The Data on Tortricini (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae) published after 1966

(with 21 text-figs.)

Dane o Tortricini (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae) opublikowane po 1966 r.

Abstract. The Tortricini species described after 1966 and other more important data as well as the references are recorded. Six species are described as new.

Since 1966, the date of publication of the monograph of the world Tortricini (Razowski, 1966) some important taxonomic and distribution data have been published. The aim of this paper is to gather those data dispersed in the literature (see catalogue, p. 428) and provide some new facts (description of new species, below). The most important literature is cited at the end of this paper.

The Palaearctic fauna is now rather well known and the present knowledge is summarized in the series Microlepidoptera Palaearctica (Razowski, 1984) in which some corrections of the system of Tortricini are proposed and new distribution and morphological data are given. The species known till 1966 discussed in that paper are not mentioned in this publication. Several new taxa were described from the Oriental Region, mainly from its northern part (c.f. papers by Diakonoff and Razowski) and from the Ethiopian Region (Razowski, 1981) but still those areas are insufficiently known. The studies on the New World Tortricidae confirmed Torticini are scarce in the Neotropical Region.

The faunistic papers are omitted with an exception of the work by Kuznetsoy (1978) concerning the European part of the USSR providing the illustrations of the male genitalia.

Diakonoff (1981) erected Phricanthini (for Phricanthes Meyrick, Scoilioplectta Meyrick and Denaeantha Diakonoff) within the group in question. It is, however, not included in this paper and treated as a separate taxon of the Tortricinae.

Acknowledgments. I would like express my sincere thanks to Mr. Kevin R. Tuck, British Museum (Nat. Hist.) who not only lent some material for
study but also allowed to describe two species discovered by himself. My thanks are also due to Doc. Dr. Janusz Wojtusiak, Kraków who kindly provided some Nigerian specimens for study.

DESCRIPTIONS OF SPECIES

*Sanguinograpthis ochrolegnea* sp. n.

Alar expanse, 12 mm. Labial palpus 1, ochreous, mixed with brown basally, remaining parts of head orange except for surroundings of eye that is grey-brown and antenna being reddish in basal third, then brownish. Thorax dark orange anteriorly, dark leaden grey otherwise except in middle distally where red; abdomen black-grey. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa gently convex; apex very short; termen weakly oblique, indistinctly convex. Ground colour dark leaden grey with slight bluish shade; costa, termen and oblique fascia extending from 3/4 of costa to tornus orange marked with small leaden grey spots; three elongate red markings extending from dorsum not reaching middle breadth of with, slightly oblique, equidistant, followed by three concolorous, rather rounded spots situated in subcostal area. Fringes orange. Hindwing blackish brown with slightly paler fringes. Reverses blackish brown except for forewing fringes being orange.

Male genitalia (figs 1—6): Tegumen slender, with indistinct apical prominence and postmedian lateral processes fixing scent glands: socius lateral, situated terminally, broad basally, thin in distal half; tuba analis broad, strengthened by thin, median sclerite extending from anterior plate, ventrally. Vineaum broad; transtilla slender, curved. Valva long with well developed costa, convex terminally before broad brachiola; sacculus strong, sculptured ventrally, provided with large terminal dent; outer surface of valva convex at base to protect glandular area. Aedeagus short, partially membranous with lateral folds subterminally; cornutus long, spined.

Holotype, male collected in Nsukka (Nigeria) on 30. IX. 1983 by J. Wojtusiak, preserved in his collection. Paratype, also male collected in same locality on 12. IV. 1982.

The new species is closest to *S. obtrectator* Raz. from same country. It differs in the shape of the red pattern (e. f. Razowski, 1981: 334), the shape of the socius, tuba analis, brachiola and the presence of cornutus. The bunch of broad scent scales is more strongly bent and angulate subterminally.

*Accra rubrothicta* sp. n.

Alar expanse, 12 mm. Labial palpus ca. 3, brownish grey with pink markings; terminal joint pink, brownish basally; front pink, scape of antenna concolorous, remaining parts of head brownish grey; thorax dark grey, read in distal half
with brownish grey collar. Forewing rather uniformly broad throughout; costa curved outwards at base, then tolerably straight; termen weakly oblique, rather straight. Ground colour grey; costa whitish, mixed with orange and pink towards inner wing surface, with four equidistant prominences marked with brown-grey spots; termen whitish suffused with pink, indistinctly spotted with grey; reddish, white proximally fascia from tornus towards subcostal part of wing just before apex; four red zigzag fascias obliquely from dorsum to before costa, basal one the shortest. Fringes white with indistinct pink hue, grey in apex third. Hindwing slender, grey with paler fringes.

