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Descriptions and notes on tropical *Tortricini* (*Lepidoptera: Tortricidae*)

[With 35 text-figs.]

Opisy i uwagi o tropikalnych *Tortricini* (*Lepidoptera: Tortricidae*)

Abstract. Three new genera and five new species are described. New distribution data and redescriptions of the genitalia of some other species are given.

The present paper is based on small but very interesting collections made by Dr. E. W. DIEHL (Dolok Merangir, N. Sumatra) in Sumatra, Dr. J. T. MEDLER (Ile-Ife) in Nigeria, Dr. A. SCHINTLMEISTER (Dresden) in Philippine Islands, Dr. W. THOMAS (Bad Nauheim, West Germany) in India and Dr. J. WOJTUSIAK (Kraków) in Tanzania. I would like to express my sincere thanks to them all for providing this valuable material. The types are deposited in the collection of the Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, P.A.S., Kraków, if not stated otherwise.

***Polemograptis miltocosma* (MEYRICK, 1910)**

This species was described from Kuching, Borneo and is also known from Kuala Lumpur and Pulo Laut Island (RAZOWSKI, 1966). TUCK (1988) also provides data from Malaysia, Brunei and Indonesia. New data: Philippine Islands, N. Luzon, mountains in prov. Chatol, 15 km SE Bontoc, 14.X.1988, A. SCHINTLMEISTER leg.

Although the female genitalia of this species were redescribed and illustrated in the two mentioned papers I figure them (Fig. 1) once again to complete some of their characters. Sterigma ill-defined, membranous, marked by two partially fusing aciculate areas; ostium bursae ovate, elliptic-transverse, situated in fairly short sclerite; indistinct sclerite better developed dorsally than ventrally, separated from the former by a short membranous space constitute a weakly expressed colliculum. Ductus bursae broad, extending distally into a rounded prominence on the top of which a narrow ductus seminalis

originates. Broad part of ductus bursae connects with colliculum by short, slender tube, situated on the former subterminally. The proportions of the colliculum in the examined specimens are inconstant.

Rubidograptis regulus RAZOWSKI, 1981

One specimen labelled „Nigeria, Ille-Ife, W. State, 9. Mar.1975, J. T. MEDLER coll.” examined.

Female genitalia, unknown till now (Fig. 2): Ovipositor very short; eighth tergite small; apophyses long; apophyses posteriores with distinct inner sclerites entering proximally. Sterigma reduced to a cup-shaped sclerite tapering proximally, somewhat expanding before colliculum ventrally, concave in middle dorsally. Colliculum broader than ductus bursae, more strongly sclerotized than it; the latter long, expanding in proximal portion towards pear-shaped corpus bursae; ductus seminalis originating in anterior part of ductus bursae; signum, a row of minute granules arranged in a slender row on a thickened membrane.

Rubrograptis recrudescens RAZOWSKI, 1981

Three female specimens were collected by Dr. J. T. MEDLER in Nigeria, two in Benin, M. State, in April, 1973 and one in Oban, S. State, on 7th of April, 1975.

Female genitalia, unknown to date, (Figs 3, 4): Ovipositor long with slender papillae anales and long posterior apophyses; eighth tergite slender, weakly sclerotized and plicate ventrally; apophyses anteriores long; subgenital sternite tapering posteriorly, somewhat concave distally. Sterigma small, consisting of wedge-shaped cup strongly sclerotized ventrally, delicately concave at apex, followed by a less sclerotized transversely plicate tape. Colliculum slender, built of thick membrane, strengthened by weak median sclerite situated ventrally; remaining part of ductus bursae slender except for anterior swung area marked with ventrolateral sclerite. Corpus bursae with two peculiar sac-shaped prominences of ventral surface, situated proximally; signum drop-shaped, concave anteriorly, consisting of numerous minute granules.

Plinthograptis clyster sp. n.

Alar expanse 9 mm. Labial palpus dirty cream; front in upper part orange-yellow (scales damaged); antenna brownish; thorax leaden-grey with orange-yellow tegula. Forewing slender, with costa distinctly curved outwards basally, then gently convex; apex rather short; termen oblique, indistinctly concave postapically. Ground colour leaden-grey, costal fascia uniformly broad, orange-yellow, dotted black; termen concolorous to beyond middle but the pale area slenderer; rather broad, continuous oblique fascia from 2/3 of costa

to before tornus, forming subcostal and postmedian broadenings marked with three groups of blackish grey scales. Red pattern consisting of basal group built of three oblique markings, median group forming a convex row of 4 spots and similar median row, of which the dorsal element is the longest, transverse. Apex finely black edged. Fringes concolorous with costal fascia. Hindwing slender, with elongate, acute apical portion, dark grey; fringes slightly paler than wing.

Female genitalia (Fig. 5): Ovipositor short, with broad, short-haired papilla anales; apophyses fairly short. Sterigma weakly sclerotized, in dorsal portion more so laterally where groups of scales and delicate scobination present, cup-shaped in anterior part; a flat, much more strongly sclerotized but distinctly slenderer area being most probably the colliculum situated anteriorly to it; ductus bursae fairly broad, swung at corpus bursae; ductus seminalis originating at base of ductus bursae, ventral, broad basally, coiled around it. Signum absent.

Holotype, female: „Nigeria/Koya, W. State, Jan. 1975, J. T. MEDLER Coll.”

Plinthograptis clostos sp. n.

Alar expanse 10 mm. A damaged specimen. Forewing broader than in preceding species. Orange-yellow fascia along costa distinctly expanding near middle and before transverse fascia extending between 2/3 of costa and tornus; the latter interrupted submedially; some red scales in interruption; termen pale edged. Red markings consisting of three groups of spots, first, strongly convex at base, submedian and median, both vertical to dorsum, built of three elements. Hindwing as in preceding species, brownish grey in colour.

Female genitalia (Fig. 6): Very similar to those in the preceding species, but ovipositor somewhat longer, and papilla analis much slenderer. Sterigma with elongate dorsal part and very weak parts connecting to apophyses, with rounded, more strongly sclerotized than in *closter* cup-shaped portion. Sclerotic element anteriorly to sterigma (colliculum) shorter, more expanding proximally; ductus bursae, corpus bursae and coiled ductus seminalis as in preceding species.

Holotype, female: „Nigeria: Obudu, CR, SE State, 27.IX.73, J. T. MEDLER Coll.”

Plinthograptis seladonia (RAZOWSKI, 1966), comb. n.

Rubrograptis seladonia RAZOWSKI, 1966, Acta zool. cracov., 25 (11): 329.

Described in *Rubrograptis* on the basis of a single female. Now the female of *Plinthograptis* is discovered. As the comparison of the females show this species cannot be retained in that genus and I am satisfied to transfer it to *Plinthograptis* to which it seems most close. Unfortunately the male genitalia of the three above treated species remain unknown.

Accra RAZOWSKI, 1964

This Ethiopian genus comprises 9 species of which one is described as new below. Two other species described by me in this genus (RAZOWSKI, 1966) are transferable to a new genus. The autapomorphies of *Accra* are: thin, strongly sclerotized, arched transtilla; presence of its membranous connections with basal processes of valva; structure of distal part of valva extending distally in a subtriangular brachiola; presence of small bunch of setae at base of brachiola; agglomeration of setae in distal, downfolded portion of costa of valva; shape of the vinculum; structure of male scent organ and especially presence of anterior, flat process of the eighth sternite and heavily scaled lateral lobes. The autapomorphies of female genitalia are insufficiently known but very broad ostium bursae surrounded by distinct sclerite may be regarded as belonging here.

