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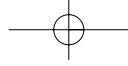
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Atteriini collected in Brazil, with descriptions of four new species (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

J. Razowski

Abstract

Some notes on the tribe Atteriini and the genus *Sisurcana* are provided. Four new species, viz., *Sisurcana brasiliiana* Razowski, sp. n., *Anacrusis russomitrana* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *Archipimima consenteana* Razowski, sp. n., and *A. vermelhana* Razowski, sp. n. are described from Brazil.

KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Atteriini, new species, Brazil

Atteriini recogidos en Brasil, con la descripción de cuatro nuevas especies (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

Resumen

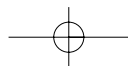
Se presentan algunas notas sobre la tribu Atteriini y el género *Sisurcana*. Cuatro nuevas especies, véase, *Sisurcana brasiliiana* Razowski, sp. n., *Anacrusis russomitrana* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *Archipimima consenteana* Razowski, sp. n., y *A. vermelhana* Razowski, sp. n., se describen de Brasil.

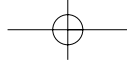
PALABRAS CLAVE: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Atteriini, nuevas especies, Brasil

Introduction

In the interpretation by POWELL (1986) Atteriini are treated as a separate tribe comprising five Neotropical genera. All of them are characterized by that author, however, some genera do not show any autapomorphies. Some characters are certainly of plesiomorphic importance (the well developed costa of valva, the drooping socii, or are convergent (e.g. the broadly membranous valva in *Anacrusis*, *Tinacrusis*, *Archipimima*). However, it is highly probable that in the genera characterized by plesiomorphic or convergent characters some autapomorphies will be discovered. The last mentioned character is also shared with some Sparganothini. There are some other characters common of Atteriini and Sparganothini and the structure of sterigma complex could be regarded as their synapomorphy. The presence of a distinct gnathos provided with well developed terminal plate allows to separate Atteriini from Sparganothini but this is also a plesiomorphic character. Moreover, there are several Sparganothini species with more or less distinct gnathos, however, usually without the terminal plate. The structure of the gnathos-socii complex may be regarded as an autapomorphy of that tribe, however, a tendency for a fusion of these two parts of genitalia are known in other tortricine tribes. The only putative autapomorphy of Atteriini is the presence of the scales of corethrogyne (according to POWELL 1986 and some following authors) occurring in all genera but *Sisurcana*.

The material studied was collected chiefly by A. and J. Razowski in Santa Catarina and is preserved in the collection of the Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, PAS, Cracow (ISEZ); other specimens are from the Becker Collection, Brasília and eventually will be transferred to one of the





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museums in Brazil. Representatives of two species originally from the V.O. Becker collection have been kindly donated to the above mentioned institute. I thank Dr. V.O. Becker for his kind permission to include the data on two species treated in this paper.

Abbreviation: GS - genitalia slide.

Sisurcana Powell, 1986

POWELL (1986) characterized this genus based on the external characters and male genitalia. He mentioned that until the female is known the tribal status of this genus is doubtful (then, however, he mentions that in the Natural History Museum, London there are some undescribed females which could be congeneric with *Sisurcana*). The examination of a series of *S. brasiliana* sp.n., a species close to the type-species of this genus allows to state that *Sisurcana* is evidently a representative of the tribe in question.

Sisurcana brasiliana Razowski, sp. n.

Holotype, male: "Brazylia, Santa Catarina, Rio Vermelho, 968 m., 22-II-1973, A. & J. Razowski"; not dissected. Paratypes: 7 males, 1 female; 5 males labelled as above but dated: 21, 26, and 27-II-1973 (GS 13699); 2 males collected 14 km NW São Bento do Sul, Santa Catarina, 850 m, 23-II. and 1-III-1973 and one female from Rio Negro, Paraná, 800 m, 14-II-1973; GS 13700.

Wing span 21 mm. Head brownish, vertex brown, labial palpus ca 1.5, brown; thorax creamy brownish with some brown marks. Forewing not expanding posteriorly; costal fold to about middle, broadest postbasally; costa concave postmedially; apex pointed; termen convex beyond R5. Ground colour pale brownish creamy; suffusions brownish, strigulation and reticulation brown. Markings brown: Basal blotch diffuse; median fascia ill-defined; subapical blotch reaching apex, broadest subterminally. Cilia brownish. Hindwing brown; cilia whitish with dark brown lines.

