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A NEW SPECIES OF TORTRICIDAE (LEPIDOPTERA) FROM MADEIRA

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With three plates

When studying the Microlepidoptera fauna of Madeira, the second author came across two puzzling big specimens of the Olethreutinae (Tortricidae): one, a male from the Staatssammlung für Naturkunde, Karlsruhe, Germany, another, a female, from the Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria. The two specimens appeared to belong to one and the same, sexually dimorphous, apparently new species which is described below.

The holotype, ♂, will be deposited in the Karlsruhe Museum, the allotype, ♀, in the Vienna Museum.

We are indebted to the authorities of the Karlsruhe and Vienna Museums for the kindness of entrusting this material to us for identification.

The photographs of the genitalia have been made by Mr. Bent W. Rasmussen, Copenhagen Museum.

Acroclita anelpista spec. nov. Diakonoff & Wolff (pls. 1, 2)

(ανελπιστος = unexpected)

♂ 18 mm. Head and thorax grey-fuscous, slightly mixed with darker fuscous. Antenna pale ochreous, finely dark-ringed. Palpus long, porrect, median segment dilated by roughish scales above and beneath, broadest in middle, top truncate; terminal segment rather long, smooth, subobtusate; rather pale fuscous, broadly dusted with darker fuscous along edge and in middle, terminal segment darker fuscous.

Fore wing moderately broad, suboval-truncate, costa moderately curved throughout, apex obtusely pointed, termen moderately sinuate above, rounded beneath, rather oblique. Pale greyish-ochreous, densely dusted throughout with light fuscous-tawny and strewn with numerous fine blackish points, irregular but towards dorsum tending to indicate transverse oblique strigulation, however, interrupted and indistinct; tawny dusting leaving partly unobscured veins 9-10, but indistinctly so, as well as a few roundish patches of ground colour towards $1/4$ of disc and around lower angle of cell; costa throughout with a series of minute transverse dark fuscous strigulae, more distinct anteriorly; a raised tuft of scales below fold at $1/3$ of wing, its anterior half darker fuscous; an ill-defined transverse fascia from closing vein to above end of dorsum, abruptly angulate posterad halfway between cell and dorsum, formed of darker fuscous dusting with both edges narrowly brownish, posterior well-defined, extremities of fascia suffused; apex and termen slightly suffused deeper brownish. Cilia (imperfect) deep fuscous, with a white basal line.

Hind wing rather dull pale grey, tornus with a silky golden gloss, extreme apex with a minute blackish mark. Cilia (imperfect) concolorous, with a pale basal line.

♀ 28 mm. Head creamy, orbits dark fuscous. Antenna as in male. Palpus very long, about two times width of head, porrect, median segment strongly dilated beyond base, then gently narrowed, edges above and beneath straight, slightly roughish, top truncate; terminal segment long, slender, obtuse; suffused dark fuscous, upper and lower edges and inside creamy, terminal segment pale fuscous. Thorax dark fuscous, tips of tegulae creamy.

Fore wing longer and narrower than in male, costa curved throughout, apex and termen as in male, termen less oblique. Creamy, irregularly suffused throughout with fuscous, this suffusion absent from veins above cell, from basal third of dorsum and less dense in tornus; base of wing except on dorsum suffused with dark fuscous, this suffusion more or less extending along fold; costa throughout with a row of numerous somewhat irregular oblique blackish dots; similar dots, less numerous, irregularly strewn below costa, in several rows along termen, ultimate row more distinct, and along dorsum, a triangular fuscous-black spot on end of cell, centrad paler, posterior angle connected by a conspicuous fuscous-black streak with apex; this streak with lower edge straight, upper edge excavate in middle, raised tuft below $1/3$ of fold large, creamy, with a blackish dot on anterior half; smaller creamy raised tufts just above middle of fold, edged anteriorly with fuscous, and along closing vein. Cilia creamy-fuscous, paler along base, blackish in apex.

Hind wing glossy pale creamy-greyish, slightly infuscated between costa

and vein 6, dorsum gently dusted pale fuscous, with a stronger golden gloss, apex with a glossy white spot, extreme apical edge with a jet-black marginal strigula. Cilia pale creamy-grey.

