

Supplements to the descriptions of some Afrotropical and Neotropical Tortricidae (Lepidoptera)

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Abstract. The descriptions of two genera (*Ewunia*, *Albadea*) and 13 species (*Choristoneura africana*, *Lumaria afrotropica*, *Protancylis bisecta*, *Procrisca camerunica*, *P. parva*, *Ewunia aureorufa*, *E. gemella*, *Exoletuncus multimaculatus*, *Subterinebrica impoluta*, *Clarkenia cantamen*, *Netechma gibberosa*, *N. cuneifera*, *Albadea alba*) of Tortricidae and the data on the holotype of *Proathorybia meyi* RAZOWSKI are provided. The data of the publication of this paper replaces the dates of descriptions of these taxa.

Key words: Tortricidae, Euliini, Archipini, Eucosmini, diagnoses.

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According to the recent edition of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature the names of taxa described after 1930 should be provided with the comparative diagnoses. In this paper I am including the diagnoses for 2 genera and 13 species described in the year 2002.

Choristoneura africana RAZOWSKI, sp.n.

D i a g n o s i s. In the male genitalia resembling several Palaearctic species, e.g. *C. murinana* (HÜBNER, [1799]) but differs in having the very short socii, the subtriangular median part of transtilla, the postmedian process of sacculus and the ventro-terminal process of aedeagus.

Described by RAZOWSKI 2002a (*Acta zool. cracov.*, **45**(3): 198, figs 1,2 (male genitalia)).

Lumaria afrotropica RAZOWSKI, sp.n.

D i a g n o s i s. In the genitalia very close to the Oriental *Lumaria minuta* (WALSINGHAM, 1900). It differs from it mainly in having the slender valva, the slender, weakly thorny sacculus and the shorter not spiny aedeagus.

Described by RAZOWSKI 2002a (*Acta zool. cracov.*, **45**(3): 199, figs 3,4 (male genitalia)).

***Protancylis bisecta* RAZOWSKI, sp.n.**

D i a g n o s i s. Male genitalia as in *P. amseli* DIAKONOFF, 1983, the type species of this genus, from Saudi Arabia. It distinctly differs from it in the long sacculus provided with ventro-posterior prominence.

Described by RAZOWSKI 2002a (Acta zool. cracov.,**45**(3): 201, fig. 5 (male genitalia)).

***Procrica camerunica* RAZOWSKI, sp.n.**

D i a g o s i s. Closely related to the *Procrica semilutea* DIAKONOFF, 1960 but differing in the shorter, broadest submedially uncus and the shorter aedeagus.

This species was described by RAZOWSKI 2002b in SHILAP Revta lepid.,**30**(19): 236, figs 3, 4 (male genitalia).

***Procrica parva* RAZOWSKI, sp.n.**

D i a g n o s i s. This species is also close to *P. semilutea* DIAKONOFF, 1960; it can be distinguished by the fairly long uncus being broadest medially, tapering apically.

Described RAZOWSKI, 2002b in SHILAP Revta lepid.,**30**(119): 236, figs 5, 6 (male genitalia).

***Ewunia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER gen.n.**

D i a g n o s i s. The uncus and transtilla simple and costa of valva long, comparable with those in *Proathorybia* RAZOWSKI, 2001 but with stronger aedeagus. Very distinct by the proximally rounded sterigma, the long papillae anales and the distinctly ciliate antenna. Similar antenna is unknown in the Neotropical Euliini (only in *Haemateulia haematitis* MEYRICK, 1931 it is distinctly serrate) and resembles this in the Palearctic Archipini genus *Avaria* KOÇAK 1981.

Described by RAZOWSKI & BECKER 2002a in SHILAP Revta lepid.,**30**(119): 213 for two species diagnosed below. The type-species is *Ewunia aureorufa* RAZOWSKI & BECKER.

***Ewunia aureorufa* RAZOWSKI & BECKER sp.n.**

D i a g n o s i s. Distinguished by the dark edged golden basal half of forewing and the simple aedeagus, very short, rounded termination of sacculus. Closely related and externally similar to *E. gemella* described in same paper: RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002a, SHILAP Revta lepid.,**30**(119): 214, figs 1-3 (male and female genitalia), 6 (colour photograph).

***Ewunia gemella* RAZOWSKI & BECKER sp.n.**

D i a g n o s i s. Externally similar to *E. aureorufa* but easily distinguished by the diffuse distal edge of golden basal area of forewing, the spine like end of sacculus, and the presence of a sharp ventro-terminal process of aedeagus.

Description: RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002a, SHILAP Revta lepid.,**30**(119): 216, figs 4-5 (male genitalia), 7 (colour photograph).

