ZAKŁAD ZOOLOGII SYSTEMATYCZNEJ
POLSKIEJ AKADEMII NAUK

ACTA ZOOLOGICA CRACOVIENSIA

Tom XIII Kraków, 29. II. 1968 Nr 5

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Revision of the Genus *Eupoecilia* STEPHENS *(Lepidoptera, Cochylidae)*

[Pp. 103—130, 46 text-figs.]

Rewizja rodzaju *Eupoecilia* STEPHENS *(Lepidoptera, Cochylidae)*

Ревизия рода *Eupoecilia* STEPHENS *(Lepidoptera, Tortricidae)*

Abstract. The present paper is a revision of the genus *Eupoecilia* STEPH. Of the 21 species discussed, 6 ones are described as the new. The genus has been commonly known under the name *Clysia* HBN. Now, to the synonyms of the generic name *Eupoecilia* Steph. two further names are included.

HÜBNER was the first who described the species of the genus in question, but under other generic names and in other families, two of them he included in the genus *Tortrix* L. and one in *Tinea*. Then he created the genus *Clysia* for *Tinea ambiguella*. That name, however, had already been claimed by LEECH (1817) and therefore FLETSCHER replaced it by a new name *Clysiana*. Unfortunately he did not know that another species, namely *Tortrix angustana* HBN. was congeneric with *E. ambiguella* (HBN.) and that the name *Eupoecilia* STEPH. had been devoted as the generic name for it. Next synonym was done by DIAKONOFF who described *Arachniotes* for his New Guinean *dactylota*. The list of the synonyms is as follows:

Eupoecilia STEPHENS, 1829, Syst. Cat.: 10

(Type species: *Tortrix angustana* HBN., 1799; designated by WESTEWOOD)
Clysia HÜBNER, [1825] Verz. bek. Schmett.: 409 (n. pr.)
Clysia na FLETSCHER, 1941, Ent. Rec., **52**: 17 (n. nov.)
Arachniotes DIAKONOFF 1952, Verh. kon. Ned. Akad. Wet., Nat., **63**: 24 (type species: *A. dactylota* DIAK., l. c.)

The venation is variable and some species have the venation characteristic of three groups of the species, and therofore KENNEL placed them in the following genera: *Euxanthis* HBN., *Phalonia* HBN. and *Clysia* HBN. (*E. cebrana* (HBN.),

E. angustana (HBN.), *E. sanguisorbana* (H. S.), and *E. ambiguella* (HBN.)). But the differences in the venation are not of a generic importance in this genus (RAZOWSKI, 1960) and the genitalia show distinctly common features of all the mentioned species.

Except for the four mentioned species described by the older authors (HÜBNER and HERRICH-SCHÄFFER) there are some other ones found by MEYRICK and DIAKONOFF. The latter author solved some very important problems of the previously confused species in his paper of 1952a. But still some problems needed a revision. The present paper is devoted to these problems and contains the description of some new species. Unfortunately I had no chance to examined some types, and the figures and the original descriptions are sometimes insufficient to draw any conclusions. These problems await an additional study at some future time.

Characteristic of the genus. To *Eupoecilia* STEPH. belong medium-sized *Cochylidae*-species. Labial palpus short: longer than 1, shorter than 2, with median joint, broadening terminad and short terminal joint. Forewing more or less expanding terminad with costal edge rather straight, apex usually rounded, short, termen oblique. Hindwing slender with delicately pointed apex. Venation variable. In the forewing r_3 separate from r_4 or from one point, $r_4 - r_5$ separate or stalked to the middle, m_3 more or less distanced from cu_1. In the hindwing r stalked with m_1 approximately to the middle, m_3 shorter so with cu_1. Colouration common for the majority of the species, [except of *E. cebrana* (HBN.)]. The ground colour is yellowish, pattern dark, brown to black consisting of median fascia and sometimes also terminal markings.

Male genitalia: Tegumen broad, tapering terminad; socii slender, pointed, provided with protruding hairy or dentate bases. Vinculum not coalescent ventrally (only a membrane present). Valva elongate with well developed costa; sacculus more or less distinctly marked and terminated with small thorns, or smooth, reaching the end of the ventral edge of the valva. Transtilla with central part well developed. Aedeagus very large, provided with thin termination ventrally and broad coecum penis. Cornuti usually present numerous, differently sized and shaped.

Female genitalia: Papillae anales moderate, ovipositor not telescopic; anapophyses proportionately short, thin. Ostium bursae large, antrum short, well sclerotized connected to delicate sterigma. Bursa copulatrix with differently shaped sclerites and numerous signa which have the shape of spines and thorns; ductus bursae always differentiated, ductus seminalis usually medially.

Systematic position of the genus. *Eupoecilia* STEPH. belongs to the group of the genera closely correlated with *Aethes* BILLB. and *Eugnosta* HBN. It differs from *Eugnosta* HBN. by the presence of the basal prominences of the socii. The socii in the other mentioned genus are placed on short sclerite and connected to the tegumen by a membrane whilst in *Eupoecilia* STEPH. they are closely coalescent with the tegumen. There is also a third genus very close to *Eugnosta* HBN. and described for the American species, viz., *Carolella*

BUSCK which belongs in this group and two monospecific genera *Prochlidonia* RAZ. and *Commophila* HBN. which are easily separated from *Eupoecilia* STEPH. I think that *Eupoecilia* STEPH. has an intermediate position between *Eugnosta* HBN. and *Aethes* BILLB. having, however, some distinct features.

Systematics. The species of *Eupoecilia* STEPH. form two groups. To one belong the species closely correlated with *E. ambiguella* (HBN.) in which the socii are distinctly sclerotized, pointed. To the second group the species correlated with *E. eucalypta* (MEYR.) with weaker sclerotized socii. There is also subgroup of the *E. ambiguella* (HBN.) group which contains three species characterized by short socii and strong dentation of the posterior portion of the aedeagus. *E. cebrana* (HBN.) has special position in the first group. It is characterized by very strong sclerotization, and partially coalescent, short bristled papillae anales and strong anapophyses. These features depend most probably on the biology of the species and judging from the remaining characters this species should be placed in the *ambiguella*-group.

Geographical distribution. The genus is widely distributed in the Palaearctic and Oriental regions, but the majority of the species are known from the south of Asia and the Indonesian islands as far as New Guinea inclusive.

Biology. The European species are well known. They occur in one or, more commonly in two generations. The hibernation in the stage of the chrysalis, but also in stage of caterpillar. The species occurring in southern regions have most probably more than two generations yearly. The diagnoses of the genus and of 4 European species based on the larval characters are in the SWATSCHEK'S paper (1958). The larvae feed in different plants as *Hedera helix*, *Cornus mascula*, *Syringa persica*, *Viburnum*, *Acer campestris*, *Rhamnus frangula*, *Ligustrum*, *Lonicera racemosa*, *Sanguisorba officinalis*, *Gnaphalium* etc. The most important is *E. ambiguella* (HBN.) which is very injurious to vine-shoots.

KEY TO THE SPECIES BASED ON THE MALE GENITALIA

1. Socii well sclerotized, usually long, central part of transtilla broad . . . 2
—. Socii rather weakly sclerotized (often broadening terminally), central part of transtilla thin 15
2. Aedeagus with comb-like dorso-posterior lobes 3
—. Aedeagus without such combs 5
3. Cornutus almost as long as the aedeagus . . . . . *E. amphimnesta* (MEYR.)
—. Cornutus about half the length of the aedeagus 4
4. Basal portions of socii distinctly dentate . . . . . *E. dentana* sp. nov.
—. Basal portions of the socii not dentate . . . . . *E. armifera* sp. nov.
5. One of the cornuti distinctly larger than the remaining cornuti 6
— No cornutus distinctly larger than remaining ones 13

6. Solitary, very strong, bent cornutus present . . . *E. cebrana* (Hbn.)
—. Large cornutus if solitary then almost straight, slender 7
7. The largest cornutus about twice longer than the remaining ones. . . 8
—. The largest cornutus somewhat longer than the remaining ones or solitary . . . . . *E. reliquatrix* (Meyr.)
8. Aedeagus about twice longer than sacculus, or shorter 9
—. Aedeagus more than twice longer than the sacculus. 11
9. Cornutus three times shorter than the aedeagus . . . . . *E. angustana* (Hbn.)
—. Cornutus twice or less shorter than the aedeagus 10
10. Only single cornutus present . . . . . *E. crocina* sp. nov.
—. Several slender cornuti except long one present . . . . . *E. citrinana* Raz.
11. The largest cornutus thin, long . . . . . *E. ambiguella* (Hbn.)
—. The largest cornutus heavy 12
12. Except for the largest cornutus and the terminal group there are two other groups of cornuti: median and posterior . . . . . *E. turbinaris* (Meyr.)
—. Except of the largest cornutus and the terminal group only one posterior indistinct group present . . . . . *E. sanguisorbana* (H.-S.)
13. Aedeagus short, broad; two large, short anterior groups of cornuti present . . . . . *E. engelinae* (Diak.)
—. Aedeagus long, slender, at least one of the anterior groups of cornuti elongate. 14
14. Aedeagus about three times longer than sacculus; groups of cornuti large . . . . . *E. tenggerensis* (Diak.)
—. Aedeagus twice as long as sacculus, groups of cornuti small . . . . . *E. sumbana* (Diak.)
15. Cornuti of terminal group present 16
—. No cornuti of the terminal group 18
16. Terminal cornuti long, or one of them distinctly large 17
—. Terminal cornuti short, almost equally sized . . . . *E. diana* sp. nov.
17. Three large terminal cornuti and strong median one present . . . . . *E. neurosema* (Meyr.)
—. Four terminal cornuti (one larger than the remaining ones) and thin median cornutus present . . . . . *E. dactylota* (Diak.)
18. Cornutus very strong, thick. 19
—. Cornutus slender, thin or lacking 20
19. Socius thick, valva broad. . . . . *E. kobeana* sp. nov.
—. Socius thin, valva slender . . . . . *E. ochrotona* sp. nov.
20. Cornutus present. . . . . *E. charixantha* (Meyr.)
—. Cornutus absent . . . . . *E. eucalypta* (Meyr.)

The males of *E. lata* sp. nov. and *E. scytalephora* (Diak.) are unkown to date, the male of *E. wegneri* (Diak.) not examined by me, not included into this key.

