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(Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

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# Tortricidae from Vietnam in the collection of the Berlin Museum. 5. Archipini and Sparganothini (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

J. Razowski

## Abstract

This paper is a continuation of the study on the tribe Archipini from Vietnam. It includes the data on 15 genera and 37 species of which one genus and 15 species are described as new (*Electraglaia nigrapex* Razowski, sp. n., *Archips silvicolanus* Razowski, sp. n., *A. subgyraleus* Razowski, sp. n., *A. bulbosus* Razowski, sp. n., *A. brunneatus* Razowski, sp. n., *A. bachmanus* Razowski, sp. n., *Chirapsina* Razowski, gen. n., *Dynatocephala altivola* Razowski, sp. n., *Neocalyptis magnilabis* Razowski, sp. n., *N. fortis* Razowski, sp. n., *Diplocalyptis ferruginimixta* Razowski, sp. n., *D. triangulifera* Razowski, sp. n., *Daemilus rufus* Razowski, sp. n., *D. rufapex* Razowski, sp. n., *Adoxophyes afonini* Razowski, sp. n., *Borneoegenia siniaevi* Razowski, sp. n., *Isodemis ngoclinha* Razowski, sp. n.).

KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Archipini, Sparganothini, new species, Vietnam.

## Tortricidae de Vietnam en la colección del Museo de Berlín. 5. Archipini y Sparganothini (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

## Resumen

Este trabajo es una continuación del estudio sobre la tribu Archipini de Vietnam. Incluye los datos sobre 15 géneros y 37 especies de los cuales un género y 15 especies se describen como nuevas (*Electraglaia nigrapex* Razowski, sp. n., *Archips silvicolanus* Razowski, sp. n., *A. subgyraleus* Razowski, sp. n., *A. bulbosus* Razowski, sp. n., *A. brunneatus* Razowski, sp. n., *A. bachmanus* Razowski, sp. n., *Chirapsina* Razowski, gen. n., *Dynatocephala altivola* Razowski, sp. n., *Neocalyptis magnilabis* Razowski, sp. n., *N. fortis* Razowski, sp. n., *Diplocalyptis ferruginimixta* Razowski, sp. n., *D. triangulifera* Razowski, sp. n., *Daemilus rufus* Razowski, sp. n., *D. rufapex* Razowski, sp. n., *Adoxophyes afonini* Razowski, sp. n., *Borneoegenia siniaevi* Razowski, sp. n., *Isodemis ngoclinha* Razowski, sp. n.).

PALABRAS CLAVE: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Archipini, Sparganothini, nuevas especies, Vietnam.

## Introduction

This paper is the continuation of a series on the leaf rollers from Vietnam, last treating with Tortricinae (the former parts were: RAZOWSKI, 2003 (Tortricini), RAZOWSKI (2008a, Chlidanotinae), RAZOWSKI (2008b, five generalized genera of Archipini: *Gnorismoneura*, *Terthreutis*, *Synochoneura*, *Leontochroma*, *Callibryastis*), RAZOWSKI (2008c, Archipini genera *Choristoneura*, *Homona*, *Meridemis*). Last paper, in preparation, is on Olethreutini.

## Localities and collectors

The names of localities are in their original spelling from the labels.

Bach Ma, National Park - S Vietnam, 16° 10' N 107° 54' E  
Bao Lok - S Vietnam  
Dac Gleï - S Vietnam  
Fan Si Pan, Fan Si Pang Mts - N Vietnam, NW Sa Pa, 21° 34' N 105° 20' E  
Kon Tum, Con Tum - S Vietnam, near Dac Gleï  
Mai Chau - N Vietnam, 40 km Moc-chau, 20° 50' N 104° 50' E  
NgocLinh, NgocLinh Mt - S Vietnam  
Okui ho - N Vietnam, near Sa Pa  
Sa Pa, Sa-pa Mt, Cha-pa, Sapa - N Vietnam  
Tam Dao, Tam dao - N Vietnam, 600 km NW Hanoi, 21° 34' N 105° 20' E  
Tuan Glao - N Vietnam

Collectors: Afonin, W. Mey, Simonov, and V. Sinaiev.

Abbreviations and notes. GS - genitalia slide, ISEZ - Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, PAS. Numbers included in descriptions of the labial palpi refer to the proportion of their total length to the horizontal diameter of the compound eye.

## Material and method

The numbering of genitalia is provisional and certainly will be replaced by own numbering of the Museum. The specimens have been collected during several trips and pinned only during the field work. The examples for the photographs have been set recently thus they are often of a rather medium quality. The collection is housed in the Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität, Berlin (MNHU). The collecting data are presented in the text in a shortened form; the supplementary data are in the above list of localities, when available.

## Systematics

*Ulodemis trigrapha* Meyrick, 1907

Material examined: Over 60 specimens from Fan Si Pan, 1600 m, primary forest, 1-7-XI-1995, Sinaiev & Afonin; same locality, 1400 m, 10-15-VIII; Mai Chau, 1400 m, primary forest, 7-15-IV-1995, Sinaiev; Sa Pa, Fan Si Pan, 1600 m, VII-1995; Mt. NgocLinh, 900-1400 m, 10-25-VIII-1996, Sinaiev & Afonin; Bao Lok, 1600 m, 20-26-IV-1993, Sinaiev & Simonov; Kon Tum, Dac Gleï, 700 m, 8-XIII-1996, Sinaiev & Afonin; Tuan Glao, 1200 m, 5-10-XI-1994, Sinaiev; Bach-Ma N.P., 1200 m, 26-VII / 6-VIII-1996, Sinaiev & Afonin.

Described from Bhotan, and its synonymy, *U. falsana* (Meyrick, 1914) from Nilgiri Hills, India.

*Electraglaia isozona* (Meyrick, 1908)

Material examined: 16 specimens collected in Fan Si Pan, middle altitude, 27-III-1995, Mey; Mt. Fan Si Pan, 2400 m, V-1993, Sinaiev & Simonov; same locality, 1600 m, primary forest, 1-7-XI-1995, Sinaiev & Afonin; Mai Chau, 1400 m, primary forest, 1-15-IV-1995, same authors and Sinaiev; Mt. NgocLinh, 900-1400 m, 10-25-VIII-1996, Sinaiev & Afonin.

Distribution: until now known from India: Assam, Sikkim; Nepal; China: Yunnan.

### *Electraglaia nigrapex* Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 31)

Holotype female from Mt. Fan Si Pan, 2400 m, V-1993, Sinaiev & Simonov; GS 75 Wien.

Description: Wing span 15,5 mm. Head ferruginous brown; labial palpus 1,5 pale rust; median part of thorax brownish grey, tegula brown, cream posteriorly. Forewing not expanding posteriorly; costa convex around middle, concave subapically; apex pointed; termen oblique beneath apex, sinuate. Ground colour cream hardly mixed with brownish; base and dorsum suffused greyish;

strigulation fine, brownish; dorsum except for base greyish brown; median fascia in form or rust brown costal spot; subapical blotch paler, brown at costa, fused with apical spot; a row of strips along termen. Cilia cream. Hindwing grey-brown; cilia cream.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 19): Anteostial sterigma large, tapering proximad, membranous at antrum; antrum membranous, slender; ductus bursae long, without cestum; basal plate of signum large, blade very short.

Etymology: The specific name refers to the colouration of forewing apex; Latin: *niger*-black.

Diagnosis: sterigma similar to *isozona* but *nigrapex* easily distinguished by long ductus bursae with its small broadening at 2/3 and very short signum without capitulum; externally this species is distinct by blackish apical part of forewing.

*Scotiophyes faeculosa* (Meyrick, 1928)

Material examined: Three males from Fan Si Pan, 1600 m, primary forest, 1-7-XI-1995, Siniaev & Afonin.

Described from India; known also from Nepal and China (Likiang).

*Archips subsidiarius* (Meyrick, 1924)

Material examined: Numerous specimens from Sa Pa, 1600 m, primary forest, 28-X / 3- XI-1994, Siniaev; Sa Pan, Okui ho, 1100 m, 11-III-1995, Mey; Fan Si Pan, primary forest, 1-7-XI-1995, Siniaev & Afonin.

This species was described from Kashmir. The examined material shows an external and genital variation.

