

A C T A Z O O L O G I C A
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Notes on *Tortricidae* (Lepidoptera) with Descriptions of New Species

[Pp. 543—556, with 21 text — figs.]

Uwagi o *Tortricidae* (Lepidoptera) oraz opisy nowych gatunków

Замечания о *Tortricidae* (Lepidoptera) и описания новых видов

Abstract. The paper includes descriptions of several new species of *Tortricidae*, and notes on some already known taxa.

***Clepsis nuristana* RAZOWSKI, 1967**

This species was originally described from two male specimens from Kutiau and Panjao in Afghanistan. Recently, Dr. F. KASY of Vienna has sent me for determination about 20 specimens collected 80 km. south of Kabul in late June and early July, among which are some females. Female genitalia (fig. 1): papilla analis subtriangular; sterigma with slender lateral portions; ostium bursae large, ovate; antrum proportionally narrow, transparent, except for weak median sclerite; ductus bursae rather long, broadening gradually towards corpus bursae; signum small, with large capitulum.

***Cnephasia virginana* (KENNEL)**

Sciaphila virginana KENNEL, 1899, Dt. ent. Z. Iris, **12**: 12, pl. 1 fig. 10.

Cnephasia maraschana CARADJA, 1916, ibidem, vol. **30**: 48 — **synon. nov.**

Examination of the type of *virginana* has now revealed that the species discussed earlier (RAZOWSKI, 1957: 104; 1965: 243) is a new species, and that *maraschana* is conspecific with *virginana*.

Cnephasia regifica sp. nov.

Cnephasia virginiana [sic!] RAZOWSKI, 1957, Beitr. naturk. Forsch. Südwdtl., 16 (2): 104, fig. 5, 6; 1965, Acta zool. cracov., 10: 243, pl. 14 fig. 10, fig. 39—41.

The description of this species appears under the name *virginiana* in the above paper of 1965; drawings of the male and female genitalia appear in both publications cited.

Holotype, a male labelled „Iran, Fars, BRANDT“, G. Sl. 5653, and paratype labelled „Alvand, VI. [19]38“, G. Sl. 6658, in the collection of the Landessammlungen für Naturkunde, Karlsruhe.

Externally this species resembles *virginiana* and *nigripunctana* AMSEL, but is quite different in the genitalia.

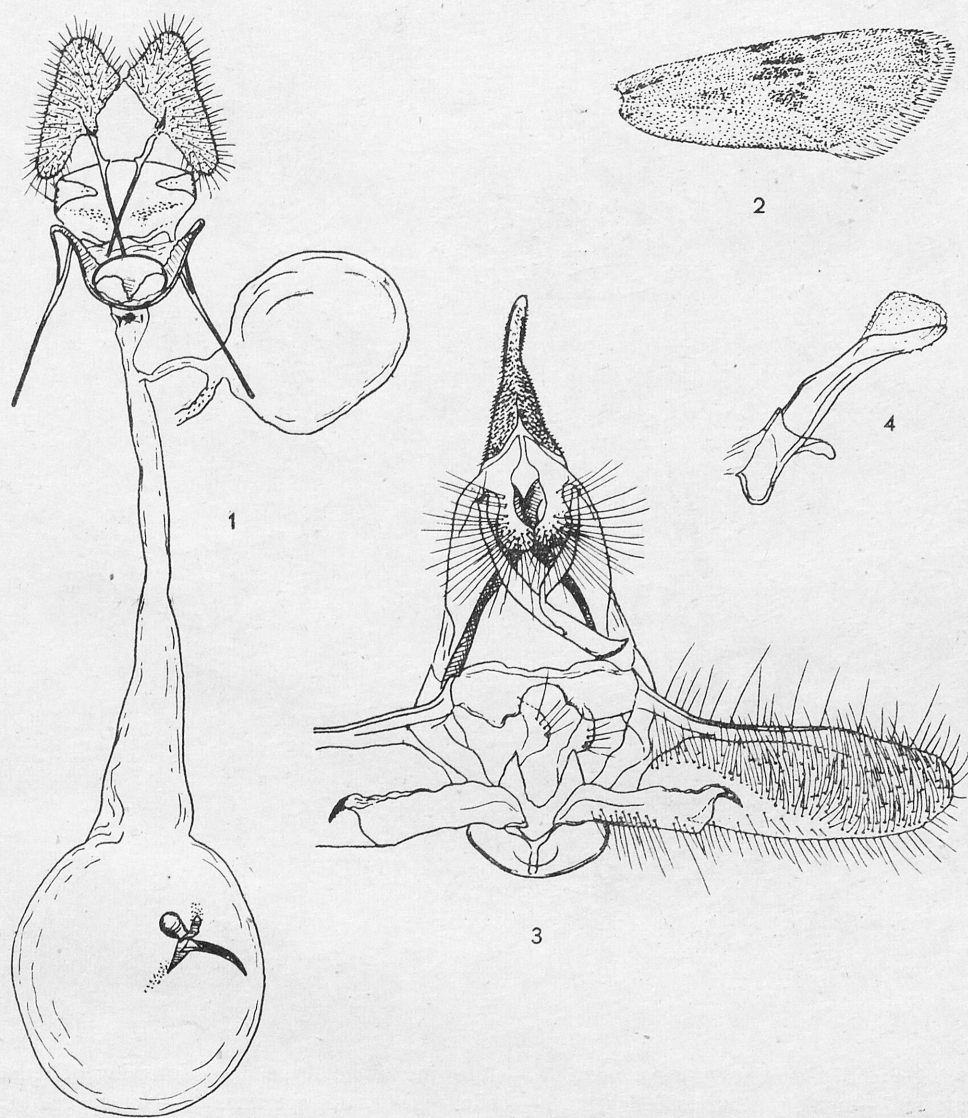
Cnephasia kasyi sp. nov.

