

Description of nine new Neotropical genera of Archipini (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) and their species

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Abstract. Nine new genera and 15 new species (*Cumuncus* with *phylarchus*, *Furcataenia* with *bifida*, *cholosaccula*, *trifida*, *monofida*, and *marabana*, *Exorstaenia* with *festiva* and *nova*, *Ochrotaenia* with *flexa*, *Saetotaenia* for *Tortrix velitans* MEYRICK, *Spinotaenia* with *S. chalcea*, *Ceritaenia* with *ceria*) are described from Brazil and *Cornuclepsis* gen.n. with *C. seminivea* sp.n. from Costa Rica. Two new species are described in Brazilian *Sychnovalva* RAZOWSKI, 1997, viz., *chreostes* and *crocea*. New name *Claduncaria* is proposed for *Cladotaenia*, n. praeocc. in which *C. rufochlaena* sp.n. is placed.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Archipini, new taxa, Neotropical.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The tribe Archipini is in the Neotropical region poorly represented. A preliminary summary of the generic composition was presented by the senior author (RAZOWSKI, 1997) who at that time described also two new genera. The genera of this area are small or monobasic except for the two mentioned below. The description of the genus *Durangarchips* POWELL cited after POWELL & all. (1995) with date 1991 has never been published. Thus, at present as much as 16 genera (including the new described ones) are known from the Neotropical region. The number of Archipini species is fairly high as two genera, viz., *Argyrotaenia* STEPHENS, 1852 and *Clepsis* GUENÉE, 1845 are in the New World abundant in species.

The paper is based on the material of the second author deposited in the V. O. BECKER collection (VOB) destined for the Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The holotypes of the species described here are in the above mentioned collection, except for that indicated otherwise. Some paratypes are donated by the junior author to the Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, PAS, Cracow (ISEZ).

Notes. The number given in the descriptions for the labial palpi indicates the proportion of their total length to the diameter of eyes. The numbers in square brackets "[]" are the entry number of the specimens in the register books of V. O. BECKER. All drawings are made by the senior author.

A b b r e v i a t i o n s

DF – Distrito Federal

MG – Minas Gerais

PR – Paraná

SC – Santa Catarina

GS – genitalia slide.

A c k n o w l e d g m e n t s. The authors are grateful to the authorities of the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, USA for permission to examine some specimens in its collection and Mr. Marek KOPEĆ, Cracow who made the genitalia slides.

II. SYSTEMATIC PART

Cununcus n. gen.

T y p e - s p e c i e s: *Cununcus phylarchus* sp.n.

Venation. In forewing all veins separate, R5 to termen beneath apex; M3 – Cu1A very short stalked; in hindwing Rs – M1 stalked to 1/4, stalk of M3 – Cu1A very short.

Male genitalia. Tegumen very large, pedunculi short; uncus very large, subdivided transversely beyond middle, provided with roof-shaped sclerite beyond base of socii; these last in form of sclerotized lobes marked with a few hairs; gnathos arms broad at base, with slender ventro-terminal processes, and median plate terminating in long process; vinculum small. Valva elongate; sacculus simple, slender; pulvinus ill-defined. Transtilla complete, broadening laterally. Aedeagus simple, with moderate coecum penis and slender caulis.

D i s t r i b u t i o n. Known only from the type-locality in Paraná, Brazil.

R e m a r k s. The autapomorphies for this genus include the configuration of uncus and gnathos and the sclerotization of the socii. The shapes of the gnathos, valva, transtilla, juxta, and aedeagus are similar to those in *Argyrotaenia* STEPHENS. The dorsal complex of genitalia, however, dominates over the ventral structures much more than in all known New World Archipini genera. The vinculum and the valva are less specialized than in *Argyrotaenia*.

The female and biology remain unknown.

Cununcus phylarchus sp.n.

Wingspan 17 mm. Head creamy tinged pale ochreous, labial palpus 3, more brownish; thorax concolorous with head, base of tegula yellow-brown, pale. Forewing slightly expanding posteriorly; costa weakly curved beyond middle; termen straight, weakly oblique. Ground colour creamy weakly tinged ochreous, suffused ochre, more brown to middle of costa and dorso-basally; strigulation black, on basal part of wing and ground colour forming a row parallel to median fascia, dispersed in distal third of wing; black spot beyond discal cell. Markings yellow-brown tinged cinnamon: median fascia straight anteriorly, slender at costa, diffuse posteriorly, darker, tinged brown in dorsal third, divided subcostally and postmedially; subapical marking slender. Fringes concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing creamy tinged brownish grey in apex area; strigulation darker, indistinct; fringes white creamy.

Male genitalia (Figs 1,2) as described for the genus.

H o l o t y p e, male: "Rio Negro, Paraná, Brasil – 800 m, 22.IX.1970, BECKER leg.", GS 22159.

Furcataenia n. gen.

T y p e - s p e c i e s: *Furcataenia bifida* sp. n.

Venation. In forewing R5 to termen, Cu1A originating at 1/3 of discal cell; in hindwing Rs – M1 stalked to 1/3; stalk of M3 – Cu1A very short. Markings and sexual dimorphism typical of the tribe; males distinctly smaller than females.

Male genitalia. Tegumen broad, minutely spined before shoulders; uncus large, expanding distally, scarcely hairy at the end; socius very small or vestigial; gnathos arm more or less broad, terminal plate small to moderate; vinculum well developed. Valva large with disc membranous or marked with sclerotic minute folds; sacculus very large, provided with terminal process and variably shaped dorsal subterminal branch, all with thorns. Median process of transtilla very large; juxta moderate. Aedeagus slender, coecum penis moderate, bent; cornuti not realized.

Female genitalia. Ovipositor short, papilla analis very large; sterigma, a small plate fusing with additional sclerites; subgenital sternite marked with dentate lobes or submembranous pockets; signum as in *Argyrotaenia*.

D i s t r i b u t i o n. All five species occur in Brazil, from Federal District and Minas Gerais to Paraná.

R e m a r k s. The putative autapomorphies for this genus are the presence of very large, slender median process of transtilla, the configuration of the sacculus, the large lobes of anellus extending from caulis, the shape of sterigma, and the presence of the lobes or folds of the subgenital sternite. The synapomorphies with *Argyrotaenia* are the shape of the uncus, reduction of the socii, the shapes of the valva and signum. The synapomorphy with *Tacertaenia* RAZOWSKI, 1997 is the configuration and the large size of labium.

***Furcataenia bifida* sp. n.**

Wing span 14 mm. Labial palpus ca 1.5, brownish; head and thorax as in *trifida* but subapical blotch longer, extending from beyond mid-costa. Ground colour creamy, tinged and partially suffused with pale ferruginous; its glossy terminal area smaller than in mentioned species; markings rust brown, fringes concolorous with ground colour, rust to M2. Female forewing broader, similar to female of *monofida* but the new species differs in having forewing broader and hindwing more orangeous tinged brownish in anal part. Forewing dorsum suffused rust, dorso-basal blotch rust brown divided into three parts, accompanied by concolorous small spot in middle, median fascia weak, brown suffusion at termen, spot at costa small, subapical blotch paler, subterminal mark extending in form of a line to end of last median vein.

Male genitalia (Figs 3,4). Uncus rather slender; arm of gnathos expanding in ventral part; valva with small folds of disc; sacculus armed with subterminal hook followed by bifid dorsal arm and caudal process; median part of transtilla bifid apically; aedeagus slender, up-curved terminally.

Female genitalia (Fig. 32). Ostium bursae inside a large sterigma expanding laterally, with smaller anterior and posterior prominences.

D i s t r i b u t i o n. Known from Minas Gerais to the Federal District and Goiás (see below).

H o l o t y p e, male: "Planaltina, DF, Brasil – 1000 m, VIII. 1983, V. O. BECKER col.", [41170], G.S. 22105. Paratypes: one similarly labelled female, dated 12.XII.1982 [40762], G.S. 22106. – Minas Gerais: Sete Lagoas, 720 m, 15.V. 1974 [5098]. – Goiás: Ipameri, 15.X.1988 [59697].

***Furcataenia cholosaccula* sp.n.**

Wingspan 14 mm in male 15 in female. Head creamy orange, labial palpus over 1, thorax browner. Forewing slenderer than in *bifida*; ground colour more ochreous orange, hindwing brownish orange, creamer at base; cilia creamy orange.

