P O L I S H J O U R N A L O F E N T O M O L O G Y
P O L S K I E P I S M O E N T O M O L O G I C Z N E

VOL. **77**: 211-232 Bydgoszcz 30 September 2008

Tortricidae (Lepidoptera) from Vietnam in the collection of the Berlin Museum. 3. Genera: *Gnorismoneura, Terthreutis, Synochoneura, Leontochroma* and *Callibryastis*

JÓZEF RAZOWSKI

Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals PAS, Sławkowska 17, 31-016 Kraków, Poland, e-mail: Razowski@isez.pan.krakow.pl

ABSTRACT. Twenty species of Archipini are listed; 13 species (*Gnorismoneura striatula* sp. n., *G. chyta* sp. n., *G. elegantica* sp. n., *G. silvatica* sp. n., *G. calyptrimorpha* sp. n., *G. monofascia* sp. n., *G. maichau* sp. n., *G. brunneochroa* sp. n., *Terthreutis furcata* sp. n., *Synochoneura sapana* sp. n., *S. fansipangana* sp. n., *Terricula minor* sp. n., *T. major* sp. n.) are described as new. Female genitalia of *Leontochrona aurantiacum* WALSINGHAM are described. Remarks of the genera treated are given.

KEY WORDS: Tortricidae, Tortricinae, new species, new data, Vietnam.

INTRODUCTION

This, third part of the series on the Tortricidae consists of five genera of generalized of Archipini; the remaining representatives of this tribe will be treated in the following parts of the Tortricidae from Vietnam. In part one (RAZOWSKI 2003) some general data on the collection are provided. In this paper the label data are given in a shortened form and the spellings of the names of the localities are original. The list of localities with some additional data is as follows. The numbers of genitalia slides are provisional and certainly will be replaced by the definite numbers of the Museum.

The type material is deposited in the collection of the Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität Berlin.

Material

The material was collected in the years 1993 - 1996 in North Vietnam (RAZOWSKI 2003). The label data consist usually of the localities, dates of collections and often the general notes on the habitats. In case of types the labels are reported in extenso, others in a shortened form. The genitalia slides are provided in the provisional numbers and certainly will be replaced by the current numbers of the Museum. Holotypes of new described species are in the collection of the Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität, Berlin. Some material including paratypes has been kindly donated to the Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, PAS, Cracow.

Localities

Fan-si-pan Mt., N Vietnam, Cha-pa (= Sapa, Sa Pa), 22.17'N, 103.44E

Fan Si Pang Mts, N Vietnam NW Sa Pa

Mai-chau, N Vietnam, 20.5'N 104.50'E, 40 km SE Moc-Chau

Sa-pa Mt., Fan Si Pan, N Vietnam

Tam Dao, N. Wietnam.

Abbreviations and notes

GS - genitalia slide; ISEZ - Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, PAS; note: numbers included in descriptions of the labial palpus refer to the proportion of their total length to the horizontal diameter of the compound eye.

Acknowledgements

The author thanks Dr Wolfram MEY for providing the collection of the Tortricidae from Vietnam for study and donation of some spare specimens to the ISEZ. Thanks are also due to Prof. J. WOJTUSIAK, Cracow for setting some specimens, and Mr M. KOPEć for fotographs of the moths and genitalia, and arrangement of plates.

SYSTEMATICS

Geogepa RAZOWSKI, 1977

This East Asian genus comprises now 6 species distributed in China, Taiwan (4 species) and Japan (1 species) and never was recorded from Vietnam. Unfortunately the females of only four species are examined.

Geogepa striatula sp. n.
(Fig. 30)

Diagnosis

Related to *G. zeuxidia* RAZOWSKI, 1977 from Tien-mu-shan, (Chekiang, China) but *striatula* much larger, brownish in colouration, with small signum and posterior broadening of ductus bursae.

Description

Wing span 23 mm. Head cinnamon cream; labial palpus 4; thorax browner than head. Forewing rather not expanding posteriorly; costa curved at base; termen slightly sinuate beneath apex, somewhat oblique. Ground colour cinnamon cream, suffused and strigulated brownish cinnamon, with brown along basal part of costa. Markings in form of dark brown costal part of median fascia followed by weak, brownish, indistinct posteriorly mediodorsal part, and subapical blotch the proximal edge of which extends in form of a line towards termen; brown spot at end of median cell. Cilia cinnamon cream, brown from beneath apex to mid-termen. Hindwing brownish grey, creamer towards base with brownish grey strigulation. Cilia paler than wing.

Variation. Paratype: wing span 24 mm; ground colour paler; markings greyer with blackish spots along costa.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 21). Papilla analis slender; sterigma short with slightly convex proximal edge and short anteostial part; antrum broadening posteriorly, slender, less sclerotized in proximal third; ductus bursae long with subterminal broadening from which extends ductus seminalis; corpus bursae ovate; signum with short blade.

Material

Holotype female from Sa Pa, 25 - 30. III. 1995, leg. W. MEY; GS 282 Wiet. Paratype an identically labelled female, not dissected.

Etymology

The name refers to brown strigulation (Latin: stria - strigula) of forewing.

Gnorismoneura ISSIKI & STRINGER, 1932

Gnorismoneura was described as monotypic genus to comprise Formosan *G. exulis* ISSIKI & STRINGER, 1932. RAZOWSKI (1977) revised this genus including in it 15 species. Until now no species has been found in Vietnam (c.f. RAZOWSKI 1992, KUZNETZOV 2000).

Gnorismoneura prochyta (MEYRICK, 1908)

Material examined

One male from Mt. Fan Si Pan, 2400 m, V. 1993.

Remarks

This species was described and known until now from Khasi Hills, Assam, India. RAZOWSKI (1977) wrote in the comments to this species that the aedeagus in the lectotype was partially damaged. Based on the present examination one can realize that the proximal part of the introminent organ is strongly reduced as the distal part of coecum penis is preserved, well sclerotized.

Gnorismoneura chyta sp. n.

(Fig. 31)

Diagnosis

Male genitalia very similar to those in *prochyta* but valva short, broad, transtilla belt shaped, broad, and ghathos long. Externally this species is distinct by strongly convex base of costa of forewing and blackish colouration.