Labial palpus 1.5, dirty cream, head and thorax almost concolorous, the latter mixed with pale brownish; abdomen dirty cream. Forewing (fig. 2) somewhat expanding posteriorly, with costa weakly curved outwards, mostly in middle; apex rounded; termen distinctly oblique, weakly convex. Ground colour pale cream, sprinkled with pale brownish grey and suffused with same colour among the venation in anterior half of wing. Posterior area of wing somewhat darker and with more uniformly coloured ground colour, marked with brownish fasciae among three posterior veins, with several diffused and paler spots at costa, and with trace of median fascia. Fringes whitish cream. Hindwing brownish cream, slender, with apex rather rounded. Fringes cream; basal line brownish, preserved only in anal portion of wing. Length of forewing 14 mm.

Male genitalia (fig. 3, 4): uncus strong, tapering terminally; socii broad, rounded ventrally; gnathos strong, with large median plate; transtilla broad, concave in middle ventrally. Valva long, rounded terminally with strong costa reaching to beyond middle of valva; sacculus broad, rather straight, with short, hairy dorsal termination, reaching to beyond 1/3 of ventral edge of valva. Aedoeagus slender, fairly short, tapering in terminal half, pointed apically, armed with three minute thorns at the end ventrally.

Holotype, a male labelled „30. VII. 1963, Afghan.[istan] centr., Band-i-Amir, 3000 m, KASY & VARTIAN leg.“, G. Sl. 10886; coll. Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna. Paratype, also male, same label, in collection of the Institute of Systematic and Experimental Zoology, Kraków.