Variation. Wing span of male paratypes 18-22 mm; ground colour of forewing more or less tinged with brown, veins of distal third of wing often suffused with same colour. Female wing span ca 31 mm; ground colour browner than in male with diffuse brown strigulae; markings almost completely atrophied, basal blotch in form of dorsal suffusion, median fascia marked with brown strigula submedially, subterminal blotch long accompanied by a few brown submedian spots.

Male genitalia (Figs 1,2). Uncus simple, slender, club-shaped; socius elongate, with large ventral parts; arm of gnathos long, slender; terminal plate of gnathos very broad, expanding terminally; valva broad; posterior part of sacculus broad, flat, extending dorsad; pulvinus rudimentary; lateral parts of transtilla broadening, thorny dorsally; dorsal part of juxta elongate, tapering; aedeagus short, tolerably straight beyond zone; small attachment sclerites for muscles M6 at top of coecum penis; cornuti numerous slender spines with proximal sharp ends.

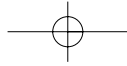
Female genitalia (Fig. 11). Sterigma rather short with rather uniformly long anteostial portion; ductus bursae proportionally short; ductus seminalis short, originating just postmedially; a weak submedian sclerite present; signum funnel like with minutely spiny blade and asymmetric base.

Remarks. Externally this species is very similar to *S. furcatana* Powell, 1986 from Venezuela and Colombia. In the male genitalia it is easily distinguished by simple uncus and uniform terminal plate of gnathos (in *furcatana* uncus is bifid apically and terminal plate of gnathos bilobe).

Anacrusis russomitrana Razowski & Becker, sp. n. (Fig. 13-14)

Holotype, male: "Brasil: R[io]J[aneiro], Nova Friburgo, 600 m, 10-III-1993, V.O. Becker Col."; [86299], not dissected. Paratypes, two males with identical labels; one in the ISEZ collection.

Wing span 24 mm. Head purple brown, vertex more red; labial palpus ca 1.5; thorax brownish purple brown proximally. Forewing hardly expanding posteriorly; apex not protruding; termen straight, not oblique to middle. Ground colour cinnamon brown with slight violet-grey gloss and fine rust brown



ATTERINI COLLECTED IN BRAZIL, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF FOUR NEW SPECIES

strigulation; costa of wing dark purple brown to middle, dark brown in terminal third. Markings purple brown; basal blotch diffuse, indistinct dorsally; median fascia not reaching dorsum; subterminal blotch dark purple brown, rounded in costal half, reaching termen postmedially. White strigulae and partially white edges of markings present. Cilia dark rust brown. Hindwing dark brown; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Figs 3, 4). Uncus slender except for terminal third forming a pair of lateral lobes and small dorsal prominence at their base. Socius broad medially, tapering triangularly dorsad, provided with slender ventral portion, scent scales lancet-shaped and slender, rigid; terminal plate of gnathos broad, rather short; valva almost uniformly broad throughout, rounded terminally; ventral edge of sacculus short extending obliquely towards postmedian part of disc; dorsal lobes of transtilla spiny, submedian, well separated; aedeagus small, slender; coecum penis fairly large; cornuti broad.

Remarks. Closely related and very similar to Colombian *A. aerobatica* (Meyrick, 1917) but easily distinguished by purple-red vertex and distal part of subterminal blotch reaching mid-termen. In the male genitalia it differs in the absence of dorso-subterminal lobe of uncus and the slenderer, longer terminal lobes. From *A. aulaeodes* Meyrick, 1926 this species and *aerobatica* differ in lack of yellow ochreous medio-terminal area of forewing. The holotype is deposited in the Becker Collection.

