

A C T A Z O O L O G I C A
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New and little known *Tortricinae* (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae)

[Pp. 107-120 , 22 text-figs.]

Nowe i mało znane *Tortricinae* (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae)

Новые и мало известные *Tortricinae* (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae)

Abstract. This paper contains the descriptions of one new genus and two new species of the *Oncophanes* and five new species of the *Tortricini*. The descriptions of the male genitalia of *Spatalistis aglaoxantha* MEYRICK and *Acleris duracina* RAZOWSKI unknown to date and the redescription of the genus *Synochoneura* OBRAZTSOV are included.

I would like express my thanks to the authorities of the Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander KÖNIG, Bonn and Dr. H.-G. AMSEL, Karlsruhe for providing me with large material collected by H. HÖNE in China. The holotypes of the described species are deposited in the above-mentioned museum.

***Synochoneura* OBRAZTSOV**

The description of the genus (OBRAZTSOV, 1955: 151) and the redescription (RAZOWSKI, 1965: 216) have to be completed or corrected. Originally only one species, viz., *S. ochreclivis* (MEYRICK) was included in this genus, then another Chinese species, *S. tapaishani* (CARADJA) was added (RAZOWSKI, 1971: 487). The characteristic of the genus based on the two species is as follows.

Male genitalia with large tegumen and long, simple uncus; gnathos arms bent, termination plate-shaped with lateral lobes directed ventrally, rounded; valva specifically shaped, with small membranous hairy lobe on internal surface

situated rather proximally. Transtilla producing distally, rounded, emarginate in the middle, fairly well sclerotized. Juxta ovate, producing dorsally, provided with dorso-median process distally. That process connects the caulis. Aedeagus tolerably flat ventrally, rounded and convex dorsally; caulis and coecum penis long; cornuti in the form of rather well sclerotized stripes of vesica wall and with minute spines around them.

Female genitalia characterized by large papillae anales coalescent dorsally except for distal fourth; eighth tergite broad connecting ventrally with lateral parts of sterigma lobes. In the concavity of distal membrane of that tergite large, well sclerotized bowl-shaped structures present. Sterigma large with median, weakly sclerotized part and large, fairly well sclerotized lateral portions; antrum rather membranous; ductus seminalis distally from rather short ductus bursae. Signum funnel-shaped resembling that in the Eucosmini.

Synochoneura tapaishani (CARADJA)

Female genitalia (Fig. 1) unknown to date are characterized as follows. Distal bulbous sclerites in the invagination of the intersegmental membrane of eighth tergite proportionally small; lateral plate of sterigma rather semi-ovate, prominent in the middle of ventral edge; signum long.

Comments. Seven males and one female collected in the type locality between 19 and 30. VI. were examined.

Synochoneura ochriclivis (MEYRICK)

