

A C T A Z O O L O G I C A
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**Studies on the *Cochylidae* (Lepidoptera). Part IX. Revision of CARADJA'S Collection
with Descriptions of New Species**

[32 text figs.].

Studia nad *Cochylidae* (Lepidoptera). Część IX. Rewizja zbioru CARADJA i opisy nowych gatunków

**Исследования над *Cochylidae* (Lepidoptera). Часть IX. Ревизия коллекции CARADJA
и описание новых видов**

In the present paper I give some remarks on the collection of Aristide CARADJA (Muzeul de Istorie Naturala „Grigori ANTIPA“ in Bucharest) and description of 8 species, chiefly from this collection. Only one species is from other collection, namely *Aethes ussuriiana* sp. nov. (from the Institut für Spezielle Zoologie und Zoologisches Museum der HUMBOLDT-Universität in Berlin).

The CARADJA collection contains many lectotypes just designated by Dr A. POPESCU-GORJ. It was difficult and sometimes impossible to relate all determinations from this collection with CARADJA's publications. Several species were correctly determined by CARADJA, however, this I have confirmed by an examination of the genitalia. These are the species from localities which are very important in the distribution of the species, e.g. from Chabarovka (Ussuri land), Uralsk and from localities in China, I found in the collection. I mention these species in the text. At present I am unable to determine some species but I shall deal with these at a later date. These are species related to *Stenodes hedemanniana* (SNELL.) and *Cochylidia richteriana* (F. R.), from Asia. Some remarks on the determinations in the collection under consideration are given below.

Determinations in the CARADJA's coll.

Conchylis dipoltella var. *biviana* DUP.

from Uralsk (1916: 53)

New determinations

Aethes margaritifera FALK.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <i>Conchylis clathrana</i> VAR. <i>obscurana</i>
CAR. | <i>Aethes obscurana</i> (CAR), BONA SP. |
| <i>Conchylis deutschiana</i> VAR. <i>murciana</i>
CAR. | <i>Aethes hartmanniana</i> (CL.). |
| <i>Conchylis richteriana</i> FR. (1916: 50). | <i>Euxanthoides additana</i> (KENN.). |
| <i>Conchylis woliana</i> SCHLEICH
(1916: 50) | <i>Stenodes sarobica</i> RAZ., <i>S. woliana</i>
(SCHLEICH) and <i>S. centralasiae</i> sp. nov. |

The type of *Falseuncaria alaiana* (CARADJA) is not mentioned here because it has already been cited by me (1961: 304).

***Ptheochroa cosmolitha* (MERICK), comb. nov.**

Euxanthis cosmolitha MEYRICK, 1931, Exit. Micr., 4: 158.

Ptheochroa ussuriensis CARADJA, 1926, Iris, 40: 164 — synon. nov.

Phtheochroa cosmolitha (MEYR.) was described from Japan (Sapporo) and the type of CARADJA'S species from Siberia („Sutschansk, VIII. [1]925“, G. Sl. 7504). They differ slightly in coloration and in the latter the median band is partially atrophied. I have not found any differences in the genitalia (both types are females), therefore I place *Ptheochroa ussuriensis* CARADJA as a synonym of *Ph. cosmolitha* (MEYR.).

***Phalonidia albipalpana* (ZELLER)**

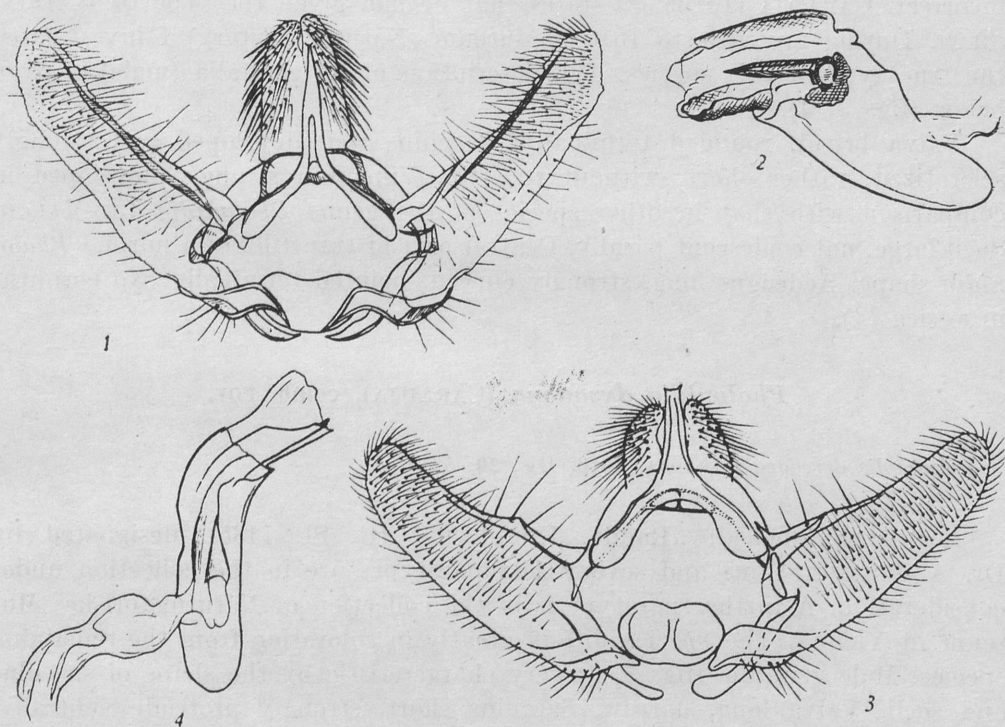
The species is known from Southern Europe. KENNEL (1913) recorded it from Sarepta. In the collection of CARADJA there are seven specimens from Uralsk (August). I suppose it appears in whole Southern Europe, from the Pyrenees to the Ural Mts.

***Phalonidia zygota* sp. nov., ♂**

Labial palpi about 1. External sides of palpi brownish-grey, dorsal surface and the front rather whitish. Thorax yellow-brown. Costal edge of forewings slightly arched outwards. Apex delicately rounded. Termen oblique, slightly convex. Ground colour cream, darkened with cream-ochreous in places. In basal portion of the costa two dark brown spots. In the middle of costa brown-grey shade. Dorsal spot brownish-grey, rather short with darker ventral edge. In external part of the wing several brownish spots. From costa is extended an elongate rusty brown spot. Fringes grey-brownish. Hindwings cream in basal portion, in middle area greyish-white, in peripheries brownish-grey but rather pale. External part of the wing sprinkled with brown. Fringes conco-

lorous with ground colour of the wing. Length of forewing approximately 8 mm.

