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Gauruncus Razowski, 1988 and Galomecalpa Razowski, 1990 from Ecuador (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae,
Euliini)

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Gauruncus Razowski, 1988 and *Galomecalpa* Razowski, 1990 from Ecuador (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae, Euliini)

J. Razowski & V. Pelz

Abstract

The Euliini genera *Gauruncus* and *Galomecalpa* are revised, list of known species is given and the Ecuadorian species are discussed. Eight new species (*Gauruncus gracilis* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *G. rossi* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *G. curvatus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *G. argillus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *G. armatus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Galomecalpa parsonsi* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *G. suffusca* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *G. concolor* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.) are described from Ecuador. *Galomecalpa meridana* Razowski & Brown, 2004 and *Gauruncus gampsognathos* Razowski, 1988 are recorded for the first time from Ecuador.

KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Euliini, *Gauruncus*, *Galomecalpa*, new species, Ecuador.

Gauruncus Razowski, 1988 y *Galomecalpa* Razowski, 1990 de Ecuador
(Lepidoptera: Tortricidae, Euliini)

Resumen

Se revisan los g neros de Euliini *Gauruncus* y *Galomecalpa*. Se da una lista de las especies conocidas y se discuten las especies ecuatorianas. Se describen ocho nuevas especies de Ecuador (*Gauruncus gracilis* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *G. rossi* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *G. curvatus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *G. argillus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *G. armatus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Galomecalpa parsonsi* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *G. suffusca* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *G. concolor* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.). Se citan por primera vez para Ecuador *Galomecalpa meridana* Razowski & Brown, 2004 y *Gauruncus gampsognathos* Razowski, 1988.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Euliini, *Gauruncus*, *Galomecalpa*, nuevas especies, Ecuador.

Introduction

During the last two decades the knowledge on Neotropical Eulinii increased considerably. Numerous new genera and species have been described recently. We present two genera, *Gauruncus* and *Galomecalpa*, originally represented by a few species. Now, several new species have been found in Ecuador. Judging from the data these genera are widely distributed in South America.

The specimens examined in this paper, including the types, are in the collection of V. Pelz, Ruppichteroth, Germany; the holotypes eventually will be deposited in the Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt/Main, Germany.

Note. Numbers included in descriptions of the labial palpus refer to the proportion of their total length to the horizontal diameter of the compound eye.

Abbreviations:

>.....road from > to
 GU.....genitalia slide
 PN.....National Park
 Prov.....Province
 Pto.Puerto
 stacollecting station
 stt.Station
 N, E, S, W.....compass points

Systematic part

Gauruncus Razowski, 1988

Gauruncus Razowski, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., **31**: 404. Type-species: *Gauruncus gampsognathos* Razowski, 1988 - by original designation.

Gauruncus was described to comprise two species, viz., Bolivian *G. gampsognathos* Razowski and Argentinean *G. gelastes* Razowski. Then further four species were discovered, one Venezuelan and three Ecuadoran (cf. the list below). Now, *G. gampsognathos* is found in Ecuador and other five species are described as new. It thus may be supposed that *Gauruncus* is rather abundant in species and widely distributed in the South American continent.

The genus is very compact and the differences between the species are slight. Therefore no important additions can be proposed to complete its diagnosis. Originally the genus was distinguished by the following autapomorphies: the shape of bifurcation of uncus, the blade-shaped inner edges of its arms and the shape of terminal plate of gnathos which is rounded, spherical, the shape of the valva with distinct convexity of its caudal edge, and the structure of sterigma which is fused with the subgenital sternite proximally and laterally. Additional putative autapomorphies are the presence of three white spots in the subapical portion of forewing costa (although not developed completely in all species), the development of a row of bristles on the sclerotized distal edge of eighth sternite and the spherical outer part of valva.

In the more specialized species there is probably a tendency of a transformation of the uncus the inner edges of which less sharp. The arms of uncus are fairly uniformly broad in their cross-section. Between the arms a prominence is developed at least in two species. In *G. argillus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. it is small, situated at the top of base of uncus, in *G. gracilis* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. it is fairly large reminiscent of the apical part of tegumen. Other important characters are the shape of sacculus which in the majority of species terminates in more or less distinct process. However, in two species *G. armatus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. and *G. curvatus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., this tendency is unexpectedly strong and in one species (*G. gracilis* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.) sacculus is pointed. In *G. argillus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., the median part of the transtilla is well developed, whilst in all other known species there is no median prominence; in the same species the postbasal part of the ventral edge of the sacculus is strongly extending and in *G. rossi* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., the sacculus is well developed and the lobes of the posterior part of aedeagus are densely spined.

Female genitalia of only three species are known. They exhibit small specific differences. The differing characters are found chiefly in the degree of sclerotization of the sterigma and the configuration of the distal part of the subgenital sternite; the spinulation of the bursa copulatrix is less important.

The systematic position of *Gauruncus* within the tribe is still obscure. Originally, its systematic position was fixed by the placement between *Eriotortrix* Razowski, 1988 and *Clarkeulia* Razowski, 1988 but until now very many new genera were described in Euliini. BROWN & POWELL (1991) in their proposed phylogeny of the genera of this tribe did not include *Gauruncus*.

GAURUNCUS RAZOWSKI, 1988 AND GALOMECALPA RAZOWSKI, 1990 FROM ECUADOR

The species are arranged according the shape of valva in which some variation can be found. The species with simple sacculus are treated as more generalized than those with the presence of free termination and concave ventral edge of sacculus.

