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Descriptions of new Tortricini from the Oriental and Australian regions (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

J. Razowski

Abstract

Ten genera and eighteen species are treated, of which six genera (*Shafferograptis* Tuck & Razowski, gen. n., *Merguinia* Razowski, gen. n., *Cordatijuxta* Razowski, gen. n., *Sabahtortrix* Razowski, gen. n., *Spinacleris* Razowski, gen. n., *Curioseboda* Razowski, gen. n.) and eighteen species (*Shafferograptis michaeli* Tuck & Razowski, sp. n., *Merguinia merguinea* Razowski, sp. n., *Spatalisticus alleni* Razowski, sp. n., *Spatalisticus katmandana* Razowski, sp. n., *Spatalisticus phulchokia* Razowski, sp. n., *Spatalisticus viridphantasma* Razowski, sp. n., *Reptilisocia tarica* Razowski, sp. n., *Reptilisocia solomensis* Razowski, sp. n., *Reptilisocia impetigo* Razowski, sp. n., *Asterolepis diptercarpi* Razowski, sp. n., *Asterolepis cypta* Razowski, sp. n., *Asterolepis engis* Razowski, sp. n., *Cordatijuxta thailandiae* Razowski, sp. n., *Sabahtortrix montana* Razowski, sp. n., *Acleris kerincia* Razowski, sp. n., *Acleris schiasma* Razowski, sp. n., *Spinacleris inthanoni* Razowski, sp. n., *Curioseboda probola* Razowski, sp. n.) are described as new.

KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, new genus, new species, Oriental region, Australian region.

Descripción de nuevos Tortricini de las regiones Oriental y Australiana (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

Resumen

Se tratan diez géneros y dieciocho especies; se describen como nuevos seis géneros (*Shafferograptis* Tuck & Razowski, gen. n., *Merguinia* Razowski, gen. n., *Cordatijuxta* Razowski, gen. n., *Sabahtortrix* Razowski, gen. n., *Spinacleris* Razowski, gen. n., *Curioseboda* Razowski, gen. n.) y dieciocho especies (*Shafferograptis michaeli* Tuck & Razowski, sp. n., *Merguinia merguinea* Razowski, sp. n., *Spatalisticus alleni* Razowski, sp. n., *Spatalisticus katmandana* Razowski, sp. n., *Spatalisticus phulchokia* Razowski, sp. n., *Spatalisticus viridphantasma* Razowski, sp. n., *Reptilisocia tarica* Razowski, sp. n., *Reptilisocia solomensis* Razowski, sp. n., *Reptilisocia impetigo* Razowski, sp. n., *Asterolepis diptercarpi* Razowski, sp. n., *Asterolepis cypta* Razowski, sp. n., *Asterolepis engis* Razowski, sp. n., *Cordatijuxta thailandiae* Razowski, sp. n., *Sabahtortrix montana* Razowski, sp. n., *Acleris kerincia* Razowski, sp. n., *Acleris schiasma* Razowski, sp. n., *Spinacleris inthanoni* Razowski, sp. n., *Curioseboda probola* Razowski, sp. n.).

PALABRAS CLAVE: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, nuevos géneros, nuevas especies, región Oriental, región Australiana.

Introduction

The taxa treated in this paper are mostly from poorly known parts of the Oriental region, e. g., Brunei, Sabah, Tenasserim, and Thailand, with fewer from Nepal and India, and fewer still from the Australian region; one is from the Salomon Islands. The last, plus *R. tarica* Razowski, sp. n. and *R. impetigo* Razowski, sp. n. from New Guinea, confirm a wide distribution of *Reptilisocia* Diakonoff which was known previously from India and Indonesia (reference). *Asterolepis* Razowski formerly was

known exclusively from the Australian region (reference), but two species described herein from Brunei and Sabah extend its area of distribution to the Oriental region. Most of the new species are in the two widespread genera *Acleris* Hübner and *Spatalistis* Meyrick, both now recorded from the Oriental region. The most interesting new taxon is *Shafferoqraptis* Tuck & Razowski, gen. n., which belongs to the primitive Tortricini represented mostly in the Afrotropical region; it has facies most similar to those of the African *Panegyra* Diakonoff.

Material

The material examined is housed in the Natural History Museum, London.

Systematic part

Shafferoqraptis Tuck & Razowski, sp. n.

Type-species: *Shafferoqraptis michaeli* Tuck & Razowski, sp. n.

Description: Facies similar to *Panegyra* Diakonoff, 1960. Forewing with cream postmedian interfascia, lacking red markings. Venation not examined.

Male genitalia: Tegumen long with slender pedunculi; uncus absent; socius broad basally with slender terminal part; tuba analis simple with weak subsclaphium; vinculum small, slender; valva slender postbasally, expanding beyond middle, tapering in distal fourth; costa uniform, without specialized setae; large dorso-basal lobe and small basal cavity developed; sacculus simple; transtilla membranous; juxta moderate, extending dorsally; aedeagus fairly long, slender; coecum penis broad, short; one short, capitate cornutus in vesica.

Female not known.

Biology: Moth collected in July at an altitude of 9-70 m in lowland dipterocarp forest.

Distribution: W Malaysia and Brunei.

Diagnosis: A monotypical genus externally resembling the Afrotropical *Panegyra* Diakonoff, 1960 from which *Shafferoqraptis* differs in having pale postmedian rather than subterminal interfascia, a membranous transtilla, a simple costa of the valva lacking specialized setae, a large proximal lobe at the base of the valva, and the presence of a basal cavity.

Etymology: The name is a patronym in memory of our late colleague Mr. Michael Shaffer, a former curator at the Natural History Museum, London, who sadly passed away on 23 March 2009.

Shafferoqraptis michaeli Tuck & Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 35)

Holotype male: "Brunei: 300 ft, Rampayoh R.[iver] Lowland dipterocarp forest, 11-19-III-1989"; GS 26168. Paratype male: W. Malaysia: 70 m, Selangor, Bangi, lowland dipt.[erocarp] for.[est], 25-26-VII-1991; GS 32690.

Description: Wingspan 11 mm. Head and collar yellow cream. Forewing slightly expanding terminad; costa almost straight; termen oblique, hardly sinuate. Costa and postmedian interfascia yellow cream, whiter along grey basal and postmedian blotch; costa, costal third of termen, and median interfascia dotted brown-black. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing brownish grey; cilia similar.

Male genitalia (Figs. 1-2) as described for the genus.

Biology as described for the genus.

Diagnosis: *S. michaeli* Tuck & Razowski, sp. n., is similar to the African *Panegyra flavicostana* (Walsingham, 1891) described from Gambia, but *michaeli* differs from it in the characters cited in the diagnosis of this genus.

Etymology: The specific epithet is devoted to Michael Shaffer.

Merguinia Razowski, gen. n.

Type-species: *Merguinia merguina* Razowski, sp. n.

Description: Venation not examined.

Male genitalia: Tegumen short, broad, weakly sclerotized; gnathos absent; socius broad, terminal, sparsely hairy; vinculum distinctly sclerotized, broad ventrally; valva broad basally, strongly tapering posteriorly, with costa developed; fold of disc reduced to small hairy postbasal lobe; sacculus well sclerotized, slightly convex postbasally, strongly tapering terminad with long free termination with apical process; elongate weakly sclerotized lobe extending from posterior part of costa; transtilla membranous; juxta emarginate dorsally; aedeagus large with long coecum penis and short caulis; cornutus a spine with elongate base.

Female not known.

Biology and distribution. Moth collected in Tenasserim, without dates of collection.

Diagnosis: In facies the type species resembles *Brachiolia* Razowski, 1964 and *Cnesteboda* Razowski, 1990. The male genitalia are simplified, dissimilar from any known species of the subfamily, with the aedeagus and socius somewhat resembling those of some Cochyliini, but with other genital characters typical of some Tortricini (e.g., *Brachiolia*).

Etymology: The name refers to the type locality of the type species.

***Merguinia merguinea* Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 36)**

Holotype male: "Mergui, Tenasserim, Doherty 1888, 40372"; GS 21374.

Description: Wing span 9.5 mm. Head and thorax cream brown; labial palpus slender, much creamer. Forewing not expanding terminad; costa somewhat convex; apex rounded; median part of termen straight, not oblique. Ground colour yellowish brown sprinkled brown and grey, in dorsoterminal area distinctly suffused grey with black suffusions; refractive markings weak. Markings in costal and terminal area brown, subterminal fascia and dorsal half of median fascia blackish. Cilia paler than ground colour, more yellow, with tornal part brown. Hindwing dark brown, cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Figs. 3-4) as described for the genus.