*Archips termias* (Meyrick, 1918)

Material examined: 16 specimens from Bach-Ma National Park, 1200 m, 26-VII / 4-VIII-1996, Siniaev & Afonin; Mt NgocLinh, 900-1400 m, 10-25-VIII-1995, same collectors.

Described from Assam, India.

***Archips silvicolanus* Razowski, sp. n.** (Figs 32, 33)

Holotype male is from Fan Si Pan, 1600 m, primary forest, 1-7-XI-1995, Siniaev & Afonin; GS 45 Wiet. Paratypes two males, one with identical label, the other from Sa Pa, 1600 m, primary forest, 28-XI-1994, Siniaev; 3 female paratypes from same locality and altitude but collected 28-X / 3-XI-1994 by Siniaev and Siniaev & Afonin.

Description: Male. Wing span 23 mm. Head and thorax pale brownish; labial palpus ca 1,5 brownish rust. Forewing costa convex basally, weakly sinuate before apex; costal fold rather slender reaching about middle; apex fairly long; termen sinuate beneath apex, convex postmedially. Ground colour (worn) brownish ferruginous, in tornal area ochreous, tinged and sprinkled rust brown. Markings dark rust brown, diffuse, preserved at costa; apex more brown with some greyish refractive dots. Cilia rust brown, more cream towards tornus. Hindwing brownish with orange apical area; cilia pale brownish and pale orange, respectively.

Female: Wing span 30 mm. Costa sinuate; apex fairly long, protruding; termen sinuate beneath apex, convex postmedially. Head and thorax cinnamon brownish; labial palpus ca 2, more rust brown. Ground colour pale cinnamon brown, suffusions, strigulation, and transverse lines brown; subapical blotch diffuse with refractive shine. Cilia rust brown. Hindwing pale orange with pale brownish anal area; cilia orange cream; no hindwing scent organ.

Variation: One male paratype browner than holotype with dark brown markings; female paratypes with forewing ochreous brownish and brown trace of subapical blotch and apex.

Male genitalia (Figs 1, 2): Uncus broadening terminally; sacculus with strong submedian and minute terminal thorn; aedeagus rather slender, with dorsoposterior thorn; cornuti and caulis long.

Female genitalia (Fig. 20): Posterior edge of antreostial sterigma concave medially, cup-shaped part broad; sclerite of antrum weak; ductus bursae very long; blade of signum long.

Etymology: The name refers to the habitat; Latin: *silva*-forest, *colanus*-collected.

Diagnosis: Close to *A. asiaticus* (Walsingham, 1900) but *silvicolanus* with lateroposterior thorn of aedeagus and much longer ductus bursae.

*Archips machlopi* (Meyrick, 1912)

Material examined: 45 specimens from Mai Chau, Mai Chau, 1400 m, primary forest, 7-15-IV-1995; Mt NgocLinh, 1400 m, 10-25-VIII-1996, Siniaev; Bach-Ma N. P., 1200 m, 26-VII-1996, all leg. Siniaev; Sa Pa, Fan Si Pan, 1600 m, VII-1994, Siniaev; same locality, primary forest, 1-7-XI-1995, Siniaev & Afonin.

Described from Assam, India; widely distributed in S. Asia (Pakistan, Nepal, China, India, Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia: Sumatra, Java). For synonymies see TUCK (1990).

***Archips subgyraleus* Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 34)**

Holotype male from Kon Tum, Dac Glei, 700 m, 6-VIII-1996, Siniaev & Afonin; GS 118 Wiet.

Description: Wing span 15 mm. Head and thorax brownish, labial palpus (1.3) except for terminal part and base of tegula blackish. Forewing weakly expanding posteriorly, costal fold to 1/3, costa concave postmedially; termen beyond sinuate part convexly rounded. Termen cream ochreous, in basal 3/4 suffused pinkish brown, in costal area tinged brown-black. Markings and costal fold blackish brown, typical of the genus; subapical fascia and apical spot brownish. Cilia brown ochreous (worn). Hindwing cream orange, in anal area brownish grey; cilia cream ochreous mixed brownish at apex, pale brownish grey in anal area.

Male genitalia (Figs 3, 4): Distal half of uncus broad, rounded; valva broad; sacculus convexly rounded near middle ventrally; aedeagus rather short, uniformly broad, with ventroterminal process directed distally.

Female not known.

Diagnosis: Very similar to *gyraleus* Diakonoff, 1982 from Sri Lanka but *subgyraleus* with broad distal part of uncus almost as long as its proximal part and ventroposterior process of aedeagus directed distad. Also similar to *A. barlowi* Tuck, 1990 from Malaysia and *A. fraternus* Tuck, 1990 from Brunei but *subgyraleus* with much broader uncus and different end of aedeagus.

***Archips bulbosus* Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 35)**

Holotype female from Sa Pa, Fan Si Pan Mts, 25-30-III-1995, W. Mey; GS 115 Wiet. Paratype female, not dissected, from Bach Ma NP, 1200 m, 26-VII / 8-VIII-1996, Siniaev & Afonin.

Description: Wing span 23 mm. Head rust brown, median part of thorax browner; labial palpus ca 1.5. Costa of forewing somewhat sinuate postmedially; apex weakly protruding, termen concave beneath apex, weakly convex towards M3. Forewing almost unicolorous ochreous rust, paler postmedially, suffused and weakly strigulated (in basal half) rust; costa and apex suffused blackish brown, this last with some refractive dots. Cilia rust brown, paler in dorsal third. Hindwing orange, in anal half brownish; cilia pale orange; subapical group of scent scales absent.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 21): Proximal half of sterigma tapering proximally; poststrial sterigma broad, expanding distally; antrum an oval membranous bulb with weak inner sclerite; ductus bursae long; cestum to beyond middle of this last; blade of signum slender.

Etymology: The name refers to shape of antrum.

***Archips brunneatus* Razowski, sp. n.**

Holotype female from Sa Pa, Fan Si Pan, 1600 m, June 1994, V. Siniaev; GS 39 Wiet.

Paratypes 7 females from same locality, 2400 m, 28-X-1994, V. Siniav; GS 39 Wiet. Paratypes 9 females with same label, one dated 28-X / 3-XI-1994, and 5 from same locality, primary forest, 1600 m, 1-7-XI-1995, Siniav & Afonin.

Description: Female. Wing span 20 mm. Head and thorax cinnamon brown; labial palpus 1,3. Forewing costa weakly sinuate before apex; termen similarly so. Ground colour brownish cinnamon; suffusions and strigulation brownish; subtornal area and apex more brown. Cilia rust brown, blackish brown at apex. Hindwing brownish with apical area cream orange marked with a few browner strigulae; cilia paler than wing.

Variation: Paler and darker specimens, two with costal traces of brownish markings.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 22): Sterigma rather small with cup-shaped proximal part; sclerite of antrum small; ductus bursae moderate, without cestum; signum with slender blade and small capitulum.

Etymology: The name refers to colouration of forewing; Latin: *brunneatus*-brownish.

Diagnosis: Similar to *bulbosus* and *subsidiarius* but *brunneatus* with slender antrum and small inner sclerite and without cestum; basal half of forewing without rust suffusion and strigulation.

***Archips bachmanus* Razowski, sp. n.**(Fig. 36)

Holotype female: Mt. NgocLinh, 900-1400 m, 10-25-VIII-1996, Siniav & Afonin; GS 111 Wiet.

Description: Wing span 20 mm. Head and thorax brownish, labial palpus ca 1,3. Costa of forewing distinctly concave postmedially; apex protruding; termen sinuate beneath apex, convex postmedially. Ground colour brownish, with paler submedian interfascia; strigulation brown; gloss weak, pinkish violet. Marking reduced to slender rust brown blotch extending from mid-costa to apex. Cilia brown. Hindwing pale orange, greyish brown in anal half, with fine, brownish strigulation in apex area; subapical group of scent scales large, blackish; cilia pale orange, in anal part of wing pale brownish.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 23): Sterigma proportionally small; cup-shaped part less than half length of posterior part; antrum with rather weak sclerite of colliculum; ductus bursae long, with long cestum; blade of signum slender.

Etymology: The name refers to the type locality: Bach-Ma.

Diagnosis: Externally this species resembles *A. barlowi* Tuck, 1990 from Malaysia but *bachmanus* with short cup-shaped part of sterigma, distinctly tapering proximally and long cestum.