Biology of *Gauruncus* is unknown. The species certainly occur in more than single generation yearly and were collected at altitudes of 800 - 2450 m but mainly around 2000 m in Ecuador. They have been collected in forest habitats from subtropical rainforest to cloudforest.

Distribution. The genus is spread from Venezuela to Bolivia and Argentina. Eleven species are known; the majority of them are described from Ecuador which besides Brazil is at present the best known country of the continent regarding the Tortricidae. Judging from the present data one can suppose that *Gauruncus* is widely distributed through South America with preference to its western parts. It is interesting that no species was discovered in Brazil and Central America to this date.

List of known species of *Gauruncus*

- G. venezolanus* Razowski & Brown, 2004 - Venezuela
- G. simplicissimus* Razowski & Pelz, 2003 - Ecuador
- G. gelastes* Razowski, 1988 - Argentina
- G. intermedius* Razowski & Becker, 2002 - Ecuador
- G. laudatus* Razowski & Pelz, 2003 - Ecuador
- G. gampsognathos* Razowski, 1988 - Bolivia
- G. gracilis* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. - Ecuador
- G. rossi* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. - Ecuador
- G. curvatus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. - Ecuador
- G. argillus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. - Ecuador
- G. armatus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. - Ecuador

The Ecuadoran species

Gauruncus simplicissimus Razowski & Pelz, 2003 (Figs 1, 17, 18)

Material examined: one male: Ecuador, Tungurahua- Prov., 17 km E Baños, Río Verde, 1500 m, 1° 24' 11" S 78° 17' 22" W, 16-18-XII-2004, leg. Volker Pelz; GU-2740-V. P.

The species was described from Morona-Santiago Province at an altitude of 1100 m. Certainly more widely distributed in Ecuador as shown by the new material.

Gauruncus intermedius Razowski & Becker, 2002

This species was described from Tungurahua Province and was collected at the altitude of 1600 m.

Gauruncus laudatus Razowski & Pelz, 2003

To this date known only from the female holotype taken in the Morona-Santiago Province at the altitude of 1100 m.

Gauruncus gampsognathos Razowski, 1988 (Figs 4, 15, 16)

Material examined: three males: 1 male Ecuador, Napo – Prov., 10 km SSE Cosanga, 2180 m, 0° 37' 13" S 77° 49' 29" W, 23-X-2002, sta 35, leg. Gielis & Pelz; GU-1641-V. P.; 1 male same locality but 26-X-2002, sta 38, leg. Gielis & Pelz; GU-2817-V. P. and 1 male same province but 15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0° 38' 56" S 77° 47' 34" W, 30-IX-2002, sta 12, leg. Gielis & Pelz; GU-1986-V. P.

This species was described from Cochabamba, Bolivia; the holotype was collected at the

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altitude of 2100 m. It is now recorded for the first time from Ecuador. This record extends the range of *G. gampsognathos* much north.

***Gauruncus gracilis* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Figs 3, 22)

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Morona-Santiago - Prov., Macas, Proaño > Inapula, CREA- Domono 1100 m, 30-III - 2-IV-1998, leg. Volker Pelz"; GU-3163-V. P.

Description. Wing span 12.5 mm. Head and thorax (worn) brownish cream; labial palpus 1.7, brownish cream. Ground colour of forewing brownish cream reticulated and suffused with brown; submedian interfascia paler than remaining surface of wing; white costal spots reduced except for the postmedian one. Cilia brownish, more cream at tornus. Hindwing brown; cilia brownish cream.

Male genitalia (Fig 22). Terminal part of tegumen with distinct apical prominence situated between the two usual parts which are slender; vinculum slender; sacculus concave before middle, with large, sharp lobe followed by a slender sclerite armed with hooked bristle; transtilla simple, slightly concaving medially; aedeagus short; in vesica numerous short, non-capitate cornuti.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis. Externally similar to *G. rossi* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. but terminal third of forewing paler, reticulated. Male genitalia reminiscent of those of *G. gampsognathos* as having similar aedeagus and sacculus but *G. gracilis* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. with the sharp termination of sacculus.

Etymology. The name of the species refers to the slender, hooked bristle of the sacculus; Latin: *gracilis* – slender, thin. The name is defined herewith as a noun in apposition.

***Gauruncus rossi* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Figs 7, 8, 19 - 21)

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Pichincha - Prov., 7 km NW Mindo, Sachatamia, 1700 m, 0° 1' 35" S 78° 45' 34" W, 8-11-XII-2004, leg. Volker Pelz"; GU-2527-V. P.; Paratype, female: Ecuador, Pichincha - Prov., 2 km SE Santa Rosa, Reserva Las Galarías, 2050 m, 0° 0' 33" S 78° 44' 15" W, 27-IX - 5-X-2005, leg. D. Ross & J. Miller; GU-2960-V. P.

Description. Male. Wing span 17.5 mm. Head cream brown, labial palpus over 1.5; thorax reddish brown, darker than head. Shape of forewing as in *G. simplicissimus*. Ground colour reddish brown, slightly mixed with cream in distal third of wing between the veins which are suffused with brown, three white spots in posterior half of costa, the largest postmedially; indistinct rather cream spots along dorsum. Markings indistinct, brown consisting of basal suffusion with trace of postmedial line, a line extending obliquely from before mid-costa towards tornus atrophying in dorsal third of wing and the curved subterminal line. Cilia brownish. Hindwing cream, almost entirely suffused with brownish grey (some pale spots in posterior part of wing). Cilia brownish cream.

Female. Similar to the male but slightly larger with 19.0 mm wingspan.