Female genitalia (figs 7, 8): Sterigma with slender lateral minutely spined arms fusing with similarly sculptured distal edge of ostium bursae, anterior edge of the latter distinctly sclerotized, extending ventrally, anterior portion of sterigma strongly sclerotized, asymmetrical, with large right lobe and smaller, but more strongly evaginated dorsally left lobe, extending beyond middle ventrally and laterally (left side); ductus bursae membranous, broad, swung; corpus bursae elongate; ductus seminalis ventro-lateral; signum, a small funnel like sclerite situated before middle of corpus bursae. Three subgenital sternites covered with strong pectinate scales.

Holotype, female collected in Nsukka (Nigeria) on 15 II. 1984 by J. WojtusiaK, deposited in his collection,

The new species is close to A. rubicunda Raz. (c. f. Razowski, 1966: 82) but differing in the shape of the sterigma and presence of the signum.

Brachiola wojtusiaki sp. n.

Alar expanse, 12 mm. Labial palpus over 1, dark brown; remaining parts of head and thorax concolorous. Forewing uniformly broad throughout with costa strongly convex at base, then hardly so; apex rounded; termen short, slightly convex, not oblique. Almost unicolorous, greyish with traces of brown-grey transverse fascias marked with darker erect scales; tornus area mixed with yellowish and some scales on pattern concolorous. Fringes concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing brownish grey with paler fringes.

Male genitalia (Figs 9—13): Uncus strong, bifid; tegumen broad with large anterior fold, marked with lateral scent scales; socius absent; tuba analis delicate with median, rather weak ventral sclerite connected with top of tranстиella; vinculum fairly broad; tranстиella well sclerotized, arch-shaped; juxta moderate. Valva broad anteriorly, with costa short; brachiola large, broadening distally; sacculus angulate postbasally, with long, swung and flattened terminal third, provided with small, fairly well sclerotized internal process extending at base of free end. Aedeagus with folded terminal portion provided with two small spines; coecum penis weakly sclerotized laterally (right side) with right side position of ductus ejaculatorius; dorsal part of anellus immediately above aedeagus well sclerotized, strengthened medially; cornutus short, without capitulum.
Holotype, male collected in Nsukka, on 20. III. 1982 by J. WOJTUSIAK, in his collection.

This is the fourth known species of the genus *Brachiolia* RAZ., the third discovered in the Ethiopian Region. It differs from the known species mainly in the shape of the uncus and the aedeagus. From *B. obscurana* RAZ. from Natal it differs in coloration. It cannot be compared by the male genitalia, but *obscurana* belongs certainly to a different group of species as the comparison of the female genitalia of *B. amblopis* (MEYRICK) and *B. egenella* (WALKER) shows.

**Apotoforma fustigera** sp. n.

Alar expanse ca. 15 mm. Labial palpus ca. 1.5, pale ciannamon brown, concolorous with remaining parts of head except for front that is paler. Thorax cinnamon brown. Forewing elongate-ovate, rounded terminally, very similar to that in *A. uncinera* RAZ. (c. f. RAZOWSKI, 1966); ground colour brownish cream sprinkled with brownish, suffused concolorously along dorsum; pattern brownish, vestigial except for subterminal marking extending from before apex to end of termen. Fringes concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing brownish cream, browner on peripheries; fringes concolorous with middle of wing.

Male genitalia (Figs 14, 15) as in *uncinera* (Figs 16, 17); the differences are in the shapes of the uncus that in the new species is shorter, its subterminal process (wedge-shaped), longer tuba analis and much shorter terminal process of the saeculus. Differences in aedeagi are slight.

Holotype, male: "Mt Cameroon, Musake, 6350 ft., 3.1.1932, M. STEELE; BM 1934—240"; G. S. 18403; coll. BM (NH).

This species was figured by me (RAZOWSKI, 1966: 164) and determined with doubts as *A. uncinera*.

**Trophocosta tucki** sp. n.

Alar expanse, 13 mm. Labial palpus 1, pale ochreous, remaining parts of head concolorous, only its sides darker; thorax ochreous cream with darker base of tegula. Forewing uniformly broad throughout; costa curved outwards at base; apex sharp, short; termen weakly oblique, concave beyond apex. Ground colour yellow cream, suffused and strigulated with orange in median area; dorsum suffused with orange brownish; base of wing and anterior half of costa darker, suffused and strigulated with brownish. Terminal third of wing mixed with grey, with darker veins marked with three transverse rows of black dots, edged with orange posteriorly. Some dark dots on anterior pattern, two dots subdorsally near mid-length of wing. Refractive pattern in form of transverse fascias, pearl and silver in colour. Termen yellow, fringes concolorous
except at tornus where grey. Hindwing cream mixed with brownish on peripheries; fringes brownish grey, more cream at apex; median line brownish.