***Chirapsina* Razowski, gen. n.**

Type species: *Cacoecia hemixantha* Meyrick, 1918

Description: Venation as in *Archips*.

Male genitalia: Uncus broad, expanding terminally; socius atrophied; gnathos strong with long, slender terminal plate; valva short with slender, transverse, external brachiola; transtilla a slender transverse sclerite; aedeagus slender; cornuti long.

Female genitalia: Papilla analis broadest postmedially; anteostial sterigma large, forming a distinct cup-shaped part; antrum membranous, bulbous; ductus bursae and cestum long; signum with long, curved blade.

Distribution and remarks: This genus is described on the basis of two Indian species recorded below.

Diagnosis: Close to *Archips* Hübner and *Choristoneura* Hübner but *Chirapsina* with long terminal plate of gnathos and narrow transverse brachiola. Signum, ductus bursae (with cestum) and sterigma as in the mentioned genera.

Etymology: The name is a derivation of the genus name *Chiraps* Diakonoff & Razowski, 1971 close to *Archips*.

*Chirapsina hemixantha* Meyrick, 1918, **comb. n.**

*Cacoecia hemixantha* Meyrick, 1918, Exotic. Microlepid., 3: 165; type locality: Darjiling, Sikkim. CLARKE (1958: 40) (adult, male genitalia, *Archips*).

Material examined: Three males and three females from Fan Si Pan, 1600 m, primary forest, 1-7-XI-1995, Siniaev & Afonin; same locality, Sa pa (Fan Si Pan, N exposition), primary forest, 28-X / 3-XI-1994, Siniaev; Mt. Fan Si Pan, V-1993, 2400 m, Siniaev & Simonov.

Female (not known until now): Wing span 30 - 32 mm. Forewing not expanding terminad; costa curved outwards to middle, concave before apex; apex fairly long; termen sinuate, Ground colour ferruginous cream with more rust suffusions especially in terminal part of wing; strigulation rust; markings pale rust with much darker, linear edges. Cilia rust or brownish rust. Hindwing cream orange; cilia similar.

Remarks: The Vietnam specimens are identified on basis of illustrations in CLARKE (1958) and my own drawings. In the two sources some characters are lacking, thus this comparison may prove insufficient. The top of tegumen in the Vietnam specimens is concave (Figs 5, 6) and there are two lateral thorns at the end of aedeagus. Female genitalia (unknown until now, Fig. 24). Sterigma broad postmedially, with small postostial part, broad distal portion of anteostial sterigma, and cup-shaped part weakly tapering proximad; antrum in form of oval, membranous colliculum; ductus bursae long with cestum reaching before its end; basal plate of signum small, blade slender.

Judging on the shape of aedeagus our specimens my represent another, close species.

[*Chirapsina expleta* (Meyrick, 1923), **bona sp., new comb.**, extralimital]

This species differs (cf. CLARKE 1958) from *hemixantha* in the shape of uncus which is uniformly broad at least to middle (insufficiently seen in the figure of the mentioned work) and in aedeagus which tapers terminad and has a single ventroterminal process. This species is known from Assam, India only.

*Dynatocephala omophaea* (Meyrick, 1926)

Material examined: 16 specimens: Bach-Ma National Park, 1200 m, 26-VII / 6-VIII-1996, Siniaev & Afonin; Mt. NgocLinh, 900-1400 m, 10-25-VIII-1996, Siniaev & Afonin; Kon Tum, Dac Glei, 8-VIII-1996, Siniaev & Afonin.

Remarks: TUCK (1990) synonymised *Cacoecia cirrhocrossa* Meyrick, 1926 from Sarawak, *D. cruenta* Diakonoff, 1976 from Nepal, and *D. erebenna* Diakonoff, 1983 from Sumatra with *omophaea*. Judging from the examined specimens from Vietnam the shape of terminal part of sacculus is variable; the ventroterminal projection is either short or pronounced. Known from Nepal, Sikkim, N. India, Thailand, W. Malaysia, Vietnam, Sumatra and Borneo.

*Dynatocephala altivola* Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 37)

Holotype female: Mt. Fan Si Pan, 2400 m, V-1993, Siniaev & Simonov, G.S 43 Wiet.

Diagnosis: Externally similar to *omophaea* but *altivola* with brownish yellow base and postmedian interfascia of forewing and rather short, postmedially expanded ductus bursae.

Description: Wing span 32 mm. Head and thorax brownish yellow; labial palpus ca 2, browner terminally; tegula with slender brownish line. Forewing costa convex basally, termen weakly concave beneath apex. Ground colour brownish yellow in distal half of wing pale brownish; suffusions and rows of dots in posterior third of wing brown. Markings brown, partially diffuse, median fascia slightly tinged rust medially. Cilia concolorous with ground colour of distal third of wing. Hindwing greyish brown; cilia more cream.

Male not known.



Female genitalia (Fig. 25): Anteostial sterigma broad with transverse more strongly sclerotized anterior belt; sclerite of colliculum slender; postmedian part of ductus bursae broad; signum rather large, with strong capitulum.

Etymology: The name refers to altitude of the collection site; Latin: *altus*-high, *volare*-to fly.

Remarks: The genus is identified based on the external similarity with the females of *omophaea*.

*Chiraps alloica* (Diakonoff, 1944)

Material examined: 13 females from Tam Dao, 950 m, 17- X-1995, Sinaiev; Mt. NgocLinh, 900-1400 m, 10-25- VIII-1996, Sinaiev & Afonin; Kon Tum, Dac Glei, 700 m, 8-VIII-1996, Sinaiev & Afonin; Bach-Ma, 1200 m, 26-II / 6-VIII- 1996, Sinaiev & Afonin; Mai Chau, 1400 m, primary forest, 7- 5-IV-1995, Sinaiev.

Remarks: Widely distributed in SE Asia: Bhutan, Thailand, W. Malaysia (TUCK, 1990), Vietnam.

*Pandemis cataxesta* Meyrick, 1938

Material examined: Eight specimens from Fan Si Pan, 2400 m, V-1993, Sinaiev & Simonov.

Remarks: Female genitalia of a Vietnam specimen do not differ from those figured by me (RAZOWSKI 1978) from China; the male does not fit well the illustration by LIU & LI (2002) but their figure is superficial. Judging from the setose end of sacculus LIU & LI (2002) examined a different species. Therefore I am illustrating male genitalia of *cataxesta* (Figs 7, 8). They are characterized by rather uniformly broad, strong uncus, short valva, slender, long sacculus and moderate aedeagus armed with terminal thorn.

*Ancyrolepsis rhodoconia* Diakonoff, 1976

Material examined: One male found in Sa Pa, Oku-ho 1100 m, 31-III-1995, Mey.

This species was described from Nepal; it also is known from China: Likiang.

***Neocalyptis magnilabis* Razowski, sp. n.**

Holotype male: Kon Tum, Dac Glei, 700 m, 8-VIII-1996, Sinaiev & Afonin; GS 30 Wiet.

Description: Wing span 15 mm. Head and thorax brownish; labial palpus ca 2. Forewing uniformly broad, costa except for basal third straight, termen weakly oblique, gently sinuate. Ground colour creamish brown; dots and suffusions brownish. Markings brown with blackish brown dots consisting of remnants of median fascia (a triangular spot at costa and traces on remaining parts) and subapical blotch divided into two parts. Cilia worn. Hindwing pale brownish.

Male genitalia (Figs 9, 10): Uncus slender, broadening basally; socius large; arms of gnathos long; valva oval; labis very large with broad dorsal spiny lobe distinct median lobe and large basal apodeme; aedeagus tapering terminad, with terminal process (broken); cornuti group of large spines.

Female not known.

Etymology: The specific name refers to the size of labis; Latin: *magnus*-large.

Diagnosis: Externally resembling *N. liratana* (Christoph, 1881), male genitalia similar to *N. kimbaliana* Razowski, 2005 from Sabah but *magnilabis* characterized by much smaller labias and slender ventroterminal process of aedeagus.

*Neocalyptis tricensa* (Meyrick, 1912)

Material examined: Over 20 specimens from Tam dao, 950 m, 17-X-1995, Sinaiev; Mt. Fan Si Pan, 2400 m, V-1993; same locality, 1600 m, primary forest, 1-7-XI-1995, Sinaiev & Afonin; Bach-Ma N. P., 1200 m, 26-VII / 6-VIII-1996, same collectors; Sa Pa, Okui-ho, 1100 m, 31-III-1995, Mey.



