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Nigerian *Tortricini* (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae)

[with 46 text-figs.]

Nigeryjskie *Tortricini* (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae)*

Abstract. The paper contains a list of the Nigerian *Tortricini*. Of 16 species known to date from Nigeria 13 are described as new. Two non Nigerian species are redescribed and 9 new genera described.

Acknowledgments. I would like express my thanks to Dr. M. A. CORNES and Dr. J. T. MEDLER, professors on the Ile-Ife University for providing this valuable material and to Mr. K. R. TUCK, British Museum (N. H.) who has kindly sent me some types for study.

Introduction. Until 1970 when Dr. J. T. MEDLER and then Dr. M. A. CORNES started their work on the Ile-Ife University the *Tortricidae* have been collected in Nigeria only occasionally. Only single *Tortricini* species was known from that country. Now, the number of the representatives of this tribe increased to 13. All of them belong in the primitive group of *Tortricini* represented till now in Africa by 14 species and placed traditionally in two genera, viz., *Polemographis* MEYRICK and *Accra* RAZOWSKI.

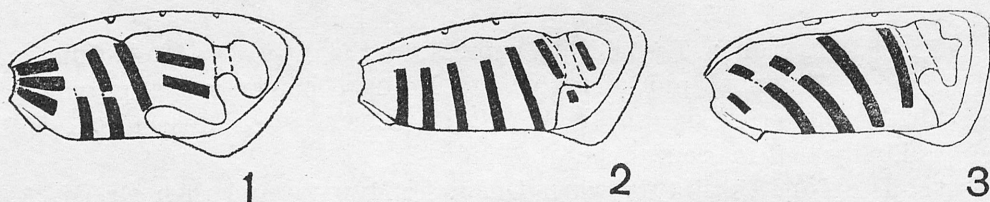
The distribution of the discussed group of *Tortricini* is very interesting as the species concentrate in western Africa coastally. *Accra plumbeana* RAZ. known from eastern part of the continent is the only known exception. The majority of them are found in low coastal country being spread from Cameroon to Gambia. It is supposed that they are bound to humid territories of both western and eastern coasts of the continent (probably from Senegal to Angola, and from lower Somalia to Durban respectively) entering far into it along large rivers, as Niger or Congo, as one can judge from the collection of *Accra rubicunda* RAZ. in Stanleyville, Congo.

The group is, however, hardly known also systematically. The lack of the males of several species obscure their generic positions. As mentioned above

* Praca wykonana w ramach problemu MR. II. 3.

the species of the primitive African *Tortricini* have been grouped in *Polemograptis* and *Accra*, two genera characterised by red immaculation of the forewing (with few exceptions). However, the type species of *Polemograptis* is east Oriental and strongly differs from the similarly patterned African species. The examination of their genitalia allowed to distinguish several new genera described below. Unfortunately three earlier described species ("*Polemograptis*" *praeconia* MEYRICK, "*P.*" *callopista* (DURRANT) and "*P.*" *couteauxi* GHESQUIÈRE) and three new ones are known as the females only and cannot be placed in the particular genera without some doubts. In the genus *Accra* belong, also some species (*A. venatrix* (MEYRICK), *A. erythrocyma* (MEYRICK), *A. limitana* RAZ. and *A. camerunica* RAZ.) that need a revision and certainly shall be excluded from it. The new described genera distinctly differ from one another, so their affinities cannot be realised except for two cases. Most probably several further ones will be found in this area. In all examined species (some are damaged) the venation is uniform and all veins are separate except in *Cornesia*.

Analysis of pattern. There are two types of pattern in the species characteristic by red immaculation. In the two the costa and termen are pale, usually cream-ochreous. From ca 3/4 of the costa extends a concolorous fascia terminat-



Figs. 1—3. Pattern of the forewing, schematically: 1 — type one, 2 — type two, 3 — of *Accra* RAZ

ing at tornus, often interrupted or completely atrophied. Concolorous blotch extending from tornus along dorsum is characteristic of the first type of the pattern (fig. 1). Between the top of this blotch and the prominence of the costal area extends median red fascia. Beyond this a pair of oblique or radial streaks are developed. In the basal area of the wing occur three radial streaks followed by two transverse fascias extending from the dorsum. The above elements of the red pattern show a tendency to subdivision or complete atrophy. This type of pattern is characteristic of the following species: *couteauxi*, *callopista*, *praeconia*, *pleroma*, *cornesi*, *sipalia*, *solaris*, *regulus*, *medleri* and *rhytisma* (cf. RAZOWSKI 1966 and this paper, figs. 4—10). In the second type of pattern (fig. 2) the tornal blotch is absent and the red pattern consists maximally of seven fascias almost parallel to each other extending from dorsum transversely. Similarly as in the preceding group the fascias may be interrupted or completely atrophied. This type of pattern is characteristic of *miltocosma*, *rubristria*, *chrysodesma*, *reerudescentia*, *albardana*, *obtreclator* and *seladonia* (cf. RAZOWSKI, 1966 and this paper, figs. 11—13, 15). In *flavicostana* belonging in this group the red immaculation

is completely reduced. The pattern of *Accra* (fig. 3) is similar to that of the second type but the fascias are more oblique, curved towards the base of the wing. Maximally six fascias can be differentiated in the representatives of this genus. They correspond with elongate markings of the posterior half of the upper side of mesothorax being almost parallel to it while the wings are in the resting position. It is supposed that the red pattern has developed on the edges of the atrophied, typical *Tortricinae* pattern and partially on the fascias occasionally occurring in their ground colour.

The species examined have been collected in 7 localities in the Western, North-Western and Oyo States of Nigeria. The material constitutes ca 5% of all collected *Tortricidae*. The types are deposited in the collection of the Institute of Systematic and Experimental Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Cracow.

Rutilograptis gen. nov.

Type species: *Rutilograptis cornesi* sp. nov.

Forewing elongate-ovate, costa strongly convex. Red pattern present.

Tegumen delicate, broadening terminally, provided with weak apical prominence (uncus?); pedunculus very long; socius elongate, connecting with tegumen by elongate submedian sclerite. Tuba analis short, provided with bar-shaped longitudinal sclerite broadening proximally (subscaphium). Vinculum strong. Transtilla absent. Valva broad basally with completely developed costa and strong sacculus; nestle-shaped strong sclerite near middle of valva subcostally and delicate, hairy, membranous prominence just above distal end of sacculus. Aedeagus long; ductus ejaculatorius armed with internal scale-shaped sclerite and thread like structure.

Female genitalia characterize with broad ostium, plate-shaped, more or less broad lateral arms of sterigma fused with thick, minutely spined membranes; ductus bursae broad; ductus seminalis submedian, very broad, tapering distally; signum plate-shaped, elongate, folded longitudinally. Base of apophysis posterior broad, subterminal part armed with distinct spur directed proximally.

Two species known: *R. cornesi* sp. nov. and *R. couteauxi* (GHESQUIÈRE), comb. nov. described from Eala, Congo.

Rutilograptis cornesi sp. nov.

Holotype, male: "8474, At light, Crin. W. Nigeria, 12. II. 77, M. A. CERNES", G. S. 12980. Paratype, female: "6754, Isheri, Lagos, Nigeria, 27. VII. 75, M. A. CORNES", G. S. 21354 [BM]; Coll. British Museum (N. H.).

Labial palpus ca 1, yellowish cream; remaining parts of head and thorax concolorous. Forewing costa strongly expanding especially in middle; apex

very short, rounded; termen rather oblique and straight. Ground colour whitish cream, costa more yellowish spotted with ochreous brown, so suffused in distal third. Cream sack-shaped blotch densely scaled brown from middle of termen obliquely to base of r_5 ; another similar blotch marked with brown anteriorly extending from tornus. Grey suffusion in whole dorsal part of wing terminating in its middle area. Orange pattern (fig. 4) consists of slightly oblique fascia situated between largest costal spot and tornal blotch, accompanied by two irregularly shaped streaks rather parallel to tornal blotch and group of shorter markings in basal half of wing. Fringes cream. Hindwing yellowish cream mixed brown in anal area, provided with thick bunch of broadening apically scales situated between bases of *an* and *cu*. Fringes cream. Length of forewing 6 mm.