KEY TO THE SPECIES BASED ON THE FEMALE GENITALIA

1. Posterior or subterminal portion of ductus bursae broadening and provided with spines 2
—. Ductus bursae without such broadening 5
2. Ductus bursae longer than corpus bursae . . . *E. turbinaris* (MEYR.)
—. Ductus bursae shorter than corpus bursae 3
3. Long spines forming a „star" in middle of corpus bursae 4
—. No such spines in middle of corpus bursae. . . . *E. ambiguella* (HBN.)
4. Long row of spines in corpus bursae laterally . . . . . *E. tenggerensis* (DIAK.)
—. No row of spines in corpus bursae laterally . . . . . *E. reliquatrix* (MEYR.)
5. Ductus bursae less than twice as broad as its largest width . . . 6
—. Ductus bursae more than twice as long as its largest width . . . 10
6. Distinct sclerite in more than half of ductus bursae 7
—. No sclerite of ductus bursae or if present then small, anterior, or papillae anales short bristled, partially coalescent 8
7. Posterior part of the sclerite of ostium distinctly dentate . . . . . *E. wegneri* (DIAK.)
—. No dents on sclerite of ostium bursae present . . . . . *E. angustana* (HBN.)
8. Ductus bursae entirely transparent . . . . . *E. amphimnesta* (MEYR.)
—. Ductus bursae partially sclerotized 9
9. Anapophyses very broad, heavy . . . . . *E. cebrana* (HBN.)
—. Anapophyses thin . . . . . *E. sumbana* (DIAK.)
10. Ductus bursae in its major part distinctly sclerotized 11
—. Ductus bursae in only small portions distinctly sclerotized 16
11. Large sclerites in corpus bursae 12
—. Only very small sclerite in corpus bursae, if present 13
12. Elongate lateral sclerite in ductus bursae . . . *E. sanguisorbana* (H.-S.)
—. Large anterior sclerite in ductus bursae . . . . . *E. lata* sp. nov.
13. Corpus bursae spined throughout 14
—. Corpus bursae without spines anteriorly or medially 15
14. Sclerite of corpus bursae present . . . . . *E. charixantha* (MEYR.)
—. Sclerite of corpus bursae absent . . . . . *E. scytalephora* (DIAK.)
15. Ductus bursae strongly broadening terminally, large spines in anterior portion of corpus bursae present . . . . . *E. diana* sp. nov.
—. Ductus bursae not broadening terminally, no large spines in anterior portion of corpus bursae . . . . . *E. eucalypta* (MEYR.)
16. Numerous spines in corpus bursae 17
—. Only few spines in corpus bursae . . . . . *E. crocina* sp. nov.
17. Very many spines and delicate sclerite in corpus bursae . . . . . *E. kobeana* sp. nov.

—. Rather few spines and no sclerites in corpus bursae . . . . . .
. . . . . *E. citrinana* RAZ.

The females of *E. engelinae* (DIAK.), *E. neurosema* (MEYR.), *E. dactylota* (DIAK.), *E. dentata* sp. nov., and *E. ochrotona* sp. nov., unknown to date.

LIST OF THE SPECIES

Eupoecilia cebrana (HÜBNER)

Tortrix cebrana HUBNER, [1813], Samml. eur. Schmett., pl. 31, fig. 197

Distinct by coloration as having pale white or greyish ground colour and transverse grey brownish-olive fascias of the forewing. Figured in KENNEL (1910). The genitalia figured in my paper (RAZOWSKI, 1963) are characterized by short aedeagus provided with very large hook-like cornutus in the male and very broad anapophyses and coalescent apically papillae anales in the female.

Biology and larval diagnosis in SWATSCHEK (1958). Distributed only in Europe.

Eupoecilia angustana (HÜBNER)

Tortrix angustana HÜBNER, [1799], Samml. eur. Schmett., pl. 12, fig. 74.

Well figured in KENNEL (1910). The genitalia figured in RAZOWSKI (1963). Caterpillar and biology in SWATSCHEK (1958).

The species is characterized by the variability of the colouration. Its subspecies *thuleana* described by VAUGHAN as a distinct species and treated as a distinct species till last tine is a dark coloured form, very often monochrome. There are, however, some intermediate specimens between *thuleana* and the typical form.

Distributed in Europe and Asia Minor. Ssp. *thuleana* VAUGHAN in Shetland Islands.

Eupoecilia ambiguella (HÜBNER)

Tinea ambiguella HÜBNER, [1796], Samml. eur. Schmett., pl. 22, fig. 153.

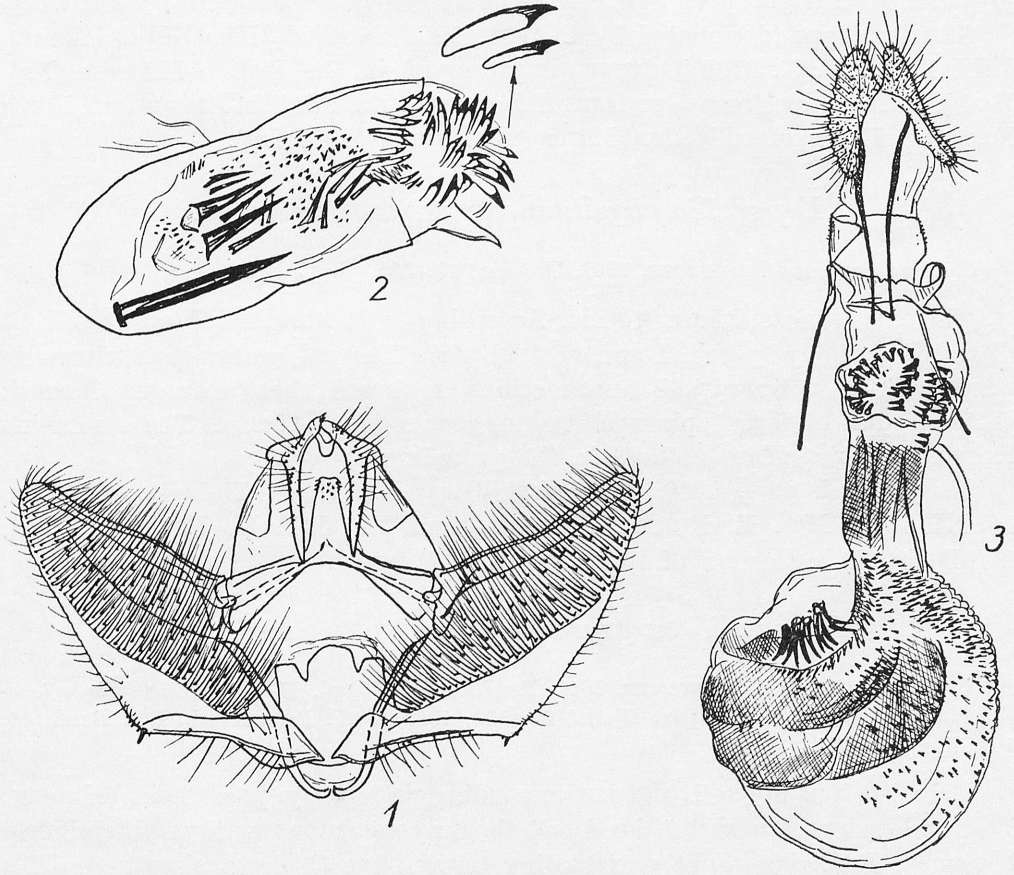
External characters in KENNEL (1910), genitalia in RAZOWSKI (1963), biology and characteristic of the larva in SWATSCHEK (1958).

The species is variable in size and somewhat in colouration. It is distributed in the whole of Palaearctic Region, from England to Japan and China. The data given from India are referable to *E. turbinaris* (MEYR.).

Eupoecilia turbinaris (MEYRICK), comb. nov.

Clysia turbinaris MEYRICK, 1928, Exot. *Micr.*, **3**: 435. *Clysiana turbinaris*; CLARKE, 1963, Cat. MYRICK. *Micr.*, **4**: 11, pl. 5 figs. 4—4b.

Labial palpus longer than 1·5, broad, ochreous, tinged orange, paler posteriorly with terminal joint strong. Head, scape of antenna and thorax dark cream, flagellum tinged with brownish. Forewing slightly expanding terminad with costa straight, apex delicately rounded, termen oblique and straight. Ground colour cream irregularly clouded with dark ochreous or ochreous-orange anteriorly and posteriorly, with well developed, however, diffused subtornal blotch and darkened apical area. Costa suffused with brownish, spotted with similar colour to the middle. Median fascia broad costally, strongly tapering dorsad, dark brown, rusty-red internally especially in the dorsal half of wing. Fringes concolorous with the ground colour, orange at apex and somewhat so at tornus.



Figs. 1—3. *Eupoecilia turbinaris* (MEYR.): 1 — male genitalia, „Cherra Punji, Khasias, VIII. 1894, Nat. Coll. (DONCASTER), 72175", G. Sl. 6831, 2 — aedaegus of same specimen, 3 — female genitalia of lectotype, „Khasi Hills, Assam, VIII. 1906", G. Sl. 6763 [CLARKE]

Hindwing brownish ochreous to brownish cream with even paler fringes. Length of forewing 6—8 mm.

Male genitalia (figs. 1,2). Socii strong, elongate, pointed, with strong bases. Central part of transtilla elongate. Valva broad tapering terminad; sacculus broad basally, then slender, marked with minute spine or spines terminally. Aedeagus broad, elongate with thin terminal projection. Cornuti: strong (almost as long as half of the aedeagus) spine anteriorly, a group af large inequally sized spines medially, similar but smaller spines forming subterminal group and distinct thorns having long flattened bases forming the posterior group. In addition to all these, numerous small thorns resembling a sculpture of the vesica.

Female genitalia (fig. 3). Ostium broad, thin sterigma delicate, thin laterally. Ductus bursae long, broadened subterminally and provided with numerous spines in that broadening, transparent posteriorly, somewhat more strongly sclerotized anteriorly. Corpus bursae large, densely spined mainly posteriorly, provided with a group of longer spines and elongate sclerite rather medially.

The lectotype (designated by CLARKE, 1963) labelled „Khasi Hills, Assam, VIII. 1906", G. Sl. 6763 [CLARKE] is preserved in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.). Further specimens are from Shillong, Cherra Punji in Assam and North Manipur. Dates of collection March till August (inclusive).

Eupoecilia engelinae (DIAKONOFF), **comb. nov.**

Clysiana engelinae DIAKONOFF, 1941, Treubia, **18**: 399, pl. 17 fig. 4.

This species is unknown to me. According to the original description it is distinct externally by large brown costal blotch. The male genitalia are characterized by broad valva with distinct sacculus and broad, short aedeagus. Cornuti: three groups of large spines and numerous minute thorns. The remaining feature rather similar to those in the preceding species.

Female unknown. The type (West Java, Mt. Gede, Thibodas, 1400 m, 17. XI. 1940, Mrs. E. FERMAN-SRTOFFEL and Dr. J. H. G. FERMSN; G. Sl. 258 D) in the collection of the Buitenzorg Museum.

Eupoecilia tenggerensis (DIAKONOFF), **comb. nov.**

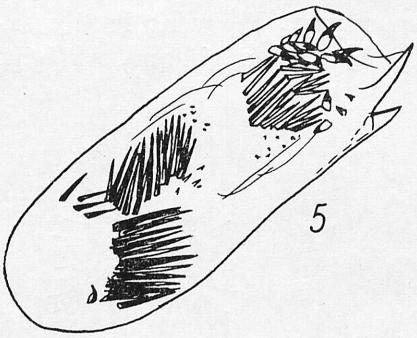
Clysiana reliquatrix; DIAKONOFF, 1941, Treubia, **18**: 399, pl. 17 figs. 6, 7. *Clysiana tenggerensis* DIAKONOFF, 1949, Bijdr. Djerk., **28**: 133; 1952, Verh. Naturforsch. Ges. Basel, **63**: 140, figs. 5, 6, 7.