Male genitalia (Figs 5,6) similar to those in *bifida* but uncus stronger, sacculus asymmetric, rounded terminally, provided with some thorns and single, slender dorso-terminal process, smaller thorn at base of this last, median part of transtilla long, slender, bifid apically.

Female genitalia (Fig. 33) as in *bifida* but with much smaller median part of sterigma and small signum.

H o l o t y p e, male: "Brasil: AL[agoas], Ibateguara, 400 m, 10-20.III.1994, V. O. BECKER Col.", [91066], G.S.22457. Paratype, female, identical label.

Furcataenia trifida sp. n.

Male. Wingspan 14 mm. Head brownish, labial palpus ca 1.5; thorax brown creamy. Distal half of forewing weakly expanding posteriorly, costa curved outwards to middle, apex rounded, rather broad, termen not oblique, hardly concave postapically. Ground colour pale brownish creamy, whitish creamy in distal area, more brownish in dorso-posterior half; costal suffusions brownish. Markings brown: costal part of median fascia small, subapical blotch subtriangular connected with slender subterminal marking; dorso-basal blotch tinged rust, extending to the subterminal marking as a curved line. Fringes creamy, in apical area brownish. Hindwing creamy; fringes paler. Female, 18 mm with costa slightly concave postmedially, browner. Costal part of median fascia slender, yellowish brown, subapical blotch more elongate, connected with subterminal marking, with slightly concave posterior edge; dorso-basal blotch small not extending distally; brown suffusions postbasally and in dorso-posterior half of wing; subterminal area pale, dirty whitish, tinged brownish medially. Hindwing more orangeous distally.

Male genitalia (Figs 7,8). Similar to those in *bifida* but uncus broader, terminal part of sacculus trifurcate, provided with numerous thorns, with shorter, caudal process and pair of long dorsal processes accompanied by a dorso-terminal plate; median part of transtilla broad in basal half, indistinctly concave apically; gnathos slender; aedeagus longer, curved in the end fourth, ventrally.

Female genitalia (Fig. 34). Sterigma much larger than in *bifida*, tapering distally. Labia very large.

H o l o t y p e, male: "Sete Lagoas, M[inas] G[erais], Brasil - 720 m, 28.VIII.1969, V. O. BECKER col.", [12393], G.S. 22135. Paratypes (13 specimens): one female labelled "Brusque, Santa Catarina, Brasil, 6.XI.1970 [12397], V. O. BECKER col.", G.S. 22136; two specimens from Brusque dated 28.XII.1969 [12490], two dated 9.V.1970 [34438], and two 15-20.I.1983, at altitude of 100 m [51867]; 6.IX.1970 [12398], 23.XII.1969 [12389]; Banhado (Quatro Barras), 800 m: 7.III.1970, [12383], 11.IV.1970 [33457] and 26.III. 1971 [34589]; one specimen from Curitiba (Paraná), 920 m, X. 1975; two specimens from Rio de Janeiro: Mangaratiba, 1500 m, 21.I.1993 [85711].

R e m a r k s. Distributed from Rio de Janeiro to Santa Catarina and Paraná.

Furcataenia monofida sp.n.

Wingspan 14 mm, 17-18 mm in female. Male: Costal fold large. Shape of forewing and coloration as in *trifida*. Female: Head and thorax brownish, labial palpus 1.5. Forewing broadest near middle, costa concave postmedially, apex protruding, termen concave at vein M2, not oblique. Ground colour ochreous creamy, pale creamy near edges of markings. Suffusions pale rust brown, in form of separate spots, and a broad suffusion at dorsum; strigulation brownish. Dorso-basal blotch brown, diffuse, reaching R arm of discal cell, connecting tornus; paler suffusion along anal vein; costal part of median fascia small, slender; subapical marking accompanied by elongate mark reaching middle of vein M3, extending towards end of termen proximally; terminal marking in apical half of wing, markings of terminal area silvery edged. Fringes brownish. Hindwing yellowish creamy, in terminal half tinged pale orange; fringes more creamy.

Male genitalia (Figs 9-11). Uncus shorter than in preceding species, distinctly expanding terminally; socius vestigial; gnathos arm broadening in distal part laterally; valva typical for the genus, with subtriangular sclerite of disc; sacculus with strong termination directed ventrally and postmedian thorn-like dorsal process; transtilla with pair of strong processes each provided with two terminal thorns; aedeagus much shorter than with preceding species.

Female genitalia (Figs 35). Postostial sterigma with folds and small sclerotized plates, anteostial portion membranous, minutely spined; distal part of subgenital sternite with large, dentate plates connecting medially.

H o l o t y p e, male: "Brasil: M[inas] G[erais], Caraça, 1300 m, 14-19.IV.1998, V. O. BECKER col.", [114711], G.S. 22435. Paratypes, two males and one female, all from Caraça, 1300 m, dated 19.I.1989 [112788] and 25.X.1994 [93541]. One paratype in the collection of ISEZ. One female labelled: "Banhado, Quatro Barras, Paraná, Brasil – 800 m, 28.XII.1970, BECKER, Laroca, [-], G.S. 22158, the other: "Brasil: R[io de] J[aneiro], Cacha do Macacu, 800 m, 15.X.1985, V. O. BECKER', [65908].

D i s t r i b u t i o n. Probably widely distributed in Eastern Brazil as one can judge from the distances of the above localities in Rio de Janeiro and Minas Gerais to Paraná.

R e m a r k s. Externally this species is extremely similar to the above described species of this genus. However, in the male genitalia there is the only very distinct character, viz., the presence of two dorsal processes of the transtilla.

***Furcataenia marabana* sp.n.**

Wingspan ca 18 mm. Head and thorax pale ochreous creamy, labial palpus ca 1.5. Forewing fairly broad; costa distinctly convex; apex rounded; termen rather not oblique, concave postapically. Ground colour ochreous (a rather worn specimen), suffused and sprinkled rust. Markings as in other species of this genus, ferruginous. Cilia creamy, with rust scales. Hindwing orangeous, mixed brownish in anal area, creamy at base; cilia creamy ochreous; median line rust.

Female genitalia (Fig. 36). Sterigma broad, with broadly rounded proximal corners, concave medially, strongly convex in middle posteriorly, provided with large processes near middles of lateral edge; ostium posterior; colliculum slender, fairly long; subgenital sternite simple; ductus bursae rather short; signum large.

H o l o t y p e, female: "Marabá, Pará, Brasil – 50 m, 9.I.1977, V. O. BECKER col.", [21047], GS 22436.

R e m a r k s. This species reminiscents *monofida* especially in the colour of the hindwing. The female genitalia, however, strongly differ from the remaining representatives of this genus.

***Exorstaenia* gen. n.**

T y p e - s p e c i e s: *Exorstaenia festiva* sp.n.

Venation: In forewing R3 – R4 twice R4 – R5 which approach to one another basally, R5 to termen postapically; in hindwing Rs – M1 short stalked, M3 equidistant to M2 and Cu1A.

Male genitalia. Uncus strongly expanding terminally, deeply incised apically or without any incisure; socius fairly small; arm of gnathos expanding before end laterally or with terminal hook. Valva almost ovate or straight dorsally, with a secondary basal sclerite; sacculus simple. Transtilla, a band-shaped sclerite. Aedeagus moderate, with rather long coecum penis; cornuti spiniform.

D i s t r i b u t i o n. Known to date from Brazil only, states of São Paulo, Santa Catarina and Paraná.

R e m a r k s. Female and biology unknown. Two species included. The putative autapomorphy of this genus is the presence of minutely spined membrane surrounding gnathos. This genus is genitally similar to the Holarctic *Aphelia* HÜBNER, 1825 but differs from it in configuration of the gnathos, lack of the discal sclerite of valva which in *Aphelia* is developed in proximal part of valva and the presence of the sclerotized area near the base of transtilla.

***Exorstaenia festiva* sp. n.**

Wingspan 15 mm (in one paratype 16 mm). Head and thorax ochreous, labial palpus broad, over 1.5, scaled brown. Forewing not expanding terminally, with costa strongly convex to middle, ter-

men straight, not oblique. Ground colour creamy tinged ochreous, reticulate rust brown; markings indistinct, concolorous. Basal blotch weak; median fascia preserved in costal area, subapical marking in form of a suffusion; fringes creamy. Hindwing white creamy; fringes paler.