Accara plumbeana RAZOWSKI, 1966

It was described on the basis of a single male found in Kikuyu: Ibea, East Africa. One male specimen was collected by Dr. J. WOJTUSIAK, in Tanzania: Mandera, 150 km W Bagamoyo, 12.XII 1988. Its male genitalia (Figs 7, 8) do not differ from those of the holotype. Uncus is large, rounded terminally, provided with setae situated dorsally. Aedeagus is in distal portion plicate, provided with minute latero-terminal dent, with slender anterior portion and two ventral lobes situated posteriorly to minute coecum penis. This character and the presence of ventro-lateral hook is common for several species. Scent organ (Fig. 9): Subgenital sternite provided with slender, slightly asymmetrical anterior process; scales of the latero-posterior lobes broad but folding along long axis; membrane beyond this segment long, obliquely plicate.

Accra tanzanica sp. n.

Alar expanse, 12 mm. Wing shape and coloration as in preceding species but red pattern consists of broader elements and the distal portion of the forewing is pale ochreous yellow. In tornal area a small, concolorous spot filled with grey-black. Fringes concolorous with distal part of wing. Hindwing blackish grey with slightly paler fringes.

Male genitalia (Figs 10—12): As in *plumbeana* but distal portion of tegumen much shorter, uncus very short, somewhat rounded apically, socius proportionately longer. Aedeagus broader, with lateral prominence along left edge, without terminal plication. Scent organ (Fig. 13) as in preceding species but sternite broader, with stronger anterior process.

Holotype: „Tanzania: Usambaro Mts, Amani, 1000 m, 27.XII.1988, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”, G.S.10134. The type is located in the collection of Dr. WOJTUSIAK.

Anaccra gen. n.Type-species: *Accra limitana* RAZOWSKI, 1966

Shape of the wings and venation as in *Accra*: coloration of cryptic type, as no red elements of the forewing pattern are present. Ground colour brownish, not green as in *Accra*.

Female genitalia (cf. RAZOWSKI, 1966: 85): Sterigma small, rounded anteriorly, aciculate; antevaginal part slender, lateral parts delicate, distal edge concave medially; ductus bursae large, slender in distal portion; colliculum not differentiated; proximal portion of ductus provided with sclerites; ductus seminalis extending from distal portion of corpus bursae (realized in the type-species only).

Comments: I have decided to separate *A. limitana* RAZOWSKI comb. n. and *A. camerunica* RAZOWSKI comb. n. in a distinct genus even although the male remains unknown in order to define *Accra* more accurately. The new genus belongs in the *Polemograptis* — *Accra* group of genera and shows only one supposed autapomorphy, viz., the structure of the sterigma. It is Ethiopian in distribution.

Eboda WALKER, 1866

Numerous species have been described in this genus, all characterized by elongate-ovate forewing and a similar structure of the top part of the tegumen in the male genitalia and the sterigma in the female. The present reexamination of the material studied (mainly the drawings prepared for my monograph of World *Tortricini*, 1966) allowed to assert that only four species are congeneric with *Eboda smaragdinana*, the type-species of this genus (Figs 14—17).

The genus is characterized by the following autapomorphies: presence of capitate process of costa of valva; very long, hairy pulvinus; long terminal process of sacculus armed with apical thorn; elevated, dorsal portion of transtilla; group of strong anterior bristles of ventral portion of socius; dorsal, elongate, apically pointed plate of bases of pedunculi to which the sacs of coremata are attached; longitudinal grooves of the disc membrane. Other progressive characters, however, expressed by reductions are: atrophy of spined termination and desclerotization of tuba analis. The presence of the typical coremata may be treated as a progressive character if we accept that it developed independently in this tribe. The uncus is developed as a broad terminal lobe of the tegumen and seems more primitive than in the two following genera. The shapes of the socii and aedeagus as well as the presence of a pair of cornuti are synapomorphies of the discussed group of genera and probably also of *Paratorna* MEYRICK and its allies. The females of those genera show rather minor differences. In *Eboda* the distal edge of the sterigma is well sclerotized whilst in the following genera it is rather weakly so. The shape of the ductus bursae is similar in all those genera, but the length of the part built of thick membrane

may be characteristic of the species. *Eboda* is distributed in the Australian and Oriental regions, from New Guinea to Assam in India.

List of species (redescriptions in RAZOWSKI, 1966: 176—183, figs 236—246)

E. smaragdinana WALKER, 1866 — New Guinea, Admiralty Isl., Solomon Isl., Gilolo.

E. chrisitis RAZOWSKI, 1964 — Pulo Laut Isl., Borneo.

E. diakonoffi RAZOWSKI, 1964 — Fergusson Isl., Admiralty Isl., New Guinea, Celebes.

E. virescens RAZOWSKI, 1964 — Borneo, Java, India: Assam, Sri Lanka.

E. ethnia sp.n. — India: Sikkim.

Eboda ethnia sp. n.

Alar expanse 13 mm. Labial palpus greyish, dark grey before end of median joint and terminally; antenna dark brown, remaining parts of head brownish, vertex paler, tinged with olive-brown; thorax brownish grey, darker anteriorly. Forewing uniformly broad throughout; costa strongly curved outwards at base, then almost straight, marked with very large tuft of scales extending almost vertically, rounded in apical portion; termen convexly rounded; apex not expressed. Ground colour pale brownish white with indistinct pink hue, suffused with grey anteriorly, delicately reticulate with brownish grey (in distal part of wing slightly so, with similar pink hue). Costa broadly edged with brown to middle where paler and triangularly expanding towards disc; blackish dot at disc; dark brown spot at base of rust-brown costal tuft of scales; termen edged with similar dark brown colour in apex area. Fringes ochreous pink in costal half, with browner median line, pinkish grey medially, grey in tornal portion. Hindwing slender, with elongate apical portion, grey in colour, with somewhat paler fringes.

Female genitalia (Fig. 18): Papilla analis elongate, with large anterior portion; apophyses posteriores long, apophyses anteriores very short. Sterigma complicate: ventral portion concave, with ill-defined antevaginal membranous part, membranous around ostium bursae, finely scobinate; median part distinctly sclerotized, strengthened by two submedian, longitudinal ribs touching the former part and the posterior portion developed in form of transverse sclerite (connected, sclerotic lateral arms) distinctly concave in middle posteriorly; a distinct concavity beneath the latter; lateral parts of sterigma extending between the ostium part and lateral arms membranous. This membrane connects the posterior edge of subgenital sternite forming on each side a double fold above which, on a small surface, occurs a group of thin, rigid scales, most probably of scent function. Distal part of ductus bursae much slenderer than the medio-posterior part built of thick membrane; ventro-lateral protuberance before end of that part of ductus; anterior part slender, coiled; ductus semi-

nalis originating dorsally in postbasal portion of ductus bursae; the latter without any signum, delicately sculptured.

