

Revision of the Neotropical Euliini Genus *Terinebrica* RAZOWSKI, 1987 (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

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Abstract. Twenty-two species are listed; 14 species and one subspecies are described as new (*T. cornicenthes*, *T. paulista*, *T. vectura*, *T. portentifica*, *T. portentifica tecta*, *T. cidna*, *T. chaulioda*, *T. larocana*, *T. triplex*, *T. achrostos*, *T. spiniloba*, *T. complicata*, *T. polyseta*, *T. inconspigua*). Male genitalia of *T. fortifera* and *T. phaloniodes*, unknown till now, are described and illustrated.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, *Terinebrica*, Neotropics.

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I. INTRODUCTION

This paper is based mainly on a waste material gathered by the junior author and a small collection done by the senior author in Brazil. The holotypes of the new species described in this paper are deposited in the collection of V. O. BECKER, Brasília. Representatives of several species originally from that collection have been donated to the Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, PAS, Kraków, Poland.

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

Institutions:

NHML – Natural History Museum, London

NMHN – National Museum of Natural History (Smithsonian Institution), Washington, D.C.

NHMW – Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien

UMB – Übersee-Museum, Bremen

Brazilian states:

DF – Distrito Federal

MG – Minas Gerais

PR – Paraná

RJ – Rio de Janeiro

SC – Santa Catarina

SP – São Paulo

other:

GS – genitalia slide

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II. SYSTEMATIC PART

Terinebrica RAZOWSKI, 1987

Terinebrica RAZOWSKI, 1987, *Tinea*, **12**, Suppl.: 132. Type-species: *Terinebrica tenebrica* RAZOWSKI, 1987 – by original designation.

Terinebrica was erected (RAZOWSKI 1987) to comprise six species. Then only one earlier described taxon was included (POWELL & al. 1995) in it and till 1999 further one species was described in this genus. The present inclusion of 14 new species discovered mainly in Brazil allow us to suppose that *Terinebrica* is one of the most abundant *Euliini* genera of the Neotropical Region. Now, 22 species of *Terinebrica* are known.

The representatives of *Terinebrica* show great differentiation, mainly in the genitalia. The diagnostic characters are variably distributed within the genus, thus it is difficult to construct a phylogenetic tree or even arrange the species systematically. It only could be realised that they form some indistinctly limited groups based on the correlation of innumerable characters.

Terinebrica is an exclusively South American genus ranging from Venezuela to Argentina. Four species are western in distribution and 17 are known from the eastern territories. The majority of them are discovered in Brazil but we must take into consideration that that country is the most accurately investigated. Judging on the known data on repartition we can suppose that this genus is widely distributed throughout the continent, however, still insufficiently known. The majority of species are known from their type-localities only.

Terinebrica orthoscia (MEYRICK)

Eulia orthoscia MEYRICK 1936, Veröffentl. Dt. Kolon. Mus., **1**: 33, pl.13, figs. 23,24. Type-locality: Timotes (Venezuela); coll. UMB. RAZOWSKI, 1987, *Tinea*, **12**, Suppl.: 134, figs 38,39 (*Terinebrica*).

This species shows some generalized characters as broad uncus, simple sacculus, and rather not specialized socii and transtilla. We are thus placing it at the beginning of the system of this genus.

D i s t r i b u t i o n: Venezuela only. Known of two examples.

Terinebrica pharetrata RAZOWSKI

Terinebrica pharetrata RAZOWSKI, 1987, *Tinea*, **12**, Suppl.: 136, figs 30-34, 42. Type-locality: Tucuman (Argentina); coll. USNM.

In male genitalia the uncus is slenderer than in the preceding species; terminal portion of socius elongate, bristled distally; processes of juxta rather short, almost equally long.

D i s t r i b u t i o n: Tucuman, Argentina (three specimens known).

Terinebrica saetigera RAZOWSKI

Terinebrica saetigera RAZOWSKI, 1987, Tinea, **12**, Suppl.: 137, fig. 35. Type-locality: Cochabamba, In-cachaca (Bolivia); coll. USNM.

Very close to *pharetrata* but with uncus more expanding terminally, bristles of the socii thicker, and the processes of juxta larger, inequally long.

D i s t r i b u t i o n: Venezuela (single male known).

Terinebrica seiugata RAZOWSKI

Terinebrica seiugata RAZOWSKI, 1987, Tinea, **12**, Suppl.: 138.

Type-locality: Cusco, Machu Picchu (Peru); coll. USNM.

Known of single female only; externally resembling *pharetrata* or *saetigera*, genitally close to the former.

Terinebrica phaloniodes (MEYRICK)

Eulia phaloniodes MEYRICK, 1932, Exotic Microlepid., **4**: 257. Type-locality: Jaraguá (Brazil, SC); coll. NHMW. RAZOWSKI, 1964, Annls zool. Warsz., **22**(21): 475, fig. 65 (?*Aethes*). RAZOWSKI, 1990, *ibid.*, **43**(20): 403 (*Terinebrica*).

To this date it was known from female only. The only male was collected by W. MEY in São Bento do Sul, Santa Catarina on 29 VIII 2000 at light. The species is determined by a comparison with the type material.

Male genitalia (Figs 1,2): Uncus expanding in distal third; terminal parts of socii elongate, slender; valva rather slender; sacculus simple, broad in basal portion; median part of transtilla broad, expanding in middle terminally; aedeagus short, with broad, sharp apically lateral lobes.

Terinebrica tenebrica RAZOWSKI

Terinebrica tenebrica RAZOWSKI, 1987, Tinea, **12**, Suppl.: 135, figs 20-24. Type-locality: Cusco, Machu Picchu (Peru); coll. USNM.

Genitally resembling *pharetrata* but with uncus much shorter, socii without row of bristles, basal portion of sacculus with dorsal prominence, median part of transtilla bilobed, and juxta with median process distally.

D i s t r i b u t i o n: Peru.

Terinebrica inouei RAZOWSKI

(Fig. 40)

Terinebrica inouei RAZOWSKI, 1987, Tinea, **12**, Suppl.: 135, figs 25-29, 40,41. Type-locality: vicinity of São Bento (Brazil, SC).

Sacculus with long free process, often accompanied by a variable number of small basal thorns. Median part of transtilla somewhat variable. Anteostial part of sterigma rounded proximally, with large median lobe concave distally.

D i s t r i b u t i o n. Known from São Paulo, Minas Gerais to Santa Catarina and Paraná. New data: Bom da Serra (Santa Catarina) and Curitiba, Paraná (Brazil, V. O. BECKER coll.), collected at the altitudes 850 and 920 m, respectively.

R e m a r k s. Two specimens from São Joaquim (Santa Catarina) collected at the altitude of 1400 m differ from the remaining ones in shapes of the aedeagus and the median lobe of sterigma. These characters could be assessed on the larger material only.

Terinebrica cornicenthes sp.n.

Wing span 14 mm. Head and thorax pale cinnamon. Costa of forewing convex, termen rather straight, somewhat oblique. Wing pale cinnamon strigulated brownish; indistinct brownish suffusion from mid-costa to before middle breath of wing, occasionally connected with a suffusion extending to before apex. Cilia concolorous with wing. Hindwing creamy brownish; cilia paler.

Female genitalia (Fig. 33): Sterigma fairly broad, with rather short anteostial part and median lobe distinctly concave posteriorly, minutely dentate laterally; colliculum weakly sclerotized, rather broad; ductus bursae very short; corpus bursae spiny, membranous except for subterminal, weakly sclerotized portion.

Holotype, female: "Banhado, Quatro Barras, Paraná, Brasil – 800 m, 5 VI 1970, BECKER & LAROCA", GS 22322. Paratypes, two females labelled as above but dated 26 III 1971 [34592].