Male genitalia (Figs 19, 20). Bifurcation of uncus postmedial; socius moderate; sacculus weakly convex near middle, ventral incision postmedial, broad; termination of sacculus small, rounded; vinculum with distinct saccus extending in middle anteriorly; ventral termination of aedeagus slender, spiny lobes broad; juxta short.

Female genitalia (Fig. 21). Sterigma large, well sclerotized; ostium large, surrounded by distinct sclerites; spinulae concentrated in distal half of bursa copulatrix.

Diagnosis. Closely related and similar to *G. gampsognathos* but readily distinguished chiefly by the weak ventral concavity of sacculus and the presence of spiny lobes of distal part of aedeagus.

Etymology. The species is dedicated to Mr Dana Ross, Corvallis, Oregon, who supported our research on Ecuadoran Tortricidae with interesting specimens collected at Reserva Las Galarías.

GAURUNCUS RAZOWSKI, 1988 AND GALOMECALPA RAZOWSKI, 1990 FROM ECUADOR

***Gauruncus curvatus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Figs 5, 9, 10)

Holotype male: "Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0° 38' 56" S 77° 47' 34" W, 25-X-2002, sta 37, leg. Gielis & Pelz"; GU-1590-V. P.

Description. Wing span 19.0 mm. Head and thorax brownish; labial palpus ca 2.0. Forewing as in preceding species. Ground colour cream with slight ochreous admixture especially along dorsum where a large spot beyond basal blotch; costa and veins suffused with brownish, apical area reticulate with pale brown. Markings indistinct, brownish, typical of the genus. White costal spots absent. Cilia brownish. Hindwing greyish brown; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Figs 9, 10). Terminal arms of uncus long, slender; costa of valva tolerably straight; sacculus concave subterminally; terminal part directed ventral, dentate; transtilla band-shaped; aedeagus slender, fairly long, with distinct ventral termination.

Female not known.

Diagnosis. Close to *G. gampsognathos* but easily distinguished by the more curved sacculus and its dentate termination and the slender aedeagus. Bifurcation of uncus large, the ventral incision of sacculus much deeper than in *G. gampsognathos*.

Etymology. The name of the species refers to the form of the sacculus; Latin: *curvatus* – bent. The name is defined as a noun in apposition.

***Gauruncus argillus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Figs 6, 11, 12)

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Loja - Prov., 10 km SE Loja, PN Podocarpus, Cajanuma Ranger Stt, 2850 m, 4° 6' 58" S 79° 10' 19" W, 7-X-2002, sta 20, leg. Gielis & Pelz"; GU-1714-V. P.

Description. Wing span 19.5 mm. Head brownish cream; labial palpus 2.0, thorax darker than head. Forewing as in *G. gelastes*. Ground colour cream tinged and partly suffused with ochreous and orange; strigulation pale brownish. Base and costal area brownish; markings pale brown, indistinct, reduced to costal parts of fasciae; a line from subapical blotch to distal portion of termen. Cilia brownish, cream at tornus. Hindwing whitish with weak grey strigulation; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Figs 11, 12). Base of uncus large, arms of uncus slender, bent; valva broad, rather short; costa straight; caudal edge semicircular; sacculus stout straight between ventral prominence and termination, dentate dorsally; median part of transtilla present, broad, short; aedeagus slender; cornuti absent except for minute thorns.

Female not known.

Diagnosis. Externally resembling *G. curvatus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. but closest to *G. gelastes*; *G. argillus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. distinguished chiefly in the longer terminal part of sacculus and its postbasal prominence, and the presence of median part of transtilla.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the whitish hindwings of the new species; Latin: *argillus* - potters clay. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

***Gauruncus armatus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Figs 2, 13, 14)

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Morona-Santiago - Prov., Macas, Proaño> Alshi, 5 km SO Alshi, 1700 m, 27-IX – 4-X-2000, leg. Volker Pelz"; GU-1094-V. P.

Description. Wing span 17.0 mm. Head greyish brown, labial palpus 1.3, thorax darker than head. Forewing greyish brown with numerous brownish cream dots. Costal spots ill preserved, brownish cream. Four transverse concolorous lines across the wing, subterminal line more oblique than the postmedial line. Cilia greyish brown. Hindwing brownish grey with paler cilia.

Male genitalia (Figs 13, 14). Bifurcation of uncus large, arms slender; costa of valva straight; basal part of sacculus short followed by almost perpendicular, dentate proximally anterior edge of ventral incision; postmedial portion of sacculus strongly curved, terminal free part very long;

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transtilla weakly membranous medially, broadening basally; aedeagus large, expanding ventro-subterminally, provided with ventroterminal process and serrate posterior edge.

Female not known.

Diagnosis. This species is closest to *G. argillus* as the shape of aedeagus show; it is easily distinguished from all known species of this genus by the very long free termination of sacculus.

Etymology. The species epithet refers to the form of the sacculus; Latin: armatus – armed. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

Galomecalpa Razowski, 1990

Galomecalpa Razowski, 1990, Annls zool. Warsz., **43**(20): 397. Type-species: *Eulia megaloplaca* Meyrick, 1932 - by original designation.

Galomecalpa was described as monobasic. Then two species were transferred to it and two described as new (RAZOWSKI, 1997; RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2001, 2003; RAZOWSKI & BROWN, 2004). The original description was completed by Razowski & Brown in the last mentioned paper. The present material confirms the former data and we only can add that the most important specific characters are the shapes of sacculus and distal part of valva. The presence of inner projection of median portion of arm of gnathos may be included to the autapomorphies of this genus.