Male genitalia (Figs 12,13) as described for the genus.

H o l o t y p e, male: "Joinville, S[anta]C[atarina], 10 mts, Brasil, 6.XII.1969, V. O. BECKER leg.", [7582], GS 22154. Paratypes, males from Paraná: Curitiba, 920 m, 4.II. 1975, V. O. BECKER col.; Campo do Tenente, 800 m, 21.I.1974; Santa Catarina: Joinville, 10 m, 6.XII. 1969, [7534]; 2 males from Rio Vermelho, 968 m, 26.II.1973, and 14 km NW São Bento do Sul, 850 m, 1.III.1973, both collected by A. & J. RAZOWSKI.

Exorstaenia nova sp.n.

Wingspan 14 mm. Head and thorax brownish scaled white, tegula and collar partially whitish; labial palpus 1.5, creamer, rust distally. Forewing uniformly broad throughout, costa curved outwards, termen to m2 not oblique, rather straight. Ground colour whitish sprinkled rust mainly in toral area; markings rust: postbasal blotch convex, slightly oblique, median fascia consisting of costal blotch and subcostal subsquare mark followed by a line extending towards dorsum; subapical blotch large extending to beyond mid-termen. Cilia whitish. Hindwing creamy white, creamer mixed yellowish in distal half of wing; cilia white creamy.

Male genitalia (Figs 14,15): Uncus broad, subtriangular, not incised distally; socius rather small; gnathos arm terminating in a slender hook; valva rather slender; sacculus convex; transtilla a slender arch; aedeagus thick; five cornuti sockets in vesica.

H o l o t y p e, male: "Brasil:S[ão] P[aulo], 900 m, 3-7.I.1983, V. O. BECKER col.", [51095]; GS 21966.

Ochrotaenia gen. n.

T y p e - s p e c i e s: *Ochrotaenia flexa* sp.n.

Venation. In forewing the radial veins as in *Exorstaenia*, distance Cu2A – M3 twice M2 – Cu1A, Cu2A from 1/3 discal cell. In hindwing Rs – M1 close to one another, M3 – Cu1A almost connate.

Male genitalia. Tegumen large, uncus very large, scarcely hairy; socius completely reduced; gnathos large, with extremely strong terminal part; vinculum typical of the tribe, fairly large. Dorsal portion of valva connecting the terminal part of sacculus, this last very large, curved. Transtilla short, somewhat constricted medially. Aedeagus long, slender with short coecum penis; cornuti absent.

Female genitalia. Ovipositor short; labia moderate, similar to those in *Argyrotaenia*. Sterigma rather shallow, with slender lateral portions; colliculum long, provided with weak sclerite; ductus seminalis originating at base of colliculum; signum and cestum absent.

D i s t r i b u t i o n. Known from Brazilian states: Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Pará, and Rio Grande do Sul.

R e m a r k s. The supposed autapomorphies for this genus are the configuration of the gnathos and the sacculus. The genus is closely related to *Argyrotaenia* sharing some apomorphic characters as the shapes of the transtilla, aedeagus, and colliculum. This last is also very close to *Tacertaenia* RAZOWSKI, 1997. These two genera characterize also with similar bursa copulatrix in which the signum is absent. The males of the two have very large tegumen.

Ochrotaenia flexa sp. n.

Wingspan 14 mm. Head and thorax cinnamon, labial palpus over 1, broad. Forewing uniformly broad, costa indistinctly concave medially, apex short, termen not oblique, hardly concave postapically. Ground colour creamy ochreous with cinnamon admixture; suffusions cinnamon. Markings

darker, consisting of diffuse basal blotch, interrupted medially median fascia and elongate, slender subapical blotch. Subterminal marking in form of strigulation extending from subapical blotch. Fringes ochreous, paler at tornus. Hindwing creamy, in apex area tinged orange, in anal part mixed with brownish.

Variation. Wingspan 14-16 mm. In allotype ground colour ochreous creamy, sprinkled and suffused ochreous brownish, basal blotch ochreous brown, diffuse in dorsal half, median fascia in form of a small spot at costa, dorsal part broad, sharp proximally, diffuse towards tornus; subapical blotch paler, more rust; fringes concolorous with markings, creamy at tornus. Hind wing orange creamy, mixed pale brown in anal area. In one paratype ground colour suffused brownish, markings browner, median fascia interrupted medially, broad in dorsal half; subapical blotch unified with subterminal marking. Fringes cinnamon brown. Hindwing brown.

Male (Figs 16,17) and female genitalia (Fig. 37) as described for the genus.

H o l o t y p e, male: "Sete Lagoas, M[inas] G[erais], Brasil – 700 m, 15.V.1974, V. O. BECKER col.," [5104], GS 22147. Paratypes: female labelled "Brasil: S[anta] C[atarina], Brusque, 100 m, 15-20.V. 1983, V. O. BECKER coll.," G.S. 21943, and following 68 males and females from: Morro de Meio dated 8.I., 5.X., 15. XI. 15 V. (2 specimens), all 1970; Marumbi, 500 m, 21 XI.1970. – São Paulo: São Paulo, 900 m, 3-7.I.1983. – Minas Gerais: Serra do Cipó, 1400 m, 17-19.IV.1991. – Rio de Janeiro: Terespolis, 1000 m, 5.I. 91985 (8 spns), Marica, 5 m, (2 spns); N. Friburgo, 800 m, 22.I.1993 -Paraná: Curitiba 920 m: 20.III.1975; 22.VIII.1975 [3629]; 6.IX.1975; 20.XI.1974 (4 specimens); Banhado (Quatro Barras), 800 m: 28.XII. [34550] (7 spns); 7.IV., 26.XII. (2 spns); 7.II., 5.III., 7.III. (2 spns), 20.V.; 29. XI.; 5.VI., 5.III., 26.III. [34588], 9.V. [34438], 27.XI., 6.IX. (2 spns), 28.XII.1969 [-]; 28.XII. [34549], all 1970 and 21.II. (2 spns) 23.III., both 1971; Telâmaco Borba, 13-19.X. 1995 [97770]. – Santa Catarina: Joinville 100 m, 6.XI.1969; Rio Vermelho 24.I.1974; Brusque, 5.I. 1989 (2 spns), 9.V. 1970 [34438] 21.XI. [11572], 28.XII. and XII. (6 spns), all in 1969, 7.II., 11.VII. and 6.IX. 1970. – Rio Grande do Sul: Mostardas, 5 m, 13.I.1989 (3 spns). Eight specimens with ISEZ.

Sychnovalva RAZOWSKI, 1997

This genus was described as monotypical for *S. syrrhapta* RAZOWSKI. Now, two further Brazilian species are described and some data for this last are added. The new species differ from *syrrhapta* in having smooth bases of the transtilla lobes. In *chreostes* a peculiar scent areas of the pedunculi are developed (cf Fig. 20). To the diagnosis of the genus it should be added that the signum may be fully developed and the fold in disc of valva and the spinose protuberance of the base of transtilla are species specific. Males without costal fold.

Sychnovalva syrrhapta RAZOWSKI, 1997

New distribution data: several specimens found in Minas Gerais: Nova Lima, 850 m; Rio de Janeiro: Parque Nacional Itatiaia, 1700 m; Paraná: Banhado (Quatro Barras), 800 m and Marumbi 500 m, and Santa Catarina: Paranaguá and Brusque.

Sychnovalva crocea sp.n.

Male. Wing span 16 mm. Head yellowish cream, weakly tinged brown, labial palpus ca 2, brownish, broadest postmedially; thorax creamy to ochreous medially, more grey posteriorly, tegula rust. Forewing in distal part not extending posteriorly, termen weakly oblique, rather straight to middle. Ground colour pearl white, glossy, partially suffused yellow, strigulated brown distally. Markings rust brown, occasionally dotted brown and marked ochreous at edges, consisting of large dorso-basal blotch, darkening and concave at discal cell, extending along dorsum almost to median fascia; this last slender, oblique, usually straight proximally, followed by grey tornal suffusion in a few specimens; subapical blotch rather small accompanied by a dot situated beyond end of cell. Fringes concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing creamy tinged ochreous distally.

