

Remarks on *Paranthozela* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK with description of six new species from Ecuador (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

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ABSTRACT. Some remarks on the Ecuadorian species of *Paranthozela* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2007 are given and six species are described as new (*P. propinquana* sp. n., *P. tandayapana* sp. n., *P. apicana* sp. n., *P. ochreomixtana* sp. n., *P. parva* sp. n., *P. supracalamistrana* sp. n.). Occurrence of four previously known species is confirmed. Female genitalia of *P. stilbia* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2007 are newly described.

KEY WORDS: *Paranthozela*, Enarmoniini, Olethreutinae, Tortricidae, Ecuador, Andes, cloud forest, new species.

INTRODUCTION

In this paper further material of the recently described Enarmoniini genus *Paranthozela* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2007 from Ecuador is presented. It constitutes a series of papers devoted to the fauna of Ecuador begun with "Tortricidae (Lepidoptera) collected in Ecuador in the years 1996–1999" (RAZOWSKI & PELZ 2001). We include the list of known species of the genus. In case of already described species we include their distributional and bionomic data, mainly on their verified distribution. The genus seems widely distributed on both sides of the Andes at elevations between ca. 1000 m and 3000 m above sea level in forest habitats. Nine of the 12 known species are found in the West Cordillera. Only one species is

found in the southern parts of the country. To date *Paranthozela* is only known from Ecuador but very likely it will be found in other Andean countries as well.

The paper is based on the material collected by the junior author during his trips to Ecuador. The studied material is preserved in the collection of V. PELZ, Ruppichterth, Germany; the holotypes (all males) eventually will be deposited in the Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt am Main, Germany.

Note. Numbers included in the descriptions of the labial palpus refer to the proportion of their total length to the horizontal diameter of the compound eye.

Abbreviations:

- > - road from > to
- GU - genitalia slide
- PN - National Park
- Prov. - Province
- sta - collecting site
- N, E, S, W - compass points

Acknowledgements

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SYSTEMATICS

Paranthozela RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2007

List of known species is as follows (the distribution according to the provinces and the elevation where the species was found so far is given; (W) and (E) refers to West-/East-Cordillera of the Andes).

P. zopheria RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2007 - Ecuador (W): Cotopaxi (2800m); Pichincha (2068m)

P. stilbia RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2007 – Ecuador (W): Carchi (2000m); Pichincha, (2068m – 2367m)

P. spiloma RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2007 – Ecuador (E): Sucumbios (1500m); Napo (1850m – 2180m); Tungurahua (1500m); Morona-Santiago (1700m)

P. polyasterina RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2007 – Ecuador (W): Pichincha (1150m)

P. calamistrana RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2007 – Ecuador (W): Pichincha (1150m – 1700m)

P. lobulina RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2007 – Ecuador (W): Cotopaxi (2800m)

P. propinquana sp. n. – Ecuador (E): Napo (2120m – 2180m)

P. tandayapana sp. n. – Ecuador (W): Pichincha (1950m)

P. apicana sp. n. – Ecuador (E): Napo (1850m); (W): Pichincha (2068m – 2300m)

P. ochreomixtana sp. n. – Ecuador (E): Tungurahua (1500m); Napo (1850m)

P. parva sp. n. – Ecuador (W): Pichincha (2270m)

P. supracalamistrana sp. n. – Ecuador (W): Pichincha (2258m – 2300m)

***Paranthozela zopheria* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2007**

(Figs 1, 2, 17, 18, 33)

Material examined

One male (GU-2959-V.P.): Ecuador, Pichincha – Prov., 2,5 km SE Santa Rosa, Reserva Las Gralarias, 2068m, 0°0'37"S 78°43'50"W, 3.-5. XI. 2005, leg. VOLKER PELZ; 2 males (GU-3649-V.P., GU-3686-V.P.), 1 female (GU-3687-V.P.): same locality but 20.-23.XI.2006, leg. VOLKER PELZ; 1 male (GU-3963-V.P.), 1 female: same locality but 5.-7.XI.2007, leg. VOLKER PELZ.

Remarks

Among six specimen from West Cordillera there is a female unknown until now; wingspan in males 21 mm - 23.5 mm, in females 24.5 mm - 27 mm.