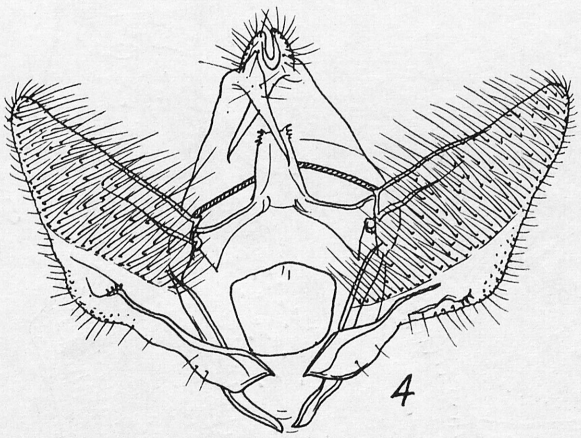
Labial palpus about 1, slender, expanding posteriorly, pale cream ochreous. Front whitish cream, rest of head and thorax concolorous with palpi, abdomen brownish. Forewing slightly expanding terminad with costa almost straight, apex pointed and termen strongly oblique, hardly convex. Ground colour cream to ochreous cream, rather pale, suffused and darkening basally, diffusely spotted posteriorly. Pattern blackish brown: median fascia broadening costally

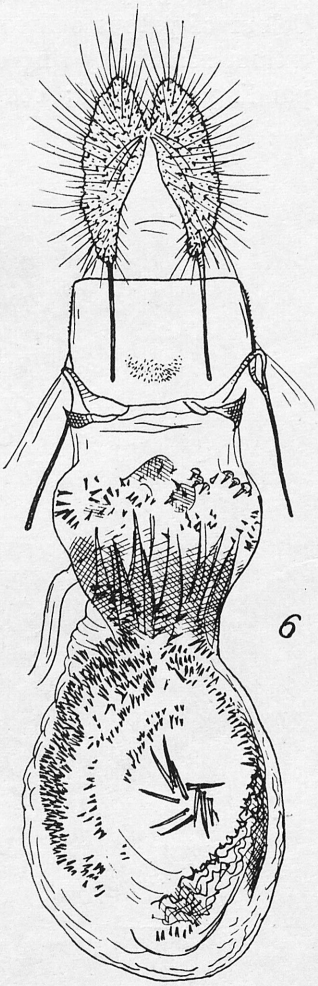
marked by a rusty shade in middle of the dorsal portion. Fringes concolouros with posterior part of the wing or with its suffusions. Hindwing pale cream-grey; fringes similar. Length of forewing 5 mm.

Male genitalia (figs. 4, 5). Central part of transtilla broad; sacculus well developed, rather short, marked by some minute spines terminally. Aedeagus strong, provided with pointed termination. Cornuti: three groups of numerous slender spines, median and posterior larger than the terminal one, minute thorns and a group of terminal cornuti which have flat bases.

Female genitalia (fig. 6). Antrum broad but thin; sterigma delicate. Ductus bursae broad, broadest subterminally where minutely spined. Anterior part







Figs. 4—6. *Eupoecilia tenggerensis* (Diak.): 4 — male genitalia of paratype, „East Java 1300 m, Nongkodjadjar, at light, 5. IV. 1940, A. M. R. Wegner leg.“, 5 — aedeagus of same specimen, 6 — female genitalia of paratype, „East Java, 1300 m, Nongkodjadjar, at light, 2. VI. 1940, A. M. R. Wegner leg.“

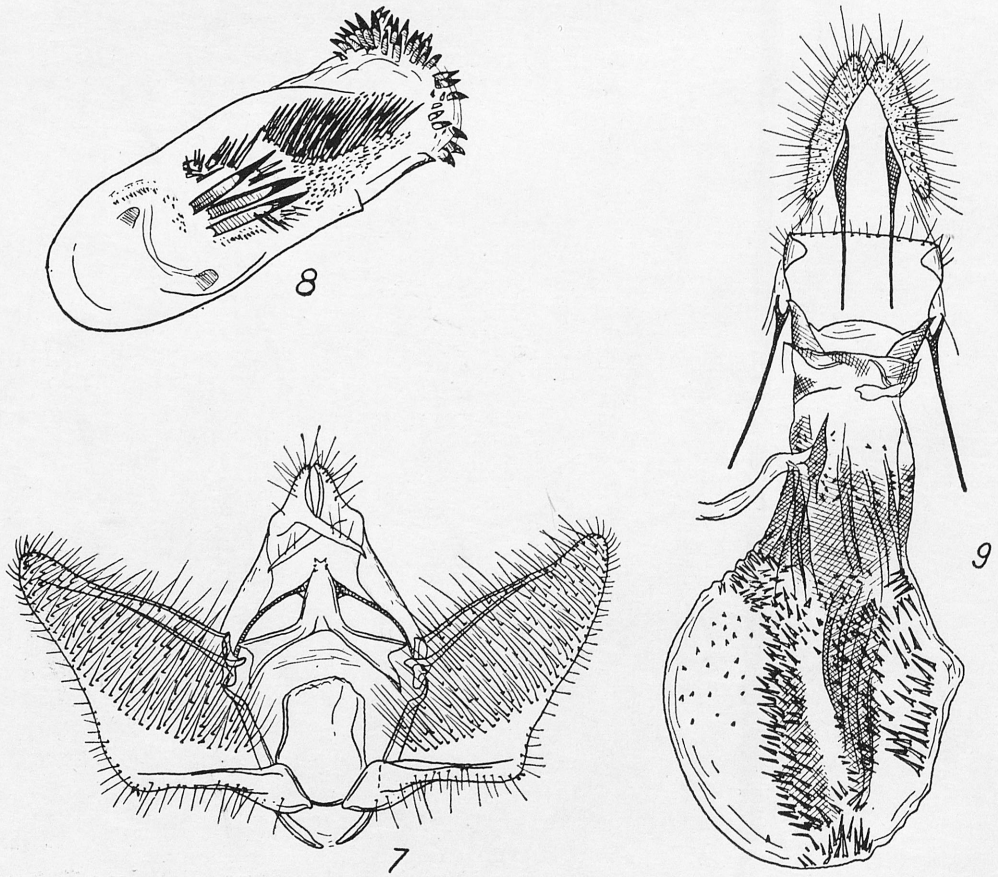
of the ductus well sclerotized, rather short. Corpus bursae elongate-ovate with spines arranged in a lateral row and on the peripheries. Longer spines forming small group medially.

The type has not been designated in the original paper. In the redescription of his „*reliquatrix*" DIAKONOFF mentioned the specimens from East Java, Tengger Mts., Pogal and Mt. Segeroe.

Eupoecilia sumbana (DIAKONOFF), comb. nov.

Clysiana sumbana DIAKONOFF, 1952, Verh. Naturforsch. Ges. Basel, **63**: 139, figs. 3, 4, 8.

Labial palpus 1·5, median joint broad posteriorly, terminal joint strong. Colour of palpus ochreous-yellow, pale posteriorly. Head, thorax and antenna cream, somewhat tinged with ochreous; abdomen grey. Forewing hardly expanding terminad; costa straight; apex pointed; termen oblique, straight.



Figs. 7—9. *Eupoecilia sumbana* (DIAK.): 7—male genitalia of paratype, „C. Sumba, 4—6000 m, Boko Jengo, IX. 49, SUTTER & WEGNER leg", G. Sl. 4502, 8 — aedeagus of same specimen, 9 — female genitalia of paratype, „E. Sumba, 7000 m, Langgai, VII. 1949, SUTTER & WEGNER",

Ground colour yellowish cream. Costa brown to the middle, suffused with rusty. Median fascia broad, slightly tapering dorsad with posterior edge more strongly oblique than the anterior one. Colour of median fascia varies from brown to rusty-brown; edges grey-brown; some refractive scales on the edges present. Subapical spot atrophied or some two ill-defined diffused shades at costa beyond median fascia; subtornal spot small. Delicate shades of yellow-ochreous colour in the posterior part of wing, sometimes broad spot at middle of termen and a brownish suffusion at apex. Fringes concolorous with the ground colour, brownish at apex; dividing line slightly visible. Hindwing grey-brown with pointed apex; fringes slightly paler than wing. Length of forewing 4 mm.

Male genitalia (figs. 7, 8). As in the preceding species but the central part of the transtilla slenderer. Aedeagus strong with short termination. Cornuti: three strong spines and a group of smaller slender spined submedially, large groups of thin spines posteriorly and a group of apical spines which have flat bases. In addition to the mentioned cornuti numerous minute thorns in vesica present.

Female genitalia (fig. 9). Sterigma and antrum delicate; ductus bursae broad with only delicate subterminal broadening which encloses some small spines; anterior portion of the ductus bursae well sclerotized; corpus bursae with numerous spines on the peripheries and with some longer spines medially. The distribution of the spines differs from that in the preceding species as there is no distinct „star" of long spines medially and that the peripheric spines are more equally dispersed. In the examined specimen there are some differences with the figure in the original paper, but I think they depend on the position of the corpus bursae.

The type (♂ labelled „E. Sumba, 500 m, Mau Marru, VII. 49, SUTTER & WEGNER", G. Sl. 1297 [DIAKONOFF]) is preserved in the collection of the Naturhistorisches Museum in Basel. Further material examined (paratypes) were collected in West, East and Central Sumba in July till October.

Eupoecilia sanguisorbana (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER)

Eupoecilia sanguisorbana HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1851, Schmett. Eur., **4**: 158.

Figured in KENNEL (1910). Genitalia figured and discussed in RAZOWSKI (1963). Diagnosis of chaetotaxy of the larva in SWATSCHEK (1958).

Distributed only in Europe: Switzerland, Germany, Poland.

Eupoecilia citrinana RAZOWSKI

Eupoecilia citrinana RAZOWSKI, 1960, Pol. Pismo ent., **30**: 401, figs. 7, 10.

Figure of the moth in my paper (RAZOWSKI, 1960b) insufficiently done. The species is very similar to *E. sanguisorbana* (H.-S.) externally but with much paler, lemon-yellow head, thorax and ground colour of the forewing and with distinct and contrasting pattern which is red-brown to rusty-brown.

The male genitalia (RAZOWSKI, 1960b) very similar to those in the preceding species but the aedeagus is much larger and the cornuti differently arranged.

The female genitalia (RAZOWSKI, 1964) as in the preceding species but with weak sclerotization of the ductus bursae and corpus bursae.

Eupoecilia reliquatrix (MEYRICK), comb. nov.