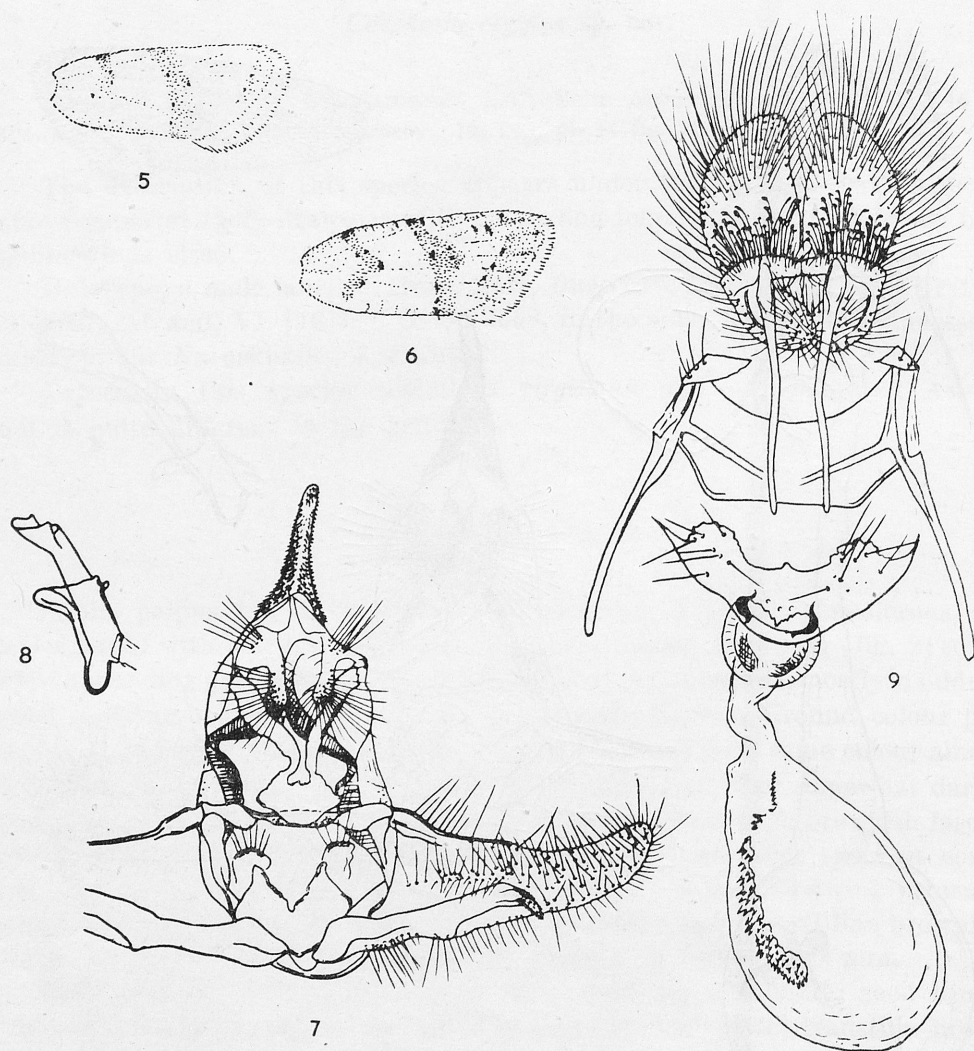
This new species is distinct in the coloration and the male genitalia and belongs probably to the group of *C. kenneli* OBRAZTSOV. The female is at present unknown. I have named this species in honour of Dr. F. KASY of Vienna, to whom I am greatly obliged for providing the valuable material from Iran and Afghanistan studied in this paper.



Figs. 1—4: 1 — female genitalia of *Clepsia nuristana* Raz., 2 — forewing of *Cnephasia kasyi* sp. nov., holotype, 3 — male genitalia of same species, 4 — aedeagus of same specimen

Cnephasia venusta sp. nov.

Labial palpus slightly longer than 1, whitish, tinged cream terminally; head and thorax white, the latter mixed weakly with cream in middle posteriorly; abdomen dirty cream. Forewing of male (fig. 5) hardly expanding posteriorly; costa straight except at base; apex very short, rounded; termen distinctly oblique, somewhat convex. Ground colour white-cream; pattern almost atrophied, yellowish cream, marked with some black dots along the diffused edges.



Figs. 5—9: *Onephasia venusta* sp. nov.: 5 — forewing of holotype, 6 — forewing of female paratype, 7 — male genitalia of holotype, 8 — aedeagus of same specimen, 9 — female genitalia of paratype

Postbasal fascia ill-defined, atrophied dorsally; median fascia from before middle of costa; subterminal suffusion weak. Fringes concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing cream, suffused with pale cream-brown on peripheries; fringes white-cream. Length of forewing about 9 mm. Female with more distinct and browner pattern (fig. 6).

Male genitalia (fig. 7, 8): uncus long, broadening basally; socii slender; gnathos with broad arm and large median plate; transtilla rather broad. Valva slender with characteristically short costa; sacculus to beyond middle of ventral edge of valva, with distinct ventral prominence beyond middle, and slender

hairy termination. Aedoeagus small, protruding ventrally, with pointed angulations of lateral edges of ventro-terminal area, and strong sclerotized prominence in middle dorsally.

Female genitalia (fig. 9): anapophyses long; sterigma large, rounded anteriorly, concave in middle area posteriorly, with large irregularly edged prominent lobes laterad to the concavity. Antrum broad, rounded, with weakly sclerotized submedian area and strongly sclerotized fold at ostium bursae ventro-laterally. Ductus bursae short; signum long.

Holotype, a male labelled „21. V. 1963, S. W. Iran, O v. Rutba, KASY & VARTIAN“, G. Sl. 10893, and four female paratypes identically labelled as the holotype; coll. Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, one paratype in the collection of the Institute of Systematic and Experimental Zoology, PAS, Kraków.

Externally this species resembles the species of the group of *C. virginana* (KENNEL), but genitally it is similar to the representatives of the group of *C. longana* (HAWORTH), especially to *C. hellenica* OBRAZTSOV.

Eana incompta sp. nov.