Male genitalia (figs 1, 2). Valva long, with parallel edges, rounded apically. Saccus strongly sclerotized, similarly shaped as in *Phalonidia acutana* (KENN.) but proportionately thinner. Large, coalescent to $3/4$ socii on tegumen. Central part of transtilla thin and long, provided with two very small spines in the apical portion. Aedeagus very broad, rather short, its ventral edge rounded terminally. Cornutus very strong, provided with basal plate.



Figs. 1—4. 1 — *Phalonidia zygota* sp. nov. male genitalia of holotype, 2 — aedeagus of the same specimen, 3. — *Phalonidia acutana* (KENN.), male genitalia of holotype, 4 — aedeagus of the same specimen

Holotypus. „Radde, KORB '05, *dubitana* var. *clarana* CAR., det. CARADJA; *Phalonia* sp. (near *dubitana*) det. WLSM.“, G. Sl.: 7568, coll. Muz. „Gr. ANTIPA“ in Bucharest.

Comments. The species under consideration differs in coloration from all known species of the genus *Phalonidia* LE MARCH. It resembles a pale specimen of *Cochylis dubitana* (HBN.), and therefore it was determined by A. CARADJA as „*dubitana* var. *clarana* CAR.“. However, WALSINGHAM believed it to be a new species. In genitalia (only one male previously known) it is nearest to *Phalonidia chlorolitha* (MEYR.) but the socii are strongly coalescent and the aedeagus has a pointed, ventral termination. The species is recorded from Eastern Asia, from Raddefka (abbreviation in label: Radde) a village in Ussuri land.

***Phalonidia acutana* (KENNEL)**

Phalonia acutana KENNEL, 1913, Zoolog., 21: 290, pl. 13, fig. 18.

In my paper „Remarks on types of some *Cochylidae*“ (1961), p. 308 I considered *Phalonidia acutana* (KENN.) as a synonym of *Fulvoclysia dictyodana* (STGR.) following the examination of a specimen erroneously labelled as type. Unfortunately the designation of the type in the museum in Bucharest was incorrect. CARADJA (1916: 53) states that he had given the type to WALSINGHAM. During my visit to British Museum (Natural History) I investigated the true type of this species. The description of its genitalia (male) is given below (figs 3, 4).

Valva broad, rounded terminally. Sacculus well developed and strongly sclerotized; rather short, without free tip. Vinculum strongly developed in comparison with that in other species of the genus *Phalonidia* LE MARCH. Socii large, not coalescent basally. Central part of transtilla of a normal *Phalonidia* shape. Aedeagus long, strongly curved, pointed terminally. No cornutus in vesica (?).

***Phalonidia dysodona* (CARADJA), comb. nov.**

Conchylis dysodona CARADJA, 1916, Iris, 30: 52.

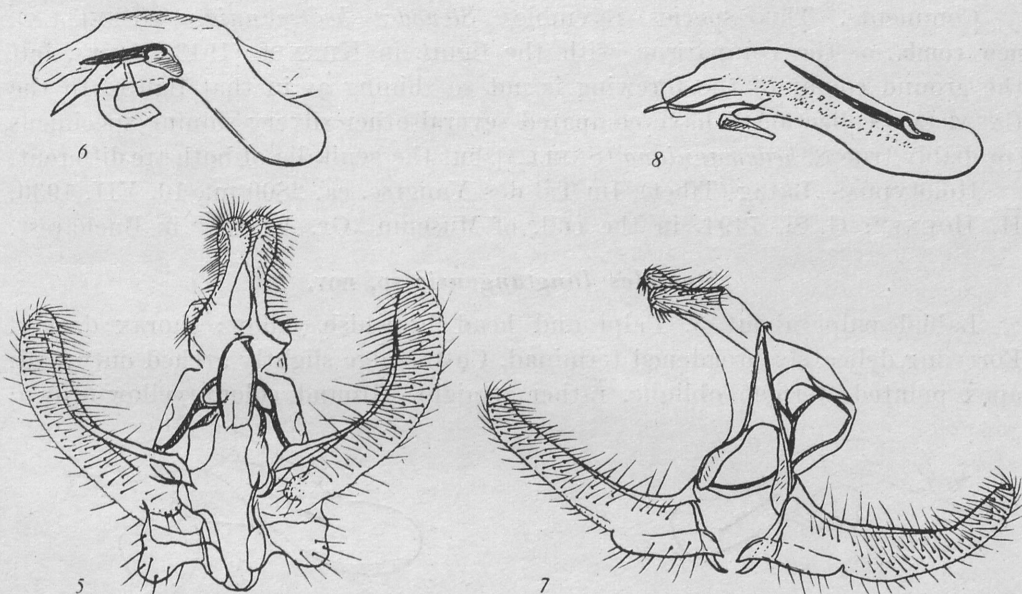
Lectotype labelled: „Radde, KORB, '05“ (G. Sl. 7435), designated by Dr. A. POPESCU-GORJ and several lectoparatypes are in the collection under consideration. A further paratype is in the collection of Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna. The species differs greatly in coloration from the remaining species. Male genitalia (figs 5, 6) very characteristic by the shape of sacculus and socii. Valva long, narrow. Sacculus short, strongly protrude ventrally, well sclerotized. Tegumen rather small; socii very large, coalescent basally. Apical tips of socii broadened, rounded terminally. Central part of transtilla very large. Aedeagus rather large, curved in the middle, pointed terminally. A single cornutus present in vesica.

***Phalonidia minimana* (CARADJA), comb. nov.**

Conchylis minimana CARADJA, 1916, Iris, 30: 52.

Lectotype: „Kasakewitsch, Ussuri R., E. Siberia, KORB, 1907“, G. Sl. 7458, designated by Dr. A. POPESCU-GORJ.

Male genitalia (figs 7, 8) very similar to these in *Phalonidia walsinghamana* — group. Sacculus rather long, rounded terminally. Aedeagus long, pointed. A single, large cornutus present in vesica.



