

ACTA ZOOLOGICA
CRACOVIENSIA

Tom XIX

Kraków, 31. V. 1974

Nr 8

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Descriptions of four new species of the *Tortricini* (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae)

[P. 147—154, 9 text-figs.]

Opisy czterech nowych gatunków *Tortricini* (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae)

Описание четырех новых видов *Tortricini* (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae)

Abstract. This paper contains the descriptions of one *Spatalistis* and three *Acleris* species belonging to the Palearctic fauna.

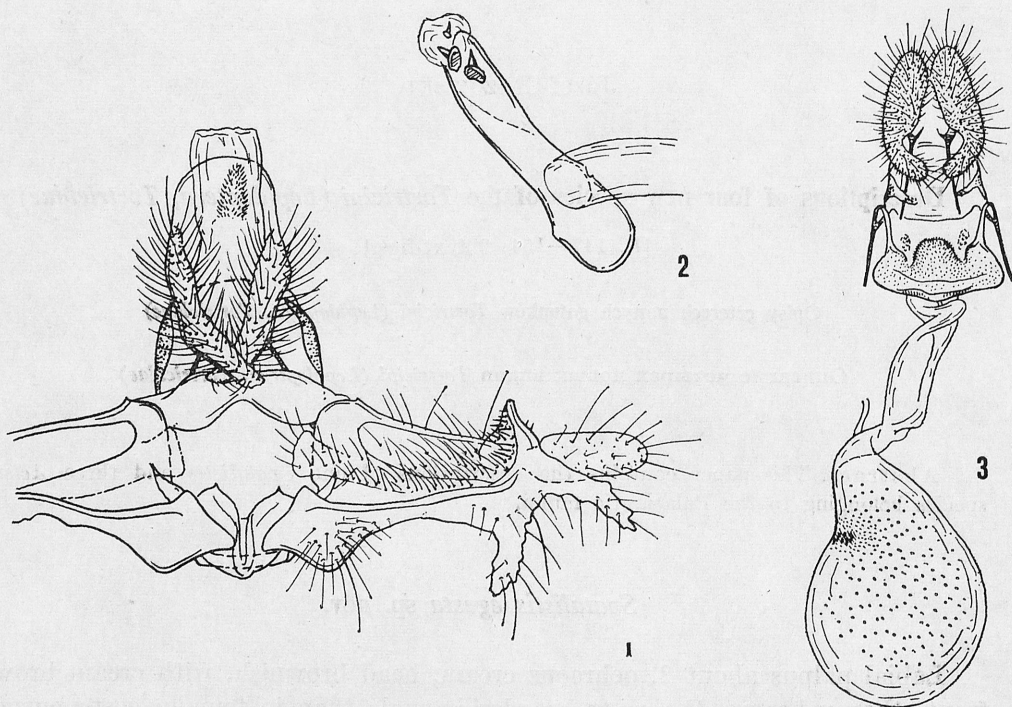
***Spatalistis egesta* sp. nov.**

Labial palpus about 2, ochreous cream, head brownish, with cream brown front; thorax brown. Forewing broader in male than in female; costa curved outwards throughout; apex short, pointed, termen oblique, not sinuate. Ground colour orangeous to ochreous orange. Pattern black in form of irregularly edged basal blotch connecting submedially or subdorsally with broad irregularly concave proximal edge of median fascia. Distal edge of fascia convexely from before apex to termen just before tornus. Two or three groups of erects scales and refractive, diffused markings on the pattern present. Fringes concolorous with ground colour except for tornus where rather black. Hindwing brownish, somewhat paler basally than on peripheries; fringes greyer and paler, with well developed basal line. Length of forewing 5—6 mm.

Male genitalia (fig. 1, 2). Tegumen rather delicate; uncus strong, very broad, rounded apically; socius long, slender, minutely dentate terminally, with small unhairly base. Tuba analis membraneous, provided with elongate patch consisting of spines. Valva broad basally, gradually tapering towards the end with

well developed costa and broad, narrow basally brachiola and strong sacculus. Ventral edge of sacculus distinctly convex postbasally, then somewhat concaving to large ventral finger-like process; another, somewhat smaller process directed ventro-caudally in its terminal portion; spined termination subtriangular, fairly large. Aedoeagus long, slender, pointed ventro-terminally; three unequally long, capitate cornuti in vesica. Transtilla strong, concaving medially.