Labial palpus more than twice as long as diameter of eye, whitish grey; head and thorax concolorous. Forewing (fig. 10) not expanding terminally; costa distinctly curved outwards to 1/3, then tolerably straight; apex very short, rounded; termen distinctly oblique, somewhat convex. Ground colour whitish cream tinged with greyish; pattern pale brownish grey, marked with some dark brown dots along posterior edge of short incomplete postbasal fascia and anterior edge of median fascia, the latter extending obliquely from before middle of costa towards 3/4 of dorsum, indistinct at tornus. Subterminal blotch subtriangular, paler than rest of pattern. Fringes paler than ground colour, with median line and terminations greyish brown. Hindwing fairly broad, pale brownish; fringes cream, basal line brownish. Length of forewing 9 mm.

Female genitalia (fig. 11): papilla analis very large; anapophyses proportionately short; sterigma with slender, gradually tapering terminally lateral portions, distinctly sclerotized posteriorly, weakly prominent medially; ostium bursae large, rounded; antrum very large, distinctly sclerotized, tubular, provided with granules of sclerite at the ductus bursae laterally. Ductus bursae broad, short, forming a sack at base of antrum; signum small.

Holotype, a female labelled „Mien Shan (Prov. Shansi), Obere Höhe ca. 2000 m, 30. VI. 1937, H. HÖNE“, G. Sl. 10314, and paratype, also female labelled identically as the holotype except the date which is „1. VII.“, G. Sl. 10315. Both specimens in the collection of the Museum „Grigore ANTIPA“, Bucharest.

This species is closely related to *Eana andreana* (KENNEL), but differs strongly in the shape of the antrum. The paratype is almost unicolorous and has a somewhat shorter antrum than the holotype. I would like express my thanks to Dr. A. POPESCU-GORJ for sending the specimens for examination.

Herotyda nom. nov.

This as a replacement name for *Dohertya* RAZOWSKI (1966: 86), which was erected for *Dohertya minuta* RAZ. *Dohertya* is a praeoccupied name (HAMPSON, 1894 in *Arctiidae*, *Lepidoptera*). The new name is an anagram of *Dohertya*. *Herotyda minuta* (RAZ.) is thus a new combination.

Acleris sordidata sp. nov.

Labial palpus elongate-triangular, about 1.5, white-grey densely sprinkled with black-grey. Head and thorax a little darker. Forewing (fig. 12) slender, not expanding posteriorly; costa distinctly curved outwards anteriorly, then almost straight; apex short, pointed; termen oblique, hardly concave beyond apex. Ground colour cream-grey, weakly tinged with brownish medially, spotted and strigulated with black-grey. Pattern black-grey, spotted similarly as the ground colour. Basal blotch with posterior edge extending from $1/5$ of costa to middle of dorsum, provided with a blackish spot subdorsally; median fascia indistinct, with anterior edge from $1/3$ of costa to $2/3$ of dorsum, concave medially. This fascia is diffuse in the costal half of the wing, and reduced to an anterior line in the dorsal portion. Terminal pattern indistinct, in the form of an irregular suffusion. Fringes grey. Hindwing greyish, weakly tinged with brown; fringes nearly concolorous, with somewhat darker basal line. Length of forewing 9 mm.