Male genitalia (pl. 1). Rather resembling those of *A. subsequana* (pl. 3), differing as follows. Uncus broader and thicker, more depressed. Socius somewhat larger and broader. Gnathos halves with hornlike appendages almost alike, inner less curved and slightly longer than outer (in *subsequana* both much more curved, outer longer and rising). Valva with cucullus slightly broader and shorter, flat marginal tooth at top of sacculus shorter, more curved and narrowed, top less rounded. Cornuti, a sheaf of about 20 long, deciduous spines.

Female genitalia (pl. 2). Differing from *subsequana* (pl. 3) as follows. Eighth sternite larger, less rounded, more conical in outline. Ostium, a larger and stronger cup, lamella postvaginalis with a round tumescence, stronger aciculated. Colliculum, a single conical sclerite (in *subsequana*, a group of loose, irregular, oblong sclerites). Signa larger, more curved, broader at base. Posterior edge of ninth tergite truncate, instead of conical.

Madeira, Somada ¹⁾ (leg. Pinker) (print) / ♂ genit. 4151, Niels L. Wolff / Coll. Mus. Karlsruhe: 1 ♂, holotype. — Madeira, Rabaçal, 1000 m, 18.iv. 1967, F. Kasy/♀ genit. 4039, Niels L. Wolff: 1 ♀, allotype.

Although the pair is quite differently looking, the particulars of external structure are very much the same. The minute but noticeable and peculiar marks of the extreme apex of the hind wing are unique — and similar in both, male and female.

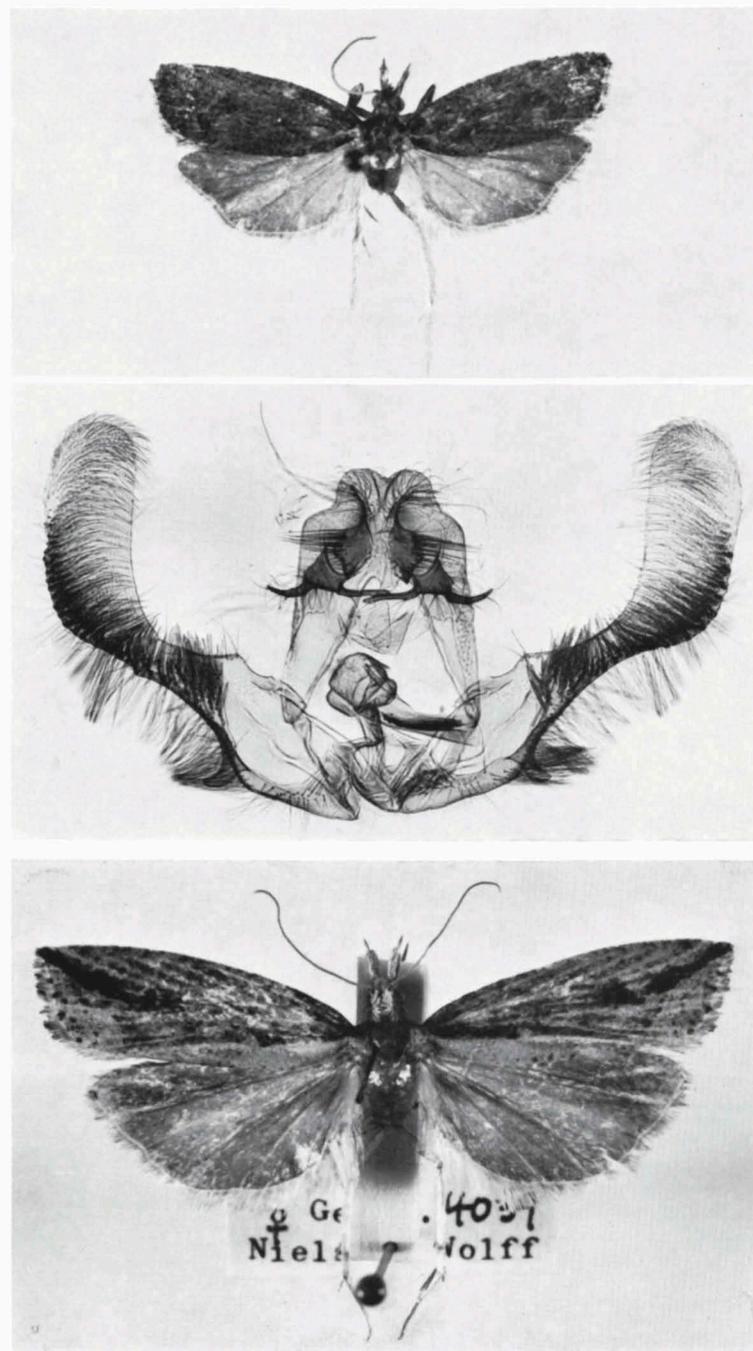
An interesting novel species, apparently nearest to the Palaearctic *A. subsequana* Herrich-Schäffer, but probably of tropical origin, somewhat resembling *Acroclita guanchana* Walsingham, from Tenerife; however, the female of that species has much narrower fore wings. The female of *anelpista* also superficially resembles "*Acroclita*" *symbolias* Meyrick from Java (which latter actually belongs to *Rhopobota*).