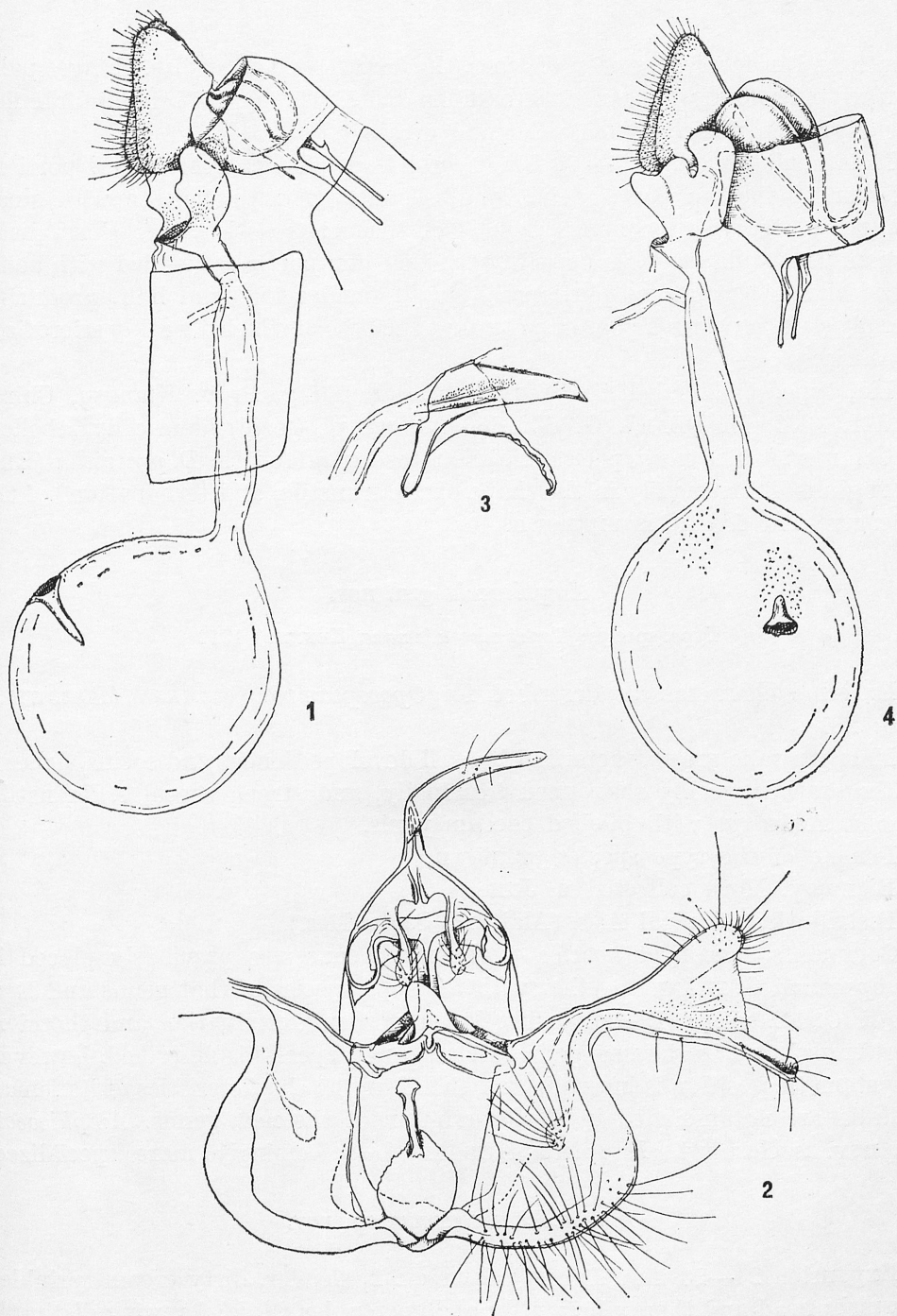
Male genitalia (Figs. 2, 3) with long sacculus provided with free termination directed inwardly; aedeagus with very long caulis.

Female genitalia (Fig. 4) with distal bulbous lobes much larger but rather less strongly sclerotized than in preceding species; lateral lobe of sterigma provided with two (one deep) concavities of distal edge; signum short, broad.

Comments. The species occurs in two generations yearly. The specimens belonging to the first generation are large (expansion 18—20 mm) and were collected between 11. IV. and 3. V., those of the second generation much smaller (12—15 mm), dated 26. VII. to 26. IX.

Doloploca supina sp. nov.

Expansion 22 mm. Labial palpus about 2, pale brownish grey; head and thorax rather concolorous. Forewing slender, broadening terminally; costa weakly curved outwards throughout; apex rounded; termen distinctly oblique, tolerably straight. Ground colour pale brownish cream mixed slightly with ochreous beyond disc, suffused and sprinkled brownish grey. Pattern indistinct typical of *Doloploca*, more brownish than ground colour; costa and dorsum finely strigulate dark brown-grey, some concolorous or blackish dots along



Figs. 1—4. 1 — female genitalia of *Synochoneura tapaishani* (CAR.), „Tapaishan im Tsinling-Sued-Shensi (China), 24. VI. 1935, H. HÖNE”, G. Sl. 20649, 2 — female genitalia of *S. ochri, clivis* (MEYR.), „West Tien-mu-shan, Prov. [inz] Chekiang, 10. IX. 1932, H. HÖNE”, G. Sl. 20651, 3 — male genitalia of same species, „West Tien-mu-shan, Prov. [inz] Chekiang, 3. V. 1932, H. HÖNE”, G. Sl. 20648, 4 — aedeagus of same specimen

termen and in median portion of wing, the largest spot near disc. Fringes paler than ground colour, whiter in dorsal half. Hindwing pale brownish cream darkening on peripheries; fringes much paler and creamer.

Male genitalia (Figs. 5—8). Uncus broad with long, erect lateral portions and slender median part; socius long, slender; gnathos delicate with small terminal plate. Valva complex typical of the genus with rather short distal portion. Transtilla very strong with broad median portion provided with acute lateral tips. Aedeagus proportionally small, slender in distal half, producing laterally (left side) into a pointed process at the base of which a weakly sclerotized tube arises.

Holotype, male labelled: "Lungtan bei Nanking, Prov. Kiangsu, China, 19. III. 1933, H. HÖNE", G. Sl. 20605. Paratype (male) identically labelled.