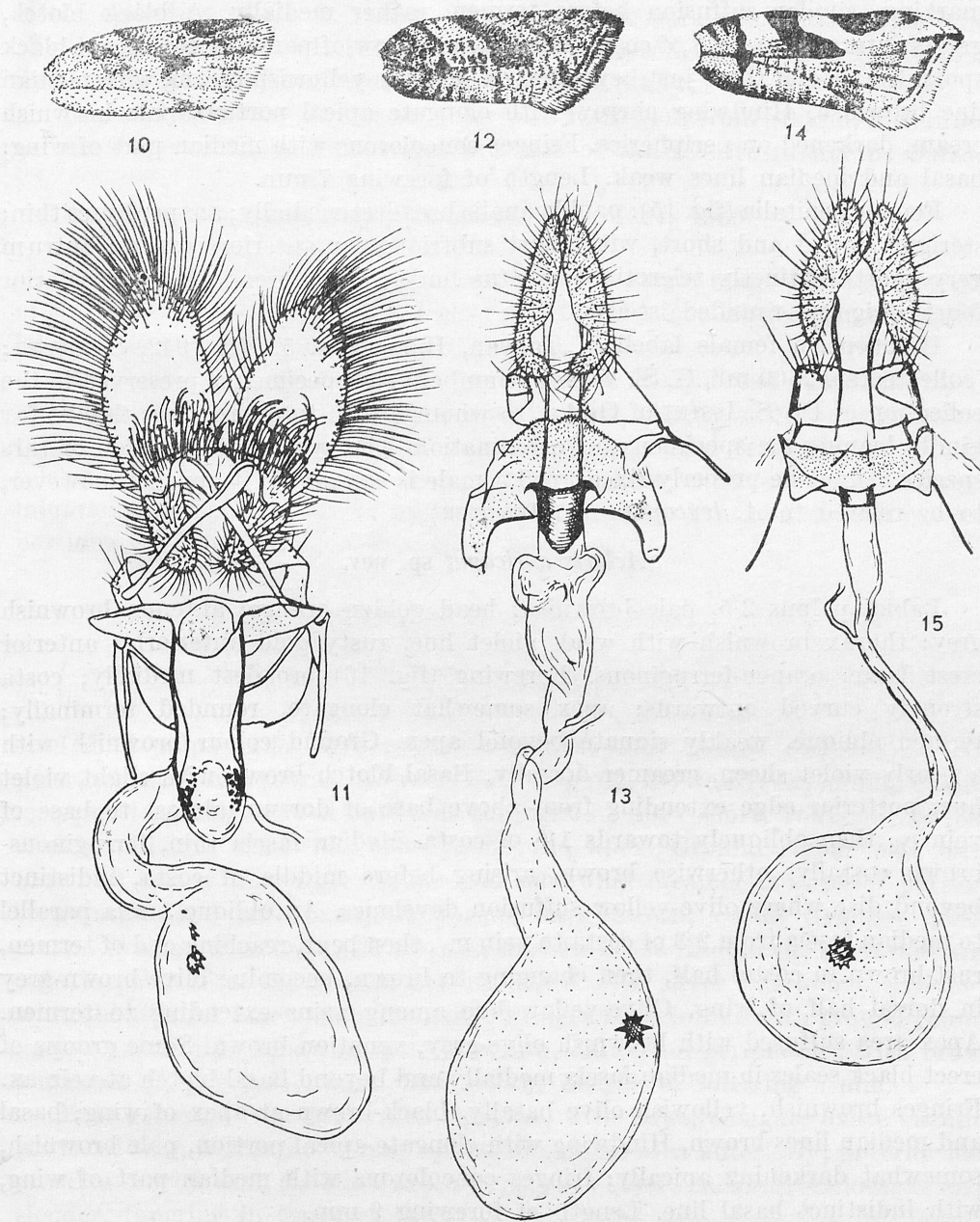
Female genitalia (fig. 13): papilla analis slender; anapophyses posteriores long; sterigma large, with anterior corners elongate, rounded apically; antrum short, fairly well sclerotized, concave posteriorly, convexely rounded anteriorly. Ductus bursae rather long, with distinct broadening in posterior third; signum of normal *Acleris* shape.

Holotype, a female labelled „22. VII. 1965, 40 km. S. W. v. Kabul, 2300 m, Afghan.[istan], KASY & VARTIAN, G. Sl. 10894; coll. Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna.

This species is very similar to *A. osthelderi* (OBRAZTSOV), but differs in the length of the antrum. Male unknown.

Acleris pulcherrima sp. nov.

Labial palpus about 2, cream-white above, brownish beyond middle terminally, terminal joint brown; head white; thorax cream, weakly tinged with brownish, tegula browner; abdomen greyish. Forewing (fig. 14) weakly expanding posteriorly; costa distinctly bent to $1/3$, then weakly concave until $4/5$; apex acute; termen oblique, gently concave beyond apex. Ground colour cream-white, dorsal half of wing strigulated with grey. Basal blotch extending from $1/5$ of costa to $1/4$ of dorsum, pale brownish somewhat tinged violet, whiter costally, provided with two black costal strigulae and black posterior edge broadening into a spot at vein ax. Median fascia represented by black elongate costal blotch with anterior edge straight and posterior edge concave subcostally, terminating in middle



Figs. 10—15: 10 — forewing of *Eana incompta* sp. nov., holotype, 11 — female genitalia of same specimen, 12 — forewing of *Acleris sordidata* sp. nov., holotype, 13 — female genitalia of same specimen, 14 — forewing of *A. pulcherrima* sp. nov., holotype, 15 — female genitalia of same specimen

area of median cell. Weak, grey suffusion reaching tornus oppositely to costal marking; similar suffusion before termen, rather medially. A black blotch, greyer internally, at $2/3$ of costa, followed by a row of partially coalescent black spots, the first of these just beyond apex. Fringes yellowish cream, with median line brownish. Hindwing narrow with elongate apical portion, pale brownish cream, darkened on peripheries. Fringes concolorous with median part of wing; basal and median lines weak. Length of forewing 7 mm.

