

A New *Tortyra* from Cocos Island, Costa Rica (Lepidoptera: Choreutidae)

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The following new species of *Tortyra* is described here to further document the unique fauna of Cocos Island, off the western coast of Costa Rica. Unlike most of the oceanic islands near the west coast of Central America and northern South America, Cocos Island has a wet tropical forest. The new *Tortyra* is almost certainly an endemic of the island and is here named in honor of Dr. C. L. Hogue of the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, who collected the type series.

***Tortyra hoguella* Heppner, new species**

Size. Forewing length 5.2-6.5 mm.

Head. Dark fuscous with white between antennal bases; frons dark fuscous; labial palpus white with dark fuscous apical segment; antenna purple iridescent with white area near apex.

Thorax. Lustrous dark grey; patagia fuscous irrorated with white; venter white; legs banded with dark fuscous. *Forewing*: basal $\frac{1}{3}$ fuscous irrorated with white; mid $\frac{1}{3}$ of wing with a broad brown band, with a silver and green iridescent line along basal part of band and a broad white border, distally irregular; apical $\frac{1}{3}$ of wing fuscous with broad purple iridescent area from tornus almost to apex; ventral side lustrous bronze fuscous; fringe lustrous bronze fuscous. *Hindwing*: uniformly bronze fuscous; ventral side lustrous bronze fuscous; fringe lustrous fuscous.

Abdomen. Dark fuscous; venter white. *Male genitalia*: uncus and gnathos absent; tegumen narrow, broadening dorsally toward extended anal tube resembling a socius; vinculum strong, rounded; anellus triangular; valva oblong, narrowing to sharp extended apical thorn-like point; extensive inwardly directed setal field from dorsal valval margin; aedeagus with phallobase; cornutus a large flat spatula-like shape with a dentaceous apical edge. *Female genitalia*: papilla anales setaceous; posterior apophyses long and slender; anterior apophyses short and very stout; ostium a simple membranous opening on intersegmental membrane posterior to rounded posterior edge of 7th sternite; ductus bursae membranous, long and spiralled, with spirals twisted around bursal appendage near bursa; ductus seminalis from near ostium; bursa copulatrix ovate with elongate appendage; signum a simple spicule band on one side of bursa.

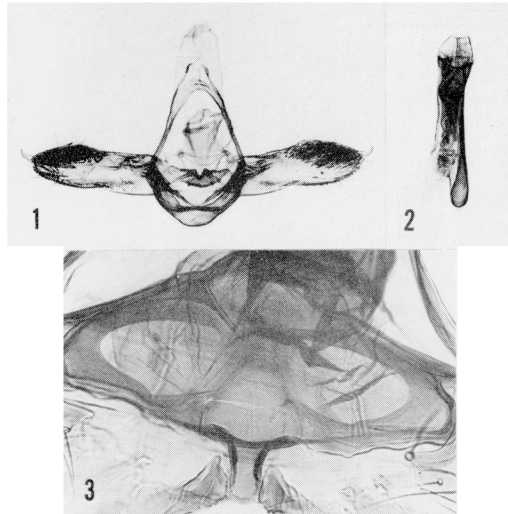


Fig. 1. *Tortyra hoguella* Heppner, new species, ♂ genitalia (holotype, JBH slide 1383).

Fig. 2. Same, aedeagus (enlarged).

Fig. 3. Anellus (enlarged) (paratype, JBH slide 1541).

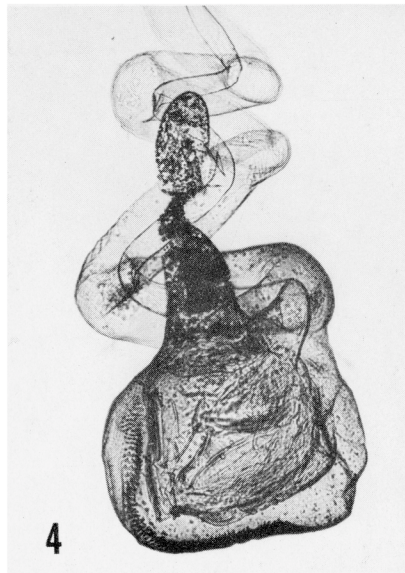


Fig. 4. *Tortyra hoguella* Heppner, new species, ♀ genitalia (paratype, JBH slide 1555), bursa.



Fig. 5. *Tortyra hoguella* Heppner, new species (σ paratype, Cocos Id.).

Holotype σ . Wafer Bay, Cocos Id., 17-22 IV 75, C. L. Hogue (LACM).
Paratypes. Costa Rica: Cocos Id., 17-22 IV 75, C. L. Hogue (5 σ , LACM); Rio Genio, Cocos Id., 17-22 IV 75, C. L. Hogue (1 σ , LACM). [Paratypes to BMNH and USNM].¹

Host. Unknown but probably a species of *Ficus*, as is usual for other *Tortyra* species.

Remarks. *Tortyra hoguella* has one of the most unusual wing patterns in the genus due to the prominent white forewing fascia. The male genitalia are similar to several species of *Tortyra*, with some similarity to *Tortyra spectabilis* (Walker) from Brazil, although the wing maculation is unique. The female genitalia have the ductus bursae spiralled and twisted around a bursal appendage as is typical for the genus and only this portion is illustrated. Most female *Tortyra* genitalia are almost identical.

¹LACM = Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, Los Angeles, California; BMNH = British Museum (Natural History), London, England; USNM = National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.