Comments. The new species is similar to Central Asiatic *D. praeviella* (ERSCHOFF) but differs mainly in the shape of the transtilla and termination of the aedeagus. The female is unknown.

Amphicoecia gen. nov.

Type species: *Tortricodes adamana* KENNEL, 1919

External characters as described for *Oporopsamma* GOZMÁNY (RAZOWSKI, 1965: 281).

Male genitalia are characterized by well developed uncus and socius, delicate gnathos rather weakly sclerotized terminally, and strong sacculus. Transtilla present. Aedeagus with bilobed coecum penis.

Female of the type species unknown.

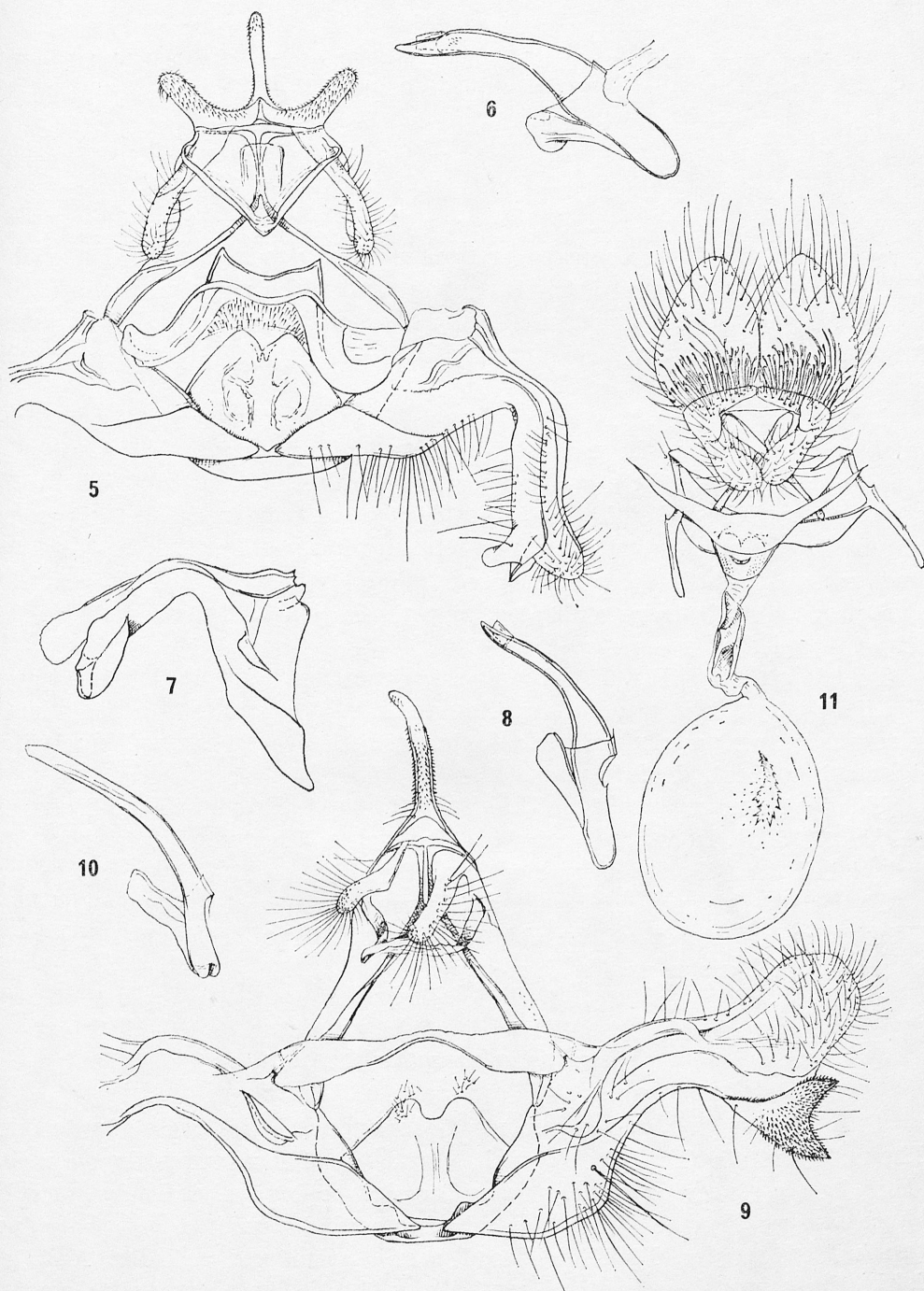
Bionomy. Moth collected in June.

Distribution: Central Asia (Alai and Sajan Mts.).

