

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 amongst the genera of *Archipsidi*, probably nex to *Aphelia* Hbn.

In the primaries r_4 and r_5 stalked; in the secondaries r_1 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. K a s y¹ 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. O b r a z t s o v² 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

¹ *Stenodes* (*Euxanthis*) *coenosana* (Mn.) Synonym zu „*Semasia*“ *obliquana* (Ev.) (*Lep.*, *Tortricoidea*), Zeitschr. Wien. Entom. Ges., 1957, p. 155.

² Une Tortricide nouvelle de l'Ukraine méridionale, Lambillionea, 37, 1937.

distinctly broader and aedeagus bigger than in *A. chersonana* Obr. (fig. 8).

5. *Aethes respirantana* (Stgr.) and *A. moribundana* (Stgr.)

These species have been synonymized by Walsingham¹. However, although nearly identical in their genitalia, they are specifically rather distinct, as comparison of their external characters shows. *A. chersonana* Obr. is rather referable to the *A. respirantana* (Stgr.) — *A. moribundana* (Stgr.) group, and less related to *A. diacrisiana* (Rbl.). It should be possible that *A. chersonana* Obr. is only a geographical subspecies of *A. moribundana* (Stgr.). The former species is distributed in Central and Eastern Europe (fig. 9 and 10).

6. *Aethes lucindana* (Kennel)

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

7. *Aethes cinereoviridana* (Kennel)

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

8. *Aethes suppositana* (Kennel)

I place this species in the *A. diacrisiana* (Rbl.)-group. *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-

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. cinereovidana* (Kenn.) (fig. 13).

9. *Cochylidia coercitana* (Staudinger)

In 1956 Obraztsov regarded *C. coercitana* (Stgr.) as probably belonging to *Cochylidia* Obr. The genitalia of that species were hitherto not investigated. After studying the genitalia of *Cochylidia coercitana* 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 favillana* Staudinger

The new genus is related to *Cochylidia* Obr. and *Diceraura* 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. *Cochylimorpha favillana* (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 *Aneuxanthis* 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 głąszczkami 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.