Clysia ambiguella: MEYRISK, 1921, Zool. Meded. Mus. Leiden, **6**: 145.
Clysia reliquatrix MEYRICK, 1928, Exot. *Micr.* **3**: 346.
Clysiana opisthodonta DIAKONOFF, 1941, Treubia, **18**: 398; 1948, Treubia, **19**: 484, 1963, Verh. Naturforsch. Ges. Basel, **63**, figs. 1, 2, 9.

A variable species. Labial palpus longer than 1, pale ochreous to ochreous cream. Head, thorax and abdomen dirty cream, or abdomen somewhat greyer. Forewing expanding terminad, less so in female than in the male, with costa almost straight, apex delicately rounded and oblique almost straight termen. Ground colour yellowish to ochreous yellow, more or less distinctly suffused in posterior third. Costa brownish or grey, to middle; median fascia as in *E. ambiguella* (HBN.), distinctly tapering towards dorsum, blackish to brown-black or brown. Delicate spot at tornus, similar spots before middle of termen apically. In some specimens the median fascia atrophied medially forming dorsal blotch, or atrophied costally and medially. One specimen examined without median fascia. Fringes concolorous with the ground colour, or darker. Hindwing grey to brownish grey with paler cilia. Length of forewing 5—7 mm.

Male genitalia (figs. 10, 11). Socii long with broad basal portions; central part of transtilla strong, delicately dentate terminally. Valva broad, sacculus delicate, provided with some two short spines posteriorly. Aedeagus large with three strong cornuti medially. submedian group of minute spines, large groupe of medium sized cornuti subterminally and a ring of short, flattened basally terminal cornuti.

Female genitalia (fig. 12). Antrum broad marked by broad, subtriangular sclerites laterally; sterigma well developed. Ductus bursae short, provided with numerous minute spines posteriorly and median and anterior sclerotizations. Corpus bursae rounded provided with a group of long median thorns forming an irregular „star" and numerous smaller spines on the peripheries irregularly. Sometimes a delicate anterior sclerite present.

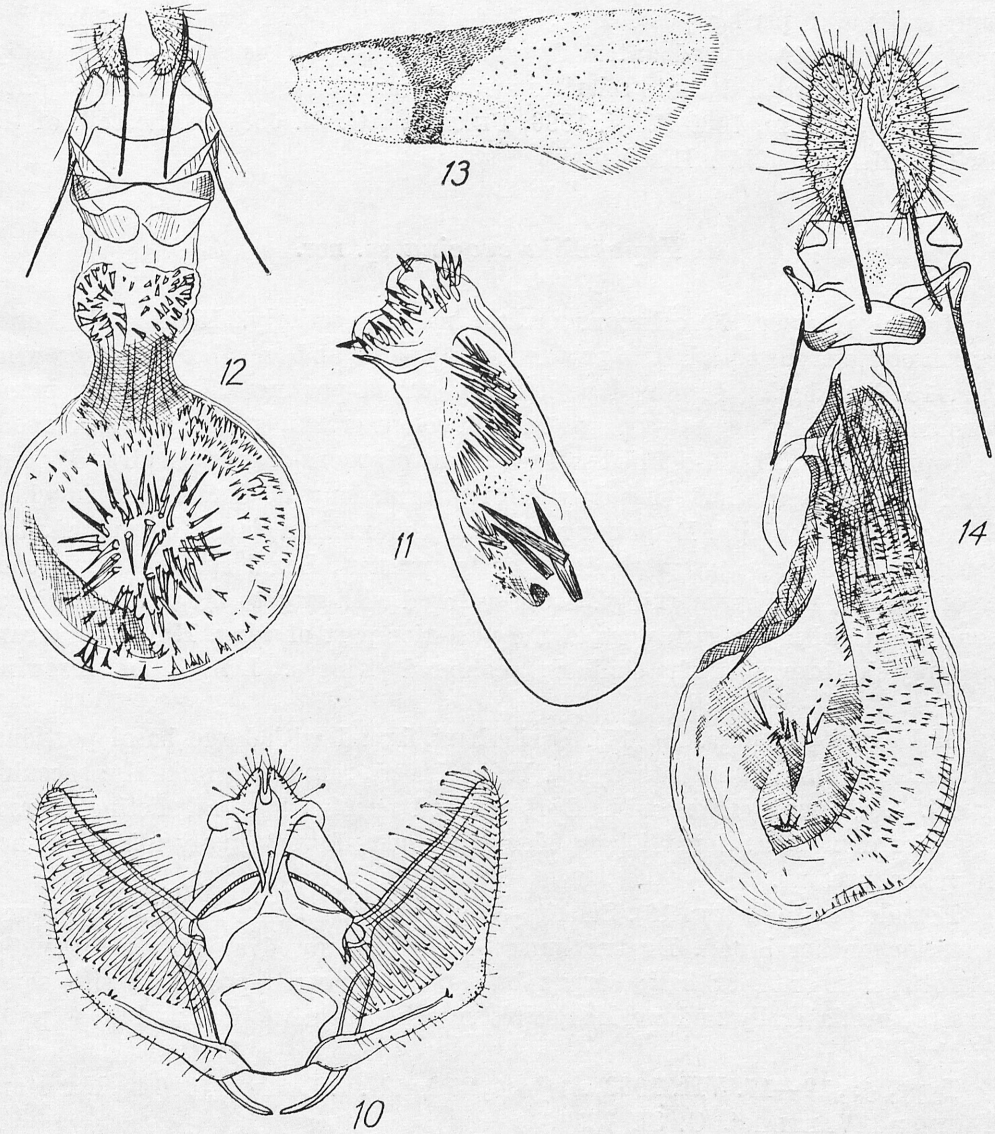
Biology unknown. Moth is on wing probably all during the year in several generations, as it has been collected in May, June, July, September, October and December.

Distributed in Java, Sumatra and probably on the other islands of that region.

DIAKONOFF explained the synonymy of this species and shown the differences to the close species in his papers of 1947 and 1952.

Eupoecilia lata sp. nov.

Labial palpus about 2, pale ochreous-yelow, broadened medially. Head and thorax yellow, antenna a little browner. Forewing (fig. 13) dilated terminad with costa almost straight, apex delicately rounded and termen oblique, hardly convex. Ground colour pale cream, tinged with ochreous posteriorly. Costa



Figs. 10—12. *Eupoecilia* Steph.: 10 — male genitalia of *E. reliquatrix* (Meyr.) „W. Jawa, 1100 m, Tjipanas, 1—10. X. 1940, A. Diakonoff", G. Sl. 1316 [Diak.], 11 — aedeagus of same specimen, 12 — female genitalia of paratype of same species, „Preangor, Java, L. M., 5000", G. Sl. 7177, 13 — forewing of *E. lata* sp. n., type, 14 — female genitalia of same species

brown as far as to beyond the middle; median fascia before middle of the wing, very broad costally, narrow dorsally, triangularly narrowing from costa to middle of the wing. Fringes concolorous with posterior portion of wing. Hindwing pale brownish, darkening posteriorly, fringes pale brownish grey. Length of forewing 8 mm.

Female genitalia (fig. 14). Papillae anales broad; anapophyses rather long. Antrum well sclerotized, sterigma triangularly tapering terminad. Ductus bursae long, tapering posteriorly, distinctly sclerotized except for terminal portion, minutely spined anteriorly and medially; ductus seminalis medially. Corpus bursae with delicate sclerites medially and laterally and minute spines.

Type: „Sikkim, 7000 ft., V. 1896, PILCHER", G. Sl. 6887 in the coll. of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.).

Eupoecilia crocina sp. nov.

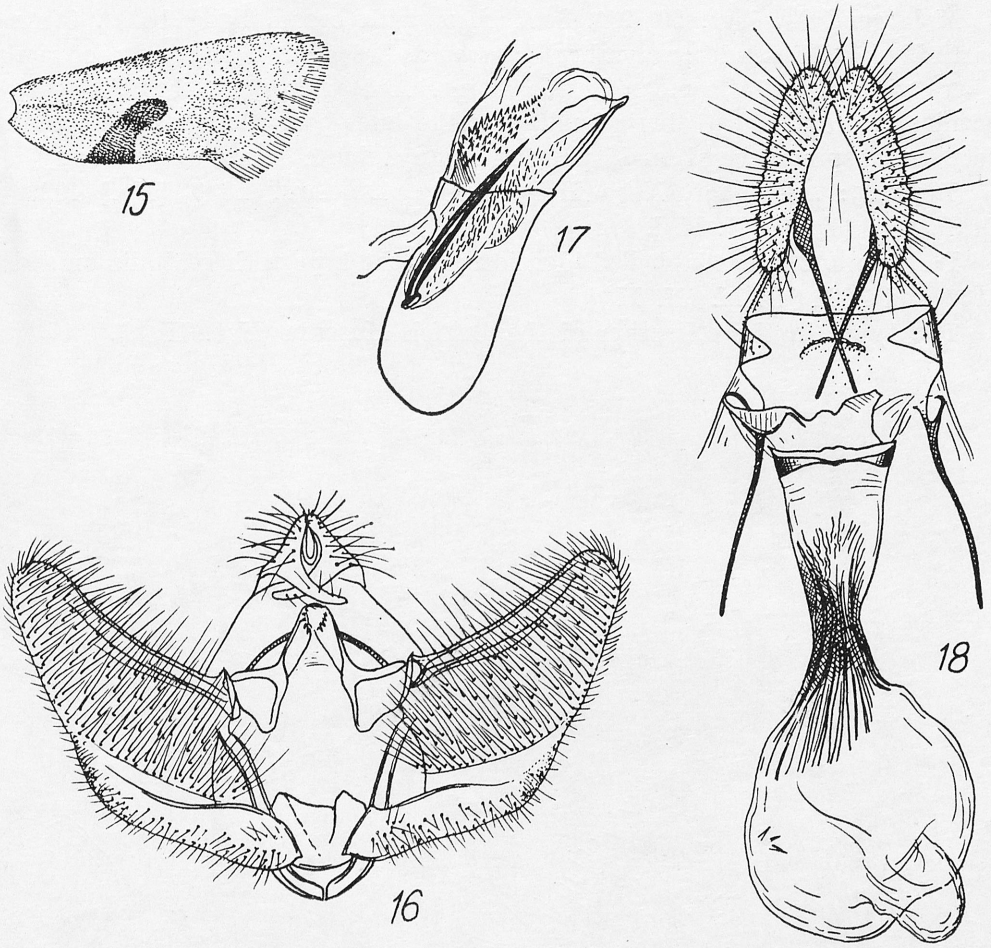
Labial palpus 1·5, ochreous cream, pale posteriorly. Head and thorax rather concolorous with lateral portions of the palpi, abdomen browner. Forewing (fig. 15) broadening terminad with costa curved postmedially, apex pointed, termen oblique, somewhat convex. Ground colour cream, suffused with ochreous and provided with ill-defined ochreous or ochreous-orange shades. Pattern dark brown, somewhat tinged with grey consisting of dorsal blotch which is narrowing medially. Remaining part of the median fascia atrophied, but sometimes a delicate grey shade at costa present. Small spot at tornus concolorous with median markings. Costa suffused with grey to the middle. Fringes concolorous with the suffusions of the posterior part of wing. Hindwing cream to greyish brown with similarly coloured fringes. Length of forewing 6—8 mm.