Male genitalia (figs 18, 19): tegumen broad terminally; socius broad, slightly expanding distally; tuba analis membranous, slender; vinculum broad. Valva slender with short costa and large ventro-terminal portion rounded distally and sharp, expanding ventrally; sacculus gently convex; row of spines on internal surface of valva at its narrowest part. Aedeagus large, partially membranous, provided with small group of minute dents situated apically; cornutus very large, capitate.


The new species is distinct in genitalia and differs from *T. nummifera* (Meyrick) mainly in the shape of the valva and aedeagus. It is named in honour of its discoverer Mr. K. R. Tuck of London.

*Acleris matthewsi* sp. n.

Alar expanse 18 mm. Labial palpus ca. 2, pale ochreous brown; remaining parts of head concolorous, antenna brown; thorax yellow-brown, tegula glossy, darker basally. Forewing hardly expanding terminally; costa uniformly curved outwards; apex rounded, broad; termen convex, not oblique. Ground colour cream suffused with brownish; pattern pale olive brown, mixed with ochreous at costa, in form of three costal spots extending towards middle of wing to form diffuse fascias. Terminal suffusion extending from before apex. Black-brown radial line from middle of wing base to termen along vein *m*$_2$ where black; another incomplete and weaker parallel line along dorsal arm of median cell and vein *p*$_cu$, black at termen, accompanied by weak concolorous line at end of anal vein. Fringes concolorous with ground colour, brownish in dorsal half, yellowish cream in apex area, with three black divisions beyond radial markings. Some groups of brown erect scales scattered mainly in median part of wing; glossy pearl fascias along transverse pattern. Hindwing glossy cream with brownish veins and peripheries; fringes white cream with weak, brownish median line and similar divisions beyond some veins.

Male genitalia (figs 20, 21): apical prominences of tegumen distinct; socius with slender, long dorsal portion and much broader tapering apically ventral part. Valva almost uniformly broad throughout with transtilla well developed; sacculus slender, broadening basally, weakly angulate beyond middle of ventral edge. Aedeagus short, with long coecum penis; numerous cornuti in vesica present.

Holotype, male: “Peru 2600 m, Cuzco, Pillahuata, 14—18 VIII. 1982; G. S. 22641 BM”, in the collection of the BM (NH).

This is the second known to this date Neotropical species of the genus *Acleris* Hbn. The other, *A. avicularia* Raz. was described from Guatemala. It is named in honour of its collector Mr. M. Matthews of London.
CATALOGUE


_R. cornesi_ Razowski, 1981, ibid.: 321, figs 4, 11, 18, 46. Type locality: Crin, W. Nigeria.


_P. sipalia_ Razowski, 1981, ibid.: 325, figs 9, 40. Type locality: Gambari Forest, Oyo State, Nigeria.

_P.pleroma_ Razowski, 1981, ibid.; 323, figs 10, 41. Type locality: Ile-Ife, Nigeria.


_R. recrudescentia_ Razowski 1981, ibid.: 328, figs 12, 30—32. Type locality: Ile-Ife, Nigeria.

_R. seladonia_ Razowski, 1981, ibid.: 329, figs 13, 42. Type locality: Ikoyi, Lagos, Nigeria.

N. necropina Razowski, 1981, ibid.: 330, figs 14, 33, 34. Type locality: Ikoyi, Lagos, Nigeria.


S. ochrolegna sp. n., p. 424.

S. albardana (Snellen 1872). Razowski, 1981: 331, figs 37, 38- Redescript-

ion, with note on Cochylis tricolor Walsingham.


A. rubrothicta sp. n., p. 424.


C. ormoperla Razowski, 1981, ibid.: 332, figs 16, 45. Type locality: Gambari Forest, Oyo State, Nigeria.


T. tucki sp.n., p. 426.

Reptilloscia Diakonoff, 1983, Zool. Verh., 204: 70, fig. 49. Type species: Spatalistis paryphaea Meyrick, 1910), by original designation.