***Exoletuncus multimaculatus* RAZOWSKI & BECKER sp.n.**

D i a g n o s i s. Similar to other species of this genus (e.g. to Brazilian *E. lobopus* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002) but distinct by the presence of numerous blackish spots on brownish suffusions. Male genitalia similar to those in *E. consertus* RAZOWSKI, also from Ecuador, in having the large spiny area of valva; it differs from it in the more convex sacculus, the slenderer distal part of valva and the much shorter ventro-terminal part of aedeagus.

Described by RAZOWSKI & BECKER 2002b (Acta zool. cracov.,**45**(3): 252, figs 14, 15 (male genitalia), 18 (colour phot.)).

***Subterinebrica impolluta* RAZOWSKI & BECKER sp.n.**

D i a g n o s i s. Externally similar to *Exoletuncus consertus* RAZOWSKI, 1997 and its allies but with S-shaped median blotch of forewing; the genital differences as between this genus and *Terinebrica* RAZOWSKI, 1987 seen mainly in the broad median part of transtilla and very small caulis.

For the description of this species see RAZOWSKI & BECKER 2002b (Acta zool. cracov.,**45**(3): 245, figs 2, (male genitalia), 20 (colour phot.)).

***Clarkenia cantamen* RAZOWSKI & BECKER sp.n.**

D i a g n o s i s. Little comparable with already known species, distinct by strongly reduced forewing markings which in *C. miramundi* RAZOWSKI, 1988 is similar to that in *Exoletuncus* RAZOWSKI, 1988 and in remaining species consists of a series of black spots. In the genitalia is differs from them in the short uncus, the spiny median part of transtilla, and the long termination of aedeagus.

Described and illustrated in RAZOWSKI & BECKER 2002b (Acta zool. cracov.,**45**(3): 248, figs 4, 5 (male genitalia), 21 (colour phot.)).

***Netechma gibberosa* RAZOWSKI & BECKER sp.n.**

D i a g n o s i s. Forewing markings similar to those in *Exoletuncus*-species, e.g. in *E. lobopus* RAZOWSKI & BECKER (same paper). Male genitalia similar to those in *N. metachora* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2001 from Ecuador in having dorsal lobe of costa of valva but differing in the broad median part of transtilla. This last similar in shape to that in majority of species of *Icteralaria* RAZOWSKI, 1991, e.g. *I. idiochroma* RAZOWSKI, 1999.

Description is to be found in RAZOWSKI & BECKER 2002b (Acta zool. cracov.,**45**(3): 248, figs 6,7 (male genitalia), 22 (colour phot.)).

***Netechma cuneifera* RAZOWSKI & BECKER sp.n.**

D i a g n o s i s. Externally similar to *N. niveonigra* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002 from Ecuador but easily distinguished by the presence of a vedge-shaped dorsal blotch accompanied by the tornal spot. In the male genitalia somewhat resembling Colombian *N. setosa* (MEYRICK, 1917) but with the completely atrophied median part of transtilla. Distinct by the presence and shapes of the processes of sacculus.

For description and illustrations see RAZOWSKI & BECKER 2002b (Acta zool. cracov.,**45**(3): 249, figs 8, 9 (male genitalia), 24 (colour phot.)).

***Albadea* RAZOWSKI & BECKER gen.n.**

Diagnosis given in the description by same authors (Acta zool. cracov.,**45**(3): 250) is completed as follows. Lateral parts of transtilla similar to those in *Terinebrica* RAZOWSKI, 1987, the median part rather to this in some *Netechma*-species.

***Albadea alba* RAZOWSKI & BECKER sp.n.**

D i a g n o s i s. Externally very similar to *N. cuneifera* RAZOWSKI & BECKER (this paper) but distinct in having the posterior edge of subtornal blotch posterior to this of median blotch which in the mentioned species is oblique, directed proximally. In the male genitalia the differences are given originally in the comparison of the genera *Albadea* and *Transtillaspis* RAZOWSKI, 1987. They are mainly in the shapes of transtilla, aedeagus and posterior process of sacculus.

Described by RAZOWSKI & BECKER 2002b (Acta zool. cracov.,**45**(3): 250, figs 10,11 (male genitalia), 25 (colour phot.)).

APPENDIX

Proathorybia meyi RAZOWSKI, sp.n.

The description of *Proathorybia meyi* RAZOWSKI, 2001 should be completed by the data of the holotype: It is a male with label: "Brasilien, Santa Catarina, São Bento do Sul, leg. W. MEY, 29.VIII.2000", genitalia on slide 14099, deposited in the collection of the Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität, Berlin. Paratype, female, same label.

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