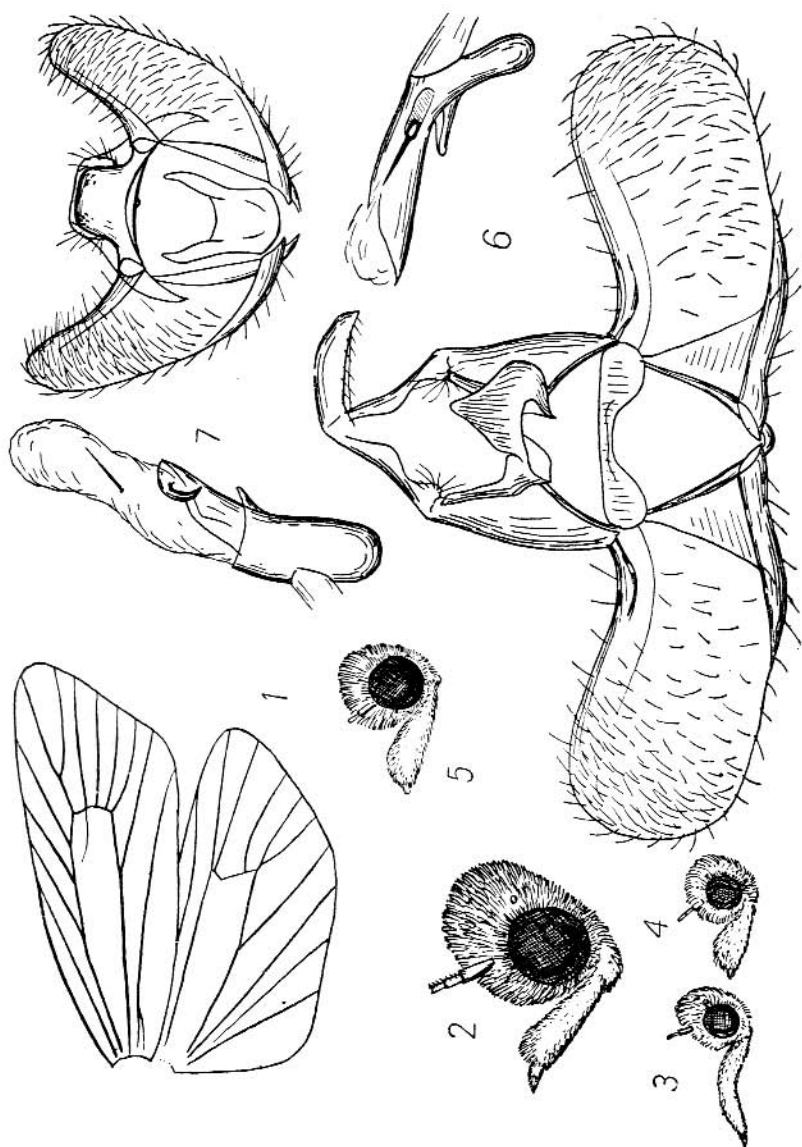


Fig. 1. *Aneuxanthus* Le March. — the venation of the wings.

Fig. 2-5. The head; fig. 2 — *Aneuxanthus* Le March.; fig. 3 — *Cochylimorpha* gen. nov.; fig. 4 — *Cochylidia* Obr.; fig. 5 — *Diceraura* Djak.

Fig. 6-7. Male copulatory armatures; fig. 6 — *Aneuxanthus locupletana* (Hbn.); fig. 7 — *Stenodes elongana* (F. R.).

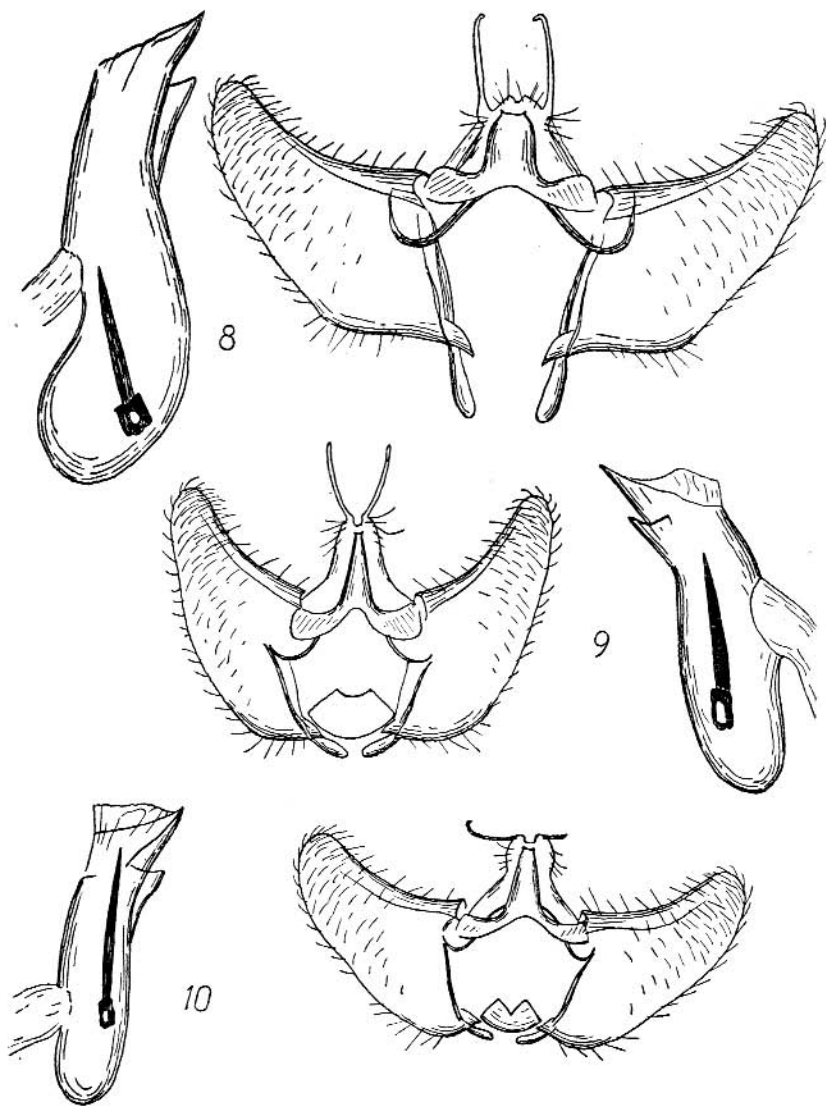


Fig. 8-10. Male copulatory armatures; fig. 8 — *Aethes diacrisiana* (Rbl.); fig. 9 — *A. respirantana* (Stgr.), typus; fig. 10 — *A. moribundana* (Stgr.), typus.