Remarks: Already recorded from Vietnam (KUZNETZOV 2000). Very similar to East Palaearctic *N. lirata* (Christoph, 1881) in which basal part of uncus is rather slender.

***Neocalyptis fortis* Razowski, sp. n.** (Fig. 39)

Holotype male: Tam dao, 17-X-1995, 950 m, Siniaev; GS 31 Wiet. Paratype male: Mai-Chau, 1400 m, 7- 15- IV- 1995, Siniaev.

Description: Wing span 10,5 mm. Head brownish, thorax cream, labial palpus ca 2, brownish. Forewing rather uniformly broad, termen slightly oblique, rather straight. Ground colour creamish; dots sparse, brownish; dorsum slightly suffused brownish. Markings pale grey-brown with darker marginal dots consisting of small costal remnant of median fascia and large triangular subapical blotch extending almost to tornus. Cilia concolorous with wing. Hindwing brownish cream, transparent with brownish venation; cilia creamish.

Variation: The only paratype somewhat larger and darker than holotype.

Male genitalia (Figs 12, 13): Uncus broad, somewhat expanding apically; socius very small; valva tapering terminad; labis very large with long terminal part and small submedian prominence; aedeagus armed with postmedian, dorsolateral process extending beyond its termination; coecum penis long; cornuti a bunch of long spines.

Female not known.

Etymology: The name refers to strong labis; Latin: *fortis*-strong.

Diagnosis: closely related to *N. kimbaliana*; male genitalia resemble also *N. platytera* Diakonoff, 1893 from Sumatra but *fortis* differs in long, curved process from middle of aedeagus and very large labis.

***Diploclyptis ferruginimixta* Razowski, sp. n.** (Fig. 38)

Holotype male: Sa Pa, Okui-ho, 1100 m, 31-III-1995, Mey; GS 71 Wiet.

Description: Wing span 12,5 mm. Head and thorax brownish scales cream ochreous; labial palpus ca 1,5, brownish ochreous. Forewing not expanding in posterior half; costal fold broad; termen fairly oblique, straight. Ground colour pale brownish grey, in costal and terminal areas more creamish; in dorsal third of wing brownish; strigulation brownish grey. Markings: median fascia slender, uniformly broad, ferruginous medially, edged brown; subapical blotch brownish with grey-brown spots; terminal suffusion weak marked by brown median veins. Cilia cream, brown at tornus. Hindwing brownish grey, cream towards base, with brownish venation; cilia paler than wing.

Male genitalia (Figs 14, 15): Base of uncus and its distal parts broad; dorsal process of labis broad, spiny, bent; median prominence small; lateral lobes of vinculum rather long, pointed; aedeagus broad with curved, slender ventral termination; cornuti a large bunch of spines longer than coecum penis.

Female not known.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to ferruginous colouration of median fascia; Latin: *mixta*-mixed.

Diagnosis: close to *D. tenuicula* Razowski from Chekiang, China but *ferruginimixta* with broad uncus and dorsal process of labis, and long, curved terminal process of aedeagus.

***Diploclyptis triangulifera* Razowski, sp. n.** (Fig. 40)

Holotype female: Mai Chau, 1400 m, 7-15-V-1995, Siniaev; GS 78 Wiet. Paratypes, 2 females, one labelled as above, one from Sa Pa, 1600 m, primary forest, 28-X / 3-XI-1994, Siniaev.

Description: Wing span 16 mm. Head brown; labial palpus ca 2; thorax brownish grey. Forewing costa rather uniformly convex; termen slightly sinuate. Ground colour brownish cream darkening towards base of wing; dots brownish; suffusion at mid-dorsum paler, spotted brown. Markings grey-

brown consisting of costal spots and large subapical triangle reaching apex, tornus and termen. Cilia rather concolourous with ground colour. Hindwing pale brownish; cilia more cream.

Variation: One paratype with median diffuse remnant of median fascia; terminal part of wing paler than in holotype, with some darker dots.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 26): Sterigma subsquare with short, rounded proximal corners; antrum with small lateral sacs; terminal part of ductus bursae weakly sclerotized oval; ductus bursae short; signum with long capitulum and blade.

Etymology: The specific name refers to subterminal blotch of forewing; Latin: *triangulum*-triangle, *ferre*-I carry.

Diagnosis: Externally similar to *Neocalyptis affinisana* (Walker, 1863) from Sri Lanka but *triangulifera* with short ductus bursae; same character separates *N. congruentana* (Kennel, 1901) from *triangulifera*; from *D. tenuicula* Razowski, 1984 this new species differs in its longer ductus bursae and subsquare sterigma.

*Clepsis melissa* (Meyrick, 1908)

Material examined: Two males: Sa Pa, Fan Si Pang Mts, 25-30-III-1995, W. Mey; Mt. Fan Si Pan, 2400 m, V-1993, Siniaev & Simonov.

*C. melissa* was described from Assam, India but is known also from other parts of that country, Nepal, and China (Yunnan).

***Daemilus rufus* Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 41)**

Holotype female: Bach-Ma National Park, 1200 m, 26-VII-1996, Siniaev & Afonin; GS 122 Wiet. Paratypes, 2 females, same labels, one with GS 170 Wiet.

Description: Wing span 16 mm. Head and thorax brownish ferruginous; labial palpus ca 1,3. Costa of forewing convex to about middle, concave before apex; termen not oblique, slightly sinuate beneath apex, convex postmedially. Wing brownish ferruginous, more cream along costa, with sparse darker fine strigulae. Subapical blotch slender, much darker than ground colour; apex brown. Cilia cream brown. Hindwing brown; cilia paler.

Variation: One paratype larger, without rust admixture of forewing; the other with ground colour brownish cream and dense rust strigulation.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 27): Papilla analis broad; cup-shaped part of sterigma large, expanding posteriorly; posterior part of sterigma with slender lateral arms; colliculum small, with weak inner sclerite; ductus bursae long, slender, broadening postmedially; signum with large blade.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to colouration of forewing; Latin: *rufus*-rust.

Diagnosis: Related to *D. mutsuurai* Yasuda, 1975 from Japan and *D. fulvus* (Filipjev, 1962) from Primorsk, East Russia but this species with very long ductus bursae and large signum.

***Daemilus rufapex* Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 42)**

Holotype female: Sa pa, Fan Si Pan (N slope) 1600 m, primary forest, 28-X / 3-XI-1994, Siniaev; GS 120 Wiet.

Description: Wing span 20 mm. Head and thorax ferruginous, labial palpus ca 1,3 ferruginous cream. Forewing distinctly convex at base, concave before apex; apex fairly elongate; termen sinuate beneath apex, strongly convex at middle. Ground colour brownish ferruginous suffused greyish especially in distal third, rust brown in dorsal third; strigulation brown, preserved along basal part of costa. Markings: rust dorsoposterior trace of basal blotch, proximal remnants of median fascia; subapical blotch slender, brown and subterminal fascia preserved near termen brown rust. Cilia ferruginous more cream in tornal part. Hindwing glossy brown; cilia paler.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 28): Cup-shaped part of sterigma expanding posteriorly; lateral parts of sterigma broad, rounded proximally; antrum fused with sterigma, with ill-defined sclerite; ductus bursae long, broadening in proximal and subterminal parts, without sclerites; signum broad, serrate laterally, extending posteriorly.

Etymology: The name refers to the colouration of the forewing apex; Latin: *rufus*-rust.

Diagnosis: Close to *rufus* and *fulvus* but much larger, externally resembling some females of *Archips*; *rufapex* is distinguished by diffuse rust forewing markings, broad postostial sterigma, and broad, finely serrate blade of signum.

***Adoxophyes afonini* Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 43)**

Holotype male: Mt NgocLinh, 900-1400 m, 10-25-VIII-1996, Siniaev & Afonin; GS 28 Wiet. Paratypes two males from Tam dao, 17-X-1995, 950 m, Siniaev, one with GS 162 Wiet.

Description: Wing span 15 mm. Head and thorax pale orange cream, labial palpus ca 1,5 more rust. Forewing not expanding posteriorly; costa moderately convex throughout; termen to M3 straight, rather not oblique, then bent. Ground colour pale yellowish cream with dense orange reticulation. Markings rust brown with some more orange dots consisting of basal streak extending from mid-base towards anal veins; median fascia very slender medially, extending towards tornal spot; subterminal fascia connected with costal blotch. Cilia brownish (worn) with brown tornal third. Hindwing whitish cream; cilia similar.