Male genitalia (figs. 16, 17). Socii short, broad with large basal portions. Transtilla with broad central part. Valva broad, rounded terminally; sacculus broad. Aedeagus slender, with short pointed termination and distinct dorsoposterior dentation. Cornuti long, slender spine and very many minute spines in vesica present.

Female genitalia (fig. 18). Sclerite of antrum short, thin medially; sterigma posterior, rather broad. Ductus bursae broad, narrowed anteriorly distinctly sclerotized in anterior half; corpus bursae transparent, provided with some three spines laterally and weak sclerites entering from the ductus bursae posteriorly.

Type, ♂: „12—17. VII. 1963, Afghan., 25 km N. v. Barikot, 1800 m, Nuristan, KASY and VARTIAN", G. Sl. 7956.

Paratypes: 3 ♀♀ labelled identically to the type. The type material in the collection of the Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna except for one typoid preserved in the author's collection.



Figs. 15—18. *Eupoecilia crocina* sp. n.: 15 — forewing, 16 — male genitalia of type, 17 — aedeagus of same specimen, 18 — female genitalia of paratype

Eupoecilia armifera sp. nov.

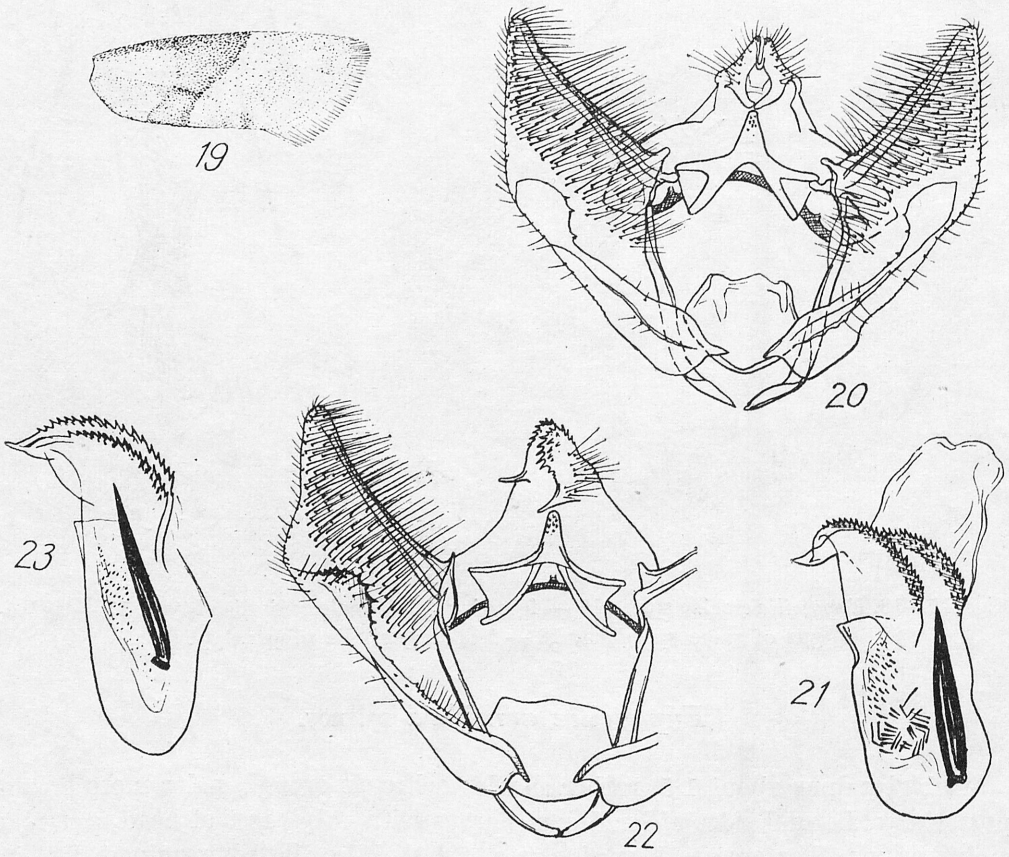
Labial palpus about 1·5, rather slender ochreous orange, paler more cream posteriorly. Lateral sides of head concolorous with palpi, rest of head, antenna and thorax rather cream. Forewing (fig. 19) slightly dilated terminad, less in the female than in the male; costa rather straight; apex pointed; termen straight, oblique. Ground colour pale ochreous-cream, darker basally and posteriorly, with diffused shade dorso-terminally. Costa brownish to the middle; median fascia brown, tinged with yellowish especially in the middle; small brownish dot near dorsum. Fringes concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing pale cream brownish to ochreous brownish, with paler cilia. Length of forewing 5—7 mm.

Male genitalia (figs. 20, 21). Socii short with broad, hairy bases. Central part of transtilla slender; valva broad; sacculus broad anteriorly and posteriorly where marked with some minute thorns. Aedeagus short, broad, pointed terminally, provided with dense denation on the dorso-posterior lobes. Cornuti: one very strong spine, several small spines and many minute thorns in vesica present.

Type, ♂: „Golaghat, Naga Hills, Assam, DOHERTY 1890, [No.] 40296", G. Sl. 6833 [B. M. (N. H.)].

Paratypes, 2 males labbelled identically as the type with genitalia on slides 7167 and 4621 [B. M. (N. H.)]

The types in the collection of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.).



Figs. 19—23. *Eupoecilia* STEPH.: 19 — forewing of *E. armifera* sp. n., 20 — male genitalia of the type of same species, 21 — aedeagus of same specimen, 22 — male genitalia of *E. dentana* sp. n., type, 23 — aedeagus of same specimen

Eupoecilia dentana sp. nov.

External characters as in the preceding species.

Male genitalia (figs. 22, 23). Socii very short with very large, rounded apically, distinctly dentate bases. Central part of transtilla slender; valva somewhat

more slender than in *E. armifera* sp. nov; sacculus strong, broadest anteriorly, thin medially, distinctly broadening and thorned posteriorly. Aedeagus longer than in preceding species with larger dents of posterior lobes. Cornuti long, strong spine and minute spines in vesica present.

Type, ♂: „Padang Rengas, W. Sumatra (Low country), DOHERTY 1891, [No.] 14114", G. Sl. 4550 [Brit. Mus.], in the collection of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.).

Eupoecilia amphimnesta (MEYRICK), comb. nov.

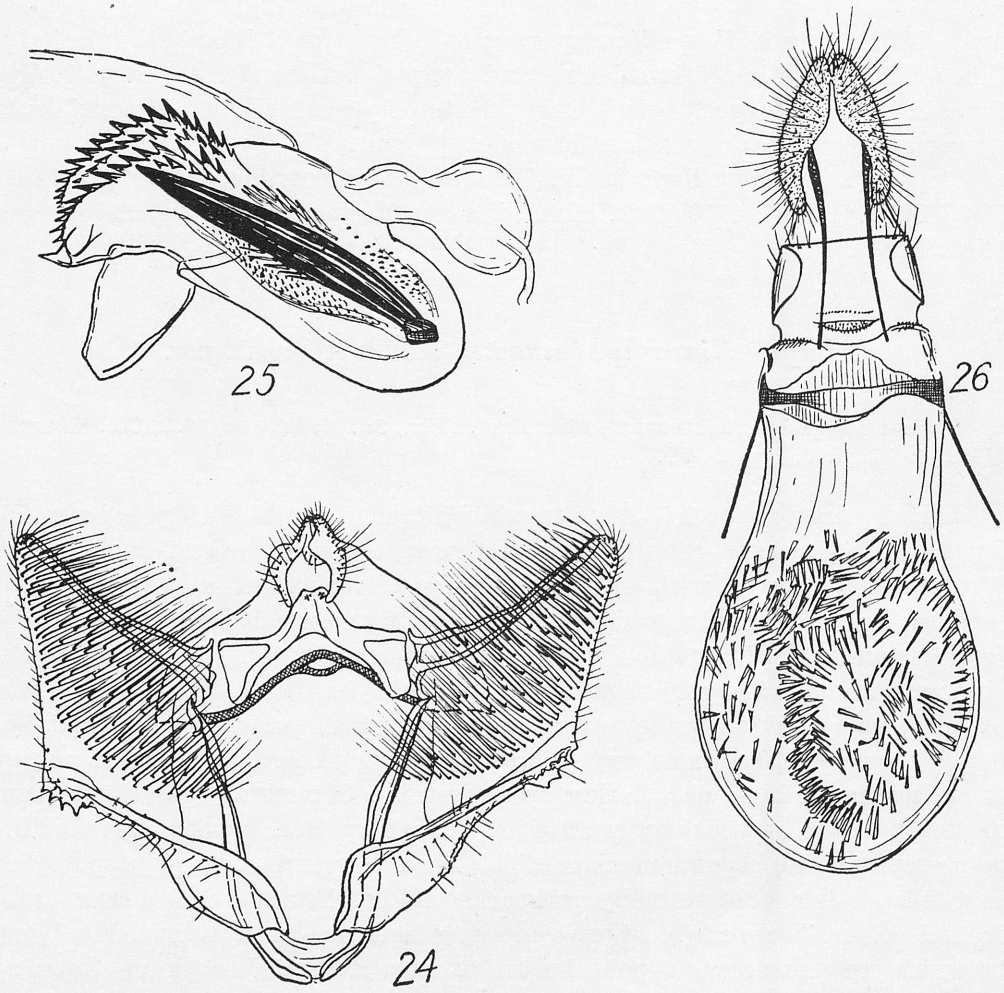
Euxanthis amphimnesta MEYRICK, 1928, Exot. *Micr.*, **3**: 436; CLARKE, 1963, Cat. MEYRICK *Micr.*, **4**: 15, pl. 6, figs. 2—2b.

Labial palpus about 1·5 cream to whitish cream, tinged with pale brownish beneath. Head, scape of antenna and thorax cream, flagellum and base of tegula slightly tinged with brown. Forewing dilated terminad, costa almost straight, apex delicately rounded; termen rather straight, oblique. Ground colour cream to whitish cream clouded ochreous cream anteriorly and sometimes also posteriorly, with greyish shades in posterior half of wing. Median fascia broad strongly narrowing towards the dorsum with posterior edge tolerably parallel to termen, brown to greyish brown somewhat tinged with rust in middle or unicolourous but with darker spot costally. Sometimes pale at dorsum medially. Costa brownish grey anteriorly, dark spotted towards the middle, pale grey spotted beyond median fascia; apex brownish, two grey spots one at tornus, other subterminally rather in middle. Fringes concolorous with ground colour, brownish at apex, sometimes more cream at tornus. Hindwing brownish to cream with pale brown or cream cilia. Length of forewing 6—8 mm.