R. paraxena Diakonoff, 1983, ibid.: 71, fig. 49, pl. 9 fig. 43, pl. 19 fig. 93. Type locality: Mt. Bandahara, Sumatra.


T. exaesia Diakonoff, 1976, ibid.: 50, figs 44—46, 48—50. Type locality: Jubing, Prov. Nr. 3 East, Nepal.

Paratorna oenina Diakonoff, 1976, ibid.: 53, fig. 57. Type locality: Godavari, Kathmandu Valley, Nepal.

Brachiola wojtusiaki sp. n., p. 424.


Apotoforma fustigera sp. n., p. 426; with notes on P. uncifera Razowski, 1960.


84 (4): 491, pl. 5 fig. 11. Type locality: Bantimurung Falls, Celebes. Described in *Epitymbiini*.


*B. microttera* HORAK & SAUTER, 1979, ibid.: 799, figs 5, 6, 12, 16, 28, 34. Type locality: Mt. Kaindi, Wau, New Guinea.

*B. asticta* HORAK & SAUTER, 1979, ibid.: 802, figs 8, 27, 30, 33. Type locality: Bome, Loloipa River, Tapini, New Guinea.


*B. allochlera* HORAK & SAUTER, 1979, ibid.: 806, figs 3, 4, 14, 21, 23, 37. Type locality: Mt. Kaindi, Wau, New Guinea.

*B. phaioptera* HORAK & SAUTER, 1979, ibid.: 809, figs 7, 17, 25, 32. Type locality: Tororo, Loloipa River, Tapini, New Guinea.


*S. rhopica* MEYRICK, 1907. DIACKONOFF, 1976: 51; collected in Nepal.


*S. orbicera* MEYRICK, 1912. DIACKONOFF, 1976: 52 — collected in Nepal, transferred back to *Spatalister* (RAZOWSKI, 1966: 494 — recorded as *Acleris*).


*Aelidma loeflingiana* (LINNAEUS, 1758). According to KARSHOLT and SCHMIDT NIELSEN (1976) *Pyralis mixtana* FABRICIUS, 1794 (Ent. syst., 3(2): 275) is synonymus with *loeflingiana* and not with *Acleris hyemanaa* (HAWORTH, [1811]).


A. atomophora Diakonoff, 1976, ibid.: 60, fig. 47. Type locality: Banjyang, Ghusum, Nepal.

A. fistularis Diakonoff, 1976, ibid.: 65, fig. 56 (not. fig. 60, on p. 62 which represents an unnamed species). Type locality: Khumjung, Prov. No. 3 East, Nepal.


A. pallidorbis Diakonoff, 1976, ibid.: 61, figs 54, 55. Type locality: Thodung, Nepal.

A. medea Diakonoff, 1976, ibid.: 61. fig. 62. Type locality: Solu Khola Valley, Chalsa, Prov. No. 3 East, Nepal.


A. laterana (Fabricius) is the junior synonym of A. latifasciana (Ha-
worth, [1811]) and of abildaardana Fabricius (c. f. Karsheldt & Schmidt Nielsen, 1976: 248). Their references are as follows. Pyralis laterana Fabricius, 1794, Ent. syst., 3 (2): 264; Pyralis abildaardana Fabricius, 1794, ibid.: 274.


A. Yasutoshi KAWABE, 1985, Tinea, 12 (1): 9, figs 10, 17, 29-31. Type locality: Lushing, Tai-chung Hsien (Taiwan).


A. phanerocrypta  Dijkstra, 1973, ibid.: 142, figs 37, 38. Type locality: Agauria, Antsifotra, Andringitra, C. Madagascar.

A. matthewsi  sp. n., p. 427.


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

REFERENCES


STRESZCZENIE

Praca zawiera nowe dane o *Tortricini* opublikowane po 1966 r., jedynie bez uwzględnienia monografii fauny Palearktyki (Razowski, 1984), oraz opisy 5 nowych gatunków.

Redaktor pracy: prof. dr A. Krzanowski
Figs. 1–6. Male genitalia of *Sanguinograptis ochroleuca* sp. n., holotype
Figs. 7—13. Male and female genitalia of Acera Raz. and Brachiolia Raz.: 7, 8 — A. rubrothieta sp. n., holotype; 9—13 — B. wojtusiaki sp. n., holotype
Figs. 14—17. Myle genitalia of *Apotoforma* Raz.: 14, 15 — *A. fustigera* sp. n., holotype; 16 — *A. uncifera* Raz., holotype.
Figs. 18—21. Male genitalia of *Trophocosta* Raz. and *Acelis* Hbn.: 18, 19—*T. tucki* sp. n. holotype; 20, 21—*A. matthewsi* sp. n., holotype