***Paranthozela spiloma* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2007**

(Figs 3-6, 19-21, 34-36)

Material examined

One male (GU-1538-V.P.), 1 female (GU-1537-V.P.): Ecuador, Napo – Prov., 15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0°38'56"S 77°47'34"W, 27.X.2002, sta 39, leg. GIELIS & PELZ; 1 male (GU-4014-V.P.): Ecuador, Napo – Prov., 15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0°38'56"S 77°47'34"W, 25.X.2002, sta 37, leg. GIELIS & PELZ; 1 female (GU-4026-V.P.): Ecuador, Napo – Prov., 10 km SSE Cosanga, 2180 m, 0°37'13"S 77°49'29"W, 23.X.2002, sta 35, leg. GIELIS & PELZ; 2 males (GU-2538-V.P., GU-2540-V.P.), 1 female (GU-4012-V.P.): Ecuador, Tungurahua – Prov., 17 km E Banos, Río Verde, 1500 m,

1°24'11"S 78°17'22"W, 1.-3.XII.2004, leg. VOLKER PELZ; 2 males (GU-1015-V.P., GU-4013-V.P.): Ecuador, Morona-Santiago – Prov., Macas, Proano> Alshi, 5 km SO Alshi, 1700 m, 27.IX.-4.X.2000, leg. VOLKER PELZ.

Description

Female genitalia (Figs 34-36). Very similar to *zopheria* but with smaller signa and shorter cingulum.

Remarks

The material studied comes from different parts of East-Cordillera from the altitudes between 1500m to 2000m. Wingspan 20 – 23 mm in males, 24 – 27 mm in females. The male genitalia show no differences between the particular populations. Female genitalia, not known until now show some variation especially in the size of signa.

We assume that *spiloma* is widely distributed in this range. Until now there are no data on its occurrence in West-Cordillera.

Paranthozela stilbia RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2007

(Figs 7, 8, 22-24)

Material examined

One male (GU-3139-V.P.): Ecuador, Pichincha – Prov., 7 km SW Tandayapa, Bellavista Research Station, X-Trail, 2367m, 0°1'05"S 78°41'03"W, 2.XI.2005, leg. VOLKER PELZ; 6 males (GU-4033-V.P. - GU-4036-V.P.): Ecuador, Pichincha – Prov., 6 km S Santa Rosa, Las Gralarias, Damuth Choco Research Station, 2270m, 0°1'59"S 78°42'33"W, 8.-9.XI.2007, leg. VOLKER PELZ; 1 male (GU-4011-V.P.): Ecuador, Pichincha – Prov., 2,5 km SE Santa Rosa, Reserva Las Gralarias, 2068m, 0°0'37"S 78°43'50"W, 3.-5. XI. 2005, leg. VOLKER PELZ; 4 males (GU-3491-V.P., GU-4017-V.P., GU-4018-V.P., GU-4075-V.P.): same locality but 20.-23.XI.2006, leg. VOLKER PELZ; 4 males (GU-3998-V.P., GU-4032-V.P., GU-4040-V.P.): same locality but 5.-7.XI.2007, leg. Volker PELZ.

Remarks

Externally this species is very variable (extremes in figs 7 and 8) but genitalia are same. Ground colour of forewings varies from ochreous brown to dark brown. Median fascia is dark, always complete. Wingspan 15mm – 19mm (\bar{X} 16.64 mm n = 16).

***Paranthozela propinquana* sp. n.**

(Figs 9, 25)

Diagnosis

Closely related to *P. tandayapana* sp. n. but in *P. tandayapana* there is a conspicuous dark marking on forewing from near apex to mid-costa in form of a lying c surrounding the small white ocellus. The region of yellow brown colour in *tandayapana* is only at apex not extending to ocellus. The refractive markings are not very pronounced. In *P. tandayapana* the ground colour is darker. In *P. propinquana* sp.n. the yellow brown coloured region at termen of forewing surrounding a small dark brown spot is much larger extending to ill-defined white ocellus. Refractive markings are larger represented especially as rows of spots along termen and at costa. Hindwings are paler grey.

In genitalia *P. tandayapana* has a broader valva with more longer and stronger spines. At apex the valva is slightly upturned. The posterior part of socii are larger and tegumen with a weak uncus like process. Median group of spines of sacculus is larger in *tandayapana* (in *propinquana* it is smaller and more triangular). The aedeagus is longer in *tandayapana*. In *propinquana* the aedeagus is almost square.