Female. Wingspan 17-19 mm. Head and thorax more ochreous than in male, forewing ochreous creamy or ochreous, markings browner. Dorso-basal and subapical blotches weak or atrophying. Hindwing darker than in male.

Male genitalia (Figs 18,19). Uncus much broader than in *sychnoalva*, valva smaller, less tapering terminally, without pencil of apical setae but with a spined distal fourth of fold. Base of transtilla without spines.

Female genitalia (Fig. 38). Cup-shaped part of sterigma larger than in mentioned species, colliculum somewhat larger, cestum well developed; two areas of minute spines in distal part of corpus bursae.

H o l o t y p e, male: "Banhado Quatro Barras, PR [Paraná], 800 m, 6.VI.1970, V. O. BECKER leg.", not dissected, without collection number. Paratypes, 21 specimens: 4 labelled identically as above, 4 examples from same locality dated 6.V., 5.VI., 6.VI., 8.VI. leg. V. O. BECKER, all in 1970, 4 from same locality dated: 11.IV. (2 spns), and 29.VIII.1970, 27.II.1971, collected by BECKER & LAROCA; Morro de Meio, 8.I. and 15.V.1970; Curitiba, 920 m, 20.XI.1974, V. O. BECKER leg. — Santa Catarina: Rio Vermelho, 968 m, 22.II. and 6.III.1973, A. & J. RAZOWSKI.

D i s t r i b u t i o n. Brazil: Santa Catarina and Paraná.

R e m a r k s. This species is close to *syrrhapta*, but it is easily distinguished by the shape of valva, small colliculum and the presence of signum.

Sychnoalva chreostes sp. n.

Wing span 18 mm. Head and thorax creamy tinged grey, labial palpus over 1, with median joint tinged grey terminally. Forewing not expanding terminally, costa distinctly convex to middle, termen hardly concave medially, rather not oblique. Ground colour creamy, tinged pale brownish grey at base, sprinkled brown; median marking pale brownish grey in form of slender costal fascia, and indistinct dorsal suffusion; subapical blotch weak, grey, hardly tinged brownish. Fringes paler than ground colour. Hindwing white creamy, tinged yellowish distally; fringes creamy.

Male genitalia (Figs 20,21). Uncus very slender, with terminal hairs ventrally; socius developed. Valva tapering terminally, similar to that in *crocea*, but with well developed fold and slender terminal portion. Aedeagus larger, with much longer colliculum and cornuti.

Female genitalia (Fig. 39). Papilla analis slender; sterigma small, with moderate anteostial part; colliculum ill-defined; ductus bursae very long, with long cestum; signum absent.

H o l o t y p e, male: "Curitiba, Paraná, Brasil — 920 m, 20.XII.1974, V. O. BECKER col.", [5295], GS 22179. Paratypes, also from Paraná: Banhado, Quatro Barras — 800 m, collected on 5.VI. (2 specimens), 6.VI., 4.VII. and 28.XII., all by V. O. BECKER, in 1970. — Santa Catarina (2 females): Rio Vermelho, 968 m, 26.II and 28.II.1973, A. & J. RAZOWSKI.

R e m a r k s. Externally easily distinguished from *crocea* by pale forewing markings; in the male genitalia the differences are in the shape of uncus which is very slender in this species, and in females mainly in the absence of the sclerites of corpus bursae.

Saetotaenia gen.n.

T y p e - s p e c i e s: *Tortrix velitans* MEYRICK, 1923

Venation. In forewing R5 to termen, postapically, R2 — R3 twice shorter than R3 — R4; in hindwing Rs — M1 short stalked, M3 — CuA1 rather connate. Labial palpus ca 2.

Male genitalia: Uncus strong, simple; socius small, submembranous; gnathos simple, with arms slender and terminal plate small; valva elongate, rather not tapering terminally; sacculus broadened and densely spined in distal half; transtilla simple, short; aedeagus large, curved, with distinct coecum penis; cornuti long.

Female genitalia: Sterigma rather short, with slightly extending, rounded proximal corners; ductus bursae very long, slender; colliculum indistinct, with minute inner sclerite; cestum submedian, fairly long; corpus bursae small; signum absent.

R e m a r k s. The new genus is closely related to *Argyrotaenia* but differs mainly by its putative autapomorphy, viz., the distinct, broadened, setose distal half of sacculus. Monotypical. Distributed in Brazil only.

***Saetotaenia velitans* (MEYRICK), comb.n.**

Tortrix velitans MEYRICK, 1923, Exotic Microlepid., 3: 54.

The genitalia 22, 23 and 40) as described for the genus.

Material examined. Brazil, Paraná: 24 specimens from Banhado, Quatro Barras at altitude of 800 m, dated 8.I., 26.II., 7.III., 26.III., VI., 1.VIII., 27, 28.XI., 28.XII., all in 1970 and 26.III.1971; Morro de Meio, 4 specimens: 8.I., X., and 28.12.1970, all collected by V.O. BECKER.

***Ceritaenia* gen.n.**

T y p e - s p e c i e s *Ceritaenia ceria* sp.n.

Male genitalia: Uncus and gnathos simple; socius moderate; valva large, elongate, slightly concave dorsally, without any sclerite of disc; sacculus very long with spiny, broad termination; transtilla simple with ventro-median fold proximally; aedeagus large; cornuti very slender.

Female unknown.

R e m a r k s. This genus is monotypical. Genitally it reminiscents *Argyrotaenia* (the uncus, gnathos, transtilla etc) and *Furcataenia* (spiny termination of sacculus which is probably their synapomorphy). From this last it is distinct by absence of the median process of transtilla. The putative autapomorphies of *Ceritaenia* are the curved, well sclerotized bases of transtilla and the presence of small sclerite just below it.

***Ceritaenia ceria* sp.n.**

Wingspan ca 15 mm. Head white creamy, thorax more brownish especially in its proximal part; labial palpus 2.5, broad, brown, whitish above. Forewing not expanding terminally, costa weakly convex in middle, termen not oblique, hardly concave postapically. Ground colour creamy tinged brownish in distal half of dorsum, terminal area tinged pale ferruginous; stigulation brown, paler in distal third. Markings brownish: basal blotch in form of a dorsal blotch extending to middle of basal part of median cell accompanied by a smaller median spot; median fascia as a triangular blotch at costa and subtriangular blotch in middle; spot at tornus present; subapical marking elongate, hardly tinged yellowish; row of blackish strigulae terminally. Cilia grey, rust grey at apex. Hindwing whitish creamy, stigulation grey, periphery slightly tinged grey; cilia concolorous with base of wing, brownish grey, median line preserved in apex area.

Male genitalia (Figs 24, 25) as described for the genus.

H o l o t y p e, male: "Brasil: RS [Rio Grande do Sul], Mostardas, 5 m, 13.I. 1989, V. O. BECKER col.", [61202], GS 22112.

***Spinotaenia* gen.n.**

T y p e - s p e c i e s *Spinotaenia chalcea* sp.n.

Male genitalia. Tegumen slender; uncus simple, tapering terminally; socius small; gnathos simple, with slender arms; valva tapering terminally with oblique thorny creast extending from base of costa to beyond middle of sacculus; sacculus provided with ventro-terminal plate; transtilla, two large, spiny dorsal lobes situated laterally, and very short, slender median part; lateral parts of anellus with microsetulae; aedeagus as in *Argyrotaenia* with long dorsal slit and large basal flanges of coecum penis; cornutus very slender.

Female genitalia. Papilla analis rather slender; sterigma short, with indistinct proximal corners; colliculum small, provided with minute inner sclerite; cestum very delicate, median; ductus bursae long, slender; signum small, with minute capitulum.

D i s t r i b u t i o n. Brazil only: Paraná.

R e m a r k s. A monotypical genus. The supposed autapomorphies of this genus are the presence of spiny dorso-lateral lobes of transtilla, its very small median portion and the strong, spiny creast of disc of valva similar to that in some Holarctic species of *Clepsis* GUENÉE, 1845. All remaining characters are close to those in *Argyrotaenia* STEPHENS.

Spinotaenia chalcea sp.n.

Wingspan 14 mm. Head and thorax dark brown; forewing rather not expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; termen slightly sinuate medially. Ground colour pale brown with weak grey hue in distal third of wing, tinged ferruginous in dors half; strigulation indistinct, browner, developed mainly in distal third of wing; base suffused brown; median fascia uniformly broad, brown; trace of subapical marking brown-grey; a ferruginous line from this last to end of termen. Cilia whitish, basal line rather ferruginous. Hindwing greyish brown, paler basally; cilia paler than middle of wing.