Male genitalia (Figs 15, 16): Uncus broad, rounded terminally, slightly concave apically; socius moderate; arm of gnathos weakly angulate, terminal plate short; sacculus convex postbasally; labis broad basally; aedeagus broad, convex in middle ventrally; cornuti large bunch of long spines.

Female not known.

Etymology: This specie is dedicated to Mr. Afonin the collector of this and several other species from Vietnam.

Diagnosis: Close to *A. flagrans* (Meyrick, 1912) from Burma but *afonini* with pale dorsum of forewing; from *privatana* this species differs in the colouration and broad aedeagus. From *prosiliens* this species differs in having longer uncus and shorter aedeagus.

*Adoxophyes prosiliens* Meyrick, 1928 (Fig. 44)

Material examined: One male from Mt. NgocLinh, 900-1400 m, 10-25-VIII-1996, Siniaev & Afonin.

Remarks: This species was described from Andamans. The male genitalia of this specimen (Figs 17, 18) differ from those in CLARKE (1958). His lectotype has longer aedeagus whilst terminal part of gnathos and uncus are unclear in Clarke's figure.

*Adoxophyes parastrophia* Meyrick, 1912

Material examined: Fifteen males from Tam Dao, 1900 m, 27-IV / 5-V-1993, Siniaev & Simonov; Sa Pa, Fan Si Pan Mts, 25-30-III-1995, W. Mey; Sa Pa, Mt Fan Si Pan, 28-X / 3-XI-1994, Siniaev; same locality, 900-1400 m, 10-25-VIII-1996, Siniaev & Afonin; same locality, north exposition, primary forest, 1600 m, 28-X-1994, Siniaev.

This species was described from Assam, India; it was recorded also from Nepal and Vietnam (cf. KUZNETZOV 2000).

*Adoxophyes fasciculana* (Walker, 1866)

Material examined: Four specimens from Tam Dao, 1900 m, 27-IV-1993, Siniaev & Simonov; same locality, 950 m, 17-X-1965, Siniaev.; two males from Mai Chau, 1400 m, primary forest, 7-15-IV-1995, Siniaev.

Described from Molucca Inlands, Indonesia; known also from Vietnam, Australia and the Pacific Islands (KUZNETZOV 2000).

*Adoxophyes privatana* (Walker, 1863)

Examined material: Kon Tum, Dac Glei, 700 m, 8-VIII-1996, Sinaiev & Afonin. There is a great deal of specimens from various localities which could represent this species. The females are identical with the female from Kon Tum but the males characteristically have an uncus much slenderer than in the type of *privatana*. Thus, there is a doubt about whether specimens are conspecific. I am therefore leaving this problem open.

*A. privatana* is described from India; known already from Vietnam; KUZNETZOV (2000) mentions that it is distributed in Eastern and Southern Asia to Korea and Japan in the north.

***Borneogena siniaevi* Razowski, sp. n.** (Fig. 45)

Holotype female, from Fan Si Pan, 1600 m, primary forest, 1-7-XI-1995, Sinaiev & Afonin; GS 41 Wiet. Paratypes, two females (one with abdomen missing) with identical labels.

Description: Wing span 22 mm. Head pale brownish cream; labial palpus 1,3; thorax slightly darker than head. Forewing costa convex to middle, then slightly concave; apex pointed; termen deeply concave beneath apex, strongly convex at vein M3. Ground colour brownish cream densely suffused and sprinkled brown; strigulae along costa brownish. Markings brown, diffuse, ill-defined except for costal area, consisting of median fascia and subapical blotch; apex brownish, cilia concolorous to M3, then brownish cream. Hindwing cream tinged brownish; cilia slightly paler.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 29): Sterigma small, subsquare, with well expressed proximal corners; ductus bursae large; signum with well developed blade.

Etymology: The species is named after its collector, V. Sinaiev.

Remarks: The determination of the genus is based on the external habit compared with description of *Borneogena* which is known from male sex only.

*Isotenes inae* (Diakonoff, 1948)

Material examined: Over 30 specimens from Fan Si Pan, 1600 m, primary forest, 1-7-XI-1995, Sinaiev & Afonin; Sa Pa, Okui-ho, 1100 m, 31-III-1995, W. Mey; Sa pa, 1600 m. 26-X / 3-XI., V. Sinaiev; Con Tum, Dac Glei, 700 m, 8-VIII- 1996, Sinaiev & Afonin; Tuan Glao, 1200 m, 5-10-XI-1994, V. Sinaiev; Mai Chau, 1400 m, primary forest, 7-15-IV-1995, Sinaiev.

Remarks: In examined series there are specimens exactly fitting *inae* and Sumatran *I. anisa* Diakonoff, 1976. Most probably the two are conspecific. Range: Nepal, India, Thailand, Vietnam, Sumatra, Java.

*Isodemis proxima* Razowski, 2000

Material examined: One male from Mai Chau, 1400 m, 7-15-IV-1995, Sinaiev.

Remarks: Close to *I. anisa* Diakonoff, 1983 from Sumatra and *I. serpentiana* (Walker, 1863) (India to New Guinea) but distinct by slender basal part of uncus. This species is described from Taiwan.

***Isodemis ngoclinha* Razowski, sp. n.** (Fig. 46)

Holotype female: Mt. NgocLinh, 900-1400 m, 10-25-VIII-1996, Sinaiev & Afonin; GS 171. Paratype female from Fan Si Pan, 1600 m, primary forest, 1-7-XI-1995, Sinaiev & Afonin.

Description: Wing span 23 mm. Head cream grey, labial palpus ca 2, white apically; thorax concolorous with head, tegula marked brownish grey. Forewing uniformly broad throughout, costa except for basal third straight; termen not oblique, hardly concave submedially. Ground colour cream

scaled pinkish rust, in dorsal area more grey, in mid-terminal portion markedly brownish. Markings in costal area olive brown consisting of postbasal mark, oblique submedian fascia terminating before median cell and long subapical blotch reaching apex of wing; median cell suffused brownish; dark brown line along cubital arm of cell accompanied by curved line extending from mid-cell to its end and forming white mark at disc; line along anal vein to beyond mid-length of wing. Cilia worn. Hindwing brownish, wing darker, cilia cream brownish.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 30): Papilla analis large with rounded posterior part; sterigma short, broad with subtriangular apically rounded proximal corners; antrum membranous with anterior inner sclerite; proximal half of ductus bursae broad; base of ductus seminalis enlarged; signum with small basal plate, large capitulum and broad, serrate blade.

Etymology: The name refers to the type locality.

Diagnosis: This species is close to *proxima* but is easily distinguished by the colouration of forewing and longitudinal brown markings; female genitalia are similar to *illiberalis* (broad ductus bursae, base of ductus seminalis) but *ngoclinha* with short, broad sterigma and broad blade of signum.

#### *Isodemis illiberalis* (Meyrick, 1918)

Material examined: Twenty-two specimens: Sa Pa, Okui-ho, 1100 m, 31-III-1995, W. Mey; Mt. Fan Si Pan, 2400 m, V-1993, Sinaiev; Fan Si Pan, primary forest, 1-7-XI-1995. Sinaiev & Afonin; Tam dao, 950 m, 17-X-1995, Sinaiev; Mai- Chau, 1400 m, 7-15-IV-1995, Sinaiev; Mt. NgocLinh, 900-1400 m, 17-X-1995, Sinaiev.

Described from Darjiling, India.

#### Sparganothini

#### *Lambertiodes harmonia* (Meyrick, 1908)

Material examined: About 60 specimens from Fan Si Pan, 1600 m, primary forest, 1-7- XI-1995, Sinaiev & Afonin and 25-30-III-1995, Mey; Sa Pa, 1600 m, primary forest, 28-X / 3-XI-1993, Sinaiev.

Described from Darjiling, India.