R e m a r k s. Genitally similar to *inouei*, externally, because of cinnamon coloration of forewings, resembling rather *achrostos* or *cidna*.

Terinebrica paulista sp.n.

(Fig.41)

Wing span 14-15. Head creamy grey, thorax darker, mixed brownish; labial palpus 2.5. Forewing weakly expanding terminally, costa weakly convex, termen slightly oblique, almost straight. Ground colour pale cinnamon with creamer, diffuse places; suffusions and strigulation brownish or ochreous brownish; dorsal blotch slender, brownish or yellowish brown; two dots before mid-termen and often one at tornus. Cilia concolorous with suffusions. Hindwing creamy, browner on periphery, strigulation browner, diffuse. Cilia pale brownish creamy.

Male genitalia (Figs 3-5): Uncus rather short; socius elongate, with some bristles near inner edge; valva broad, with costa bristled near middle; sacculus very long, with long, spiny distal termination; median part of transtilla convex, broadenings terminating in a sharp laterall process; aedeagus provided with large ventral process.

Female genitalia (Fig. 34): Proximal corners of transtilla small, strongly sclerotized, ventrolateral lobes elongate, rounded terminally; median sculptured plate immediately beyond ostium bursae; rather weak sclerites in ductus bursae accompanied by longitudinal membranous sac (fold) extending to before middle of corpus bursae; ductus seminalis ventral, extending from rounded sclerite near the end of this last.

Holotype, male: "Brasil: SP, São Paulo, 900 m, 3-7.I. 1983, V. O. BECKER col.", [51091], GS 21954. Paratypes, two males and two females labelled "Curitiba – Paraná, Brasil – 920 m, 20 XII 1974 [5400, 5401, 5265] and one female dated 15 XII 1975 [5201].

R e m a r k s. The basal processes of transtilla are the peculiar autapomorphies of this species, however, not correlated with other characters. Terminal processes of sacculus or aedeagus are known in several species of this genus. Thus it seems that this character does not support a separation of this species into a distinct subgenus.

Terinebrica vectura sp.n.

(Fig. 42)

Wing span 12 – ca 20 mm. Head and thorax grey creamy, labial palpus ca 2, darker. Forewing weakly expanding posteriorly, costa somewhat bent, termen weakly oblique, rather straight. Ground colour pale brownish creamy suffused and dotted grey, whiter at dorsum medially, greyer in apical third of wing; strigulation fine, brownish grey; some scattered blackish scales; costa strigulate blackish brown; grey suffusions from beyond base to middle of costa, postmedially and at tornus. Dorsal blotch slender, brownish. Cilia concolorous with terminal part of wing. Hindwing greyish brown, creamer basally, weak strigulate in distal half; cilia palae brownish creamy.

V a r i a t i o n. Dorsal blotch more or less broad, brown-grey suffusions or dots on ground colour; subapical line often distinct, terminating at mid-termen.

Male genitalia (Figs 6,7): Uncus short, broad apically; terminal portion of socii long, slender; valva broad, with costa bristled postbasally; sacculus provided with very large terminal process; median part of transtilla broad, concave apically; juxta broad; aedeagus provided with two arms, one distinctly curved.

Female genitalia (Fig. 35): Median lobe very large, deeply incised in middle posteriorly, with lateral, sharp processes near middle and large, tongue-shaped membranous sac extending from base of ventral surface.

Holotype, male: "Curitiba, Paraná, Brasil – 920 m, 6 IX 1975, V. O. BECKER col.", GS 22073; paratypes, 3 males labelled as above but dated 4 II 1975, 11 IX 1975 [5931], 20 XII 1974, one pair dated 14 IX 1975 [5940], one male from Rio Negro, Paraná, 800 m, 22 IX 1970, one male from Banhado, Quatro Barras, 800 m [11853], 27 IX 1970 [34521], and 24 IV 1971 [11857]; seven males from Rio Vermelho, 968 m, Santa Catarina dated 13-22 II 1973 (coll. A. & J. RAZOWSKI), one male from São Paulo, 920 m, 3-7 I 1983, one male from Teresópolis, Rio de Janeiro, 1000 m, 15 I 1985 [55018]. All collected by V. O. BECKER if not stated otherwise.

R e m a r k s. This, and two following species characterize with peculiar apomorphic socii provided with very long, slender terminal processes. They also are similar to one another externally having yellowish brown forewings and more rust dorsal blotch. This species and *cidna* have rather pale subterminal blotch whilst in *portentifica* it is marked black-brown.

Geographical distribution is wide as one can judge of the collecting places: from Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo to Paraná and Santa Catarina.

***Terinebrica portentifica* sp.& ssp.n.**

(Fig.43)

Wing span 15-16 mm. Very similar to *vectura*. It differs only in reduced subapical line consisting usually of 3-4 dots, never with blackish suffusions.

V a r i a t i o n. Tornal spot brown or black, dorsal blotch more or less elongate.

Male genitalia (Figs 8,9): Uncus slender, moderately long; socii with long, slender terminal projections; valva broad with costa bristled postbasally; disc with indistinct median convexity; sacculus broad at base, provided with long, slender termination; juxta with pair of lateral lobes and broad median part provided with very long, slender processes accompanied by lateral thorns; juxta simple.

Female genitalia (Fig. 36): Proximal part of sterigma broadening distally, provided with two submedian, wedge-shaped lobes, postostial part of sterigma with latero-terminal, dentate prominences; ventral sac from base of ductus bursae very large; numerous spines in corpus bursae.

Holotype, male: "Brasil: SP, São Paulo, 900 m, 3-7 I 1983, V. O. BECKER col.", GS 22084. Paratype, an identically labelled female.

***Terinebrica portentifica tecta* ssp.n.**

(Fig.44)

Wing span 17 mm. Forewing more creamy brownish than in nominate subspecies, in distal third tinged grey; dorsal blotch greyish brown, creamy edged; subterminal fascia, apical spots and tornal spot marked black. Hindwing brownish creamy, strigulation darker, distinct.

Male genitalia (Figs 10,11) as in nominate subspecies but uncus not expanding at apex, terminal processes of socii shorter, processes of juxta shorter, bent basally, terminal process of sacculus much longer, extending beyond valva, and processes of aedeagus much shorter.

Holotype, male: "Brasilien, 29 VIII 2000, Santa Catarina, São Bento do Sul, leg. W. MEY, L[icht] F[ang]", GS 14097, coll. W. MEY, Berlin. Paratypes, two males labelled "Brasilien, Paraná, Curitiba, 30 VIII 2000, L[icht] F[ang]", leg. W. MEY".

Terinebrica cidna sp.n.

(Fig. 45)

Wing span 13-15 mm. Head, thorax and forewing pale cinnamon brown, suffused, dotted or sprinkled brown or grey-brown; trace of dorsal markings (median blotch and tornal spot) somewhat darker. Cilia rather concolorous with wing. Hindwing creamy grey or creamy brownish distinctly darker strigulated; cilia somewhat paler.

Male genitalia (Figs 12-15): Uncus moderate, slender; terminal processes of socii long; valva slender with some setae in basal part of costa; sacculus terminating in a spiniform process; median part of transtilla small, variable in shape; large, sharp process marked with some anterior spines at base of transtilla; arms of aedeagus equally long.

Female genitalia (Figs 37): Anteostial part of sterigma armed with two lateral lobes and a dentate, variable convexity between them.