Figs. 5—8. — *Phalonidia dysodona* (CARADJA), male genitalia of lectotype, 6 — aedeagus of the same specimen, 7 — *Phalonidia minimana* (CARADJA), male genitalia of holotype, 8 — aedeagus of the same specimen

***Stenodes alticolana* sp. nov.**

Labial palpi about 3, rusty-brown laterally. Front greyish-white. Coloration of thorax similar to that of the head, but more yellowish-grey. Forewing expanding slightly posteriorly; costal edge delicately arched outwards in basal area, then rather straight; apex nearly rounded; termen oblique, nearly straight. Ground colour white, dorsal spot vivid, yellow-brown with slight rusty hue. Its posterior edge sharp, darker than the rest of its surface. The costal area opposite this spot a little paler (in the left wing there is a regular median fascia, however, paler in costal portion of the wing). Base of the wing pale yellow-brown. Behind the dorsal spot, near dorsal adge yellowish-brown shade. In external portion of the wing an irregular and distinct large spot similarly coloured as mentioned shade. On costa near apex three small brownish spots. In the end of the central cell small brownish point. Fringes yellow-brown, pale, brownish posteriorly. Hindwing yellowish-white, venation and peripheries brownish-yellow. Length of forewing 8 mm.

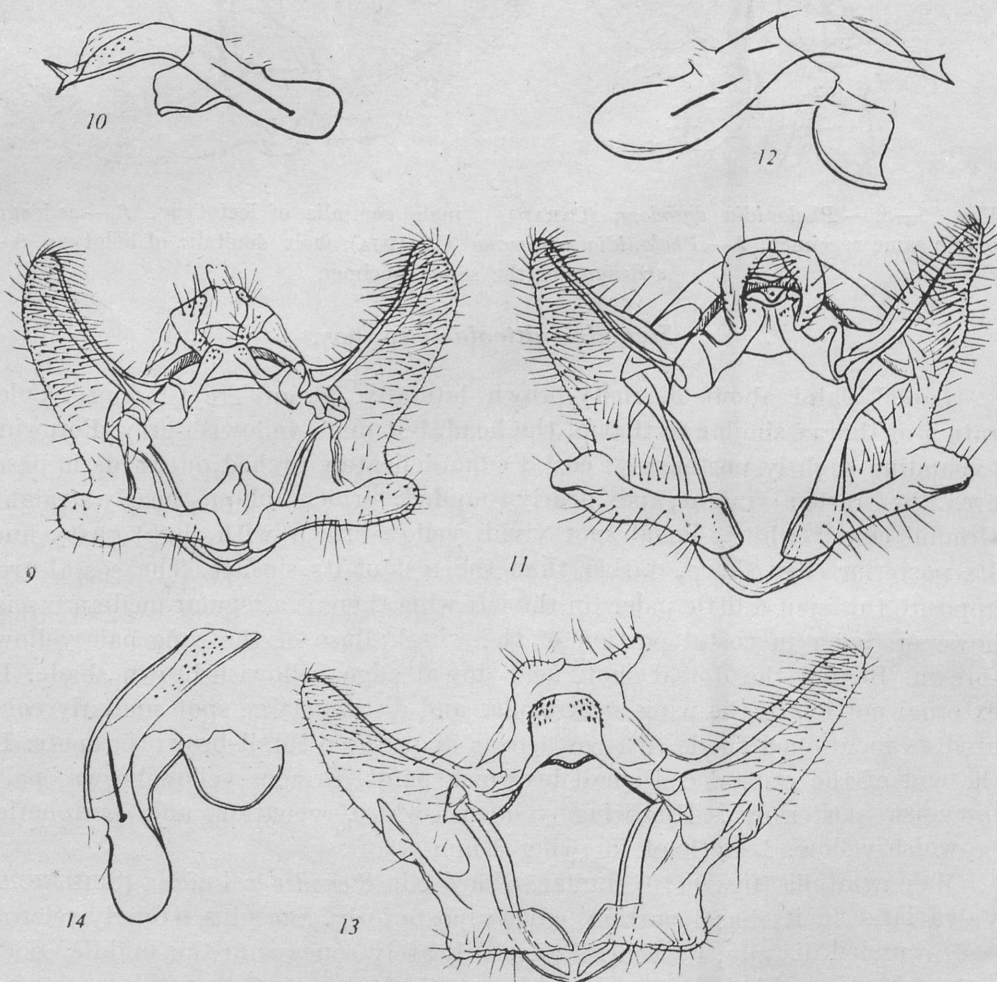
Male genitalia (figs 9, 10) similar to those in *Stenodes woliniana* (SCHLEICH). Valva large in its basal portion, narrow posteriorly. Saccus strongly sclerotized, rounded distally, its ventral adge delicately concave in the middle. Socii rather short, weakly sclerotized and hairy. Central part of transtilla short and broad, concave apically. Aedeagus elongate, bent in the middle, pointed apically. In its distal part a pointed dorsal projection and several small dorsal spines. A single slender cornutus present in vesica.

Comments. This species resembles *Stenodes hedemanniana* (SNELLEN), **new comb.**, as the comparison with the figure in KENNEL (1913) shows, but the ground colour of the forewing is not so shining as in that figure. In the CARADJA'S collection I have compared several other silvery shining specimens [probably true *S. hedemanniana* (SNELL.)], but the genitalia of both are different.

Holotypus: „Batag (Tibet), Im Tal des Yangtse, ca. 2800 m., 10. VII. 1936, H. HOENE“; G. Sl. 7494, in the coll. of Museum „Gr. ANTIPA“ in Bucharest.

***Stenodes lungtangensis* sp. nov.**

Labial palpi about 3. Palpi and head brownish yellow; thorax darker. Forewing delicately broadened terminad. Costal edge slightly arched outwards; apex pointed; termen oblique, rather straight. Ground colour yellow-brown;



Figs. 9—14. 9 — *Stenodes alticolana* sp. nov., male genitalia of holotype, 10 — aedeagus of the same specimen, 11 — *Stenodes lungtangensis* sp. nov., male genitalia of holotype, 12 — aedeagus of the same specimen, 13 — *Stenodes centralasiae* sp. nov., male genitalia of holotype, 14 — aedeagus of the same specimen

pattern brownish with delicate rusty hue. Costa from base till $1/3$ darkened with brownish. Dorsal spot rather small, narrowing costad. A diffused blotch on costa towards dorsal spot. Brownish shade in external portion of the wing rather slightly developed. Fringes brownish. Hindwing grey-brownish, rather pale. Fringes concolorous with the ground colour in the basal part of the wing. Length of forewing 5 mm.

Male genitalia (figs 11, 12) very similar to those in preceding species. Valva however, decidedly larger but narrower apically than in *Stenodes alticolana* sp. n. Sacculus strongly developed, with a large, rounded terminal portion. Tegumen large, socii longer than in mentioned species. Central part of transtilla large, spined distally. Aedeagus long, bent, pointed terminally. Dorso-terminal projection rather short, pointed. Two slender cornuti present in vesica.