Variation. Head and thorax brownish grey, median fascia brownish, subapical blotch greyer, terminal strigulation concolorous; cilia whitish, brown near apex; one specimen with median fascia fully developed, brown.

Genitalia (Figs 26,27 – male, 41 – female) as described for the genus.

H o l o t y p e, female: “Banhado, Quatro Barras, Paraná, Brasil – 800 m, 1.VIII.1970, BECKER & LAROCA”, [34495], GS 22188. Paratypes, two males, with similar labels, dated 5.VI.1970 [34469], one with genitalia on slide nr. 13452, and two females. One male with IZES.

Claduncaria RAZOWSKI, nom.nov.

Cladotaenia RAZOWSKI, 1999, Acta zool. cracov., **42**(2): 312, nom. praeocc. by *Cladotaenia* COHN, 1901, Cestoda (cf. YAMAGUTI, 1959, Systema helminthum, **2**. The cestodes of vertebrates. Interscience Publishers. John Wiley & sons, New York etc.).

New name, *Claduncaria*, is proposed to replace *Cladotaenia* praeoccupied by a cestode genus. *Cladotaenia* was described as monotypical (*C. ochrochlaena* RAZOWSKI, 1999) from Dominican Republic. The type species distinctly differs from *rufochlaena* mainly in configuration of the uncus and gnathos. The genus is probably wider distributed in the islands of the Caribbean Sea.

The senior author expresses his thanks to Mr. John K. PAGE, Zoological Record, York, England who kindly provided information about a probable homonymy of *Cladotaenia*.

Claduncaria rufochlaena sp.n.

Wingspan 16 mm. Head cinnamon creamy, labial palpus ca 2, brown-grey terminally; thorax cinnamon. Forewing broad; costa strongly convex; apex fairly long; termen sinuate, slightly oblique. Ground colour pale creamy cinnamon, diffusely strigulate and suffused with cinnamon colour. Markings indistinct, darker than suffusions, with some brown dots: basal blotch represented by posterior, oblique line, median fascia parallel, subapical blotch indistinct. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing creamy, mixed brownish, darkening on periphery; cilia creamy.

Male genitalia (Figs 28,29) similar to those in *ochrochlaena* but the arms of uncus slenderer, somewhat expanding apically, gnathos arms without lateral processes, and valva and aedeagus shorter.

H o l o t y p e, male: “Blue Mt. Peak, Jamaica, July 14, 1936. Coll by Avinoff & Shoumatoff”, G.S. 12275; coll. The Carnegie Museum Natural History, Pittsburgh.

Cornuclepsis gen.n.

T y p e - s p e c i e s: *Cornuclepsis seminivea* sp.n.

Male genitalia. Uncus very strong, expanding apically, scarcely hairy; socius absent; arm of gnathos slender; valva elongate, extending in distal, slenderer lobe; sacculus fairly broad, rounded ventro-distally; labis in form of a pair of very long, well sclerotized horns, avoid any spines; aedeagus slender, up-curved terminally; coecum penis very long; anellus forming a pair of lateral lobes at zone; cornutus small, very slender.

R e m a r k s. A monotypical genus known from Costa Rica only. Female is unknown. It belongs in the *Clepsis* group of genera as the presence of the labis show. Its putative autapomorphies are the presence of very long, specialized labis and the slender processes of zone.

Cornuclepsis seminivea sp.n.

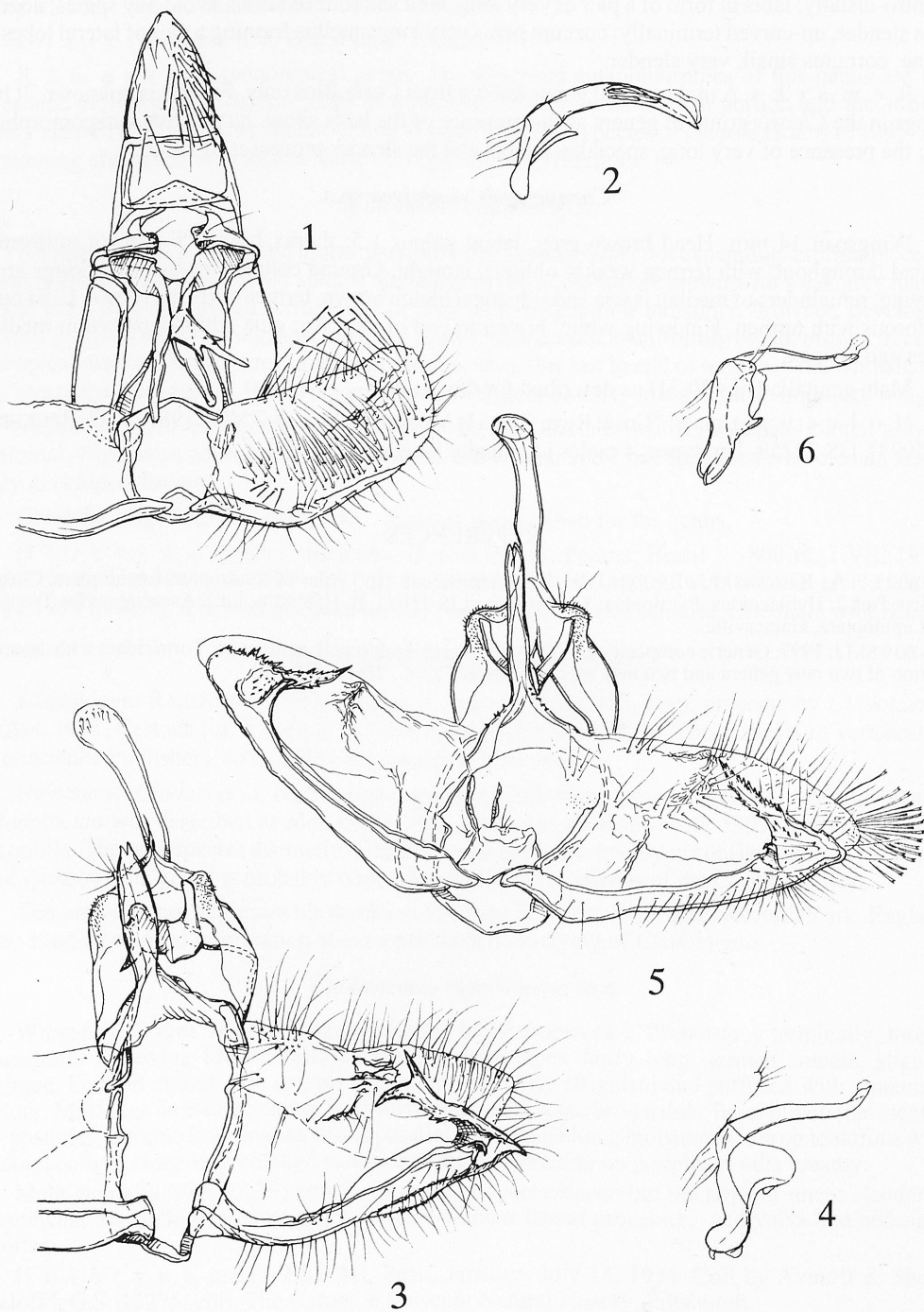
Wingspan 14 mm. Head brown-grey, labial palpus 1.5; thorax brown. Forewing uniformly broad throughout, with termen weakly oblique, straight. Ground colour brownish; markings atrophying, remainders of median fascia and subapical blotch brown, termen suffused brown. Cilia concolorous with termen. Hindwing white, brown to end of vein An; cilia whitish, brown in median area and at apex.

Male genitalia (figs 30,31) as described for the genus.