Male genitalia (figs. 17, 18) as described for the genus; distal part of valva forming cucullus like broadening covered with hair and setae, dentate ventrally; distal end of sacculus rounded, slightly convex. Socius long hairy. Aedeagus fairly long with well developed coecum and a pair of strong longitudinal sclerites situated near middle ventrally; distal portion of aedeagus membranous dorsally. Juxta large, folding along middle. Vinculum prominent ventro-medially.

Female genitalia (fig. 46): antrum broad, fairly long, deeply concave in middle ventrally; ductus bursae broad; signum large, partly minutely spined.

Comments. This species resembles externally *R. couteauxi* (GHESQ.) but differs from it in the shape of the forewing and red immaculation. The differences in the female genitalia are in the length of the antrum and signum.

Russograptis gen. nov.

Type species: *Russograptis solaris* sp. nov.

Forewing less broadening medially than in preceding genus; red pattern developed.

Male genitalia: tegumen similarly shaped as in *Rutilograptis* but without apical uncus like prominence; socius very large, pocket-shaped partially fused with remainders of gnathos (?). Vinculum membranous medially, weak. Transstilla represented by thick membrane delicately spined towards the bases. Valva long with long costa; sacculus without any prominence. Coecum penis large, curved; cornutus present; ductus ejaculatorius entering aedeagus laterally, provided with strong internal sclerites.

However, two species are included in this genus the description is based exclusively on the type species.

Russograptis solaris sp. nov.

Holotype, male: "Nigeria 9427, Oyo State, Gambari Forest, 7. I. 1978, M. A. CORNES"; G. S. 12967.

Labial palpus ca 1, cream; front concolorous; remaining parts of head mixed

with grey; scape and basal portion of antenna orange, distal part of flagellum cream grey. Thorax black-brown, tegula black-grey. Forewing (fig. 5) 7 mm, broad, with costa uniformly curved outwards, rounded apex and short, straight medially termen. Ground colour cream-grey darkening toward base, with indistinct bluish hue; costa cream-orange, dorsum brown to $1/3$; brown spots along costa, the largest at $1/3$; subapical marking, elongate fascia extending from beyond middle of termen and tornal blotch brown, subparallel, the latter situated in large cream field. Red pattern as in preceding species but median fascia curved, two postmedian streaks smaller, shorter and more oblique; basal markings consisting of three proximal elements (median is the largest, vertical, lateral in form of spots) followed by subdorsal elongate, transverse blotch and three similar streaks forming incomplete fascia extending between $1/3$ of costa and before middle of dorsum. Fringes cream; median line grey. Hindwing yellow-orange, brownish anally, more cream towards base; fringes paler than wing. Tuft of base as long as half of vein *an*, consisting of fairly broad scales.

Male genitalia (figs. 19—21). Ventro-terminal portion of socius somewhat produced, sharp, dorsal edge convexely rounded. Valva gradually expanding terminad, rounded apically; sacculus short, weakly convex. Aedeagus strong with distal portion sclerotized ventrally. Cornuti — a group of fused basally spines forming a cone-shaped cluster. Ductus ejaculatorius very large provided with plate-shaped and cestum like sclerites. Juxta expanding in middle proximally.

Russograptis medleri sp. nov.

Holotype, female: "Nigeria: Ile-Ife, W. State, 3. Dec. 1973, Col. J. T. MEDLER"; G. S. 12969.

Labial palpus 1, ochreous cream; front concolorous; vertex grey; flagellum of antenna ochreous -grey. Thorax dark brown-grey; tegula orange edged. Forewing (fig. 6) 8 mm, broadest medially; costa strongly convex, apex rounded, termen gently convex, weakly oblique. Ground colour grey with weak bluish hue, terminal scales of jugal area orange; costa orange spotted with brown, distal area orange-cream with grey suffusions; tornal blotch brown expanding and rounded toward middle of wing followed by cream-brown area extending to termen. Red pattern rather delicate: median fascia divided into two parts, postmedian markings weak, dorsal of them divided into three parts; basal group consisting of three elongate streaks followed by two dorsal ones, first terminating at vein *pcu*, second, extending from middle of dorsum, somewhat longer, accompanied by smaller element situated in costal part of median cell. Fringes orange-cream, darker at apex, grey at tornus. Hindwing brown, mixed with cream basally; fringes paler than wing; tuft of base of wing brown, indistinct.

Female genitalia (fig. 39). Sterigma membranous, marked by two groups of setulae, somewhat more strongly sclerotized and expanding proximally;

antrum strong, rounded proximally, slightly depressed in middle ventrally. Ductus bursae short, slender; corpus bursae large; signum in form of medially folded plate provided with proximal sharp process; ductus seminalis with large base arising from distal part of corpus ventrally, swung around the ductus.

Comments. The only specimen is a female thus the generic position of the species is not certain.

***Rubidograptis* gen. nov.**

Type species: *Rubidograptis regulus* sp. nov.

Costa of forewing weakly expanding; red immaculation developed.

Male genitalia: tegumen slender, without apical prominence but with strong broadening of basal portion of pedunculus; socius elongate. Vinculum rather slender. Valva long with long costa and weakly developed sacculus. Transtilla in form of thick, partially minutely spined membrane; juxta well developed. Aedeagus stout; cornutus and internal sclerite of basal portion of ductus ejaculatorius present.

It differs from the preceding genus in completely atrophied gnathos, shape of socius and vinculum.

***Rubidograptis regulus* sp. nov.**

Holotype, male: "6369 W. Nigeria, Illaro Forest, 23. III. 1975, M. A. CORNES"; G. S. 12971.

Labial palpus ca 1, pale ochreous-cream, second joint marked with brown before middle laterally; remaining parts of head concolorous with palpus but grey scaled laterally. Thorax yellow-ochreous distally, dark grey proximally, grey in middle; tegula dark grey, orange on peripheries. Forewing (fig. 7) 6 mm, fairly slender; costa weakly convex; apex rounded; termen convex, indistinctly oblique. Ground colour grey with bluish hue; costa orange-yellow, brown spotted. Distal area yellowish cream also marked brown; tornal, sack-shaped blotch paler, with large group of brown scales. Red pattern consists of outwardly curved median fascia extending from the largest prominence of costal belt to 1/3 of dorsum; postmedian streaks weakly oblique, parallel, large; basal group consisting of three rather vertical streaks, subcostal large, curved, median small. Fringes yellowish cream with brownish median line. Hindwing brown-grey; fringes brownish; tuft consisting of thin, brownish scales.

Male genitalia (figs. 22, 23). Socius long with submedian base; coecum penis short, broad; distal portion of aedeagus weakly sclerotized dorsally; ventro-lateral corners of juxta elongate.

***Plinthograptis* gen. nov.**

Type species: *Plinthograptis rhytisma* sp. nov.

Forewing slender; red pattern developed.

Male genitalia: tegumen short, strongly broadening medially, tapering

apically, provided with proximal roof-shaped plate; pedunculus short, curved. Socius in distal part of tegumen. Vinculum normally developed. Valva slender with fully developed costa and weakly convex sacculus. Transtilla membranous except for basal short portions; juxta small. Aedeagus stout with fairly well developed coecum penis; no sclerites in ductus ejaculatorius.

The genus is distinct by its genitalia, having, however, the type of the red pattern similar to that in all preceding species.

Plinthograptis rhytisma sp. nov.

Holotype, male: "Nigeria: Ile-Ife, W. State, 11. Jan. 1972, coll. J. T. MEDLER"; G. S. 12977.

Labial palpus 1, ochreous; scape and basal half of antenna concolorous, remaining part of flagellum grey; front brownish beneath, vertex more grey. Thorax glossy grey marked with orange proximally. Forewing (fig. 8) ca 4 mm, fairly slender with costa weakly convex; apex rounded; termen tolerably straight, oblique. Ground colour whitish grey, glossy; costal belt orange, brown spotted, extending distally to 1/3 of termen; two similarly coloured, brownish scaled internally blotches — one beyond middle of termen, another at tornus. Red pattern: median marking reduced to elongate blotch, postmedian represented by a pair of fairly long, weakly oblique streaks, submedian by a pair of transverse elongate blotches and basal by three markings (costal the smallest, median interrupted). Fringes pale orange mixed with brownish. Hindwing grey; fringes paler.

