

Józef RAZOWSKI

**Chinese Archipini (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae) from the HONE Collection**

[With 37 text-figs.]

**Chińskie Archipini (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae) ze zbioru HONEGO**

**Abstract.** The *Archipini* collected by H. HONE in China and deposited in the collection of the Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum "Alexander KONIG", Bonn are reviewed. 12 species are described as new.

The present paper is the last part of my studies on the *Tortricidae* collection of H. HONE deposited in the above mentioned institute. The second part of the *Tortricidae* collection of HONE was deposited in the Museul "Grigore ANTIPA", Bucharest. The holotypes of the new described species are in the collection of the Museum Alexander KONIG to the authorities of which I would like express my sincere thanks for so valuable material obtained for study.

To date the following *Archipini* genera of the collection in question have been studied: *Amphicoecia* RAZ. (RAZOWSKI, 1975), *Archips* HBN. (RAZOWSKI, 1977b), *Capua* STEPH. (RAZOWSKI, 1978a), *Clepsis* GUEN. (RAZOWSKI, 1979), *Doloploca* HBN. (RAZOWSKI, 1975), *Egogepa* RAZ. and *Geogepa* RAZ. (RAZOWSKI, 1977a), *Gnorismoneura* ISS. & STRING. (RAZOWSKI, 1977c), *Pandemis* HBN. (RAZOWSKI, 1978b) and *Synochoneura* OBR. (RAZOWSKI, 1975). The genus *Adoxophyes* MEYR. will be examined by Dr. T. YASUDA of Osaka. Altogether 47 species and 2 subspecies were listed in my above mentioned papers. Further 33 species are listed below.

It is interesting that some Nepalese (cf. DIAKONOFF, 1976) genera and species are found in the studied material. Unfortunately the material is too scarce to compare the two faunas.

LIST OF SPECIES

*Cnephasia stephensiana stolidana* (WALKER)

Lungtang at Nanking, V. Known from Palaearctic Far East. Its systematic position needs revision.

*Eana caradjai* RAZOWSKI

Mien-shan, prov. Shansi, 2000 m., VIII. Three further specimens from the type locality.

*Terthreutis xanthocycla* (MEYRICK)

One specimen collected at the type locality (Li-Kiang, Prov. Nord Yunnan).

*Leontochroma percornutum* DIAKONOFF

One specimen collected in Tapaishan (Tsinling, Prov. South Shansi), 22.VI. Known do date from Mupin (Kwangsie, China).

*Leontochroma suppurpuratum* WALSINGHAM

Numerous specimens from Li-kiang; VIII, IX. Known from Sikkim, Nepal and China.

*Scotiophyes faeculosa* (MEYRICK)

Li-kiang in Nord Yunnan. One specimen collected in May. This species was described from India, then discovered (DIAKONOFF, 1976) in Nepal.

*Homona nakanoi* YASUDA

Two specimens taken at Li-kiang; VIII, IX. To date known from various parts of Nepal.

*Homona issikii* YASUDA

Several specimens collected (VII—IX) in West Tien-mu-shan (Prov. Chekiang). Distributed in Japan (Honshyu, Hokkaido) and Ussuri territory (USSR).

*Homona magnanima* DIAKONOFF

Collected at Kuling; V. Described and widely distributed in Japan, known also from China (YASUDA, 1975).

*Choristoneura evanidana* (KENNEL)

West Tien-mu-shan (Prov. Chekiang) and Tapaishan (in Tsinling, Prov. South Shansi) at the altitude of ca 3000 m.; VII. Recorded from Kentei and Juzhnoe Primore.

*Choristoneura luticostana* (CHRISTOPH)

Tapaishan in Tsinling (Prov. South Shansi), altitude: 3000 m; VI, VII. Known from Juzhnoe Primore.

*Choristoneura thyrsoifera* sp. nov.

Labial palpus 1.5, pale brownish cream; remaining parts of head and thorax rather concolorous, tegula more yellow. Forewing 10 mm, tolerably uniformly broad throughout; costa slightly convex, without fold; apex very short, pointed; termen rather straight, weakly oblique. Wing yellowish cream, somewhat darkening along veins and edges; fringes more white. Hindwing whitish cream with paler cilia. Weak, ferruginous discal spot in one paratype.

Male genitalia (figs. 1, 2): Uncus broad, rounded apically; socius short; gnathos very long. Valva short with long sacculus provided with well sclerotized apical prominence and large postbasal convexity of ventral edge. Transtilla slender, indistinctly spined sublaterally. Aedeagus short, with very short coecum penis and with distinct ventral dent apically; caulis long; two cornuti in vesica.

Holotype, male: "Li-kiang (China), Provinz Nord-Yuennan, 27.V. 1935, H. HÖNE"; G.S. 20699. Paratypes, two similarly labelled males dated 5.VI. and 10.VI.

Comments. Externally the new species somewhat resembles the Himalayan *Ch. ferrugininotata* OBRAZTSOV. Genitally it is close to *Ch. lapponana* (TENGSTROEM) described from Scandinavia and to *Ch. quadratica* DIAKONOFF differing, however, in the shapes of the sacculus, uncus and aedeagus.

*Choristoneura longicellana* (WALSINGHAM)

West Tien-mu-shan (Prov. Chekiang), Lungtan at Nanking and Shanghai; VI and VIII. Distributed in Primorskij Krai, Korea and Japan; already known from China.

*Archips myrrhophanes* (MEYRICK), comb. nov.

*Tortrix myrrhophanes* MEYRICK, 1931, Bull. Acad. Roum., 14:63.

Tien-mu-shan (Prov. Chekiang); VIII, IX. This species was described in the genus *Tortrix* L. as having no costal fold of the forewing. I am



transferring it to *Archips* HBN. Externally it resembles *A. abiephagus* (YASUDA) from Japan, and *A. pulcher* (BUTLER) known of Far East resembling the latter also in the genitalia.

Male genitalia (Figs. 3—5): Uncus broad, rounded apically; sacculus strongly broadening beyond the base, provided with dorsoterminal dent. Aedeagus slender, with distinct ventro-terminal process.

