728 (V.).

Fig. 8. *Laspeyresia rhezelana* (CHRÉT.). „11. 7. 07., boutons de Capparis Ham. Sal. 6. él., Type". Praep. Nr.: 3791 (V.).

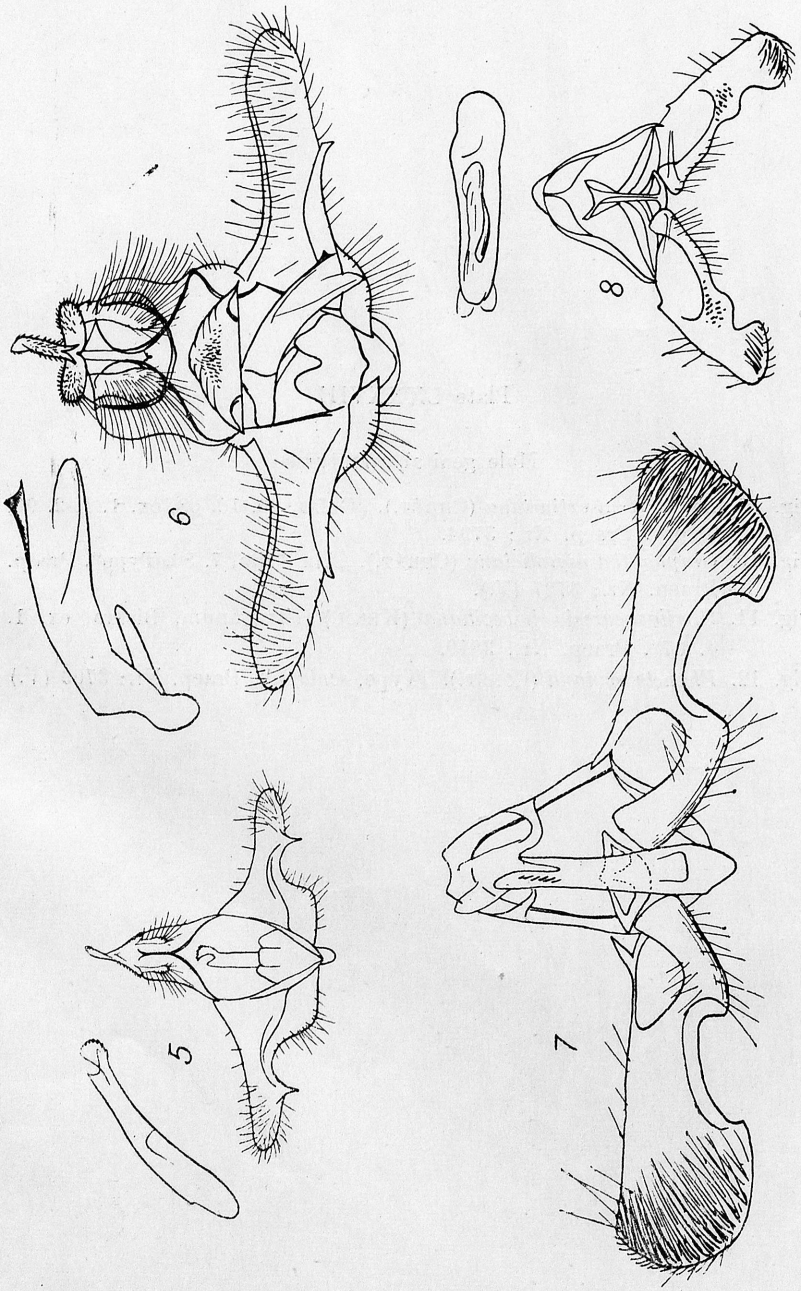

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Plate LXXXVIII

Male genital armatures

Fig. 9. *Laspeyresia extinctana* (CHRÉT.). „Gafsa, 20. 10. 08, ex. 1. 1, 2. 90, Type". Praep. Nr.: 3794.
Fig. 10. *Grapholitha nigroliciana* (CHRÉT.). „Ain Safra, 7. 86, Type". Praep. Praep. Nr.: 3727 (V.).
Fig. 11. *Cirrilaspeyresia imbecillana* (KENN.). „Traganum, Biskra, ex. 1. 4. 07". Praep. Nr.: 3819.
Fig. 12. *Phaneta scutana* (CONST.). „Type, *scutana*", Praep. Nr.: 3709 (V.)