Holotype, female: „Indien, Sikkim Pemayangts, 2000 m, 26.—27.VIII. 1988, leg. W. THOMAS”.

Comments. This new species is distinct by its coloration and the presence of very large, dark coloured costal tuft. It may resemble *E. virescens* RAZOWSKI but if so, only in the shape of the forewing.

Exeristeboda gen. n.

Type-species: *Eboda exeristis* MEYRICK, 1910

Externally very similar to *Eboda*, differing, however, in the male and female genitalia. Uncus much slender than in that genus, socii reduced to the distal, rigid portions, hairy, coremata not developed, but scent organs represented by groups of scales of the end part of the intersegmental membrane, divided into two groups, longer in dorsal area, much shorter in the remaining portion. Disc of valva heavily haired and bristled, forming posterior, ventral process beyond saeculus and large spined termination; pulvinus absent; single cornutus in vesica present. Female genitalia (Fig. 18): Antevaginal part of sterigma small, weakly sclerotized, submedian part of postvaginal plate deeply concave transversely, thick portion of ductus bursae short, provided with dorsal, transverse diverticle, ductus seminalis originating in mid-part of ductus bursae, subdorsally. The supposed autapomorphies are the shape of the socius and the structure of the distal portion of the disc of valva in male and the shape of the sterigma in female. Other characters as above. The genus is monobasic (*Exeristeboda exeristis* MEYRICK — comb. n.) and is known exclusively from Queensland, Australia.

Cnesteboda gen. n.

Type-species: *Eboda assamica* RAZOWSKI, 1964

Forewing as in preceding genera, but usually with ill-defined or absent costal scales. The supposed autapomorphies are: Structure of transtilla, if developed (in type-species it is plate-shaped, somewhat concave, situated in the anelus membrane); mode of fusion between transtilla and subscaphium (a short henion like structure); presence of long, sclerotic process of outer wall of valva originating beneath costa, curved downwards, setose at end; shape of broad setose area before end of valva, fusing with it dorsally being probably a transformed spined termination; shape of end part of saeculus and mode of its fusion with the preceding element; strongly reduced fold of valva marked with a row of bristles; very long and slender brachiola; structure of sterigma. Other characters: Scent organ as in other *Tortricicini*, e.a., groups of slender scales at the end of subgenital membrane which is attached to vinculum by a small subdorsal prominence analogical to the prominence of the latter. Socii

similar as in *Eboda* but with delicate rigid parts and variably developed membranous hairy lower parts; uncus delicate, rather ill-defined, slender; sclerotization of tuba analis distinct, its linkages with pedunculi weak, membranous; aedeagus as in all genera of this group, more or less concave dorsally where membranous, two cornuti in vesica, characteristic of the species. Sterigma rather weakly sclerotized, with well developed anterior, cup-shaped portion and concave dorso-median area, densely and distinctly scobinate. Postmedian, often subterminal portion of the ductus bursae long, fairly rigid; ductus seminalis ventral, originating at base of ductus bursae.

Distribution: Oriental Region.

Eighth species reviewed below are included in this genus. Two other species placed previously in *Eboda* differ, however, from the main bulk of *Cnesteboda* members. These are *E. discobola* DIAKONOFF, 1936 from Java and *E. chloroclistis* RAZOWSKI, 1964 from Sanguir Island (North to Celebes). These species require reexamination to confirm their systematic position.

List of species

- C. anisocornutana* RAZOWSKI, 1964, **comb. n.** — India: Assam.
C. assamica (RAZOWSKI, 1964), **comb. n.** — India: Assam, Philippine Isl.
C. celligera (MEYRICK, 1918), **comb. n.** — India: Bengal, Taiwan, Vietnam, Malaysia, Java, Bali.
C. facilis (MEYRICK, 1912), **comb. n.** — India: Assam.
C. haruspex (MEYRICK, 1912), **comb. n.** — Sri Lanka.
C. musculus (DIAKONOFF, 1948), **comb. p.** — Java.
C. spinosa (DIAKONOFF, 1948), **comb. n.** — Java.
C. variabilis (DIAKONOFF, 1941), **comb. n.** — Java.

Cnesteboda assamica (RAZOWSKI, 1964)

Several specimens collected by A. SCHINTLMEISTER in Philippine Islands: N. Luzon, Mt. Amuyao, 1900 m, 22 km SE Bontoc, 25.IX.1988; in Chatol, 15 km SE of Bontoc, 1600 m, 16.X.1988 and Mindanao, Bukidnon, 40 km NW Maramoq, 800 m, 1—3.X.1988. All specimens were taken in the rain forest zone.

Male (Figs 20, 21) almost identical with those of the type specimen. The only difference is in the shape of cornuti which in the Luzon specimens are thicker, almost straight and slightly larger. Female genitalia (Fig. 22) unknown to this date, are characterized by a large cup-shaped part of the sterigma and slight concavity of middle part of its distal edge; ductus bursae with long, broad and rather rigid median part provided with ventro-lateral diverticle.

Paratorna schintlmeisteri sp. n.

Alar expanse 14—16 mm. Labial palpus over 2, pale brownish cream with brown suffusions, remaining parts of head brownish; thorax dark grey-brown, with purplish admixture beyond collar and on base of tegula. Forewing uni-

formly broad throughout, costa strongly convex at base, bent at $2/3$; apex rounded; termen convex (left wing in holotype slightly deformed). Ground colour cream, in basal half indistinctly mixed with grey in dorsal area, with dark grey towards $\frac{1}{2}$ costa, with pink in whole posterior portion. Costa of wing rust brown, in anterior half suffused with grey, marked with black spots which are better visible in posterior, paler ferruginous part; arched, brown line from mid-costa to tornus followed by ochreous area suffused with grey. Fringes pale, brownish pink. Hindwing pale, white-grey, grey on peripheries; fringes greyish with weak median line, white-grey in anal area.

Paratype much darker than the holotype, with almost entirely brownish grey, diffusely spotted brown anterior and costal portions of forewing, and ferruginous dorso-posterior surface limited from termen by pale grey-brown shade; arched line dark, grey-brown, the area beyond it, especially at costa pink-ferruginous. Fringes browner than in holotype.

Male genitalia (Figs 23—25): Tegumen broad, armed with a pair of strong, rigid sublateral processes expanding terminally, marked with long dorsal hairs; tuba analis weakly sclerotized ventrally, with membranous linkages; vinculum broad, slightly concave in middle ventrally. Valva rather short, with costa distinctly concave postbasally, expanding terminally; sacculus weakly convex postbasally, provided with postmedian process directed ventrad, followed by a pocket like concavity; distal portion of sacculus slender, angle before spined termination rounded, the latter large, clothed with strong, bent bristles extending above costa of valva; brachiola long, broadest postmedially. Transtilla slender, expanding laterally, slightly concaving in middle of dorsal edge; juxta small. Aedeagus long, bent, extending distally into a slender ventroterminal process, membranous and concave dorsally; coecum penis with lateral prominences at the top; two inequally long cornuti present.

Female unknown.

Holotype, male: „Phil.[ippine], N. Luzon. Mts. Prov., 22 km, SE Bontoc, Mt. Amuyao. 1900 m, 25.IX.1988, CERNY & SCHINTLMEISTER”. Paratype, male:” Phil.[ippine]/N. Luzon, Mts. Prov. Chatol, 1600 m, 15 km SE Bontoc, 24.IX.1988, CERNY & SCHINTLMEISTER”.