Holotypus: „Lungtang bei Nanking, prov. Kiangsu, China, 30. VI. 1933, H. HOENE“ G. Sl. 7587. Collection Museum „Gr. ANTIPA“ in Bucharest.

Comments. This species was determined by CARADJA as „*Euxanthis amabilis* MEYR“. It is related to *Stenodes wolniana* (SCHLEICH) and belongs to the subgenus *Substenodes* RAZ.

***Stenodes centralasiae* sp. nov.**

Labial palpi about 3, brownish-grey laterally. Upper side of palpi paler. Thorax more brownish than palpi and head, tegulae brownish-white posteriorly. Forewing narrow, slightly broadened terminad. Costal edge delicately arched outwards at the base, than nearly straight. Apex slightly protruding; rounded. Termen oblique (about 60°), delicately convex. Ground colour white. Basal area darkened with brown. Median band slightly arched, nearly parallel to termen. It is paler in costal area, darker, more brown posteriorly. In the middle between this band and apex a brownish spot connected with dark area in external part of the wing. This area is not uniformly coloured. In dorsal portion of the wing, behind median band a delicate brownish rounded spot. Fringes rather dark, brown-grey. Hindwing brown-grey; fringes a little paler. The length of forewing 9 mm.

Male genitalia (figs 13, 14) similar to these in *Stenodes sarobica* Raz. Valva rather broad in its basal portion, then narrowed posteriorly. Sacculus well developed. Its basal portion broad, straight ventrally. Tegumen rather small. Socii shorter than that in *S. sarobica* Raz., nearly substraingular. Transtilla with a large central part rounded terminally. Aedeagus long, pointed terminally. In its distal portion several small spines. Cornutus rather long and thin.

Holotypus: „Alai Geb. [irge]“, G. Sl. 7550; „*wolniana* — det. CARADJA“, in the coll of the Museum „Gr. ANTIPA“.

Comments. This species was determined by CARADJA as *S. wolniana* (SCHLEICH), but closely resembles species of the group *Stenodes cultana* (LEDERER), **comb. nov.** The genitalia of this species differ from those in *S. wolniana* (SCHLEICH) by the shape of the sacculus and aedeagus. Female genitalia unknown.

***Stenodes albidana* (CARADJA), comb. nov.**

Euxanthis hilarana var. *albidana* CARADJA, 1916, Iris, 30: 55.

Lectotypus (designated by Dr. A. POPESCU-GORJ): „Uralsk, 25. V. [10] 07“, G. Sl, 6712.

It differs very much from *Stenodes hilarana* (H.-S) both in coloration and genitalia (figs 15, 16). Male genitalia similar to these in *S. pontana* (STGR.) but the aedeagus is larger, the socii are broader and the sacculus is longer.

***Stenodes sarobica* RAZ.**

Described from Afghanistan. In CARADJA's collection one specimen from Kasikoparan (Caucasus) determined as „*woliniana*“.

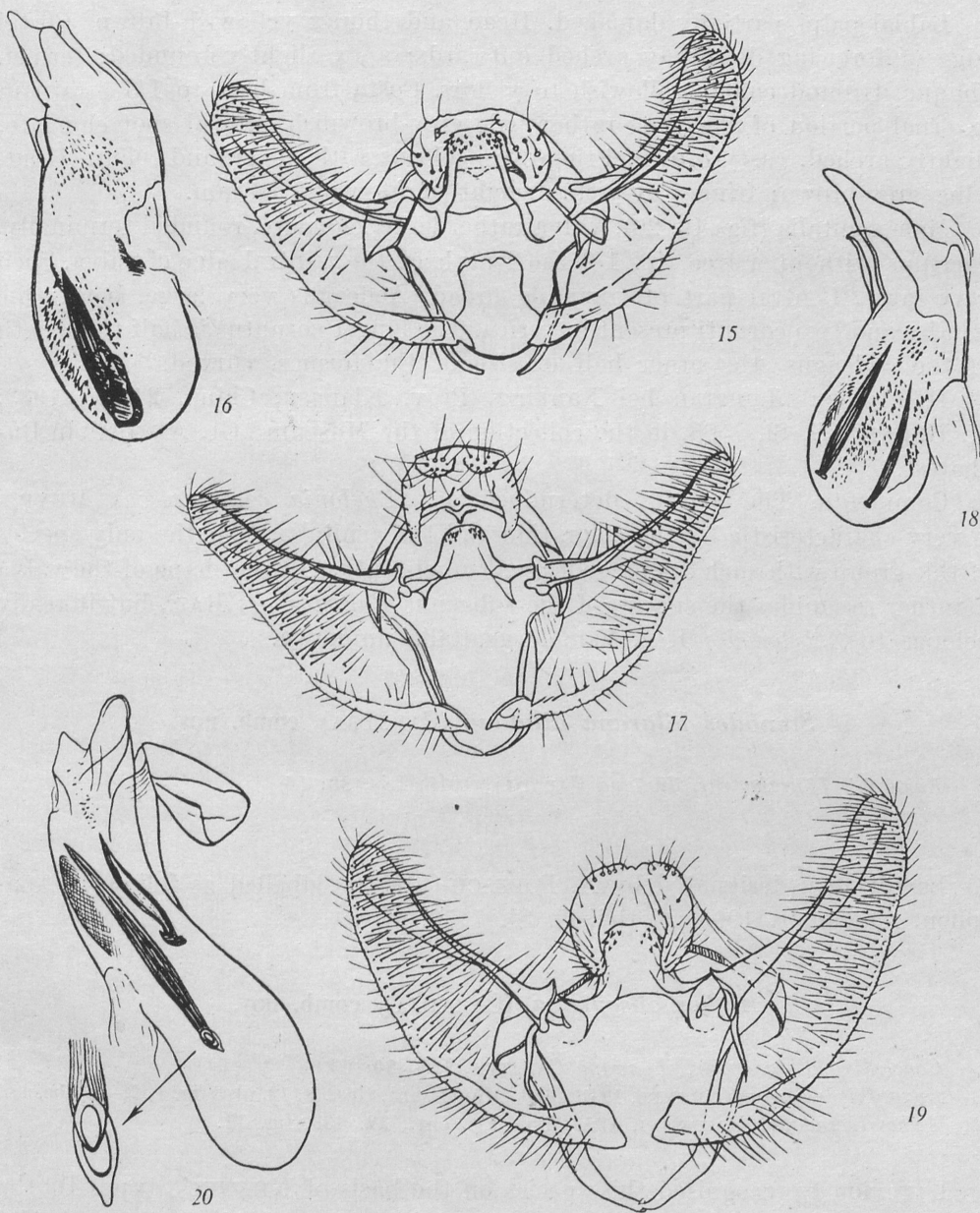
***Stenodes isocornutana* sp. nov.**

Labial palpi about 2; third joint protruding. Palpi yellow-brown laterally. Its upper side, head and thorax yellowish, with a small addition of brown. Costal edge of the forewing slightly arched outwards in its basal part; in the median part rather straight. Termen slightly oblique; apex delicately pointed. Ground colour yellowish mixed with brownish-grey. Costa till 2/3 brownish. In posterior portion of the wing, behind central cell, greyish. Dorsal spot narrowed towards the end, pointed, brown. On its external margin some brown-dark scales. Fringes yellow-brown. Hindwing grey-brown; fringes (badly damaged) yellowish. Length of forewing 9 mm.

