

Józef RAZOWSKI

New and Little Known Neotropical *Cochylidii* (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae)

[with 79 text-figs.]

Nowe i mało znane neotropikalne *Cochylidii* (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae)

Abstract. Six Neotropical genera and 17 species are described as new. Two species and one genus are redescribed.

The present paper is based mainly on the material kindly provided by Prof. Dr. Jerry A. POWELL, Berkeley whom I would like express my sincere thanks. The holotypes of the species described of that material are deposited in the collection of the University of California. Two species described here belong in the collection of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London. My thanks are due to Dr. E. P. WHALLEY, the former keeper of the Entomological Dept. for providing the specimens for study.

***Phtheochroa piptmachaeria* sp. n.**

Alar expanse, 24 mm. Labial palpus over 4, whitish cream, darker anteriorly; front and vertex white-cream; thorax dirty cream. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa gently curved outwards: apex very short, rounded; termen weakly oblique, slightly convex. Ground colour dirty cream with indistinct ochreous-grey suffusions and brown-grey spots along costa, dorsum and in middle of terminal area where accompanied by concolorous scattered scales. Pattern ill-defined in form of diffuse, ochreous brown scaled marking extending from postbasal portion of dorsum, atrophying before median cell. Fringes concolorous with ground colour, dark brown at tornus. Hindwing broad, pale brownish except for anal half that is dirty cream, densely spotted with brownish; fringes dirty cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 1—3): Uncus long, slender; socius fairly large; median part of transtilla broad, short. Valva broad basally, slender in terminal portion, rounded apically; sacculus convex, broad, provided with flat basal sclerite. Aedeagus armed with small ventral, dentate process and large, also dentate

lateral fold, small dents on terminal portion, laterally; cornutus short; coecum penis slender; juxta small.

Holotype, male: "Mex: D[unran]go, El. Salto 10 mi W., 8800' VIII—3—64; J. A. CHEMSAK & J. POWELL, Black & White lights"; G. S. 6089.

Distinct both in genitalia and coloration.

Phtheochroa hamartopenis sp. n.

Alar expanse, 18 mm. Labial palpus 1.5, ochreous orange, legs more ferruginous; front and thorax cream, the latter more rust anteriorly. Forewing slender, not expanding terminally; costa delicately convex; apex pointed; termen distinctly oblique, weakly convex. Ground colour whitish in form of radial fascia extending at middle of wing base, tapering towards disc, strongly expanding beyond it reaching tornus and partially fusing with costal slightly greyer area. Remaining surface dark orange ferruginous. Fringes whitish. Hindwing brownish, fringes paler and mixed with cream, with brownish median line. Variation: Ground colour fascias more or less broad, dark elements varying from ferruginous to golden orange, paler and darker at places or almost uniformly coloured. Tegula often concolorous with pattern, median part of thorax more brownish grey. Some specimens with violet-grey, glossy ground colour especially along middle of wing, interrupted with golden-rust. Apex usually concolorous with remaining pattern, and included in the subcostal fascia of pattern.

Male genitalia (Figs 4—7): Uncus short, broad, slightly concave apically; socius broad except for base and pointed terminal portion; median part of transtilla elongate, thin, bifid, lateral parts broad. Valva broad, rounded terminally; sacculus strongly sclerotized dorsally, provided with numerous spines, with large, spined free termination. Aedeagus broad, expanding postmedially, provided with two terminal processes and small dorsal prominence armed with two pairs of spine-shaped processes. Cornuti not found.

Female genitalia (Fig. 66): Sterigma broad, complicate, with antevaginal sclerite and two lateral posterior lobes, membranous laterally and distally; ductus bursae very short, slightly sclerotized laterally; remaining parts of bursa extending from median area of ductus bursae, ventrally; ductus seminalis lateral, originating before middle of corpus bursae.

Holotype, male: "Mex: Tepalcates, 30 mi. W. Durango, D[uran]go, 8400', VIII—4 to 8—72; J. POWELL, D. VEIRS & C. D. MACNEILL, bl. & white lights"; G. S. 3582 [J. A. POWELL]. Paratypes: 10 males and 3 females labelled similarly as above, but dated 3—7. VIII. 1972 (all but one without name of locality on labels).

Somewhat resembling *Ph. albiceps* WALSINGHAM in the male genitalia, mainly in the shape of the uncus, but completely different in the shape of the forewing and coloration.

Phtheochroa haplidia sp. n.

Alar expanse, ca 24 mm. Labial palpus missing; head pale brownish grey; torax more white. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; apex rounded; termen weakly oblique, almost straight to cu_1 where bent. Ground colour pale brownish, strongly suffused with white postbasally and at disc; remaining area, especially at wing edges suffused with brownish grey; basal area somewhat darker, mixed with ferruginous posteriorly, with distal edge oblique, straight; median fascia ferruginous with edges parallel to the posterior edge of the basal blotch, expanding at dorsum, atrophying at costa; another, slender and parallel marking between median fascia and terminal suffusion, both brownish, the latter rust at wing edge; tornal marking rudimentary, diffuse ferruginous. Fringes concolorous with pale portions of ground colour, ferruginous basally. Hindwing brownish white with indistinct, darker spots or strigulae; fringes concolorous with wing base, paler.

Male genitalia (Figs 8,9): Tegumen elongate; uncus short, strongly tapering terminally, pointed; socius well sclerotized, broad anteriorly, strongly tapering apically; median part of transtilla large, strongly sclerotized laterally, with rather short apical, dentate prominence; lateral portions of transtilla small. Valva long, tapering apically; sacculus broadest at base, somewhat expanding terminally. Aedeagus stout, without processes except for slender ventro-terminal part (caulis missing); cornutus very long, bent basally.

Holotype, male: "Mex: D[uran]go, 3 mi W. El Salto, 9000', VII—23—64; J. POWELL collector"; G. S. 3900 [J. A. POWELL].

Similarly as two preceding and all following species distinct in the shape of the wings, coloration and genitalia.

Phtheochroa acosmetes sp. n.

Alar expanse, 21 mm. Labial palpus ca 2, strongly expanding terminally, pale ochreous anteriorly, otherwise white; remaining parts of head and thorax white. Forewing fairly broad, weakly expanding terminally; costa somewhat convex; apex rounded; termen oblique, indistinctly convex. Wing almost unicolorous pale brownish; fringes whitish. Hindwing broad, white; fringes white.

Male genitalia (Figs 10, 11): Uncus short, tapering apically; vinculum divided into two arms connected membranously; valva tapering terminally; sacculus broad at base, marked with some small dents dorso-basally. Aedeagus rather uniformly broad with short coecum penis, short ventro-terminal prominence and postmedian caulis; cornuti peculiar, in form of several short discs provided with median sharp prominences (short funnels).

Holotype, male: "Mex: D[uran]go, 30 mi. W. Durango. 8400' VIII—3/8—72, k. POWELL & D. VEIRS"; G. S. 3897 [J. A. POWELL].

Phtheochroa veirsi sp. n.

Alar expanse, 16 mm. Labial palpus ca 4, pale ochreous, darkening basally, more cream dorsally; front and vertex cream; thorax ochreous cream with more brown tegula. Forewing broad, not expanding terminally; costa uniformly curved outwards throughout; apex rounded; termen weakly convex and oblique. Wing pale yellow-brown, darker at base, with two almost parallel diffuse white markings, one extending from postbasal part of costa to before middle of dorsum, the other from before tornus atrophying at disc. Fringes cream, darker at apex. Hindwing whitish cream, mixed with yellowish on peripheries; fringes rather concolorous.

Female genitalia (Fig. 67): Sterigma with well sclerotized (except for lateral parts), rounded anteriorly ventral portion; ductus bursae membranous, expanding distally, more strongly sclerotized and longitudinally folded in basal third, before ductus (of accessory bursa?); minute spines on corpus bursae and anterior half of ductus bursae.

Holotype, female: "Mex: D[uran]go, 30 mi. W. Durango 8400' VIII—3/7—72' J. POWELL. D. VEIRS, C. D. MACNEILL at lite"; G. S. 3898 [J. A. POWELL].

Phtheochroa tenerima sp. n.

Alar expanse, 18 mm. Labial palpus 3, brownish grey; head cream; thorax pale brownish yellow. Forewing broad with costa curved outwards, termen oblique, tolerably straight. Ground colour pale brownish cream, suffused with brownish; pattern pale brownish, indistinct, consisting of basal blotch, traces of median fascia and terminal suffusion. Fringes concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing dirty cream with similar fringes. Variation: one specimen more yellowish than described above, with brownish grey remainders of pattern, similarly coloured spots along costa and darker dashes along termen. Fringes yellowish cream, hindwing pale brownish cream.

Female genitalia (Fig. 68): Antrum short, strongly sclerotized; sterigma in major part membranous, with subtriangular median fold distally; dorsal, sclerotized concavity in middle of antrum and asymmetrical anterior prominence ventrally; ductus bursae broad, rather weakly sclerotized; ductus of accessory bursa extending from distal part of ductus bursae, dorsally; corpus bursae large, less densely spined than distal part of bursa, with ventral concavity in anterior part protected by dentate sclerite; ductus seminalis from posterior portion of that concavity.