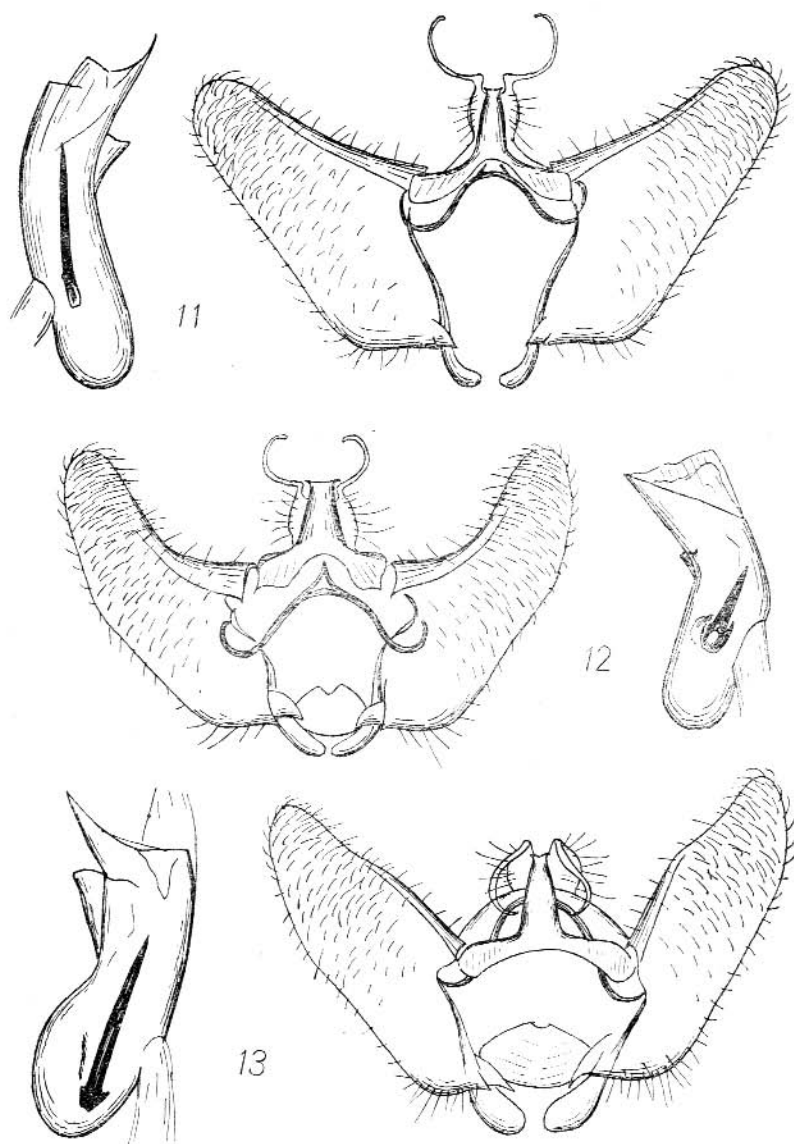


Fig. 11-13. Male copulatory armatures; fig. 11 — *Aethes lucindana* (Kenn.); fig. 12 — *A. cinereoviridana* (Kenn.), typus; fig. 13 — *A. suppositana* (Kenn.), typus.