Holotype, male: "Curitiba, Paraná Brasil-920m, 10 II 1975 V. O. BECKER", not dissected, [5573]. Paratypes, 7 females from Curitiba dated 28 I 1975 [5531], 22 VIII 1975 [5902], 6 IX 1975 [5916], 11 IX 1975 [5932], 14 IX 1975, X 1975 [4871, 5938]; Banhado, Quatro Barras, 800 m, Paraná 21 I 1971, 2 II, 7 II 1970 (9 specimens), 7 III 1970, 29 VIII 1970 (2 specimens), 28 XII 1970 [34558], GS 6169 and 7 II 1970 [34400], 12 specimens from Rio Negro, Paraná, dated 22 IX 1970 [11918, 11938, 11940, 11948, 11970, 11971, 11973, 11977, 12010] all collected by V. O. BECKER, and 6 males from Rio Vermelho, Santa Catarina, 968 m, 13-28 II 1973 collected by A. & J. RAZOWSKI.

Terinebrica fortifera RAZOWSKI

(Fig. 46)

Terinebrica fortifera RAZOWSKI, 1991, SHILAP Revta. lepid., 19(74): 138, fig. 4. Type-locality: Nova Teutonia (Brazil, SC).

This species was described on basis of a single female from Santa Catarina, Brazil. Rio de Janeiro: Nova Friburgo, 1000 m; Minas Gerais: Nova Lima, 850 m; São Paulo, 900 m; Santa Catarina: São Joaquim, 1400 m and Bom Jardim da Serra, 1500 m; São Bento do Sul and Rio Vermelho (A. & J. RAZOWSKI leg.). Paraná: A series of females and a single male were collected in Curitiba (920 m), Marumbi, and Banhado, Quatro Barras (800 m). All specimens collected by the junior author if not stated otherwise.

Male genitalia (Figs 16, 17): Uncus slender, hardly broadening medially; socii not extending terminally; terminal part of sacculus very large, bilobed; median part of transtilla broad, slightly tapering distally; lobes of aedeagus unequal, sparsely spined; coecum penis minute.

Terinebrica chaulioda sp.n.

(Fig. 47)

Wing span 13 mm. Head (labial palpus 1.5, greyer) and thorax brown-grey, this last dark brown proximally and medially. Forewing not expanding terminally, costa weakly convex, termen somewhat oblique, rather straight. Ground colour whitish grey with indistinct pinkish hue, mid-dorsum and termen whiter; strigulation brownish grey, dense; costa suffused brownish grey. Dorsal blotch slender, brownish, extending to mid-costa, curved subcostally; subterminal mark and terminal row of blackish dots situated rather medially. Cilia ochreous grey, divisions grey. Hindwing greyish creamy, darker on periphery, strigulation broad, brownish grey; cilia creamy, median line brownish grey.

Male genitalia (Figs 18, 19) similar to those in *fortifera* but terminal part of sacculus armed with numerous sharp processes, median part of transtilla somewhat broader, and lobes of aedeagus longer, one densely thorny.

Holotype, male: "Brasil: MG, Nova Lima, 850 m, 25-27 XII 1982, V. O. BECKER col.", GS 22104. Paratypes, one male labelled similarly as above but dated 5 X 1986, [63162] and the other with label "Brasil: SC: Monte Castello, 1300 m, 1 II 1993, V. O. BECKER Col.", [87125].

Terinebrica larocana sp.n.

(Fig. 48)

Wing span 18 mm. Head pale brownish grey, frons and middle of vertex greyish white; labial palpus 2, darker laterally; thorax brownish grey, whitish medially. Forewing hardly expanding terminally, costa weakly convex, termen rather straight. Ground colour whitish suffused and strigulated pale brownish grey and grey; smaller spots in tornal area; blackish spot at dorsum near base; dorsal blotch slender, concolorous; subtriangular spot at tornus, paler subterminally, terminating beyond mid-termen, rather connected with grey trace of subapical spot. Small grey spot representing costal part of median fascia. Cilia concolorous with ground colour, grey in median area; divisions darker. Hindwing pale greyish brown, cilia much creamer, median line brownish.

V a r i a t i o n. One paratype paler, with delicate, greyer dorsal marking, grey spotted blackish terminal blotch, and grey basal suffusion. One specimen almost unicolorous.

Male genitalia (Figs 20,21): Distal half of uncus broad; socii slightly tapering terminally, broad; prominences of disc of valva strong; sacculus terminating in large spiny lobe and broad sclerite extending from base to this last; irregular thorns on arm of sacculus; lobes of aedeagus long, bent, slender.

Holotype, male: "Banhado, Quatro Barras, Paraná, Brasil – 800 m, 26 III 1971, BECKER & LAROCA", [30459], GS 22316. Paratypes, 3 males, one collected at same place, one day later, one from Monte Castello, SC, 1300 m, 1 II 1993, and one from Nova Lima, MG, 850 m, 8 X 1986.

R e m a r k s. Female unknown. Probably more widely distributed in Eastern Brazil, as ranged from Minas Gerais to Paraná and Santa Catarina. This species is named in honour of our friend Sebastião LAROCA, Curitiba.

Terinebrica polycornuta RAZOWSKI

Terinebrica polycornuta RAZOWSKI, 1999, Acta zool. cracov., 42(2): 328, figs 27,28. Type-locality: Ecuador; coll. CMNH.

Distinct by thorny base of sacculus provided with long, dorso-basal rod-like process and long socii.

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

Terinebrica triplex sp.n.

(Figs 49,50)

Wing span 13-15 mm in male, 16 mm in female. Head and thorax greyish white, labial palpus (1.5) slightly darker. Forewing costa weakly convex. Ground colour whitish grey, suffused, strigulated and dotted grey, or distal half of wing mixed pale ochreous. Median fascia, tornal spot and terminal marks ferruginous. Cilia paler than markings. Hindwing pale brownish; cilia creamy brownish.

V a r i a t i o n. This species is somewhat variable externally. Ground colour whitish to whitish grey, more or less strongly strigulated grey-brown or suffused ochreous in distal half; markings grey-brown or blackish grey, more or less complete; occasionally median fascia grey in costal part or brownish grey, partly atrophying. Female forewing broad, markings brown-grey or dark brown.

Male genitalia (Figs 22-24): Terminal part of uncus broad; socii large, tapering terminally; sacculus provided with basal and posterior bifid lobes armed with numerous thorns or spines; median part of transtilla stout, with pair of lateral thorns apically; aedeagus stout with broad, tapering terminally lobes.

Female genitalia (Fig. 38): Sterigma broad, short, rounded proximally, with pair of rather isolated dentate lobes of anteostial part between which a weak convexity present; ductus bursae very

short; with weak median sclerite surrounding base of ductus seminalis and numerous spines in corpus bursae.

Holotype, male: "Brasil: SP, São Paulo, 900 m, 3-7 I 1983, V. O. BECKER col.", GS 22080; paratypes, two males labelled as above, three males labelled "Brasil: RJ, Teresópolis, 1000 m, 15 I 1985, V. O. BECKER col.", [55019] one dated 17 I 1986, [55355], and one "Brasil: SC, Brusque, 100 m, 15-20 I 1983, V. O. BECKER col.", [51877]. Two females: "Guaraquacaba, PR, Brasil, 9 XII 1970, V. O. BECKER col.", [55012], and "Brasil - RJ, Nova Friburgo, 1000 m, 14 X 1986, V. O. BECKER col.", [66163].

R e m a r k s. This species is also slightly variable in genitalia (lobes of sacculus and juxta more or less broad, variably spined).

It is widely distributed in the Eastern Brazil as one can judge of the above labels; its present area extends from São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro south to Santa Catarina.

Terinebrica achrostos sp.n.

Wing span 15mm. Head pale brownish grey, labial palpus 2.5, darker, front creamer; thorax yellowish brown. Forewing slender, costa weakly bent, apex sharp, termen oblique, hardly concave postapically. Ground colour pale brownish creamy tinged ochreous creamy delicately spotted brownish in distal half. Cilia concolorous with distal part of wing. Hindwing grey, cilia greyish creamy.