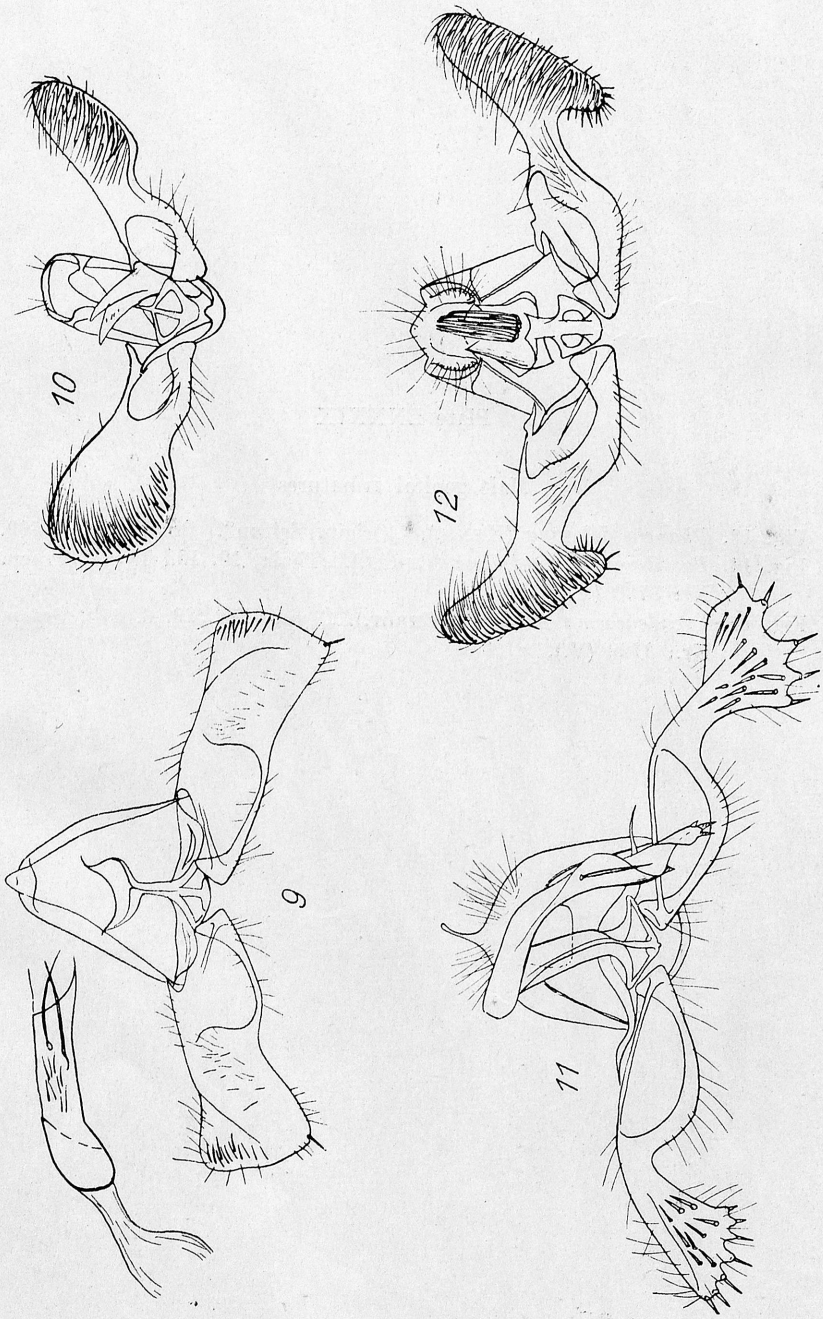

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Plate LXXXIX

Male genital armatures

Fig. 13. *Phaneta dolosana* (KENN.). „Origin, Zeitun". Praep. Nr.: 3569.
Fig. 14. *Pseudeucosma confidana* (CHRÉT.). „Thala, 10. 10., Type", Praep. Nr: 3730 (V.).
Fig. 15. *Pseudeucosma edrisiana* (CHRÉT.). „Type, Fez, 29. 6. 21". Praep. Nr.: 3729 (V.).