Description

Wing span 20 mm in holotype, between 19.5 mm and 21 mm in paratypes. Head and thorax light brown, tegulae with some refractive scales; labial palpus 2.0 light brown. Forewing with an orange brown area at apex extending to ill-defined small, discal white spot and surrounding a dark brown blotch at costa near apex. Markings brown, diffuse, distinct in costal area and forming longitudinal fasciae along median cell and dorsum. Cilia brown. Hindwing cream slightly tinged ochreous, mixed brownish in anal field; cilia concolorous with wing (worn).

Male genitalia (Fig. 25). Proximal portions of socii large, slightly drooping, weakly sclerotized; sacculus short, followed by small lobe and a concavity limiting cucullus; cucullus elongate, weakly tapering terminad.

Female not known.

Etymology

The name refers to the similarity to other *Paranthozela* species especially *P. tandayapana* sp. n.; Latin: propinquus – similar, nearly related.

Material examined

Holotype male: "Ecuador, Napo – Prov., 10 km SSE Cosanga, 2180 m, 0°37'13"S 77°49'29"W, 26.X.2002, sta 38, leg. GIELIS & PELZ"; GU-2301-V.P.

Paratypes: 1 male (GU-3164-V.P.): same data as holotype; 1 male: Ecuador, Napo – Prov., 12 km SSE Cosanga, 2120 m, 0°37'26"S 77°48'51"W, 24.X.2002, sta 36, leg. GIELIS & PELZ; 1 male: Ecuador, Napo – Prov., 10 km SSE Cosanga, 2180 m, 0°37'13"S 77°49'29"W, 23.X.2002, sta 35, leg. GIELIS & PELZ.

***Paranthozela tandayapana* sp. n.**

(Figs 10, 26)

Diagnosis

P. tandayapana sp. n. is closely allied to *P. propinquana* sp. n.; the differences are described in the diagnosis for *P. propinquana* sp. n.

Description

Wing span 21.5 mm. Head and thorax dark brown; labial palpus 2.0, dark brown dorsally lighter brown laterally and ventrally. Ground colour of forewing brownish, in posterior part somewhat tinged cream, with pale area beneath apex; costal strigulae minute. Markings dark brown, diffuse, with partly connected elements forming elongate fasciae along costa and dorsum, and basal blotch. Cilia brown. Hindwing cream tinged brownish on periphery; cilia worn.

Male genitalia (Fig. 26). Proximal portions of socii large, drooping, weakly sclerotized; valva broad with rather short sacculus, broad ventral lobe and proportionally short, broad cucullus.

Female not known.

Material examined

Holotype male: "Ecuador, Pichincha – Prov., 7 km SW Tandayapa, Bellavista Research Station, B-Trail, 1950m, 0°0'36"S 78°41'23"W, 16.XI.2006, leg. VOLKER PELZ"; GU-4021-V.P.

Etmology

The specific epithet refers to the type locality of the new species.

***Paranthozela apicana* sp. n.**

(Figs 11, 12, 27, 28)

Diagnosis

Allied to *P. ochreomixtana* n. sp., *P. tandayapana* n. sp., *P. propinquana* n.sp. and *P. ochreomixtana* differs from these species in dark hindwing and distinct, angulate ventral lobe of cucullus.

Description

Wing span 14 mm. Head light brown, thorax and tegulae brown, with few refractive scales forming two weakly-defined horizontal lines; labial palpus 1.3 whitish, brown dorsally. Ground colour of forewing greish brown with cream ferruginous shade in median cell and some white spots in basal and subterminal area; apical field cream ferruginous; costal strigulae sparse, fine. Markings blackish brown, diffuse, represented by costal and basal elements, marked with a few blackish strigulae. Cilia brownish, brown basally. Hindwing grey-brown, paler proximally, cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 27,28). Proximal parts of socii large, broader than posterior parts, weakly sclerotized; angulation of sacculus rounded; ventral incision of valva small; ventral lobe of sacculus separated from ventral lobe of cucullus by means of a hairles area; cucullus slender posteriorly.

Female not known.