Male genitalia (Figs 25,26): Uncus slender, broadest medially; socii rather short, tapering apically; basal portion of sacculus provided with very large, bifid, dentate and setose process; median part of transtilla very large, with small latero-terminal thorns; lateral arms of aedeagus very long, slender.

Holotype, male: "Morro de Meio, S.J. Pinhais, Paraná, Brasil, 15 V 1970, BECKER & LAROCA", [7513], GS 22321.

Terinebrica spiniloba sp.n.

(Fig. 51)

Wing span 14 mm. Head and thorax dirty creamy, labial palpus 2.5, greyer. Forewing weakly expanding terminally, costa weakly convex, termen fairly oblique, straight. Ground colour creamy white, paler subterminally, suffused pale ochreous creamy, browner along costa. Dorsal blotch rust brown, curved, accompanied by strigulation of tornal area; brownish mark before termen in dorsal half of wing strigulated brown; costal parts of marking atrophying. Cilia concolorous with ground colour, weakly strigulated. Hindwing creamy grey; cilia whiter.

V a r i a t i o n. Ground colour creamy or whitish grey, strigulation more or less distinct; median marking in one specimen almost complete, in the other atrophied, both brownish grey in colour. Subterminal mark distinct, brownish-grey, dark spotted, if preserved.

Male genitalia (Figs 27,28): Uncus slender; socius fairly broad, with slender terminal process; broad lobe beyond base of costa of valva connected with a large, bifid sclerite each armed with a terminal row of spines extending ventrally; sacculus simple; median part of transtilla broad, with dorso-lateral, sharp processes; aedeagus distinctly extending ventrally, with spiny process at zone just above the process attached to caulis at dorsum of juxta.

Holotype, male: "Brusque, Santa Catarina, Brasil, 28 XII 1969, V. O. BECKER col.", [12501], GS 6164. Paratypes, one male labelled as above and one with label: "Brasilien, 29 VIII 2000, Santa Catarina, São Bento do Sul, leg. W. MEY, L[icht] F[ang]", in Dr. W. MEY collection.

Terinebrica complicata sp.n.

Wing span 15mm. Head and thorax creamy grey, median part of this last darker, greyer; labial palpus over 2, browner terminally. Forewing weakly expanding terminally, costa bent at 2/3, termen fairly oblique, straight. Ground colour white-grey, suffusions in costal third of wing and base

more brownish; strigulation brownish grey; row of blackish spots along mid-termen. Markings brownish grey with brown-grey spots; dorsal blotch not reaching costa, weak spot at 2/3 of costa and a suffusion at 1/3. Cilia concolorous with ground colour, browner distally and apically. Hindwing pale brownish grey with diffuse darker strigulation; cilia concolorous with wing base.

Male genitalia (Figs 29,30): Uncus moderate, slender; terminal parts of socii long, subtriangular terminally, inner edge setose; valva complex as in *spiniloba*; median part of transtilla slenderer, with much shorter dorso-lateral processes; ventral termination of aedeagus shorter; terminal part of caulis process terminal longer.

Holotype, male: "Brasil: RJ, Petropolis, 650 m, 10-20 X 1985, V. O. BECKER col.", [65034], GS 21957.

Terinebrica polyseta sp.n.

(Fig. 52)

Wing span 15 mm. Head grey, labial palpus 1.5; thorax grey marked darker grey; forewing weakly expanding posteriorly, costa weakly concave, termen somewhat oblique, rather straight. Ground colour creamy with pink ochreous amixture, darkest in distal half of wing; strigulae minute, grey; basal third of costa grey, strigulated blackish grey, with concolorous diffuse spots at termen; tornal spot paler. Median fascia preserved in form of two brown spots beyond mid-dorsum; grey suffusions between base and middle of wing, rather subcostally, and at tornus; subterminal marking oblique, median. Cilia concolorous with ground colour of postmedian part of wing, divisions brown-grey, weak. Hindwing brownish grey with indistinct grey strigulation; cilia greyish.

Male genitalia (Figs 31,32): Uncus slightly broader than in *complicata*; terminal processes of socii shorter, wedge-shaped; median part of transtilla slenderer than in *complicata*, with shorter terminal process of caulis.

Holotype, male: "Brasil: SP, São Paulo, 900 m, 3-7 I 1983, V. O. BECKER col.", GS 22269.

Terinebrica inconspigua sp.n.

(Fig. 53)

Wing span 20 mm. Head greyish white, labial palpus (2.5) and thorax grey. Forewing broad, costa curved outwards, apex rounded, termen slightly convex, indistinctly oblique. Ground colour whitish grey, preserved in distal half of wing and at dorsal blotch; suffusions grey and pale ferruginous, mainly in anterior half of wing; strigulation and suffusions grey spotted grey-black. Median fascia and tornal blotch blackish brown; some concolorous spots near mid-termen; dark grey suffusion from mid-costa to tornus. Cilia grey-white with blackish marks. Hindwing brownish, paler basally, strigulated browner; cilia creamy brownish.

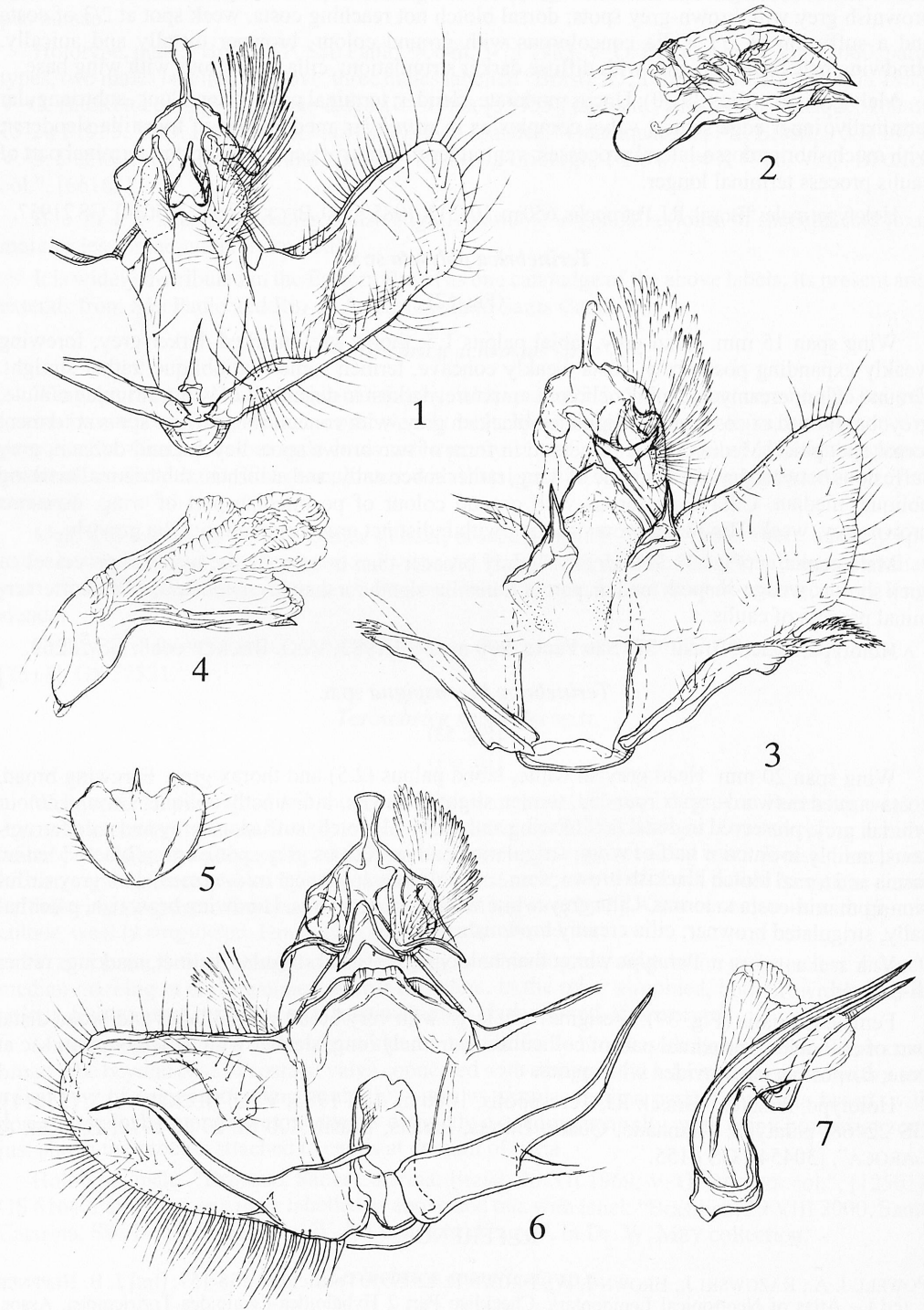
V a r i a t i o n. Paratype whiter than holotype, spots and strigulae distinct, markings rather ill-defined.