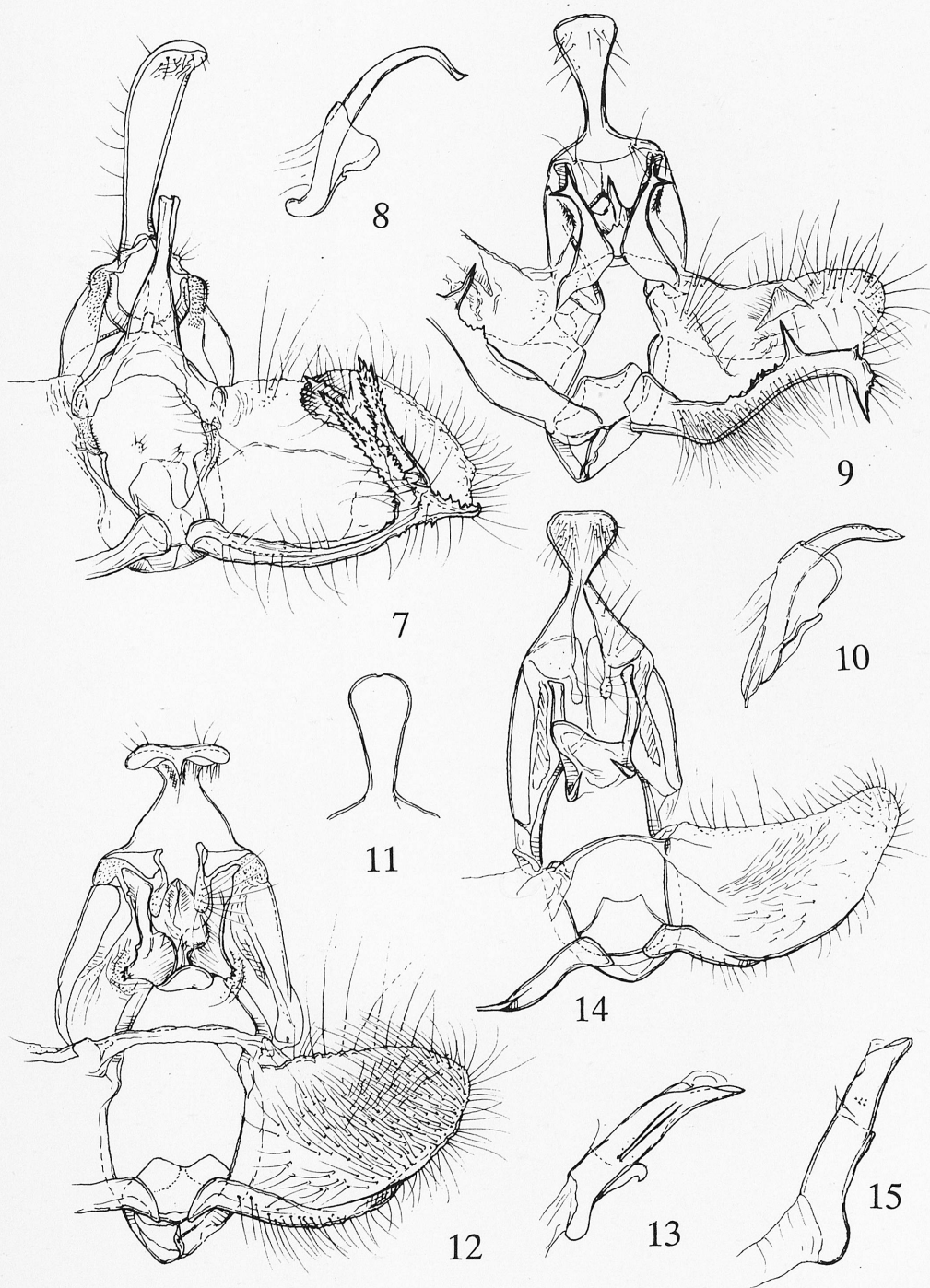
H o l o t y p e, male: "Costa Rica, Cerro la Muerte, 3100 m, 5-7.VIII. 1981, V. O. BECKER", [45024], GS 22259. Paratypes, 4 males identically labelled.

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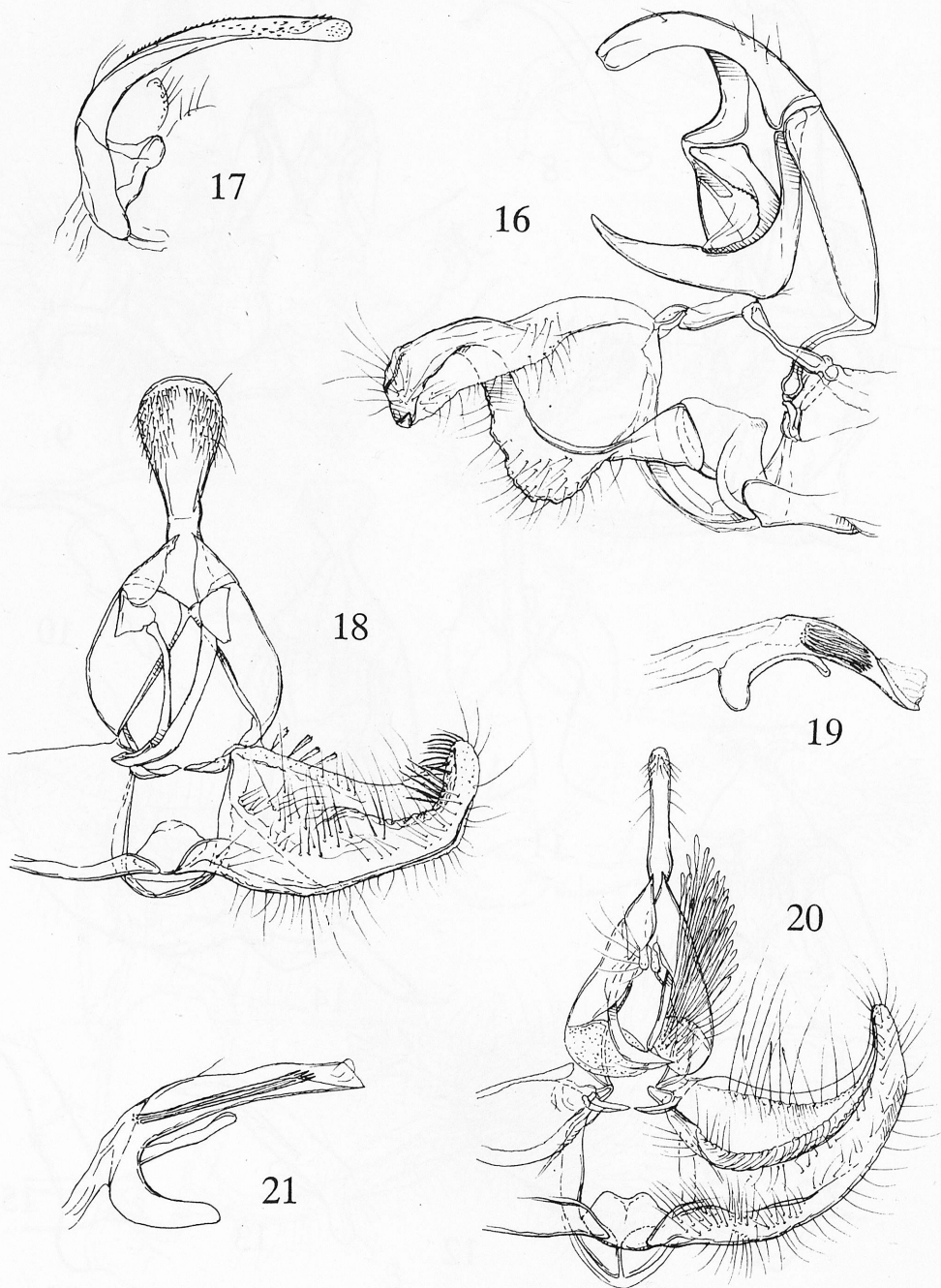
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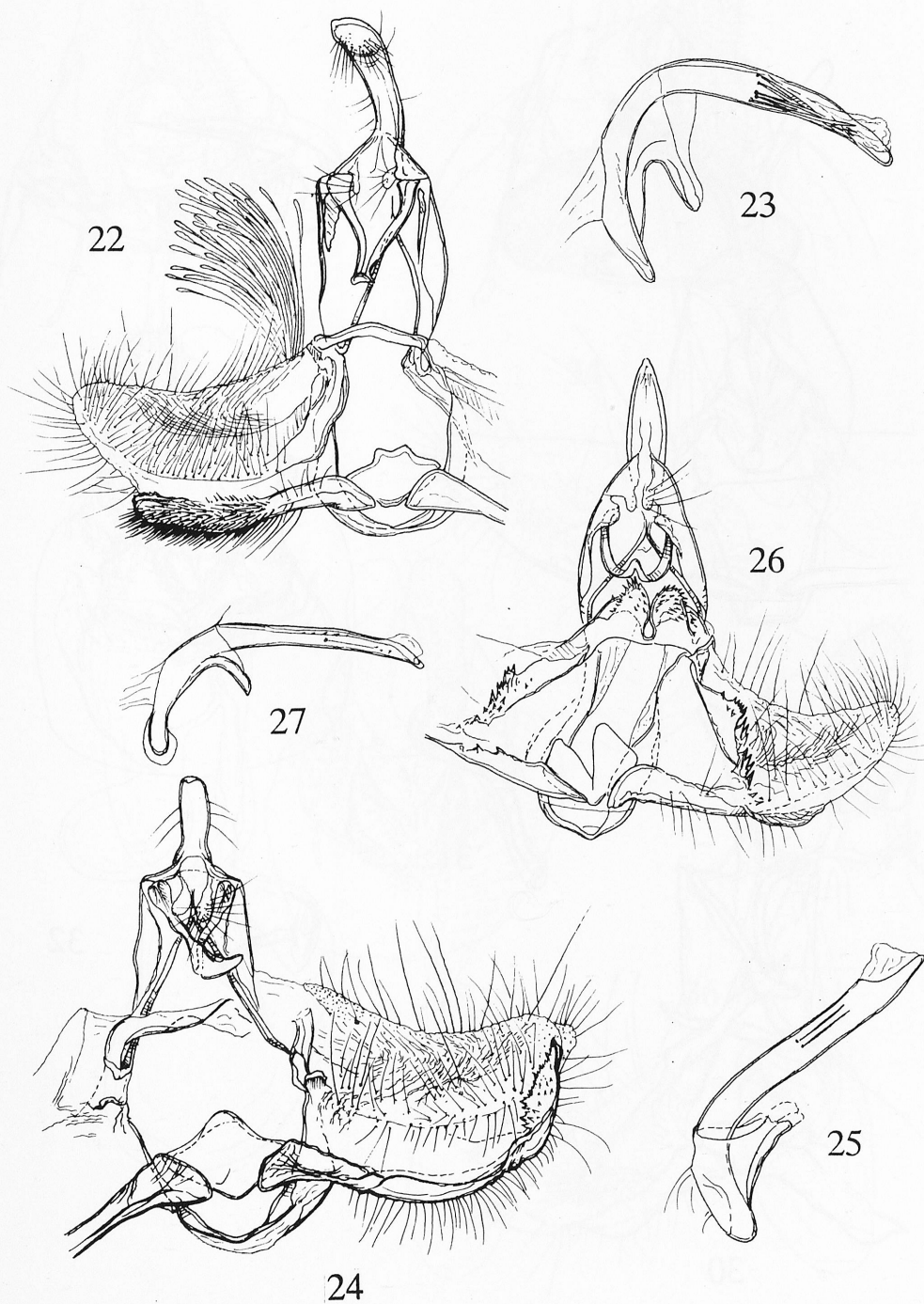
Figs 1-6. Male genitalia: 1,2 – *Cumuncus phyllarchus* sp.n., holotype; 3,4 – *Furcataenia bifida* sp.n., holotype; 5,6 – *F. cholosaccula* sp.n., holotype.