Holotype, female: "Mex: Nuevo Leon, 4 mi. W Iturbide, IX—13/14—76; k. POWELL & k. CHEMSAK at light"; G. S. 6086. Paratypes, 2 females similarly labelled as mentioned above but collected at the altitude of 5500' on 21 or 25. IX. 1975.

Revertuncaria gen. n.

Type species: *R. spathula* sp. n.

Probable autapomorphies: strong, directed ventrally hook-shaped uncus; stout process of internal surface of valva originating above end of sacculus; slender, expanding apically distal part of valva. Other characters are as follows: transtilla with small median part and broad, flat lateral portions; vinculum strong, complete; broadening of distal part of tegumen (base of uncus?) provided with dorsal hairs. No synapomorphy with any known genus found.

Revertancaria spathula sp. n.

Alar expanse, 8 mm. Labial palpus missing, head and thorax damaged. Forewing slender, not expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; apex pointed; termen oblique. Ground colour cream with white suffusion in middle of wing; wing base yellow-brown; remainders of median fascia paler, preserved in median cell concolorous with diffuse apical and terminal pattern. Fringes concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing slender, dirty cream with paler fringes.

Male genitalia (Figs 12—18): Lateral parts of tegumen membranous; sacculus distinctly sclerotized, extending at base ventrally, convex postbasally and subterminally. Aedeagus slender, curved, with postmedian minutely dentate plate, curved ventral end and sublateral distal opening; caulis antemedian; coecum penis short; minute spines in vesica.

Holotype, male: "Mexico; Sonora, Bahia de San Carlos, June 6, 1973, R. DIETZ & P. GUINS at blacklight"; G. S. 11761.

Rigidsociaria gen. n.

Type species: *R. erinaceola* sp. n.

Supposed autapomorphies: socius rigid, bristled terminally, extending from sublateral portion of broad tegumen; sterigma elongate, densely bristled. Other characters: median part of transtilla bifurcate terminally; tegumen very broad, short; vinculum arms not coalescent ventrally; costa of valva strong, subcostal fold extending proximally; antrum long, with internal sclerite forming membranous sac in proximal portion, ventrally.

Rigidsociaria erinaceola sp. n.

Alar expanse, 14 mm (in female 21 mm). Labial palpus over 1.5, white except basal, pale ochreous portion; front and vertex white, thorax darker, more cream, base of tegula pale ochreous. Forewing broad; costa indistinctly convex except for base; apex rounded; termen convex, weakly oblique; costal fold not reaching middle of costa. Ground colour white; costal fold brown;

median fascia in form of broad diffuse dorsal blotch marked with silver-grey refractive spost; costal portion of fascia ochreous, brownish at wing edge; ochreous suffusion at distal edge dorsal area, paler broad suffusion anteriorly to it; broad brownish, mixed silver-grey suffusion beyond disc; ochreous suffusion towards apex; fringes cream white. Hindwing cream with brownish grey suffusions and strigulae; fringes cream with indistinct median line. Female paratype with median fascia diffuse ochreous brown, marked with dark brown brownish base of costa and large, diffuse brown postdiscal blotch.

Male genitalia (Figs 19—21): Valva tapering terminally; sacculus broad at base, angulate postbasally, with slender terminal process. Aedeagus curved, provided with several denticles in terminal third; caulis small; juxta broad, rather short.

Female genitalia (Figs 69—71): Sterigma concave medially, fused with antrum sclerite; ductus bursae very short with ventral extension of accessory bursa; corpus bursae membranous, spined, with ventro-posterior ductus seminalis.

Holotype, male: "Max: Sin[aloe], 15 mi. W El Palmito VII—18—64; J. A. CHEMSAK, J. POWELL, black & white lights"; G. S. 6090. Paratype, female with label: "Mex: Sin. [aloe] 8 mi. W El Palmito, VII—24—60; J. POWELL collector".

Lorita BUSCK 1939

The only representative of this genus, *L. abornana* BUSCK is found in Mexico. Redescription is as follows. Supposed autapomorphies are: uncus bulbous, distinctly sclerotized, extending distally in form of slender process; socius well sclerotized, without hair touching ventrally lateral prominences of transtilla; costa of valva convex submedially. Other characters: median part of transtilla stout; aedeagus with posterior caulis; cornutus absent; sterigma with long dorsal plate provided with submedian, sclerotized funnel-shaped concavity followed by broad median rib. Synapomorphy with the *Saphenista*-group of genera: distal process (Figs 27—29) of 5th sternite and weak analogical prominence of 6th sternite present.

Lorita abornana BUSCK 1939

The species shows distinct external variation as the ground colour varies from cream to brownish or greyish and pattern from brownish to ochreous with darker, brown or grey suffusions or strigulation. In pale ochreous cream specimens pattern is somewhat darker than ground colour and only terminal blotch is marked with black scales medially.

Male genitalia (Figs 22—26): As described above; uncus hairy and setose;

sacculus slender; distal half of costa of valva concave; vesica with numerous thick spines.

Female genitalia (Figs 72—74): Antrum strongly sclerotized ventrally and partially laterally; ductus bursae with sclerotized antemedian area from which extends accessory bursa; ductus seminalis thin, originating before middle of membranous, minutely spined corpus bursae.

New distribution data: Mexico: Baja California, Puebla, Sinaloa, Durango and Vera Cruz; Costa Rica: Heredia Prov.; Brazil: Pará, Amazonas.

Lasiothyris gravida sp. n.

Alar expanse, 10 mm. Labial palpus over 1, pale ochreous cream, cream distally; remaining parts of head cream; thorax darker. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa almost straight; termen oblique, rather straight. Ground colour yellowish cream with small scattered groups of pearl scales. Pattern brownish yellow, costa concolorously suffused in basal portion; median fascia atrophying from beyond costa; subapical blotch marked with black scales before end, accompanied by weak postdiscal marking. Fringes cream. Hindwing slender, pale brownish grey with similar fringes. Variation: male paratype with ill-defined, pale pattern; female paratype with distinct olive brownish pattern (median fascia developed in costal half of wing, interrupted subcostally; subapical blotch short; terminal pattern with strong black marking medially).

Male genitalia (Figs 30—32): Terminal portion of tegumen broad; socius elongate; valva slender in distal half; sacculus gently convex; costa of valva somewhat upcurved. Median part of transtilla rather short, tapering terminally. Aedeagus very long with extremely long, swung cornutus. Sixth sternite with forked posterior process (Fig. 33).

Female genitalia (Fig. 75): Dorsal portion of sterigma well sclerotized distally, connected with apophyses anteriores; antrum sclerite slightly expanding terminally; ductus bursae slender, membranous with subterminal thin ductus of accessory bursa; immediately before that extends additional sclerotized ductus terminated in membranous sack, from antemedian portion of it extends ductus seminalis; corpus bursae somewhat sclerotized posteriorly.

Holotype, male: "Cordoba, Mex. Vera Cruz VII—20—1966; J. S. BUCKETT, M. R. & R. C. GARDNER Coll."; G. S. 11775. Paratype, male labelled similarly as holotype (dated 6. VII. 1966), female with label "Mex: Veracruz, Fortin de las Flores, VII—7 to 12—74. Elev. 1010 m; J. A. CHEMSAK, E. & J. LINSLEY & J. POWELL at lights".

Mourecochylis limenarchis sp. n.

Alar expanse, 9 mm. Labial palpus missing; front cream; vertex and thorax somewhat darker, the latter brownish anteriorly. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; termen oblique, slightly convex. Ground

colour cream, suffused with pale ochreous, strigulated with pale ferruginous; pattern in form of rust brown median fascia preserved costally and before middle and short subapical blotch accompanied by paler subterminal marking; weak suffusion at base of costa; two spots at middle of termen, one at apex. Fringes cream with brownish ochreous divisions beyond spots. Hindwing pale brownish grey with similar fringes.

Male genitalia (Figs 34—37): Distal part of tegumen with dorsal hairs, uncus very small, bifid; median part of transtilla very broad, protruding and pointed apically, basal parts very short. Valva slender, upcurved beyond sacculus; sacculus strong, provided with long, bristled apically terminal arm. Aedeagus long, strongly curved medially, cornutus with large capitulum.

Holotype, male: "Costa Rica: 6 km S. San Vito, Puntarenas Prov., IV—20 & 27—67; D. F. VEIRS Collector"; G. S. 11765.

This genus was to date known as monotypical, only from S. Brazil. The new species differs from the type species of *Mourecochylis* mainly in the shapes of the uncus, transtilla and aedeagus.

Spinipogon harmozones sp. n.