Female genitalia (Fig. 39): Sterigma very large with very broad ventral lobes and broad distal part of colliculum; proximal part of colliculum extremely long, slender with a membranous sac at base; corpus bursae provided with spines.

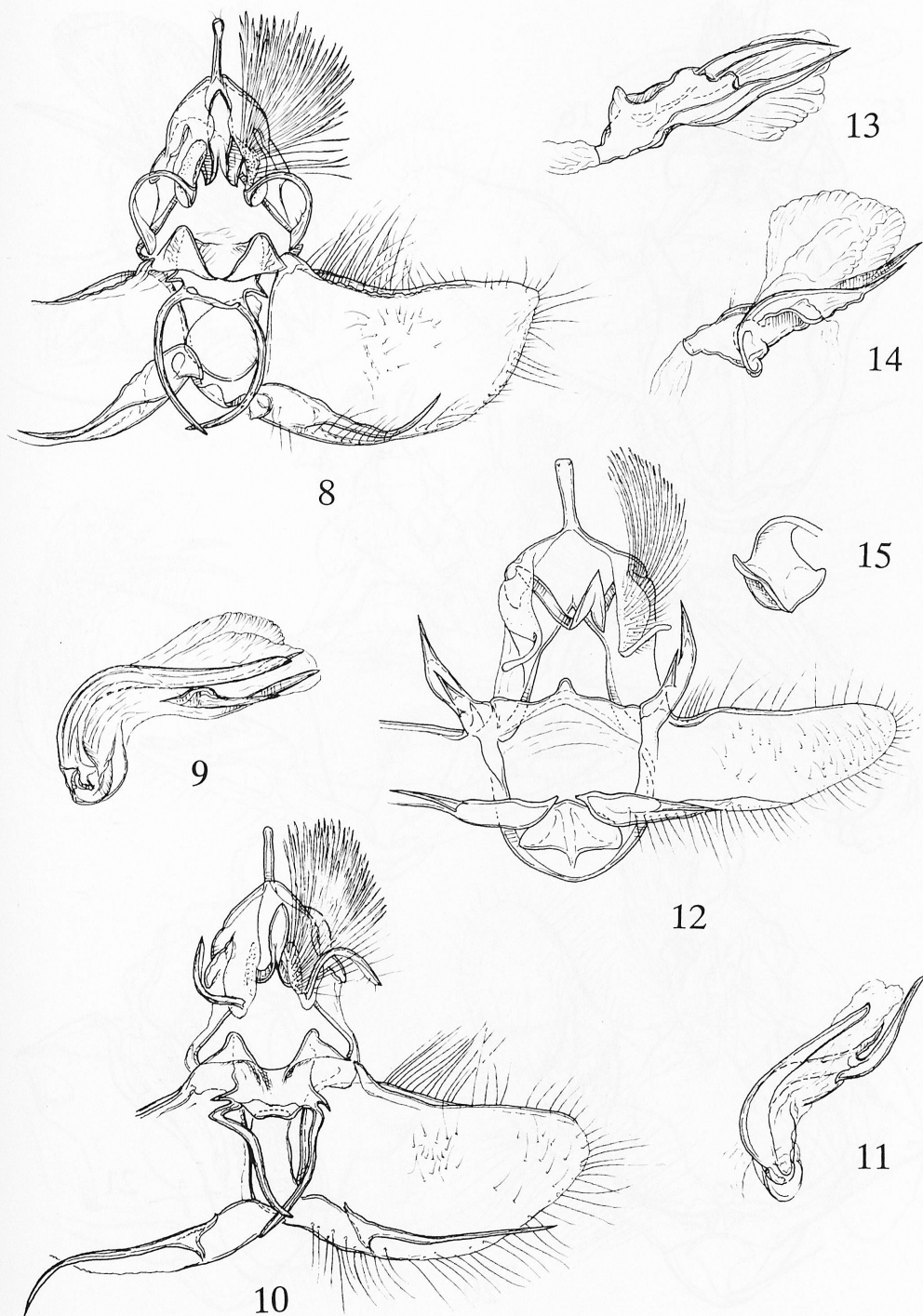
Holotype, female: "Brasil: RJ, Teresópolis, 1000 m, 15 I 1985, V. O. BECKER col.", [55011], GS 22468; paratype: "Banhado, Quatro Barras, Paraná, Brasil, 800 m, 27 II 1979, BECKER & LAROCA", [30454], GS 6155.