Diagnosis: *M. merguinea* is somewhat similar to *B. egenella* (Walker, 1864) described from Ceylon and *B. amblopiis* (Meyrick, 1911) from Aldabra, but in *merguinea* the uncus and brachiola are reduced.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the type locality.

***Spatalistis alleni* Razowski, sp. n. (Figs 37, 38)**

Holotype male: "Thailand: 1200 m" Khao Yai Nat.[ional] Park, 7-II-1986, M. G. Allen, B. M. 1986-74; GS 25015A. Female same label except for the following: "22-25-II-1988, 800 m, J. D. & D. J. Bradley"; GS 32664.

Description: Wing span 13 mm. Head, dorsal part of labial palpus and collar cream brown, lateral parts of palpi white cream; tegula brownish, orange scaled posteriorly, remainder brownish, otherwise dark yellow. Forewing costa weakly convex; apex long, sharp; termen distinctly sinuate. Ground colour yellow manifested in an incomplete postbasal fascia and terminal parts of wing. Remaining area brownish with orange rust suffusions; some blackish dots present, the largest, black at apex. Cilia yellow, brownish at tornus. Hindwing whitish, tinged brownish in posterior third, whitish at apex; cilia whitish.

Variation: Female as described for male except lateral parts of labial palpus brownish, crest brown with orange scales. Postbasal fascia more complete; basal area yellow, reticulated with orange; brownish parts with orange admixture, blackish along dorsum, spotted black otherwise. Hindwing greyish brown, orange yellow at apex; cilia yellow at apex, otherwise concolorous with wing.

Male genitalia (Figs. 5-6): Terminal lobes of tegumen short, broad; uncus rudimentary; socius

base large, hairy part elongate-triangular; tuba analis broad, simple, weakly sclerotized; ventral incision of sacculus deep, followed by a straight distal part and spined termination; brachiola very broad; aedeagus bent, finely thorny terminally; cornutus a short spine.

Female genitalia (Fig. 25): Papilla analis slender; sterigma a simple short plate; sclerite of antrum tubular, submembranous along median part; ductus bursae long, broad medially, slender anteriorly; sigum absent.

Biology: Holotype collected in February at the altitude of 1200 m, female at 800 m.

Diagnosis: In facies *S. alleni* is similar to *S. christophana* (Walsingham, 1900) from Palearctic Far East. The genitalia of *S. alleni* can be distinguished by the following features: the uncus is reduced to a small convexity of the tegumen, the brachiola is very broad, and the sterigma lacks slender proximal corners.

Etymology: The name is a patronym for Mr M. G. Allen of Truro, England, an assiduous collector of Lepidoptera in South-East Asia.

Remarks: The above described female is probably conspecific with the holotype, however, differs from it chiefly in the dark hindwing and was collected at a much lower altitude. Thus, it is not treated as a paratype.

***Spatalistic katmandana* Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 39)**

Holotype female: "Nepal: 5800 ft, Kathmandu Distr., Godawari, 22-VI-1983; Mixed Primary forest"; GS 32674.

Description: Head and thorax white cream. Forewing moderately expanding terminad; apex moderate; termen weakly sinuate. Ground colour white cream, whitish in terminal third with numerous silver spots; costa yellowish brown dotted brown; brownish line perpendicular to dorsum at tornus. Cilia whitish. Hindwing whitish mixed pale brown at apex; cilia white.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 26): Papilla analis rather slender; apophyses posteriores slender, long; apophyses anteriores short; proximal processes of sterigma long, sharp; ostium protected by short sclerite dorsally extending into distal part of ductus bursae; postmedian part of the latter broad, proximal part short; signum distinct.

Biology: Moth collected at an altitude of 5800 feet in mixed primary forest.

Diagnosis: *S. katmandana* is similar to *christophana* but *katmandana* can be distinguished by the white cream ground colour of forewing, the broad postmedian part of ductus bursae, and the smaller signum.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the type locality.

***Spatalistic phulchokia* Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 40)**

Holotype female: "Nepal: 1750-1950 m, Phulchoki mixed Schima-Castanopsis for.[est] 19-VI-1984"; GS 32673.

Description: Wing span 21 mm. Head and thorax cream with slight brownish shade. Forewing not expanding terminad; costa weakly convex; apex moderate, broad basally; termen distinctly concave medially. Forewing ground colour similar to that of thorax, sprinkled cream brown, strigulated terminally, with numerous silver dots. Markings in form of three, nearly confluent, costal spots, rust brown suffused black. Cilia yellowish cream. Hindwing whitish tinged brown, brown postmedially; cilia cream.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 27): Papilla analis moderately broad; proximal processes of sterigma long, sharp, distinctly distanced from median part; ostium bursae protected only by a thick membrane; ductus bursae broad postmedially, with subterminal sclerite; signum absent.

Biology: Holotype collected at 1750-1950 m in the Schima-Castanopsis forest.

Diagnosis: *S. phulchokia* is closely related to *katmandana* and *christophana*, but *phulchokia* can be distinguished by the absence of the signum, with membranous area in the vicinity of the ostium bursae, and the transverse sclerite in the subterminal part of ductus bursae.

Etymology: The name refers to the type locality.

***Spatialistis viridiphantasma* Razowski, sp. n.** (Fig. 41)

Holotype male: "N. Thailand: 1640 m, Nan, Doi Phu Kha NP, km 34.3, 13-IX-1990"; GS 32663. Paratypes 3 males and 1 female, same labels but one male dated 13-IX (GS 32663) and female 18-IX (GS 32661).

Description: Wing span 13 mm. Head greenish, end of labial palpus cream; thorax green. Forewing not expanding terminad; costa curved outwards at base, bent at 2/3; apex elongate, sharp; termen sinuate, slightly convex postmedially. Ground colour whitish, preserved as some spots, cream along costa, greenish otherwise; faintly tinged grey in dorsoposterior area; diffuse spots more or less confluent; sparse brown-black dots in basal and terminal parts of wing; refractive silver spots present. Cilia cream green, green basally. Hindwing grey whiter basally, apex yellowish cream; cilia colorous with middle of wing, cream in apex area.

Variation: Female 15 mm, darker than male; hindwing browner.

Male genitalia (Figs 7, 8): Uncus reduced to broad, short termination of tegumen; socius broad, drooping; tuba analis with long process of subscaphium; valva broad basally with postbasal transverse area of setae; sacculus broad to before middle, then almost straight with small prominence before spined termination; brachiola large, tapering basally; transtilla membranous; juxta moderate; aedeagus slender, extending ventroterminally; vesica with one short cornutus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 28): Papilla analis large, broad; apophyses short; sterigma weakly sclerotized forming pair of proximal rounded lobes; ostium bursae protected by a short sclerite; antrum membranous; ductus bursae long; ductus seminalis postmedian; signum absent.

Diagnosis: In facies *S. viridiphantasma* resembles some species of *Berylliphantis* Meyrick, 1938 (e.g., *B. alphophora* Horak & Sauter, 1979 from New Guinea), but the genitalia are typical of *Spatialistis*, similar to those of *S. nephritica* Razowski, 1966 from Celebes, but those of the latter have three strong cornuti, a subtriangular uncus, and a slender sterigma lacking rounded proximal lobes.

Etymology: The specific name refers to the coloration of the moth; Latin: *viridis*-green, Greek: *φαιντασμα* (phantasma)-phenomenon.

Remarks: This species was discovered by Kevin R. Tuck many years ago and placed in *Spatialistis* in the collection of the Natural History Museum. My special thanks are extended to him for recommending that I include it in this paper.

***Reptilisocia tarica* Razowski, sp. n.** (Fig. 42)

Holotype male: "Papua Nova Guinea, S.H.P. near Tari, Ambus Ldg. 6700 ft, 19-I-1986, D. J. L. Agassis"; GS 32681.

Description: Wing span 13 mm. Head cream, vertex and proximal part of thorax yellowish, end of tegula and crest ferruginous, remaining part grey. Forewing broadest medially; costa convex with postbasal series of bristles (as in *R. paryphaea* (Meyrick, 1907); apex elongate, pointed; dorsal half of termen not oblique. Almost entire costa and termen yellow, remaining area ferruginous cream, dotted brown, edged grey-brown; cream spot between end of median cell and dorsum. Cilia yellow, brownish at tornus. Hindwing white cream slightly tinged brownish at apex; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Figs. 9-10): Tegumen short; socius broad basally with very slender terminal third; tuba analis simple; valva rather uniformly broad to neck, with strong ventral incision followed by short cucullus-like bristled portion with slender ventral lobe; sacculus long, angulate, without any prominence; aedeagus slender; cornutus one stout spine.