Comments. The new species is closely related to *P. dorcas* MEYRICK from Khasi Hills, India, but differs in having large apical processes of the tegumen, completely atrophied uncus and socii and in presence of large ventral process of the sacculus. Some further differences are in the shapes of the brachiola, spined termination and aedeagus. It is named in honour of my friend Dr. Alexander SCHINTLMEISTER.

Reptilisocia paraxena DIAKONOFF, 1983

Some specimens collected near the type-locality on N Sumatra in Dolok Merangir (13th March—1th April) by Dr. E. DIEHL.

Spatalistis zygota RAZOWSKI, 1964

One female specimen was collected by Dr. W. THOMAS in the vicinity of Geyzing, Sikkim on the altitude of 1400 m on 14th of August. Female genitalia (Fig. 26): Ovipositor rather short; sterigma square-shaped, weakly sclerotized laterally, concave beyond ostium bursae; the latter situated in rather shallow, well sclerotized cup-shaped area; colliculum ill-defined, forming a small, membranous broadening of distal part of ductus bursae; corpus bursae elongate, devoid of signum; anterior part of ductus bursae strongly broadening and sculptured ventro-laterally; ductus seminalis originating beneath top of distal sac extending from corpus bursae, dorsally.

Vellonifer RAZOWSKI, 1964

This genus is close to *Spatalistis* MEYRICK but certainly is much more advanced evolutionary. Its supposed autapomorphies are the structure of the socii which are distinctly sclerotized, provided with apical thorn and their lateral and submedian position on the tegumen.

Distribution: Oriental Region (cf. the data below).

Vellonifer doncasteri RAZOWSKI, 1964

Male (Figs 27, 28) and female genitalia of the Sumatran specimens (Fig. 30) specimens are illustrated for comparison. They do not show any differences to those of the type series (from Chera Punji, Khasis), however, the length of the colliculum sclerite in the female shows some variation. The differences in my older drawings may depend on the inclusion of the distal fold of the membranous ductus bursae in the sclerite area.

Scent organ (Fig. 29) is situated typically of the tribe, e.a. in the end part of the subgenital membrane and consists of two lateral parts each provided with shallow concavity and small ventral invagination in which grow long, thread like scales. Upper part of the organ is scaleless. It is strengthened by a long sclerite attached to the process of the upper portion of the vinculum.

The species is widely distributed in the Oriental region as it was found in Assam (RAZOWSKI, 1966), Nepal (DIAKONOFF, 1976) and now in North Sumatra: Dolok Merangir by Dr. E. DIEHL.

Acleris extensana (WALKER, 1863)

Widely distributed in India, also known from West China. One specimen was taken in the vicinity of Pelling (1800 m) in Sikkim by Dr. W. THOMAS. Note on the female genitalia (Fig. 31): Subterminal portion of ductus bursae

broad, terminal part slenderer, attached to sterigma at ends of two submedian wedge-shaped sclerites situated ventrally; antevaginal area of sterigma strengthened by an arched sclerite.

Acleris thomasi sp.n.

Alar expanse 21—23 mm. Labial palpus over 3; head greyish white, whitish above; thorax slightly darker posteriorly, rust-brown, black edged anteriorly, marked with greenish medially, with tegula greenish, paler and more white apically and collar whitish. Forewing slender; costa strongly convex in basal third, concave medially; apex very short, acute; termen slightly oblique, indistinctly sinuate. Ground colour greenish except for dorsum beyond anal veins where white-cream marked with grey-green basally (on cream tuft of scales) and brownish distally; ochreous-yellow diffuse fascia extending between disc and tornus, suffused with brown distally and tornally, accompanied by a weaker shade limiting apical area of wing; two diffuse brownish rust shades parallel to the latter and connected by subterminal shade; distal and apical portions of wing greyish, marked with refractive silvery scales forming transverse fascias and leaving some grey spots; grey-black, fairly large spot subapically, limited by silvery white costal marking. Basal area separated from median area of wing by a transversely oblique, white fascia marked with some transverse greyish or greenish grey spots; orange white edged streak along radial stem accompanied by pair of black-brown spots; venation in almost entire distal half of wing brown; large erect tuft of cream and pale ochreous scales beyond middle of median cell. Fringes grey, suffused or divided by grey-green bars. Hindwing brownish cream, brownish in apex area, similarly spotted in distal area and along postcubital vein; fringes brownish cream, with distinct median line.

Male genitalia (Fig. 32): Tegumen high, armed with paired apical lobes and smaller lateral prominences at bases of socii; socius long, typical of *comariana*-group of species, broadening anteriorly, densely scaled. Tuba analis very broad, strongly sclerotized, marked with two lateral prominences between with small terminal part is situated; ventral area distinctly concave medially; strong vertical sclerite extending from distal part medially. Valva slender, with well developed costa and sacculus; the latter armed with a strong, setose process of dorsal edge of base followed by a concavity; spined termination fairly large; disc above sacculus sclerotic, concave, hairless; row of heavy bristles along dorsal edge of sacculus; brachiola broad basally. Transtilla broad; aedeagus fairly long, broad, membranous ventroposteriorly; three distinct cornuti in vesica.

Female genitalia (Fig. 33): Sterigma large, with strong, rounded apically anterior lobes between which a distinct convexity occurs; distal portion of median part of antevaginal lamella convex; broad, vertical rib along middle of postvaginal lamella. Ductus bursae slender, forming broad colliculum the

ventral part of which is strongly sclerotized. Ductus seminalis originating near middle, signum dorsal, posterior.

Holotype, female: „Indien: Sikkim, Pemayangtse, 2000 m. 26.—27.VIII 1988, leg. W. THOMAS”. Paratypes, an identically labelled male and 2 females with labels „Indien: Sikkim, vic. Pelling, 1800 m, 27.VIII.1988, leg. W. THOMAS”.

This new species named in honour of its collector Dr. W. THOMAS is one of the most beautiful *Acleris*-species and resembles Palaearctic *A. cristana* (DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER) especially in the shape of the forewing and presence of the forewing scale tufts. The male genitalia are very characteristic mainly by the presence of a peculiar process of the sacculus, the female genitalia by the presence of the median lobe of the sterigma and by a vertical rib of its dorsal part.

Acleris enitescens (MEYRICK, 1912)

This species was known from India: Assam, and Japan. It has recently been found in Sumatra (Dolok Merangir) by Dr. E. W. DIEHL and in Sikkim by Dr. W. THOMAS.

Acleris chinocentra (MEYRICK, 1908)

It was known to this date from India (Assam) and Java. The new locality is Dolok Merangir in North Sumatra (Dr. E. W. DIEHL leg.). Two further specimens were collected by Dr. W. THOMAS in Sikkim (vicinity of Pelling on the altitude of 1800 m and Pamayangtse, at 2000 m). The species shows a distinct external variation.