Material examined

Holotype male: "Ecuador, Napo – Prov., 15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0°38'56"S 77°47'34"W, 23.-26.VI.2003, leg. VOLKER PELZ"; GU-4039-V.P.

Paratype: 1 male: same data as holotype; 2 males (GU-3667-V.P., GU-3399-V.P.): Ecuador, Pichincha – Prov., 2,5 km SE Santa Rosa, Reserva Las Gralarias, 2068m, 0°0'37"S 78°43'50"W, 20.-23.XI.2006, leg. VOLKER PELZ; 1 male: Ecuador, Pichincha – Prov., 7 km SW Tandayapa, Bellavista Research Station, 2300m, 0°0'41"S 78°41'17"W, 14.-16.XI.2006, leg. VOLKER PELZ.

Remarks

Distributed at both sides of the Andes. The differences between populations of *P. apicana* from West and East Cordillera are small. Males of the population of Pichincha-Province from West Cordillera (Figs 12, 28) have somewhat larger wingspan (15.0 mm – 16.0 mm) and less pronounced, more brownish the orange diffuse blotch at apex of forewing. Refractive scales on tegulae and thorax are more prominent forming two well-defined horizontal lines.

In genitalia posterior parts of *socii* are larger and broader and valva is broader especially towards apex in the population from the Pichincha Province.

Etymology

The specific epithet refers to the colouration of apex of forewing.

Paranthozela ochreomixtana sp. n.

(Figs 13, 29)

Diagnosis

Allied to *P. apicana* n.sp. but *ochreomixtana* with deep incision of ventral edge of valva, ventral lobe of neck fused with ventral lobe of cucullus, and cucullus distinctly tapering terminad.

Description

Wing span 16 mm in holotype, 16.5 mm and 17 mm in paratypes. Head and thorax light ochreous brown; labial palpus 1.8, light ochreous brown. Ground colour of forewing cream ochreous in terminal area tinged ferruginous, brownish in dorsal third; costal strigulae distinct. Markings brown consisting of basal blotch, costal half of median fascia marked blackish brown in median cell and accompanied by a rust suffusion and connected with subapical blotch. Cilia brownish. Hindwing brownish cream, venation, anal area and periphery brownish; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 29). Proximal parts of *socii* large, broader than posterior parts, weakly sclerotized; ventral edge of sacculus straight followed by a rounded ventral incision; ventral lobe of cucullus not separated from lobe of sacculus; cucullus strongly tapering terminad.

Female not known.

Material examined

Holotype male: "Ecuador, Tungurahua – Prov., 17 km E Banos, Río Verde, 1500 m, 1°24'11"S 78°17'22"W, 27.-29.XI.2006, leg. VOLKER PELZ"; GU-3454-V.P.

Paratypes: 1 male: same data as holotype; 2 males (GU-4083-V.P.): Ecuador, Napo – Prov., 15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0°38'56"S 77°47'34"W, 25.X.2002, sta 37, leg. GIELIS & PELZ.

Etymology

The specific epithet refers to the ochreous markings on forewing.

***Paranthozela parva* sp. n.**

(Figs 14, 30)

Diagnosis

P. parva sp. n. is closely related to *P. lobulina*. In genitalia of *P. lobulina* the spiny lobe beyond sacculus is separated from comb of cucullus by a distinct concavity. In *P. parva* this part of valva is nearly straight. The comb of spines on cucullus is shorter than in *lobulina*, with much longer spines. The posterior part of socius is narrower as in *lobulina*.

Externally *parva* is quite distinct from *lobulina*. It is much smaller and darker with well developed refractive markings. It is more similar externally to *P. apicana* sp.n., but without the orange brown apex of forewing. The ocellus in *P. parva* is larger as in *apicana* consisting of bluish refractive scales.

Description

Wing span 11 mm. Head and thorax brown; labial palpus brown, 1.5. Ground colour of forewing creamish brown; suffusions brown; costal strigulae white, divisions brown, two ones followed by weak, orange rust suffusions; small orange blotch below apex; termen suffused brown; refractive dots sparse. Markings dark brown, diffuse, consisting of weak basal blotch, costal half of median fascia, subapical blotch, and small elements in dorsal half of wing. Cilia whitish suffused brown, with some broad, brown divisions. Hindwing brownish grey; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 30). Proximal portions of socii small, narrower than posterior parts, weakly sclerotized; sacculus short followed by distinct incision; ventral angle of cucullus almost connected with small spiny convexity; row of caudal spines of cucullus distinct, followed by slender, short terminal part.