Comments. The type species of the new genus was previously placed in *Oporopsamma* GOZMÁNY together with the type species of that genus and East Asiatic *O. stenoptera* (FILIPEV). The latter needs reexamination and therefore is not transferred to the new genus. Below a new species is described, however, its systematic position is uncertain and therefore the characteristics of its female genitalia are not included in the description of the new genus. *Amphicoecia* gen. nov. is closest to *Doloploca* HÜBNER, but seemingly more specialized.

Amphicoecia strennua sp. nov.

Expansion 24—28 mm. Labial palpus ca. 2, slender, dirty cream sprinkled brownish; head and thorax brownish; abdomen paler. Male: forewing distinctly expanding terminally; costa weakly curved outwards except for median portion which is tolerably straight; apex short, rounded; termen distinctly oblique, rather straight. Ground colour pale brownish cream, browner in costal area, sprinkled brownish and black-brown. Pattern ill-defined, brownish dotted black-brown especially along the edges. Basal blotch atrophied except for costal area,



Figs. 5—11. 5 — male genitalia of *Doloploca supina* sp. nov., paratype, 6 — aedeagus of same specimen, 7 — same species, valva of holotype, 8 — same specimen, aedeagus, 9 — male genitalia of *Amphicoecia strennua* sp. nov., „Li-kiang (China), Provinz Nord-Yuennan, 21. III. 1935, H. HÖNE”, G. Sl. 20602, paratype, 10 — aedeagus of same specimen, 11 — female genitalia of same species, „Li-kiang, (China), Provinz Nord-Yuennan, 19. III. 1935, H. HÖNE”, G. Sl. 10367, paratype

median fascia preserved only in the costal half of wing, subapical blotch weak, subterminal marking delicate, often spotted black-brown. Fringes concolorous with ground colour or paler, sometimes with weak brownish spots in the basal portion. Hindwing broad, rather cream, weakly mixed with brownish especially on peripheries; fringes concolorous. Female: forewing not expanding terminally; costa distinctly curved outwards; apex rather pointed; termen more oblique than in male, weakly sinuate beyond apex. Ground colour somewhat darker than in male, more densely strigulate or spotted with brownish, pattern more distinct. Basal blotch represented by rather well developed distal portion forming a fascia, median fascia interrupted subdorsally, rather coalescent with subapical blotch. Otherwise as for the male.

Male genitalia (Figs. 9, 10). Uncus long; socius slender, hairy; gnathos delicate, weakly sclerotized in the middle distally; valva strong with broad, rounded apically distal part and curved heavy costa; sacculus broad basally with ventral edge convex at the end of that part, then deeply concaving in the median portion, terminating in broad minutely spined bifurcate free end. Transtilla well sclerotized, narrowing medially, concaving ventrally; juxta large. Aedeagus slender, long, provided with strong caulis; coecum penis flattened dorso-ventrally, weakly bifurcate apically.

Female genitalia (Fig. 11). Apophyses proportionally short; lateral arms of lamella postvaginalis slender, tapering terminally; antrum rather distinctly sclerotized, tapering proximally; ductus bursae with rather weak median sclerites; signum is a short, dentate plate.

Holotype, male labelled: "Li-kiang (China), Provinz Nord-Yuennan, 10. III. 1935, H. HÖNE", not dissected. Paratypes: 5 males and 4 females similarly labelled as the holotype but dated from 8th to 23rd March.

Externally this species resembles the representatives of the genus *Doloploca* HÜBNER and is somewhat variable (mainly the ground colour). The pattern in some specimens is weakly developed.

Spatalistis aglaoxantha MEYRICK

Only the female (type specimen) of this species has been known to date. The male genitalia (Fig. 12, 13) are characterized as follows: uncus broad, rather short, hardly concaving distally; socius broad, drooping; valva slender, sacculus long, concave beyond middle ventrally, somewhat prominent at the spined termination distally. Brachiola broad basally, then very slender. Aedeagus fairly short, weakly sclerotized ventrally, pointed dorso-terminally; cornuti: two capitate spines and large rounded plate provided with a thorn.

Comments. This species was to date known from Kwanhsien and the type was collected in July; the described specimen was found in West Tien-mu-shan, province Chekiang, China on 25th of June. It belongs to the group of *S. christophana* (WALSINGHAM).

Croesia ferox sp. nov.