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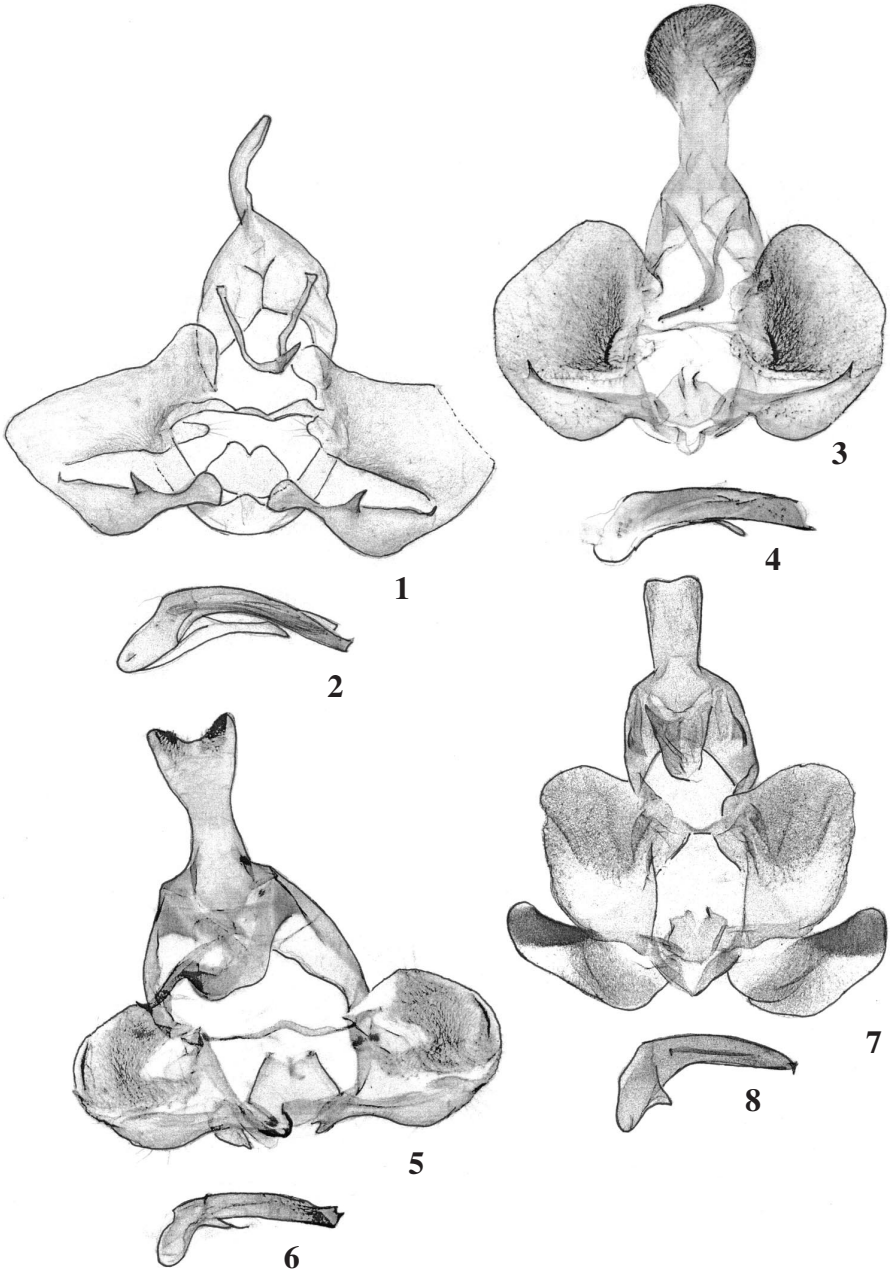
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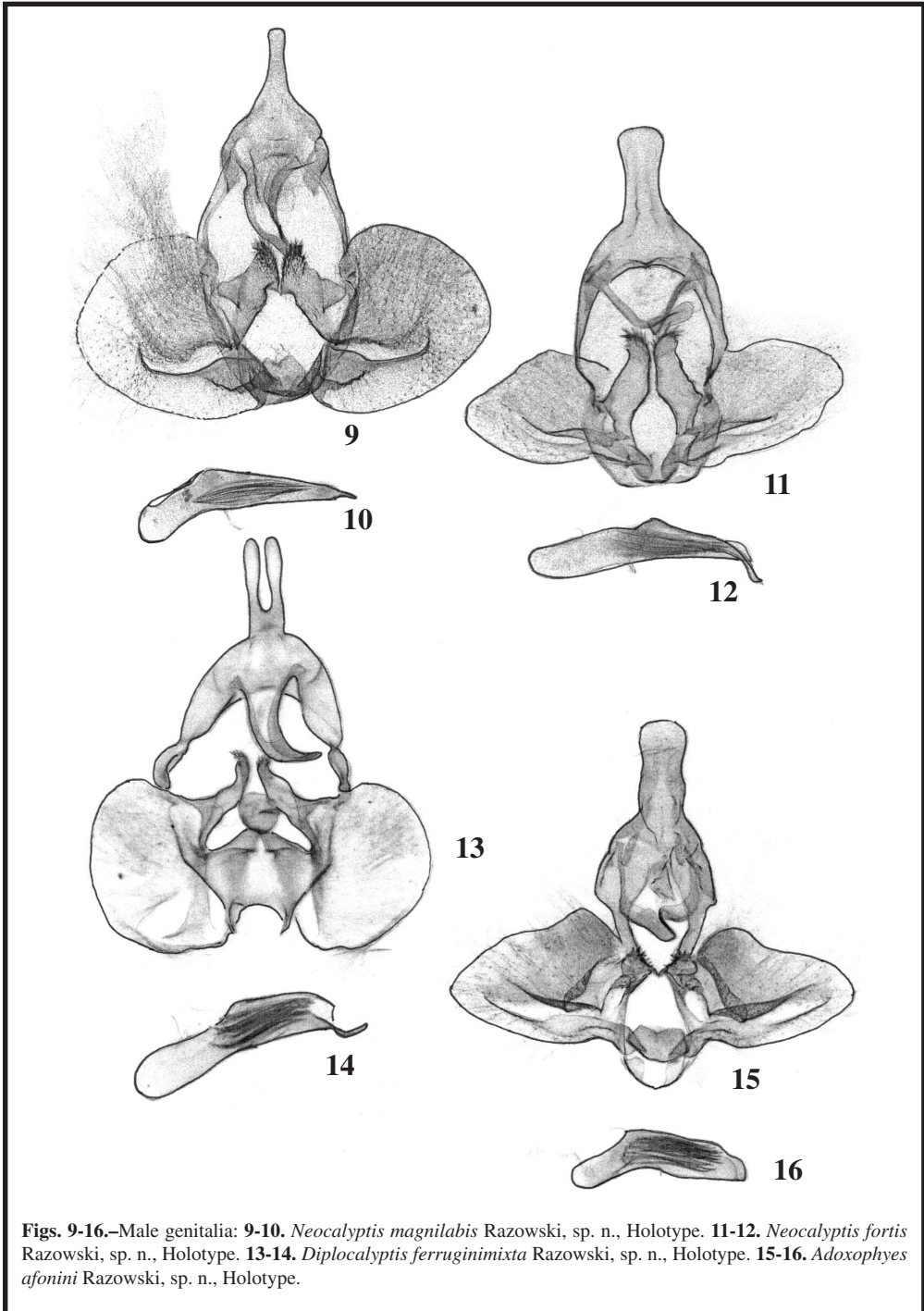
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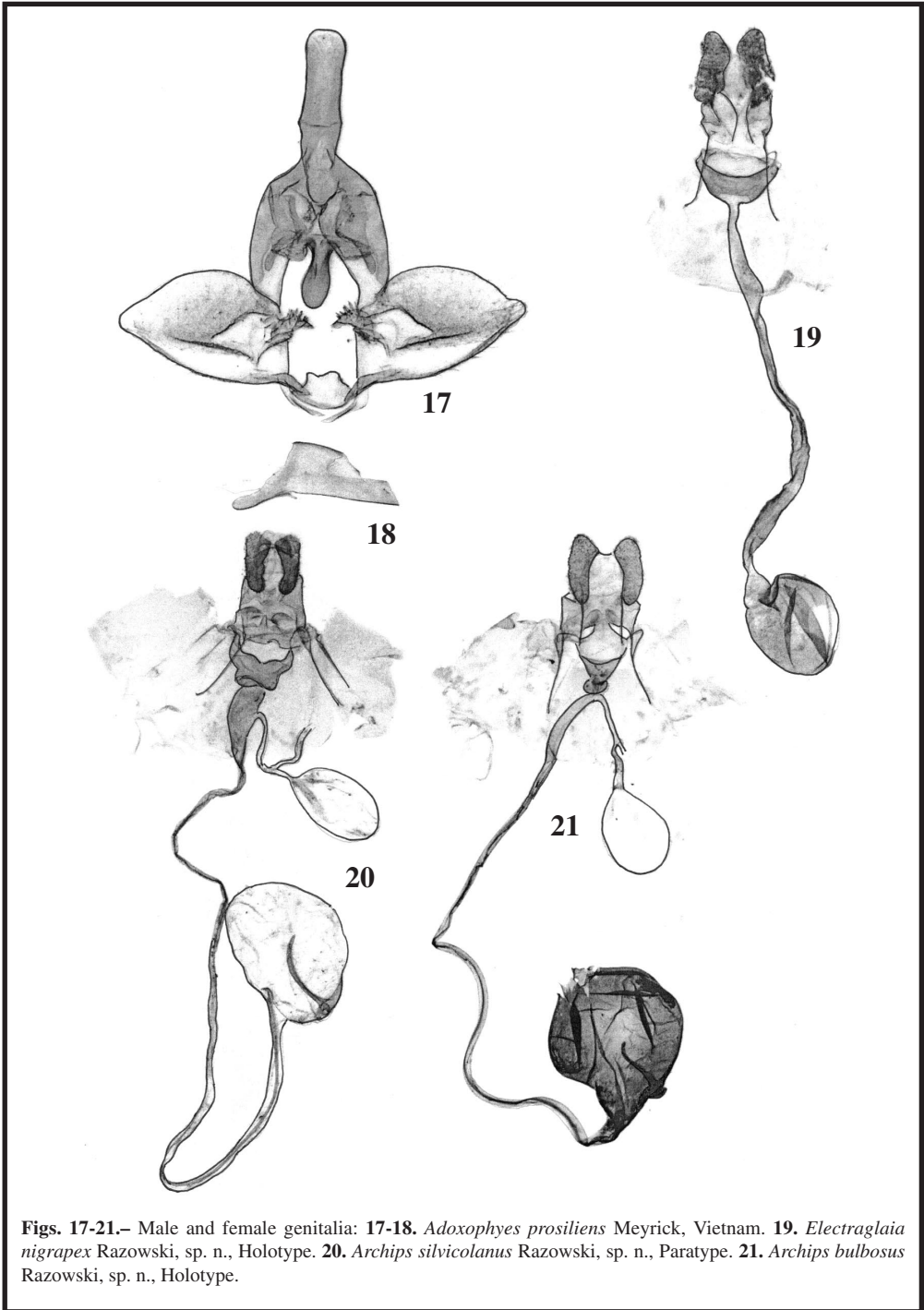
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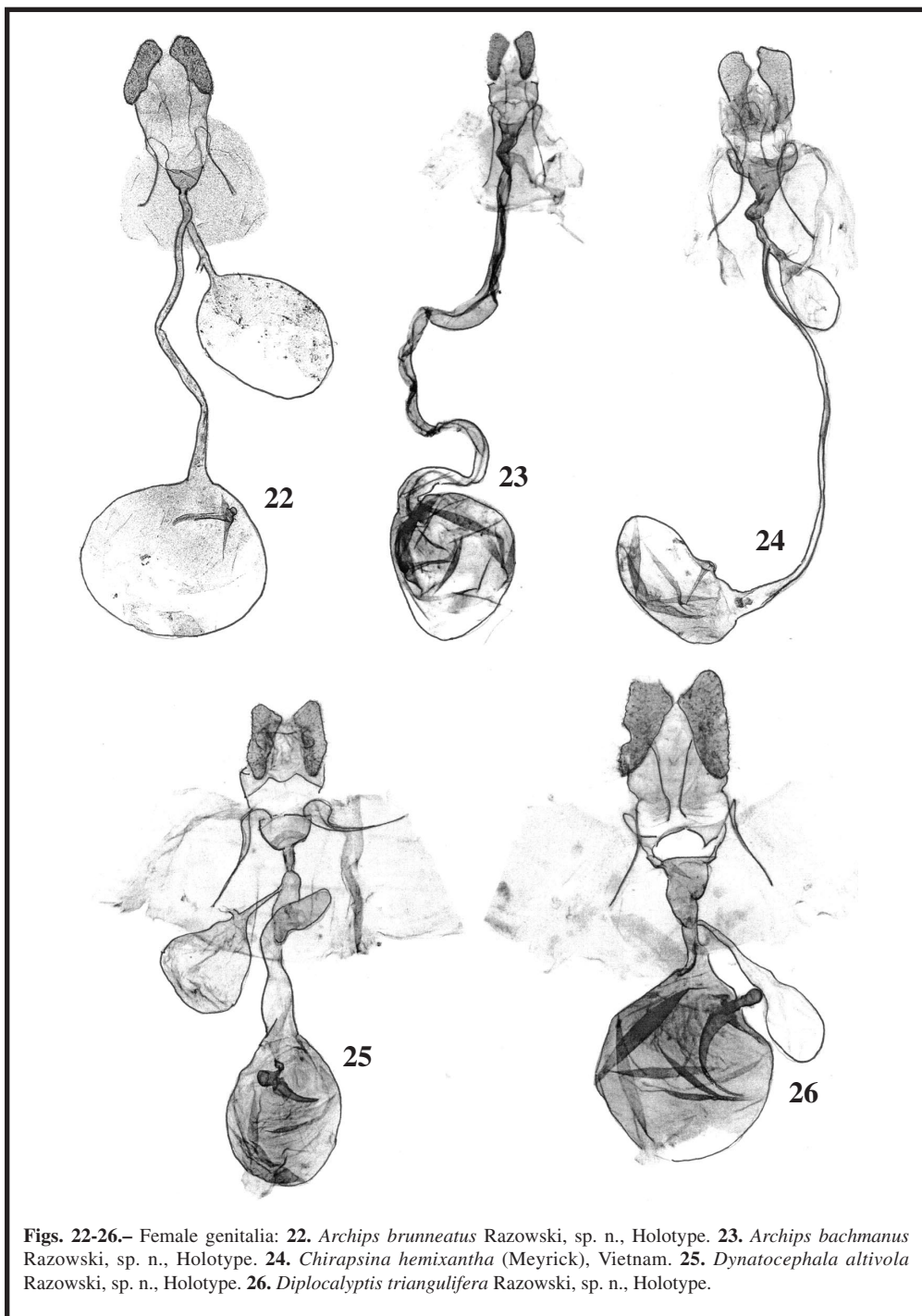
**Figs. 1-8.**— Male genitalia: 1-2. *Archips silvicolanus* Razowski, sp. n., Holotype. 3-4. *Archips subgyraleus* Razowski, sp. n., Holotype. 5-6. *Chirapsina hemixantha* (Meyrick), Vietnam. 7-8. *Pandemis cataxesta* Meyrick, Vietnam.