Archipimima labyrinthopa (Meyrick, 1932), **comb. n.** (Fig. 16)

This species described from Santa Catarina, Brazil was discussed by RAZOWSKI (1964). It was described from single female only. Some specimens were collected in Rio Vermelho, Santa Catarina in February 1973 by A. & J. Razowski and Curitiba, Paraná in October 1975 by V.O. Becker. They show some variation in the colouration of forewing; ground colour is olive grey, brownish grey or yellowish brown and the markings darker, more or less distinct usually edged creamy; distal part of wing occasionally suffused with brownish; strigulation often distinct paler than markings; one or two black dots at 2/3 of costa. Hindwing whitish creamy, mixed brown on periphery; strigulation brownish; cilia rather concolorous with distal part of wing.

Male genitalia (Figs 5, 6). Uncus slender bifid terminally; socius broadest medially, with small dorsal portion; scent scales slender or moderately broad; arms of gnathos slender, terminal plate slender, very long; valva membranous distally, tapering apicad; sacculus broad at base extending as a slender, oblique sclerite to vicinity of mid-part of disc; transtilla armed with pair of submedian lobes extending both dorsally and ventrally; aedeagus very slender, bent, terminating in large ventral process.

Female genitalia (Fig. 12). Sterigma large, concave in middle anteriorly with large anteostial part and pair of small spiny lobes at ostium bursae; colliculum long, tapering proximally with distinct proximal membranous broadening; base of ductus seminalis rigid; signum moderately large.

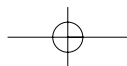
Archipimima consentanea Razowski **sp. n.** (Fig. 17)

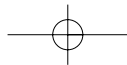
Holotype, male: "Brazylia, Santa Catarina, Rio Vermelho, 968 m., 27-II-1973, A. & J. Razowski"; GS 13695.

Wing span 21 mm. Head brown, labial palpus ca 3, rust brown, creamy grey terminally, collar rust brown, remaining parts of thorax brownish. Forewing not expanding posteriorly, costa concave postmedially; termen weakly oblique, hardly sinuate beneath apex; costal fold slender, not reaching mid-costa. Ground colour pale ferruginous brown suffused greyish along wing edges, strigulated rust brown, marked with a few concolorous lines. Markings rust brown consisting of ill-defined basal blotch, median fascia, subterminal blotch reaching apex and tornal blotch. Cilia paler than markings. Hindwing bronze brown, glossy; cilia, apex of wing, some fine strigulae browner.

Male genitalia (Figs 7, 8). Uncus slender, not bristled ventro-terminally; socius broad, termino-lateral part distinctly slenderer in posterior half than proximally; terminal part of gnathos slender, very long; valva broadening medially; sacculus simple, distinct anteriorly; aedeagus slender, weakly bent.

Remarks. Externally reminiscent some dark coloured species of *Argyrotaenia*. Male genitalia so-





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mewhat resembling *A. citrochya* (Meyrick, 1926) especially in the shapes of aedeagus and gnathos being, however, quite distinct externally.

***Archipimima vermelhana* Razowski, sp. n.** (Fig. 18)

Holotype, male: "Brazylia, Santa Catarina, Rio Vermelho, 968 m., 27-II-1973, A. & J. Razowski"; GS 13694. Paratypes, 2 males with similar labels, dated 20 (with abdomen missing) and 24-II-1973.

Wing span 17 mm. Head brownish yellow; labial palpus ca 1.5, broad; thorax paler than head, more creamy distally; base of tegula more brown. Forewing creamy tinged yellow along wing edges and middle, sprinkled brownish, reticulate brown. Markings brown: Basal blotch ill-defined followed by blotch at mid-dorsum; median fascia slender broadening in dorsal half; subapical blotch elongate-triangular. Cilia brownish. Hindwing creamy mixed brownish on periphery; strigulation browner. Cilia rather creamy.

Male genitalia (Figs 9,10). Uncus rather short, fairly broad terminally; socius elongate-ovate, densely scaled; terminal plate of gnathos elongate, rounded apically; valva long, rather slender, membranous distally; sacculus small, slender, extending dorso-posteriorly to form a rather weak sclerite; transstilla armed with pair of subtriangular, slender terminally submedian parts; aedeagus small, simple, slender distally.

Archipimima cosmoscelis (Meyrick, 1932) (Fig. 19)

Two specimens collected in Rio Vermelho on 21 and 24-II-1973, at the altitude of 968 m a.s.l. Externally they somewhat differ from the type (Jaragua, Santa Catarina) in having more brownish ferruginous forewing and rather dense brown strigulation. The genitalia of the two are almost identical.

