Uwagi o rodzinie Phaloniidae (Lepidoptera)

Some Remarks on Phaloniidae (Lepidoptera)

napisał

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1. Genus Aneuxanthis Le Marchand

This genus was erected by Le Marchand for Tortrix locupletana Hbn., being distinctive in its wing venation. Le Marchand placed Aneuxanthis March. in Phaloniidae. However, judging from the structure of the genitalia of Aneuxanthis locupletana (Hbn.) it should be transferred to the family Tortricidae. I believe the systematical position of the spoken genus is amonst the genera of Archipsidi, probably nex to Aphella Hbn.

In the primaries \( r_4 \) and \( r_5 \) stalked; in the secondaries \( tt \) and \( m_1 \) separated, \( m_3 \) and \( cu_1 \) stalked. Frons subrounded; palps short, middle joint the longest, broadened terminally, apical joint short (fig. 2). Male genital armature: gnathos fully developed, having a broad terminal plate. Valva broad, subrounded terminally; sacculus ending distinctly before the tip of valva. Socii small, uncus long. Aedeagus pointed apically. A simple cornutus (fig. 6). Female genitalia: lamella vaginalis broad, its proximal edge with produced corners. Introitus vaginae short, ductus bursae long, signum absent (fig. 17).
2. Stenodes elongana (F. R.)

F. Kasy placed "Semasia" obliquana (Ev.) in the genus Stenodes Guen. However, judging from the structure of the genitalia of both species, their relation is rather very little. In S. obliquana (Ev.) aedeagus is bifurcated, being simple in S. elongana (F. R.). The shape of transtilla is also different in both species. In S. elongana (F. R.) bursa copulatrix totally lightly sclerotized, without any trace of signum; ductus bursae broad, lamella vaginalis lacking (fig. 7 and 18).

3. Conchylis littorana Galvagni

I have examined the type of Conchylis littorana Galv. (coll. Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna). This species should be synonymized with Brevisociaria (Phalonidia) affinitana (Snell.), as the comparison of their genitalia shows.

4. Aethes diacrisiana (Raebel)

Aethes chersonana described by N. Obraztsov has been synonymized with Aethes diacrisiana (Rbl.) by the same author. I have investigated the types of the latter species (coll. Naturhist. Mus. in Vienna). The examining of the lot of about 50 specimens of A. chersonana Obr. from Central Europe pointed out to the specific distinctness of the species. There is a great similarity in the external characters, the differences being that A. diacrisiana (Rbl.) is bigger and of another colour than A. chersonana Obr., and the fascias of the primaries in A. diacrisiana (Rbl.) are more red-brownish and broader than in A. chersonana Obr. The specimens of A. chersonana Obr. are never coloured as A. diacrisiana (Rbl.). In male copulatory armature of A. diacrisiana (Rbl.) transtilla very

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2 Une Tortricide nouvelle de l'Ukraine méridionale, Lambillionea, 37, 1937.
distinctly broader and aedeagus bigger than in \textit{A. chersonana} Obr. (fig. 8).

5. \textit{Aethe\[a] respirantana} (Stgr.) and \textit{A. moribundana} (Stgr.)

These species have been synonymized by Walsingham. However, although nearly identical in their genitalia, they are specifically rather distinct, as comparison of their external characters shows. \textit{A. chersonana} Obr. is rather referable to the \textit{A. respirantana} (Stgr.) — \textit{A. moribundana} (Stgr.) group, and less related to \textit{A. diacrisiana} (Rbl.). It should be possible that \textit{A. chersonana} Obr. is only a geographical subspecies of \textit{A. moribundana} (Stgr.). The former species is distributed in Central and Eastern Europe (fig. 9 and 10).

6. \textit{Aethes lucindana} (Kennel)

I place it in the \textit{A. diacrisiana} (Rbl.)-group. It is similar genitalically to the previous species being, however, fairly distinct from them by its external characters. \textit{A. lucindana} (Kenn.) is recorded from Asia (fig. 11).

7. \textit{Aethe\[a] cinereoviridana} (Kennel)

The species and the four previous ones are very close by their genitalia. \textit{A. cinereoviridana} (Kenn.) comes very near \textit{A. lucindana} (Kenn.) by its external characters. In male copulatory armature aedeagus and cornutus shorter than in \textit{A. lucindana} (Kenn.). Recorded from Asia (fig. 12).

8. \textit{Aethes suppositana} (Kennel)

I place this species in the \textit{A. diacrisiana} (Rbl.)-group. \textit{A. suppositana} (Kenn.) is very distinct from the other species of spoken group by the shape of the primaries, as well as the pattern and colour. There is a great similarity in the male cop-

\footnotetext[1]{Spanish and Moorish Micro-Lepidoptera, Entom. Mag., 39, 1903.}
ulatory armatures of both species, the principal differences being in the shape of valva and aedeagus, and that the cornutus in *A. suppositana* (Kenn.) is longer than in *A. cinereoviridana* (Kenn.) (fig. 13).