Female not known.

Biology: Holotype was taken at an altitude of 6700 feet.

Diagnosis: The facies and venation of *Reptilisocia tarica* are similar to those of many species of *Spatalistis* Meyrick, e.g., *alleni* sp. n.. *R. tarica* is closely related to *paryphaea* and *R. paraxena* Diakonoff, 1983 from Sumatra, but *tarica* has a smooth sacculus and a short, very slender terminal part of the socius.

***Reptilisocia solomonensis* Razowski, sp. n.** (Fig. 43)

Holotype: "Solomon Islands, Guadalcanal, Popomanasiu Hunvalekama 4400 ft, 9-XI-[19]69; Black light"; GS 32675.

Description: Wing span 20 mm. Head and thorax cream, labial palpus mixed ferruginous, tegula pale ferruginous except for base. Forewing fairly broad, not expanding terminad; costa weakly, gradually convex; apex long, sharp; termen sinuate beneath apex, rather oblique. Ground colour yellowish diffusely marked orange preserved as a large dorsal blotch extending from beyond base of wing to end of termen and to before apex subcostally. Remaining area pale brownish suffused brown except for medio-costal area; costa strigulated brown; termen brown with refractive dots. Cilia (rubbed) cream, brown at tornus, probably rust at apex. Hindwing cream tinged orange at apex; cilia cream.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 29): Papilla analis broad medially; sterigma rather small with short proximal corners; ostium bursae large protected by a short sclerite; ductus bursae rather long, uniformly broad; signum a slender blade.

Diagnosis: This species is most closely related to *T. argyrosperma* (Diakonoff, 1953) from New Guinea, but in *solomonensis* the proximal corners of the sterigma are short and broad, and the signum is short.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the terra typica, the Solomon Islands.

***Reptilisocia impetigo* Razowski, sp. n.** (Fig. 44)

Holotype female: "Papua New Guinea, Southern Highlands, Bosavi 2300 ft, 7-I-1986, D.J.L. Agassiz"; GS32682.

Description: Wing span 18 mm. Head and thorax greenish. Forewing not expanding terminad; costa weakly convex; apex pointed, elongate; termen sinuate, not oblique in dorsal half. Ground colour whitish postbasally and at base dorsally, strigulate grey-brown, suffused green in costal half postmedially, mixed grey at apex and in dorso-posterior fourth of the wing where spotted brown-grey. Markings weak, greenish, limited to costal half of wing. Cilia whitish, tinged brownish at tornus. Hindwing pale brownish; cilia similar.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 30): Sterigma short, somewhat rounded proximally; ostium bursae protected by a slender sclerite; ductus bursae long, slender; ductus seminalis originating at 4/5 of ductus bursae; ductus bursae slender, long; blade of signum, long, slender, curved.

Diagnosis: In facies, *Reptilisocia impetigo* Razowski, sp. n. is similar to *Spatalistis gratiosa* Razowski, 1964 from India, but in *impetigo* the forewing is greenish. The female genitalia of *impetigo* somewhat resemble those of *S. armata* Razowski, 1966 from Khasis, India, but the signum is characteristic of *Reptilisocia* Diakonoff, 1983, much smaller than in *solomonensis* Razowski, sp. n.

Etymology: The name refers to coloration of forewing; Latin: *impedigo* -a lichen.

***Asterolepis dipteroearpi* Razowski, sp. n.** (Fig. 45)

Holotype male: "Brunei: 150 ft, Rampayoh R.[iver], LP 291B GR951801. Lowland dipteroearp forest, 11-15-IV-1988"; GS 32667.

Description: Wing span 12 mm. Head greenish, labial palpus whitish, thorax darker. Forewing

slender; costa uniformly convex; apex elongate, sharp; termen sinuate, oblique. Ground colour silver white in form of interfasciae, sprinkled brownish along middle; some concolorous dots on fasciae costally, larger marks at end of median cell; fasciae vivid green. Cilia whitish. Hindwing whitish, cilia white.

Male genitalia (Figs 11, 12): Apex of tegumen weakly depressed; socius long, hairy; sacculus long with small, bristled median prominence and terminal thorn; saccular part of valva broad basally, dorsoposterior part rounded, densely scaled; lateral tops of juxta folded; aedeagus simple, broadening at zone.

Female not known.

Biology: The holotype was collected in dipterocarp forest at an altitude of 150 feet.

Diagnosis: *A. dipterocarpi* Razowski sp. n. is related to other species of *Asterolepis* Razowski, 1964 and represents the first recorded of the genus from the Asian continent. *A. dipterocarpi* differs from *A. earina* Common, 1965 and *A. glycera* (Meyrick, 1910), from Australia (Queensland), *dipterocarpi* chiefly in its longer socius.

Etymology: The name refers to the type of forest in the place of collection.

***Asterolepis cypta* Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 46)**

Holotype male: "Brunei: 150 ft, Rampayoh R.[iver], LP 291B GR95101 Lowland dipterocarp forest, 11-15-IV-1988"; G.S. Robinson, Bm 1988-160; GS 32669. Paratypes two males from same locality but with the following data: LP 195, GR 960785, 21-IX B 24-IX-992.

Description. Wing span 14 mm. Head and thorax cream, terminal third of antenna dark brown. Forewing costa bent near middle; apex short, pointed; termen weakly sinuate. Ground colour pearl cream with some silver dots. Markings yellowish cream with weak brownish hue consisting of five transverse fasciae with erect scales densely along their proximal edges. Cilia cream. Hindwing white cream; cilia pale cream.

Variation: Wing span of paratype 13 mm. Markings paler, in dorsal part of wing partly indistinct.

Male genitalia (Figs. 13-14): Terminal part of tegumen strong, slightly convex apically, with two pairs of lateral setae; socii fairly broad; costa of valva slightly convex, terminal part broadening, bristled; sacculus long with broad base bearing very slender, long hairs extending from broad sockets; terminal part slender, with apical spine; spined termination broad, hairy; aedeagus curved beyond zone.

Female not known.

Biology and distribution: Moth collected in lowland dipterocarp forest at an altitude of 150 feet in April and September. Known only from Brunei.

Diagnosis: *A. cypta* is closely related to *A. brandti* Common, 1965 from Papua New Guinea, but *cypta* has a brown terminal part of the antenna, a fasciate forewing (without costal blotch), a more strongly curved aedeagus, a longer coecum penis, and a broader socius.

Etymology: The specific name refers to the curved aedeagus; from Greek: *κυπτο* (kypto) - I am bending.

***Asterolepis engis* Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 47)**

Holotype male: "Sabah: 1500 m, Mt Kinabalu, nr Kundasang golf Course 17-20-V-1989, Primary montane for.[est]; K.R. Tuck BM 1989-129"; GS 32668.

Description: Wing span 14 mm. Head and thorax cream. Forewing slender, not expanding terminad; costa slightly convex; termen somewhat oblique, hardly sinuate. Ground colour yellowish cream with weak brownish admixture. Marking yellow brown broad costally, represented by lines marked with appressed scales otherwise. Cilia paler than ground colour. Hindwing pale orange cream; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Figs. 15-16): Terminal part of tegumen small; socius slender; sacculus shorter than in *cypta* with proportionally broader spined termination; aedeagus weakly bent.

Female not known.

Biology and distribution: Holotype collected in Sabah at an altitude of 1500 m in May.

Diagnosis: *A. engis* is very close to *cypta* but may be easily distinguished by its uniformly cream antenna and small terminal part of the tegumen.

Etymology: The specific name refers to the very close relation with *cypta*; Greek: ἐγγις (*engis*) - a very close relative.

***Cordatijuxta* Razowski, gen. n.**

Type-species: *Cordatijuxta thailandiae* Razowski, sp. n.

Description: Venation not examined.

Male genitalia: Apex of tegumen hardly convex; socius lateral with broad base and elongate-triangular hairy part; tuba analis with broadening posteriorly; valva elongate with long costa and short, broad brachiola; sacculus broad anteriorly, sinuate at middle, with small terminal prominence armed with a single thorn; transtilla membranous; juxta large with peculiar median lobe extending posteriorly, finely thorny dorsally; aedeagus slender, broadening terminally; coecum penis well developed; cornuti absent.