Description

Wing span 15 mm. Head brownish, labial palpus 1,2; thorax brown scaled blackish. Forewing uniformly broad throughout; costa strongly convex basally, slightly concave subapically; termen straight beneath apex, convex postmedially. Ground colour yellowish brown with slight cinnamon hue, suffused brown along dorsum, tinged greyish in terminal third. Base of wing and postbasal blotch subcostally blackish. Cilia worn. Hindwing blackish brown; cilia worn.

Male genitalia (Figs 1, 2). Uncus rather slender, fairly long; arm of gnathos long; valva broad, convex near middle caudally with costa as long as trastilla and sacculus simple, fairly broad; aedeagus as in *prochyta* but slenderer, with broader coecum penis.

Female not known.

Material examined

Holotype male from Tam Dao, 1900 m, 27.IV. - 5. V.1993, SINIAEV & SIMONOV; GS 292 Wiet.

Etymology

The name refers to name of the preceding species; Greek: chytos - effusive.

***Gnorismoneura elegantica* sp. n.**
(Figs 32, 33)

Diagnosis

Closely related to *prochyta* but *elegantica* with broad posterior half of uncus, longer gnathos, and lack of subterminal fascia of forewing. Female genitalia differing from all known species by long submedian sclerite of ductus bursae.

Description

Wing span 16 mm. Head and thorax pale ferruginous slightly mixed cream. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa convex at base, then straight, with slender fold reaching its 1/3; termen oblique, slightly convex medially. Ground colour brownish cinnamon along costa and at base, blackish grey to beyond middle then much paler, greyish scaled cream; a few black dots along termen beneath apex. Cilia long, cream. Hindwing brownish, cilia similar.

Male genitalia (Figs 3, 4). Uncus fairy large, expanding posteriorly, broad in distal half; socius very short; gnathos arm long; valva rounded terminally; sacculus rather broad in basal half; transtilla broadening medially; aedeagus large, well sclerotized dorsally; terminal part of coecum penis directed distad; cornuti moderate.

Female genitalia (Fig. 22). Papilla analis fairly broad with small proximal part; sterigma small with short cup-shaped part and broad submedian lobes of postostial part; antrum membranous; ductus bursae very long, sclerotized submedially; ductus seminalis originates at antrum; signum a small folded sclerite at base of ductus bursae.

Material examined

Holotype male: Sa Pa, Fan Si Pang Mts, 25-30. III. 1995, W. MEY; GS 74 Wiet. Paratypes, two females with same label data, one with GS 73 Wiet.

Etymology

The specific epithet refers to colouration of forewing; Latin: elegans - elegant.

Remarks

In the group of genera closely related to *Gnorismoneura* the proximal portion of introminent organ shows a tendency to transformation. In *Egogepa* RAZOWSKI, 1977 coecum penis is completely reduced and the opening for ductus ejaculatorius is proximal; in *Geo-*

gepa RAZOWSKI, 1977 coecum penis is fully developed but directed distad. Female genitalia of this species also differ from other species of the genus.

***Gnorismoneura silvatica* sp. n.**
(Fig. 34)

Diagnosis

This species is close to *monofascia* and Japanese G. *mesotoma* (YASUDA, 1975) but *silvatica* easily distinguished by rounded distal lobes of arms of gnathos, broad terminal part of uncus, and large aedeagus.

Description

Wing span 17 mm. Head brownish cream; labial palpus ca 1.5; thorax brownish, greyish brown proximally. Forewing with costa uniformly convex, apex pointed, and termen somewhat oblique, sinuate. Ground colour cream slightly tinged brownish; strigulation weak, brownish. Markings brown preserved at costa in form of blotches, and subterminal fascia extending from middle of subapical blotch. Cilia pale brownish (worn). Hindwing greyish with darker, diffuse strigulation; cilia pale grey.

Variation. One paratype with brownish ground colour of forewing.

Male genitalia (Figs 5, 6). Uncus broad, somewhat expanding terminally; socius very small; arm of gnathos slender proximally, with broad, rounded apically distal lobes; terminal plate of gnathos slender; valva broadest medially, with ill-defined costa; transtilla weakly sclerotized, simple; aedeagus slender especially subterminally; cornuti long.

Female not known.

Material exmined

Holotype male: Sa-pa, Mt. Fan Si Pan, 28. X. 1994, 2400 m, V. SINIAEV; GS 23 Wiet. Paratypes: two males from same locality, primary forest, 1-7. XI. 1995, SINIAEV & AFONIN, GS 5 Wiet.

Etymology

The name refers to the habitat of the species; Latin: silvatica - forestal.

***Gnorismoneura calyptrimorpha* sp. n.**
(Fig. 35)

Diagnosis

This species is closest to *G. zetessima* RAZOWSKI, 1977 from Shanxi, China but *calyptrimorpha* with slender, tapering terminally uncus, rather uniformly broad end of arm of gnathos devoid any lobe, and longer aedeagus without ventroterminal plate.

Description

Wing span 16 (female 17 mm). Head rust cream, frons more cream; labial palpus (in female) 1,3, rust cream, rust in basal half; thorax yellow-brown with browner scales. Forewing rather broad, with termen weakly oblique, hardly sinuate beneath apex. Ground colour cream; suffusions and dots brownish; spots along costa brownish grey. Markings grey brown with darker parts and ochreous disperse scales, preserved mainly in costal area; it consists of basal blotch, median fascia atrophying subcostally and subdorsally, and subapical blotch divided into three or four spots. Cilia cream. Hindwing pale grey cream; cilia whiter.

Male genitalia (Figs 7, 8). Uncus long, slender, tapering apicad, with ventroterminal area of short, transformed hairs; socius slender; arm of gnathos slender proximally, broadened in distal half; valva slightly expanding terminally; sacculus broadening postbasally; transtilla slender, arch-shaped; aedeagus slender, arched; cornuti a group of moderate spines.

Female genitalia (Fig. 23). Papilla analis broad; postostial sterigma broadest medially; anteostial sterigma with large, rounded lateral lobes; sclerite of antrum large constricted subterminally, weak proximally; distal part of ductus bursae broad; signum short, bilobed, without basal sclerite.

Material examined

Holotype male: Mt. Fan Si Pan, 2000 m, V. 1993, SINIAEV & SIMONOV, GS 13 Wiet.; one paratype male, same locality; one paratype female from same locality, 1600 m, VII. 1994, GS 14 Wiet.; other female from same locality collected at the altitude of 2400 m (GS 291 Wiet.).