Alar expanse, 11 mm. Labial palpus over 1, pale ochreous; front and vertex more cream, concolorous with median portion of thorax, tegula mixed with ochreous. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa delicately curved outwards throughout; apex delicately rounded; termen oblique, indistinctly convex. Ground colour cream, with distinct pearl fascias at the edges of ochreous cream pattern. Grey suffusion before dorsal part of median fascia, grey-black markings in its dorsal half and at tornus, some concolorous scales in middle of subterminal area. Fringes pale ochreous cream, darker basally. Hindwing pale brownish cream with transverse, darker strigulation and pale brownish cream fringes. Variation: in dark specimens pattern yellowbrown with distinct blackish triangle before middle of dorsum; tornal spot atrophying, costal portions of pattern brownish.

Male genitalia (Figs 38—42): Median part of transtilla strong, deeply incised apically; vinculum strong; valva broad, with hairs and thin spines; sacculus strongly expanding terminally. Aedeagus broad to middle, then slender, bent; no cornuti in vesica. Uncus like process of distal portion of tegumen distinct.

Female genitalia (Figs 76, 77): Sterigma fused with subgenital sternite, deeply incised medially, spined; ductus bursae short, flattened laterally; corpus bursae densely spined with thick, spined posterior prominences from which extends ductus seminalis.

Holotype, male: "Mex: Nuevo Leon, Chipinque Mesa, 4300', IX—19—1975 at light, J. POWELL & K. CHEMSAK"; G. S. 6066. Paratypes: 3 males and 1 female labelled "Mex: Nuevo Leon 18 mi. W. Linares, IX—12—76 black light; J. A.

POWELL & J. A. CHEMSAK collectors" and "Mex: Tamaulipas 12 mi. SW Cd. Victoria, 4000', IX—18—76; J. A. CHEMSAK, J. POWELL at lights".

The new species is very close and externally similar to *S. thes* RAZ. & BECKER from Brazil. It differs from it mainly in the shape of the sacculus.

Spinipogon ialtris sp. n.

Alar expanse, 8 mm. Labial palpus 1.5, pale ochreous cream, remaining parts of head paler; thorax pale ochreous medially and anteriorly. Forewing uniformly broad throughout with rather straight costa and oblique termen. Ground colour pale yellowish cream with pearl gloss; pattern yellowish brown preserved at costa in form of two blotches followed by pale ochreous shades extending towards middle breadth of wing; radial brownish line from middle of termen to disc, rather concolorous with pattern. Fringes cream. Hindwing pale brownish grey with paler fringes. Variation: paratype much paler than holotype, with smaller and paler pattern elements.

Male genitalia (Figs 43—45): Apical prominence of tegumen smaller than in preceding species; median part of transtilla broader and shorter, valva slender somewhat expanding at the end ventrally; sacculus short with dentate apex of distal prominence. Aedeagus with broad apex of coecum penis and short, slender terminal portion; cornuti absent.

Holotype, male: "Cordoba, Max. Vera Cruz, VII—13—1966; J. S. BUCKETT, M. R. & R. C. GARDNER Coll."; G. S. 11791.

Cochylidichnium gen. n.

Type species: *C. amulanum* sp. n.

Supposed autapomorphies: strong lateral processes of distal part of tegumen (? socii); distinct spines at top of processes of tegumen. Synapomorphies: slender arm-shaped costal portion of valva (with *Cochylidia* OBRAZTSOV) and group of slender cornuti in vesica (as in *Cochylis* TREITSCHKE). Other characters: large median part of transtilla; rounded, extending distally ventro-caudal part of valva; complete vinculum.

Cochylidichnium amulanum sp. n.

Alar expanse, 10 mm. Labial palpus ca 2, pale ochreous, paler terminally; head grey-cream, flagellum of antenna brownish; thorax cream with grey tegula. Forewing slightly expanding terminally with costa somewhat convex and termen convexely oblique. Ground colour cream, somewhat suffused with grey at dorsum and costa basally, with brownish ochreous along posterior and median parts of dorsum and in distal third of wing. Dorsal portion of median fascia ferruginous, in form of elongate marking atrophying at dorsum and reaching

subcostal area; costal part of median fascia dark grey; concolorous grey shade at disc and indistinct subapical blotch extending towards end of termen. That distal portion of subapical pattern and diffuse fascia extending from tornus ochreous. Fringes ochreous cream, cream in tornal portion. Hindwing pale brownish; fringes cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 46, 47): Costal arm of valva hairy; small, directed proximally, sclerotized prominence of caudal portion of valva; aedeagus slender; caulis median; some five small dents before end of aedeagus laterally and ventrally; ca 20 slender, inequally long cornuti with indistinct capituli in vesica.

Holotype, male ("Amula, 6000 ft. Guerrero, Mexico, 9. 18., (H. H. SMITH) GDM. SLVN., 67055) in the collection of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.).

Ceratuncus gen. n.

Type species: *C. lugenes* sp. n.

The new genus is described on basis of the following supposed autapomorphies: uncus expanding distally with hook-shaped ventral process; anterior portion of tegumen very broad; basal process of valva very long, extending ventroproximally. Synapomorphy with *Cochylis* TREITSCHKE: numerous cornuti in vesica. Other characters: tuba analis broad anteriorly; vinculum complete, with small anterior saccus like prominence; transtilla with broad lateral parts; socius absent.

Ceratuncus lugens sp. n.

Alar expanse, 10,mm. Labial palpus brown, brown-grey distally; head dark grey; thorax brown-grey. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa almost straight; termen oblique, hardly concave postapically. Ground colour cream, suffused with ochreous-grey, preserved in basal half of wing; costa suffused with brownish grey basally, dorsum less so. Median fascia indistinct, ochreous-grey medially, brown-grey at costa, atrophying towards dorsum, fusing with dark posterior half of wing. The latter brownish grey with some more cream places and silvery, refractive fascias; subapical blotch and diffuse pattern situated beyond disc dark brown; two ochreous brown spots before and beyond apex; fringes cream ochreous in apex area, dark grey with blackish divisions in remaining parts. Hindwing dark brown-grey; fringes slightly paler, cream at base.

Male genitalia (Figs 48—51): Uncus large, with elongate apical portion; saccus like prominence of vinculum distinct; valva very broad basally, thin in distal portion, provided with setae along subcostal area; juxta broad, rounded. Aedeagus bent, with elongate ventral termination.

Holotype, male: "Mexico: Puebla, 2 mi. SW. Tehuacan, 5200', X—4—6975, at light; J. POWELL, T. EICHLIN & T. FRIEDLANDER"; G. S. 11788.

Ceratuncus autolytus sp. n.

Alar expanse, 7 mm. Labial palpus missing, head and thorax damaged, probably cream grey. Forewing not expanding terminally with costa weakly convex, apex rounded, termen oblique. Ground colour cream, slightly mixed with ochreous in distal third of wing; preserved parts of pattern pale brownish ochreous (costal part of median fascia and subapical fascia reaching end of termen) with some brown scales along edges. Fringes cream. Hindwing pale brownish cream with similar fringes.

Male genitalia (Figs 52—55): As in preceding species but with less extending top of uncus and broader transtilla; sacculus with small distal angulation; vinculum broad, without median prominence.

Holotype, male: "Mex: Sin. [aloe], Mazatlan, 5 mi. R., VIII—6—64; J. A. CHEMSAK & J. POWELL, Black & White lights"; G. S. 11797.

Ceratuncus eriodens sp. n.

Alar expanse, 8 mm. Labial palpus 1.5 pale ochreous cream; front and vertex whitish cream; thorax cream. Forewing rather uniformly broad throughout; costa weakly convex; apex pointed; termen oblique, rather straight. Ground colour white cream, somewhat tinged yellowish in posterior half of wing and dorsally. Costa mixed with yellow-brown in basal third, dorsum concolorously suffused beyond base. Median fascia yellowish brown, interrupted subcostally, darkest inside median cell; subapical pattern fused with tornal suffusion. Fringes concolorous with ground colour, darker at tornus. Hindwing whitish grey; fringes whitish.

Male genitalia: Uncus narrowing basally with strong hock-shaped process; valva tapering apically with row of dents along submedian area becoming gradually smaller towards its caudal edge and directed ventrally; sacculus somewhat convex in middle ventrally. Transtilla narrowing in middle, with small median prominence. Aedeagus with numerous small cornuti, shorter than in the two preceding species.

Holotype, male: "Teapa, Tabasco, Mexico, III. 18... (H. H. SMITH) GDM. SLV. 67054" in the collection of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.).

Gryposcleroma gen. n.

Type species: *G. schidia* sp. n.

Autapomorphies: uncus forming lateral folds ventrally; large sclerite extending from lateral edge of tegumen membranously connected with upper edge of transtilla. Synapomorphies: Cone-shaped structure in vesica (with *Cochylis* TREITSCHKE); horn-shaped process of uncus (with *Ceratuncus* gen. n.; homology uncertain). Other characters: tegumen short; vinculum fully developed; transtilla simple, with median concavity of ventral edge.

Gryposcleroma schidia sp. n.