Male genitalia (figs. 24, 25): distal portion of tegumen slender, incised apically; socius broadly attached to lateral part of tegumen, with thin, provided with two terminal spines apical part and elongate, broad ventral portion. Ventral part of aedeagus well sclerotized, forming long process; juxta attached to coecum penis subterminally.

Plinthograptis sipalia sp. nov.

Holotype, female: "Nigeria 9123, Oyo State, Gambari Forest, 20. XII. 1977, J. RILEY"; G. S. 12974.

Labial palpus ca 1, cream, remaining parts of head damaged, rather concolorous. Thorax grey, rust distally, also damaged so some degree. Forewing (fig. 9) ca 6 mm, rather slender with costa gently curved outwards, apex rounded, termen oblique, tolerably straight. Ground colour grey; costa and terminal pattern yellow-orange, spotted brown. Ternal blotch long; large blotch of ground colour subapically reaching about middle of termen. Red pattern: median fascia interrupted medially, postmedian streaks strong, costal interrupted, submedian markings in form of transverse interrupted fascia; basal elements typical. Fringes orange-yellow, median line indistinct, brownish. Hindwing brownish with paler cilia.

Female genitalia (fig. 40): sterigma developed as short lamella antevaginalis and 4 times longer lamella postvaginalis connecting with apophyses anteriores with thin sclerites. Antrum broad, membranous; ductus bursae slender distally, strongly broadening in basal half forming bulbous prominence from which ductus seminalis extends. Signum provided with fairly large knife like proximal part.

Comments. The male is unknown, thus the generic position of this species remains uncertain. The pattern is, however, similar to that in the type species of *Plinthograptis*.

Plinthograptis pleroma sp. nov.

Holotype, female: "Nigeria, Ile-Ife, W. State, 15. Jan. 1971, coll. J. T. MEDLER"; G. S. 12976.

Labial palpus ca 1, yellowish; front concolorous but upper side more orange; vertex and lateral parts of head grey; basal third of antenna orange, remaining part grey. Thorax dark grey, rust distally, tegula paler, edged orange. Forewing (fig. 10) ca 5 mm, slenderer than in preceding species with more oblique, straight termen and pointed apex. Ground colour grey; costal and terminal pattern orange with rust hue, both brown spotted; tornal and terminal blotches well developed the latter somewhat directed costed. Red pattern: median fascia almost straight, postmedian streaks well developed but costal divided into two parts; submedian group consisting of two elongate blotches, basal group typical, followed by transverse dorsal marking. Fringes cream-orange mixed with grey, dark grey at tornus. Hindwing dark brown-grey with somewhat paler fringes.

Female genitalia (fig. 41): sterigma in form of rather weakly sclerotized ring separate from thin sclerites connected with anterior apophyses. Ductus bursae broad, swung near corpus; ductus seminalis proximal; signum small with thorn-shaped process.

Comments. As in the preceding species the generic position is uncertain. Externally this species is similar to "*Polemograptis praeconia* MEYRICK (cf. RAZOWSKI 1966).

Heterograptis gen. nov.

Type species: *Heterograptis sectatrix* sp. nov.

Forewing slender with costa almost straight; red pattern preserved only in the type species, different than in all preceding genera, e. g. without basal group of streaks.

Male genitalia: tegumen strongly broadening laterally, tapering in middle distally, with short pedunculus; socius lateral; gnathos originating below socius terminates in elongate sclerite and fuses with ventral part of tuba analis. Vin-

culum typically developed; valva elongate; costa long, provided with group of strong spines; sacculus long; outer wall of valva forming broad fold (primitive brachiola?). Transtilla strongly sclerotized. Aedeagus simple; cornuti absent; coremata absent.

Female genitalia: sterigma slender, membranous in middle distally; antrum broad, rather short; ductus bursae strongly broadening proximally; signum in form of a folded plate.

Two species known to date.

Heterograptis sectatrix sp. nov.

Holotype, male: "Nigeria, Ile-Ife, W. State, 10. Jan. 1972, Coll. k. T. MEDLER"; G. S. 12979.

Labial palpus ca 1, yellowish cream; remaining parts of head and almost whole thorax (except for median and distal parts which are greyish) concolorous, collar mixed with brownish. Forewing (fig. 11) ca 4 mm, slender; costa weakly curved basally; apex pointed, termen hardly concave near middle, rather oblique. Ground colour glossy grey, costa and termen whitish cream with brown spots, fringes paler except for apical portion where more ochreous. Ternal blotch indistinct. Red pattern: five subparallel dorsal fascias almost reaching costal area, the latter somewhat curved costally followed by short streak extending between ternal blotch and broadening of costal belt and two spots, one on ternal blotch another before middle of termen. Fringes pale cream. Hindwing slender, grey in colour, fringes slightly paler.

Male genitalia (figs. 26, 27): distal portion of tegumen slender, fairly long, rounded apically; socius situated just before slender part of tegumen; terminal portion of gnathos somewhat broadening, provided with long, hook-shaped process. Valva fairly broad; sacculus long, curved upwards distally, spined; four strong setae on costa distally; transtilla arch-shaped, broadening basally. Aedeagus slightly produced ventro-terminally; coecum penis concave proximally.

Heterograptis flavicostana (WALSINGHAM), comb. nov.

Argyrotoxa flavicostana WALSINGHAM 1891, Trans. ent. Soc. London, 1891: 68, pl. 3 fig. 4. lecto type, male: "Bathurst, Gambia, W. Africa, 1887, CARTER 1080", G. S. 7817 [BM]; coll. British Museum (Nat. Hist.).

This species (not Nigerian) was omitted from my work of 1966; the redescription is as follows. Labial palpus over 1, brownish, brown terminally; remaining parts of head incl. base of antenna yellowish, front mixed with brown. Thorax yellowish cream except for end of tegula which is brown. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa tolerably straight; apex rounded, broad; termen oblique, rather straight. Ground colour brownish grey, in distal part

of wing more grey; costal area yellowish, with internal edge expanding at $1/3$ and $1/2$, extending towards tornus at $2/3$ (forming an oblique fascia); termen concolorously edged from tornus to before apex, apical part of costa without pale pattern. Four black-brown spots at costa, some more rust dots in distal part of oblique fascia. Edges of pale pattern whitish. Fringes brownish grey, more brown at apex, paler at tornus. Hindwing slender, brownish; fringes somewhat paler.

Male genitalia (figs. 28, 29): distal portion of tegumen broad, rather short; terminal portion of gnathos broader and shorter than in *sectatrix*, acute; socius broader basally, tapering apically. Valva much longer, rounded apically, sacculus broadening distally, rather straight; costa long, provided with five curved setae.

Female genitalia (fig. 43): antrum rather weakly sclerotized; signum in distal portion of corpus bursae.

Comments. Genitally this species is very close to *sectatrix* strongly differing from it in absence of red pattern of the forewing. The female (paratype) characterises by oblique fascia somewhat narrowing subcostally.

Rubrograptis gen. nov.

Type species: *Rubrograptis recrudescentia* sp. nov.

Forewing slender; red pattern developed.

Male genitalia: Tegumen very delicate, indistinctly broadening apically; pedunculus very long, slender. Tuba analis very large, rather weakly sclerotized except for two ventral areas marked by hairs. Ventral corners of these areas fused with slender sclerites connecting one another apically, coalescent with dorsal portion of the tuba. Vinculum slender. Valva short with caudal portion somewhat expanding beyond costa; sacculus with postbasal dents; large process near base of valva subdorsally accompanied by small hairy patch. Transtilla well developed. Aedeagus provided with large coecum penis directed distally; juxta attached postmedially. Coremata long, consisting of long, expanding terminally scales.

Female genitalia unknown. The genus is characterised exclusively on the basis of the type species. The second species included in it is known of one female only, thus its systematic position remains uncertain.

Rubrograptis recrudescentia sp. nov.