It may be stated here that the tropical representatives of "*Acroclita*" sensu Meyrick generically form a highly heterogenous lot.

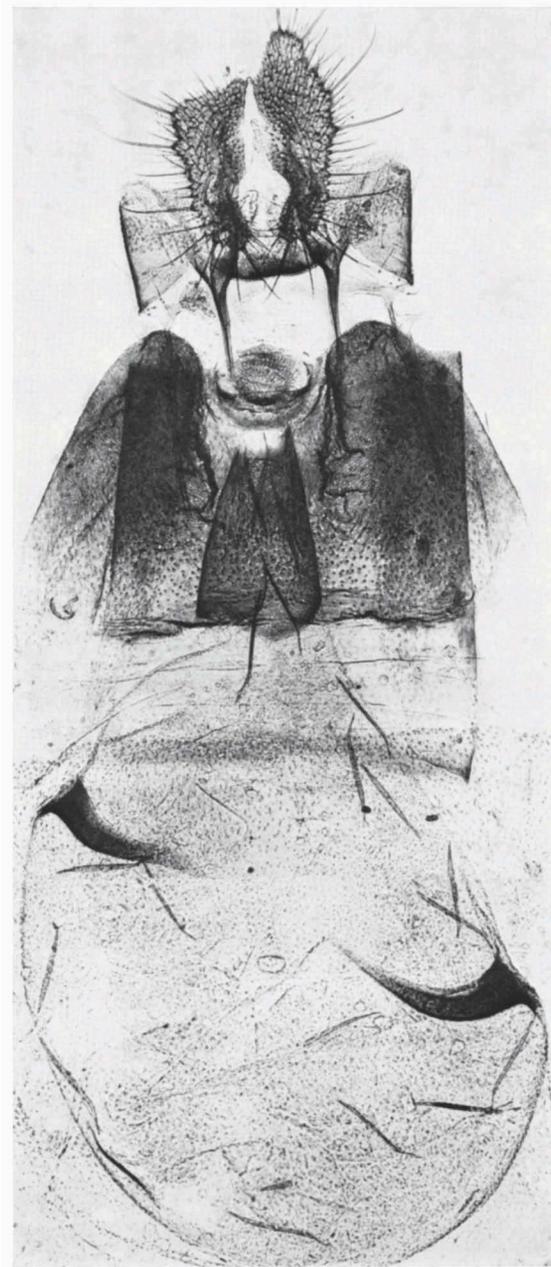
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 WALSHINGHAM, Lord, 1908. Microlepidoptera of Tenerife. — Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1907: 911-1028, figs. 241-243.