Alar expanse, ca 13 mm. Labial palpus 1.5, pale ochreous to middle, white in remaining parts; head and vertex whitish; thorax almost concolorous with ochreous admixture in proximal parts. Forewing hardly expanding terminally; costa delicately convex; termen convex, oblique. Ground colour whitish mixed with pale ochreous in basal area of wing and beyond disc; costa yellow-brown, suffused with brown to before middle; median fascia ochreous, edged with grey in dorsal half, mixed with brown at costa; subapical marking concolorous with some brownish scales at edges, medially. Fringes whitish. Hindwing grey with whitish fringes.

Male genitalia (Figs. 56, 57): Uncus strong with distal process; ventral membrane of tegumen with strong, hook-shaped process fused with postbasal portoin of the dorsal edge of transtilla. Valva slender in distal portion, with ventral edge dentate medially; sacculus provided with distinct ventral process. Aedeagus slender, with postmedian caulis.

Holotype, male: "Mex: Nuevo Leon, Chipinque Mesa, 4300', IX—20—75, at light; J. POWELL & J. CHEMSAK collectors"; G. S. 11782.

Lincicochylis gen. n.

Type species: *Phalonia argentifusa* WALSINGHAM, 1914.

Supposed autapomorphies: tegumen arch-shaped, slender, reduced dorsally; uncus in form of small median prominence of tegumen; costal portion of valva with proximal split; slender sclerite ventrally to base of costal portion of valva; vinculum fused with ventral part of valva. Other characters: Sacculus extremely long, folding on internal surface of valva; cornutus capitate; ductus seminalis and accessory bursa dorsal. Synapomorphies incertain: the shape of cornutus and female genitalia show some similarities with those in the *Saphenista*-group, that of costal portion of valva with the *Cochylis*-group of genera.

Lincicochylis argentifusa (WALSINGHAM, 1914) comb. n.

Redescription. Alar expanse, 13—16 mm. Labial palpus over 1.5, pale ochreous cream, distally; front and vertex rather concolorous; thorax darker. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa convex; termen weakly oblique, slightly convex. Ground colour cream to yellowish cream with glossy fascias along pattern more or less distinctly developed. Pattern brownish yellow suffused with brownish at costa; brown spots along costa, paler dashes at termen. Base of wing almost completely of pattern colour, median fascia interrupted in middle of wing, with internal edge of dorsal portion marked by brown streak; subapical spot brownish; brown dot at disc. Fringes cream. Hindwing brownish cream with paler fringes.

Male genitalia (Figs 62—65): Distal end of valva provided with strongly sclerotized process; basal portion of sacculus broad, distal half slender, upcurved. Median part of transtilla broad, slightly tapering terminally, membranous proximally except for lateral folds; tuba analis slender; aedeagus strong; cornutus curved. Slight variation found.

Female genitalia (Figs 78, 79): Apophyses fairly long; sterigma fused with antrum sclerite, complicate, with pair of inner lobes, membranous and hairy in distal part; ductus bursae short; with posterior origin of ductus of accessory bursa; long sclerite in corpus bursae; ductus seminalis from before end of corpus.

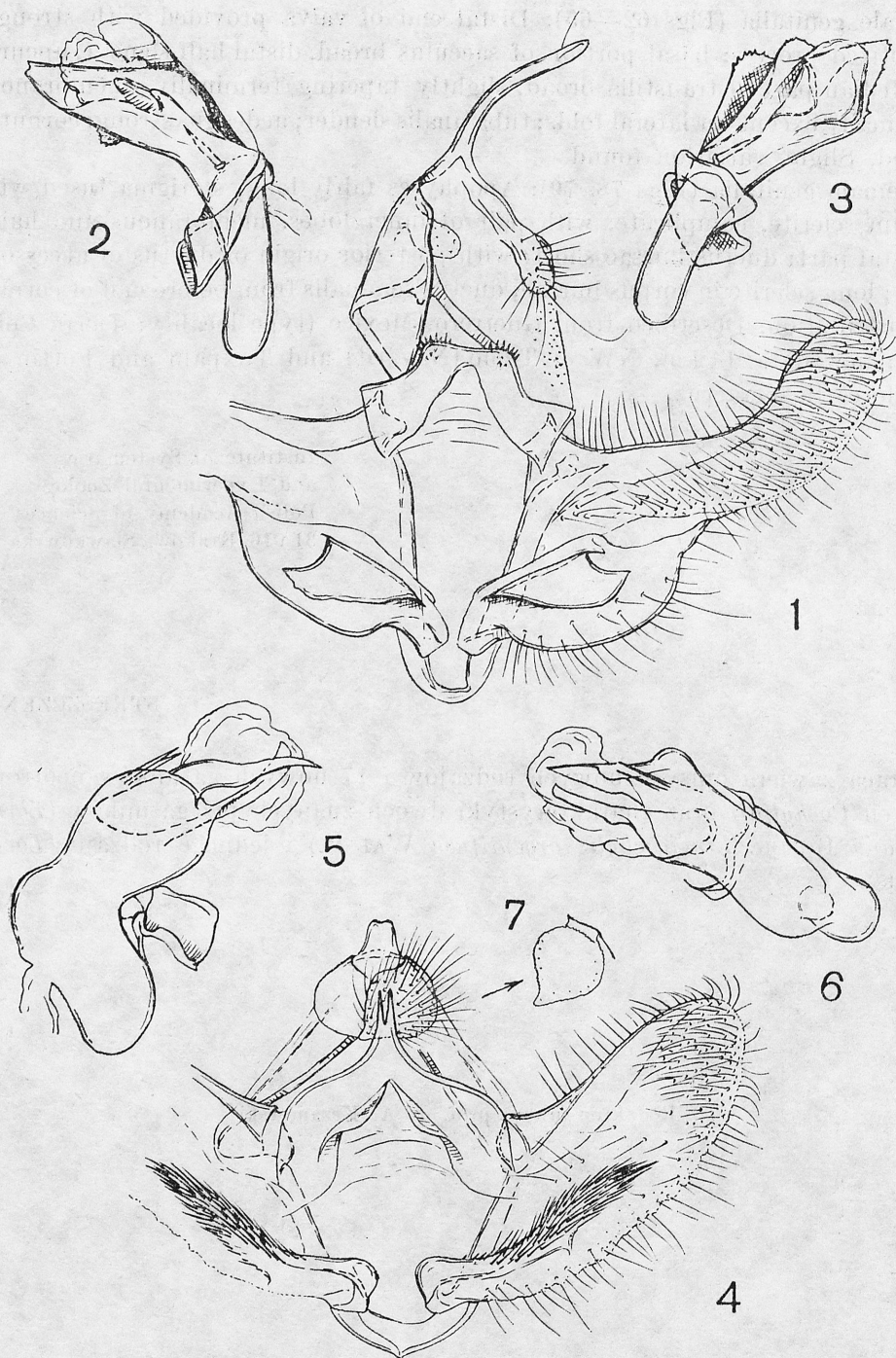
Distribution. Described from Guerrero, Mexico (type locality: Tierra Colorado); new data: 14 km. NW of Tepic (Nayarit) and Tuxpam and Fortin de las Flores in Veracruz.