Acknowledgments

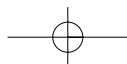
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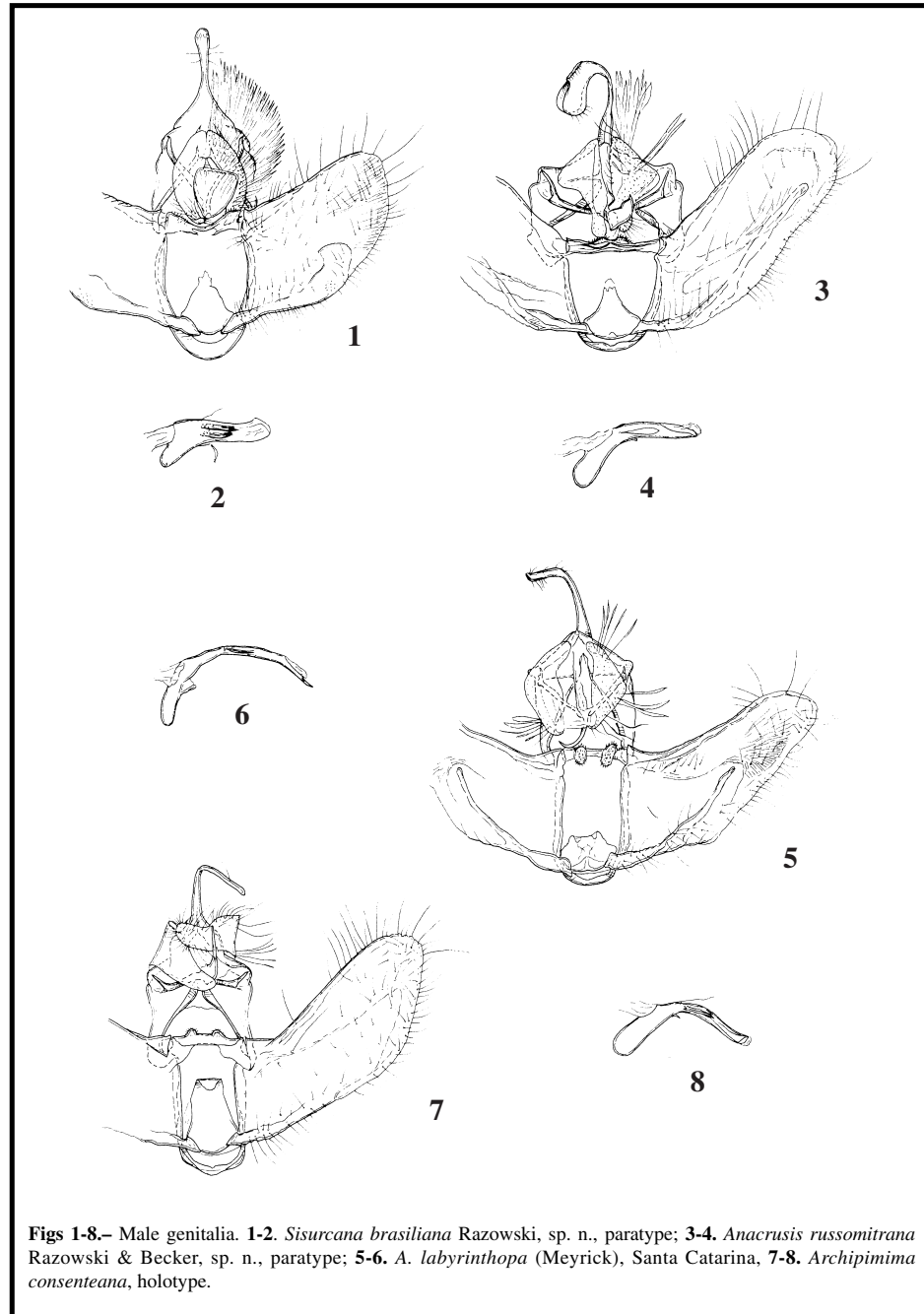
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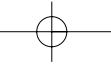
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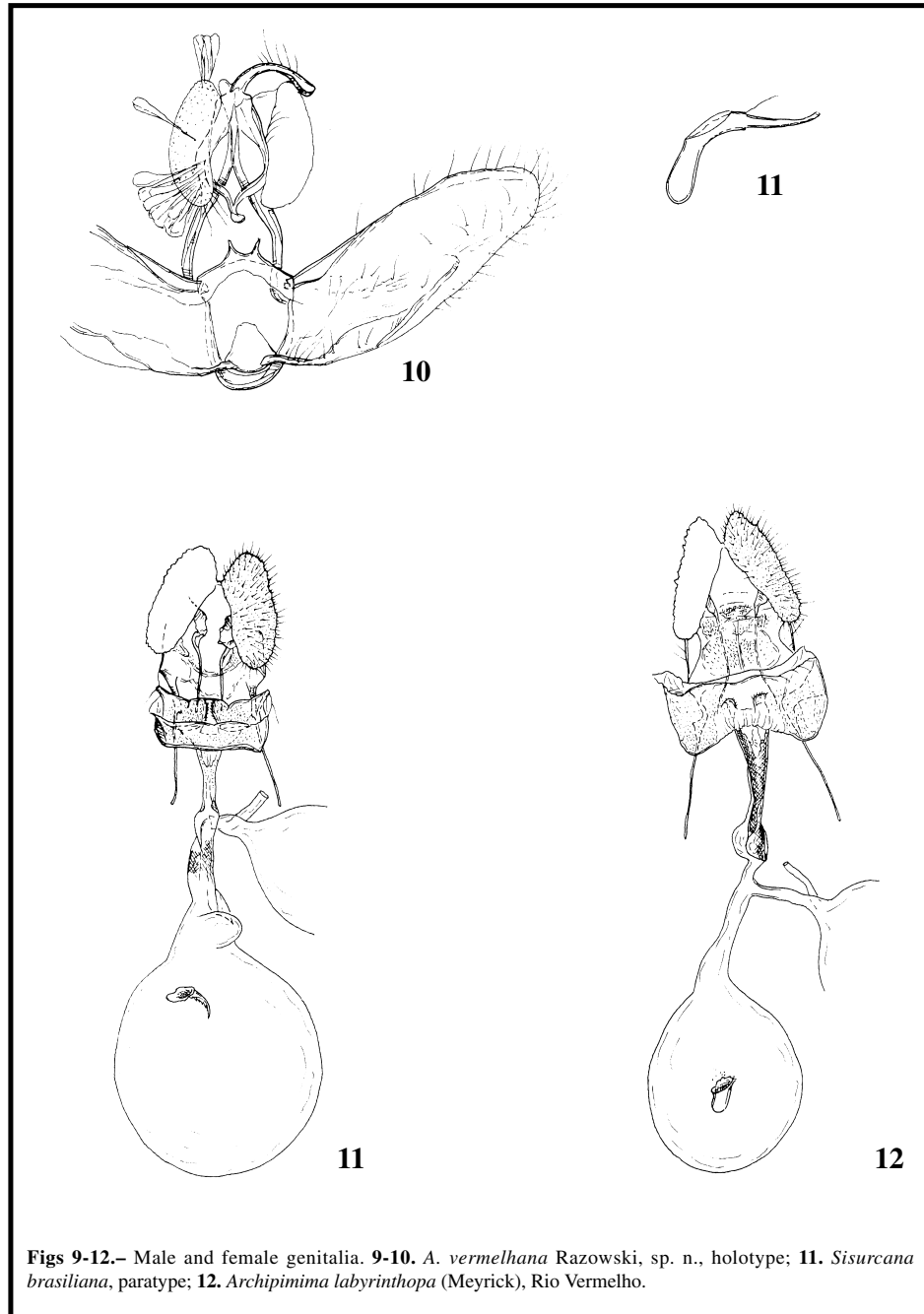


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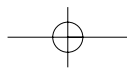




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Figs 9-12.— Male and female genitalia. **9-10.** *A. vermelhana* Razowski, sp. n., holotype; **11.** *Sisurcana brasiliana*, paratype; **12.** *Archipimima labyrinthopa* (Meyrick), Rio Vermelho.



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