Etymology

The specific epithet refers to the shape of siting moth; Greek - calyptra - a cover, morphe - shape.

***Gnorismoneura monofascia* sp. n.**
(Fig. 36)

Diagnosis

G. monofascia is close to *mesotona* from Japan and Chinese (from Chekiang) *G. tragoditis* (MEYRICK, 1935) but differs from them in rounded corners of arms of gnathos and broader uncus.

Description

Wing span 14 mm. Head brownish; labial palpus 1.3; thorax yellowish brown, browner proximally. Forewing uniformly broad throughout; costa curved at base, then straight, without fold; termen hardly oblique, indistinctly sinuate. Ground colour cream with indistinct brownish admixture and sparse brown strigulation. Markings brown: basal blotch reduced to a postbasal spot; proximal edge of median fascia straight, distal part of fascia much paler than proximal part; subapical blotch paler than median fascia with a few brown dots. Cilia cream Hindwing cream; cilia similar.

Male genitalia (Figs 9, 10). Uncus broad, somewhat tapering towards middle and terminally; socius large; gnathos with broad lateral arms and rounded corners; terminal part of gnathos moderate; valva large; sacculus simple, slender; median part of transtilla broad, flat helmet-shaped; aedeagus moderate, rather slender; coecum penis short; cornuti a group of long deciduous spines.

Female not known.

Material examined

Holotype male: Sa Pa, Fan Si Pang Mts, 25 - 30. V. 1995, W. MEY; GS 77 Wiet. Paratypes two males from same locality, 2400 m, V. 1993, SINIAEV & SIMONOV.

Etymology

The specific name refers to colouration of forewing; Latin: mono - single, fascia - a fascia, element of marking.

***Gnorimoneura maichau* sp. n.**
(Fig. 37)

Diagnosis

Close to *G. mesoloba* (MEYRICK, 1937) from China (Yunnan and Shanxi) but *maichau* distinct mainly by broad aedeagus and rounded terminal part of uncus.

Description

Male. Wing span 14 mm. Head ochreous, labial palpus ca 1.5, cream with brownish median marking; thorax similar to head. Forewing rather uniformly broad throughout; costa curved basally, then straight; termen weakly oblique, straight. Ground colour pale ochreous cream with weak suffusions. Markings and spots along wing edges brown. Basal blotch reduced to dorsopostmedian part; median fascia slender; subapical blotch triangular. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing creamish slightly sprinkled brown, brown in anal area which is limited by brown fold; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 11, 12). Uncus moderately large, broadening in distal part, rounded apically; socius slender; arm of gnathos simple, slender; valva proportionally short; sacculus simple; transtilla broadening laterally, folded medially; aedeagus broad, rather short, with small coecum penis; cornuti not found.

Female not known.

Material examined

Holotype male from Mai-Chau, 1400 m, primary forest, 7-15.IV. 1995, SINIAEV, GS 72 Wiet.

Etymology

The name refers to the type locality.

***Gnorimoneura brunneochroa* sp. n.**

(Fig. 38)

Diagnosis

Close to *mesoloba* and *maichau* but *brunneochra* with broad terminal part of uncus, broad arm of gnathos with expanded distal corners, and slender median part of transtilla.

Description

Wing span 16 mm in male. Head brownish, thorax darker; labial palpus ca 1.5. Forewing broad; costa convex; apex pointed; termen somewhat oblique, weakly sinuate. Ground colour brown cream with fine, dense brownish strigulation; two cream spots subapically. Markings brown, preserved only at costa. Cilia brown cream. Hindwing cream brown with brown venation; cilia paler than wing.

Female. Wing span ca 19 mm, with curvature of costa stronger than in male followed by more distitinct concavity and slightly longer apex. Ground colour brownish; strigulation brown.

Male genitalia (Figs 13, 14). Uncus large, broad, slightly tapering subterminally, broadening and rounded terminally; socius fairly large; arm of gnathos broad with large terminal lobe; sacculus convex postbasally; transtilla broad laterally, slender, weakly arched medially; aedeagus rather broad; coecum penis ill-defined; cornuti absent.

Material examined

Holotype male: Mt. Fan Si Pan, 2400 m, V. 1993, SINIAEV & SIMONOV; GS 62 Wiet. Paratypes two males and two females with identical labels.

Etymology

The name refers to colouration of forewing; Latin: brunnea - brown, Greek: chroa - colour.

Terthreutis MEYRICK, 1918

This genus comprising seven species distributed in Oriental region and southern part of Palaearctic region was discovered in Vietnam by DIAKONOFF (1948, *sphaerocosma*). Then RAZOWSKI (1992) recorded another species under the name *T. argentea* (BUTTLER, 1886). The idnetification of the former species required re-consideration. The second of them is described below.

Terthreutis furcata sp.n.

(Figs 39, 40)

Terthreutis argentea: RAZOWSKI 1992: 109.

Diagnosis

Externally similar to *argentea* but distinct by the unique shape of uncus which in this species is bifurcate terminally; females of *argentea* and *furcata* are very similar to one another.

Description

Wing span 18 mm (female 24 mm). Head white; labial palpus 1.3, cream; vertex grey; thorax white with grey-black proximal and grey median transverse fasciae. Ground colour of forewing white, somewhat glossy; strigulation grey-brown and grey. Markings: base of wing grey with dark brown dorsobasal blotch marked with orange streak along dorsum; postmedian blotch rust brown finely pale and grey edged, connected with costa and dorsum by means of grey shades with one or two brownish dots, and termen with yellow orange area of ground colour; tornal marking in form of diffuse grey blotch; distal part of costa

edged brown; some brown scales along termen. Cilia brown, whitish in dorsal third. Hindwing cream, in anal half brown; cilia whitish grey.

Variation. Blotches brown to purple brown more or less widely edged grey; grey suffusions in two specimens distinct.

Male genitalia (Figs 15, 16). Uncus very long, broadening terminally, bifurcate apically; socius moderate; arm of gnathos with lobes; valva and aedeagus typical of the genus; transtilla mebranous medially, well sclerotized laterally, with dorsobasal prominence; aedeagus small, slender.