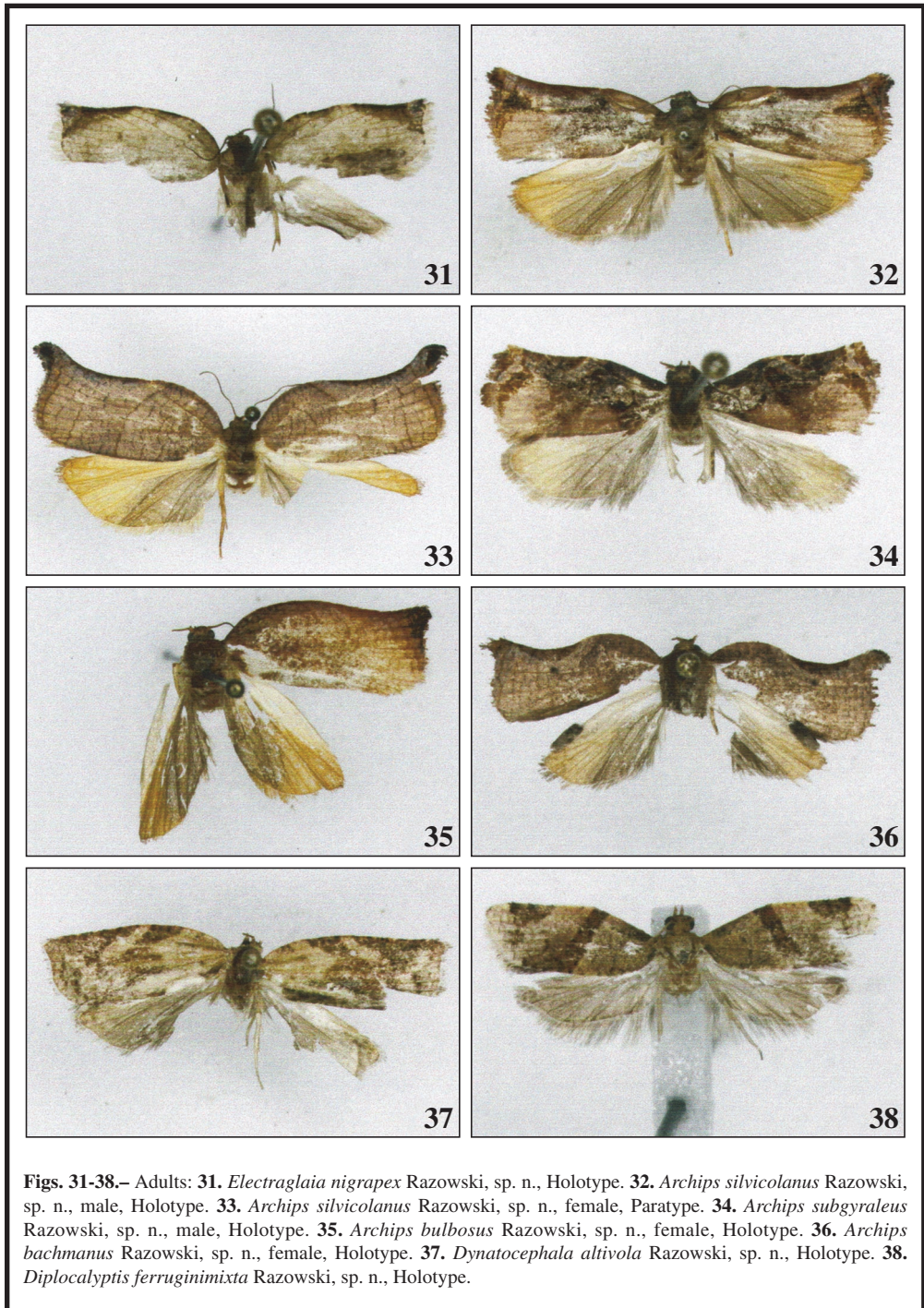
**Figs. 17-21.**— Male and female genitalia: 17-18. *Adoxophyes prosiliens* Meyrick, Vietnam. 19. *Electraglaia nigrapex* Razowski, sp. n., Holotype. 20. *Archips silvicolanus* Razowski, sp. n., Paratype. 21. *Archips bulbosus* Razowski, sp. n., Holotype.