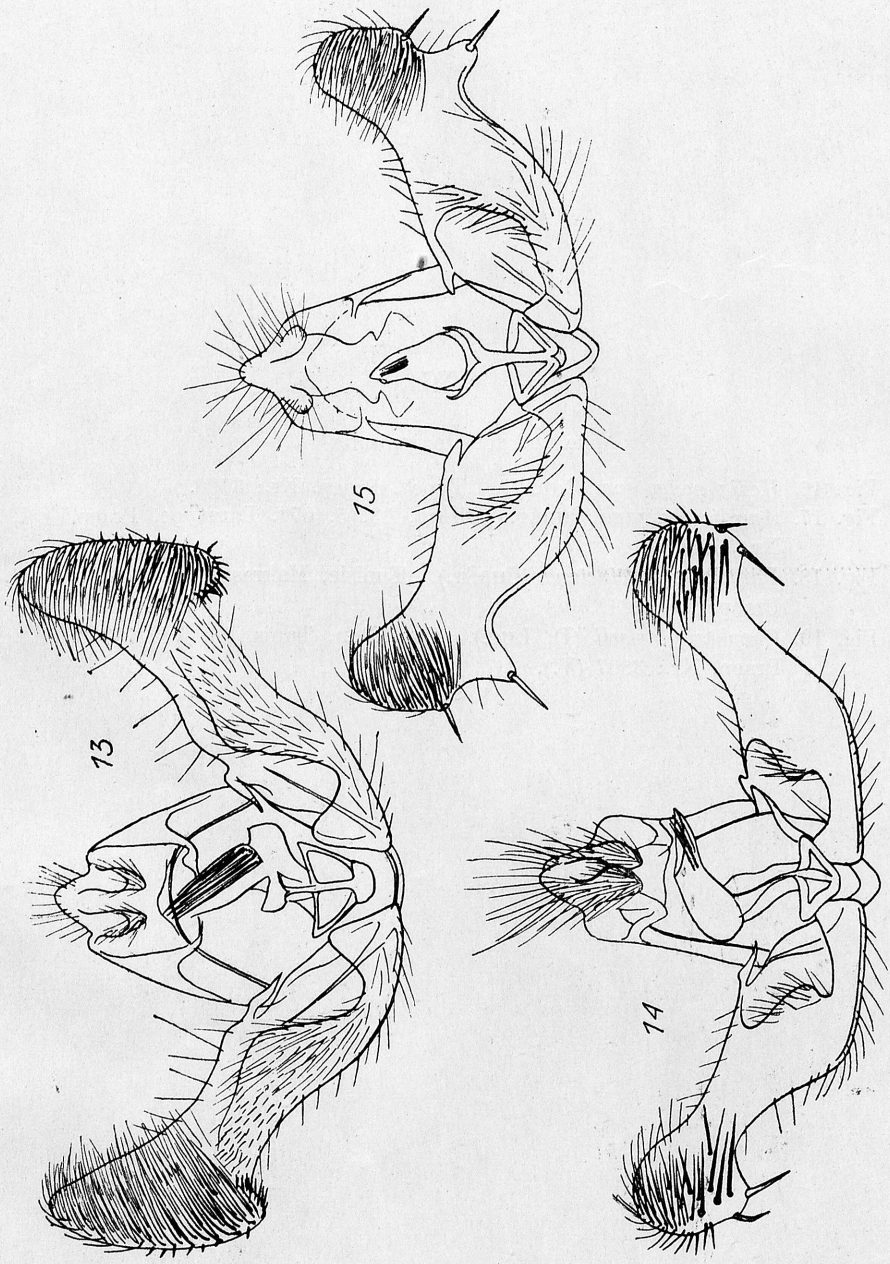

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Plate XC

Male and female genitalia

Fig. 16. *Hedia nougatana* (CHRÉT.). „Type". Praep. Nr.: 3795.
Fig. 17. *Ancylis sederana* CHRÉT. „Biskra, 13. 5. 07". Paratype, Praep. Nr.: 3838.
Fig. 18. *Paraclepsis accinctana* (CHRÉT.). „Tunisie, Makrassy, 29. 9. 29". Praep. Nr.: 3811.