Male genitalia (figs 17, 18) are similar to those in *Stenodes pontana* (STGR.). Valva large in its basal portion, narrowed posteriorly. Sacculus slender, long, without a free tip. Socii long, provided with rounded basal lobes. Transtilla with central part small, rounded terminally. Aedeagus rather short, broad, and slightly bent. Its ventral termination large, pointed. Two large cornuti present in vesica.

Holotypus: „Likiang, China, Provinz Nord Yünnan, 12. VI. 1934, H. HOENE“; G. Sl, 7467 in the collection of the Museum „Gr. ANTIPA“.

Comments. The specimen was erroneously designated as the type of *Euxanthis maleropa* MEYRICK. It differs from this species in coloration and in male genitalia (female unknown). The new species more closely resembles the species of the group *Stenodes pontana* (STGR.) in the genitalia. However, in the latter there is a single large cornutus in aedeagus and the shape of the socii is different.



Figs. 15—20. 15 — *Stenodes albidana* (CARADJA), male genitalia of holotype, 16 — aedeagus of the same specimen, 17 — *Stenodes iscornutana* sp. nov. male genitalia of holotype, 18 — aedeagus of the same specimen, 19 — *Stenodes nankinensis* sp. nov., male genitalia of holotype, 20 — aedeagus of the same specimen

Stenodes nankinensis sp. nov., ♂

Labial palpi partially damaged. Head and thorax yellowish-brown. Costal edge of forewing delicately arched outwards; apex slightly rounded; termen oblique. Ground colour yellowish to yellow. Costa from base to 1/3 brown in external portion of the wing rather pale grey-brownish. Dorsal spot elongate, slightly arched, rusty-brown. Fringes concolorous with the ground colour. Hind-wing grey-brown; fringes greyish. Length of forewing 6,5 mm.

Male genitalia (figs 19, 20). Valva rather large, elongate, rounded terminally. Sacculus without a free tip, 1/2 the length of the ventral edge of valva. Socii very large. Central part of transtilla broad. Aedeagus very large, bent. One sclerite and two cornuti present in vesica. The longer cornutus is half the length of the aedeagus, the other half of size of the former, curved.

Holotypus: „Lungtan bei Nanking, Prov. Kiangsu, China, 24. V. 1933, H. HOENE“, G. Sl. 7588, in the collection of the Museum „Gr. ANTIPA“ in Bucharest.

Comments. The species determined as „*Phalonia contumescens* MEYR.“ is very characteristic by the coloration and the genitalia. It is the only species of this group with such a long aedeagus and cornutus. In the shape of the valva it rather resembles the species of the subgenus *Parastenodes* RAZ., but it really belongs to *Substenodes* RAZ. Female genitalia unknown.

Stenodes hilarana dilutana (CARADJA), comb. nov.

Euxanthis hilarana var. *dilutana* CARADJA, 1916, Iris, 30: 55.

Lectotypus (designated by A. POPESCU-GORJ) is labelled as follows: „Anatolien, Ak-chehir, 1900, Korb“, G. Sl. 7456.

Aethes obscurana (CARADJA), comb. nov.

Conchylis clathrana var. *obscurana* CARADJA, Iris, 30: 53.

Euxanthis lucindana KENNEL, 1918, Mitt. Münch. ent. Ges., 8: 72, pl. 3 fig. 1, 2,—synon. nov.

Aethes lucindana; RAZOWSKI, 1959, Pol. Pis. ent., 29: 439, fig. 11.

I previously recognised this species on the basis of KENNEL's type. In the CARADJA's collection there is a large series of this species. In the lectotype („Alai Geb., KORB 1905“, G. Sl. 7451) ventral edge of sacculus is more convex than in other specimens I have seen before, but in this group of species the shape of sacculus seems to be unimportant as a systematic character.

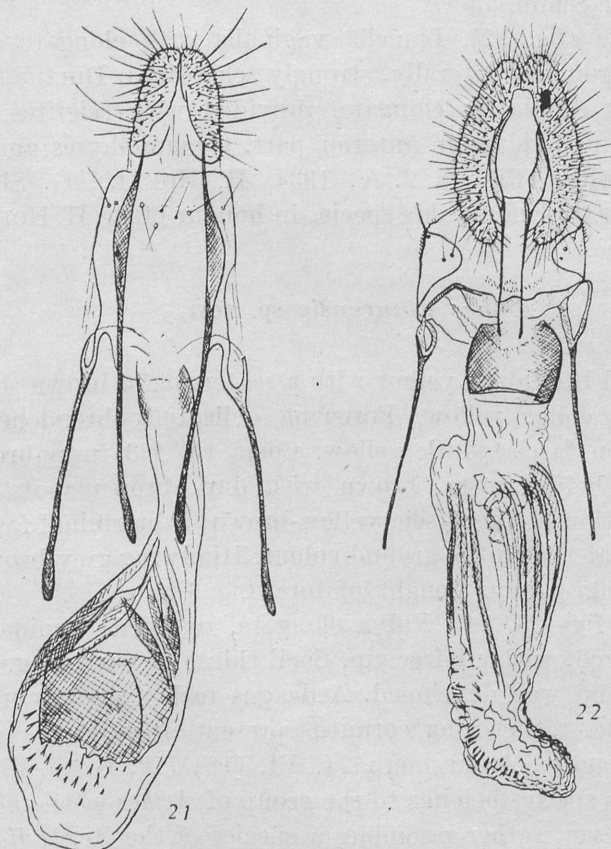
Female genitalia (fig. 21). Lamella genitalis large. Lamella vaginalis weakly developed. Introitus vaginae short, well sclerotized. Ductus bursae rather long; bursa copulatrix elongate, provided with sclerites and spines.