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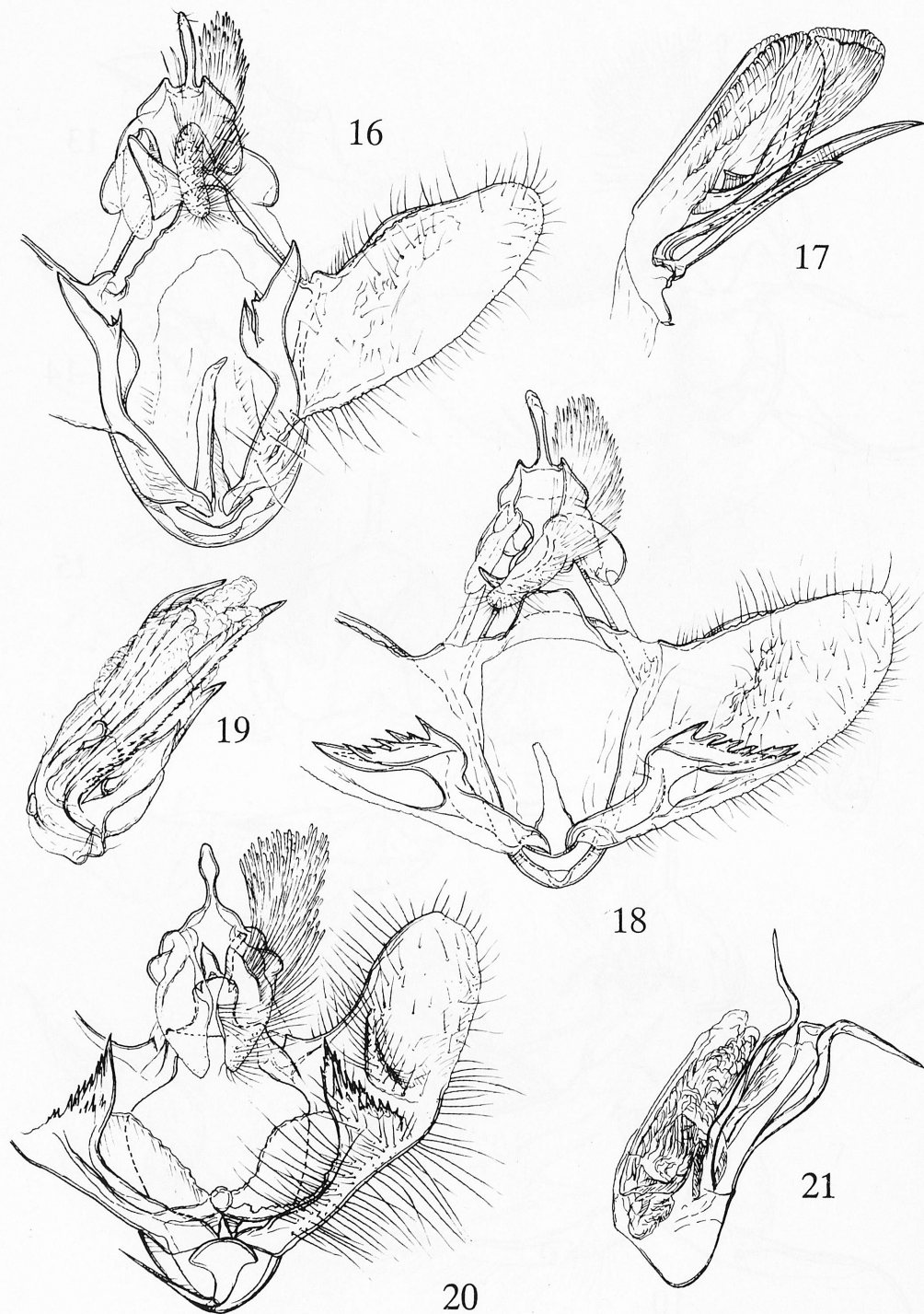
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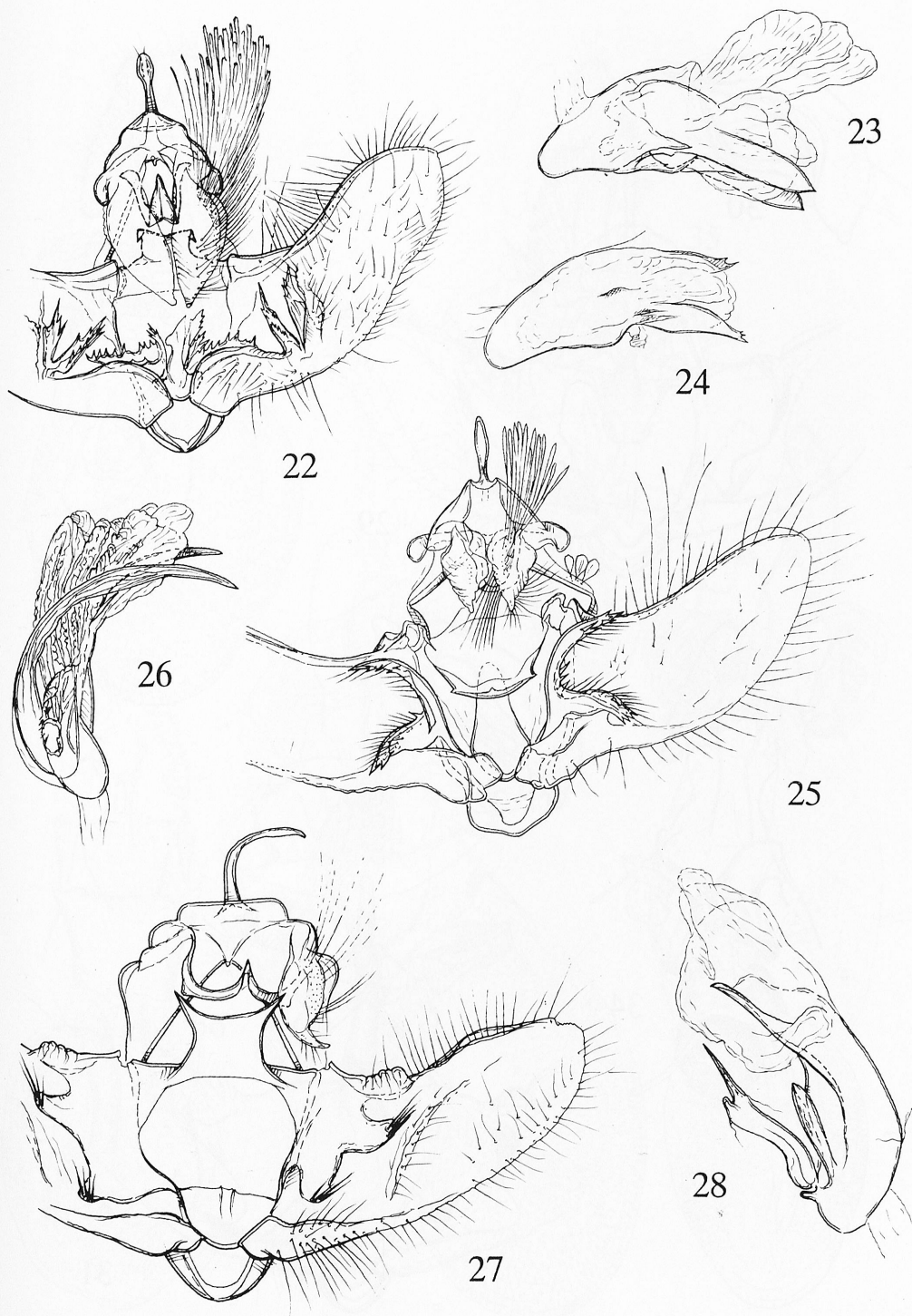
Figs 1-7. Male genitalia of *Terinebrica* RAZOWSKI: 1,2 – *T. phaloniodes* (MEYRICK), Brazil: Santa Catarina; 3-5 – *T. paulista* sp.n., 3,4 – holotype, 5 – paratype; 6,7 – *T. vectura* sp.n., holotype.