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

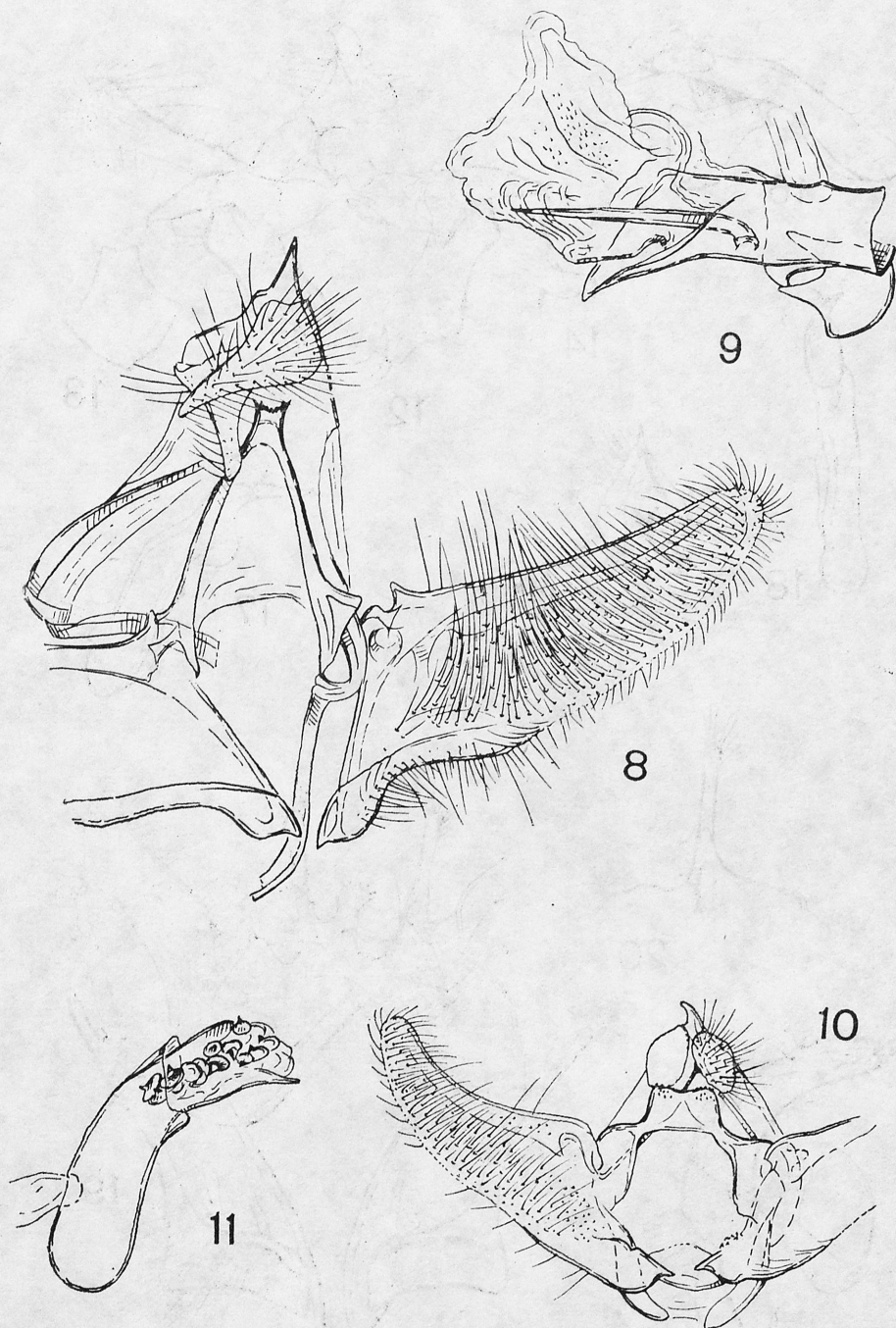
STRESZCZENIE

Praca zawiera opisy 6 nowych rodzajów i 17 nowych gatunków neotropikalnych *Cochylidii* oraz charakterystyki dwóch znanych już gatunków (*Lorita abornana* BUSCK, *Lincicochylis argentifusa* WALSM.) i jednego rodzaju (*Lorita* BUSCK).

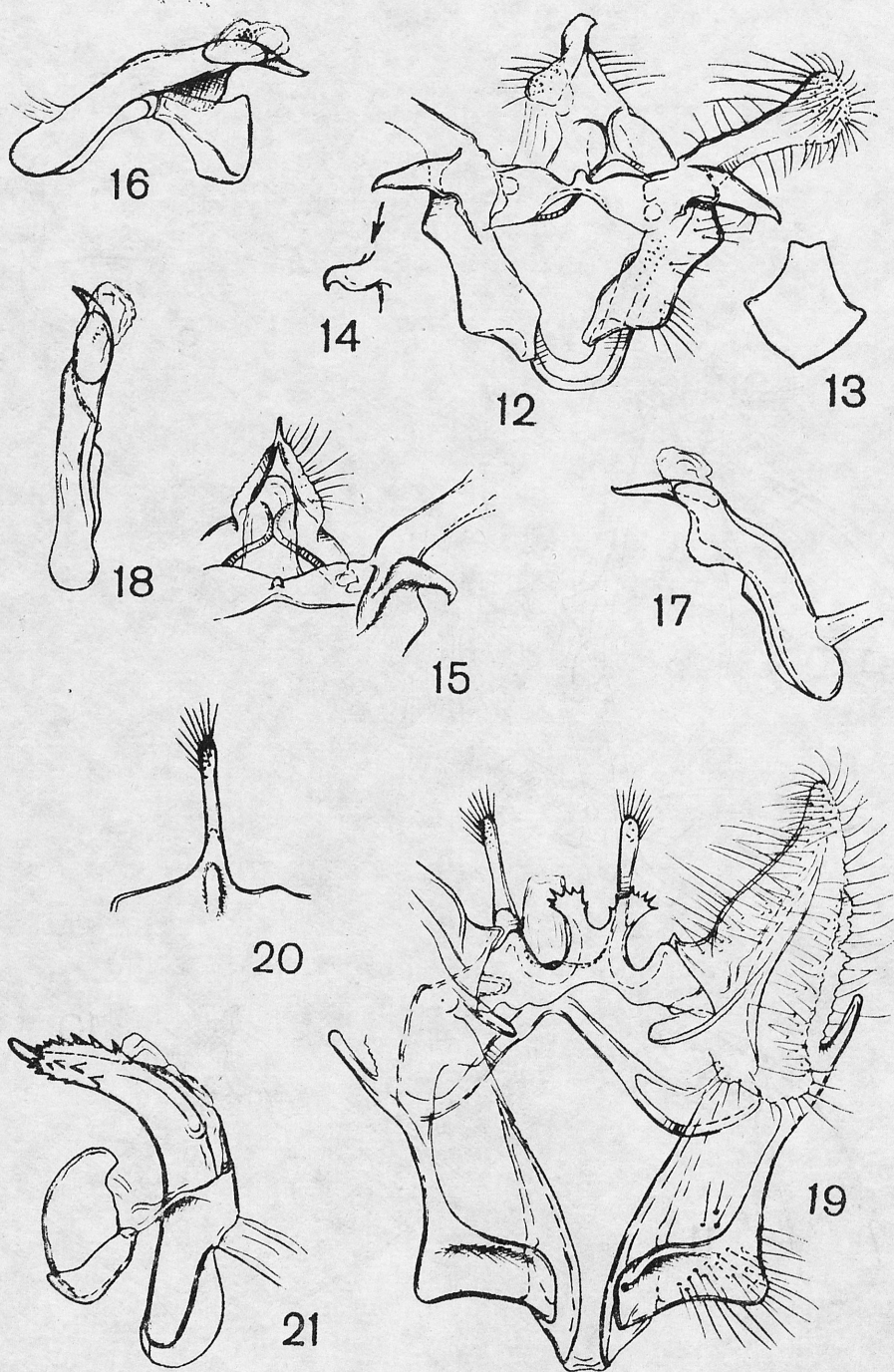
Redaktor pracy: prof. dr A. Krzanowski



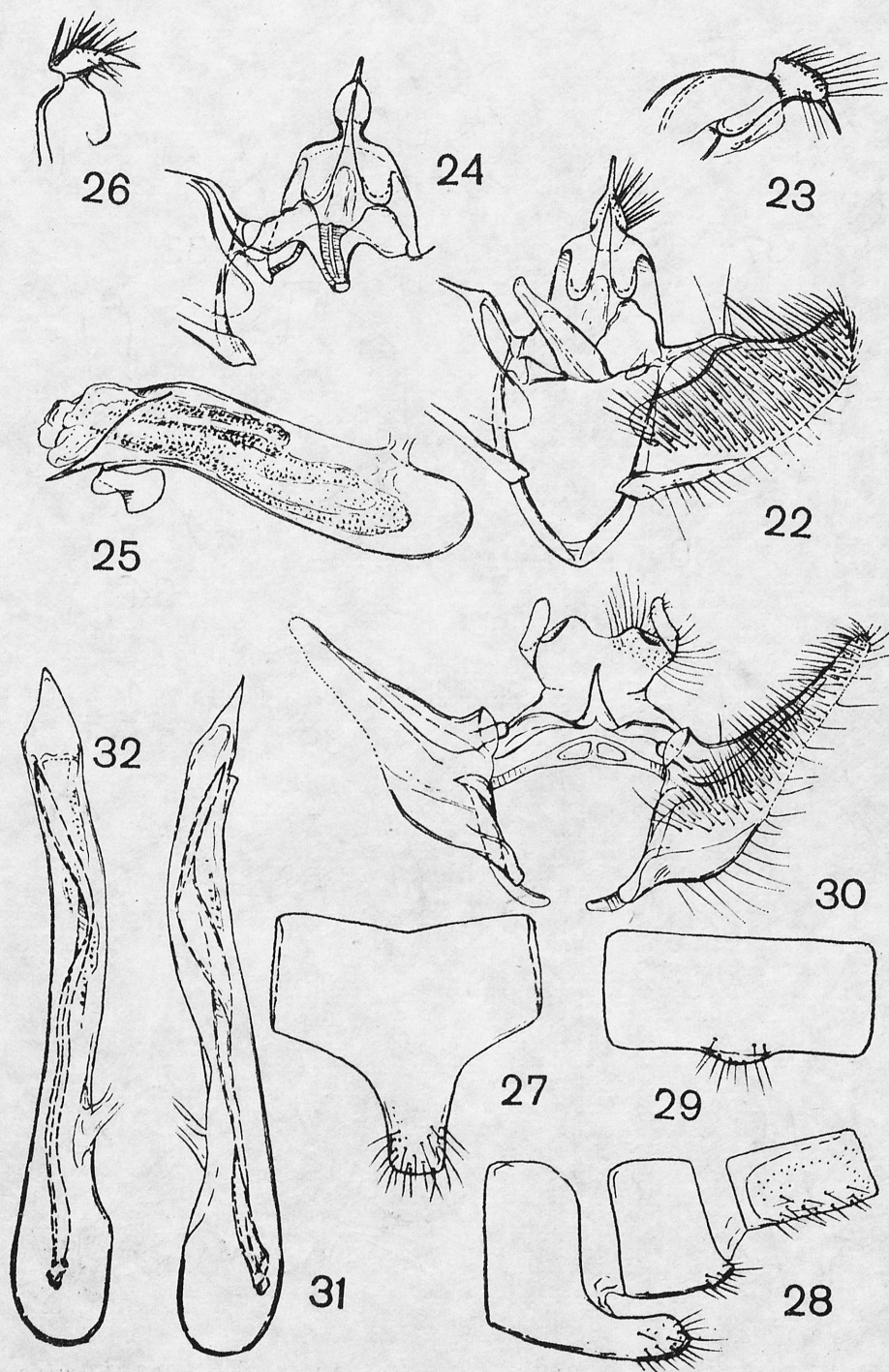
Figs. 1—7. Male genitalia of *Phitheochroa* STEPH.: 1—3 — *Ph. piptmachaeria* sp. n., holotype;
4—7 — *Ph. hamartopenis* sp. n., holotype