Fig. 19. *Cnephasia amseli* (D. LUC.). „Cap. Bon, Tunis, 24. VI. 1939". Praep. Nr.: 3807 (V.).

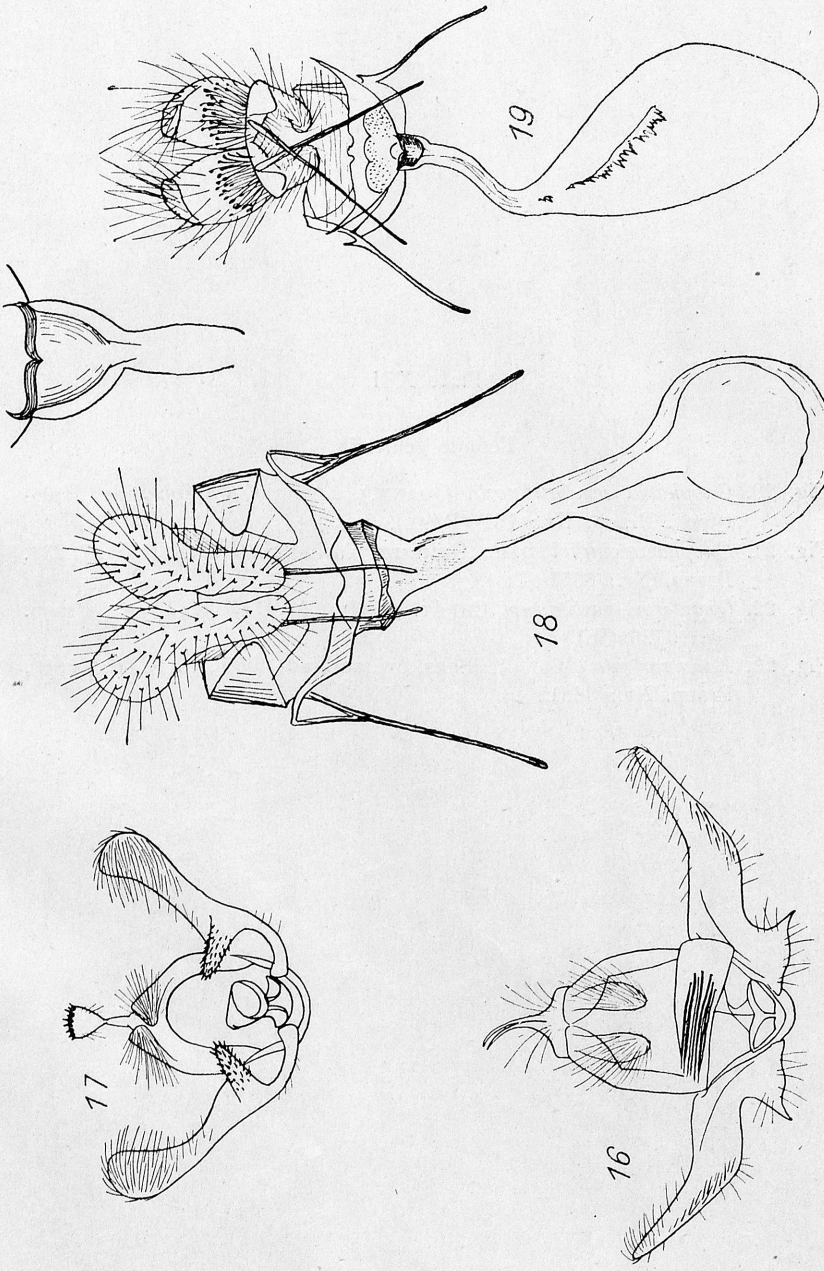

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Plate XCI

Female genitalia

Fig. 20. *Cnephasia semibrunneata* (Joann.). „Algeria, Philippeville, Holotype". Praep. Nr.: 161 (Réal).