Female genitalia (fig. 15): papilla analis broadest medially; anapophyses thin; sterigma broad and short, with short subtriangular anterior corners; antrum very short, distinctly sclerotized; ductus bursae long, broadening in posterior fourth; signum rounded, stellate.

Holotype, a female labelled „Taiwan, Hassenzan, 5. VI. 1942, S. ISSIKI; [collected at] 2300 m“, G. Sl. without number. The specimen is preserved in the collection of Dr. S. ISSIKI of Osaka, to whom I wish to express my thanks for kindly loaning me specimens for examination. The systematic position of this species cannot be properly fixed until a male is examined; it appears, however, to be related to *A. leucophracta* (MEYRICK).

***Aclaris auricaput* sp. nov.**

Labial palpus 2.5, pale brownish; head golden orange; antenna brownish grey; thorax brownish with weak violet hue, rusty gold anteriorly; anterior crest large, orange-ferruginous. Forewing (fig. 16) broadest medially; costa strongly curved outwards; apex somewhat elongate, rounded terminally; termen oblique, weakly sinuate beyond apex. Ground colour brownish with a pearly violet sheen, creamer dorsally. Basal blotch brown with slight violet hue, posterior edge extending from above base of dorsum almost to base of vein r_1 , then obliquely towards $1/6$ of costa. Median fascia thin, ferruginous-brown costally, otherwise brown, arising before middle of costa, indistinct beyond disc where olive-yellow suffusion develops. An oblique fascia parallel to median fascia from $2/3$ of costa to vein m_1 , then bent, reaching end of termen, rust-brown in costal half, then changing to brown, becoming olive-brown-grey in dorsal half of wing. Olive-yellow hue among veins extending to termen. Apex area suffused with brownish olive-grey, venation brown. Some groups of erect black scales in median fascia medially and beyond basal blotch at vein ax. Fringes brownish, yellowish olive basally, black-brown at apex of wing; basal and median lines brown. Hindwing with elongate apical portion, pale brownish, somewhat darkening apically; fringes concolorous with median part of wing, with indistinct basal line. Length of forewing 9 mm.

Female genitalia (fig. 17): papilla analis slender, with well differentiated anterior portion; anapophyses posteriores long; sterigma subsquare, with very short rounded anterior corners and with weakly prominent median portion of posterior edge; ductus bursae broad, provided with weak, broad sclerite at $3/4$ of the length; corpus bursae rounded anteriorly; signum a long row of minute elongate sclerites.

Holotype, a female labelled „Taiwan, Hassenzan, 6. VI. 1942, S. ISSIKI“ in the collection of Dr. S. ISSIKI, Osaka, and one paratype, female with label „Taiwan, Tattaka, 8. VI. 1943, S. ISSIKI“ in the collection of the Institute of Systematic and Experimental Zoology PAS, Kraków.

This species is very similar to *A. lucipeta* RAZOWSKI from Sikkim, but differs in the shape of the sterigma and presence of the sclerite in ductus bursae.

***Laspeyresia damascana* RAZOWSKI, 1966**

This species was originally described from a single male. In the collection of Mr. K. BURMANN, Innsbruck, I have now found a female specimen identically labelled as the holotype.

The female genitalia (fig. 18): papilla analis fairly broad terminally; anapophyses rather long; sterigma distinctly long, deeply concave posteriorly, rather weakly sclerotized; antrum rounded, large, edged ventrally by strongly sclerotized part of sterigma; ductus bursae short; corpus bursae elongate, minutely spined near ductus bursae; signa delicate. Praegenital sternite proportionately small, divided into three portions.