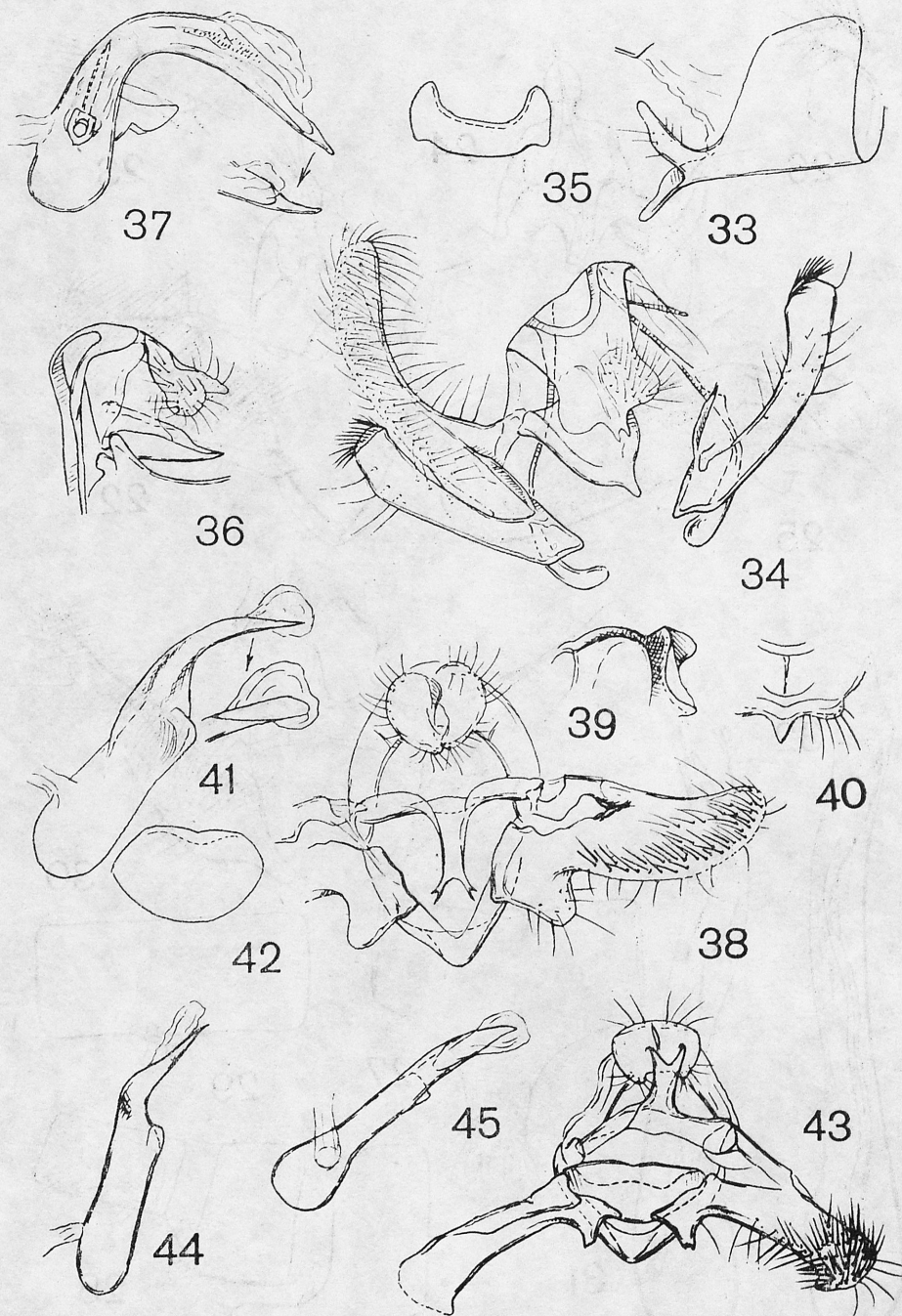
Figs. 8—11. Male genitalia of *Phtheochroa* STEPH.: 8, 9 — *Ph. haplidia* sp. n., holotype; 10, 11 — *Ph. acosmetes* sp. n., holotype



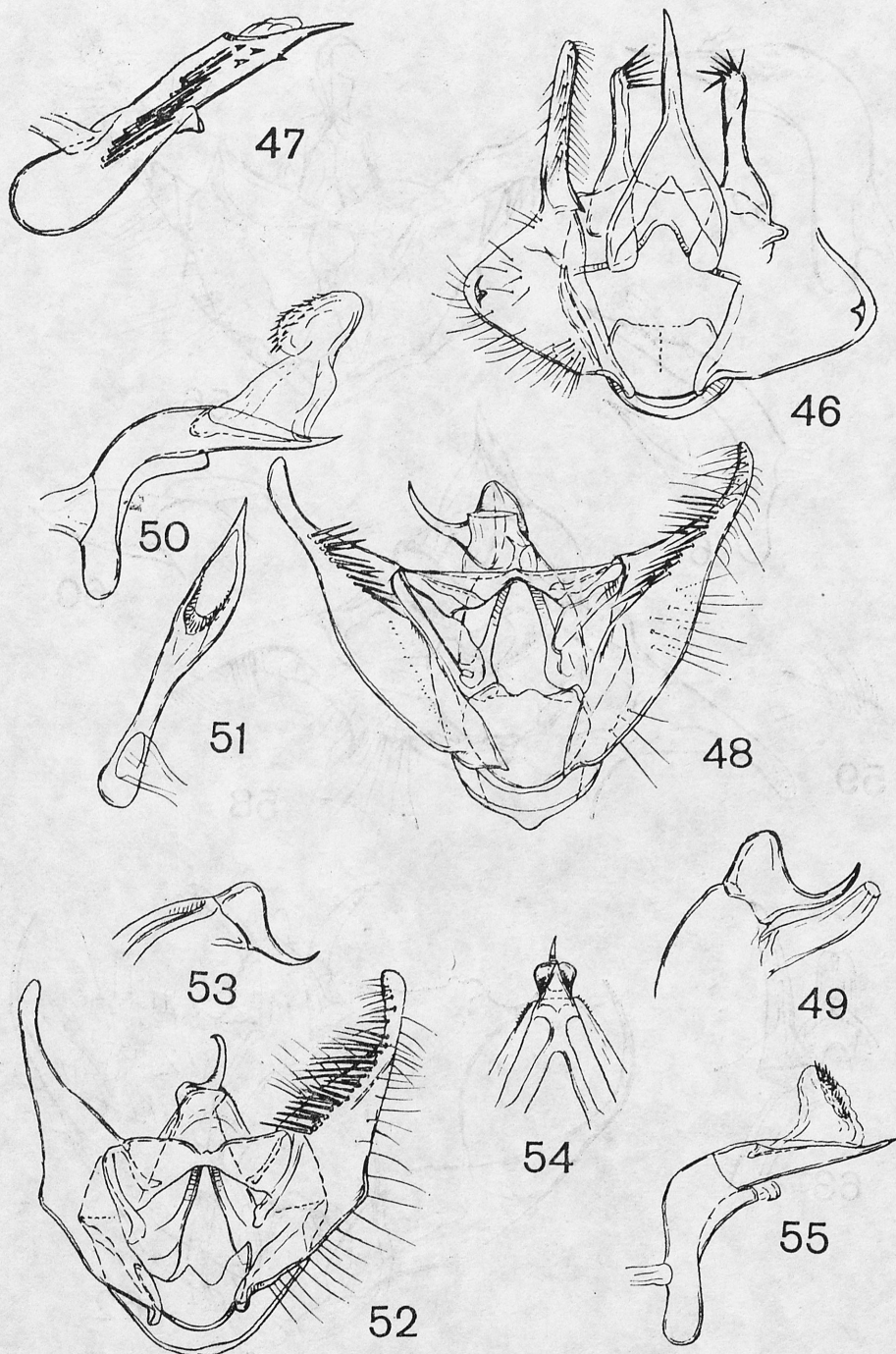
Figs. 12—21. Male genitalia: 12—18 — *Revertuncaria spathula* sp. n., holotype; 19—21 — *Rigidociaria erinaceola* sp. n., holotype