Aethes mesomelana (WALKER), comb. nov.

Conchylis suppositana KENNEL, 1901, Iris, 13: 235 — *synon. nov.*

Phalonia suppositana KENNEL, 1913, Zoologica, 21: 265, pl. 12 figs 45, 46.

Aethes suppositana; RAZOWSKI, 1959, Pol. Pis. ent., 29: 439, fig. 13.



Figs. 21—22. 21 — *Aethes obscurana* (CARADJA), female genitalia of lectotype, 22 — *Aethes hoenei* sp. nov., female genitalia of holotype

This species is labelled „*cunabulana* WLSM. [in litt.]“ in the CARADJA'S collection. The type of *Aethes mesomelana* (WALKER) is in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) in London, and was compared with the type of *Conchylis suppositana* KENNEL and specimens from this collection.

Aethes hoenei sp. nov. ♀

Labial palpi about 1, 5, brownish-yellow laterally, yellowish in upperside. Front yellowish, the rest of head a little darker, more yellow-brownish; thorax brownish, rather pale; costal edge of forewing slightly arched outwards; apex pointed, termen oblique (specimens without fringes). Ground colour rather

dark, with darker and paler places. First half of costa sprinkled with grey-brownish; in its middle part only several grey scales present. Dorsal spot with irregular edges, brown. Subterminal spot more delicately marked, parallel to dorsal spot. Hindwing brownish grey; fringes (badly damaged) a little paler. Length of forewing 8 mm.

Female genitalia (fig. 22). Lamella vaginalis with elongate arms. Introitus vaginae large, rounded laterally, strongly sclerotized. Ductus bursae short, transparent. Bursa copulatrix elongate, provided with sclerites in posterior portion and with small spines in anterior part. Gonapophyses anteriores long.

Holotypus: „Kuling (China), 2. V. 1934, H. HOENE“, G. Sl. 7581, coll. Museum „Gr. ANTIPA“. I name this species in honour of Dr. H. HOENE of BONN.

Aethes amurensis sp. nov. ♂

Labial palpi and head dark yellow with a scattering of brown scales. Thorax greyer than head, collar yellow. Forewing delicately broadened terminally; costal edge between fascias dark yellow. Costa till 1/3 rusty-brown. Median fascia interrupted before costa, brown with dark brown spots in posterior portion. Costal portion of this fascia yellow-brown; subterminal fascia similarly coloured. Fringes paler than the ground colour. Hindwing grey-brown; venation a little darker; fringes grey. Length of forewing 6 mm.

Male genitalia (figs 23, 24). Valva elongate, rounded terminally. Saccus short, well sclerotized, without free tip. Socii thin and very long. Central part of transtilla long and well developed. Aedeagus rather short, curved, pointed terminally. A single, rather long cornutus present in vesica.

Holotypus: „Blagov., Amur mer., 24. VI. [18] 77“, G. Sl. 4700.

Comments. This species belongs to the group of *Aethes moribundana* (STGR.). In coloration, however, rather resembles a species of the *Ae. badiana* — group. *Aethes amurensis* sp. nov. differs from all known species of mentioned groups by the shape of the aedeagus and valva. When they are more similar to each other, the coloration is very different. Female unknown. The unique type is in the collection of the Institut für Spezielle Zoologie der HUMBOLDT Universität in Berlin. It originated from Blagovesthensk, Amur land.

Aethes badiana (HBN.)

In the collection one specimen from Seimonovsk, collected in July.

Aethes cnicana (DBLD.)

Four specimens collected in the same region: Raddefka, Kasakevitsh and Chabarovka.

Aethes margaritifera FALK.

Six specimens from Uralsk captured in May (19th—28th) and June (24th).

Aethes hartmanniana ab. *murciana* (CARADJA), comb. nov.

Conchylis deutschiana var *marciana* CARADJA, 1916, Iris, 30: 50.

Lectotype: „Cuenca, V. 1906, KORB“, G. Sl. 7448 (designated by Dr. A. POPESCU-GORJ) resembles in coloration *Aethes piercei* OBR., but an examination of the genitalia shows that it is *Ae. hartmanniana* (CL.). Aedeagus with a single, well sclerotized dorsal portion. Terminal portion of aedeagus dentate ventrally (figs 25, 26).

Aethes iranica RAZ.

Three specimens from Marasch (Turkey). Previously this species was known only from Iran.

Aethes speciosa RAZ.

Two specimens from Mardin.

Aethes badakshana RAZ.

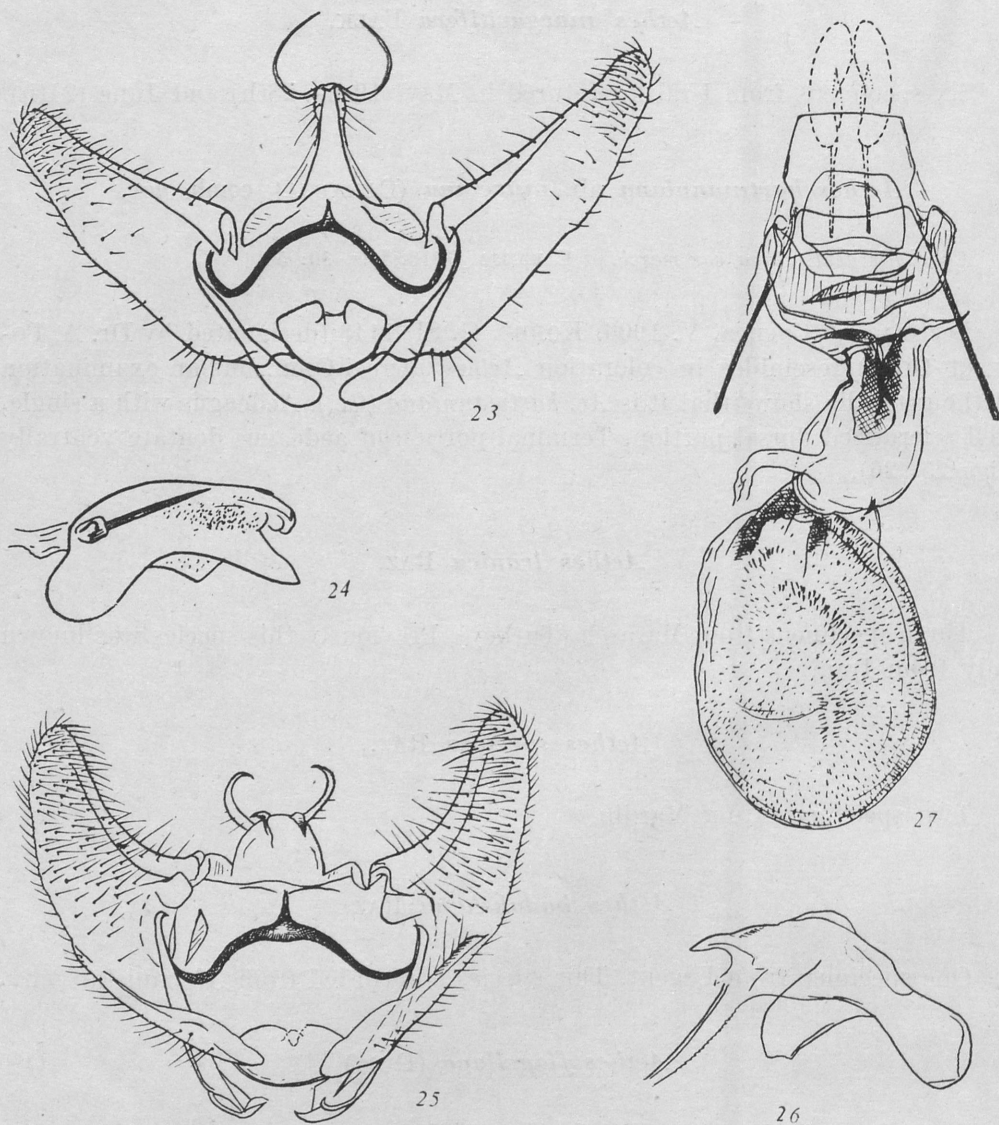
One specimen from Usgent. This species is recorded from Afghanistan only.