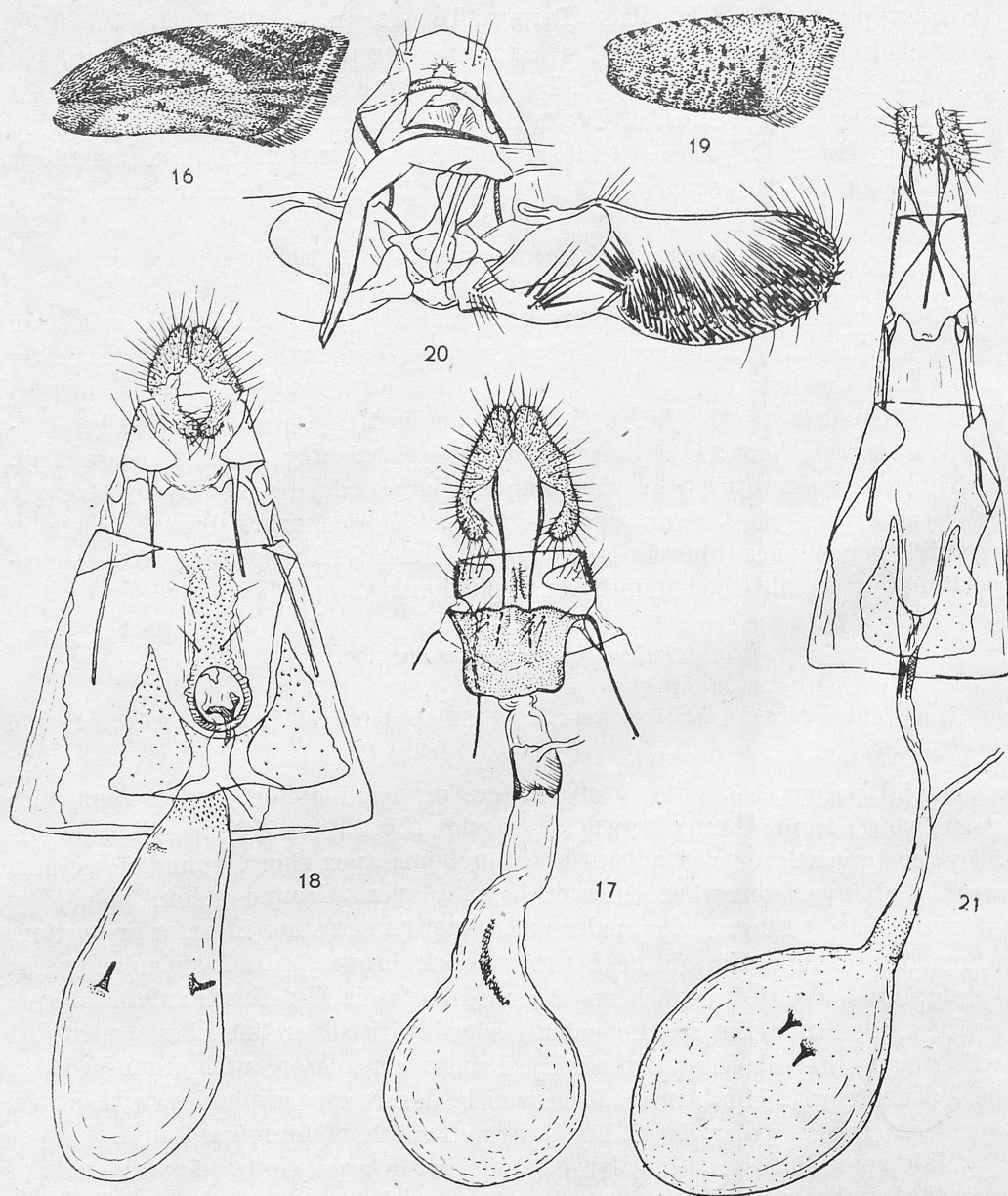
***Fulcrifera noctivaga* sp. nov.**

Leguminivora prognathana: RAZOWSKI, 1967, Beitr. naturk. Forsch. SüdwDtl., 26 (3): 95, fig. 7, 8.

Labial palpus 1.5, olive brownish cream; head almost concolorous with paler, whiter front; thorax browner. Forewing (fig. 19) weakly expanding posteriorly; costa gently curved outwards throughout; apex short, rounded; termen weakly oblique, somewhat concave beyond apex. Ground colour pale olive brownish hardly tinged grey, paler and somewhat creamier in anterior portion; strigulation and suffusion near tornus dark brown; costal strigulae weak, cream, divided with brownish streaks; median fascia ill-defined; subternal area a little paler than the ground colour, edged with silver line above, provided with about three black spots medially. Fringes concolorous with ground colour, darker anteriorly. Hindwing pale brownish, darker on peripheries, with brown venation; fringes paler, basal line brown. Length of forewing 7 mm.

Male genitalia (fig. 20): valva elongate, with large, elongate-ovate cucullus provided with a group of strong spines in ventral area anteriorly; anterior part of valva shorter than cucullus; sacculus concave before cucullus. Aedoeagus long, slender, tapering in terminal third.

Female genitalia (fig. 21): ovipositor elongate; anapophyses long; eighth tergite elongate; sterigma weakly sclerotized, almost completely transparent, long; ductus bursae thin, provided with a moderately strong sclerite subterminally; ductus seminalis arising medially from ductus bursae; signa delicate. Praegenital sterinite small, with elongate lateral portions and weakly convex anterior edge.