Female not known.

Distribution: NW Thailand.

Diagnosis: This new genus is closely related to *Tymbarcha* Meyrick, 1908, but *Cordatijuxta* has a large posterior lobe of the juxta.

Etymology: The specific name refers to the shape of juxta; Latin: *cordatus*-heart-shaped.

***Cordatijuxta thailandiae* Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 48)**

Holotype male: "NW Thailand: 1460 m, Chiang Mai, Doi Suthep-pui, 29-IV-10-V-1989"; GS 32665. Paratypes two males (GS 23581, 32666).

Description: Wing span 16 mm. Head brownish cream; vertex and thorax pale brownish. Forewing broadest medially; costa distinctly uniformly convex; apex elongate, pointed; termen moderately oblique, sinuate beneath apex. Ground colour yellowish cream in anterior half of wing, greyish brown in posterior half except for costal area which is pale ferruginous; costal divisions rust brown; venation in dorsoposterior part brown; brown spot at end of median cell. Cilia concolorous with anterior part of wing, brownish posteriorly. Hindwing brownish cream, browner on periphery; cilia as in forewing.

Male genitalia (Figs. 17-18) as described for the genus.

Diagnosis: In facies, this species somewhat resembles the eastern Palearctic *Acleris conchyloides* (Walsingham, 1900), but *thailandiae* has a more oblique forewing termen. In the male genitalia the sacculus resembles that of *Pareboda prosecta* Razowski 1966 from New Guinea, but the valva of the latter is very broad and the aedeagus short.

Etymology: The species is named after its country of origin.

***Sabahtortrix* Razowski, gen. n.**

Type-species: *Sabahtortrix montana* Razowski, sp. n.

Description: Venation similar to *Spatalistis* Meyrick, 1907.

Male genitalia: Uncus short, broad, rounded apically; socius lateral; tuba analis moderately large with subscaphium expanding latero-terminally; valva broad to middle with small basal process and postbasal transverse belt of setae; sacculus angulate with proximal edge of ventral incision, perpendicular, folded, with strong median process; costa fully developed; posterior part of valva setose, resembling cucullus of many *Olethreuti*; transtilla simple, weakly sclerotized; juxta typical of the tribe; aedeagus simple, bent; cornuti two short spines.

Female not known.

Biology: Moths collected in May at the altitude of 1500 m in the primary montane forest.

Diagnosis: In facies *Sabahtortrix* is similar to several *Spatalistis* species (e.g., *S. viridiphantasma* Razowski, sp. n.); it also has similar venation. The socii, tuba analis, and transtilla resemble those of many species of *Acleris* Hübner, [1825], but *Sabahtortrix* can be distinguished by some apomorphic characters associated with the valva, such as the cucullus-like dorso-posterior part, the large process from the anterior edge of ventral incision, and the transverse belts of setae of disc.

Etymology: The name is a combination of the name of the country and the name of the type-genus of the tribe.

***Sabahtortrix montana* Razowski, sp. n.** (Fig. 49)

Holotype male: "Sabah: 1500 m, Mt Kinabalu, nr Kundasang golf course, 17-20-V-1989, Primary montane for.[est]"; GS 3262; paratypes two identically labelled males (one with GS 25799).

Description: Wing span 16 mm (one paratype 18 mm); head and thorax pale green, basal third of labial palpus cream. Forewing broadest postmedially; costa bent at 2/3; apex elongate; termen concave at M_1 . Ground colour whitish, cream along costa preserved as some spots, otherwise suffused green; some black-brown dots and refractive spots; subterminal grey suffusion in dorsosubterminal area. Markings reduced to suffusion at convexity of costa. Cilia green. Hindwing cream brown, rust brown hairs and suffusion at base; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Figs. 19-20) as described for the genus.

Diagnosis: *Sabahtortrix montana* is very similar to *viridiphantasma*, but *montana* is distinguished by its rust brown base of the hindwing and the genital characters mentioned above in the diagnosis of the genus.

Etymology: The specific name refers to the topography of the type locality; Latin: *montanus* - mountane.

***Acleris kerincina* Razowski, sp. n.** (Figs. 50-53)

Holotype male: "W-Sumatra, Jambi, Mt Kerinci, 3250 m, 101 16° E / 1.42° S; 13-II-1989 leg. B. Plösl & G. M. Tarmann"; not dissected. Paratypes 31 identically labelled males and females.

Description: Wing span 17 mm. Head and thorax brownish grey. Forewing weakly expanding terminad; costa slightly convex; apex elongate, pointed; termen sinuate, oblique. Ground colour orange yellow, suffused orange and brownish with paler blotch before mid-costa, spotted brown; costa and edges of costal blotch grey-brown, dorsum to middle and almost complete termen concolorous. No refractive markings. Cilia yellowish, concolorous with ground colour at apex, brownish at tornus. Hindwing whitish, tinged brown at apex; cilia whitish.

Variation: Wing span of paratypes 16-19 mm. Some specimens with forewing ground colour orange yellow or yellow-brown dotted brown; some with orange ground colour in major areas and brown markings and reduced brown dots or brownish without markings. Cilia in postapical third or half of termen yellow or orange, brownish otherwise. Hindwing more or less suffused brown-grey on peripheries. Some intermediate forms present.

Male genitalia (Figs. 21-22): Top of tegumen convex medially and laterally; socius large, elongate-ovoid; tuba analis simple; valva moderately broad; sacculus weakly concave near middle with median finger-shaped process and three postmedian spines; brachiola short; aedeagus rather short, tapering terminad; cornuti four spines of unequal length.

Female genitalia (Fig. 31): Apophyses fairly long, slender; proximal corner of sterigma elongate, pointed; cup-shaped part well developed; ductus bursae moderately long, broad especially in median half; signum stellate.

Biology and distribution: Known from West Sumatra where collected at an altitude of 3250 m.

Diagnosis: *A. kerincina* is closely related to *A. nectaritis* (Meyrick, 1912) from South India, but

kerincina has spines in the posterior part of the sacculus, a long ductus bursae, and sharp, elongate proximal corners of the sterigma.

Etymology: The name refers to the type locality, Mount Kerinci.

***Acleris schiasma* Razowski, sp. n.** (Fig. 54)

Holotype female: "NW Thailand: 1440 m, Chiang Mai, Doi Suthep-Pui NP, 29-IV-4-V-1988"; GS 32685.

Description: Wing span 14 mm. Head and thorax brownish. Forewing slender, hardly tapering from middle; costa convex basally; apex short; termen straight, rather oblique. Ground colour white in form of two costal spots, cream brownish in dorsal and terminal areas, otherwise blackish grey, sprinkled black. Markings blackish grey with black edges marked by appressed scales. Cilia cream scaled grey. Hindwing brownish grey; cilia much paler.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 32): Proximal corners of sterigma short, triangular; cup-shaped part short; posterior part of ductus bursae bulbous; ductus bursae fairly long, slender; signum absent.

Diagnosis: The female genitalia are very similar to those of the Palaearctic *A. uniformis* (Filipjev, 1931), but the forewing of *schiasma* is slenderer and a signum is absent. This species has hindwing veins M_3-Cu_1 stalked as in *Spatalistis* and a few *Acleris*, e.g., *A. loxoscia* (Meyrick, 1907).

Eymology: The name refers to the somber colouration of the forewings; Greek: *σκιασμα* (*skiasma*): shade, obscurity.

***Spinacleris* Razowski, sp. n.**

Type-species: *Spinacleris inthanoni* Razowski, sp. n.

Description: All veins separate in forewing; CuA_2 from 1/3 of median cell; M_3-Cu_1 connate in hindwing.

Male genitalia: Uncus absent; top of tegumen gently concave; tuba analis large with strongly sclerotized bifid terminally subscaphium; socius large, oval with somewhat elongate distal part; valva slender; costa well developed; brachiola broad, rounded; pulvinus large, rounded proximally; sacculus long slender with free termination provided in apical spine; transtilla and juxta as in *Acleris*; aedeagus broad, moderately long; coecum penis large; 4 cornuti in vesica.

Female genitalia: Papilla analis slender; apophyses short; sterigma rounded proximally with small proximal processes; cup-shaped part short; ductus bursae moderately long, rather broad; signum stellate.