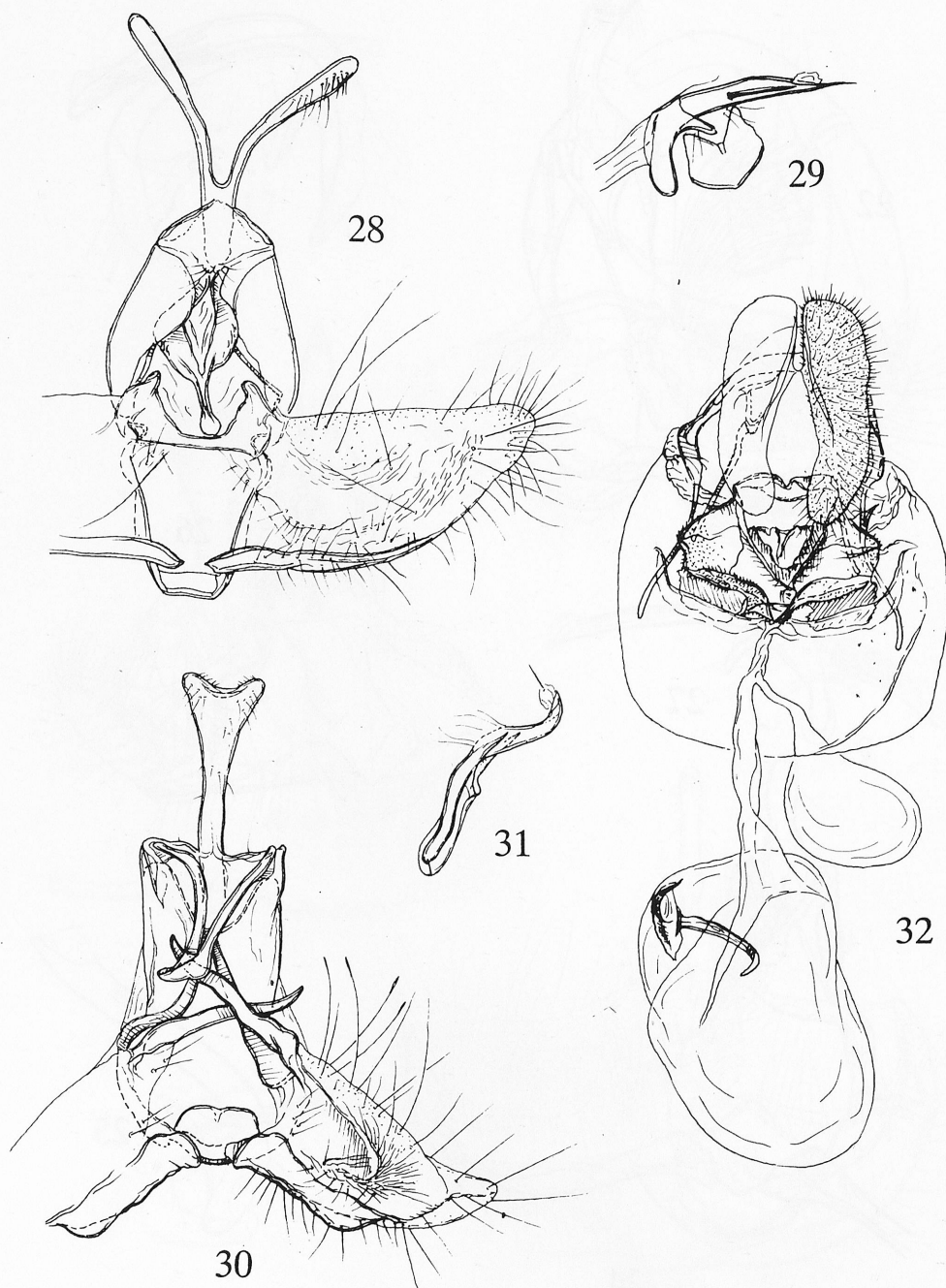
Figs 7-15. Male genitalia: 7,8 – *Furcataenia trifida* sp.n., holotype; 9-11 – *F. monofida* sp.n., holotype; 12,13 – *Exorstaenia festiva* sp.n., holotype; 14,15 – *Exorstaenia nova* sp.n., holotype.