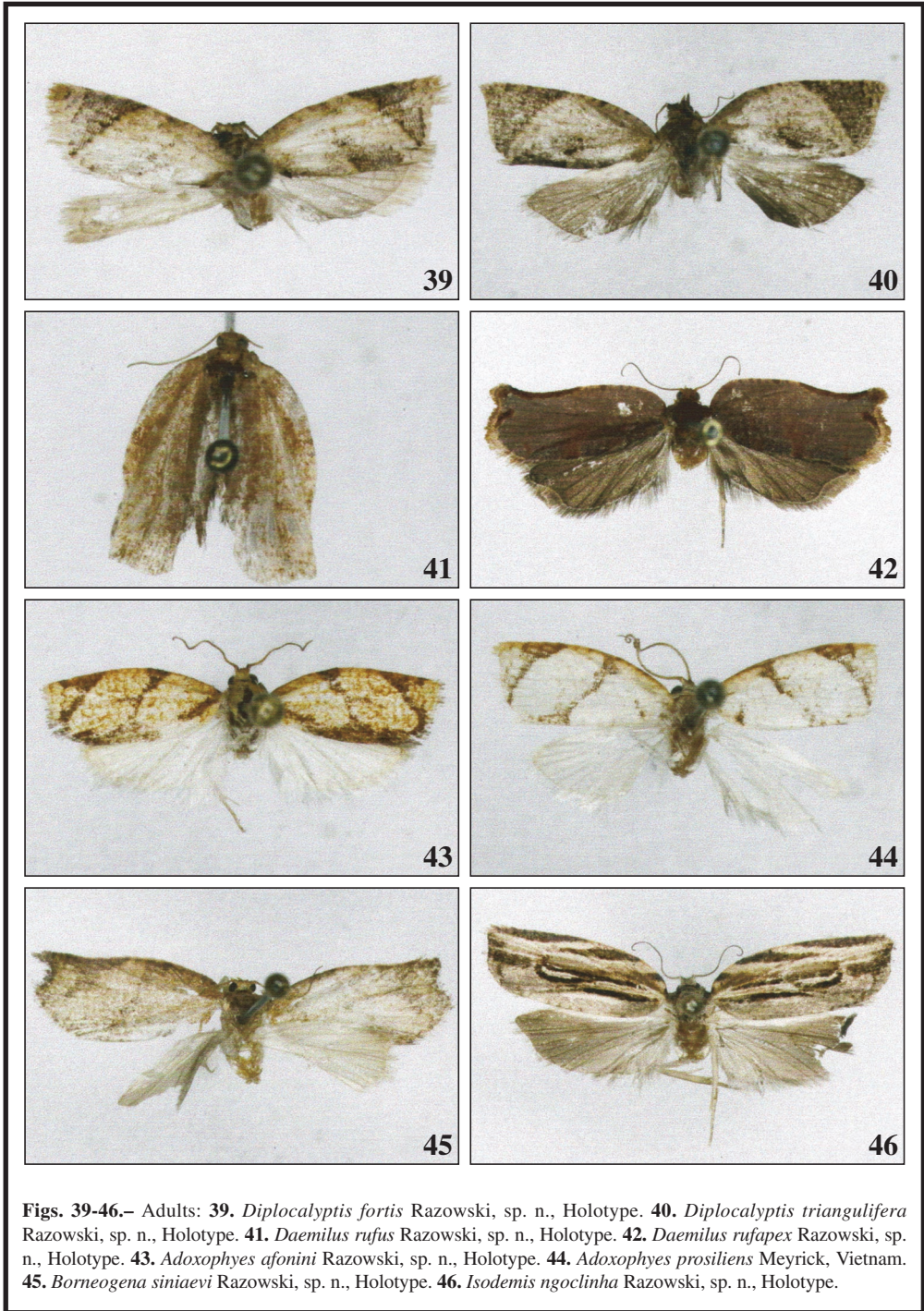
**Figs. 27-30.**— Female genitalia: **27.** *Daemilus rufus* sp. n., Holotype. **28.** *Daemilus rufapex* Razowski, sp. n., Holotype. **29.** *Borneogena siniaevi* Razowski, sp. n., Holotype. **30.** *Isodemis ngoclinha* Razowski, sp. n., Holotype.





**Figs. 31-38.**— Adults: **31.** *Electraglaia nigrapex* Razowski, sp. n., Holotype. **32.** *Archips silvicolanus* Razowski, sp. n., male, Holotype. **33.** *Archips silvicolanus* Razowski, sp. n., female, Paratype. **34.** *Archips subgyraleus* Razowski, sp. n., male, Holotype. **35.** *Archips bulbosus* Razowski, sp. n., female, Holotype. **36.** *Archips bachmanus* Razowski, sp. n., female, Holotype. **37.** *Dynatocephala altivola* Razowski, sp. n., Holotype. **38.** *Diplocalyptis ferruginimixta* Razowski, sp. n., Holotype.





**Figs. 39-46.**— Adults: **39.** *Diplocalyptis fortis* Razowski, sp. n., Holotype. **40.** *Diplocalyptis triangulifera* Razowski, sp. n., Holotype. **41.** *Daemilus rufus* Razowski, sp. n., Holotype. **42.** *Daemilus rufapex* Razowski, sp. n., Holotype. **43.** *Adoxophyes afonini* Razowski, sp. n., Holotype. **44.** *Adoxophyes prosiliens* Meyrick, Vietnam. **45.** *Borneogena siniaevi* Razowski, sp. n., Holotype. **46.** *Isodemis ngoclinha* Razowski, sp. n., Holotype.