Holotype, male: "Nigeria: Ile-Ife, 24. Nov. 1972, Col. J. T. MEDLER", G. S. 12973. Paratypes, 3 males: "Nigeria: Ile-Ife, W. State, 4. Feb. 1973, 1973, J. T. MEDLER Coll.", Nigeria: Ile-Ife, W. State, 3. Dec. 1972, Col. J. T. MEDLER" and "6886, At light, Nigeria, Benin, 14. IV. 76, M. A. CORNES".

Labial palpus ca 1.5, orange-yellow marked with brown spot near middle of second joint subbasally; remaining parts of head yellow-orange, scape of antenna concolorous, flagellum beyond 1/3 grey. Thorax dark grey with greenish hue; tegula and collar orange, two streaks along distal parts of mesothorax laterally almost concolorous. Forewing (fig. 12) 4—5 mm, rather uniformly broad throughout with costa weakly curved outwards basally, slender apex and fairly oblique almost straight termen. Ground colour dark grey with bluish green hue; costal and distal pattern orange, with spotted brown, a fascia connecting 3/4 of costa with tornus well developed. Red pattern: median fascia curved, followed by arched fascia extending from before tornus, two broad blotches near base, one in jugal area, another subcostally and two postbasal markings, one vertical situated at 1/3 of dorsum second rather oblique, subcostally. Fringes pale orange. Hindwing slender in distal third, brown-grey; fringes paler; tuft indistinct, brown.

Male genitalia (figs. 30—32). Row of minute spines on ventral surface of basal part of tuba analis; ventral edge of sacculus dentate to middle, posterior half rather weakly sclerotized; transtilla arch-shaped, distinctly sclerotized dorsally. Aedeagus large, strongly bent at the opening for ductus ejaculatorius; coecum flattened dorso-ventrally, directed distad; terminal portion of aedeagus rather short, protruding ventrally; single, long cornutus and short band-shaped sclerite of the vesica wall present. Juxta provided with a pair of sublateral cephalic prominences.

***Rubrograptis seladonia* sp. nov.**

Holotype, female: "5313, At light, Ikoyi, Lagos, Nigeria, 27. XI. 74, M. A. CORNES"; G. S. 12972.

Labial palpus ca 1, orange-yellow, concolorous with remaining parts of head and basal third of antenna, distal portion of antenna grey. Proximal part of thorax incl. tegula orange marked with dark grey, distal portion dark grey marked with two orange streaks situated on sides of mesothorax. Forewing (fig. 13) 5 mm, expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; apex rounded, short; termen almost straight, weakly oblique. Ground colour dark grey with bluish green hue; orange-yellow pattern in form of costal marking and terminal edge, the former connecting with tornus by irregularly broad fascia. Red pattern with admixture of brown, consisting of three dorsal, elongate blotches and three subcostal, shorter markings situated more dorsally. Fringes pale yellow-orange. Hindwing brownish with paler fringes.

Female genitalia (fig. 42): papilla analis fairly large; sterigma in form of elongate postvaginal lamella fused with apophyses and short, weakly sclerotized ventral portion forming a shallow antrum. Ductus bursae broad; corpus bursae somewhat broader; ductus seminalis broad proximally extending from distal third of corpus bursae, swung around ductus bursae. Signum absent.

Nephograptis gen. nov.

Type species: *Nephograptis necropina* sp. nov.

Forewing weakly expanding terminally; red pattern absent; some markings corresponding with that in preceding genera.

Male genitalia: tegumen delicate; pedunculus slender; socius fairly large, drooping; tuba analis large, rather weakly sclerotized. Vinculum short, broad. Valva long with long costa and large sacculus. Aedeagus with well developed coecum penis; ductus seminalis large, membranous. Coremata consisting of slender scales extending from a gland situated near top of vinculum.

Comments. To this genus belongs one, peculiarly coloured species. The genitalia are similar to those in the species of the following genus.

Nephograptis necropina sp. nov.

Holotype, male: "5092, At light, Ikoyi, Lagos, Nigeria, 16. XI. 74, M. A. CORNES"; G. S. 12970.

Labial palpus ca 1.5, orange-yellow, paler distally, 2 joint brown to middle laterally, front orange-yellow, upper portion of head and flagellum olive-grey. Thorax olive-grey, tegula more ochreous, proximal portions of the two scaled brown and rust. Forewing (fig. 14) 4 mm, indistinctly expanding posteriorly with apex rounded and termen somewhat oblique, almost straight. Ground colour olive grey, costa ochreous, brown spotted. Pattern (pale edged) consists of golden rust streak extending from 1/3 of dorsum reaching middle breadth of wing accompanied by two rounded spots arranged one above the other subscostally; median fascia darker than basal pattern, typical of *Tortricinae*, subapical pattern extending to middle of termen being separated from tornal blotch by grey suffused area of ground colour. Edges of pattern marked with black-brown, similar suffusion in median fascia especially toward costa. Fringes ochreous-cream paler distally; median line greyish. Hindwing slender, brown; fringes cream grey.

Male genitalia (figs. 33, 34): tuba analis minutely spined; basal portion of costa broadening and expanding dorsally, distal part of valva (beyond costa) short, rounded, weakly sclerotized; sacculus provided with short apical thorn. Aedeagus tapering terminally; coecum penis somewhat concave before the top posteriorly; thread-shaped sclerite in dorsal portion of vesica present.

Sanguinograptis gen. nov.

Type species: *Sanguinograptis obtrectator* sp. nov.

Forewing weakly expanding terminally; red pattern developed.

Male genitalia: tegumen delicate; pedunculus long, slender, uncus absent; socius subterminal, broad proximally; tuba analis long, partially sclerotized

ventrally. Vinculum slender. Valva long with costa reaching to beyond its middle; sacculus with ventro-terminal process. Minute, broad scales scarcely on distal portion of valva. Dorso-basal area strongly sclerotized, expanding proximally. Transtilla slender, sclerotized dorsally except the base. Aedeagus short with postmedian caulis; coecum penis short; cornuti absent. Coremata: large group of slender, long scales and swung bunch of broad terminally, flat ones both extending from a semimembranous patch situated near junction of tegumen and vinculum.

Comments. The female is unknown. To this genus belong two species, viz., the type species and *S. albardana* (SNELLEN).

Sanguinograptis obtrectator sp. nov.

Holotype, male: "Ile-Ife, Nigeria, 25. Aug. 1970, Col. J. T. MEDLER"; G. S. 12978.

Labial palpus 1, ochreous-yellow, concolorous with basal third of antenna. Head and thorax rather damaged, the latter similar to that in the preceding species, more orange-rust proximally. Forewing (fig. 15) 4 mm, weakly expanding terminally; costa delicately curved outwards, apex rather rounded; termen oblique, hardly convex. Costal and terminal pattern orange, brown spots mainly along costa; ground colour grey, divided into two areas by transverse fascia extending from $3/4$ of costa to termen. Red pattern similar to that in *albardana*, consisting of curved basal streak extending from dorsum, followed by two dorsal fascias, one at middle, interrupted, weak dorsally, the second strong, almost straight. Fringes ochreous-yellow, darker ochreous at apex, grey at tornus. Hindwing brownish grey; fringes paler.

Male genitalia (figs. 35, 36): base of tuba analis indistinct; socius broad basally, with very thin, long distal portion. Valva long, with long distal portion; sacculus broad basally with strongly concave ventral edge and distinct, sharp free termination. Aedeagus fairly long.

Sanguinograptis albardana (SNELLEN), comb. nov.

This species (not Nigerian) is known to me from the types of *Conchylis tricolor* WALSINGHAM. The redescription provides my paper of 1966, however, some more accurate diagnosis of the male genitalia are needed to compare with the preceding species. Externally the two are very close, differing only in the shape and position of the posterior area of the ground colour which in this species is situated more costally and in the length of the second red fascia which is longer than in *obtrectator*. The subcostal red spot is placed below the mentioned fascia.

Male genitalia (figs. 37, 38): tuba analis sclerotized ventrally and basally where lateral sclerites are developed. Basal half of socius broad, terminal,

thin part much shorter than in preceding species, curved. Valva shorter; sacculus reaching almost middle of valva.