Female genitalia (Fig. 24). Anteostial sterigma as long as postostial sterigma, with rather rounded proximal corners; lobes situated at ostium bursae very large; ductus bursae with slightly differentiated antrum, without any sclerite.

Material examined

Holotype male: Mai-Chau, 1400 m, 7-15. IV. 1995, SINIAEV; GS 16 Wiet. Paratypes, 2 males, 2 females with identical labels (one with GS 15 Wiet.) and one female from Tam Dao, 18-24. VII., E. PALIk & M. KOPEć; coll. ISEZ.

Synochoneura OBRAZTSOV, 1955

This genus was originally monobasic described for Palaearctic *S. ochriclivis* (MEYRICK, 1931); then another Chinese species, *Tortrix tapaishani* CARADJA, 1939 was transferred to *Synochoneura* by RAZOWSKI (1971).

Synochoneura sapana sp. n.

(Fig. 41)

Diagnosis

Close to *tapaishani* but *sapana* distinct by dark purple brown dorsobasal blotch and rather slender tubular antrum.

Description

Wing span 19 mm. Head white, labial palpus 1.8, pale brownish, whitish terminally; thorax pale brownish, end of tegula cream. Ground colour of forewing yellowish preserved in proximal part of costa mixed brownish costally and in apical area where dotted brownish; postmedian area pale pinkish brown tinged cream at termen. Dorsobasal blotch purple brown, darkest basally, edged silver white, followed by two tiangular grey blotches also edged white; median fascia rust brown, paler, ochreous from middle to tornus; white spot beyond median cell. Cilia cream brown, rust brown in tornal third. Hindwing brownish grey, yellowish cream at apex; cilia cream.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 25). Cup-shaped part of sterigma tapering towards antrum; antrum tubular, rather well sclerotized; postostial sterigma delicate, with slender lateral parts; ductus bursae moderately long, rather broad; signum large with subtriangular basal plate.

Material examined

Holotype female: Mt. Fan-si-pan, Cha-pa, 20-30. IV. 1995, primary forest, SINIAEV; GS 36 Wiet.

***Synochoneura fansipangana* sp. n.**
(Fig. 42)

Diagnosis

Closely related to *tapaishani* but *fansipangana* with membranous antrum and longer apophyses anteriores.

Description

Wing span 20 mm. Head white; labial palpus 1.5, white terminally, ochreous brownish proximally; vertex and median part of collar tinged grey; thorax brownish grey, tegula edged whitish, median tuft rust. Ground colour of forewing in form of yellow costal fascia, tinged rust along costa; second area of ground colour from end of median cell to tornus tinged rust towards middle of wing and proximally. Dorsobasal blotch rust brown, diffuse, brown basally, followed by pinkish grey area extending towards dorsum; subcostal area extending to termen beneath apex brownish rust tinged pinkish posteriorly; apex of wing rust. Cilia yellow with pale rust basal line, rust at apex. Hindwing greyish brown; cilia whiter.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 26). Cup-shaped part of sterigma distinctly tapering terminally; ductus bursae short, fairly broad; blade of signum long.

Material examined

Holotype female: Sa Pa, Fan Si Pang Mts, 25 - 30. V. 1995, W. MEY; GS 37 Wiet.

***Terricula* FALKOVITSH, 1965**

Terricula was described to comprise single Palaearctic species, *T. noctis* FALKOVITSH, 1965 which proved a synonymy of *Ptycholoma violetana* KAWABE, 1964. The genus was redecribed by RAZOWSKI (1987) and then by JINBO (2000) who placed it near *Homonopsis* KUZNETZOV, 1964. WANG & LI (2004) described another species, *T. bifurcata* from China. A discovery of this genus in the Oriental region speaks on its wide repartition in East Asia.

***Terricula minor* sp. n.**
(Figs 43, 44)

Diagnosis

This species is very close and externally similar to *T. bifurcata* from Shanxi, China but *minor* is distinguished by bilobed terminal plate of gnathos and reduction of median lobe of transtilla. Uncus, aedeagus and sacculus are similar in the two species.

Description

Male. Wing span 12 mm. Head and thorax dark brown. Costa of forewing convex in basal third, then concave; termen sinuate, distinctly convex beyond M2. Ground colour brown with scattered sparse bluish scales. Markings dark brown, diffuse; median fascia distinct only at costa. Cilia brown. Hindwing dark brown, cilia similar.

Female 18 mm. One third of costa of forewing distinctly convex, then concave, rather straight; apex longer than in male, concavity of termen larger. Colouration darker, refractive scales more numerous.

Male genitalia (Figs 17, 18). Uncus slender, tapering terminad; socii moderate; arm of gnathos with small median broadening, terminal plate with double, rounded apical lobes; valva proportionaly short; sacculus with terminal prominence; transtilla narrow medially, with weak, sparsely spiny lateral parts; aedeagus moderate with strong ventrosubterminal, bifurcate process.

Female genitalia (27). Papilla analis broad tapering proximally; sterigma small with thin lateral parts and cup-shaped part fused with sclerite of antrum; this last broad, asymmetric; ductus bursae broadening towards corpus bursae; signum with moderate basal lobe.

Material examined

Holotype female: Mai-Chau, 40 km SE Mai-chau, 1400 m, 7-15. IV. 1995, SINIAEV, GS 52 Wiet. Paratypes, 3 females, two labelled identically as the holotype, one from Sa Pa, Fan Si Pang Mts, 25-30. III. 1995, W. MEY.

Etymology

The name refers to size of moth and terminal process of aedeagus; Latin: minor - smaller.

Terricula major sp. n.

(Fig. 45)

Diagnosis

Close to *bifurcata* and *minor* but *major* with broader uncus and transtilla, slender terminal plate of gnathos, and long process of aedeagus.

Description

Wing span 18 mm. Head and thorax brown, labial palpus ca 1.5, tegula brown. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa strongly convex to before middle, then concave; termen sinuate beneath apex, then convex. Ground colour brownish, suffusions brown; a few white dashes along costa; sparse refractive bluish scales all over surface of wing. Markins dark brown: median fascia incomplete, diffuse; subapical blotch distinct, slender; apical and terminal markings rudimentary. Cilia brown. Hindwing brown, cilia slightly paler.

