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Description of two new species of *Cochylini* from the New World (*Lepidoptera*: *Tortricidae*)

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ABSTRACT. Two species of *Cochylini* of *Tortricinae* from the New World are described, viz., Nearctic *Phtheochroa rafalskii* sp.n. from Mexico, Durango and Neotropical *Phalonidia alassosaccula* sp.n., from Peru. Some data on distribution of *Phtheochroa* STEPHENS and *Phalonidia* LE MARCHAND are provided.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, *Lepidoptera*, *Tortricidae*, *Cochylini*, new species, New World.

INTRODUCTION

Although the *Cochylini* of the New World were recently revised and the data were preliminarily summarized (RAZOWSKI 1994; RAZOWSKI, catalogue of Nearctic species, in press) we are still far from even a rough image of their composition and distribution.

Thus, the present descriptions are only small contributions to our knowledge. *Phtheochroa* STEPHENS,1829 is a large Holarctic genus (about 90 described species) represented by 46 Palaearctic, and 33 Nearctic species. Less than 20 species were found in the Neotropical region of which only 4 south of Mexico, 3 in Guatemala and one in Costa Rica. The remaining Neotropical species were found in Vera Cruz, coastal parts of the Mexican states from Sinaloa to Oaxaca, mainly in the transition zone between the regions. It seems that this genus is limited in the south by the tropical rain climate as no species were found in the Panama Rainforest. The majority of species of the southern half of the Nearctic (ca 30) are known from the Yucatecan, Sinaloan and Guerreran Woodlands. It seems possible that the present fauna evolved

in the Mexican Refugium. The fauna of this genus of the northern part of the Nearctic subregion is closer to that of the Palaearctic because it shares with it one species (*Ph. vulneratana* [ZETTERSTEDT, 1839] which has a rather boreal distribution) and the *inopiana*-group of species (with 1 Palaearctic and 12 very close Nearctic taxa).

Phalonidia LE MARCHAND, 1933 occurs in all regions except Afrotropical and Australian and is widely distributed in the Neotropics. The present pattern of its distribution in two areas, the east-central and the west-southern (RAZOWSKI 1994, fig. 3, not 1), results from unequal exploration of South America. The Peruvian and Bolivian species (RAZOWSKI 1993) show more distinct morphological differentiation than those from other areas, especially in the structure of the sacculi which are often asymmetrical.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to express my thanks to Dr. James MÜLLER, head of the *Lepidoptera* Division, American Museum of Natural History, New York for lending me valuable material of the cochyline moths for study. The types of the described species are deposited in that institution.

Phtheochroa rafalskii sp. n.

DESCRIPTION

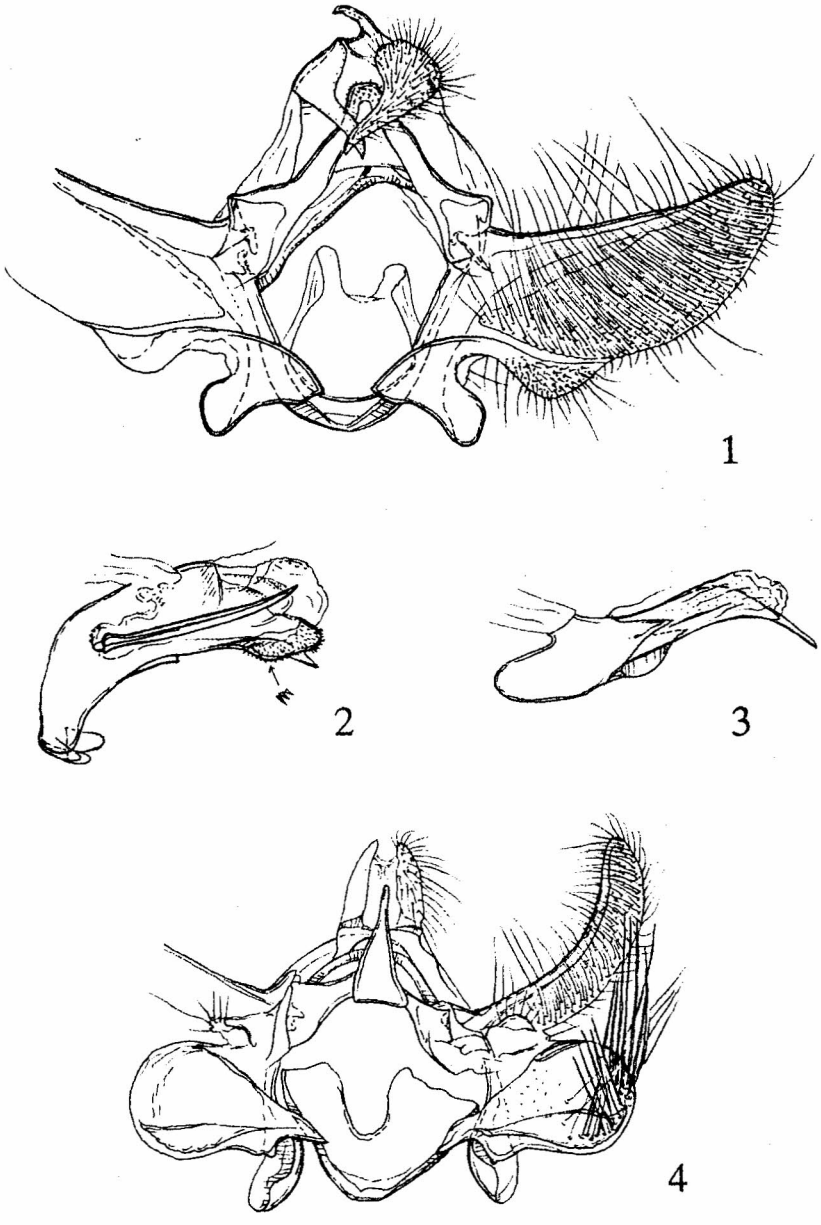
Alar expanse 28 mm; labial palpus 4 times longer than largest diameter of eye, whitish, scaled with rust except edges and distal part laterally, remaining parts of head white, antenna suffused with grey; thorax whitish suffused and scaled with grey and brownish grey. Forewing weakly expanding terminally, costa slightly convex, apex very short, termen somewhat concave beneath apex, indistinctly oblique to cubital veins; costal fold to 1/5, ill-defined, slender. Wings spotted with brownish grey, with more brown in median and subterminal areas; ground colour in form of whitish, fine transverse lines and stripes between the spots, some of which refractive. Fringes rather concolorous with maculation. Hindwing cream suffused with brownish, with some pales strigulae; fringes whitish, with median line concolourous with wing; cubital tuft basal, white cream.