Female genitalia (fig. 3). Papilla analis and apophyses moderate; sterigma broad, short, prominent in middle of distal edge, provided with rounded proximal corners; ductus bursae broad, rather short; ductus seminalis from beyond corpus



Figs. 1—3. *Spatalistis egesta* sp. nov.: 1 — male genitalia of paratype from Kogigatake, 2 — aedoeagus of same specimen, 3 — female genitalia of the holotype

bursae; signum in form of small group of spines accompanied by minute sculptures.

Holotypus, female: „Japonia: Honshyu, Kogigatake, 1200 m, Nara Pref. [ecture], 30. VI. 1970, Józef RAZOWSKI leg.” G. Sl. 12598.

Paratypes: three males, one labelled identically as the holotype, two remaining ones as follows: „Japan, Honshyu, Kawati, Iwawakisan, 1. VI. 1954, T. YASUDA” and „Tyubu-Nagano, Sigakogen, 12. VII. 1953, T. KODAMA”. All specimens in the collection of the Institute of Systematic and Experimental Zoology, PAS, Kraków.

Comments. This species has been incorrectly named as *Spatalistis bifasciana*

(HÜBNER) in all Japanese publications. It is strikingly similar to the mentioned species both externally and genitally. In the coloration the differences are slight and difficult for interpretation, as some variability is observed. The males of both are very close and differ by shorter and broader uncus, shorter group of spines of the tuba analis and longer processes of the sacculus in the new species. The differences in the females are in the shape of the sterigma which in the new species is larger and rounded proximally and in the signum which in *bifasciana* is larger. It may be supposed that the new species is endemic in Japan, however, the East Asiatic continental material has not been examined. All known specimens were collected in Honshyu.

Acleris duracina sp. nov.

Labial papus longer than 2, cream, brownish terminally; head and antenna concolorous; thorax ferrugineous brown, darkening proximally. Forewing not expanding terminally, broadest in third of the length; costa strongly curved outwards in basal portion, then distinctly concave, straight in terminal part; apex short, pointed; termen oblique, hardly concave beyond apex. Ground colour brownish mixed with cinnamon-brown, costa browner. Pastern in form of a narrow brown median fascia extending from top of convexity of costa, diffuse, paler and more ferrugineous towards dorsum. Borders of fascia pale. Brownish suffusions beyond median fascia to apex and middle of termen. Ternal area paler and more cinnamon in hue than the ground colour. Fringes rather concolous with ground colour. Hindwing pale brownish grey; fringes slightly paler. Length of forewing 8 mm.

Female genitalia (fig. 4). Papilla analis broadening medially; apophysis posterior thin and long, apophysis anterior very short. Sterigma large, short, slightly prominent in middle of distal edge, provided with very large, slender, rounded apically anterior lobes; antrum well sclerotized, short; ductus bursae proportionally short, gradually broadening beyond middle to antrum, marked by two sclerites, one long and slender placed anteriorly another broad short and weaker situated before antrum; ductus seminalis from before middle of ductus bursae, broad basally; corpus bursae large, minutely spined; signum small, stellate.

Holotypus (female): „Tapaishan im Tsinling, Sued Shensi (China), 27. IX. 1935, H. HÖNE“, G. Sl. 10366. Coll. Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum „Alexander KÖNIG“, Bonn.

Comments. This species is known of single, rather damaged specimen only. It is very close to *Acleris delicatana* (CHRISTOPH) resembling it both externally and genitally. Main differences are in the sterigma and distal portion of the ductus bursae. The anterior lobes of the sterigma are in the new species shorter and slenderer, the antrum longer than in *delicatana*, the ductus bursae without distinct sacks before the antrum but with rather well developed sclerites in the distal half.

Acleris dedita sp. nov.

Labial palpus about 2, grey mixed whitish terminally. Head and thorax brownish grey, abdomen greyish. Forewing uniformly broad throughout; costa curved basally, then straight, weakly concave in median portion; apex short, pointed; termen oblique, not sinuate. Ground colour pale grey-brown with some brownish scales. Pattern brownish, fairly dark. Basal blotch rather indistinct, with posterior edge weakly convex; median pattern in form of a complete median fascia the proximal edge of which extends from end of costal curvature to 2/3 of dorsum, weakly concaving, rather well developed whilst its distal edge indistinct. Costal half of fascia more distinct than the dorsal half. Subapical spot elongate, extending in incomplete fascia directed towards middle of termen followed by two weak spots. Fringes rather concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing whitish grey mixed brownish, darkening on peripheries; fringes almost concolorous with base of wing. Length of forewing 8—9 mm.