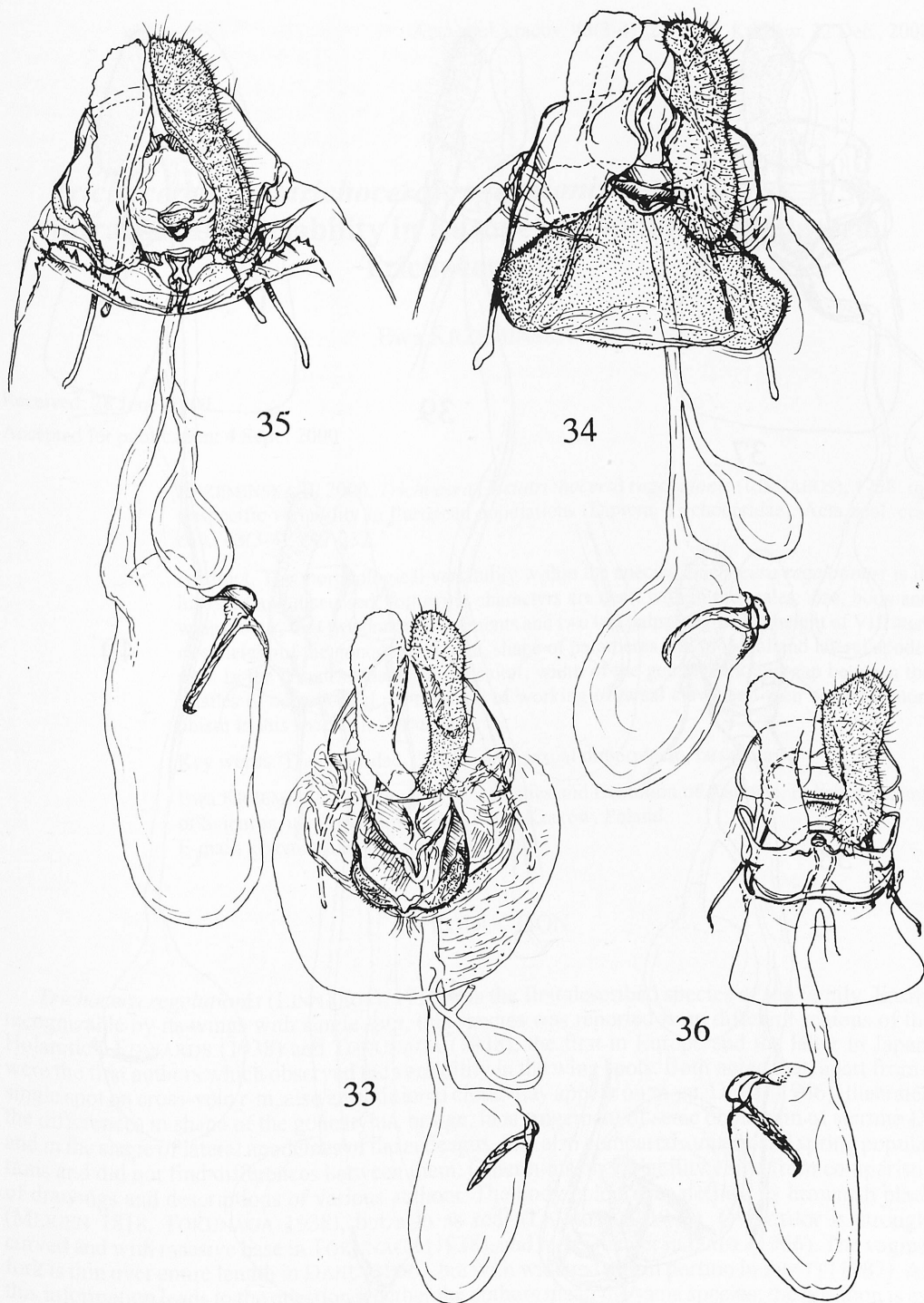
Figs 16-21. Male genitalia: 16,17 – *Ochrotaenia flexa* sp.n., holotype; 18-19 – *Sychnovalva crocea* sp.n., holotype; 20-21 – *S. chreostes* sp.n., holotype.



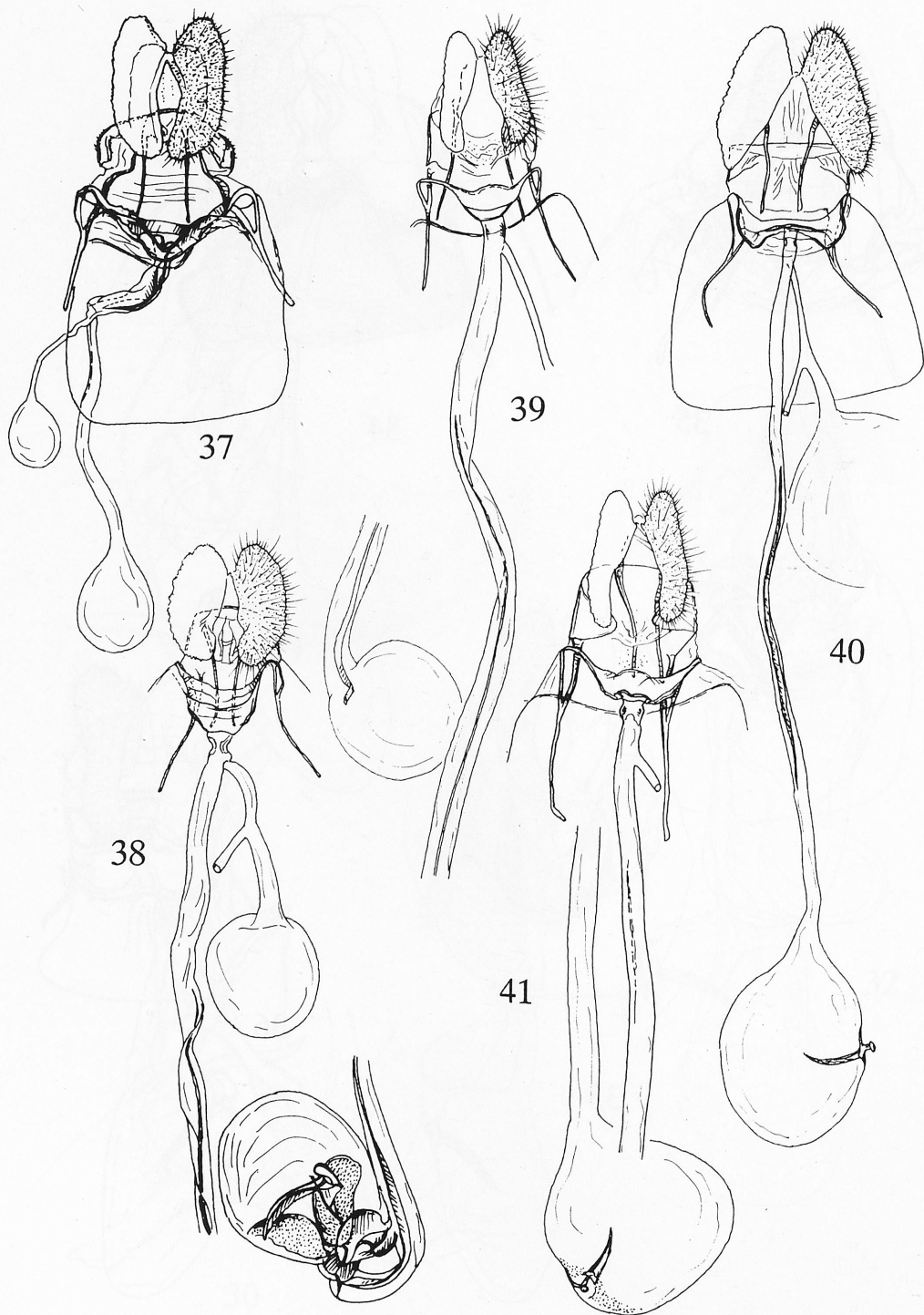
Figs 22-27. Male genitalia: 22,23 – *Saetotaenia velitans* (MEYRICK), Brasil: Paraná: Banhado (Quatro Barras); 24,25 – *Ceritaenia ceria* sp.n., holotype; 26,27 – *Spinotaenia chalcea* sp.n., holotype



Figs 28-32. Male and female genitalia: 28,29 – *Claduncaria rufochlaena* sp.n., holotype; 30,31 – *Cornuclepsis seminivea* sp.n., holotype; 32 – *Furcataenia bifida* sp.n., paratype.



Figs 33-36. Female genitalia: 33 – *Furcataenia cholosaccula* sp.n., paratype; 34 – *F. trifida* sp.n., paratype; 35 – *F. monofida* sp.n., paratype; 36 – *F. marabana* sp.n., holotype.



Figs 37-41. Female genitalia: 37 - *Ochrotaenia flexa* sp.n., paratype; 38 - *Sychnovalva crocea* sp.n., paratype; 39 - *S. chreostes* sp.n., paratype; 40 - *Saetotaenia velitans* (MEYRICK), Brazil: Paraná: Banhado (Quatro Barras); 41 - *Spinotaenia chalcea* sp.n., paratype.