Comments. The type of *albardana* remains unknown, and there is a possibility that it represent a different species, however, externally is very similar to *tricolor*. It was described from lower Guinea while *tricolor* comes from Gambia.

Accra viridis (WALSINGHAM)

The species was known to date from Ghana (Accra). Several specimens has been collected near Siluko, W. State (24 March 1973) by Dr. MEDLER.

Female genitalia (fig. 44): sterigma not developed; ostium bursae broad, flattened dorso-ventrally, edged by thin sclerite, the lateral parts of which form minute ventral prominences. Antrum broad, membranous, provided with dorsal sack-shaped prominence. Ductus bursae rather uniformly broad throughout, long; ductus seminalis from distal portion of corpus bursae, laterally.

Cornesia gen. nov.

Type species: *Cornesia ormoperla* sp. nov.

Wings typical of *Tortricini*; pattern resembling that in some *Spatalistis* MEYRICK. In forewing all veins separate, in hindwing $rr-m_1$ stalked, m_3-cu_1 from one point.

Female genitalia: sterigma in form of lamella postvaginalis fused with broad antrum; ductus bursae very long; ductus seminalis extending from distal portion of corpus bursae; signum funnel-shaped with concave basal plate.

Comments. The systematic position of this genus is uncertain. Most probably it does not belong in the *Polemograptis*-group being rather closer to the *Apotoforma* group of genera. Unfortunately the male is unknown. Single species only.

Cornesia ormoperla sp. nov.

Holotype, female: "Nigeria, 9329, Oyo State, Gambari Forest, 10. XII. 1977, M. A. CORNES", not dissected; paratypes (2 females, one in the coll. of the BM): "5018, At light, Ikoyi, Lagos, Nigeria, 16.XI. 74, M. A. CORNES".

Labial palpus ca 1.5 orange-cream, brown scaled in basal half of median joint; remaining parts of head and thorax concolorous. Forewing (fig. 16) 7–8 mm, uniformly broad throughout; costa somewhat curved outwards basally; apex very short, rather rounded; termen not oblique, hardly concave medially, short. Ground colour orange-yellow suffused with orange-brown. Pattern dark orange-brown, indistinct, in form of a series of costal spots and terminal suffusion (the latter not reaching termen). Dorsum and postbasal area suffused with same colour. Transverse rows of large groups of erect scales

and several similarly arranged, rounded refractive spots all over the wing. Fringes dark yellow, mixed with orange at apex, brownish at tornus. Hindwing brownish mixed with orange, paler basally; fringes much paler, cream towards apex, with ill-defined median line.

Female genitalia (fig. 45): arms of sterigma broad basally, median portion deeply concave, minutely spined; antrum cup-shaped, slightly expanding proximally, also spined; ductus bursae entirely membranous, swung around large corpus bursae. Otherwise as described for the genus.

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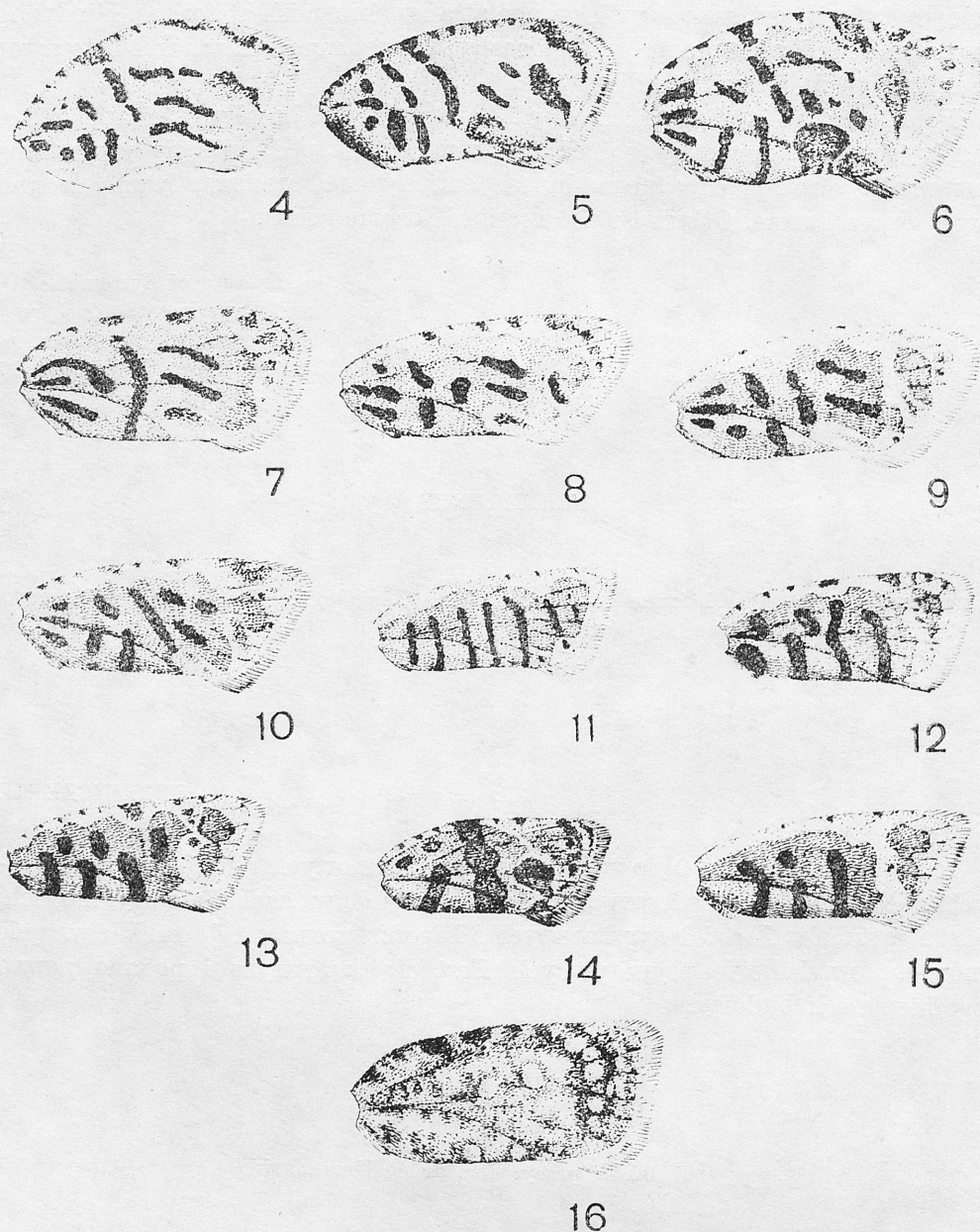
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RAZOWSKI J. 1966. World fauna of the *Tortricini* (Lepidoptera, Tortricinae). Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe. Kraków.

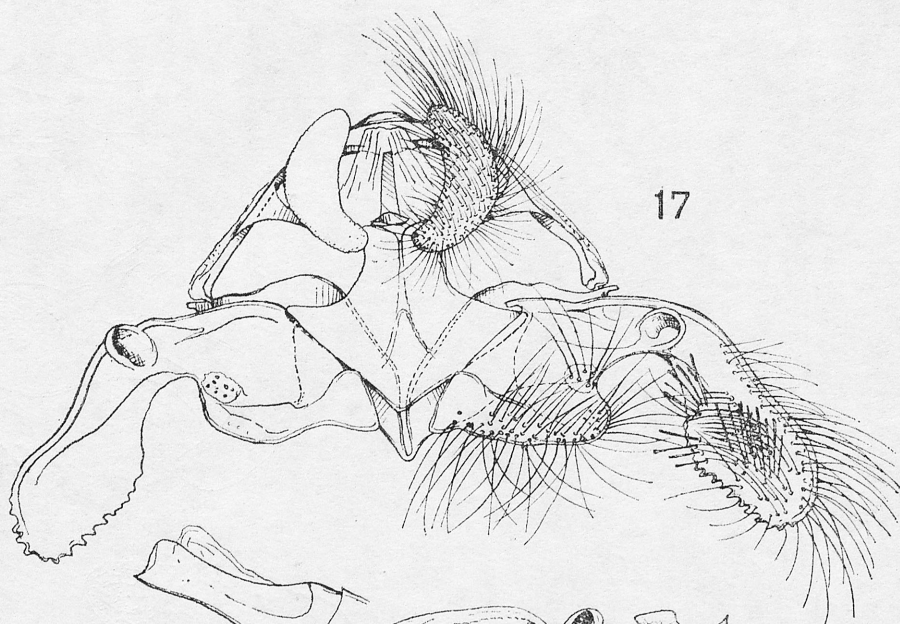
STRESZCZENIE

Praca zawiera opisy 9 nowych rodzajów i 13 nowych gatunków pochodzących z Nigerii oraz redeskrypcje dwóch gatunków zachodnioafrykańskich. Liczba gatunków *Tortricini* wykazanych z Nigerii wzrosła z 1 do 14. We wstępie omówiono rozszedlenie prymitywnych *Tortricini* w Afryce i podano pewne uogólnienia ich budowy.