We arrange the species from those with simple, rather plesiomorphic valva almost uniformly broad to the end of sacculus and weak ventral concavity of sacculus. In this type of valva a rudimentary pulvinus is preserved, in the others pulvinus is completely absent or represented by a small group of hairs. The shape of aedeagus falls into two groups; the primitive type is short open dorsoposteriorly, the long aedeagi with ventroterminal slit are treated here as more specialized.

The examination of female genitalia could help in finding the proper systematic position of this genus but females of *Galomecalpa* still remain unknown despite several males have now been collected.

Originally *Galomecalpa* was compared with *Popayanita* Razowski, 1987 from which it differs in the facies, the shape of transtilla and the lateral arm of gnathos.

Biology not known. All species have been collected in cloud forest habitats from 1200 m to 2800 m.

Distribution. Known from Venezuela, Peru, Colombia, Ecuador and Bolivia.

List of known species of *Galomecalpa*

- G. monogramma* Razowski, 1997 - Peru
- G. defricata* (Meyrick, 1926) - Colombia
- G. megaloplaca* (Meyrick, 1932) - Bolivia
- G. hydrochroa* (Meyrick, 1930) - Ecuador
- G. empirica* Razowski & Becker, 2003 - Ecuador
- G. secunda* Razowski & Becker, 2001 - Ecuador
- G. parsonsi* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. - Ecuador
- G. suffusca* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. - Ecuador
- G. meridana* Razowski & Brown, 2004 - Venezuela
- G. concolor* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. - Ecuador

The Ecuadoran species

Galomecalpa hydrochoa (Meyrick, 1930) (Figs 30, 45, 46)

Material examined: two males: Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 10 km SSE Cosanga, 2180 m, 0° 37' 13" S 77° 49' 29" W, 23-X-2002, sta 35, leg. Gielis & Pelz; 1 male with GU-1995-V. P.

This species was described from the Chimborazo Province.

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Galomecalpa empirica Razowski & Becker, 2003

Described from a single male collected in the Province Morona-Santiago at the altitude of 2800 m.

Galomecalpa secunda Razowski & Becker, 2001 (Figs 23, 24, 31-34)

Material examined: two males: 1 male: Ecuador, Loja – Prov., 10 km SE Loja, PN Podocarpus, Cajanuma Ranger Stt, 2850 m, 4° 6' 58" S 79° 10' 19" W, 8-X-2002, sta 21, leg. Gielis & Pelz; GU-2171-V. P.; 1 male from same locality but 7-X-2002, sta 20, leg. Gielis & Pelz; GU-1649-V. P.

G. secunda was described from Morona-Santiago Province; the holotype was collected at the altitude of 2800 m. Judging from the new material it seems more widespread at least in the southeastern part of the country. The specimens from the Loja- Province are slightly larger than the holotype.

Galomecalpa suffusca Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. (Figs 27, 39, 40)

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0° 38' 56" S 77° 47' 34" W, 23-26-VI-2003, leg. Volker Pelz"; GU-1802-V. P.

Description. Wing span 20.0 mm. Head pale brown, thorax much browner; labial palpus about 2, brown; front cream brown. Shape of forewing typical for the genus, termen as in *G. meridana*. Ground colour cream with indistinct brownish suffusions and distinct, brown strigulation especially in dorsal half of wing accompanied by some strigulae or indistinct fasciae. Markings brown cream edged; costal and subterminal elements dark brown. Base of wing suffused and strigulated with brown; postbasal fascia oblique, straight posteriorly; costal blotch subtriangular, diffuse in costal part posteriorly; subterminal marking fairly broad expanding in median part of wing posteriorly, connecting triangular blotch near middle; small fascia at apex. Cilia concolorous with wing. Hindwing dark brown; cilia whitish with brownish basal line.

Male genitalia (Figs 39, 40). As in *G. secunda* but proximal part of sacculus longer and caudal edge of its incisure shorter.

Female not known.

Diagnosis. Closely related and similar to *G. secunda*; externally *G. suffusca* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. distinguished by the short costal part of fascia extending from tornus and brown hindwing; male genitalia distinguished by the short proximal edge of incisure of sacculus.

Etymology. The species epithet refers to the dark brown hindwing; Latin: sufuscus - dark, brownish. It is defined herewith as a noun in apposition.

Galomecalpa parsonsi Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. (Figs 25, 26, 35-38)

Holotype male: "Ecuador, Pichincha – Prov., 7 km SW Tandayapa, Bellavista Research Station, 2300 m, 0° 0' 41" S 78° 41' 17" W, 30-X-2005, leg. Volker Pelz"; GU-2935-V. P.; Paratype: 1 male with same data as holotype GU-2925-V. P.

Description. Wing span 25.0 mm. Head and thorax brownish; labial palpus ca. 3. Ground colour of forewing cream suffused and strigulated with greyish brown, well preserved along edges of markings; postbasal fascia oblique, brownish; base of wing suffused with similar colour; triangular spot before tornus; subterminal fascia from beyond tornus brownish, much darker in median part; costal blotch rather concolorous with this last, blackish brown within median cell followed by pale brown part; subapical fascia small. Cilia brownish cream. Hindwing cream suffused and strigulated with brownish; cilia concolorous with ground colour.

Male genitalia (Figs 37, 38) as in *G. suffusca* but angle of sacculus broadly rounded followed by a weakly oblique caudal edge; termination of sacculus sharp; caudal edge of valva convex above sacculus; aedeagus slender, longer than in *G. secunda*.

Female not known.

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Diagnosis. This species is very similar and close to *G. suffusca* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. but distinguished by the cream, strigulated hindwing and the longer medioposterior portion of sacculus.