Redescription of male genitalia (Figs 34, 35): Apical lobes of tegumen short, broad; socius lateral, situated on broad, flat base just below apical lobe. Tuba analis with distinctly sclerotized ventral side, two lateral processes at the level of strong, curved subapical process and rather weak anterior linkages to tegumen. Valva complex as illustrated by RAZOWSKI, 1966. Peduncular scent organ large, in dorsal portion separated from the latter, typically provided with two groups of pectinate scales.

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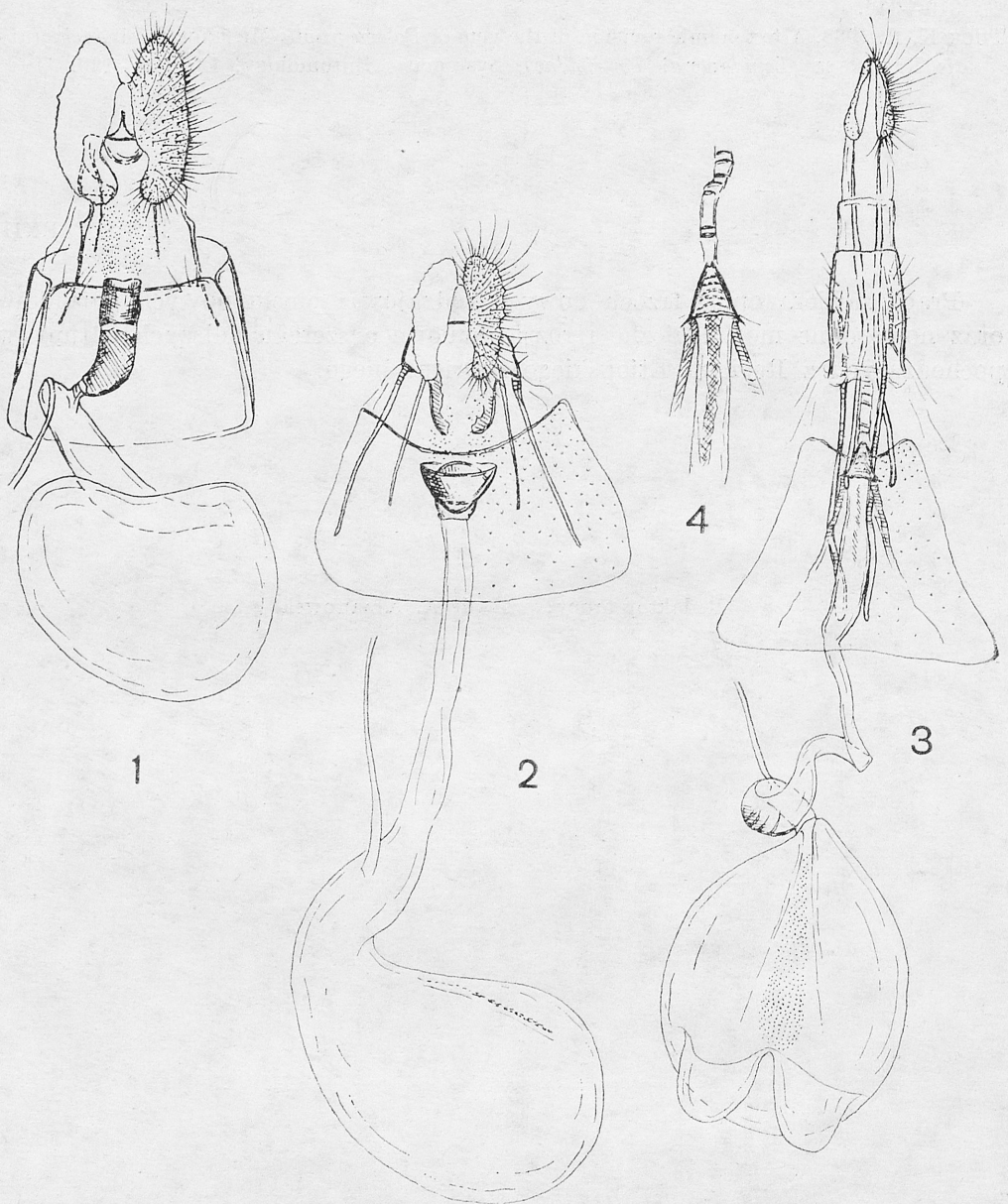
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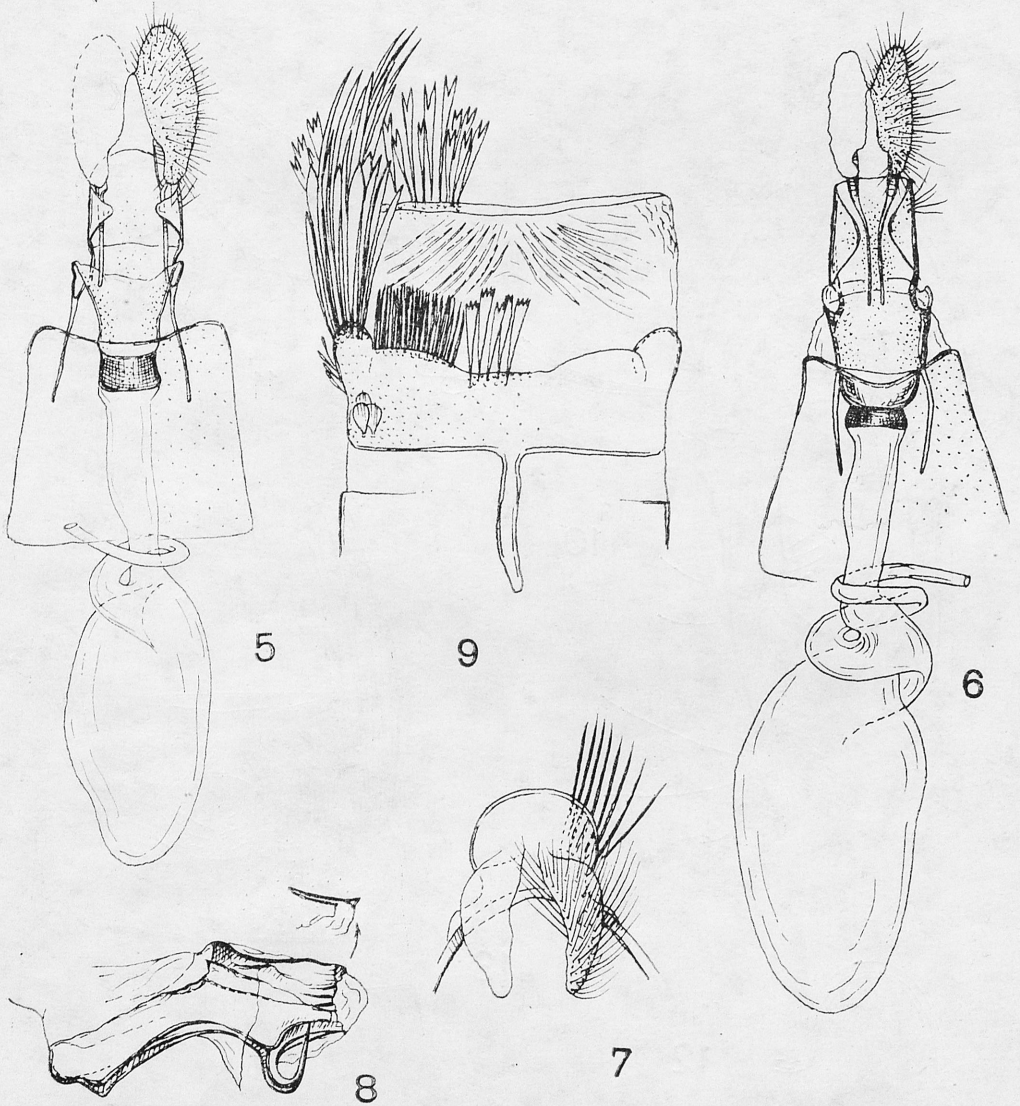
STRESZCZENIE

Praca zawiera opisy trzech nowych rodzajów i pięciu nowych gatunków oraz nowe dane morfologiczne i rozsieleniowe o szeregu dalszych gatunków pochodzących z Regionu Etiopskiego i Orientalnego.