Male genitalia (Figs 19, 20). Uncus long, rather slender; socius moderate; gnathos long with slender arms and terminal plate; valva moderately large; sacculus with small subterminal ventral prominence; transtilla broad, thorny, without median process; aedeagus with long, deeply bifurcate subventral process.

Female not known.

Material examined

Holotype male: Fan Si Pan, 1600 m,, primary forest, 1-7. XI. 1995, SINIAEV & AFONIN, GS 50 Wiet.; paratypes three identically labelled males.

Terricula cnephaeana sp. n.

Diagnosis

Close to *bifurcata* and *minor* but *cnephaeana* with broad base of signum with some unequal processes (one blade larger) and short, expanding posteriorly sclerite of antrum.

Description

Wing span 26 mm. Head and thorax brown, labial palpus (ca 3) and posterior crest brownish ochreous. Costa of forewing concave medially, apex somewhat elongate, termen sinuate. Ground colour greyish brown with indistinct pinkish hue; strigulae innumerous, brown. Markings dark brown consisting of basal blotch divided in a few parts, a few spots (at costa postbasally, near middle, and near apex), slender blotch at concavity of costa, median fascia, and slender subterminal fascia. Cilia brownish. Hindwing grey-brown; cilia paler.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 28). Sterigma short, with distinct, convex median part of posterior edge; sclerite of antrum rather short, expanding posteriorly; ductus bursae fairly large; basal part of signum broad, with some five smaller and one larger marginal blades.

Material examined

Holotype female: Sa Pa, Fan Si Pang Mts, 25-30. III. 1995, W. MEY; GS 255 Wiet.

Leontochroma WALSINGHAM, 1900

This genus was revised by DIAKONOFF (1976) and redescribed by RAZOWSKI (1987). BROWN (2005) catalogized five species of which Sumatran *Rhapsodica antitona* MEYRICK, 1927 which requires reconsideration. In Vietnam the following two species are found.

Leontochroma aurantiacum WALSINGHAM, 1900

Material examined

Eight males and one female from Fan Si Pan, 1600 m, primary forest, 1-7. XI. 1995, SINIAEV & AFONIN.

Description

Female genitalia (Fig.29, not known until now). Papilla analis rather slender; apophyses slender; sterigma with well sclerotized cup-shaped part and broad bases of lateral parts; antrum without sclerite; ductus bursae long, slender; ductus seminalis originating at colliculum of antrum; signum small.

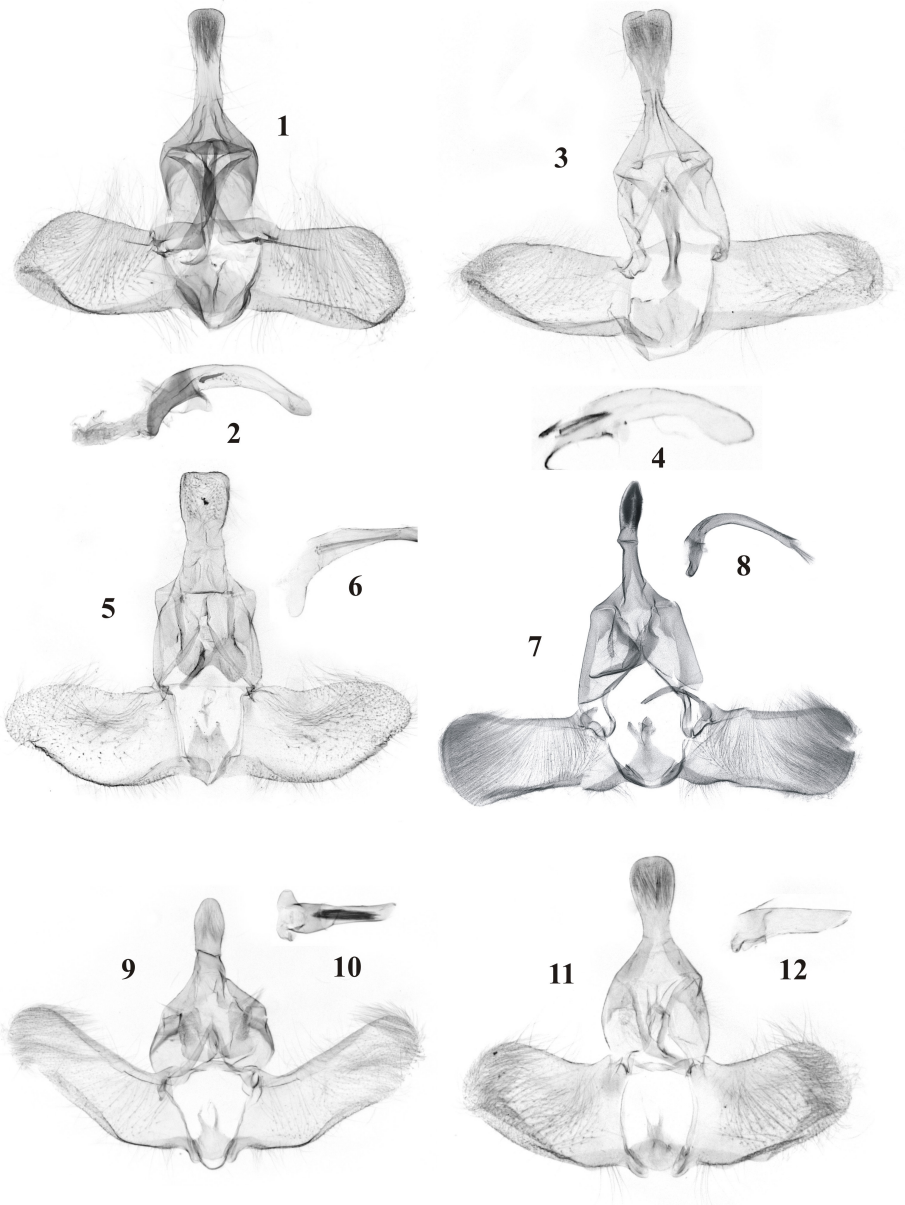
Remarks

Female of this species was unknown until now. It generally differs from two other known females of this genus. Also facies and male genitalia are different.