Expansion 18 mm. Labial palpus ca. 2, brownish, whiter beneath, brown dorsally; antenna, head, and thorax brown; abdomen pale brownish. Forewing not expanding terminally, broadest before the middle; costa strongly curved outwards to the middle, then fairly straight; apex pointed; termen rather straight, strongly oblique. Ground colour whitish suffused brownish except for basal area and partially tornus; pattern brown with a slight addition of grey, consisting of a basal blotch whose distal edge is arched outwards, median fascia distinct in the costal area, rather diffuse dorsally, and a subapical blotch. Proximal edge of median fascia extending from 1/3 of costa to 2/3 of dorsum. Terminal marking indistinct in form of some diffuse spots. Several dark spots in median and distal parts of wing. Fringes pale brownish cream, paler towards tornus. Hindwing with long apical part, brownish, paler basally; fringes much paler and whiter with indistinct median line.

Female genitalia (Fig. 14). Ovipositor telescopic; papillae anales coalescent, tapering distally; apophyses posteriores very long, apophyses anteriores shorter; eighth tergite provided with strongly sclerotized ribs extending from bases of apophyses anteriores and connecting medially. Antrum very short, weakly sclerotized dorsally; sterigma not differentiated; membrane beyond ostium bursae minutely spined, marked with some short hairs. Ductus bursae long, swung; ductus seminalis from distal part of corpus bursae; signum typical, delicate.

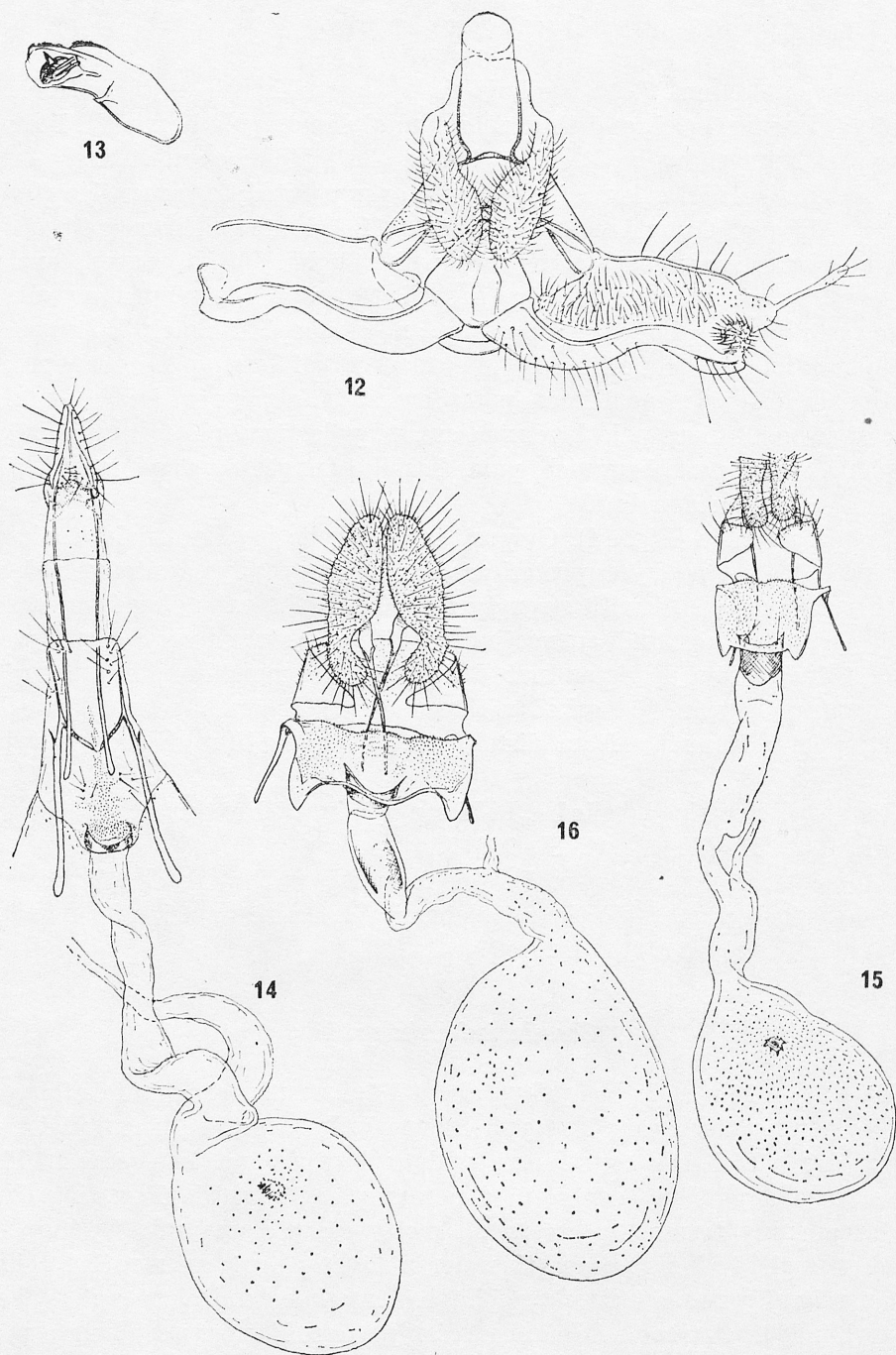
Holotype, female labelled „Li-kiang (China), Provinz Nord-Yuennan, 24. VI. 1935, H. HÖNE", G. Sl. 20647.