Biology and distribution: *Spinacleris* occurs in northern Thailand, probably with two generations yearly (moths collected in May and October) at an altitude of 2450-2550 m.

Diagnosis: *Spinacleris* is closely related to *Acleris* but is characterized by an apomorphic sacculus terminating in a strong spine, a broader pulvinus, and a strongly sclerotized, bifid subscaphium.

Etymology: The generic epithet is a combination of the name of the genus *Acleris* and Latin: *spina* - a spine (situated at the end of sacculus).

***Spinacleris inthanoni* Razowski, sp. n.** (Fig. 55)

Holotype male: "N. Thailand: 2450 m, Doi Inthanon NP, 22-V-1987, Col. M.G. Allen"; GS 32683. Paratypes 4 females from the same locality but collected the 25-X-1986 at an altitude of 2550 m.

Description: Wing span 18 mm. Head brown cream, distal part of labial palpus rust brown; thorax brown. Forewing uniformly broad throughout; costa bent basally; termen oblique, straight. Ground colour brownish. Markings indistinct, diffuse dark brown consisting of costal part of median fascia followed by two spots and terminal suffusion; blackish line along cubital edge of median cell

accompanied by short line at end of the latter. Cilia grey-brown, more rust at apex. Hindwing brownish cream, browner terminally; cilia mostly concolorous.

Variation: Paratypes with colouration more rust than in holotype, markings darker, more distinct; two subterminal lines may occur; whitish marks at end of median cell and occasionally whitish edge along proximal edge of median fascia. One example with dorsum pale orange rust with some black marks in postmedian half of wing. Variation similar to that of some Palaearctic *Acleris*-species.

Male and female genitalia as described for the genus (Figs. 23, 24, 33).

Diagnosis: In facies this species resembles *A. schiasma* sp. n. However, in *S. inthanoni* the proximal corners of the sterigma *inthanoni* are in the shape of minute sclerotized processes and a signum is present.

Etymology: The specific name refers to the type locality.

Curioseboda Razowski, gen. n.

Type-species: *Curioseboda probola* Razowski, sp. n.

Description: Forewing elongate-ovoid with large, postmedially extending group of scales on costa. Venation not examined.

Male not known.

Female genitalia: Papilla analis and apophyses moderate, the latter slender; sterigma plate-shaped, transversely-ovoid with delicate proximal membranous fold; ostium slightly sclerotized; posterior half of ductus bursae broad; ductus seminalis originating in submedian, slender part of ductus burase; signum a slender funnel with subtriangular base.

Biology and distribution: Adults collected in February at an altitude of 1380 m in NW Thailand.

Diagnosis: In facies the type-species of *Curioseboda* resembles *Eboda* Walker, 1866 and *Pareboda* Razowski, 1966. The sterigma is similar to that of *Eboda*, but the signum is funnel-shaped, not stellate, resembling the Afrotropical *Russograptis praeconia* (Meyrick, 1937).

Etymology: The generic name is composed of the Latin *curiosus*, meaning interesting or curious, and the name of similar genus, *Eboda*.

***Curioseboda probola* Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 56)**

Holotype female: "NW Thailand: 1380 m, Chiang Mai, Doi Suthep-Pui NP, 24-II-1989; M. A. Cotton & I. J. Kitching BM 1989-57"; GS 3278. Paratype an identically labelled female, GS 32679.

Description: Wing span 12.5 mm. Head brownish cream, frons and end part of labial palpus cream; thorax brownish, base of tegula and collar cream. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; termen rounded. Ground colour brownish, paler in terminal part of wing; costa cream to before middle, finely dotted brownish, two mostly concolorous transverse slender fasciae marked by brownish inner spots: median fascia almost straight, posterior distinctly convex. Markings limited to dark brown blotch near mid-costa followed by cream rust group of scales extending perpendicularly; cilia cream. Hindwing brownish grey; cilia similar.

Female genitalia (Fig. 34) as described for the genus.

Diagnosis: This is the only species in the new genus. In facies it is similar to *Pareboda prosecta* Razowski, 1966, but the latter has a green proximal part of wing and a leaden grey distal part. From *Eboda smaragdina* Walker, 1866 *probola* differs in its brownish colouration and the presence of a funnel-like signum.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the costal scales of the forewing; Greek: *προβολος* (probolos) - extending forwards.