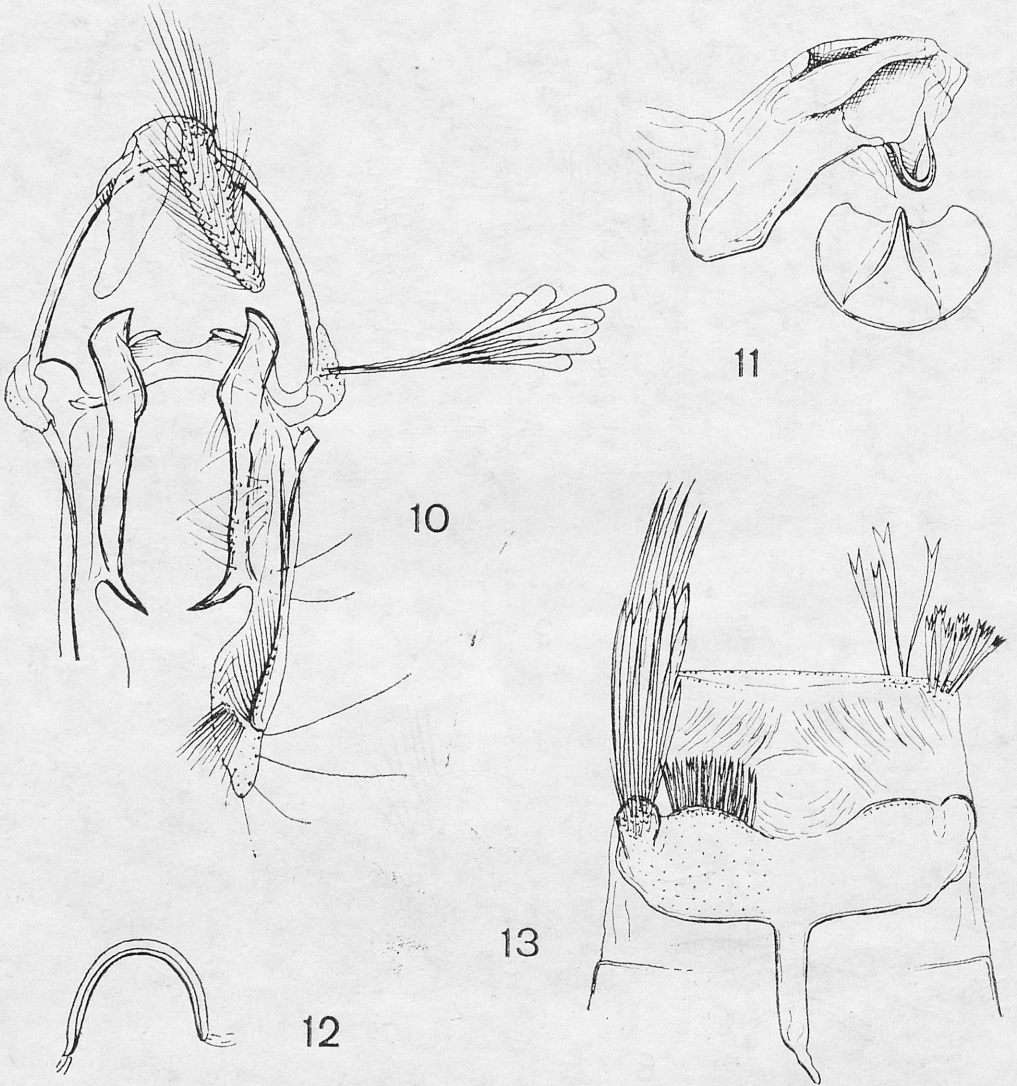
Redaktor pracy: prof. dr A. Krzanowski



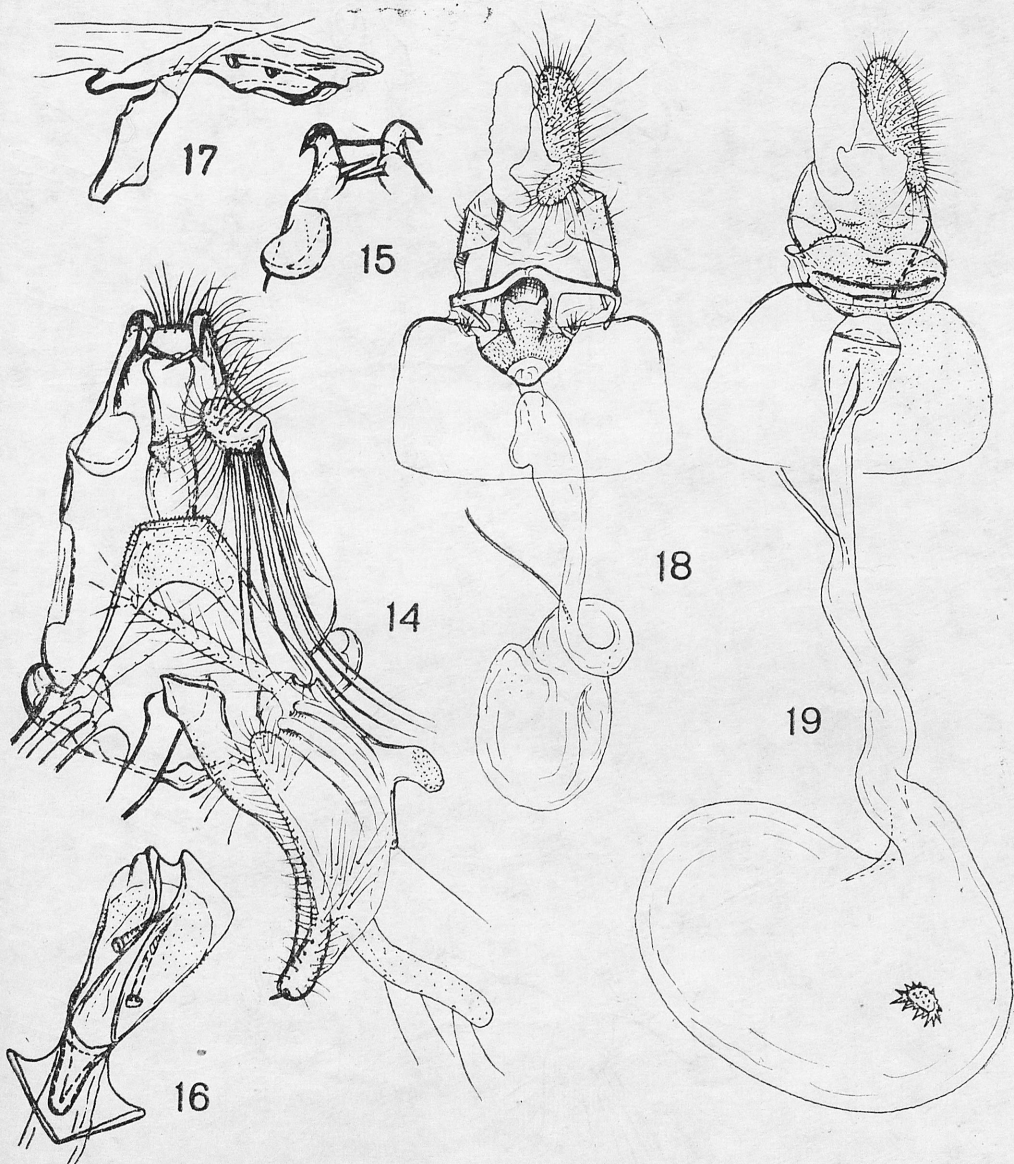
Figs 1—4. Female genitalia: 1 — *Polemograptis miltocosma* (MEYR.), Philippine Islands: Luzon; 2 — *Rubidograptis regulus* (RAZ.), Nigeria; 3, 4 — *Rubrograptis recrudescentia* RAZ., Nigeria