Male genitalia (figs. 24, 25). Socii longer than in the two preceding species with hairy basal portions. Central part of transtilla broad. Valva broad; sacculus strong, broad anteriorly, tapered posteriorly, broadening and dentate terminally. Aedeagus longer than in two preceding species with large dents of posterior lobes. Cornuti: very large strong spine, some small spines and numerous minute thorns in vesica present.

Female genitalia (fig. 26). Papillae anales slender; anapophyses thin. Antrum very broad but short, distinctly sclerotized; sterigma posterior, short with very short connections to the anapophyses anteriores. Ductus bursae very broad, transparent; corpus bursae without any sclerotization, provided with numerous spines which form the signum. The spines are dispersed, forming, however, a more dense row across the corpus medially.

Type („Kumaon, Bhin Tal, 5000 ft. VI. 18") and 9 further specimens from Muktesar and Kumaon collected in May and July in the collection of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.).



Figs. 24—26. *Eupoecilia amphimnesta* (MEYR.): 24 — male genitalia „Kumaon, 7500 ft. Muktesar, 14. Sept. 1922, FLETCHER". G. Sl. 7181, 25 — aedeagus of same specimen, 26 — female genitalia, „Muktesar, 2. VII. 27", G. Sl. 7182

Eupoecilia wegneri (DIAKONOFF), comb. nov.

Clysiana wegenri DIAKONOFF, 1941, Treubia, **18**: 401.

Labial palpus 1·5, cream. Head and thorax dark cream, anterior part of thorax dark yellow; antenna brownish scaled especially posteriorly. Abdomen brownish. Forewing slightly expanding terminad; costa straight; apex short, rather pointed; termen oblique, slightly convex. Ground colour cream tinged with ochreous in posterior part of wing. Costa pale brownish to brownish ochreous, with some three darker spots, two weak pale brownish spots in posterior half of costa. Median fascia ill-defined, brownish ochreous, well developed at costa and dorsally, atrophied in middle. This feature is, however, variable as sometimes the pattern is assymetrical. Dark brown spot in disc; apex black-

brown, small spot before middle of termen. Fringes concolorous with the ground colour, black-brown at apex; dividing line pale ochreous. Hindwing with elongate, pointed apex, brownish in colour, often tinged grey, rather dark. Fringes brownish. Length of forewing 4—6 mm.

Male genitalia (description based on the original diagnosis and figure). Socii short; central part of transtilla thin, dentate apically. Valva elongate; sacculus slender, provided with a terminal short thorn. Aedeagus large, pointed terminally. Cornuti: solitary large spine anteriorly and a group of 4—5 smaller spines, as well as numerous minute thorns in vesica present.

Female genitalia (fig. 27). Anapophyses proportionately long. Antrum very broad, well sclerotized and dentate posteriorly; large dentate sclerite posteriorly to the orifice of the ostium. Ductus bursae very broad, membraneous posteriorly, provided with lateral group of spines and lateral and anterior sclerotizations. Corpus bursae small, densely spined throughout. Ductus seminalis submedially from the ductus bursae.

Distributed in Java (East Java: Nongkodjadjar and Nt. Andjasmoro at the altitudes of 1300 and 1100 m) and Pogobina, West Sumba. Moth has been collected in February, March, April and December. It occurs probably in several generations.

The species is somewhat similar to *E. neurosema* (MEYR.) but this is known from a single male specimen and the male genitalia illustrated by DIAKONOFF are difficult to compare (a photograph, small, and dark in most important places). Some further material will probably enable to solve the problem.

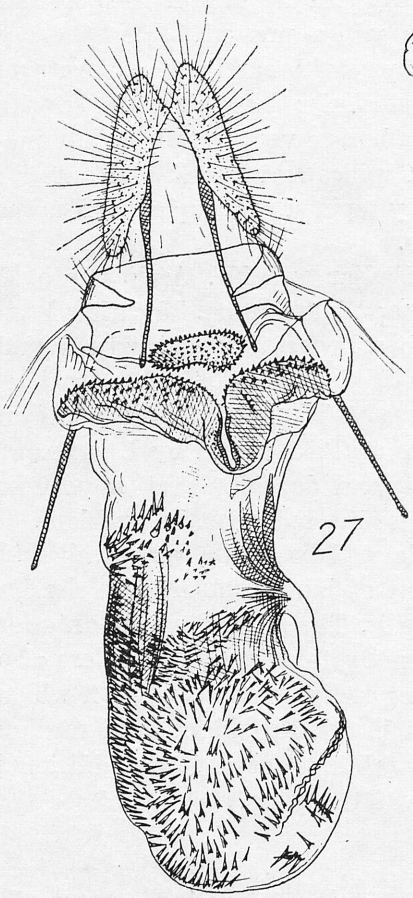
In the material examined there is a female with genitalia very similar to these in the typical specimens but with the ductus bursae much more slender and longer and with numerous spines all along it. The sclerite of the anterior portion of the corpus bursae is present. Externally that specimen differs also from the typical ones as being larger and having rusty-ochreous pattern which consists of broad median fascia, large diffused blotch extending from median fascia to tornus along the dorsum and reaching subcostal area. Some additional similar but smaller blotches in terminal area of the wing.

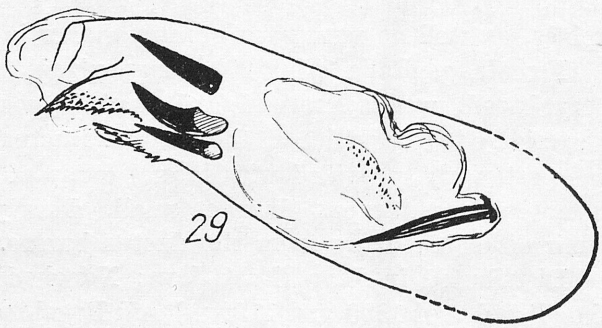
Eupoecilia neurosema (MEYRICK), comb. nov.

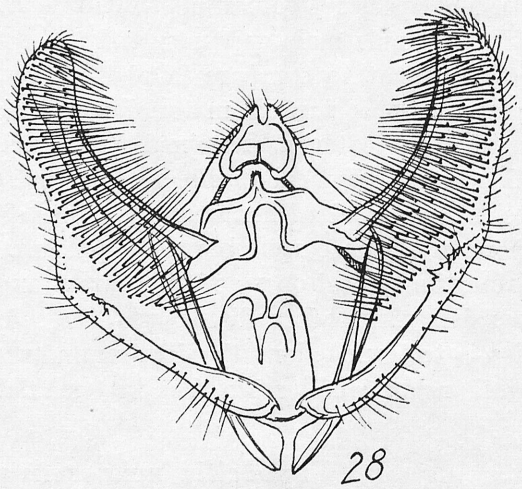
Clysia neurosema MEYRICK, 1938, Trans. R. ent. Soc. London, **87**: 504. *Clysiana neurosema*; CLARKE, 1963, Cat. MEYRICK *Micr.*, **4**: 11, pl. 5, figs. 2—3b.

Labial palpus head and thorax rather similar as in the preceding species. Forewing slightly expanding terminad. Costa straight, hardly concave medially; apex delicately rounded; termen almost straight, oblique. Ground colour pale brownish yellow, paler at the pattern, suffused and darkening terminally. Median fascia before middle of the wing, almost uniformly broad throughout. Small spots along costa present. Fringes pale brownish. Hindwing brownish grey with paler cilia. Length of forewing 7 mm.

Male genitalia (figs. 28, 29). Socii elongate, thin, weakly sclerotized in comparison with those in the preceding group of the species. Valva slender, elongate; sacculus thin, somewhat broadening anteriorly and terminally where provided with some delicate dents. Transtilla with broad lateral parts and short and thin central portion. Aedeagus large with termination delicately dentate.







Figs. 27—29. *Eupoecilia* STEPH.: 27 — female genitalia of *E. wegneri* (DIAK.), „W. Sumba, 500 m., Pogobina, 1949, SUTTER & WEGNER", G. Sl. 4501, 28 — male genitalia of *E. neurosema* (MEYR.), type, 29 — aedeagus of same specimen

Cornuti: large solitary thorn anteriorly, three strong spines forming a group opposite to the former and numerous minute spines in the vesica present.

The type labbelled „Mafulu, Papua 4000 ft., XII. 1933, L. E. CHEESMAN", G. Sl. 7029 [CL.] in the collection of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.). Only the type known to date.

Eupoecilia dactylota (DIAKONOFF), comb. nov.

Atachniotes dactylota DIAKONOFF, 1952, Verh. kon. Nederl. Akad. Wet., Natuurk., **49** (No. 1): 24, figs. 10, 11.

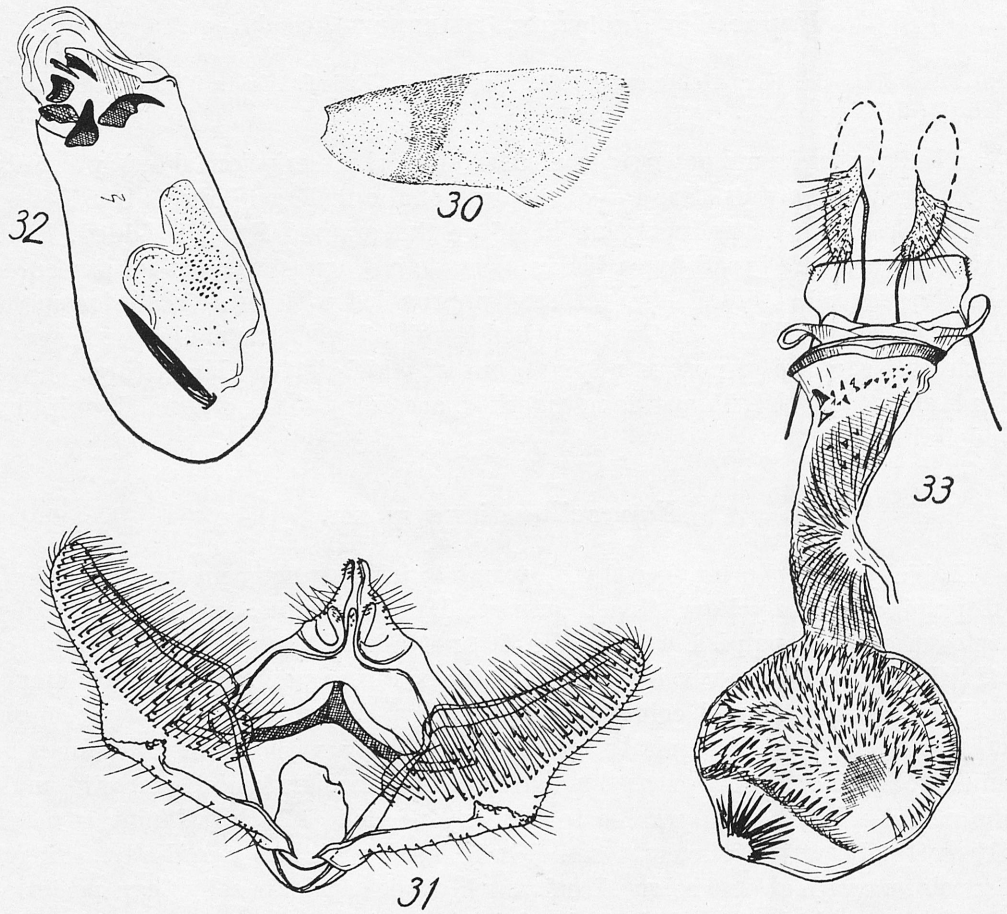
The species is unknown to me. The original description shows precisely its external characters. But the description of the male genitalia is insufficient and unclear. Thus a redescription based on the original figure is added. Socii thin, delicate wite broad bases. Valva elongate in its posterior portion; sacculus slender, somewhat broadening terminally, provided with small posterior spine. Aedeagus large with distinctly sclerotized termination. Cornuti: distinct anterior spine and a group of posterior spines, one of which is very large, three small, bent, of unequal size. Transtilla not marked, according to the original description indefinite.