Etymology: The new species is dedicated to Mr Richard Parsons, who kindly supported fieldwork at his Bellavista Cloud forest reserve.

Remarks. Another male (Figs 25, 35, 36) from Ecuador, Pichincha – Prov., 2,5 km SE Santa Rosa, Reserva Las Galarías, 2068 m, 0° 0' 37" S 78° 43' 50" W, 3-5-XI-2005, leg. Volker Pelz; GU-2920-V. P., externally similar to the holotype is smaller with wing span 22.5 mm. It slightly differs from the holotype in the shape of the sacculus. We therefore do not include it in the type-series.

Galomecalpa meridana Razowski & Brown, 2004 (Figs 28, 41, 42)

Material examined: 1 male: Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0° 38' 56" S 77° 47' 34" W, 30-IX-2002, sta 12, leg. Gielis & Pelz; GU-1988-V. P.

This species was described from a single male collected in Merida, Venezuela at the altitude of 2100 m. New for Ecuador.

***Galomecalpa concolor* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Figs 29, 43, 44)

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Tungurahua - Prov., 20 km E Baños, San Francisco, 1290 m, 1° 24' 39" S 78° 14' 23" W, 20-X-2002, sta 32, leg. Gielis & Pelz"; GU-1960-V. P.

Description. Wing span 21.0 mm. Head and thorax brownish; labial palpus ca 2. Ground colour cream weakly suffused and finely strigulated with brownish. Markings brown: postbasal fascia oblique, uniformly broad throughout; subternal markings absent; subterminal fascia distinctly narrowing beneath middle; costal blotch large; apical markings small. Cilia worn. Hindwing cream tinged pale brownish; strigulation weak, brownish; cilia (remnants) cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 43, 44). Uncus long, uniformly broad throughout; valva broad basally with caudal edge triangularly extending outwards beyond sacculus and rather slender distal part; basal third of sacculus convex, proximal edge of incisure almost perpendicular to the latter; termination rudimentary; aedeagus long, slender.

Diagnosis. This species is closely related to *G. meridana* but distinguished by a lack of free termination of sacculus and the subtriangular ventral lobe of caudal portion of valva.

Etymology. The name of the new species refers to its external similarity to most of the species of *Galomecalpa*; Latin: concolor – similar in colour. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