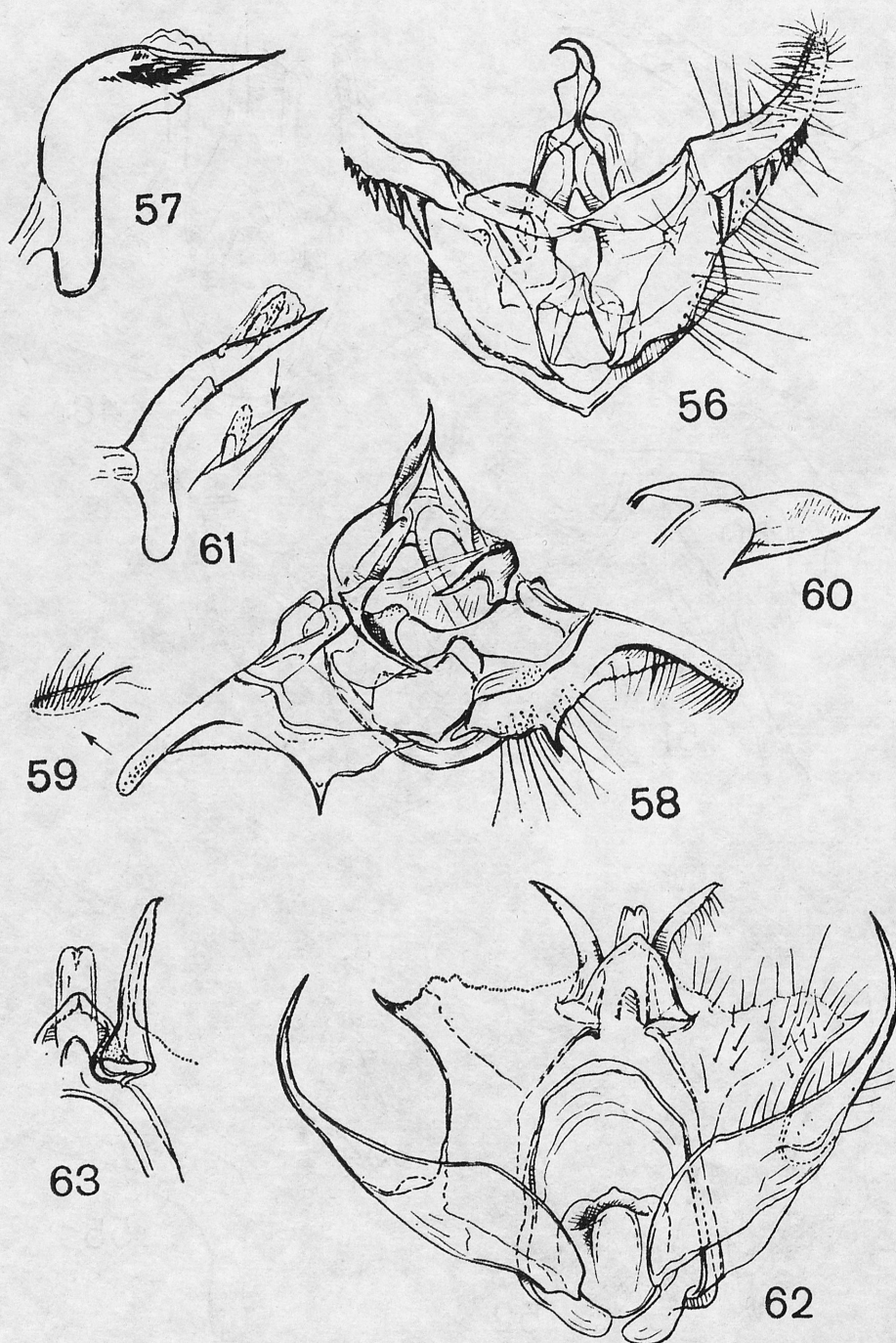
Figs. 22—32. Male genitalia and abdominal organs: 22—26 — genitalia of *Lorita abornana* BUSCK, 27—29 — abdominal organs of same species (22—25 from Santo Domingo, Baja California; 26, 27 — from Sinaloa, 28, 29 — from Puebla, Mexico); 30—32 — *Lasiothyris gravida* sp. n., holotype



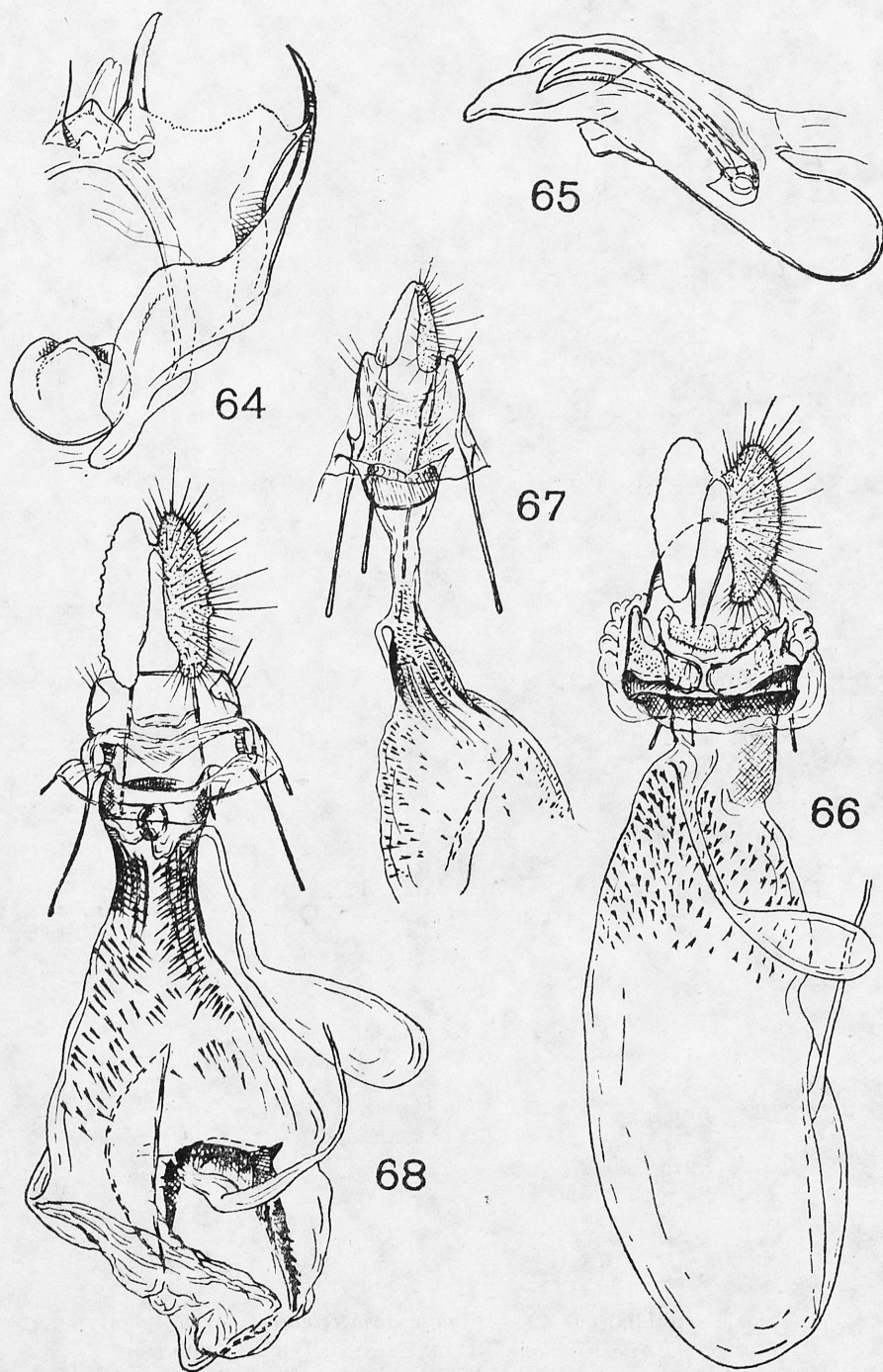
Figs. 33—45. Male genitalia and abdominal organ: 33—abdominal organ of *Lasiothyris gravida* sp. n., holotype; 34—37 — *Mourecochylis limenarchis* sp. n., holotype; 38—42 — *Spiniopogon harmozones* sp. n., holotype; 43—45 — *S. ialtris* sp. n., holotype