Comments. Male unknown. In the forewing vein r_5 reaches termen just beyond apex. Judging from the female genitalia the new species belongs to the group of *C. indignana* (CHRISTOPH).

Croesia imitatrix sp. nov.

Expansion 16 mm. Labial palpus about 1.5, brownish except of distal portion which is orangeous cream. Antenna brownish, head brownish except for front and vertex which are concolorous with end of palpus, long scaled. Thorax brown, tegula partially ochreous; abdomen pale brownish. Forewing slender, not broadening terminally; costa distinctly curved outwards to the middle rather straight to before apex, then again slightly bent; apex rather rounded; termen tolerably straight, strongly oblique. Wing almost unicolorous glossy brownish with indistinct traces of darker median pattern. Fringes very long especially at tornus, concolorous with wing, gradually paler towards dorsum. Hindwing very slender, producing apically, pale brownish grey; fringes long, rather concolorous with middle of wing.

Female genitalia (Fig. 15). Ovipositor typically developed; apophyses thin, fairly short; sterigma well developed, somewhat convex distally, provided with



Figs. 12—16. 12 — male genitalia of *Spatalistis aglaowantha* MEYR., „West Tien-mu-shan, Prov. [inz] Chekiang, 25. VI. 1932, H. HÖNE”, G. Sl. 20600, 13 — aedeagus of same specimen, 14 — female genitalia of *Croesia ferox* sp. nov., holotype, 15 — female genitalia of *C. imitatrix* sp. nov., holotype, 16 — female genitalia of *Acleris extranea* sp. nov., holotype

short, subtriangular proximal corners; antrum short, rather weakly sclerotized; ductus bursae proportionally long, fairly broad in distal half; ductus seminalis from before middle of ductus bursae; signum small, typically shaped.

Holotype, female labelled "West Tien-mu-shan, Prov. Chekiang, 18. V. 1932, H. HÖNE", G. Sl. 20641.

Comments. The new species externally resembles *C. indignana* (CHRISTOPH). The male is unknown, thus the systematic position cannot be fixed. In the forewing the vein r_5 terminates in the apex.

Acleris extranea sp. nov.

Expansion 21 mm. Head missing; thorax cinnamon-brown with grey hue; abdomen brownish. Forewing not expanding terminally, broadest postbasally; costa strongly curved outwards in basal third, then abruptly concaving and rather straight to apex; apex short, pointed; termen weakly concave beyond apex, rather not oblique, proportionally short. Wing almost monochrome cinnamon brown with indistinct grey hue, darker basally, paler in remaining area; pattern atrophied except for a dot at apex and whitish indistinct suffusion at the costal concavity; some scales at costa before concavity white. Fringes slightly darker than wing. Hindwing rather slender with indistinct angulation, pale brownish; fringes much paler.

Female genitalia (fig. 16). Papilla analis large; apophyses posteriores at least twice as long as apophyses anteriores. Sterigma short, broad, not prominent distally, provided with distinct proximal prominences; antrum very short; ductus bursae proportionally short, somewhat more strongly sclerotized in distal third with ductus seminalis from before middle; corpus bursae large, minutely spined; signum absent.