Female genitalia (Fig. 6): Anterior portion of sterigma fairly deep, lateral arms broad; antrum elongate with latero-anterior prominence; ductus bursae extremely long, provided with anterior cestum; signum strong.

*Archips eximius* sp. nov.

Labial palpus ca 2, ochreous, its upper side, remaining parts of head and thorax paler but more brownish. Forewing ca 10 mm, uniformly broad throughout; costa distinctly convex at base; termen somewhat oblique, delicately convex. Ground colour yellowish ochreous, mixed with ferruginous brown near termen especially beyond first median vein and near tornus; two narrow, brown fascias extending from middle of median cell to disc and along postcubital vein. Fringes cream-grey, with grey terminations. Hindwing pale brownish grey indistinctly mixed with yellowish at apex; fringes grey-cream with somewhat darker basal line.

Female genitalia (Fig. 7): Sterigma broad with broad lateral portions, emarginate ventro-laterally; antrum large, well sclerotized, curved; ductus bursae with very thin, long cestum, anterior portion of which separate, strongly broadening apically; signum capitate with small basal sclerite.

Holotype, female: "Likiang (China), Provinz Nord-Yuennan, 20.VIII. 1935, H. HÖNE", G.S. 20606.

Comments. The systematic position of the new species is unclear. Externally it resembles the three above mentioned species (radial pattern). Unfortunately the male remains unknown.

*Lumaria zeugmatovalva* sp. nov.

Labial palpus ca 1.5, brownish, remaining parts of head and thorax somewhat paler, the latter mixed with grey medially. Forewing 7.5 mm, broad, with costa distinctly convex in basal portion, straight in distal third; apex pointed; termen weakly oblique, almost straight. Costal fold slender reaching to beyond middle of costa, broadest postbasally. Ground colour pale brownish grey with weak olive hue, somewhat darkening apically, with some indistinct transverse strigulae in subterminal area. Reminders of pale brownish median fascia extending from before middle of costa to 2/3 of dorsum, with straight anterior edge. Two brownish spots at disc. Basal and subterminal pattern almost completely atrophied.



Fringes concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing paler than forewing ground colour, with similar fringes.

Male genitalia (Figs 8, 9): Tegumen delicate; uncus broadest medially; socius absent; gnathos arms strong. Valva subtriangular, with large dorso-anterior lobes; sacculus strong, broadest medially with small dentate ventral area near middle and distinct terminal process; transtilla delicate, plate-shaped; aedeagus long with delicate caulis and small coecum penis; two long cornuti in vesica.

Holotype, male "Tapaishan im Tsinling, Sued-Shensi (China), 10.VI.1935, H. HÖNE", G.S. 10690.

Comments. Externally this species resembles *L. rhythmologa* but possesses distinct costal fold. Genitally differing from it and the following species in the shapes of the sacculus, uncus and aedeagus.

*Lumaria zorotypa* sp. nov.

Labial palpus 4, brownish; remaining parts of head rather concolorous, thorax darker. Forewing 8 mm, similar in shape to that in preceding species but with different, rudimentary costal fold preserved in form of very thin up-curved margin broadening at the end beyond mid-costa. Wing unicolorous pale olive brownish, somewhat darkening apically. Fringes (remainders) rather concolorous with wing. Hindwing pale brownish cream with paler fringes and more distinct apical portion.

Male genitalia (Figs. 10, 11): Uncus strongly broadening terminally; socius minute; arm of gnathos slender; valva broadest postbasally, with small dorsal broadening; sacculus slender, weakly bent, tapering terminally, with short apical process; transtilla slender, with distinct basal broadenings. Aedeagus much shorter than in preceding species; two curved at base cornuti in vesica.

Holotype, male: "Li-kiang, Provinz Nord-Yuennan, 31.VII.1935, H. HÖNE", G.S. 20716.

Comments. This species resembles externally *rhythmologa* and the preceding species, differing from the both in the shape of the costal fold of the forewing. Genitally it is closer to the former species.

*Lumaria rhythmologa* (MEYRICK), comb. nov.

*Tortrix rhythmologa* MEYRICK, 1937 [in:] CARADJA & MEYRICK, Dt. ent. Z. Iris, 51:174.

The type of this species is probably lost. MEYRICK described *rhythmologa* of 4 specimens ("Yül., VII, 4000—5000 m"). Further 10 examples (8 males, 2 females) before me. All were collected in Likang in April, June and August. The redescription is as follows.

Labial palpus ca 3, brownish, mixed ochreous basally and dorsally; remaining parts of head and thorax brownish yellow mixed with ochreous. Forewing 8—9 mm, weakly expanding terminally; costa somewhat curved outwards, with very slender, variable in size, occasionally wanting costal fold (usually reaching mid-costa); apex rather rounded; termen weakly oblique, straight to vein  $m_3$ . Wing almost monochrome, yellow-ochreous with more or less distinct golden hue and delicate, more brownish transverse strigulation; two brown minute dots at disc. Fringes slightly paler than wing. Hindwing pale brownish with indistinct ochreous hue, especially in apical area; fringes pale brownish cream with more grey basal line. Variation inconspicuous; female darker, more brown than male; discal dots often absent.

Male genitalia (Figs. 12, 13): Uncus strongly broadening beyond base, with ventral hair; socius very small; gnathos arm slender; valva distinctly tapering terminally; sacculus broader than in preceding species, minutely dentate dorsally and partially so before middle ventrally; lateral portions of transtilla expanding dorsally, minutely dentate; aedeagus longer than in *zorotypa*; cornuti long not curved basally.

Female genitalia (Fig. 14): Sterigma in form of very slender lateral arms extending from cup-shaped antrum; ductus bursae with sclerotized incomplete cingulum; corpus bursae long, without signum; ductus seminalis postmedian.

Comments. This species is very similar to two preceding ones and *Gnosismoneura micronca* (MEYRICK). There is one specimen from Shanghai collected 20.V.1935 that somewhat differs from the Likiang population. It differs mainly in the length of the cornuti (c.f. figs. 15, 16, 17). I suppose the differences are of an infrasubspecific importance.