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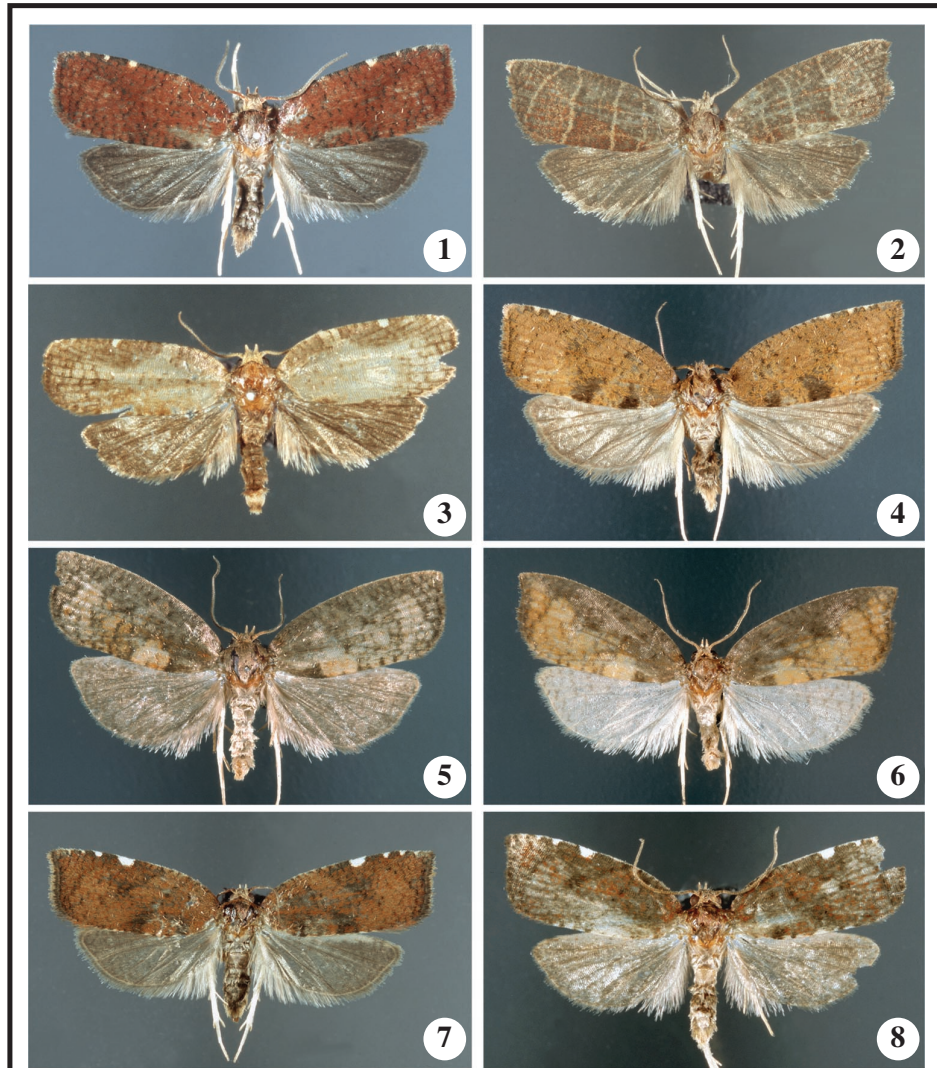
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