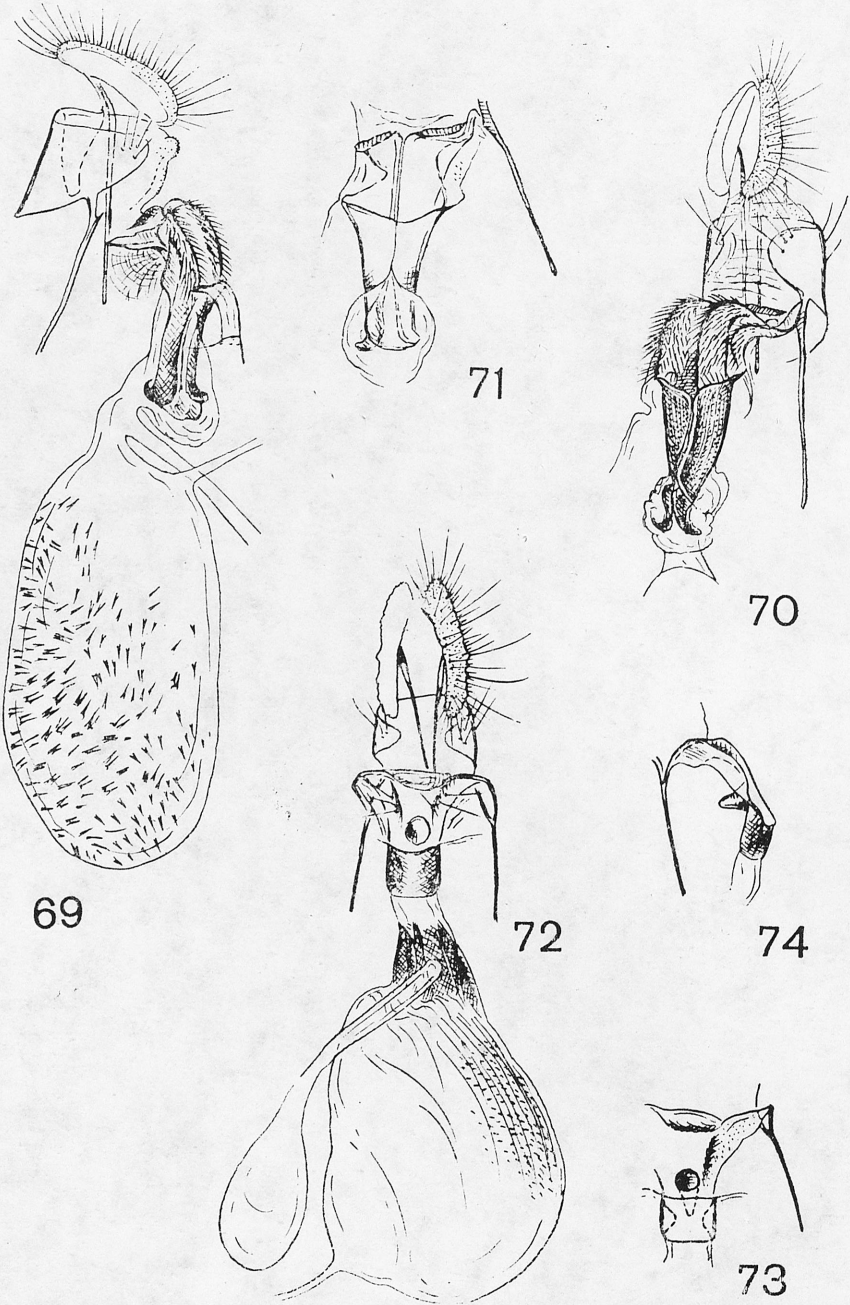
Figs. 46—55. Male genitalia: 46, 47 — *Cochylidichnium amulanum* sp. n., holotype; 48—51 — *Ceratuncus lugens* sp. n., n. holotype; 52—55 — *C. autolytus* sp., holotype



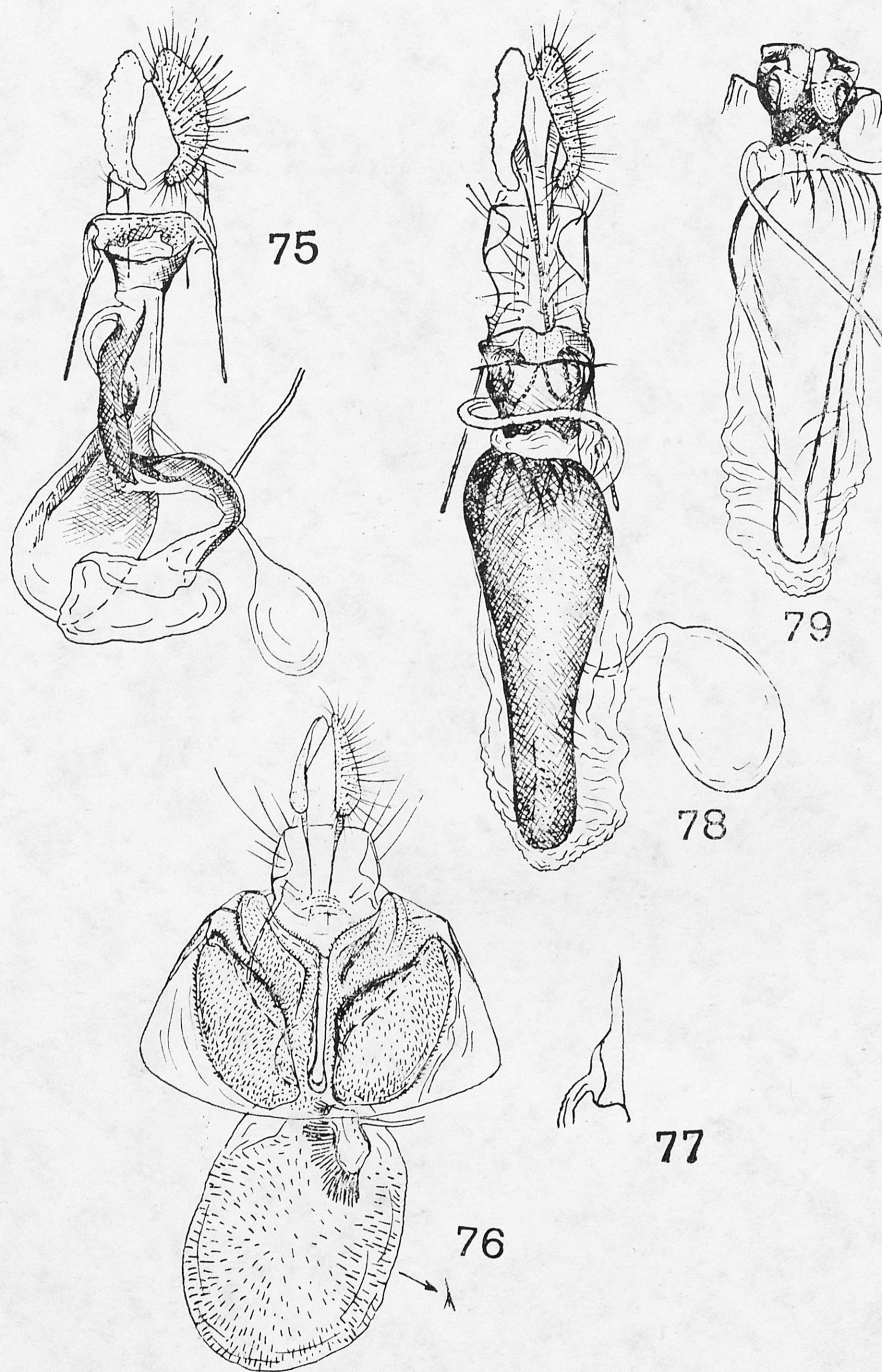
Figs. 56—63. Male genitalia: 56, 57 — *Ceratuncus eriodens* sp. n., holotype; 58—61 — *Gryposcleroma schidia* sp. n., holotype; 62, 63 — *Lincicochylis argentifusa* (WALSM.), Mexico: Nayarit: Tepic



Figs. 64—68. Male and female genitalia: 64, 65 — male of *Lincicochylis argentifusa* (WALM), Mexico, Nayarit: Tepio; 66 — female of *Plitheochroa hamartopenis* sp. n., paratype; 67 — *Ph. veirsi* sp. n., holotype; 68 — *Ph. tenerima* sp. n., holotype



Figs. 69—74. Female genitalia: 69—71 — *Rigidsociaria erinaceola* sp. n., paratype; 72—74 — *Lorita abornana* BUSCK, Mexico: Ciudad Durango



Figs. 75—79. Female genitalia: 75 — *Lasiothyris gravida* sp. n., paratype; 76, 77 — *Spinipogon: harmozones* sp. n., partype; 78, 79 — *Lincicochylis argentifusa* (WALSM.), Mexico: Nayarit Tepio