*Lumaria imperita* (MEYRICK) comb. nov.

*Tortrix imperita* MEYRICK, 1937 [in:] CARADJA & MEYRICK, Dt. ent. Z. Iris, 51:174; CLARKE, 1958, Catalogue Microlep. MEYRICK, 3:243.

Two specimens of the type locality collected 13. and 25.VI.1935 before me. Labial palpus ca 3, brownish; forewing 7—8 mm, weakly expanding terminally with weakly convex costa and termen more oblique than in the preceding species. Wing unicolorous, yellowish brown, rather pale, indistinctly strigulated, in one specimen with pair of discal dots, distinctly glossy. The holotype is much paler with more cream-grey glossy forewing. Costal fold rudimentary, somewhat variable, or absent.

Male genitalia (Figs. 18—20): Uncus slightly variable in shape; socius very small; transtilla slender, weakly expanding at bases; valva tapering apically with small dorso-anterior portion; sacculus broad, expanding beyond middle dorsally, provided with minutely dentate, flat termination; aedeagus slender; in holotype two very long cornuti in vesica.

*Lumaria zeteotoma* sp. nov.

Labial palpus 1.5, brownish yellow; remaining parts of head paler; thorax rather concolorous with palpus; forewing 8 mm, hardly expanding terminally; costa distinctly convex in basal third, then less so, without costal fold; apex rather short, sharp; termen weakly oblique, delicately concave to postcubital vein. Wing unicolorous yellowish brown with darker suffusion at base and on venation of distal half; indistinct brownish spot at disc. Fringes cream, probably (damaged) more ochreous in costal portion. Hindwing whitish with indistinct ochreous admixture, suffused with brownish in anal portion; fringes pale cream.

Male genitalia (Figs. 21—23): Uncus tapering basally, broadest before middle, then again tapering towards the end; socius large; valva with slender distal portion; sacculus strong, dentate in distal half dorsally, convex ventrally, provided with two apical dents; transtilla slender in middle part, dentate dorso-laterally; aedeagus with very long dorsal split, somewhat convex before end ventrally; coecum penis short; two very long cornuti present.

Holotype, male: "Li-kiang (China), Provinz Nord Yuennan, 8.VII. 1934, H. HONE", G.S. 20692.

Comments. This species differs from the remaining representatives of *Lumaria* DIAKONOFF in the shape of the transtilla and very large socii.

*Argyrotaenia pulchellana* (HAWORTH)

Tapaishan in Tsinling (Prov. South Shensi), VI. Palearctic species, already known of Far East (Priamurie).

*Meridemis invalidana* (WALKER)

West Tien-mu-shan (Prov. Chekiang); V, IX. Known from Oriental Region, Korea and China (c.f. DIAKONOFF, 1976).

*Syndemis supervacanea* sp. nov.

Labial palpus, 1.5; pale brownish; remaining parts of head rather concolorous; thorax brownish with more cream tegula. Forewing 10 mm, broad, with slender costal fold reaching median fascia. Ground colour pale brownish cream, sprinkled with brown especially near base and costa, termen and anterior half of dorsum delicately spotted with same colour. Basal blotch reduced to brownish suffusion; median fascia brown, ill-defined in middle, with weakly concave anterior edge extending from before middle of costa; subapical pattern weak, diffuse, rather brownish.



Fringes concolorous with ground colour, with darker median line and terminations. Hindwing whitish with brownish admixture and similar suffusion in apical and anal areas; fringes pale except at apex where pale brownish.

Male genitalia (Figs. 24—25): Distal half of uncus weakly tapering apically; socius large; transtilla broad; distal part of sacculus with broad dorsal fold; aedeagus with several median dents situated mainly laterally.

Holotype, male: "Tapaishan im Tsinling, Sued Shensi (China), 29.VI. 1935, H. HÖNE", G.S. 10698"; paratypes, two males with similar labels, dated 19 and 22.VI.

Comments. The female is unknown. The male is distinct externally and in the male genitalia resembles *S. musculana nipponensis* YASUDA described from Honshyu, Japan and *S. xanthoptera* KOSTIUK from Azerbaydzhan.

*Lozotaenia perapposita* sp. nov.

Labial palpus over 1, pale ochreous cream; remaining parts of head concolorous, thorax mixed with brown. Forewing 10 mm, broadest post-medially; costal fold ill-defined (up-curved wing edge reaching middle of costa); costa curved outwards; termen weakly oblique, almost straight medially. Ground colour cream, sprinkled with brownish basally and in dorsal portion of wing, delicately reticulate in terminal area; some brownish strigulae along costa. Basal blotch diffuse, brownish; median fascia brown, with straight anterior edge extending from beyond 1/3 of costa; subapical blotch small, concolorous. Fringes paler than ground colour. Hindwing pale brownish, cream in costal third; fringes whitish cream. Variation rather slight: in some paratypes median fascia interrupted subcostally and subapical blotch rudimentary, in one specimen the pattern distinct, dark brown.

Male genitalia (Figs. 26, 27): Uncus somewhat broadening distally; socius very large, sacculus broad; lateral prominences of transtilla distinct, dentate proximally and dorsally. Aedeagus rather short, extending ventro-apically; cornuti long.

Holotype, male: "Tapaishan im Tsinling, Sued Shensi (China), 23.VI. 1935 H. HÖNE", G.S. 20700; paratypes 8 males of same locality collected 6,21,22,24,25.VI. and 1.VII.1935.

Comments. The new species is similar in the male genitalia to *L. coniferana* (ISSIKI) from Japan but differs in somewhat broader uncus, shorter aedeagus and cornuti and in the shape of the transtilla. In the shape of the forewing somewhat resembling another Japanese species *L. kumatai* OKU, but being distinct by the genitalia (c.f. YASUDA, 1975).

*Aphelia flexiloqua* sp. nov.