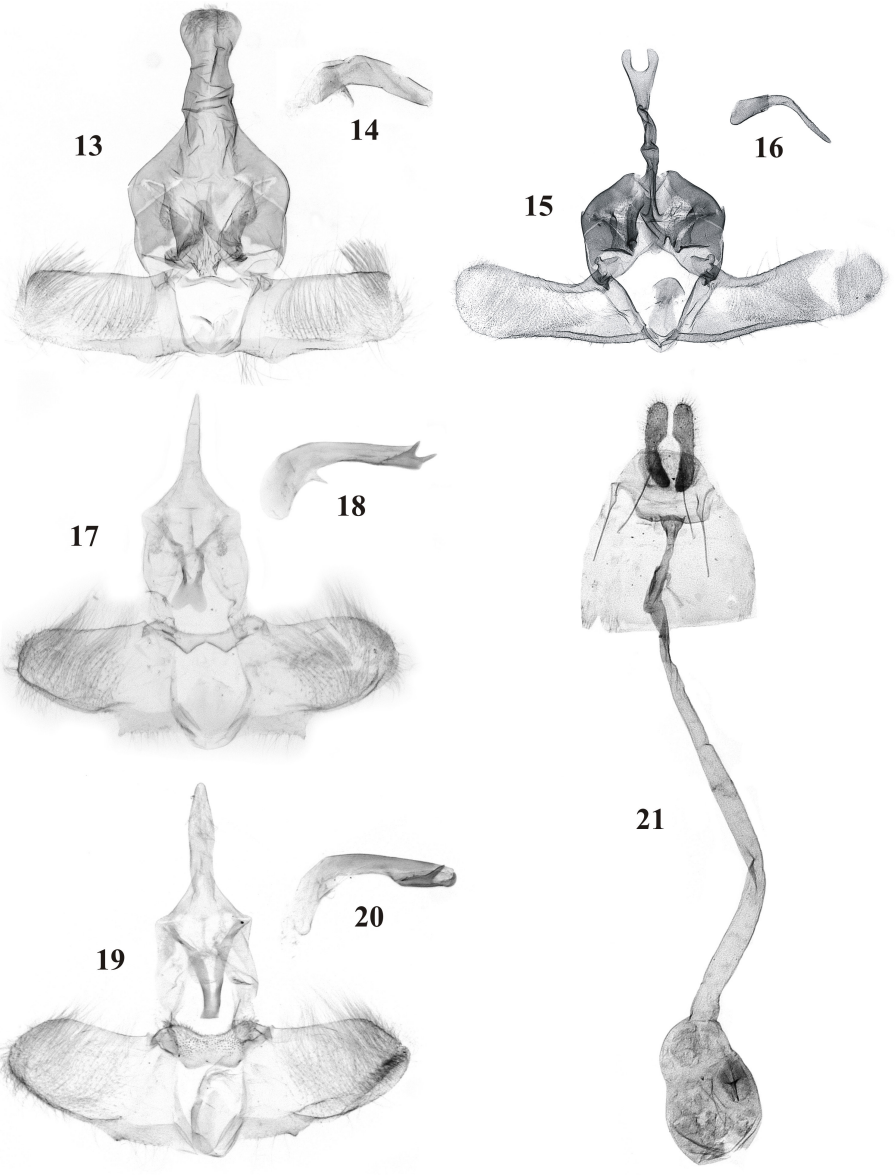
Leontochroma suppurpuranum WALSINGHAM, 1900

Material examined

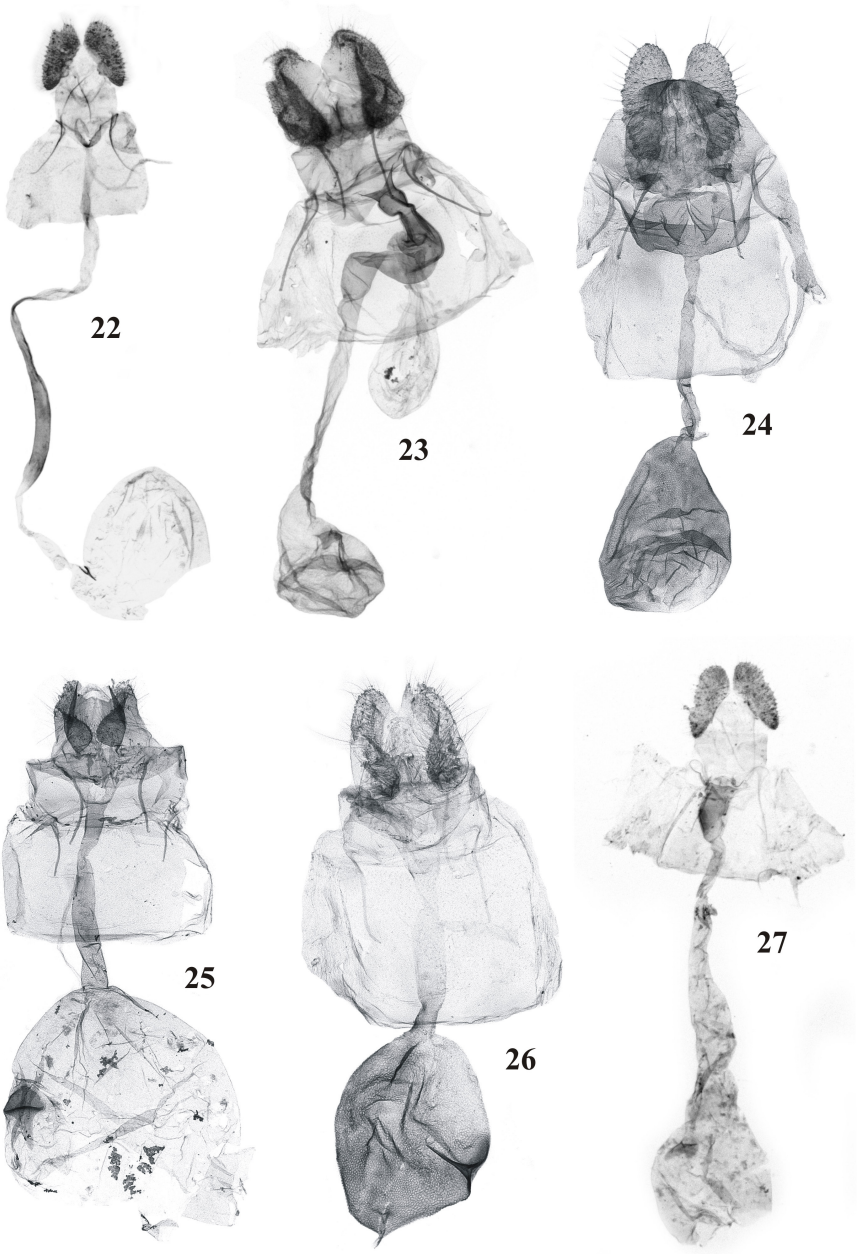
Four males and one female from Fan Si Pan, 1600 m, primary forest, 1-7. XI. 1995, SINIAEV & AFONIN and same locality, 2800 m, primary cloud forest, 28. IV. 1995, SINIAEV.