Figs. 16—21: 16 — forewing of *Acleris auricaput* sp. nov., holotype, 17 — female genitalia of same specimen, 18 — female genitalia of *Laspeyresia damascana* Raz., 19 — forewing of *Fulerifera damascana* sp. nov., paratype, 20 — male genitalia of same species, holotype, 21 — female genitalia of same species, paratype

Holotype, a male labelled „J. KLAPPERICH, Bashgultal, 1100 m, Nuristan, 24. VI. [19]53, Afanistan“, G. Sl. 5675 in the collection of the Landessammlungen für Naturkunde, Karlsruhe. Paratypes, 4 males from the same locality, collected at altitudes of 1100—1200 m, 14. IV. — 7. V. 1953, and three specimens from

Kutiau, 1450 m, 2 and 7. V. 1953 collected by KLAPPERICH. All the paratypes in the above mentioned collection, except one paratype in the collection of the Magyar Nemzeti Museum, Budapest, and one in the collection of the Institute of Systematic and Experimental Zoology PAS, Kraków.

Male genitalia similar to those of *F. infirmana* (KENNEL), but aedoeagus much longer; female genitalia quite different. I place this species before *infirmana* in the system proposed by DANILEVSKIY & KUZNETSOV, 1968.

***Laspeyresia strigulatana*, (KENNEL) comb. nov.**

Grapholitha strigulatana KENNEL, 1899, Dt. ent. Z. Iris, 12: 41, pl. 1 fig. 40.

Semasia seriana KENNEL, 1901, ibidem, vol. 13: 270 — **synon. nov.**

Epiblema obesana KENNEL, 1901, ibidem, p. 284 — **synon. nov.**

Epiblema hartigi D. LUCAS, 1942, Bull. Soc. ent. France, 47: 125 — **synon. nov.**

OBRAZTSOV (1968) illustrated *strigulatana* and created for it the new genus *Phanetoprepa*. Since the type specimen has not been examined we must assume the determination was correct. The types of *seriana* and *obesana* have been examined by me and show no differences from OBRAZTSOV'S *strigulatana*. I had also an opportunity to check the genitalia of *hartigi* (RAZOWSKI, 1961). OBRAZTSOV (1967) put *seriana* in the genus *Pelochrista* (*Eucosmini*) illustrating (pl. 10 fig. 1, but not plate 8 fig. 1 as mentioned in the text) a *Pelochrista* species. That is apparently a mistake caused by mixed drawings, since I have found OBRAZTSOV'S genitalia slide nr 37-OB. which contains the male genitalia of true *seriana*. The species is characterized by the flat ventral concavity of the sacculus in the male genitalia, and the straight posterior edge of the sterigma in the female.

***Lespeyresia demissana* (KENNEL), comb. nov.**

Semasia demissana KENNEL, 1901, Dt. ent. Z. Iris, 13 (1900): 268.

Phanetoprepa agenjoi OBRAZTSOV, 1968, Journ. New York ent. Soc., 76: 237, fig. 11—14, 23, 24 — **synon. nov.**

The male genitalia of *agenjoi* agree well with those of the holotype of *demissana*. The species differ from *strigulatana* in having a deep concavity in the ventral edge of the sacculus in the male, and the rounded convex posterior edge of the sterigma in the female genitalia.

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STRESZCZENIE

Praca zawiera opisy ośmiu nowych gatunków (*Cnephasia regifica* sp. nov., *C. kasyi* sp. nov., *C. venusta* sp. nov., *Eana incompta* sp. nov., *Acleris pulcherrima* sp. nov., *A. auricaput* sp. nov. i *Fulerifera noctivaga* sp. nov.), jednej nazwy nowej (*Herotyda* nom. nov.) oraz uwagi o kilku innych gatunkach *Tortricidae*, z podaniem nowych synonimów.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Описано восемь новых видов (*Cnephasia regifica* sp. nov., *C. kasyi* sp. nov., *C. venusta* sp. nov., *Eana incompta* sp. nov., *Acleris sordidata* sp. nov., *A. pulcherrima* sp. nov., *A. auricaput* sp. nov., и *Fulerifera noctivaga* sp. nov., одно новое название (*Herotyda* ном. нов., а также замечания об нескольких других видах *Tortricidae* и их новых синонимах.

Redaktor zeszytu: doc. dr W. Szymczakowski

PAŃSTWOWE WYDAWNICTWO NAUKOWE — ODDZIAŁ W KRAKOWIE — 1971

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