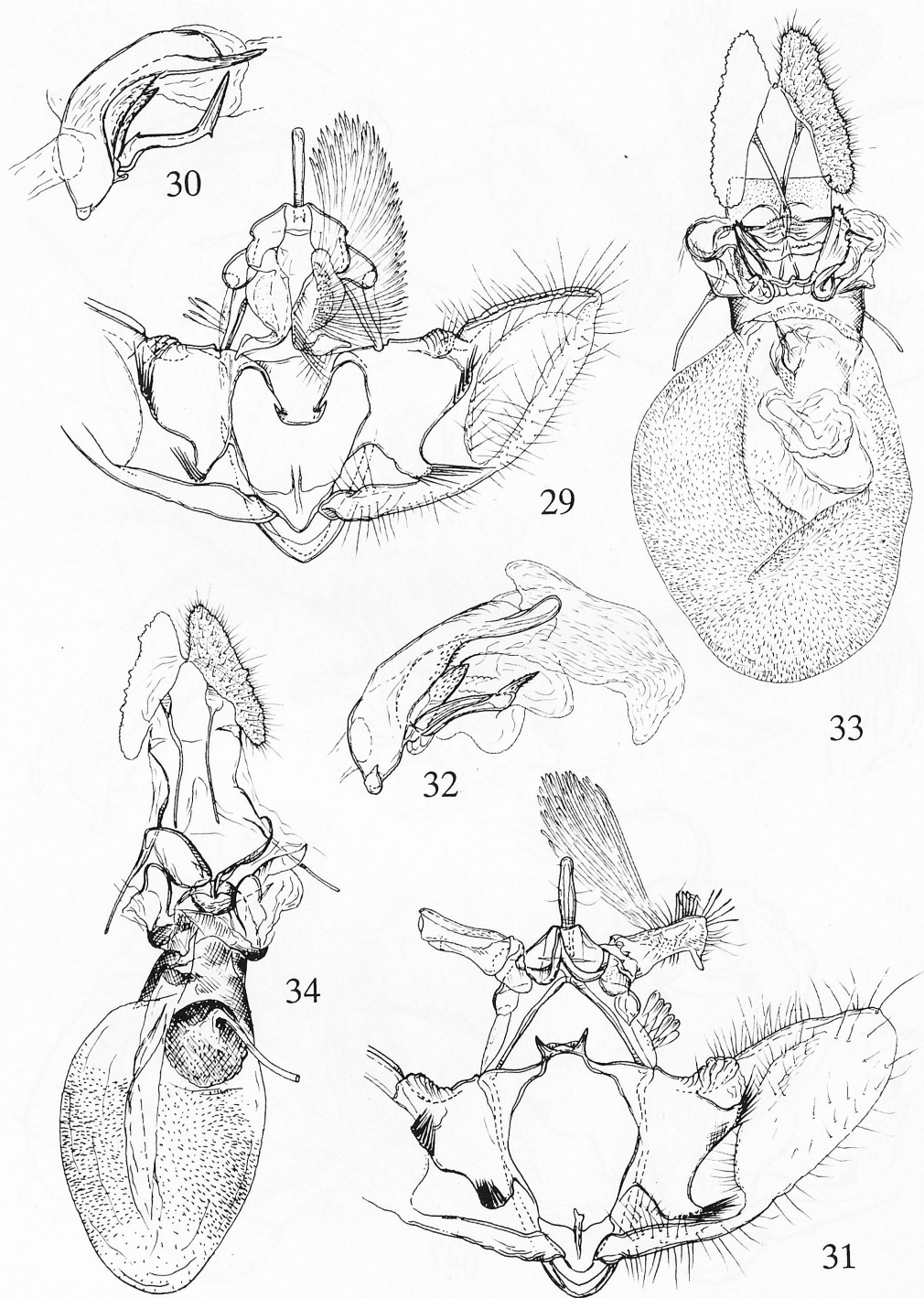
Figs 8-15. Male genitalia of *Terinebrica* RAZOWSKI: 8,9 – *T. portentifica* sp.n. & ssp.n., holotype; 10,11 – *T. portentifica tecta* ssp.n., holotype; 12-15 – *T. cidna* sp.n., holotype.



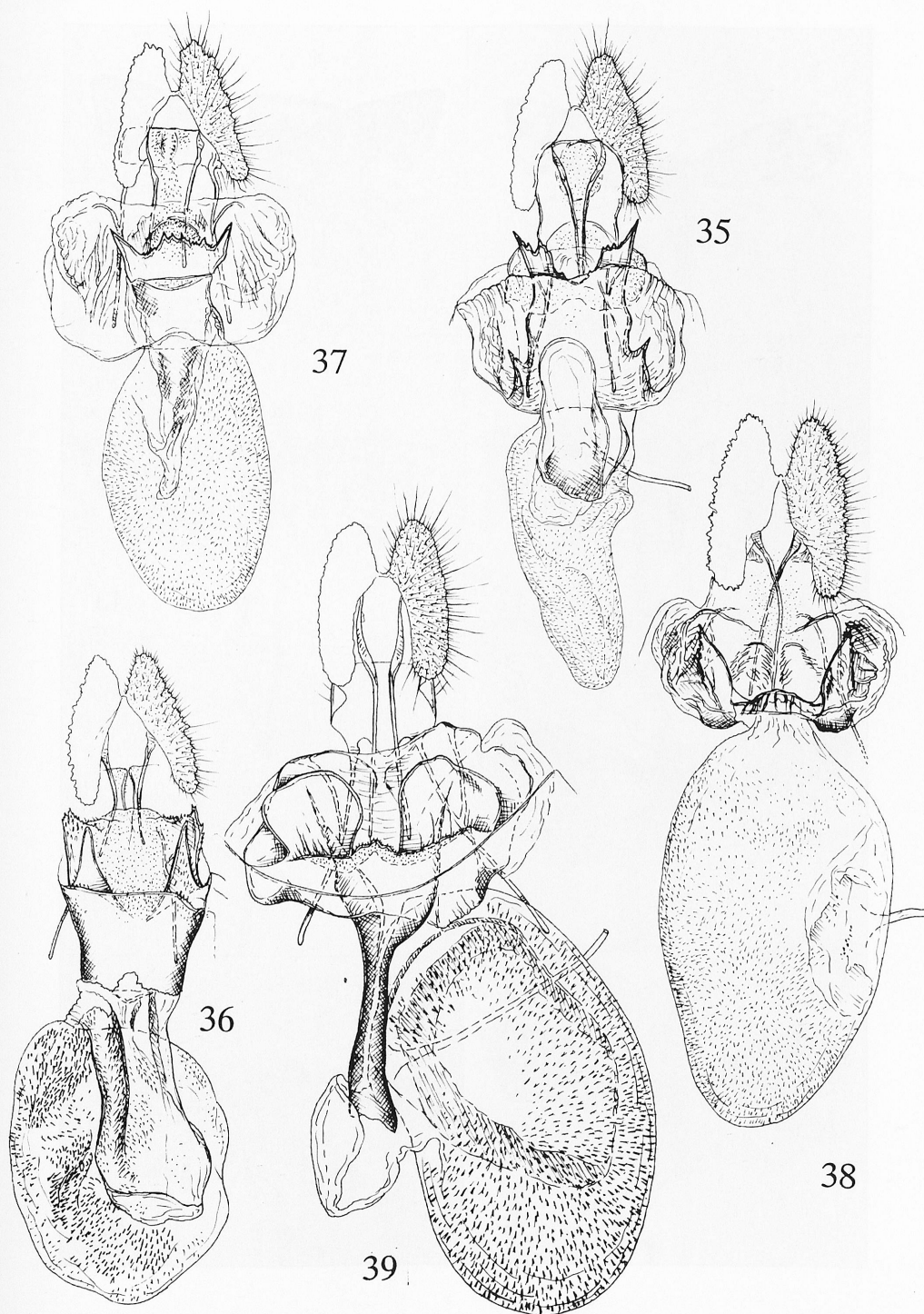
Figs 16-21. Male genitalia of *Terinebrica* RAZOWSKI: 16,17 – *T. fortifera* sp.n., holotype; 18,19 – *T. chaulioda* sp.n., holotype; 20,21 – *T. larocana* sp.n., holotype.