Labial palpus over 1, pale ochreous cream, marked with brown before end of median joint laterally; remaining parts of head darker, tegumen more brownish ochreous. Forewing 10 mm, slender; costa weakly convex in basal third, hardly concave subapically; apex pointed; termen oblique, somewhat concave postapically. Ground colour yellowish with silky reflection, costa slightly suffused with olive brown in basal third, termen so with ferruginous; ferruginous diffuse blotch between disc and tornus; indistinct similar suffusion at termen. Fringes concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing pale brownish, cream in costal and apical portions; fringes pale cream. Variation: one paratype almost unicolorous, another with fairly complete median fascia and weak subapical marking.

Male genitalia (Figs. 28, 29): Uncus hardly expanding apically; socius vestigial; ventral edge of sacculus delicately dentate, convex before middle, dorsal fold small, terminal; transtilla delicate, band-shaped; aedeagus short, minutely spined postmedially, with ventro-apical dent.

Holotype, male: "Li-kiang (China), Provinz Nord-Yuennan, 13.VII.1935, H. HONE", G.S. 20678; paratypes, 2 males of same locality but dated 21 and 27.VII.

Comments. This species is probably closest to *A. imperfectana* (LEDERER) of Near East.

*Neocalyptis liratana* (CHRISTOPH)

West Tien-mu-shan (Prov. Chekiang), VIII—X and Hoengshan (Prov. Hunan), V and IX. Widely distributed in temperate Far East.

*Neocalyptis morata* sp. nov.

Labial palpus over 1, pale ochreous cream, remaining parts of head and collar yellowish, distal portion of tegula brownish. Forewing 8 mm, not expanding terminally, with costa distinctly convex at base, then almost straight; termen oblique, hardly concave beyond apex. Ground colour yellow cream spotted with black; pattern black-grey with black spots, consisting of median fascia and subapical, triangular small blotch. Fringes concolorous with ground colour, grey-black at tornus. Hindwing brownish with rounded apical portion; fringes paler than wing with distinct basal line.

Female genitalia (Fig. 30): Anterior portion of sterigma very short, median portion broad; antrum weakly sclerotized; ductus bursae membranous; signum strong with distinct capitulum.

Holotype, female: "West Tien-mu-shan, Prov. Chekiang, 24.VI.1932, H. HONE", G.S. 20709.

Comments. The new species is distinct by coloration and the genitalia. Its systematic position may only be confirmed when the male is known.

*Neocalyptis nexilis* sp. nov.

Labial palpus 1.5, pale ochreous, remaining parts of head and thorax darker, more grey. Forewing 6 mm, not expanding terminally; costa curved at base, then straight; apex short, rather rounded; termen oblique, straight. Ground colour dirty cream delicately reticulate with grey-cream, spotted with brownish in terminal area, suffused with brownish grey near dorsum. Basal blotch ill-defined, in form of weak suffusion limited by weak posterior line better developed in dorsal than in costal area of wing; median fascia in form of costal brown-grey blotch and brownish suffusion in dorsal half of wing; subapical blotch elongate-triangular followed by subterminal triangle reaching termen before tornus, both brownish spotted with black-brown. Fringes concolorous with ground colour, with some darker divisions. Hindwing cream with brownish grey transverse strigulation and paler suffusion on peripheries; fringes whitish cream with pale brownish basal line. Variation: ground colour more or less dark, even brownish yellow; pattern variably developed, median fascia often atrophying from beyond costal portion, subapical blotch fusing with subterminal marking to form large subtriangular blotch; basal blotch occasionally completely atrophied. Length of forewing 5.5—7 mm.

Male genitalia (Figs. 31, 32): Uncus slender, somewhat tapering terminally; socius large; gnathos arms slender. Valva rounded, membranous ventrally; transtilla atrophied, replaced by pair of labides characterised with somewhat up-curved dentate apically distal portions and small medio-anterior hairy lobes; vinculum weakly incised ventrally. Aedeagus slender with long terminal process.

Female genitalia (Fig. 33): Sterigma cup-shaped, with shallow anterior portion; antrum membranous with distinct ventro-anterior sack; ductus bursae long; signum large with distinct basal sclerite and large capitulum.

Holotype, male: "Shanghai (China), Provinz Kiangsu, 11.V.1942, H. HONE", G.S. 20720; Paratypes 7 males and 3 females of same locality dated 4,11 and 12.V.1942, 11.VI.1942, 4,8 and 11.VII.1942, 26.V.1943, 13.VII.1944 and 16.VIII. and 25.V.1932; two paratypes in the collection of the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris labelled: „Chang Hai" G.S. 10400 and "Chine", G.S. 10399.

Comments. Externally similar to Oriental *N. affinisana* (WALKER) differing, however, in the shapes of the forewing, labis and sterigma.



*Diplocalyptis tenuicula* sp. nov.

Labial palpus over 1, brownish grey, more ochreous distally; remaining parts of head pale brownish yellow, thorax darker. Forewing 5 mm, slender, broadest submedially; costa curved outwards in basal third, concave postmedially; apex pointed; termen distinctly oblique, rather straight. Ground colour pale ochreous brown with brownish suffusion and indistinct brown dispersed scales. Pattern grey-brown in form of costal spot and elongate subapical marking; dorsal portion of median fascia indistinct, brownish. Fringes concolorous with distal portion of wing, dirty cream with brownish basal line. Hindwing pale brownish with long, slightly paler fringes. Female larger than male (ends of wings wanting), similarly coloured, but with more black pattern.

Male genitalia (Figs. 34—36): Uncus deeply bifurcate; labis with long dorsal process provided with few apical dents; valva short, with large membranous distal portion; sacculus convex; ventral incisure of vinculum deep; aedeagus typical of the genus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 37): Sterigma with dorsal concavity and well developed anterior, cup-shaped portion; antrum membranous with long sack-shaped ventral portion; ductus bursae very short; base of ductus seminalis broad directly leading to bulla; signum very strong.

Holotype, male: "Wenchow (Chekiang), 12.IV.1939, H. HONE", G.S. 20726; paratype, female similarly labelled but dated 14.IV.1939.

Comments. The new species is very closely related to *D. apona* DIAKONOFF from Nepal differing only in the shapes of the uncus which is slenderer and more deeply incised in the new species, thinner and more delicate labis and shorter aedeagus.