Fig. 21. *Cnephasia clarkei* sp. n. „Gulwarg, Kashmir, 8600′, T. B. F., 7. 23". Praep. Nr.: 6851 (Cl.).

Fig. 22. *Oxypteron partitanum* Chrét. „Gafsa, 18. 11. 08, Type". Praep. Nr.: 3726 (V.).

Fig. 23. *Eana rastrata* (Meyr.). „Saas, Switzerland, 6000′, 15. 8. 00, Type", Praep. Nr.: 3681.

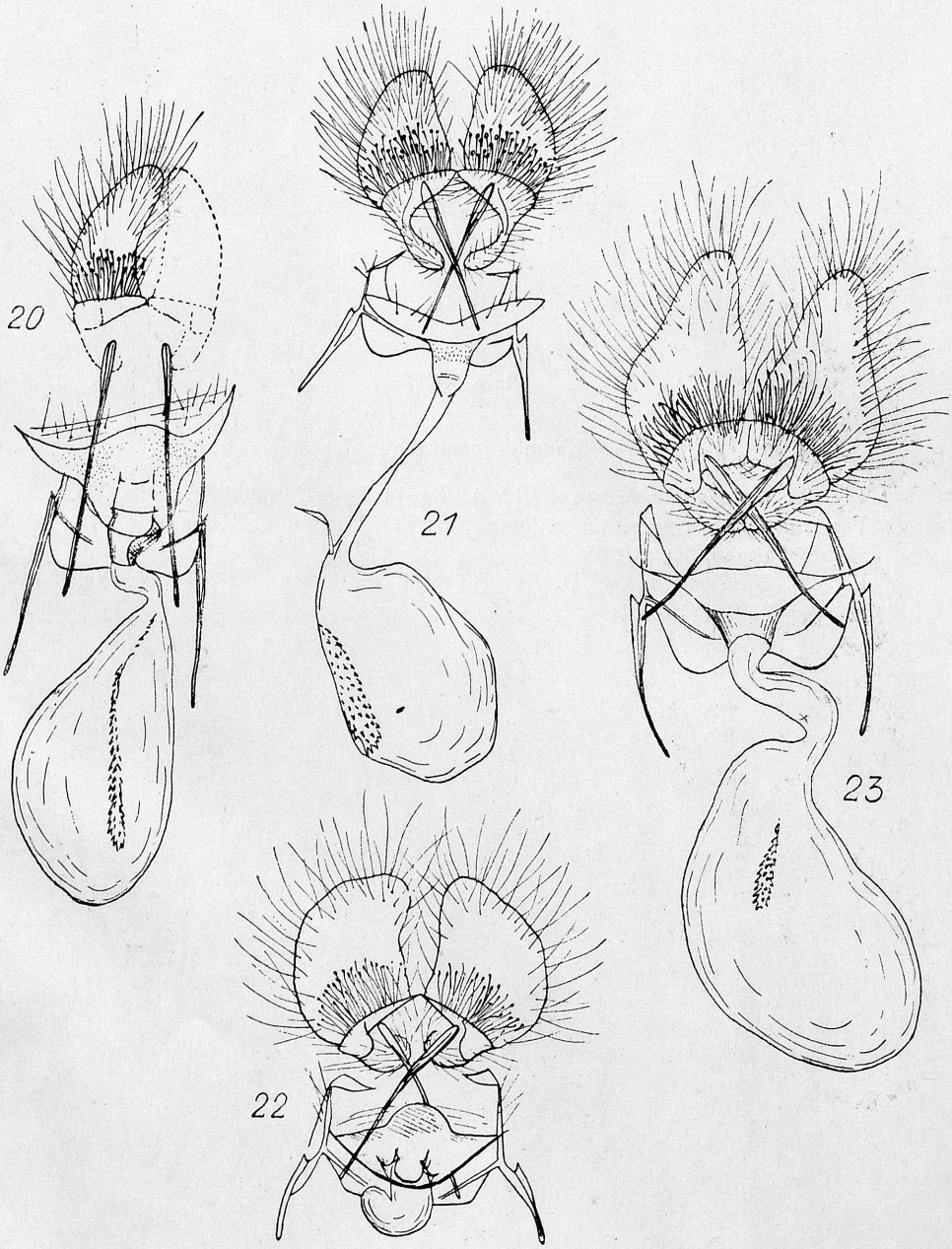

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Plate XCII

Female genitalia

Fig. 24. *Grapholitha obcaecana* (Rag.). „Lardy, Type". Praep. Nr.: 3698 (V.).
Fig. 25. *Cirrilaspeyresia imbecillana* (Kenn.). „Tragonum, Biskra, 9. 4. 07". Praep. Nr.: 3840.
Fig. 26. *Epiblema hartigi* D. Luc. „Costeil les Pyren., 02". Praep. Nr.: 3801 (V.).