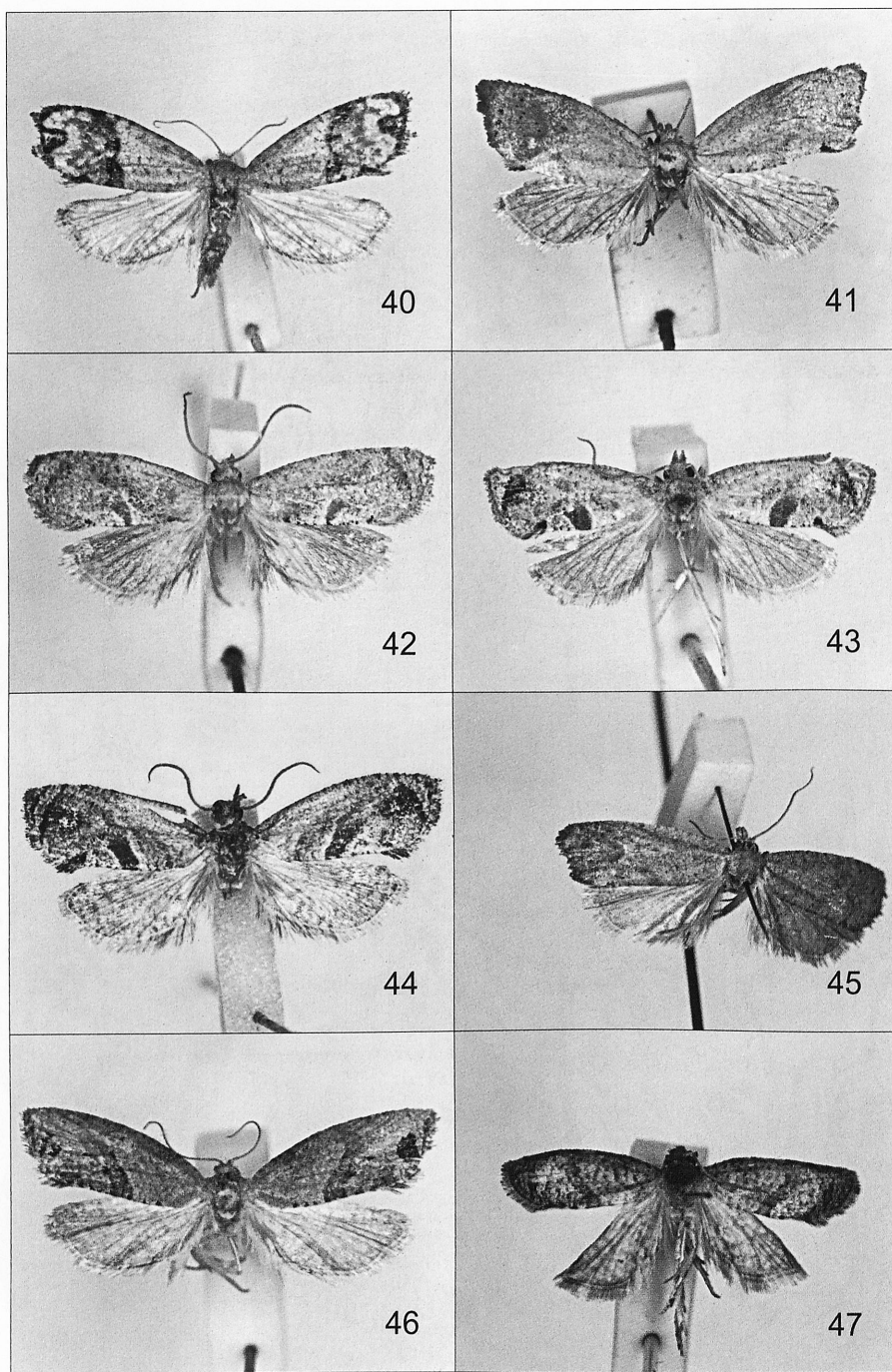
Figs 22-28. Male genitalia of *Terinebrica* RAZOWSKI: 22-23 - *T. triplex* sp.n., holotype, 24 - paratype of same species; 25, 26 - *T. achrostos* sp.n., holotype; 27, 28 - *T. spiniloba* sp.n., holotype.



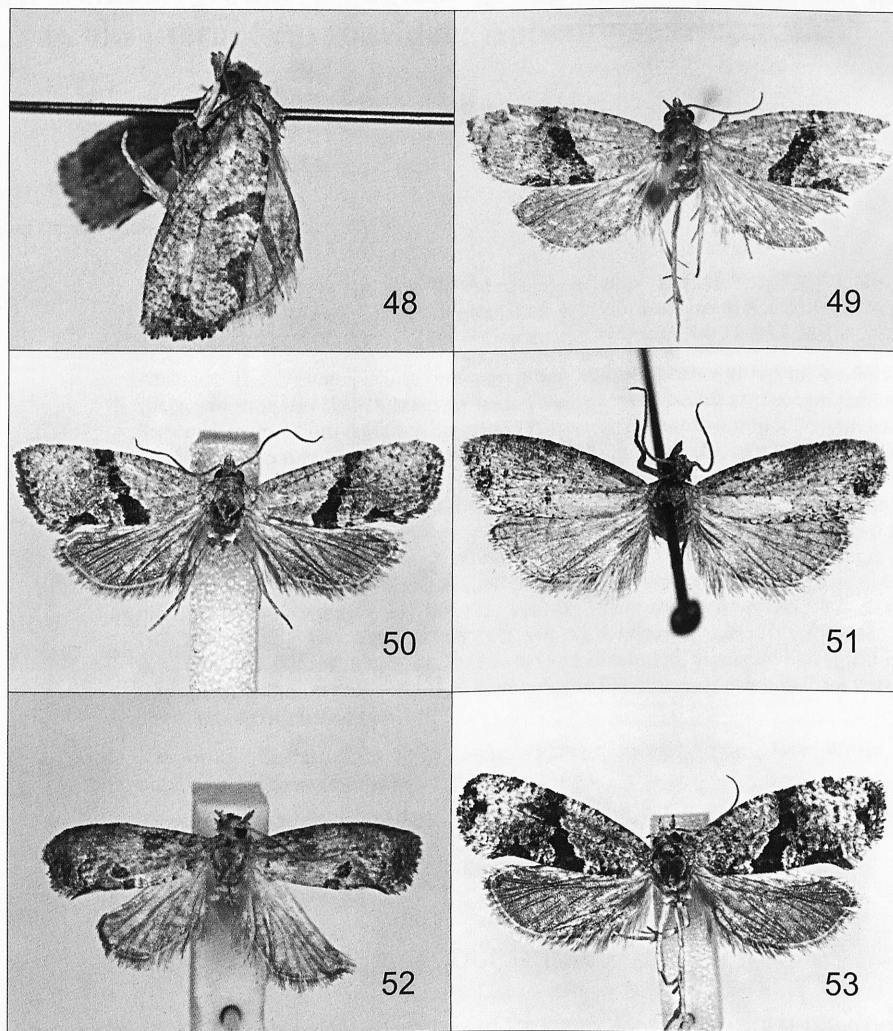
Figs 29-34. Male and female genitalia of *Terinebrica* RAZOWSKI: 29,30 – *T. complicata* sp.n., holotype; 31,32 – *T. polyseta* sp.n., holotype; 33 – *T. cornicenthes* sp.n., holotype; 34 – *T. paulista* sp.n., paratype.



Figs 35-39. Female genitalia of *Terinebrica* RAZOWSKI: 35 – *T. vectura* sp.n., paratype; 36 – *T. portentifica* sp.n., paratype; 37 – *T. cidna* sp.n., paratype; 38 – *T. triplex* sp.n., paratype; 39 – *T. inconspiqua* sp.n., holotype.



Figs 40-47. Adults of *Terinebrica* RAZOWSKI: 40 – *T. inouei* RAZOWSKI, Brazil: Paraná; 41 – *T. paulista* sp.n., paratype; 42 – *T. vectura* sp.n., holotype; 43 – *T. portentifica portentifica* sp. & ssp.n., holotype; 44 – *T. portentifica tecta* ssp.n., holotype; 45 – *T. cidna* sp.n., holotype; 46 – *T. fortifera* RAZOWSKI, Brazil: Paraná; 47 – *T. chaulioda* sp.n., holotype.



Figs 48-53. Adults of *Terinebrica* RAZOWSKI: 48 – *T. larocana* sp.n., holotype; 49 – *T. triplex* sp.n., holotype; 50 – same species, paratype [55012]; 51 – *T. spiniloba* sp.n., Brazil: Santa Catarina; 52 – *T. polyseta* sp.n., holotype; 53 – *T. inconspigua* sp.n., holotype.