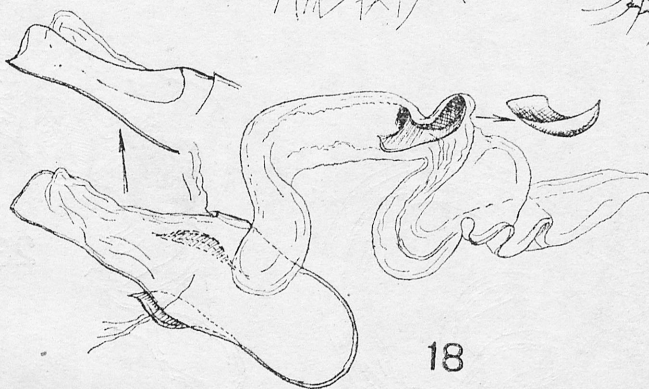
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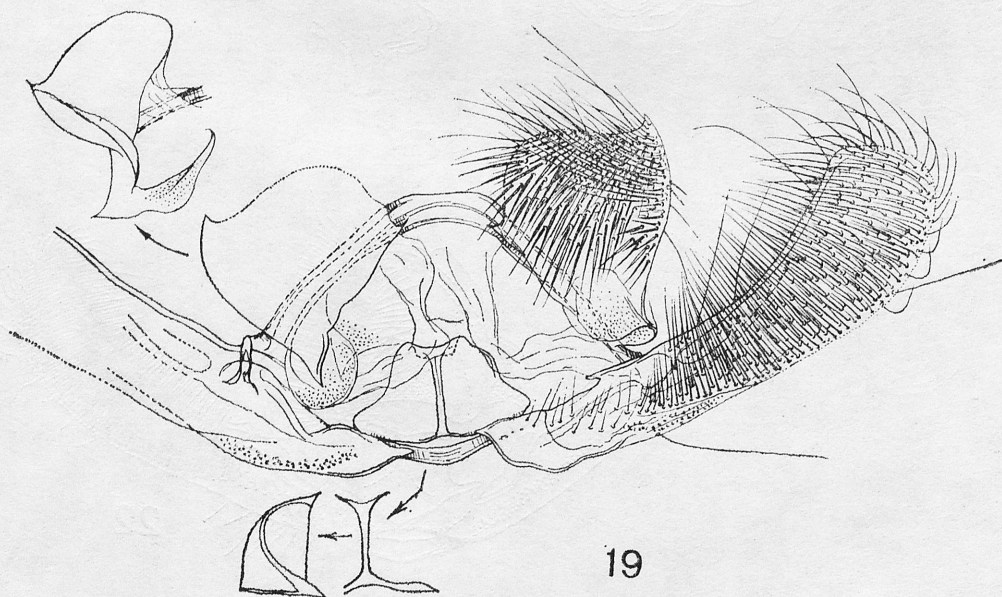
Figs. 4—16. Forewings: 4 — *Rutilograptis cornesi* sp. nov., 5 — *Russograptis solaris* sp. nov., 6 — *R. medleri* sp. nov., 7 — *Rubidograptis regulus* sp. nov., 8 — *Plinthograptis rhytisma* sp. nov., 9 — *P. sipalia* sp. nov., 10 — *P. pleroma* sp. nov., 11 — *Heterograptis sectatrix* sp. nov., 12 — *Rubrograptis recrudescens* sp. nov., 13 — *R. seladonia* sp. nov., 14 — *Nephograptis necropina* sp. nov., 15 — *Sanguinograptis obtrectator* sp. nov., 16 — *Cornesia ormoperla* sp. nov.



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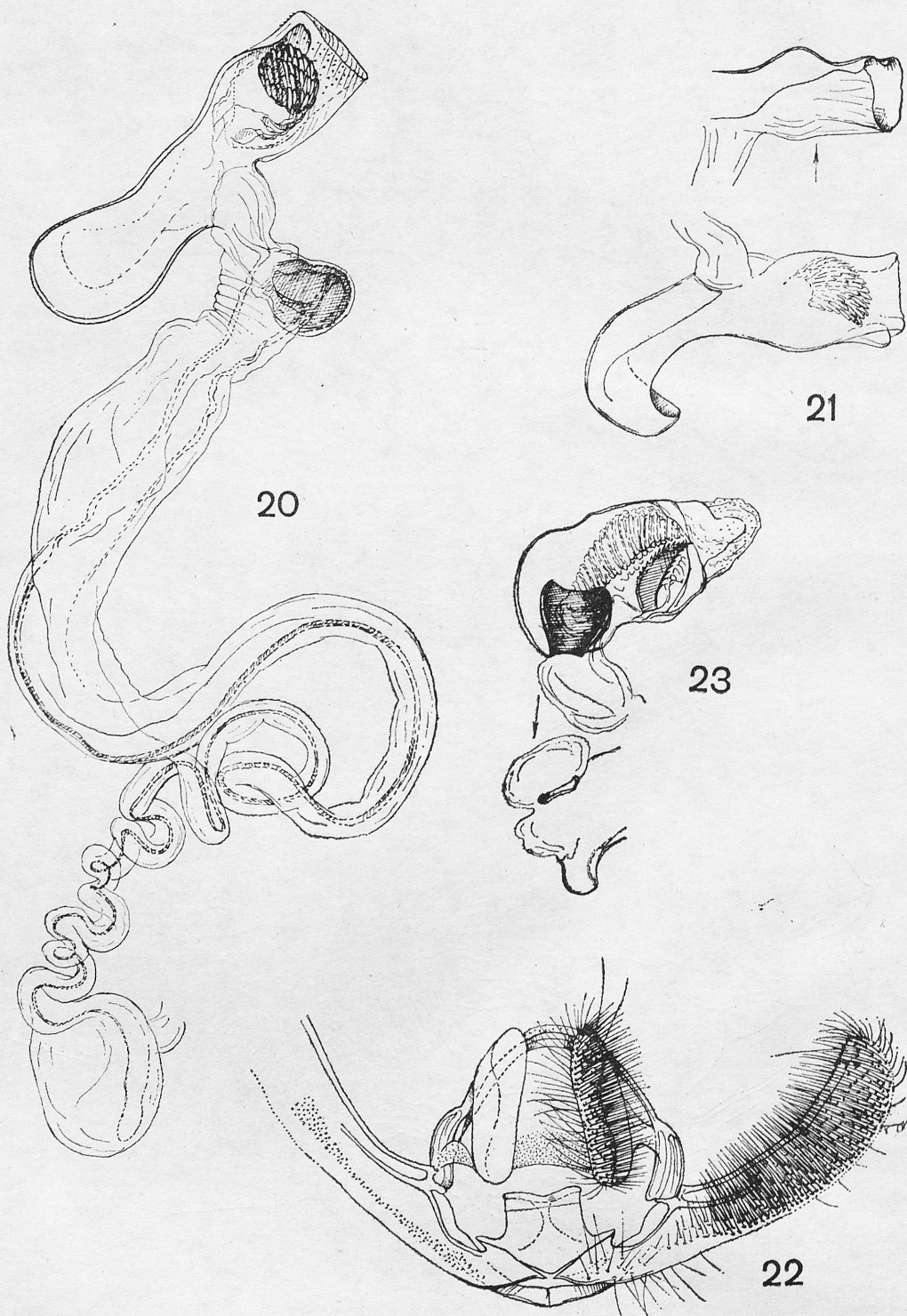