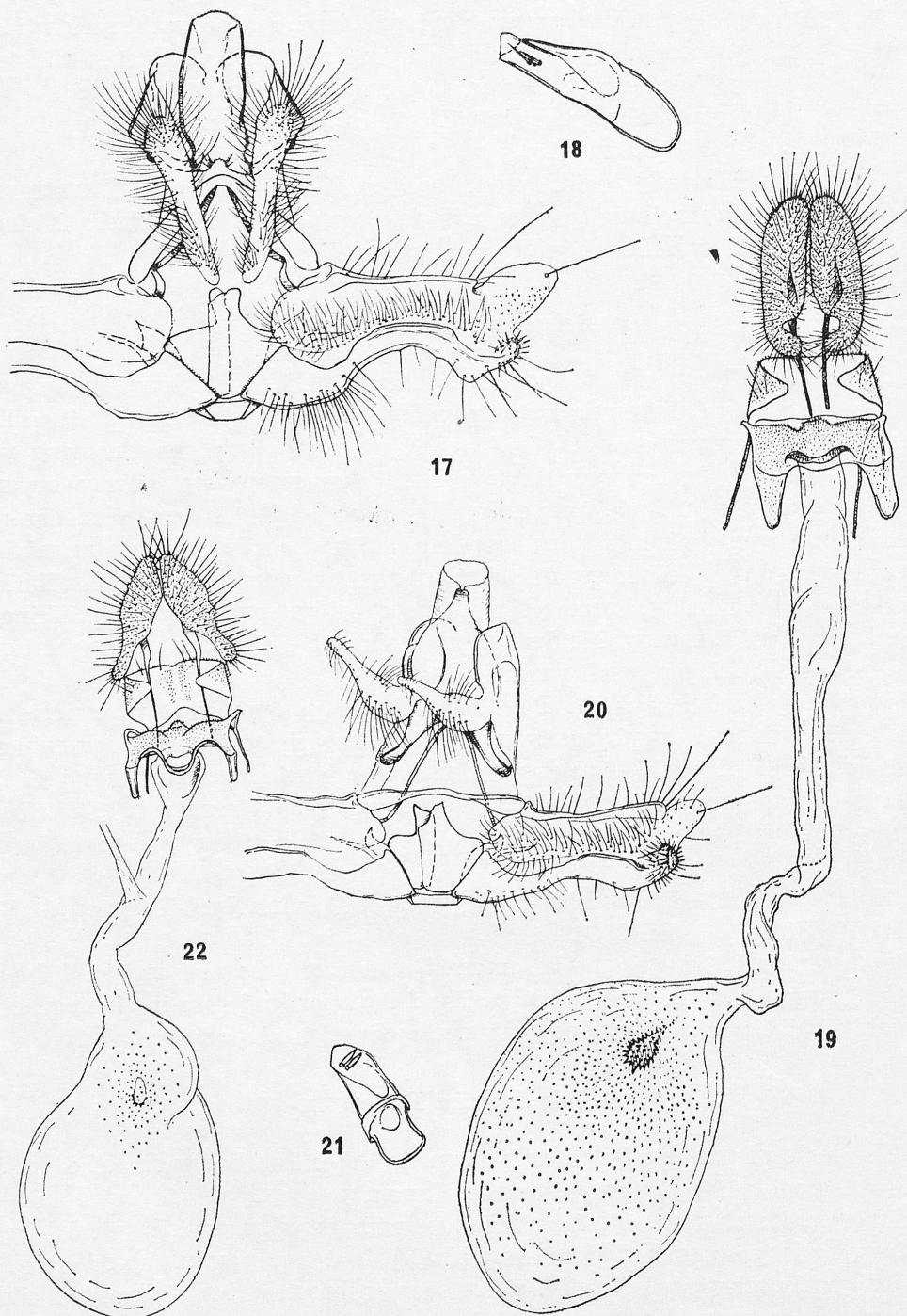
Holotype, female labelled "Li-kiang (China), Provinz Nord-Yuennan, 11.VI. 1934, H. HÖNE", G. Sl. 20642.

Comments. Judging from the external characters the new species belongs to the group of *delicatana-phantastica*. The female genitalia are in these species variably built, while the males show some common characters.

Acleris duracina RAZOWSKI

The male of this species was unknown to date. The below described male was collected in Hoengshan, Province Hunan.

Male genitalia (Figs. 17, 18). Tegumen with broad, rounded apical lobes; socius very long, somewhat broadening basally, hairy; tuba analis broad, simple, rather weakly sclerotized distally. Valva slender, broadest basally; ventral edge of sacculus convex in proximal third, then concave, prominent before short spined termination; brachiola very broad. Transtilla strongly convex dorsally; aedeagus proportionally short, slightly tapering terminally; three short cornuti in vesica present.



Figs. 17—22. 17 — male genitalia of *Acleris duracina* Raz., „Hoengshan, Prov. [inz] Hunan, 26. IX. 1933, H. HÖNE”, G. Sl. 20604, 18 — aedeagus of same specimen, 19 — female genitalia of *A. ochropicta* sp. nov., holotype, 20 — male genitalia of *A. tabida* sp. nov., holotype, 21 — aedeagus of same specimen, 22 — female genitalia of same species, paratype

Acleris ochropicta sp. nov.