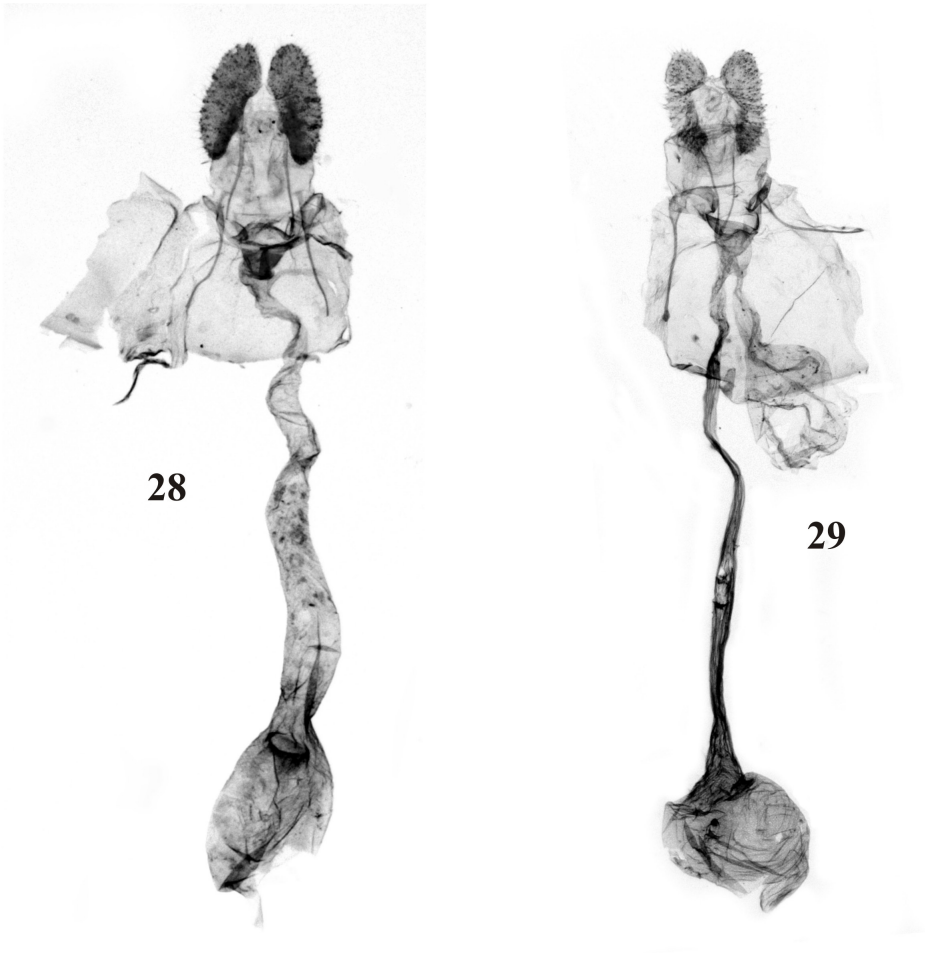
Figs 1-12. Male genitalia of *Gnorismoneura* ISSIKI & STRINGER: 1, 2 – *G. chyta* sp. n., holotype; 3, 4 – *Gnorismoneura elegantica* sp. n., holotype; 5, 6 – *G. silvatica* sp. n., holotype; 7, 8 – *G. calyptrimorpha* sp. n., holotype; 9, 10 – *G. monofascia* sp. n., holotype; 11, 12 – *G. maichau* sp. n., holotype.



Figs 13-21. Male and female genitalia: 13, 14 – *Gnorismoneura brunneochroa* sp. n., holotype; 15, 16 – *Terthreutis furcata* sp. n., holotype; 17, 18 – *Terricula minor* sp. n., holotype; 19, 20 – *T. major* sp. n., holotype; 21 – *Gnorismoneura striatula* sp. n., holotype.



Figs 22-27. Female genitalia: 22 – *Gnorismoneura elegantica* sp. n., paratype; 23 – *G. calyptrimorpha* sp. n., paratype; 24 – *Terthreutis furcata* sp. n., paratype; 25 – *Synochoneura sapana* sp. n., holotype; 26 – *S. fansipangana* sp. n., holotype; 27 – *Terricula minor* sp. n., holotype.