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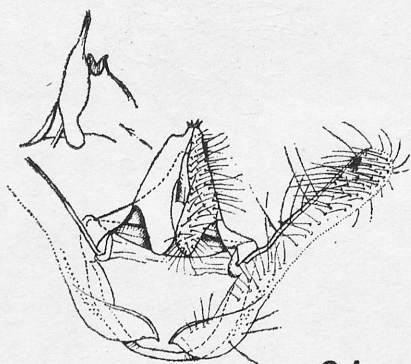


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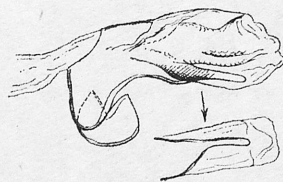
Figs. 17—19. Male genitalia: 17 — *Rutilograptis cornesi* sp. nov., holotype, 18 — aedeagus of same specimen, 19 — *Russograptis solaris* sp. nov., holotype



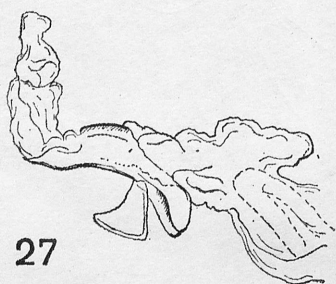
Figs. 20—23. Male genitalia: 20 — aedeagus and ductus ejaculatorius of *Russograptis solaris* sp.
 21 — same species, aedeagus laterally and ventrally, 22 — *Rubidograptis regulus* sp. nov.,
 23 — aedeagus of same specimen



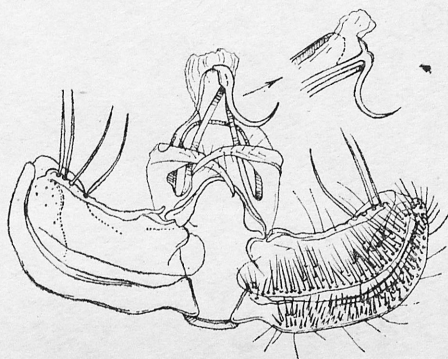
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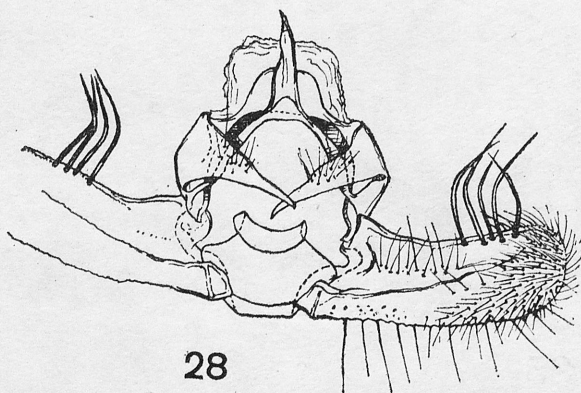
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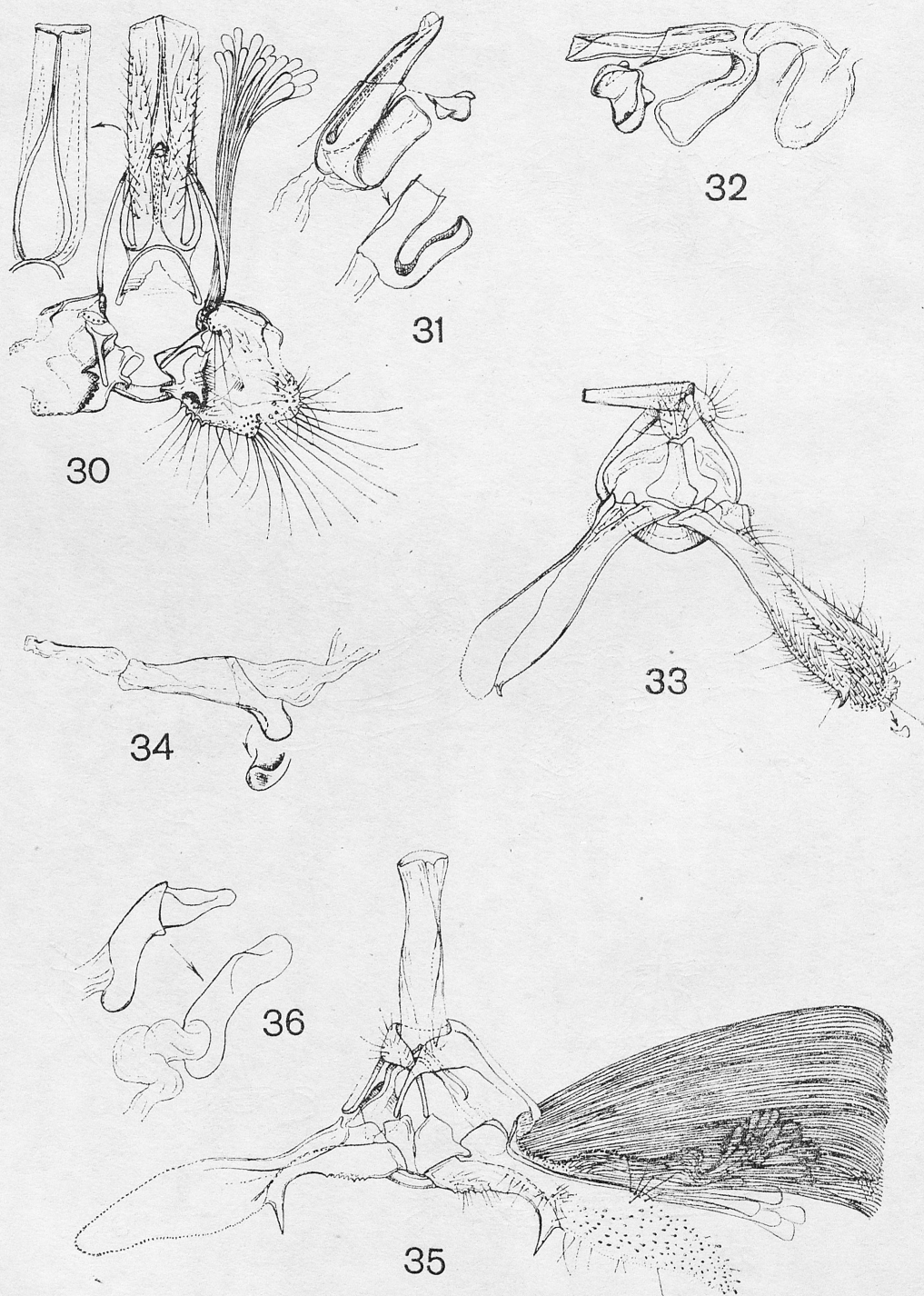