9. *Cochylidia coericitana* (Staudinger)

In 1956 Obraztsov regarded *C. coericitana* (Stgr.) as probably belonging to *Cochylidia* Obr. The genitalia of that species were hitherto not investigated. After studying the genitalia of *Cochylidia coericitana* Stgr. I agree with Obraztsov’s opinion.

Male copulatory apparatus: valva short and broad, its outer margin with a projection; the apex gently marked, processus basales narrow. Transtilla with a medial small prominence. Aedeagus broad, its distal part long. Cornuti strong, curved (fig. 15). In female genitalia bursa copulatrix heavily sclerotized at places. Lamella subgenitalis fully developed (fig. 21).

10. *Cochylidia pudorana* (Staudinger)

Hitherto the genitalia of this species have been not studied. I place it in the genus *Cochylidia* Obr. Male copulatory apparatus proportionately small, ventral edge of the valva curved, apex pointed. The processus basales long, aedeagus broad and short, terminating in a pointed tip. Cornuti short (fig. 15). In female genitalia lamella vaginalis and signum absent (fig. 20).

11. *Cochylimorpha gen. nov.*

*Typus generis: Cochylis tavillana* Staudinger

The new genus is related to *Cochylidia* Obr. and *Diceraatura* Djak., it is, however, distinct from them by the different shape of aedeagus, cornuti, valva and socii. The female genitalia are hitherto unknown. Primaries narrow, the apical por-
tion produced, termen oblique. Palps slender, pointed. I show the palps of Cochylidia Obr. and Diceratura Djak. on the fig. 4 and 5.

12. Cochylimorphafavillana (Staudinger)

Externally it comes very near Stenodes impurana (Mn.). In male copulatory armature valva elongate, sacculus without a free tip. Apex of valva subrounded, processus basales rather short, club-shaped, minutely toothed. Socii long, hanging; uncus developed only as a small projection of tegumen. Aedeagus short, curved, provided with a small terminal tooth. Two small cornuti (fig. 16).

STRESZCZENIE

Autor omawia stanowisko systematyczne rodzaju Aeneuxanthis Le March. i przenosi go z rodziny Phaloniidae do Tortricidae. Dla gatunku Cochylis favillana Stgr. tworzy nowy rodzaj Cochylimorpha gen. nov. Nowy rodzaj charakteryzuje się silnie wydłużonymi skrzydłami przednimi, cienkimi i zastrzonymi gładzkami oraz budową aparatu kopulacyjnego samca; jest on blisko spokrewniony z Cochylidia Obr. i Diceratura Djak. Poza tym zostały omówione gatunki z grupy Aethes diacrisiana (Rbl.) o bardzo zbliżonych do siebie aparatach kopulacyjnych, oraz dwa gatunki z rodzaju Cochylidia Obr., których genitalia nie były dotychczas znane.
Fig. 1. Aneuxanthis Le March. — the venation of the wings.
Fig. 2-5. The head; fig. 2 — Aneuxanthis Le March.; fig. 3 — Cochylidomorpha gen. nov.; fig. 4 — Cochylidia Obr.; fig. 5 — Diceratatura Djas.
Fig. 6-7. Male copulatory armatures; fig. 6 — Aneuxanthis locupletana (Hbn.); fig. 7 — Stenodes elongana (F. R.).
Fig. 8-10. Male copulatory armatures; fig. 8 — *Aethes diacrisiana* (Rbl.); fig. 9 — *A. respirantana* (Stgr.), typus; fig. 10 — *A. moribundana* (Stgr.), typus.
Fig. 11-13. Male copulatory armatures; fig. 11 — *Aethes lucindana* (Kenn.); fig. 12 — *A. cinereoviridana* (Kenn.), typus; fig. 13 — *A. supposedtana* (Kenn.), typus.
Fig. 14-16. Male copulatory armatures; fig. 14 — Cochylidia coercitana (Stgr.), typus; fig. 15 — Cochylidia pudorana (Stgr.), typus; fig. 16 — Cochylimorpha lavillana (Stgr.), typus.

Fig. 17. Aneuxanthis locupletana (Hbn.) — female genitalia.
Fig. 18-20. Female genitalia; fig. 18 — *Stenodes elongana* (F. R.); fig. 19 — *Cochylidia coerctana* (Stgr.), typus; fig. 20 — *Cochylidia pudorana* (Stgr.), typus.