*Ulodemis trigrapha* (MEYRICK)

Quantung (Prov. Fukien); VI. The species was described from Bhutan and then found in Nepal.

Institute of Systematic  
and Experimental Zoology  
Polish Academy of Sciences  
31-016 Kraków, Sławkowska 17

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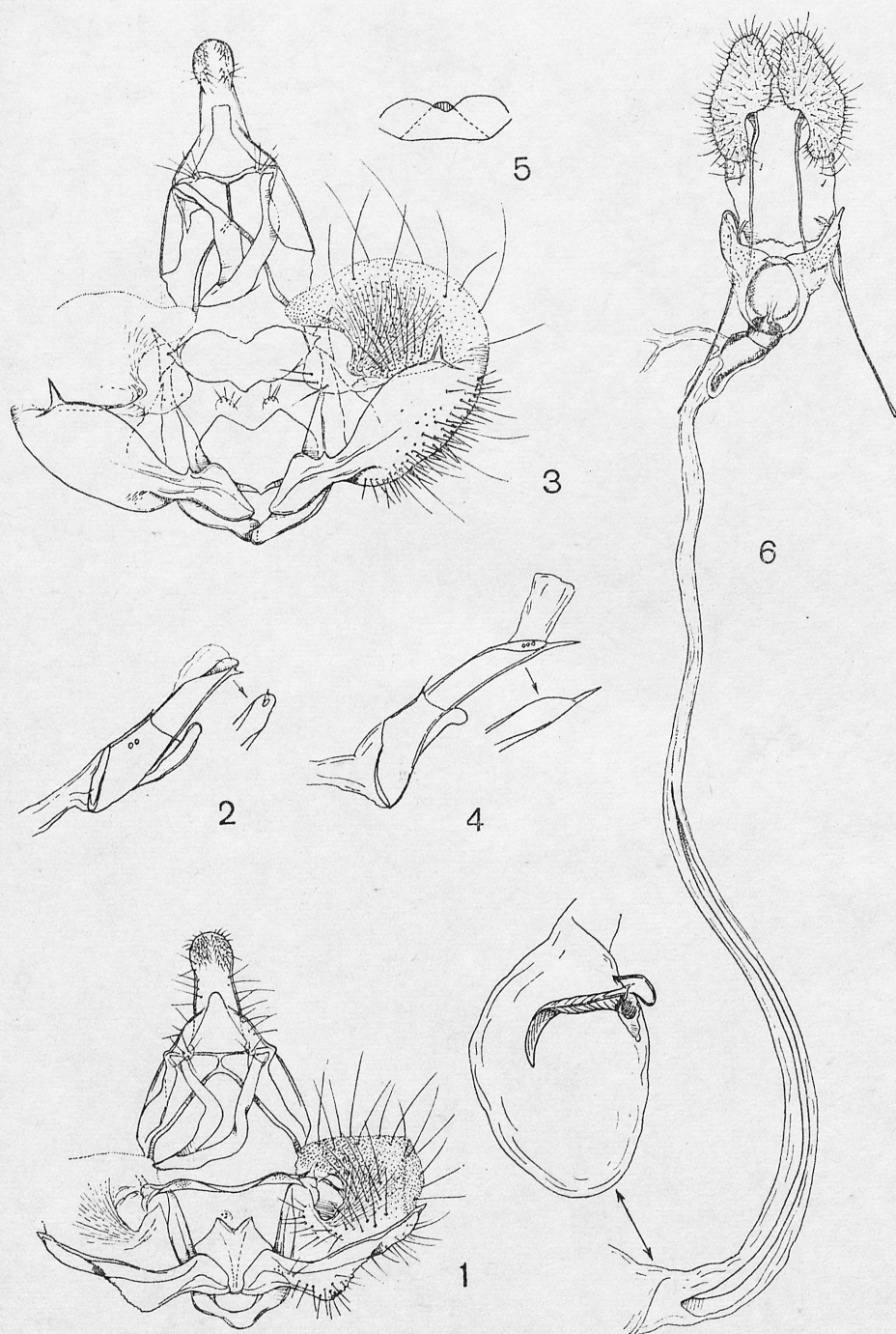
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## STRESZCZENIE