Female not known.

Material examined

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Pichincha – Prov., 6 km S Santa Rosa, Las Gralarias, Damuth Choco Research Station, 2270m, 0°1'59"S 78°42'33"W, 8.-9.XI.2007, leg. VOLKER PELZ"; GU-4041-V.P.

Etymology

The specific epithet refers to the small size of the species; Latin: *parva* – small.

***Paranthozela calamistrana* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2007**

(Figs 15, 31)

Material examined

One male (GU-2708-V.P.): Ecuador, Pichincha – Prov., 7 km NW Mindo, Sachatamia, 1700m, 0°1'35"S 78°45'34"W, 8.-11.XII.2004, leg. VOLKER PELZ.

***Paranthozela supracalamistrana* sp. n.**

(Figs 16, 32)

Diagnosis

P. supracalamistrana sp. n. is closely allied to *P. calamistrana* but easily distinguished by the much paler (light grey) hindwings, which are dark brown in *P. calamistrana*. The forewings of *P. supracalamistrana* are broader and more rounded than in *P. calamistrana*. Differences in male genitalia are small. The comb of spines of cucullus in *supracalamistrana* is shorter and straighter as in *calamistrana*. Valva not tapering gradually to apex as in *calamistrana* but very distinctly in last 1/7.

Description

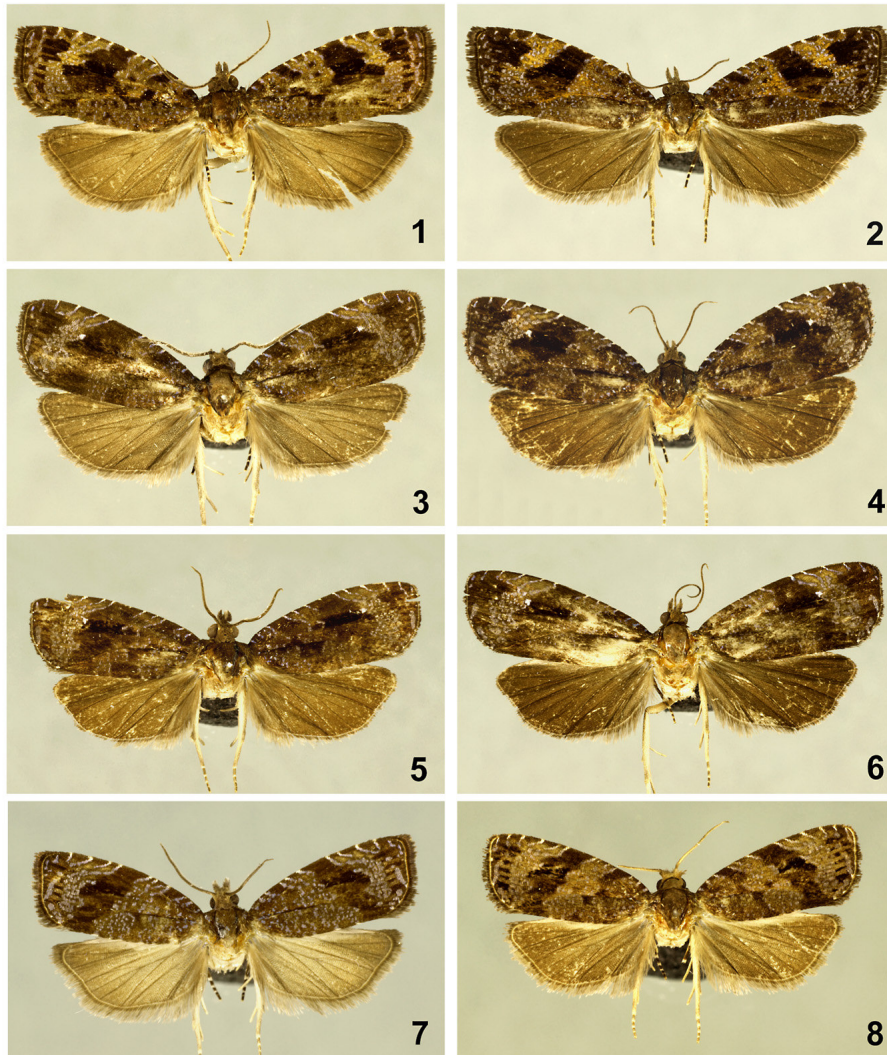
Wing span 20 mm in holotype, in paratypes 15.5 mm – 20 mm (\bar{X} 18.46 n = 14). Head and thorax brown with some bluish refractive scales on thorax and tegulae; labial palpus brown, 1.8. Forewing rather broad. Ground colour creamish brown with large brown suffusions; costal strigulae numerous, divisions brown; refractive dots distinct. Markings dark brown, well preserved in costal part of wing (chiefly postmedian fascia); median fascia incomplete; subapical fascia rather well developed. Cilia worn, with basal line brown. Hindwing dirty cream mixed grey posteriorly; cilia creamer.