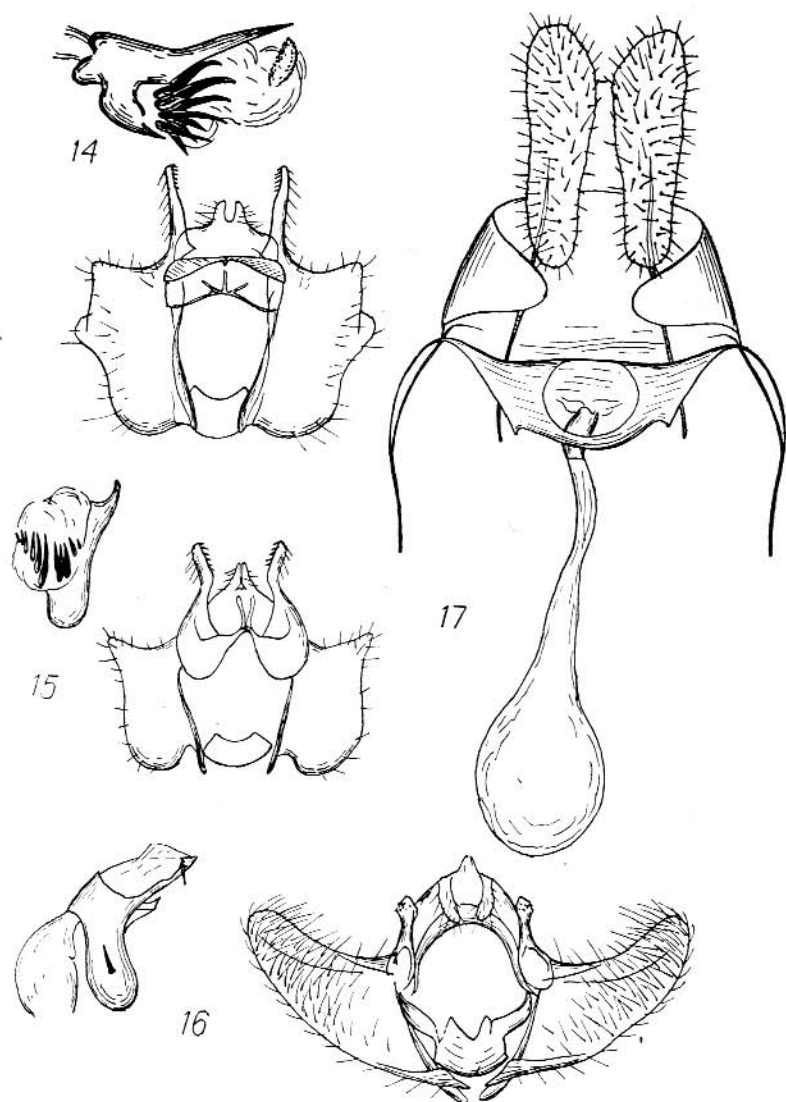


Fig. 14-16. Male copulatory armatures; fig. 14 — *Cochylidia coerzitana* (Stgr.), typus; fig. 15 — *Cochylidia pudorana* (Stgr.), typus; fig. 16 — *Cochylimorpha favillana* (Stgr.), typus.
Fig. 17. *Aneuxanthia locupletana* (Hbn.) — female genitalia.

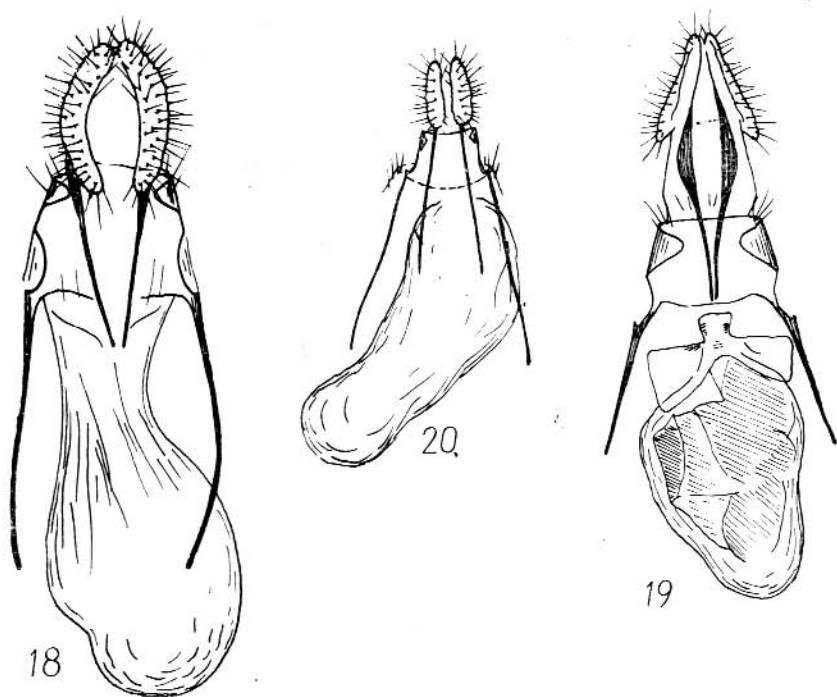


Fig. 18-20. Female genitalia; fig. 18 — *Stenodes elongana* (F. R.); fig. 19 — *Cochylidia coeritana* (Stgr.), typus; fig. 20 — *Cochylidia pudorana* (Stgr.), typus.