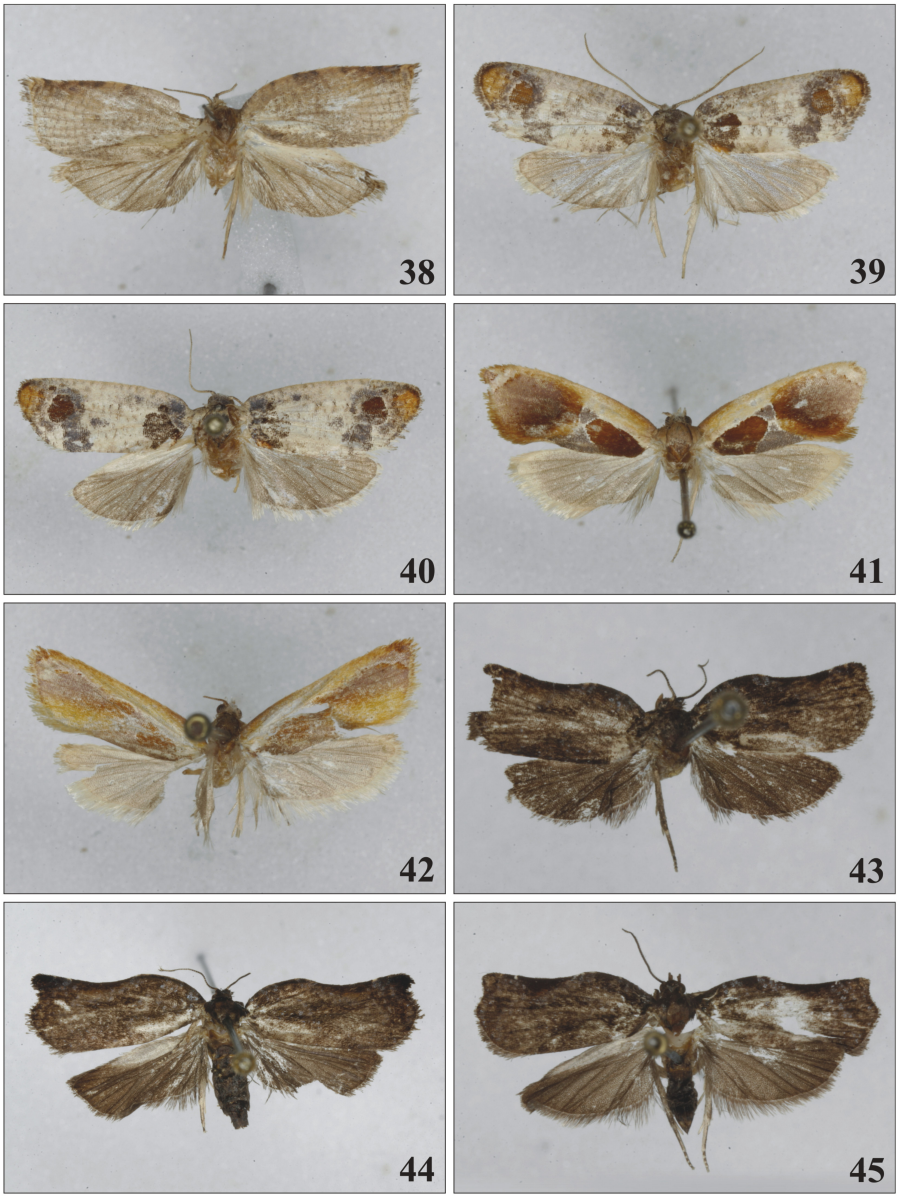


Figs 28-29. Female genitalia. 28 – *Terricula cnephaeana* sp. n., holotype; 29 – *Leontochroma aurantiacum* WALSINGHAM, Fan Si Pan, GS 44 Wiet.

Remarks

Examination of this material confirms the variation described by DIAKONOFF (1976).

Figs 30-37. Adults: 30 – *Gnorismoneura striatula* sp. n., holotype; 31 – *G. chyta* sp. n., holotype; 32 – *G. elegantica* sp.n., holotype; 33 – *G. elegantica* sp. n., female paratype; 34 – *G. silvatica* sp.n., holotype; 35 – *G. calyptrimorpha* sp. n., holotype, 36 – *G. monofascia* sp. n., holotype; 37 – *G. maichau* sp. n., holotype.



Figs 38-45. Adults: 38 – *G. brunneochroa* sp. n., holotype, 39 – *Terthreutis furcata* sp. n., holotype; 40 – *T. furcata* sp. n., paratype female; 41 – *Synochoneura sapana* sp. n., holotype; 42 – *S. fansipangana* sp. n., holotype; 43 – *Terricula minor* sp. n., holotype; 44 – *T. minor* sp. n., paratype female; 45 – *T. major* sp. n., holotype.

Callibryastis MEYRICK, 1912

This genus was erected as monotypic for Indian species *pachnota* which was recorded from Vietnam by DIAKONOFF (1939). RAZOWSKI (1992) recorded this species as *Callibryastia* sp. finding some genital differences to the type which proved not important.

Callibryastis pachnota MEYRICK, 1912

Material examined

Two males from Fan Si Pan, 1600 m, 1-7. XI. 1995, SINIAEV & AFONIN. One examle from Sa Pa, Okui-ho, 1100 m, 24/25. III. 1995, MEY. One example from Mai Chau, 1400 m, 7 - 15. IV. 1995, SINIAEV.

Remarks

This species has usually almost unicolorous blackish brown forewing but ground colour of one male is brownish grey and markings diffuse, blackish brown.

REFERENCES

BROWN J. W. 2005. Tortricidae (Lepidoptera) [in:] B. LANDRY, World catalogue of Insects, **5**, Apollo Books, Stenstrup: 1-741.

DIAKONOFF A. 1939. The genera of Indo-Malayan and Papuan Totricidae. Zool. Meded., Leiden, **21**: 111- 240.

DIAKONOFF A. 1948. Microlepidoptera from Indo-China and Japan. 2nd note. Material from Indo-China. Bull. Mus. nat., (2)**20**(4): 343-348.

DIAKONOFF A. 1976. Tortricoidea from Nepal, 2. Zool. Verh., Leiden, **144**: 1-145.

JINBO U. 2000. Phylogeny of the tribe Archipini (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Tortricinae) of Japan: Cladistic approach. Tokyo Metropolitan Univ. Bull Nat. Hist., **4**: 33-75.

KUZNETZOV V. I. 2000. Annotated list of Tortricidae recorded from Vietnam (Lepidoptera). Zoosyst. Rossica, **8**: 337-348.

RAZOWSKI J. 1971. The type specimens of the species of some Tortricidae (Lepidoptera). Acta zool. cracov., **16**(10): 463-542.

RAZOWSKI J. 1977. Monograph of the genus *Archips* HÜBNER (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae. Acta zool. cracov., **22**(5): 55-205.

RAZOWSKI J. 1987. The genera of Tortricidae (Lepidoptera). Part I: Palaearctic Chlidanotinae and Tortricinae. Acta zool. cracov., **30**(11): 141-355.

RAZOWSKI J. 1992. Tortricidae from Vietnam. Contribution I. SHILAP Revta Lepid., **20**(78): 107-119.

RAZOWSKI J. 2003. Tortricidae (Lepidoptera) from Vietnam in the collection of the Berlin Museum. 1. Tortricini. Polskie Pismo entomol., **72**: 161-175.

YASUDA T. 1975. The Tortricinae and Sparganotinae of Japan (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) (Part II). Bull. Univ. Osaka Pref., (B)**27**: 79 - 251.

Received: July 18, 2008
Accepted: August 08, 2008