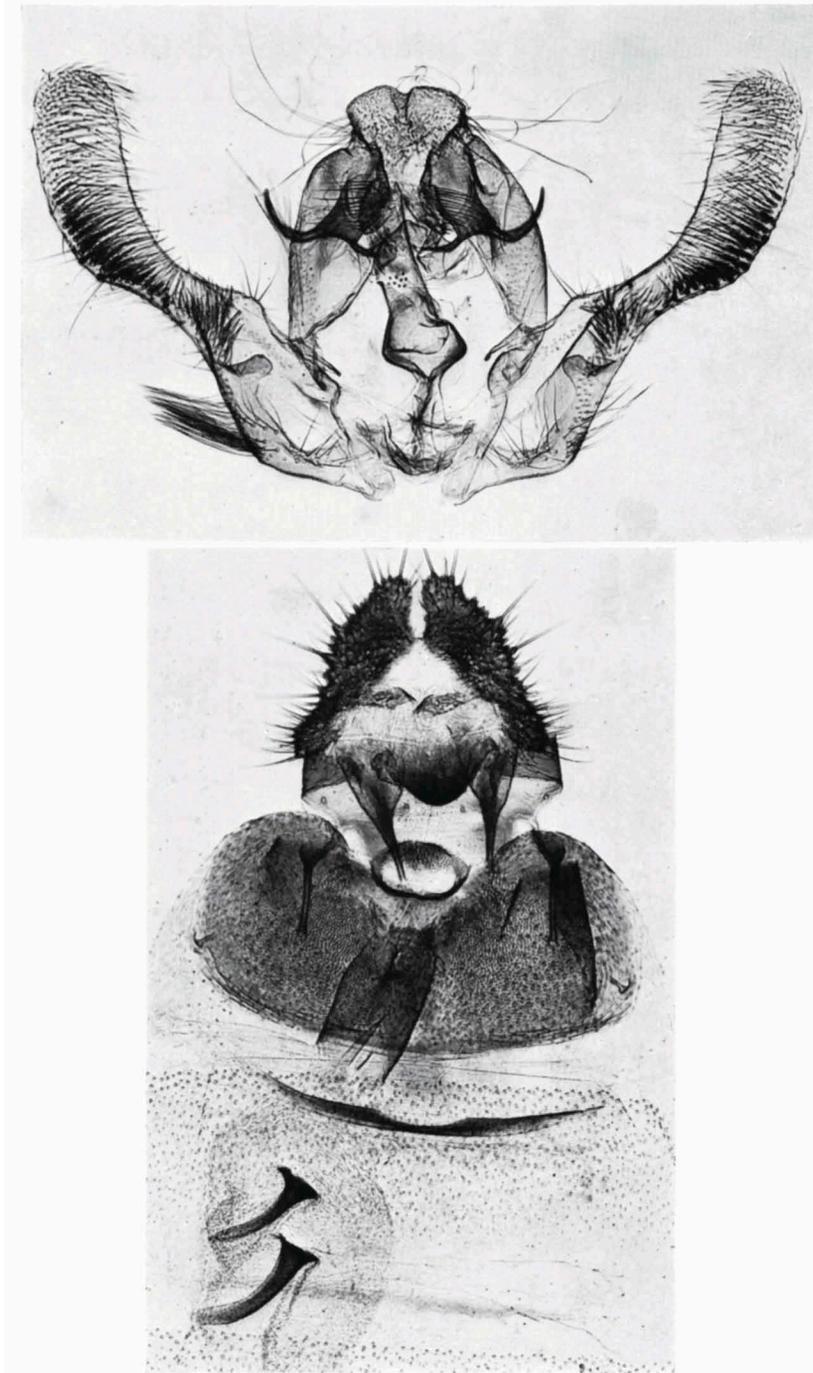
1) Mr. R. Pinker informs us (in litt.) that the locality is Assomada, E. of Funchal, and the date 20-22.iii.1965.



Acroclita anelpista sp. n., above, ♂ holotype, with genitalia; below, ♀ allotype.



Acroclita anelpista sp. n., genitalia, ♀ allotype.



Acroclita subsequana Herrich-Schäffer, genitalia. Above ♂, Britain, W. Rait Smith (in collection of the Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.)), slide no. NLW ♂ 4288. Below, ♀, the same labels, slide no. NLW ♀ 4289.