Acknowledgements

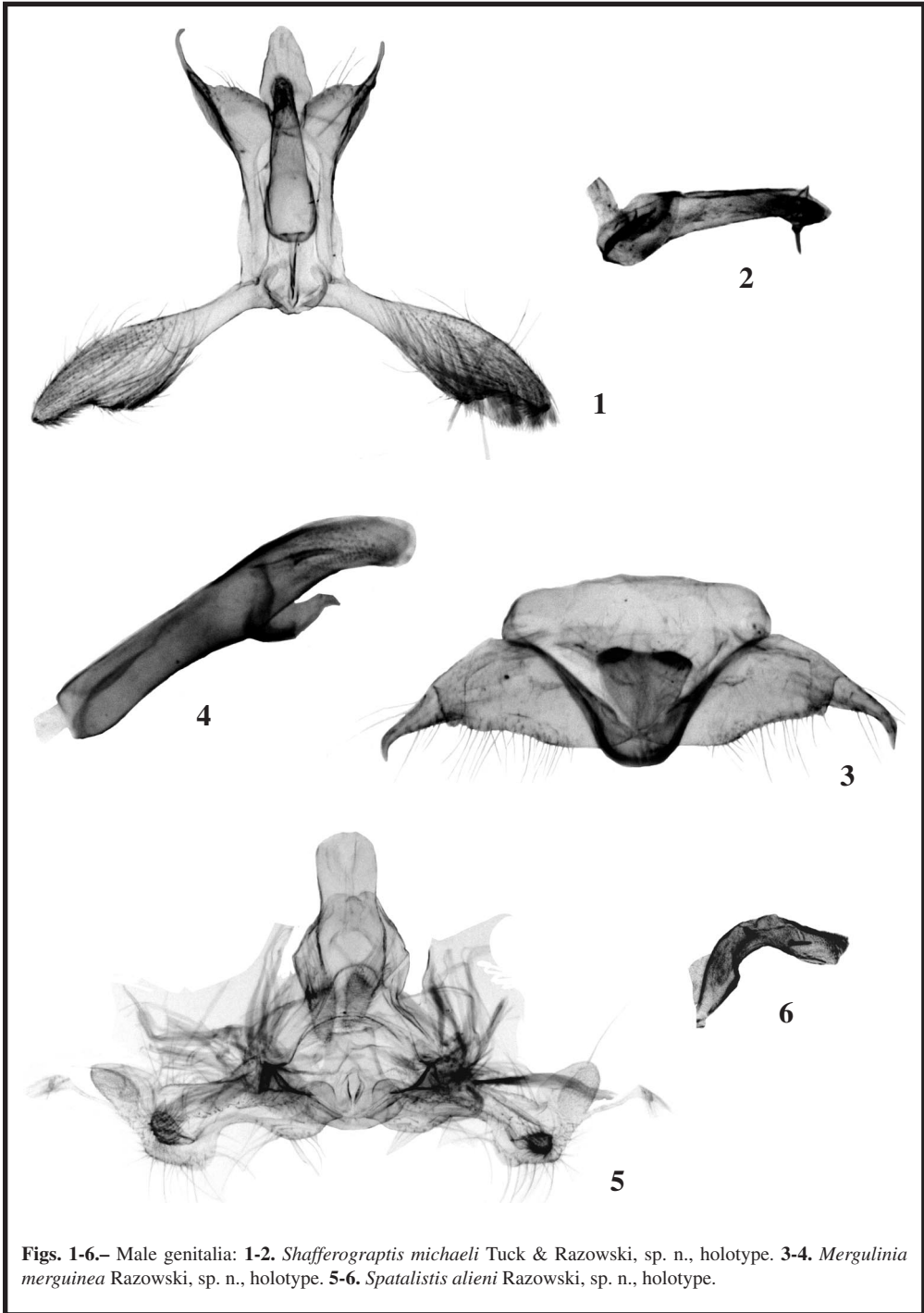
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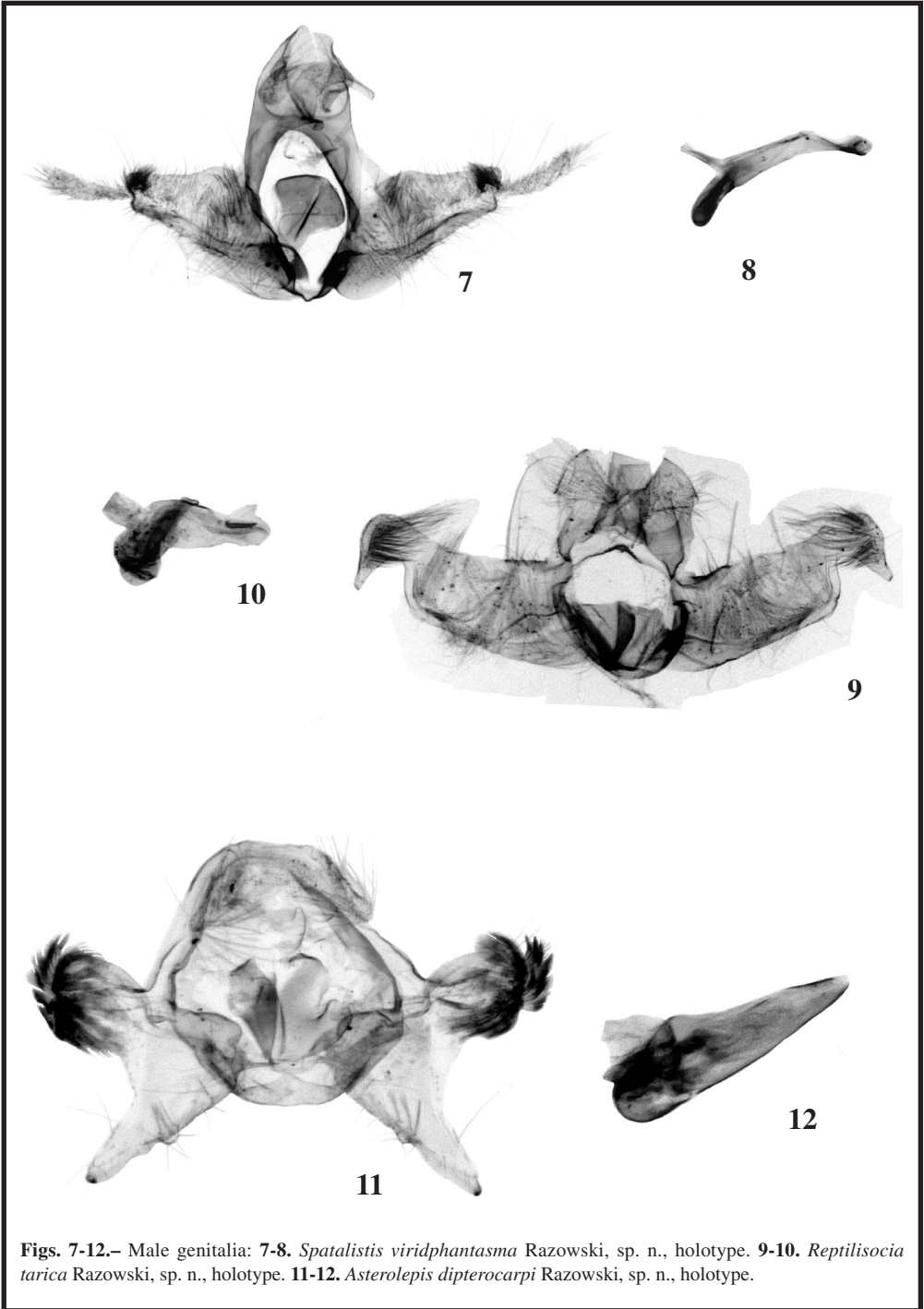
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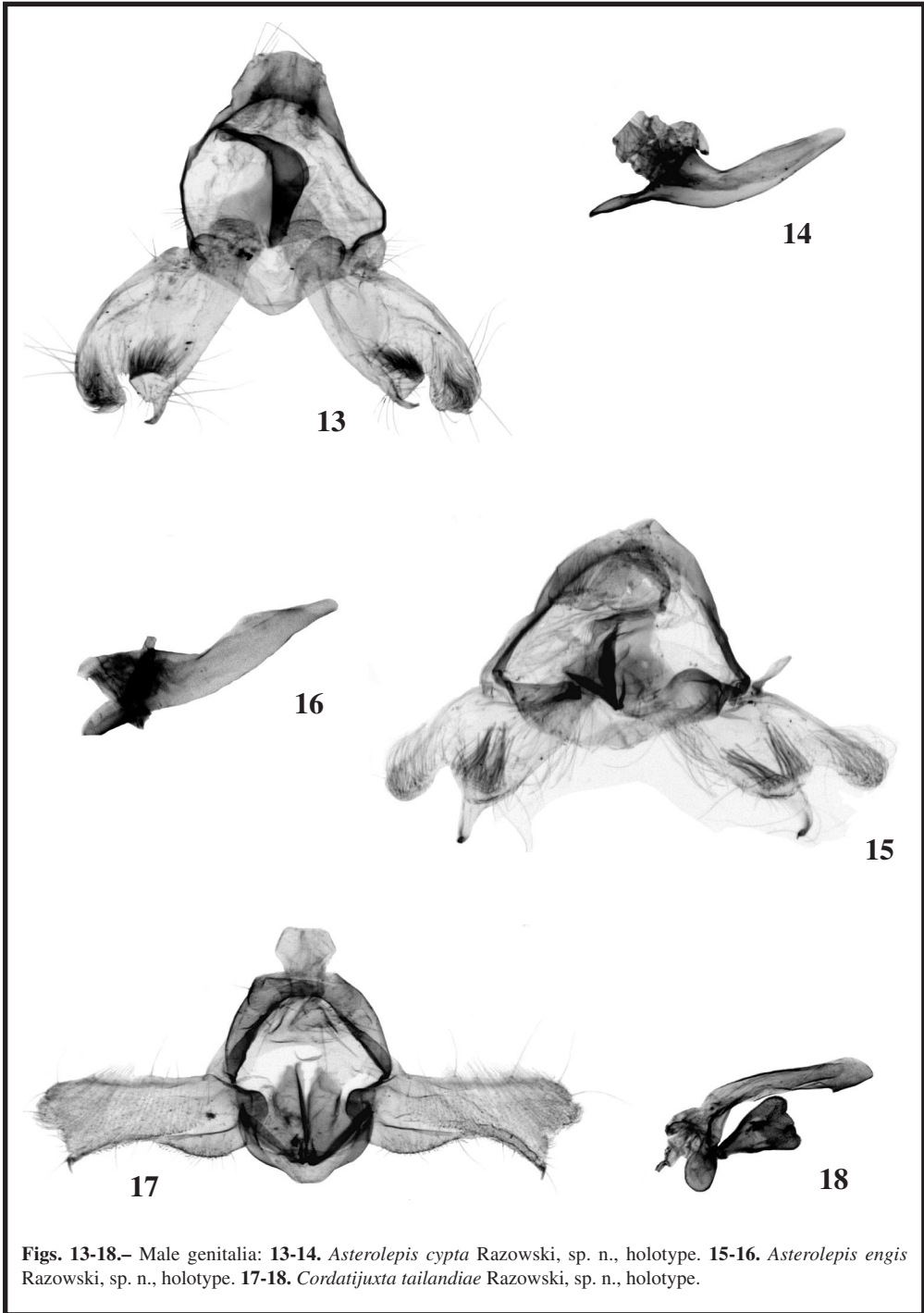
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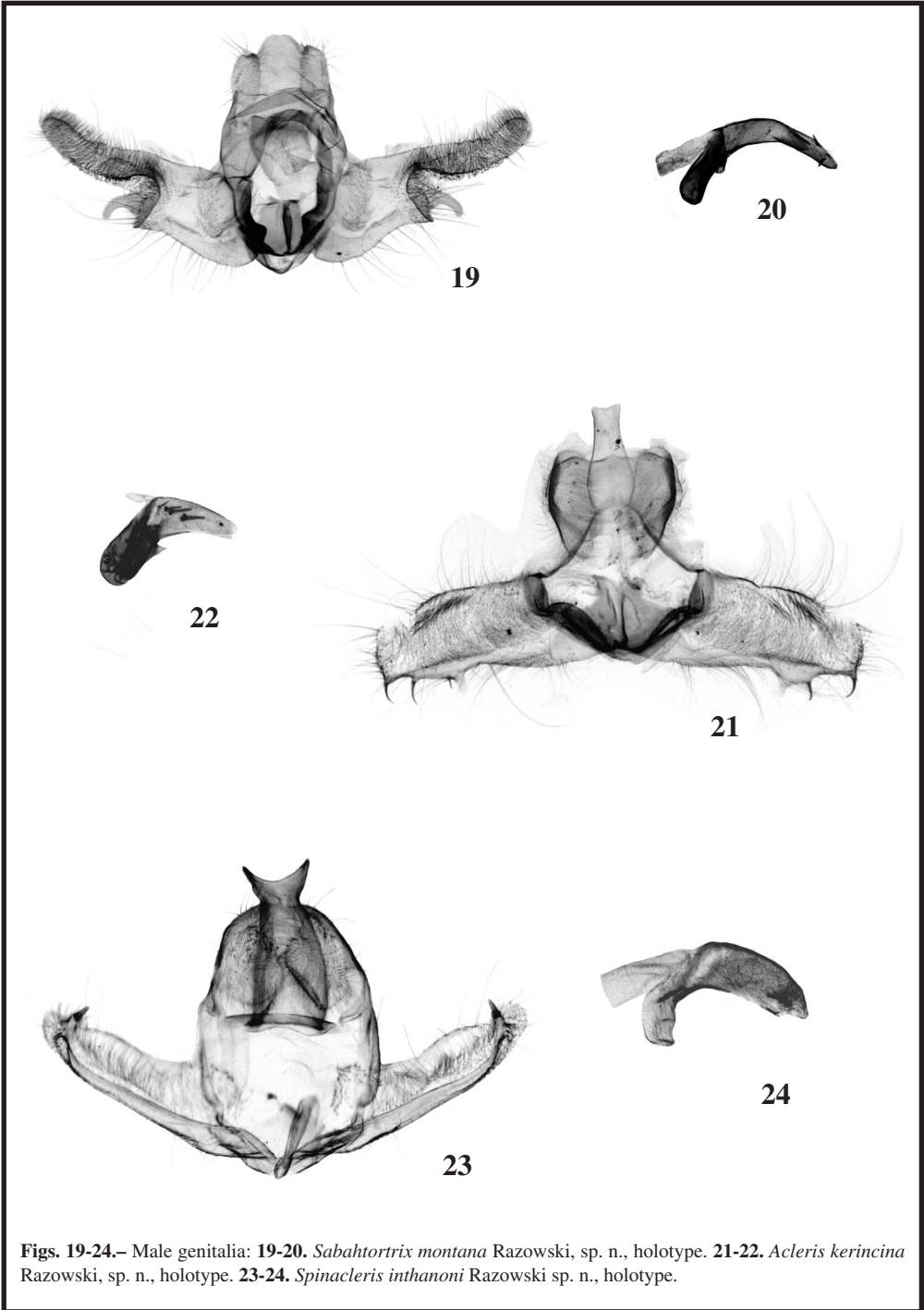
Figs. 1-6.– Male genitalia: **1-2.** *Shafferograptis michaeli* Tuck & Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **3-4.** *Mergulinia merguinea* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **5-6.** *Spatalistis alieni* Razowski, sp. n., holotype.