Male genitalia (figs 1, 2): Tegumen broad anteriorly; uncus small, slender; socius broad basally, with slender distal half. Valva elongate, broadest medially; sacculus strongly sclerotized to before end where it is convex, rounded, provided with large postbasal process. Transtilla very strong, with large median part. Ventro-apical process of aedeagus and spinulate latero-terminal lobe distinct; coecum penis very long, curved; caulis minute; cornutus, a single, long spine.

Female and biology unknown.

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype, male: "Mexico: Durango, Durango, IX - 1937, C.C. HOFFMANN". Genitalia on slide Nr.10563.



1-4. Male genitalia: 1, 2 - *Phtheochroa rafalskii* sp.n., holotype; 2, 3 - *Phalonidia allassosaccula* sp. n., holotype

REMARKS

This species resembles *Phtheochroa hyboscia* RAZOWSKI, 1991 from Jalisco, Mexico but differs in paler coloration and the presence of large postbasal process of the sacculus and much slenderer and longer aedeagus. These two species together with *Ph. ciona* RAZOWSKI, 1991 and *Ph. hybrista* RAZOWSKI, 1991 and probabaly also *Ph. cistobursa* RAZOWSKI, 1991 (known of female only) form a small group of species having similar shape of uncus, socius, transtilla, aedeagus and sacculus. This last is expanding ventro-postbasally, concave submedially, but without any process like that in the new species.

ETYMOLOGY

I am naming the new species in honour of the late Prof. Dr. Jan RAFALSKI of the Poznań University who friendly cooperated with my institute for many years.

Phalonidia alassosaccula sp.n.

DESCRIPTION

Alar expanse 16 mm; labial palpus ca 2, brownish cream, white dorso-postmedially, front white, vertex more brown, lateral parts brownish; thorax pale, ferruginous brown. Forewing slender slightly expanding terminally; costa hardly convex; termen almost straight, oblique. Ground-colour cream, in major part refractive, in costal half of wing beyond median fascia whitish, otherwise suffused with ochreous, beyond basal blotch with brownish ochreous. Pattern ochreous brown, darkest at costa; basal blotch fused with median fascia, subapical fascia slender near termen; subterminal suffusion divided in 2 - 3 parts, marked with brown scales medially. Fringes cream suffused with ochreous, scaled brown. Hindwing greyish tinged brownish on periphery, fringes whiter.

Male genitalia (figs 3, 4): Base of socii distinct, their free parts small; ventral portions of vinculum arms strongly expanding terminad. Valva broad basally, slender, up-curved in distal portion, with bristled subdorsal lobe near base; sacculus large, with very large, rounded distal half where it is armed with bristles and spines of various length; ventral prominence beyond base and longitudinal lobe before middle. Median part of transtilla long, broad, tapering to middle, slender in distal third; juxta, a very broad plate. Aedeagus slender, with long ventro-terminal process and moderate coecum penis; lateral, sharp lobes in middle of zone area connecting with small caulis; cornutus spine like.

Female and biology unknown.

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype, male: "Peru: 1800 m. Huacapistana Dep. Juin, July 27-30, 1965"; genitalia on slide Nr.10564.

REMARKS

Externally similar to another Peruvian species, *Ph. walkerana* (RAZOWSKI, 1967), but paler and more ochreous brownish in colour; in the male genitalia closest to Bolivian *Ph. introrsa* RAZOWSKI, 1993. Distinct in the shape of sacculus, especially its very large, rounded distal part and the lateral lobes of the anellus extending from the zone.

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