Aethes flagellana (DUP.)

Several specimens from Uralsk (June). This locality is an extreme point of distribution of this species in East Europe.

Aethes vicinana (MANN)

Formerly this species was known from the male sex only. In this collection I have found one male and one female. The female genitalia are described as follows: lamella vaginalis large, rounded proximally. Ductus bursae rather long, slightly sclerotized posteriorly. Bursa copulatrix suboval, widely sculptured (small spines) with a slightly stronger sclerotized area in distal portion. Gonapophyses anteriores rather long (fig. 27).



Figs. 23—27. 23 — *Aethes amurensis* sp. nov., male genitalia of holotype, 24 — aedeagus of the same specimen, 25 — *Aethes hartmanniana* „v. *murciana* (CARADJA), male genitalia of lectotype, 26 — aedeagus of the same specimen, 27 — *Aethes vicinana* (MANN), female genitalia (Lambese, Korb, 1902; G. Sl. 7560)

***Aethes rectilineana* (CARADJA), comb. nov.**

Lexopera rectilineana CARADJA, 1939, Iris, 53 :10.

Aethes (*Lexopera*) *bradleyi* RAZOWSKI, 1962, Acta zool. eracov., 7 :408 — **synon. nov.**

The type specimen is from Mien-shan (China), 2000 m., 7. VIII. 1937. This is conspecific with *Aethes bradleyi* RAZ. which was recorded from Chang Yang, Ichang, China.

Eugnosta fenestrana sp. nov. ♂

Labial palpi about 2. Palpi yellowish-brown laterally, more yellowish-grey on upper side. Head and thorax brownish. Costal edge of the forewing delicately arched outwards; apex pointed; termen oblique (about 60°). Ground colour white silvery, intensely shining. The pattern is yellow-brown, yellower in the inner part. In the basal part of the wing a large elliptical spot. Behind it two smaller, rounded spots, and near to the termen two further small spots. Fringes yellowish, brownish in the apical part. Hindwing grey-brown; fringes white-yellowish. Length of forewing 11 mm.

Male genitalia (figs 28, 29). Valva very large, arched upwards, rounded terminally. Sacculus well developed and sclerotized. Socii large, rather broad. Central part of transtilla short, spined apically. Aedeagus very broad, slightly arched, provided with apical projection. A single, large cornutus present in vesica.

Holotypus: „Tai shan (1500 m.), Prov. Shantung, China, 20. V. 1935, H. HOENE“, G. Sl. 7582, in the collection of the Museum „Gr. ANTIPA“.

Comments. The new species resembles *Eugnosta lathoniana* (HBN.) in pattern and coloration. However, it is probably larger, and more contrasted in colour. In genitalia the new species differs greatly from *Eugnosta lathoniana* (HBN.) chiefly by the shape of aedeagus. In *E. lathoniana* (HBN.) there are two very long cornuti but in *E. fenestrana* sp. nov. only a single cornutus.