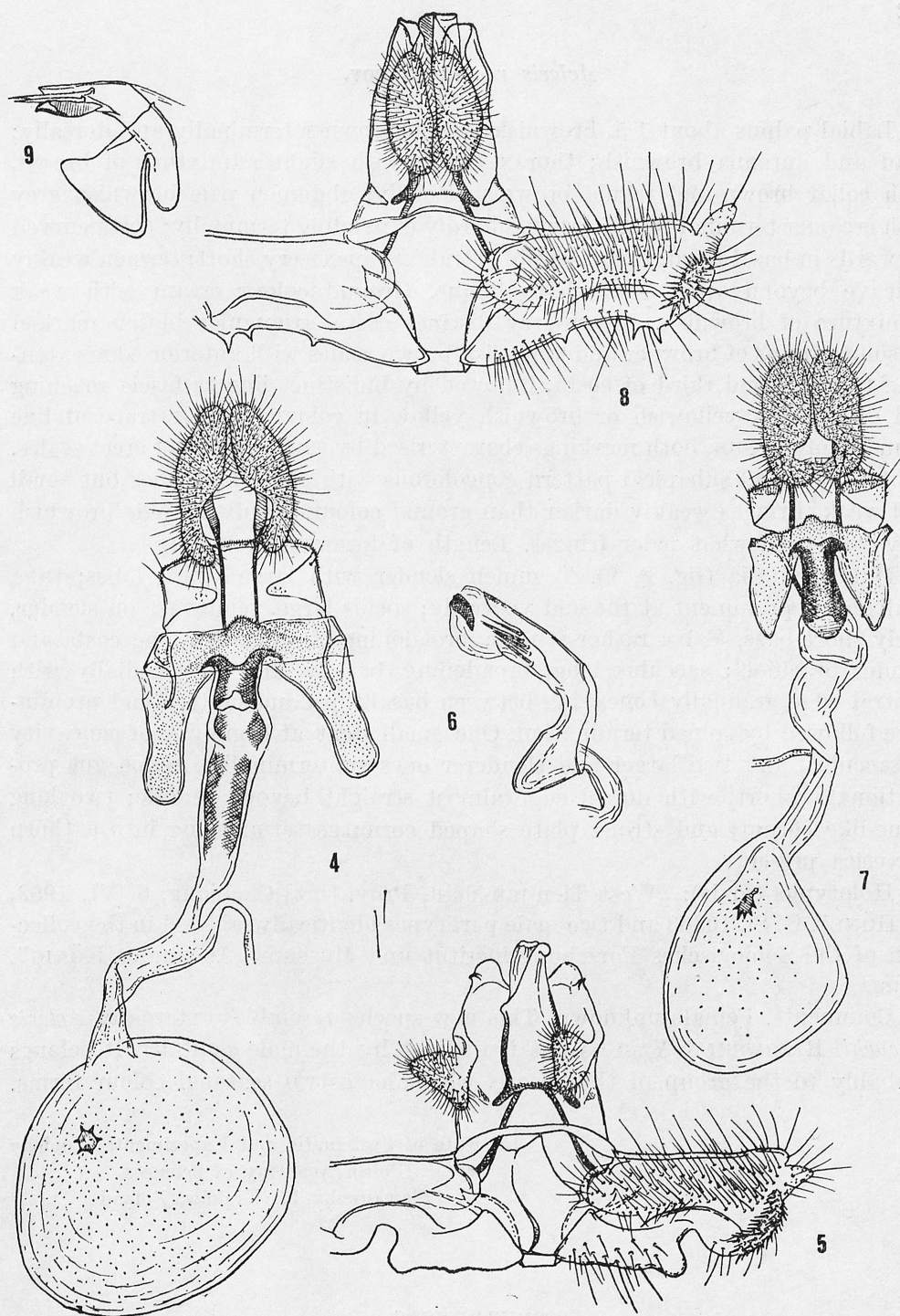
Variability. In male paratype ground colour of forewing whitish scaled grey, indistinctly immaculate black-grey, concolorously strigulate mainly along costa, dorsum and subapically. Basal blotch atrophied except for a subdorsal spot formed by erect scales and remainders of median fascia.