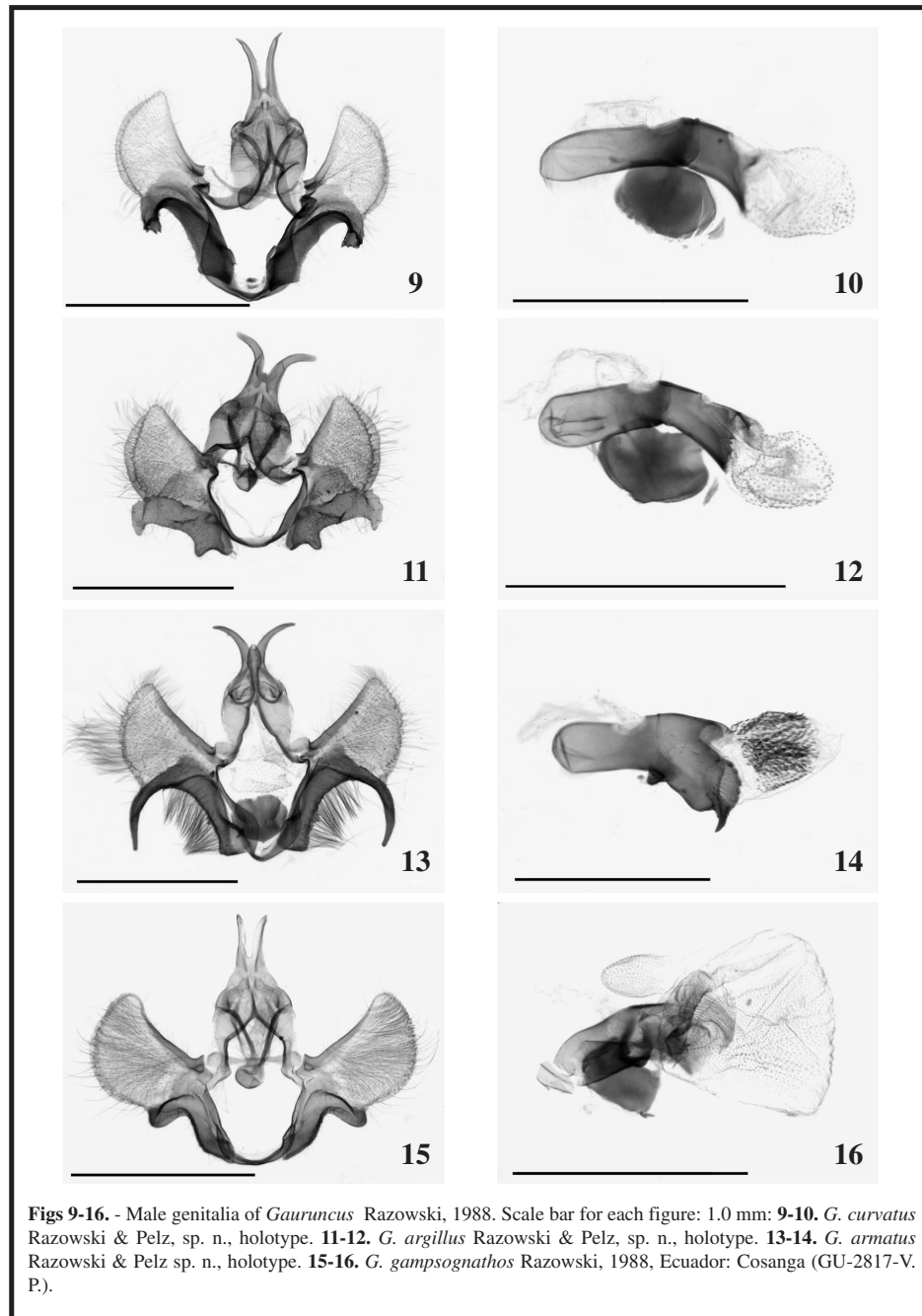
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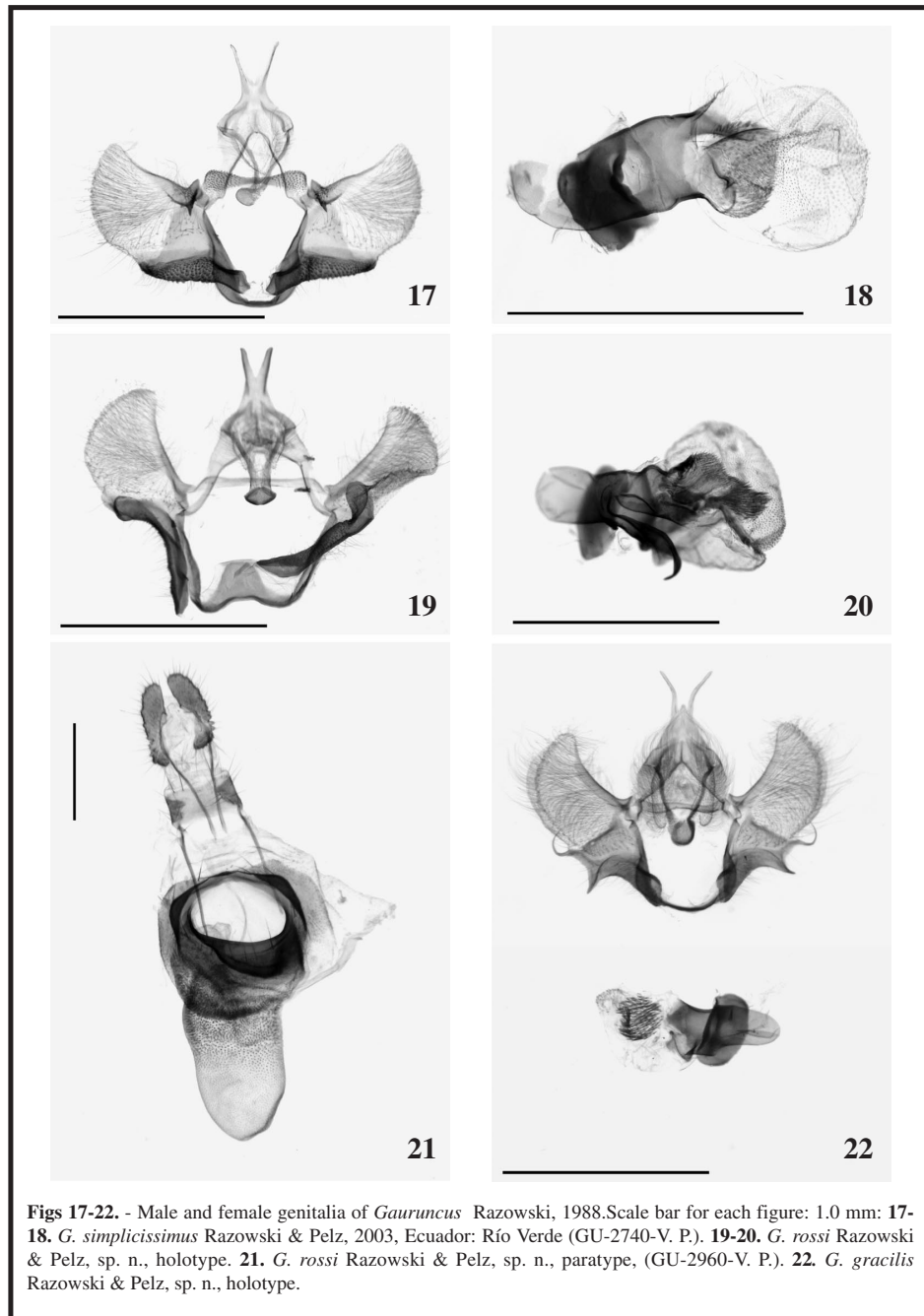