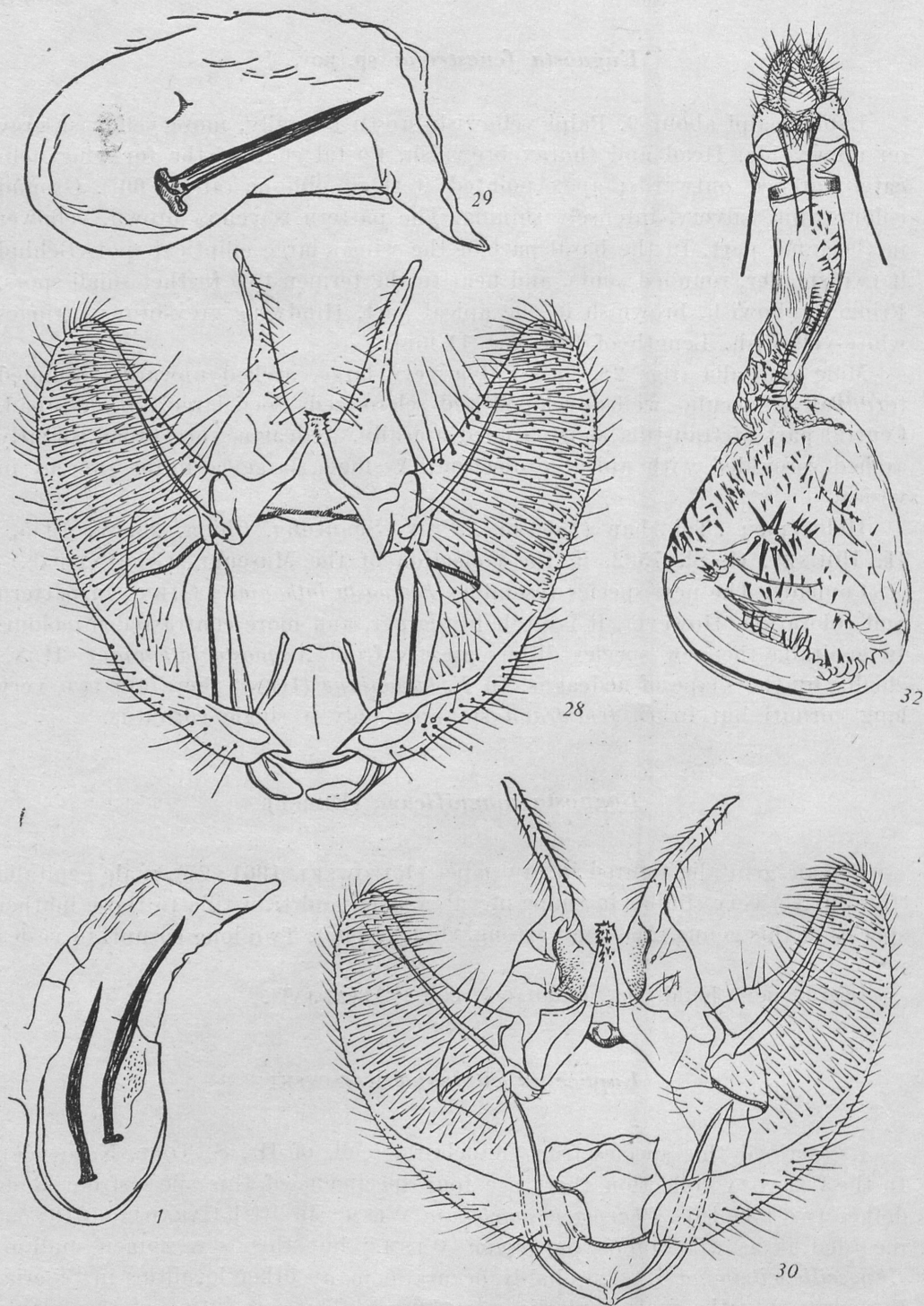
Eugnosta magnificana (REBEL)

Female genitalia figured in my paper (RAZOWSKI, 1961: 27); male genitalia (figs 30, 31) very similar in shape of valva, socii and transtilla to those in other species of this genus. Aedeagus strong, slightly bent. Two long cornuti in vesica present.

Lectotype: „Kuldscha, Thian oc., coll. CAR[ADJA]“.

Eupoecilia citrinana RAZOWSKI

I described this species from Manchuria (coll. of Dr. S. TOLL, Katowice). In the CARADJA collection there are four specimens of this species from Raddefka, two labelled „*Pharmacis patriciana* WLSM“ [in litt.]. CARADJA (1916: 55) recorded it as „*Euxanthis patriciana* WLSM.“ but this is a nomen nudum. *Eupoecilia citrinana* RAZ. probably occurs in many other localities in Siberia. Formerly only the male genitalia were known. The description of the female genitalia is as follows (fig. 32): lamella vaginalis rather narrow, well sclerotized. Introitus vaginae short. Ductus bursae long, provided with spines. In bursa copulatrix numerous small spines and a group of long spines in the middle.



Figs. 28—32. 28 — *Eugnosta fenestrana* sp. nov., male genitalia of holotype, 29 — aedeagus of the same specimen, 30 — *Eugnosta magnificana* (REBEL), male genitalia of lectotype, 31 — aedeagus of the same specimen, 32 — *Eupoecilia citrinana* RAZ., female genitalia (Radde, Korb, [19]05; G. Sl. 7547)

Diceratura aequana (CARADJA)

Conchylis aequana CARADJA, 1916, Iris, 30: 51.

Holotypus labelled „Hadjin“, without abdomen. In coloration it resembles *Diceratura roseofasciana* (MANN) and is probably synonymous with this species. DIAKONOFF (1930: 163) transferred this species to *Diceratura* DIAK. and wrote that it differs from the remaining *Diceratura* species by the shape of the subterminal fascia. In *D. aequana* (CAR.) it is long and curved, and in *D. roseofasciana* (MANN) it is short. However, I have examined one specimen of the latter (male) which is very similar in coloration to the type of *D. aequana* (CAR.). It is necessary to examine and compare other specimens of *D. roseofasciana* (MANN) from Hadjin, but unfortunately I have been unable to find any further specimens from this locality.

Cochylis rosana (TREIT.)

Many examples from Uralsk (2—28. IX.).

Cochylis hybridella (HBN.)

Conchylis dubitana var. *clarana* CARADJA, 1916, Iris, 30: 52.

Lectotype: „Kasakewitsch, Chabarowka, KORB 1907“, G. Sl. 7450. An examination of the genitalia of the lectotype shows that it is conspecific with *C. hybridella* (HBN.). In the collection there is a further specimen from Mien-shan (Prov. Shansi, China) which was determined by CARADJA as „*dubitana*“ and it is also *C. dubitana* (HBN.).

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STRESZCZENIE

Autor przeprowadził rewizję *Cochylidae* ze zbioru A. CARADJA znajdującego się w Muzeum „GR. ANTIPA“ w Bukareszcie. Typy gatunków opisanych przez tego autora zostały omówione i zilustrowane rysunki aparatów genitalnych. Poza tym autor opisuje 8 nowych gatunków pochodzących z Azji, a mianowicie: *Phalonidia zygota* sp. nov., *Stenodes alticolana* sp. nov., *S. lungtangensis* sp. nov., *S. centralasiae* sp. nov., *S. isocornutana* sp. nov., *S. nankinensis* sp. nov., *Aethes hoenei* sp. nov., *Ae. amurensis* sp. nov. oraz podaje kilka uwag o mało znanych gatunkach tej grupy.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Автор препровождає ревизию семейства *Cochylidae* с коллекции А. САРАДЖА, которая хранится в Музей „GR. ANTIPA.“ в Бухаресте. Типы видов описанных этим автором обсуждено и проиллюстрировано рисунками генитальных аппаратов. Кроме того, автор приводит описание 8 новых видов из Азии, а именно: *Phalonidia zygota* sp. nov., *Stenodes alticolana* sp. nov., *S. lungtangensis* sp. nov., *S. centralasiae* sp. nov., *S. isocornutana* sp. nov., *S. nankinensis* sp. nov., *Aethes hoenei* sp. nov., *Ae. amurensis* sp. nov., а также подают несколько замечаний о малоизвестных видах этой группы.

Redaktor zeszytu: doc. dr S. Bleszyński

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