Eupoecilia diana sp. nov.

Labial palpus shorter than 2 with terminal joint strongly protruding. Colour of palpi ochreous-yellow, tinged orange. Head, antenna and thorax rather concolorous with palpi. Forewing (fig. 30) not dilated posteriorly; costa almost straight or hardly convex in the female; apex rather pointed; termen oblique, slightly convex. Ground colour ochreous-yellow, darker in one paratype, more cream in the type, irregularly spotted posteriorly with ochreous orange, or smooth. Costa rusty-brown as far as the middle; median fascia before the middle of the wing, hardly parallel to termen and delicately broadening towards the costa, brownish in colour, somewhat tinged with rusty medially. Fringes concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing brownish, paler basally than posteriorly; fringes pale brownish. Length of forewing 4 mm.

Male genitalia (figs. 31, 32). Socii long, broad basally, broadening and minutely spined terminally with large, strongly elongate and minutely spined basal portions extending apically from the tegumen. Transtilla with broad lateral portions and distinctly elongate central part. Valva elongate, especially posteriorly; sacculus extending as far as the end of the ventral edge of valva, broadest terminally, where irregularly edged dorsally. Aedeagus very large with short apical projection and broad oriface. Cornuti: strong anterior spine and a group of 6 inequally sized and differently shaped (two cornuti with broad flat bases, two simple and two without pointed terminations), and minute dentation resembling a sculpture of the vesica.

Female genitalia (fig. 33). Papillae anales, anapophyses and eighth tergite delicate. Antrum broad, very short, ring-shaped and well sclerotized; sterigma small, elongate laterally. Ductus bursae long, rather strongly sclerotized except for terminal portion where transparent, provided with several small thorns. Ductus seminalis medially. Corpus bursae rounded, densely spined medially and posteriorly, provided with a group of longer spines anteriorly and with two weak sclerites submedially.



Figs. 30—33. *Eupoecilia diana* sp. n.: 30 — forewing, 31 — male genitalia of type, 32 — aedeagus of same specimen, 33 — female genitalia of paratype

Type, ♂: „Solomon Is., Guadalcanal I., Tapenanje, 10—23. XII. 1953, at light, J. D. BRADLEY", G. Sl. 7175.

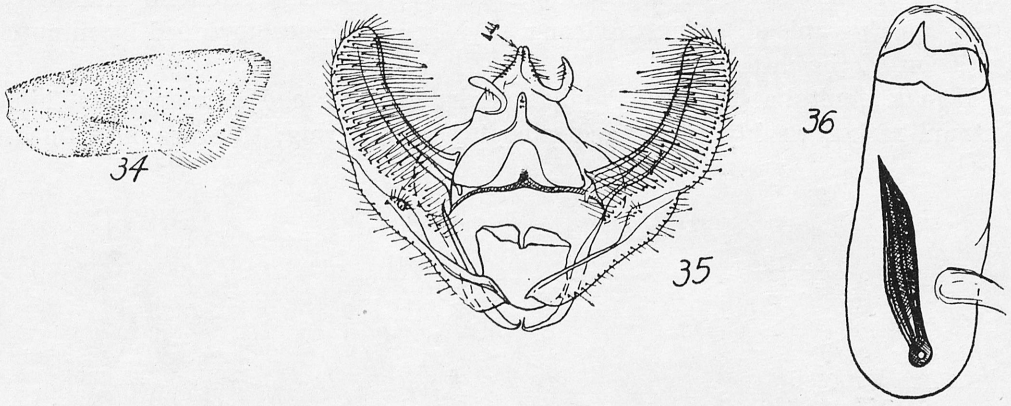
Paratypes: male without abdomen and the female (G. Sl. 7176), both identically labelled as the type. The type material is in the collection of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.).

Eupoecilia ochrotona sp. nov.

Labial palpus 1·5, slender, pale ochreous brownish. Head, antenna and thorax concolorous with palpi, front, however, paler. Forewing (fig. 34) not dilated terminad with costa slightly curved outwards; apex pointed; termen straight, distinctly oblique. Ground colour ochreous brownish tinged with yellowish especially anteriorly. Costa and base of the wing tinged with brownish, anterior portion of wing somewhat so with orange-brown. Median fascia rather anterior, diffused at edges, brownish, provided with slight yellowish shine.

Indistinct shade of ochreous-brown colour in posterior part of the wing and subapically where marked with three dark dots. Fringes concolorous with ground colour, browner at tornus. Hindwing brownish with pointed, protruding apex and pale brownish fringes. Length of forewing 4 mm.

Male genitalia (figs. 35, 36). Socii long, broadest anteriorly, provided with elongate, delicately spined posteriorly basal parts. Central part of transtilla



Figs. 34—36. *Eupoecilia ochrotona* sp. n.: 34 — forewing, 35 — male genitalia of type, 36 — aedeagus of same specimen

thin. Valva slender; sacculus well developed, broadening at the end, where it is hairy and marked by some minute thorns. Aedeagus very large with large oriface and small terminal projection. Single, very strong cornutus in vesica present.

Type, ♂: Pura, 2000—4000 ft., X—XI. 1891, DOHERTY, No. 41171", G. Sl. 7128 in the collection of the Brit'sh Museum (Nat. Hist.).

Female unkown.

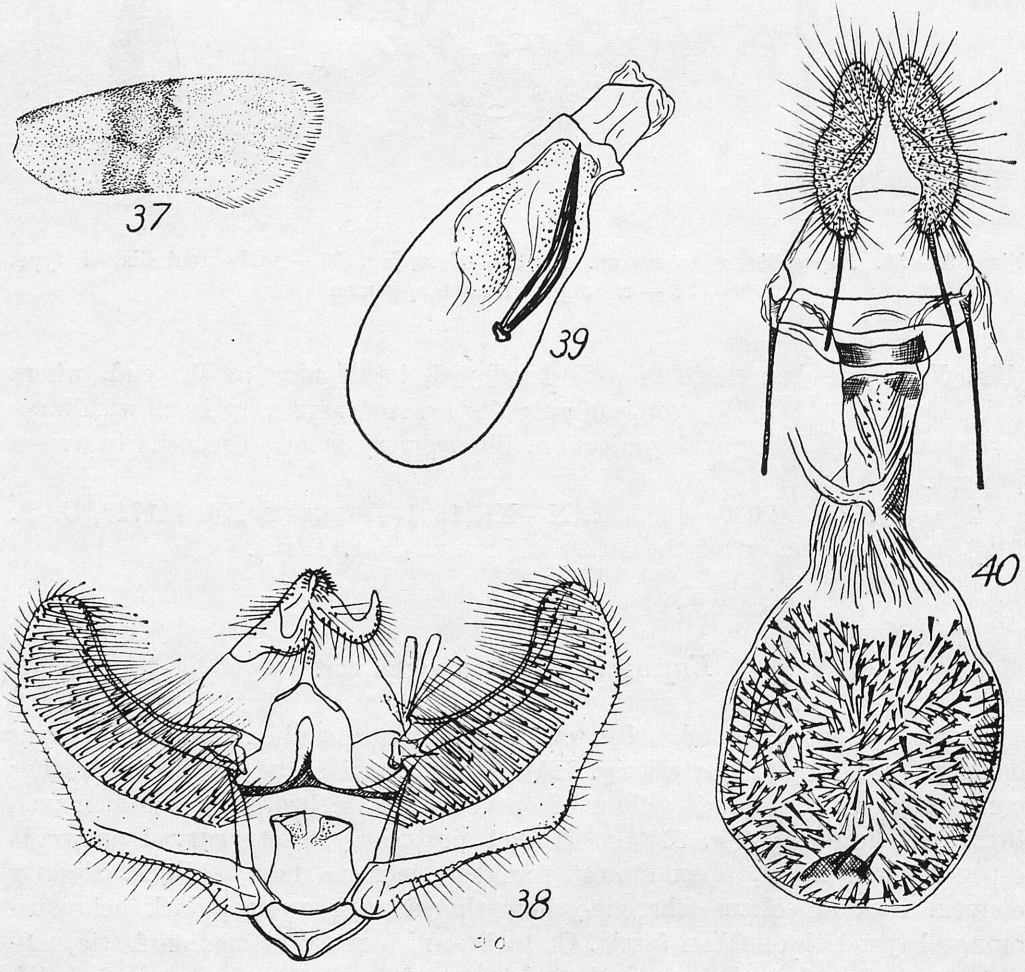
Eupoecilia kobeana sp. nov.

Labial palpus 2, broad, with terminal joint protruding. Colour of palpus ochreous-orange, pale posteriorly. Head, thorax and scape of antenna rather concolorous with palpi, flagellum of antenna a little browner, abdomen pale brownish. Forewing (fig. 37) not dilated posteriorly, costa curved outwards especially anteriorly, apex almost rounded, termen short, oblique, slightly convex. Ground colour ochreous-yellow tinged with orange, dark ochreous-orange beyond the median fascia. Costa brownish rusty to median fascia, median fascia broad, rather vertical to dorsum, sharp anteriorly, somewhat diffused posteriorly, dark leaden grey along anterior edge, rusty to rusty-red posteriorly, sometimes suffused with grey near the dorsum. In the posterior

part of the wing darker, diffused blotch medioposteriorly and some ill-defined costal shades. Fringes concolorous with the ground colour. Hindwing brownish grey, more or less pale with similar fringes. Length of forewing 3—5 mm. Females much larger than the males.

Male genitalia (figs, 38, 39). Socii strong, broad basally, tapering terminad, hairy with broad, minutely spined basal portions. Transtilla protruding in middle dorsally, provided with thin central part and large lateral portions. Valva large, elongate, curved sacculus, broad basally, tapering terminad. Aedeagus large, tapering apicad; cornutus strong, slightly curved accompanied by minute dentation of the vesica.

Female genitalia (fig. 40). Papillae anales rather broad; anapophyses thin. Antrum rather weakly sclerotized except posterior ring; sterigma ill-defined.