Figs. 7-12.— Male genitalia: **7-8.** *Spatalistic viridphantasma* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **9-10.** *Reptilisocia tarica* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **11-12.** *Asterolepis dipteroearpi* Razowski, sp. n., holotype.



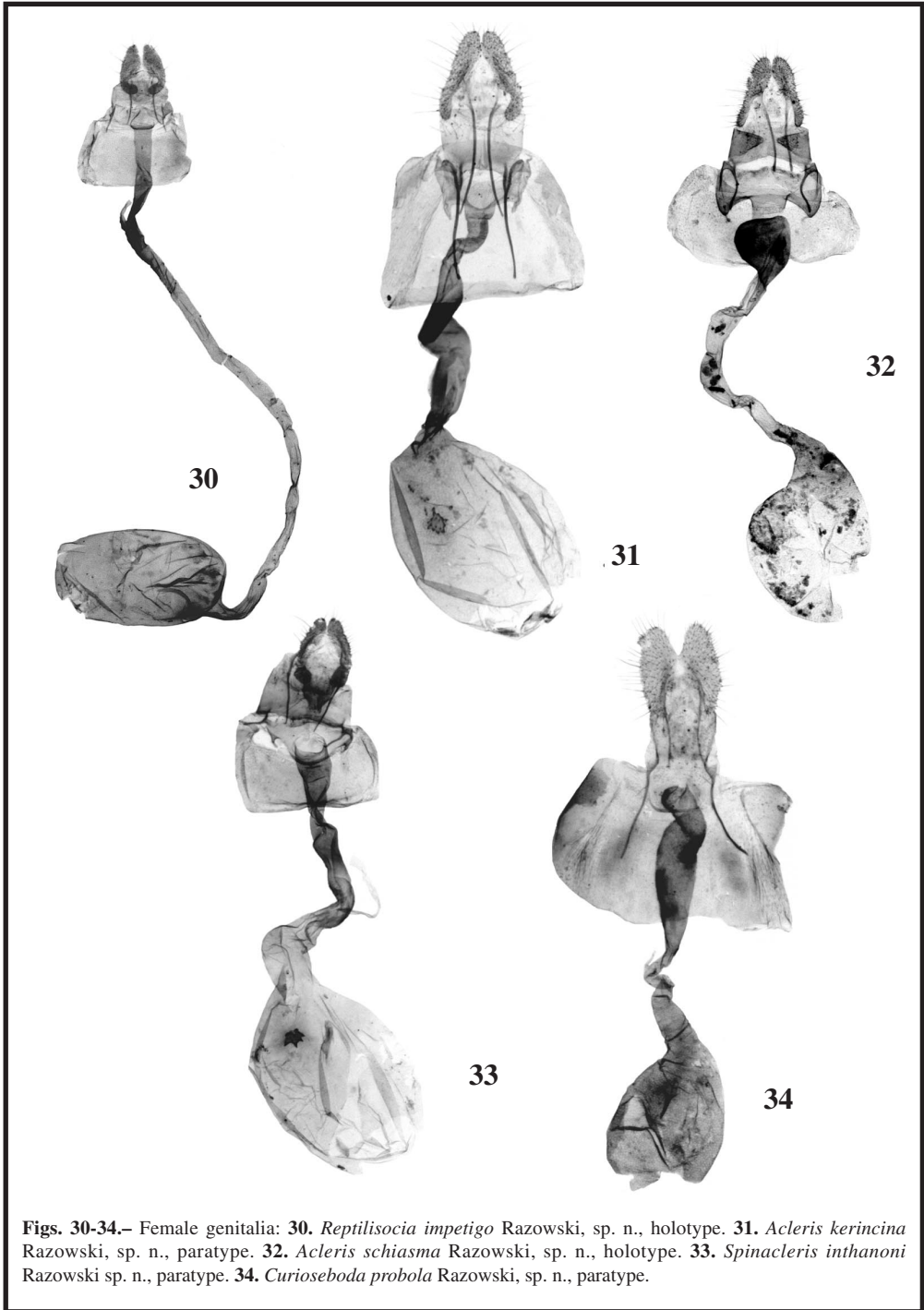
Figs. 13-18.— Male genitalia: **13-14.** *Asterolepis cypta* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **15-16.** *Asterolepis engis* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **17-18.** *Cordatijuxta thailandiae* Razowski, sp. n., holotype.