Figs 1-8. - Adults of *Gauruncus* Razowski, 1988: **1.** *G. simplicissimus* Razowski & Pelz, 2003, male, Ecuador: Río Verde (GU-2740-V. P.), wingspan 14.0 mm. **2.** *G. armatus* Razowski & Pelz sp. n., holotype male. **3.** *G. gracilis* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype, male. **4.** *G. gampsognathos* Razowski, 1988, male, Ecuador: Cosanga (GU-1986-V. P.), wingspan 18.0 mm. **5.** *G. curvatus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype, male. **6.** *G. argillus* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype, male. **7.** *G. rossi* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., paratype female, (GU-2960-V. P.), wingspan 19.0 mm. **8.** *G. rossi* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype, male.

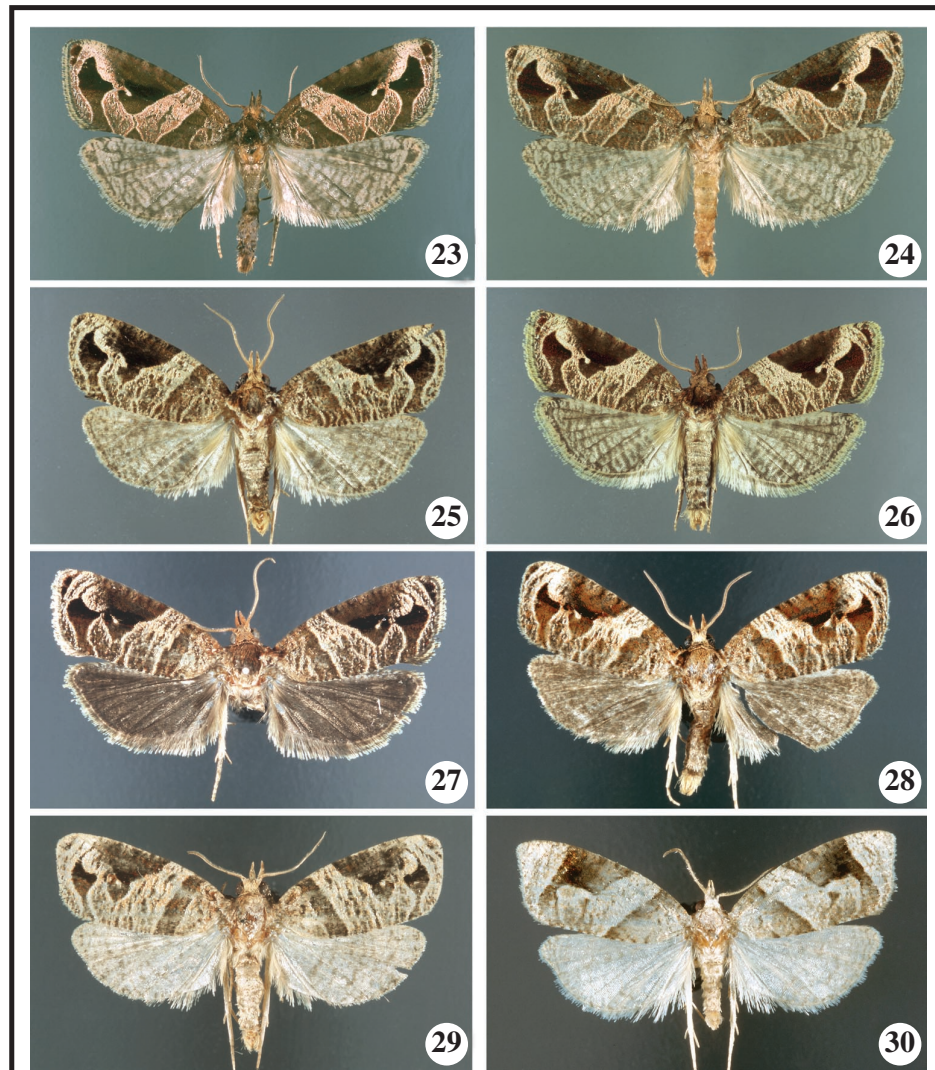
GAURUNCUS RAZOWSKI, 1988 AND GALOMECALPA RAZOWSKI, 1990 FROM ECUADOR



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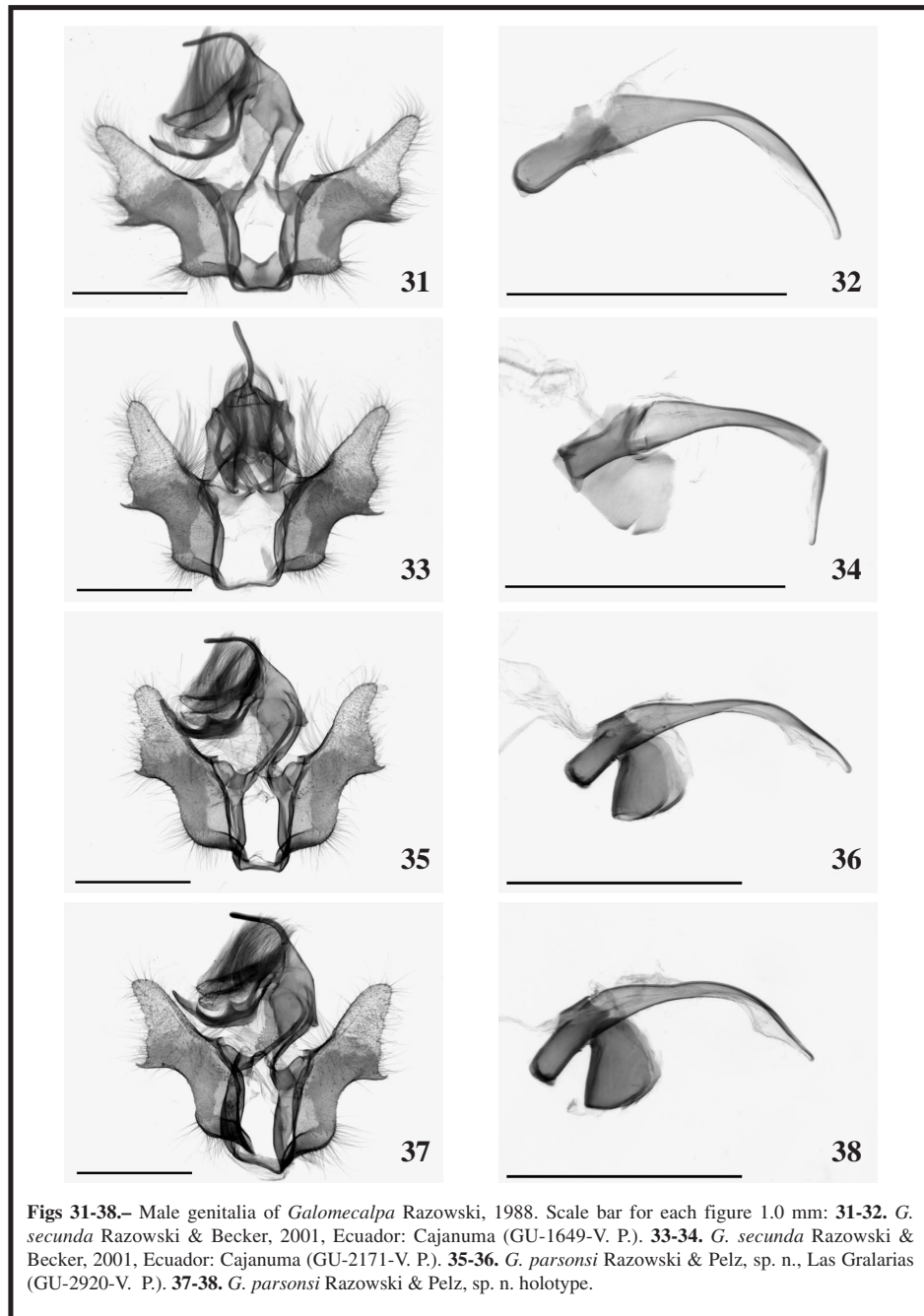


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Figs 23-30.— Adults of *Galomecalpa* Razowski, 1988: **23.** *G. secunda* Razowski & Becker, 2001, male, Ecuador: Cajanuma (GU-1649-V. P.), wingspan 30.0 mm. **24.** *G. secunda* Razowski & Becker, 2001, male, Ecuador: Cajanuma (GU-2171-V. P.), wingspan 26.5 mm. **25.** *G. parsonsi* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., male, Las Galalarias (GU-2920-V. P.), wingspan 22.5 mm. **26.** *G. parsonsi* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **27.** *G. suffusca* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **28.** *G. meridana* Razowski & Brown, 2004, male, Ecuador: Cosanga (GU-1988-V. P.), wingspan 21.5 mm. **29.** *G. concolor* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **30.** *G. hydrochoa* (Meyrick, 1930), male, Ecuador: Cosanga (GU-1995-V. P.), wingspan 17.0 mm.

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