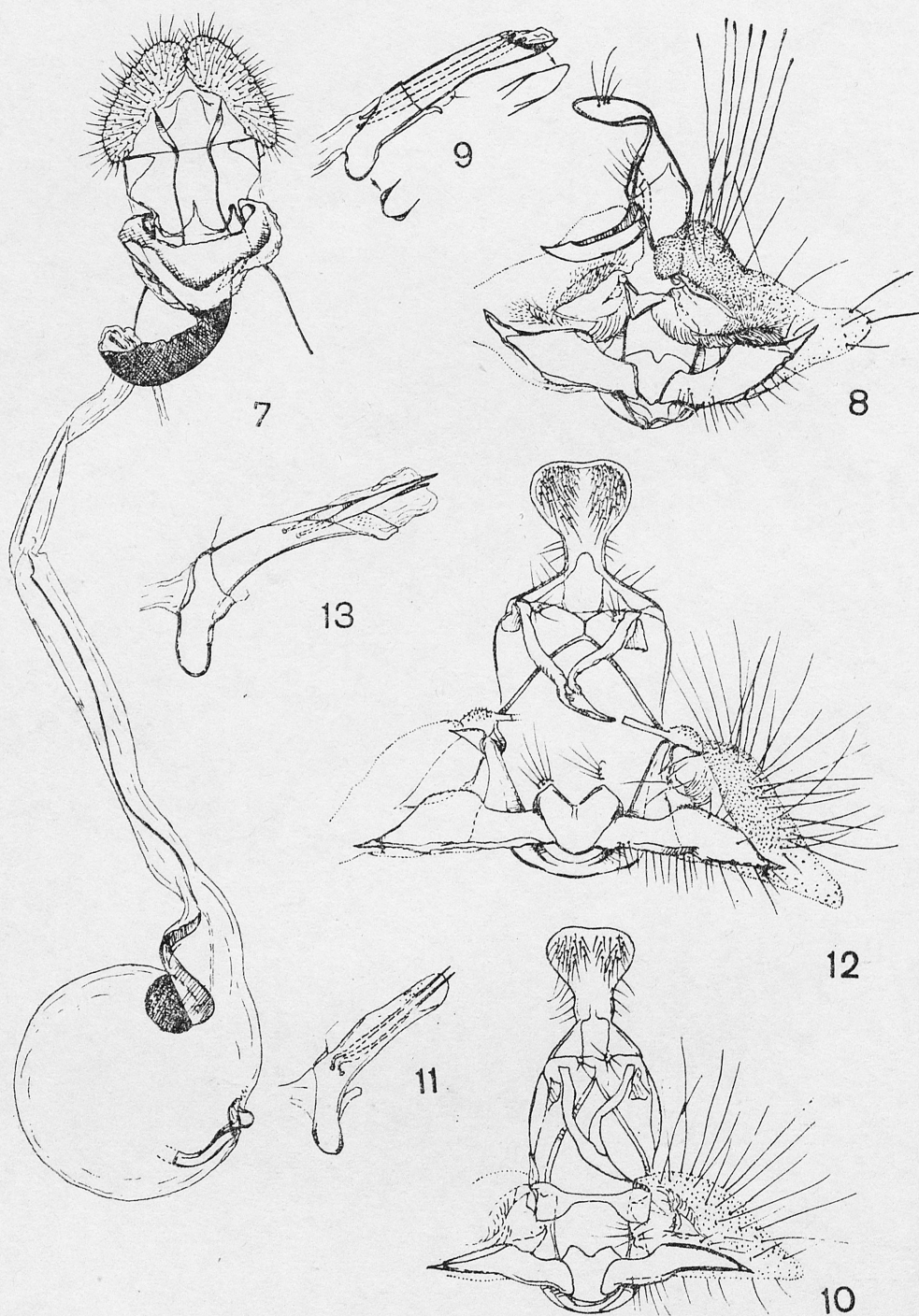
Autor wykazuje 33 gatunki *Archipini* nie wymienione w jego poprzednich publikacjach (por. s. 269) dotyczących zbioru H. HÖNEGO. Dwanaście gatunków zostało opisanych jako nowe.

Redaktor pracy: prof. dr A. Krzanowski

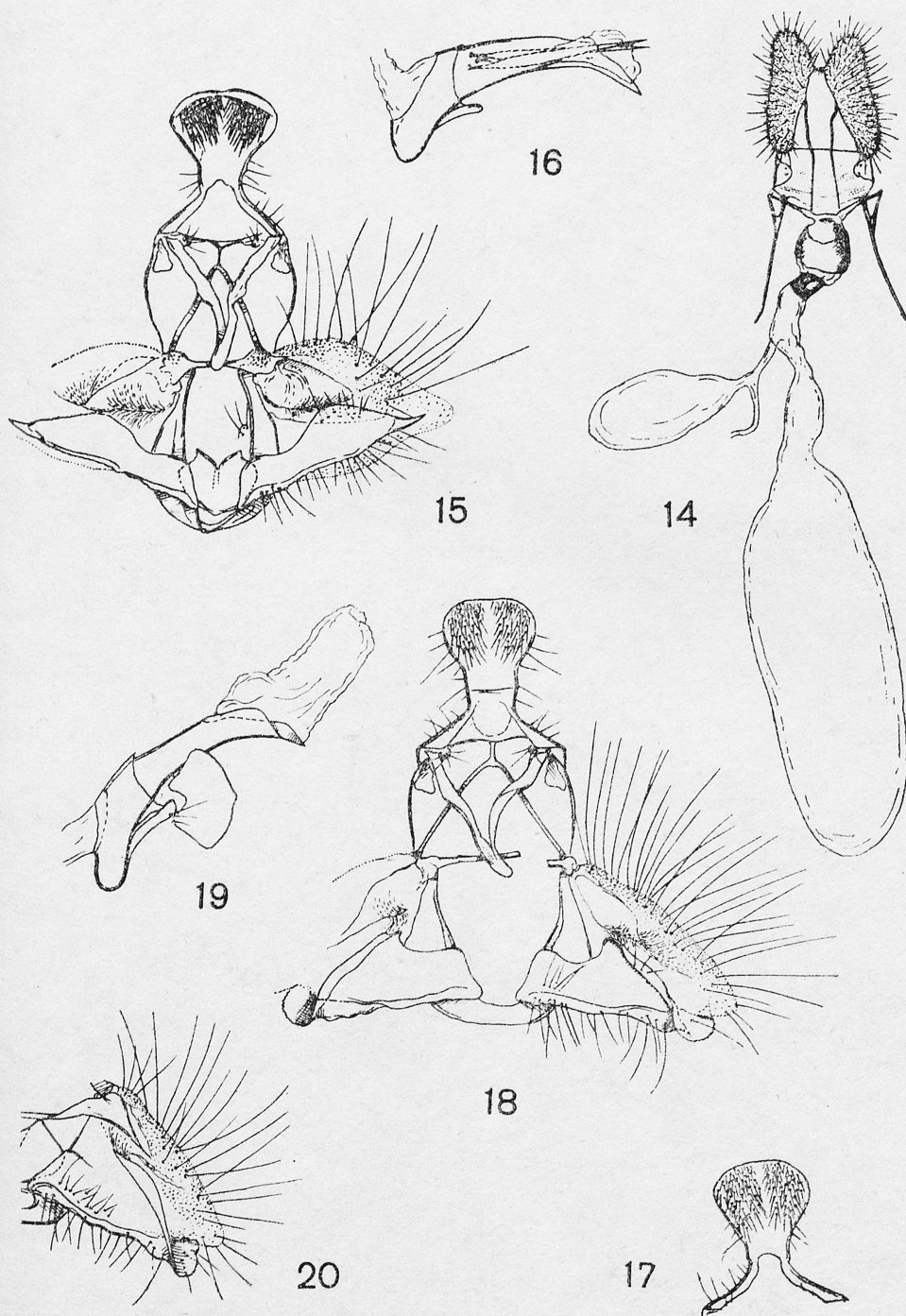


Figs. 1—6. Genitalia: 1 — *Choristoneura thyrsifera* sp. nov., male, holotype; 2 — aedeagus of same specimen; 3 — *Archips myrrhophanes* (MEYR.), male; 4 — aedeagus of same specimen; 5 — transtilla of same specimen; 6 — same species, female