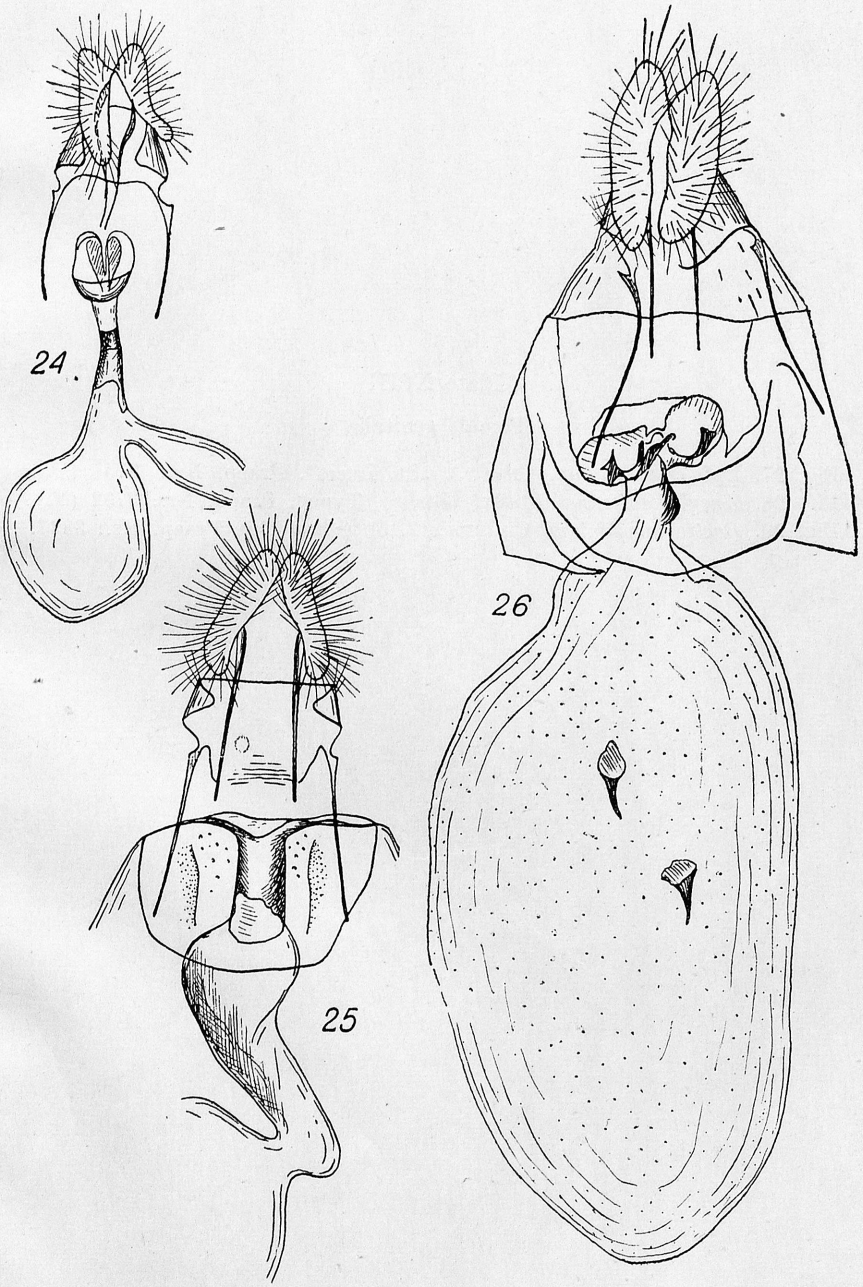

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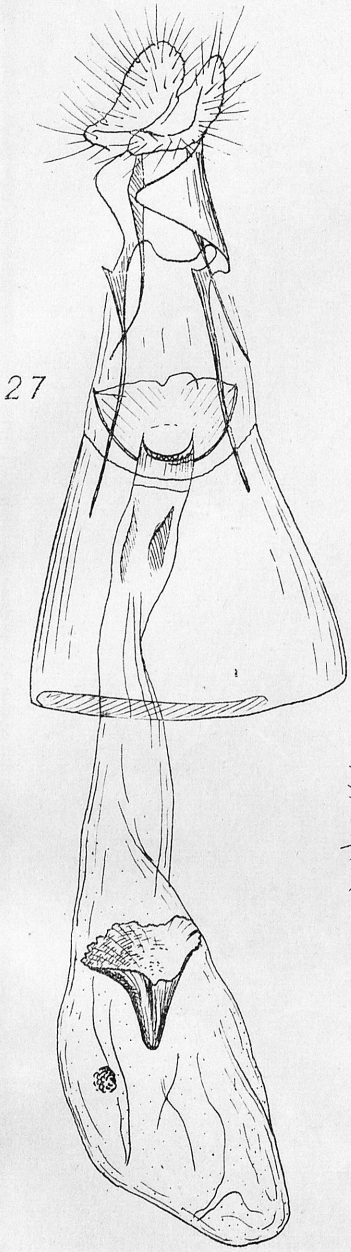
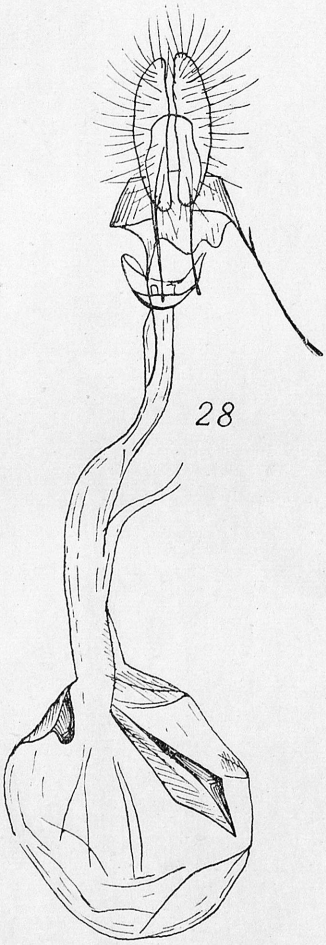
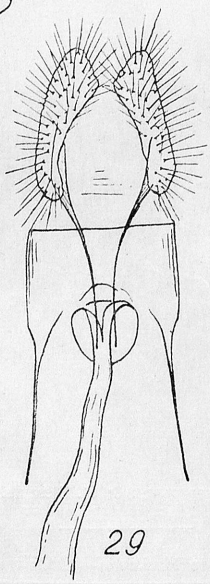
Plate XCIII

Female genitalia

Fig. 27. *Epiblema luciana* (CHRÉT.). „St. Lucie". Praep. Nr.: 3731 (V.).
Fig. 28. *Ancylis sederana* CHRÉT. „Biskra, Type". Praep. Nr.: 3732 (V.).
Fig. 29. *Bactra simpliciana* CHRÉT. „12. 5" (Paratype). Praep. Nr.: 3837.







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