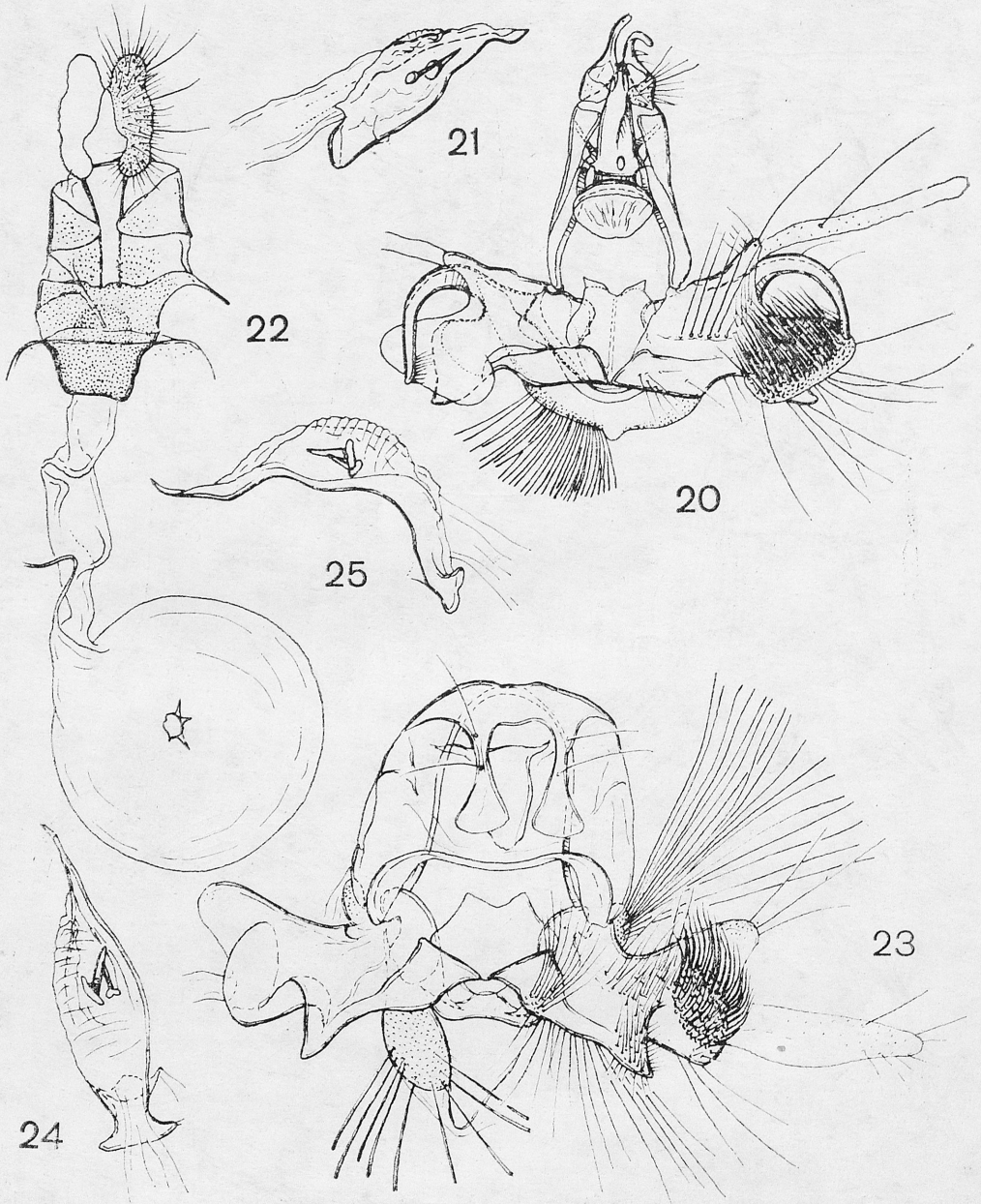
Figs 5—9. Male and female genitalia: 5 — *Plinthograptis clyster* sp. n., holotype; 6 — *P. clyster* sp.n., holotype; 7, 8 — *Accra plumbeana* RAZ., Tanzania, 9 — subgenital sternite with scent organ of same specimen