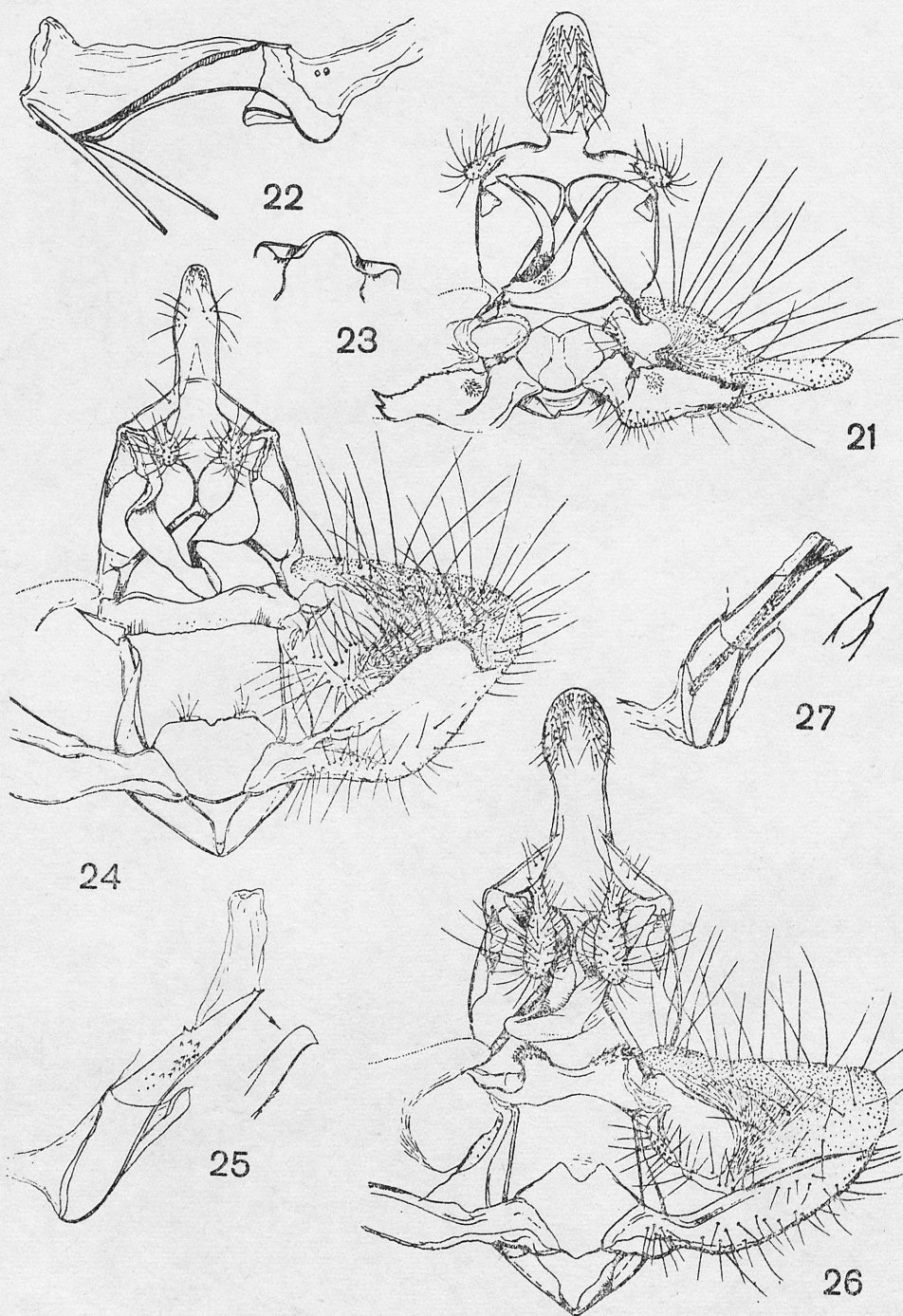




Figs. 7—13. Genitalia: 7 — *Archips eximius* sp. nov., female, holotype; 8 — *Lumaria zeugmatovalva* sp. nov., male, holotype; 9 — aedeagus of same specimen; 10 — *L. zoroitypa* sp. nov., male, holotype; 11 — aedeagus of same specimen; 12 — *L. rhythmo-*  
*loga* (MEYR.), male, Li-kiang; 13 — aedeagus of same specimen