Figs. 37—40. *Eupoecilia kobeana sp.* n.: 37 — forewing, 38 — male genitalia of paratype, „Japan, Kobe, VII, 1928, J. E. A. Lewis", G. Sl. 6824, 39 — aedeagus of same specimen, 40 — female genitalia of paratype, „Japan, Kobe, VIII. 1928, J. E. A. Lewis", G. Sl. 6832

Ductus bursae long, partially (posteriorly and laterally) somewhat more strongly sclerotized and delicately spined. Corpus bursae large, densely spined throughout, provided with small anterior sclerite.

Type, ♂: „Japan, Kobe, 25. VIII. 1928, J. E. A. LEWIS".

Paratypes: 6 identically labelled males and females dated „VIII" and „8. VIII" (1 specimen). The type material in the collection of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), except for two paratypes which are deposited in the author's collection.

Eupoecilia charixantha (MEYRICK), comb. nov.

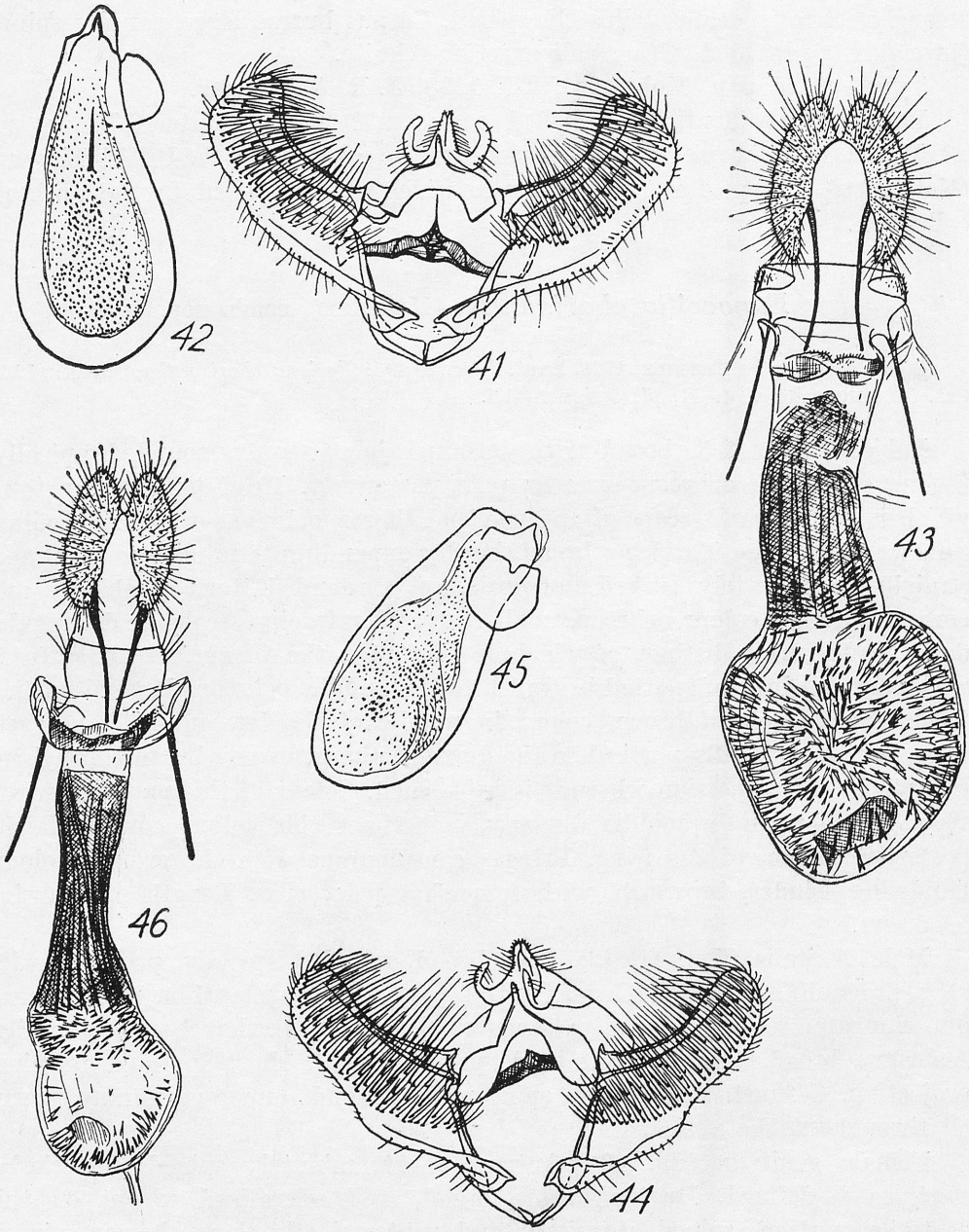
Clysia charixantha MEYRICK, 1928, Exot. *Micr.*, **3**: 435: *Clysiana charixantha*; CLARKE, 1963, Cat. MEYRICK *Micr.*, **4**: 11, pl. 5 figs 1—1b.

Labial palpus 1·5, broad with terminal joint strong, rounded apically. Colour of palpus ochreous orange, pale posteriorly. Head (except for front which is dark cream), scape of antenna and thorax ochreous-orange. Flagellum somewhat browner. Forewing broad, hardly expanding terminad, costa almost straight or delicately curved outwards, apex rounded, termen oblique and convex. Ground colour ochreous with scattered refractive scales and irregular dark shades most distinct of which is that near the tornus. Costa suffused with ochreous brown, spotted brownish to the middle, ochreous beyond median fascia. Small spot of brown colour in middle of the termen. Median fascia rather anterior, hardly vertical to the dorsum, almost evenly broad throughout except the costal portion where it is broadened. Colour of this pattern brown, grey, rusty-brown in middle dorsally, sometimes this colour covers all the posterior portion of the wing. Fringes concolourous with the ground colour. Hindwing slender, brownish, with somewhat paler cilia. Length of forewing 5—6 mm.

Male genitalia (figs. 41, 42). Socii broad, rounded apically, provided with long, protruding basal portions. Central part of transtilla thin. Valva broad but elongate, rounded apically; sacculus slender, somewhat broader basally. Aedeagus broad, tapering terminad, provided with short, pointed terminal projection. Cornuti: small single spine medially and numerous minute thorns all throughout the vesica.

Female genitalia (fig. 43). Antrum short, minutely spined posteriorly; sterigma ill-defined. Ductus bursae broad, well sclerotized except on this posterior portion, spined anteriorly and subterminally (here shorter spines). Corpus bursae densely spined throughout, marked by small anterior sclerite.

The lectotype (designated by CLARKE, 1963), labelled „Maskeliya, Ceylon, GREEN, XII, 06", G. Sl. 6762 is a male preserved in the collection of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.). Further examples examined are from N'Pitta, Nawalapityiya and Pundalaya, all in Ceylon. They have been collected in May, June and August at altitudes of 1200—1500 m.



Figs. 41—46. *Eupoecilia* Steph.: 41 — male genitalia of *E. charixantha* (Meyr.), „Nawalapityia, 2000 ft. Ceylon, Pole 189 [6]", G. Sl. 6883, 42 — aedeagus of same specimen, 43 — female genitalia of same species, „Maskeliya, Ceylon, Pole, X. 05", G. Sl. 7171, 44 — male genitalia of *E. eucalypta* (Meyr.), „Dibidi N. Croog, Newcombe, 1. XII. 06", G. Sl. 7174, 45 — aedeagus of same specimen, 46 — female genitalia of the type of same species

Eupoecilia eucalypta (MEYRICK), comb. nov.

Clysia eucalypta MEYRICK, 1928, Exot. *Micr.*, 3: 436; *Clysiana eucalypta*; CLARKE, 1963, Cat. MEYRICK *Micr.*, 4: 11, pl. 5, figs. 2—2b.

Labial palpus 1·5, similarly coloured as in the preceding species. Head and thorax yellowish. Forewing slightly expanding terminad, costa delicately curved outwards, apex slightly rounded, termen oblique. Ground colour yellowish or yellowish white suffused with ochreous and diffusely spotted with same colour, median fascia ochreous, browner dorsally, tinged with grey at dorsum. Costa delicately suffused with ochreous; some similar spots, one darker, more brownish subapically. Fringes concolorous with the posterior part of the wing. Hindwing cream-grey, darkening on peripheries. Fringes concolorous with the posterior portion of the wing. Length of forewing 4—5 mm.

The male genitalia (figs. 44, 45) as in *E. charixantha* (MEYR.) but the valva broader anteriorly and the central part of the transtilla longer. Aedeagus somewhat shorter than in the mentioned species, without slender, distinct cornutus.

Female genitalia (fig. 46). Antrum broad, well sclerotized, minutely spined posteriorly, transtilla weak, but posterior membrane large. Ductus bursae long and slender, heavily sclerotized except for the posterior part, delicately spined anteriorly. Corpus bursae elongate, spines placed mainly posteriorly; slight sclerite anteriorly present.

The type, ♀, labelled „Bentota, Ceylon, 23. II. 07, B. F.", G. Sl. 6761 [CLARKE] in the collection of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.).

Very similar to the preceding species, and showing extremely small differences from it in the male genitalia (except for the absence of long cornutus, what can also be an inconstant feature). The females are however, quite different genitalically.

Eupoecilia scytalephora (DIAKONOFF), comb. nov.

Clysiana scytalephora DIAKONOFF, 1952, Verhandl. kon. Nederl. Akad. Wet., Natuurk., 49 (No. 1): 27, fig. 12.

Judging from the original description this species is very close to the preceding one, however, compared with *E. reliquatrix* (MEYR.). The figure of the female genitalia not sufficiently accurate. From the original description one, can tell, however, that the ductus bursae is well sclerotized and short-dentate posteriorly („upper part") and that the spines of the corpus bursae are becoming larger anteriorly.

The type (Lake Habbema, 3250—3300 m. August 20, 1938) is preserved in the Buitenzorg Museum as indicated in the paper.

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STRESZCZENIE

Praca zawiera redeskrypcje lub uwagi o znanych gatunkach rodzaju *Eupoecilia* STEPH. Jako nowe zostały opisane następujące gatunki: *E. lata* sp. n., *E. crocina* sp. n., *E. armifera* sp. n., *E. dentana* sp. n., *E. diana* sp. n., *E. ochrotona* sp. n. i *E. kobeana* sp. n.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Работа содержит повторные описания или замечания об известных видах рода *Eupoecilia* STEPH. Как новые описано следующие виды: *E. lata* sp. n., *E. crocina* sp. n., *E. armifera* sp. n., *E. dentama* sp. n., *E. diana* sp. n., *E. ochrotana* sp. n., и *E. kobeana* sp. n.

Redaktor zeszytu: doc. dr W. Szymczakowski

PAŃSTWOWE WYDAWNICTWO NAUKOWE—ODDZIAŁ W KRAKOWIE—1968

Nakład 700+90 — Ark. wyd. 2,25 — Ark. druk. $1^{12}/_{16}$ — Papier druk. sat. kl. III, 70×100, 80 g
Zam. 671/67 Cena zł 12.—

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