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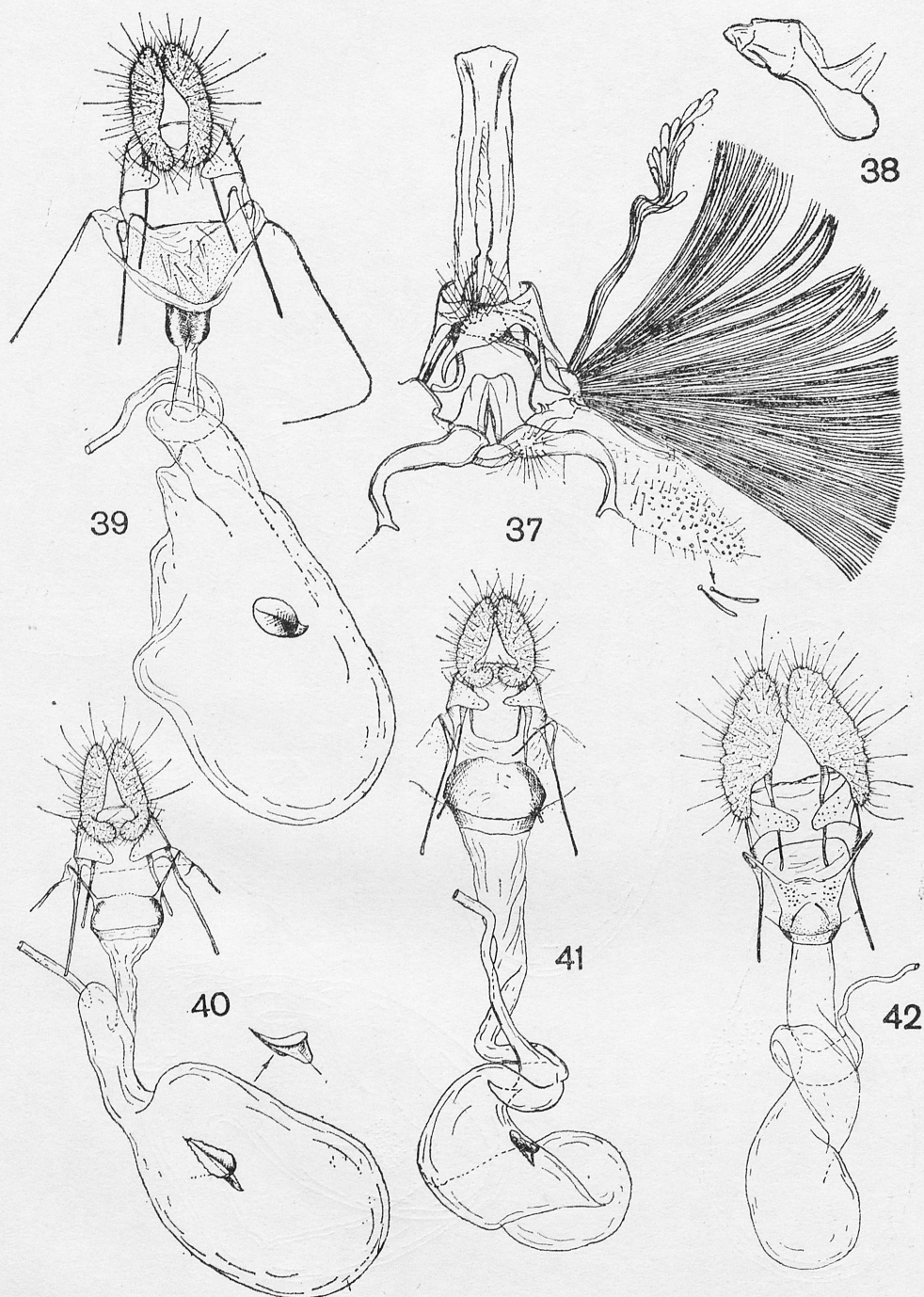


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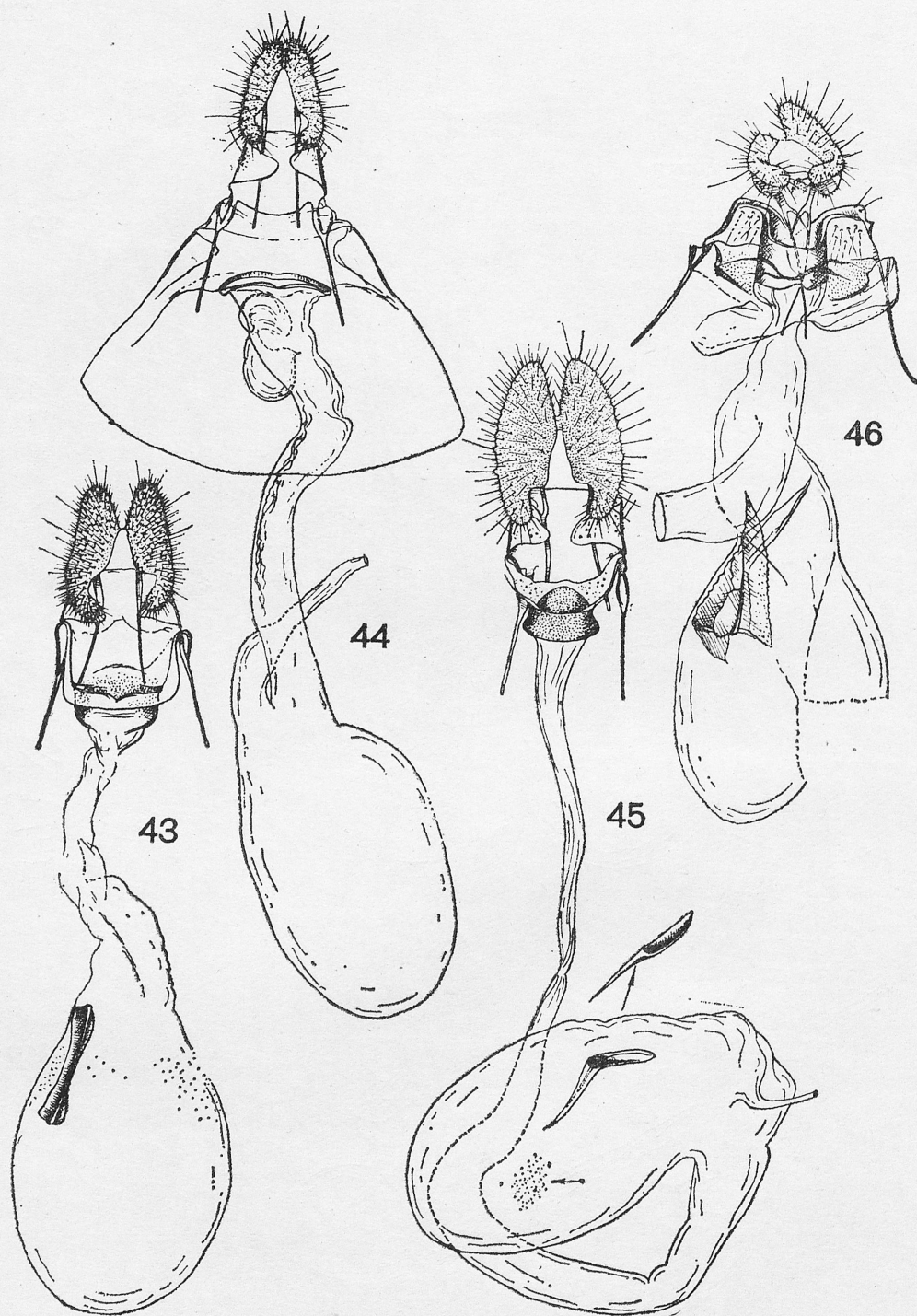
Figs. 24—29. Male genitalia: 24 — *Plinthograptis rhytisma* sp. nov., holotypus, 25 — aedeagus of same specimen, 26 — *Heterograptis sectatrix* sp. nov., 27 — aedeagus of same specimen, 28 — *H. flavicostana* (WALSM.), holotype, 29 — aedeagus of same specimen



Figs. 30—36. Male genitalia: 30 — *Rubrograptis recrudescentia* sp. nov., holotype, 31 — aedeagus of same specimen, 32 — aedeagus of paratype, G. S. 12975, 33 — *Nephograptis necropina* sp. nov., holotype, 34 — aedeagus of same specimen, 35 — *Sanguinograptis obtrectator* sp. nov., holotype, 36 — aedeagus of same specimen



Figs. 37—41. Male and female genitalia: 37 — *Sanguinograptis albardana* (SNEL.), paratype of *Conchylis tricolor* WALSM., 38 — aedeagus of same specimen, 39 — *Russograptis medleri* sp. nov., holotype, 40 — *Plinthograptis sipalia* sp. nov., holotype, 41 — *P. pleroma* sp. nov., holotype, 42 — *P. pleroma* sp. nov., holotype



Figs. 42—46. Female genitalia: 42 — *Rubrograptis seladonia* sp. nov., holotype, 43 — *Heterographtis flavicostana* (WALSM.), paratype, 44 — *Accra viridis* (WALSM.), Nigeria, near Siluko, G. S. 12966, 45 — *Cornesia ormoperla* sp. nov., paratype, G. S. 12965, 46 — *Rutilograptis cornesi* sp. nov., paratype