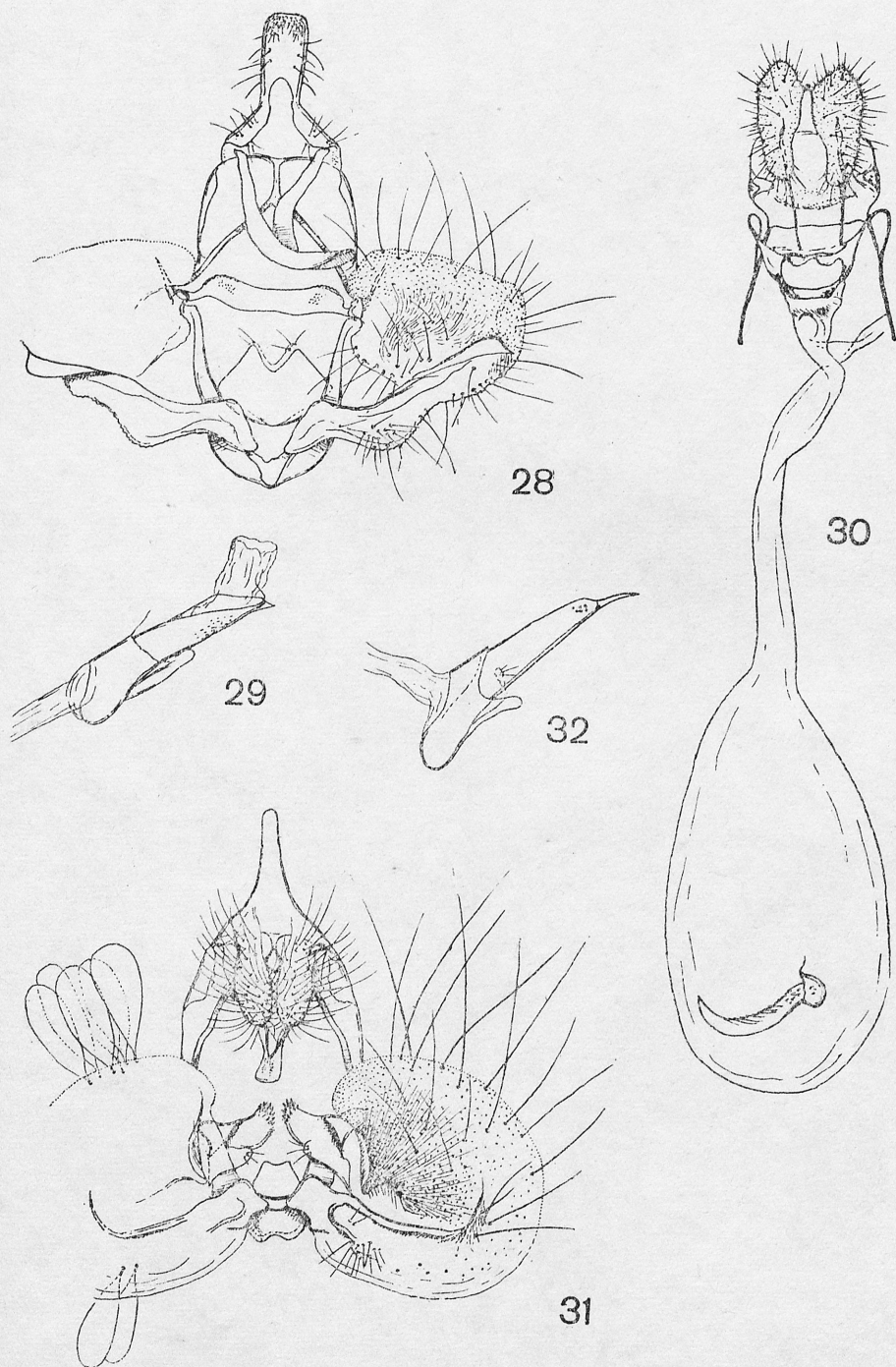


Figs. 14—20. Genitalia: 14 — *Lumaria rhythmologa* (MEYR.), female, Li-kiang; 15 — same species (?), male, Shanghai; 16 — aedeagus of same specimen; 17 — uncus of same species, Li-kiang; 18 — *L. imperita* (MEYR.), Li-kiang; 19 — aedeagus of same specimen; 20 — valva of same species, same locality

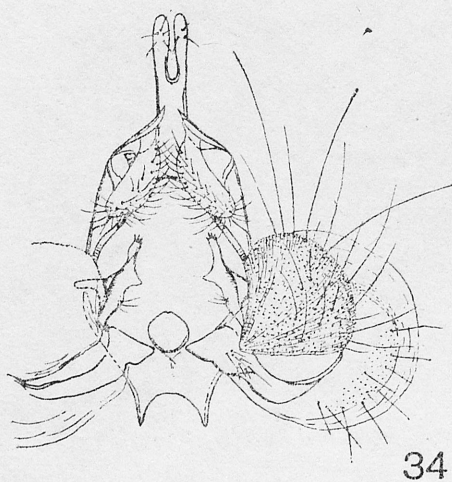


Figs. 21—27. Male genitalia: 21 — *Lumaria zeteotoma* sp. nov., holotype; 22 — aedeagus of same specimen; 23 — transtilla of same specimen seen when valvae approached to one another; 24 — *Syndemis supervacanea* sp. nov., holotype; 25 — aedeagus of same specimen; 26 — *Lozotaenia perapposita* sp. nov., holotype; 27 — aedeagus of same specimen

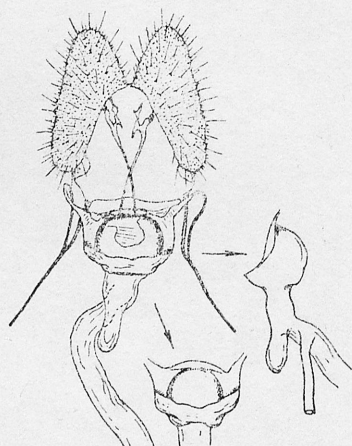




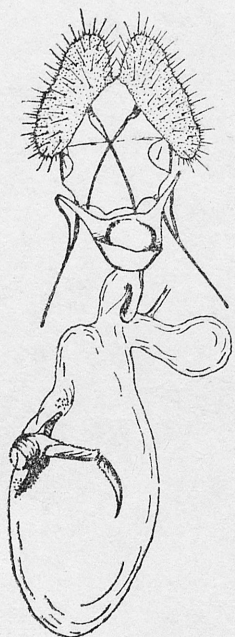
Figs. 28—32. Genitalia: 28 — *Aphelia flexiloqua* sp. nov., holotype, male; 29 — aedeagus of same specimen; 30 — *Neocalyptis morata* sp. nov., female, holotype; 31 — *N. nexilis* sp. nov., male, holotype; 32 — aedeagus of same specimen



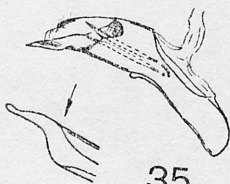
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Figs. 33—37. Genitalia: 33 — *Neocalyptis nexilis* sp. nov., paratype; 34 — *N. tenuicula* sp. nov., holotype, male; 35 — aedeagus of same specimen; 36 — vinculum of same specimen; 37 — same species, female paratype