Male genitalia (fig. 5, 6). Tegumen with fairly large apical lobes; tuba analis provided with ventro-terminal prominence; socius subtriangular, with slender base. Valva long, with well developed costa and subtriangular brachiola; sacculus broad to middle, with ventral edge rather straight in basal half, prominent and rounded before short, deep, concavity, followed by broad, rounded prominence and slender spined termination. Aedoeagus slender, fairly short, well sclerotized and produced dorsally. Cornuti: 5 slender fairly long spines and subtriangular plate.

Female genitalia (fig. 7). Papilla analis with broad, large distal portion and small proximal part; apophysis posterior proportionally long, apophysis anterior rather short. Sterigma short, provided with large tapering terminally proximal lobes; antrum well sclerotized, narrowing medially, broadening beyond ductus bursae and terminally, concaving in middle distally; ductus bursae fairly short, broadening before antrum; corpus bursae weakly sculptured; signum rather delicate dentate plate.

Holotypus (male): „J. KLAPPERICH, Pagmangebidge, 3000 m, 28. VIII. [19] 53, O. - Afghanistan”, G. Sl. 5651. Paratypes (1 male, 1 female) identically labelled as the holotype with genitalia on slides 5650 and 5653 respectively. Coll. Landessammlungen für Naturkunde, Karlsruhe.

Comments. This species was incorrectly determined by me (RAZOWSKI, 1967) as *Acleris osthelderi* (OBRATSOV) on basis of the comparison with the original description. It belongs to the group of *Acleris hastiana* (LINNAEUS). In the male genitalia it resembles *Acleris permutana* (DUPONCHEL), but the female is quite distinct.



Figs. 4—9: 4 — female genitalia of *Acleris duracina* sp. nov., holotype, 5 — male genitalia of *A. dedita* sp. nov., holotype, 6 — aedeagus of same specimen, 7 — female genitalia of paratype of same species, 8 — male genitalia of *A. recula* sp. nov., holotype, 9 — aedeagus of same specimen

Acleris recula sp. nov.

Labial palpus about 1.5, brownish cream, browner terminally and dorsally; head and antenna brownish; thorax cream with slight admixture of brown, with collar brown and tegula brownish basally; abdomen pale brownish grey with creamer terminal tuft. Forewing hardly expanding terminally; costa curved outwards in basal third, then tolerably straight; apex very short; termen weakly concave beyond apex, somewhat oblique. Ground colour cream with weak admixture of brownish. Brown-grey distinct costal triangular blotch marked by some groups of browner and yellowish brown scales with anterior edge extending from beyond third of costa, followed by indistinct line or fascia reaching end of dorsum, yellowish or brownish yellow in colour. Similar trace of line from 1/3 of dorsum, both markings characterised by small groups of erect scales. Subterminal and subapical pattern concolorous with mentioned lines but small and weak. Fringes weakly darker than ground colour. Hindwing pale brownish grey with somewhat paler fringes. Length of forewing 6 mm.

Male genitalia (fig. 8, 9). Tegumen slender with large apical lobes; tuba analis long, prominent at the end ventrally; socius large, semiovalate on slender, fairly short base. Valva rather slender, broadening basally with long costa and slender brachiola; sacculus long, broadening basally and postmedially with ventral edge gradually concaving between basal third and subterminal prominence followed by spined termination. One small dent at beginning of concavity of sacculus, and two larger and slenderer ones subterminally. Aedoeagus proportionally short, with dorsal edge almost straight beyond middle; two long spine-like cornuti and strong plate shaped cornutus terminating into a thorn in vesica present.

Holotypus (male): „West Tien-mu-shan, Prov. [inz] Chekiang, 6. VI. 1932, H. HÖNE", G. Sl. 10363 and two male paratypes identically labelled in the collection of the Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum „Alexander KÖNIG", Bonn.

Comments. Female unknown. This new species resembles externally *Acleris takeuchii* RAZOWSKI & YASUDA but is distinct by the male genitalia. It belongs probably to the group of the species which have two seasonal colour forms.

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STRESZCZENIE

Praca zawiera opisy czterech palearktycznych gatunków należących do plemienia *Tortricini*.

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

В настоящей работе дается описание четырех новых палеарктических видов триба *Tortricini*.

Redaktor zeszytu: doc. dr J. Pawłowski

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