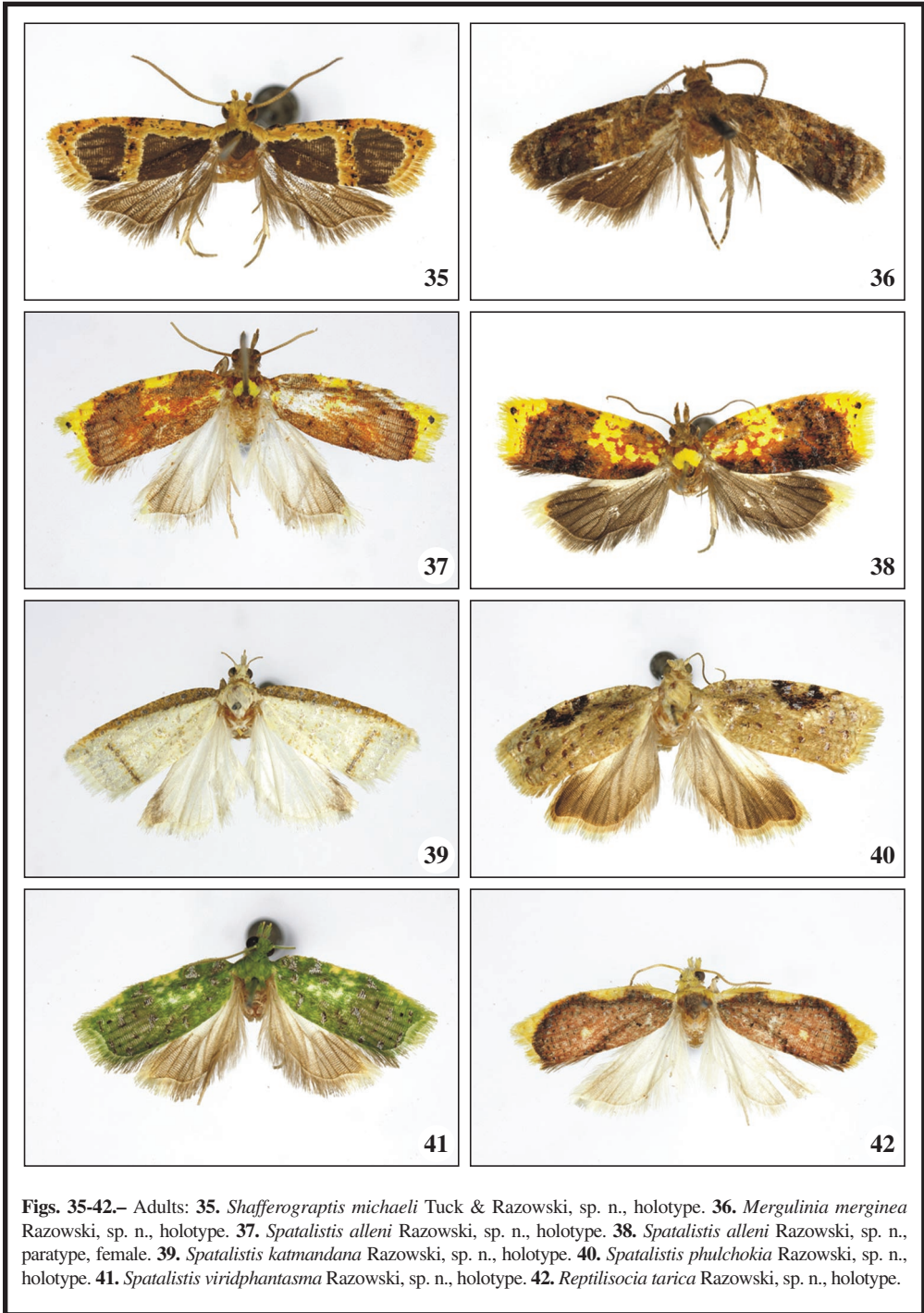
Figs. 19-24.— Male genitalia: 19-20. *Sabahtortrix montana* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. 21-22. *Acleris kerincina* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. 23-24. *Spinacleris inthanoni* Razowski sp. n., holotype.



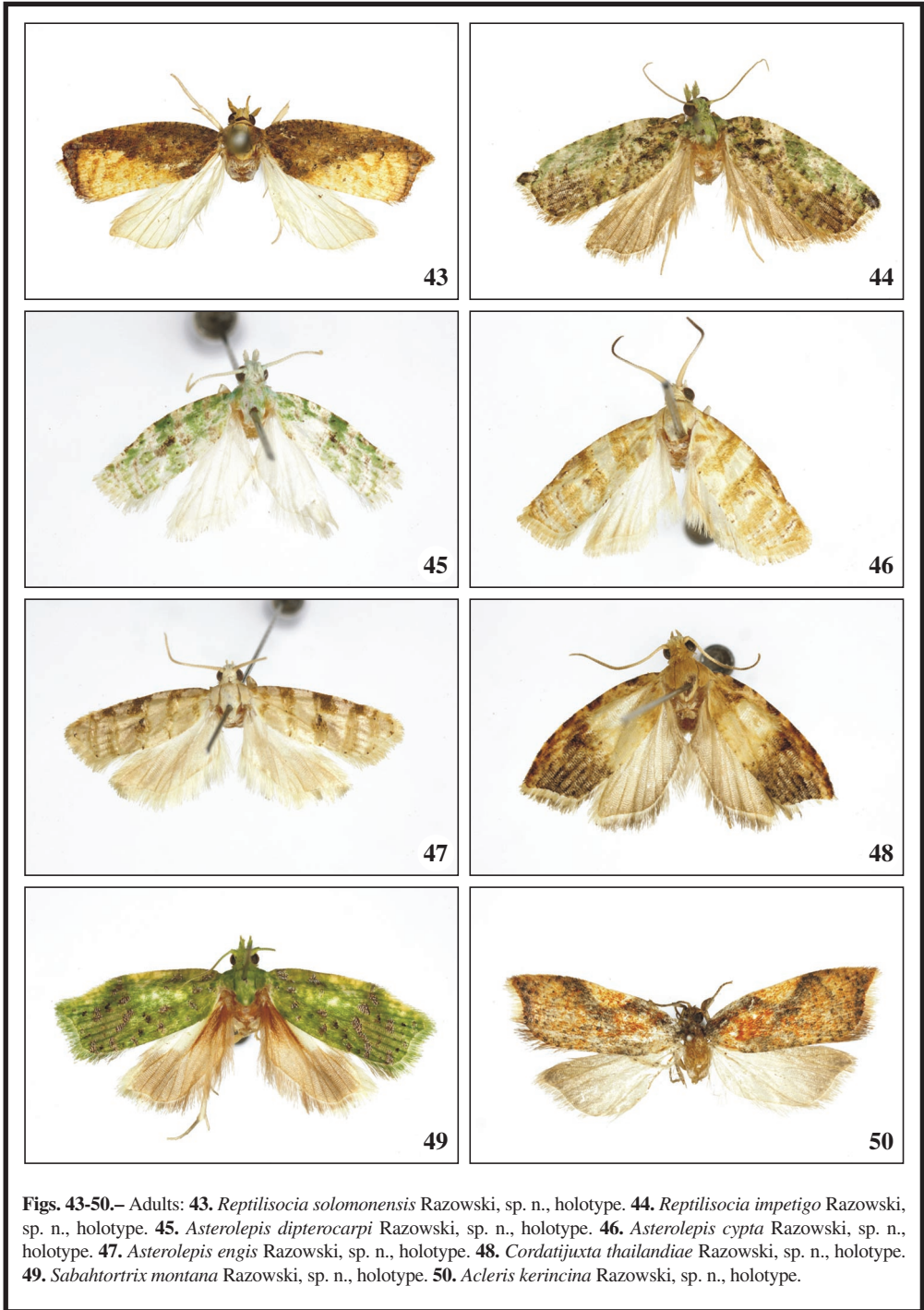
Figs. 25-29.— Female genitalia: **25.** *Spatalistis alleni* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **26.** *Spatalistis katmandana* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **27.** *Spatalistis phulchokia* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **28.** *Spatalistis viridphantasma* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **29.** *Reptilisocia solomonensis* Razowski sp. n., holotype.



Figs. 30-34.– Female genitalia: **30.** *Reptilisocia impetigo* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **31.** *Acleris kerincina* Razowski, sp. n., paratype. **32.** *Acleris schiasma* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **33.** *Spinacleris inthanoni* Razowski sp. n., paratype. **34.** *Curioseboda probola* Razowski, sp. n., paratype.



Figs. 35-42.— Adults: **35.** *Shafferograptis michaeli* Tuck & Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **36.** *Mergulinia merginea* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **37.** *Spatalisticus alleni* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **38.** *Spatalisticus alleni* Razowski, sp. n., paratype, female. **39.** *Spatalisticus katmandana* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **40.** *Spatalisticus phulchokia* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **41.** *Spatalisticus viridphantasma* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **42.** *Reptilisocia tarica* Razowski, sp. n., holotype.



Figs. 43-50.— Adults: **43.** *Reptilisocia solomonensis* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **44.** *Reptilisocia impetigo* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **45.** *Asterolepis dipterocarpi* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **46.** *Asterolepis cypta* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **47.** *Asterolepis engis* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **48.** *Cordatijuxta thailandiae* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **49.** *Sabahtortrix montana* Razowski, sp. n., holotype. **50.** *Acleris kerincina* Razowski, sp. n., holotype.