Expansion 18 mm. Labial palpus about 2, pale brownish; head and thorax concolorous; abdomen paler. Forewing not broadening terminally, broadest postbasally; costa strongly curved outwards to before the middle, then gently concaving; apex elongate, acute; termen slightly oblique, sinuate. Ground colour pale brownish grey, paler in distal third of wing; several dark brown-grey dots all over the wing, larger but paler spot at disc being a remainder of median fascia the trace of which is also represented by weak suffusion in costal part of wing. Ochreous cream diffused area suffused with rust extending along median part of wing from base to disc. Fringes slightly paler than ground colour. Hindwing rather slender with short apical portion and weak angulation, brownish grey in colour, rather transparent basally; fringes a little paler.

Female genitalia (Fig. 19). Papilla analis large with short proximal part; apophyses fairly long, slender; sterigma short, provided with long, proximal processes apically rounded; antrum very short; ductus bursae very long, membranous, narrowest in basal third; signum is a drop-shaped dentate plate.

Holotype, female labelled „Tapaishan im Tsinling, Sued Shensi, ca. 1700 m, 12. V. 1936, H. HÖNE”, G. Sl. 10358.

Comments. Until the male genitalia are examined the systematic position of the new species is uncertain. Provisionally, I am placing it near *A. ulmicola* (MEYRICK).

Acleris tabida sp. nov.

Expansion 14 mm. Labial palpus about 2, cream hardly mixed brownish; head and thorax a little darker than palpus; abdomen pale brownish cream. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa curved outwards in basal third, then rather straight in male, hardly concaving in female; apex elongate, acute; termen oblique, somewhat concaving beyond apex. Ground colour yellowish cream, costa suffused ochreous. Delicate transverse brownish grey strigulation all over the wing, some brownish weak spots in apical part. Pattern weak, brownish, grey, mixed rust at costa, consisting of postbasal spot at costa, costal portion of median fascia situated just before middle and subapical spot partially connecting with the former element. Fringes concolorous with ground colour darkening in distal portions. Hindwing pale brownish cream, browner on peripheries; fringes concolorous with base of wing.

Male genitalia (Figs. 20, 21). Tegumen slender with rounded apical lobes; socius long, broad postbasally, thin terminally, hairy. Tuba analis large with strong proximal arms and almost entirely membranous distal portion. Valva slender with broad, rather short brachiola; sacculus broad basally, somewhat concave in the median portion ventrally, provided with short spined termination. Aedeagus short, fairly broad, pointed ventro-terminally; two short, thick cornuti in vesica.

Female genitalia (Fig. 22). Papilla analis moderate with slender proximal portion; apophyses thin, rather short. Sterigma very short, distinctly prominent in the middle of distal edge, with long, slender rounded apically proximal processes and well sclerotized median portion of proximal edge; antrum not developed; distal part of ductus bursae bulbous, partially somewhat more strongly sclerotized than remaining parts; ductus seminalis from about the middle. Corpus bursae large; signum weak, elongate.

Holotype, male labelled "Li-kiang (China), Provinz Nord-Yuennan, 20. VIII. 1935, H. HÖNE", G. Sl. 20609. Paratypes labelled identically as the holotype but dated: male, 8. VIII., female, 5. VII.

Comments. The systematic position of the new species is not clear. Probably it belongs to the group of the species closely related to *A. ferrugana* (DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER) but strongly differs from them genitally.

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STRESZCZENIE

W niniejszej pracy jako nowe zostały opisane następujące gatunki pochodzące z Chin: *Doloploca supina* sp. nov., *Amphicoecia strennua* sp. nov., *Croesia ferox* sp. nov., *C. imitatrix* sp. nov., *Acleris extranea* sp. nov., *A. ochropicta* sp. nov. i *A. tabida* sp. nov. Ponadto praca zawiera opis nowego rodzaju *Amphicoecia* gen. nov., utworzonego dla *Tortricodes adamana* KENN., redeskrypcję rodzaju *Synochoneura* OBR. i pewne dane o *S. tapaishani* (CAR.), *S. ochriclivis* (MEYR.), *Spatalistis aglaoxantha* MEYR. i *Acleris duracina* RAZ.

В настоящей работе описано, как новые следующие виды, происходящие из Китая: *Doloploca supina* sp. nov., *Amphicoecia strennua* sp. nov., *Croesia ferox* sp. nov., *C. imitatrix* sp. nov., *Acleris extranea* sp. nov., *A. ochropicta* sp. nov., *A. tabida* sp. nov. Кроме того работа включает описание нового рода *Amphicoecia* gen. nov. образованного для *Tortricides adamana* KENN., переписание рода *Synochoneura* OBR. и некоторые данные о *S. tapaishani* (CAR.), *S. ochriclivis* (MEYR.), *Spatalistis aglaoxantha* MEYR. и *Acleris duracina* RAZ.

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