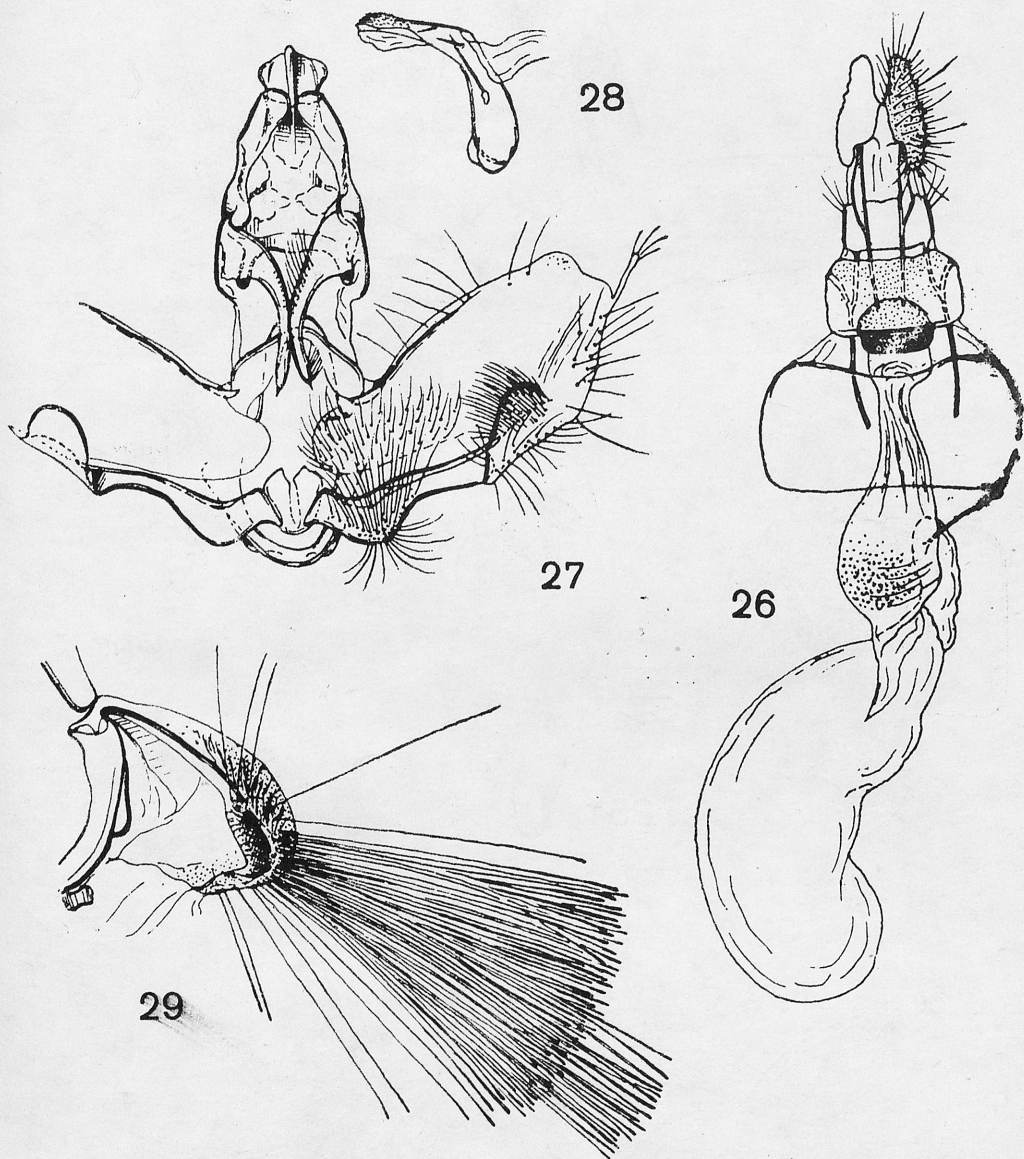
Figs 10—13. Male genitalia and scent organ (subgenital sternite, 13) of *Accra tanzanica* sp.n., holotype



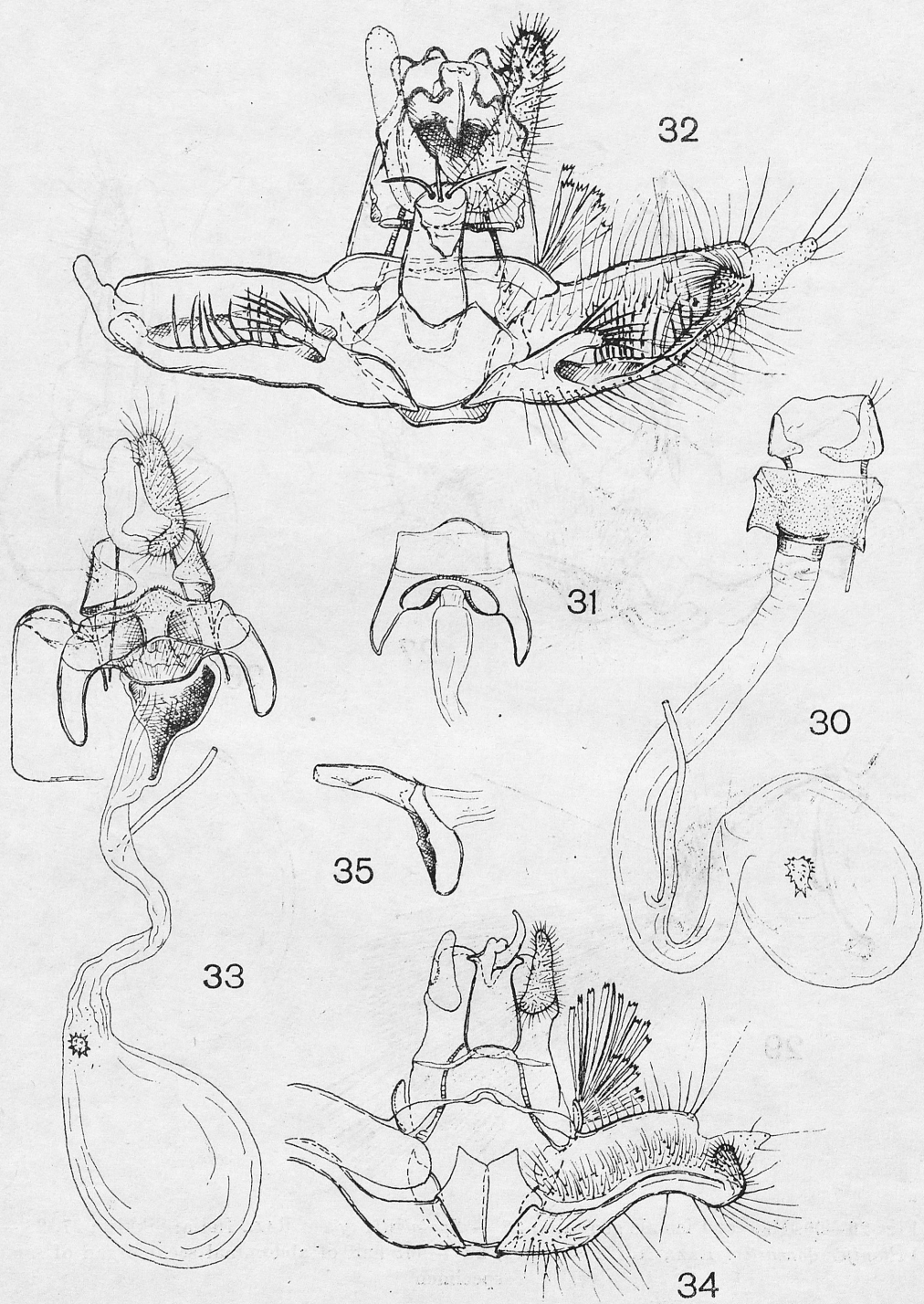
Figs 14—19. Male and female genitalia: 14—17 — *Eboda smaragdinana* WALK., Australia;
 18 — *E. ethnia* sp. n., holotype; 19 — *Exeristeboda exeristis* (MEYR.), Australia:
 Queensland



Figs 20—25. Male and female genitalia: 20—22 — *Cnestebeda assamica* (RAZ.), Philippine Islands: Luzon; 23—25 — *Paratorna schintlmeisteri* sp.n., holotype



Figs 26—29. Male and female genitalia: 26 — *Spatalistis zygota* RAZ., India: Sikkim; 27, 28 — *Vellonifer doncasteri* RAZ., North Sumatra, 29 — left half of abdominal scent organ of same specimen



Figs 30—35. Male and female genitalia: 30 — *Vellonifer doncasteri* RAZ., North Sumatra; 31 — *Acleris extensana* (WALK.), Sikkim; 32 — *A. thomasi* sp.n., holotype, 33 — same species, paratype; 34, 35 — *A. chionocentra* (MEYER.), North Sumatra

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