Male genitalia (Fig. 32). Proximal parts of socii large, drooping, weakly sclerotized; valva broad to before middle, with small, slender terminal part; sacculus weakly convex with indistinct ventral incision and small spiny prominence close to caudal edge of sacculus and long row of its marginal spines.

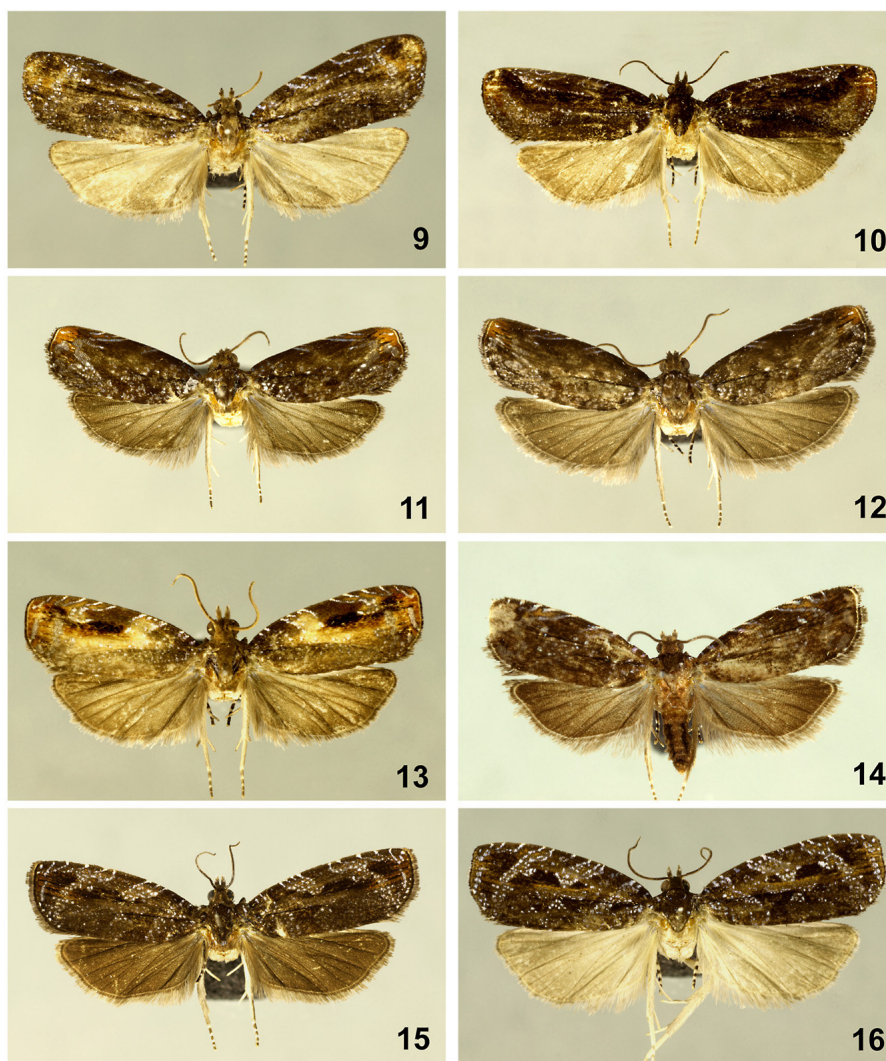
Female unknown.

Material examined

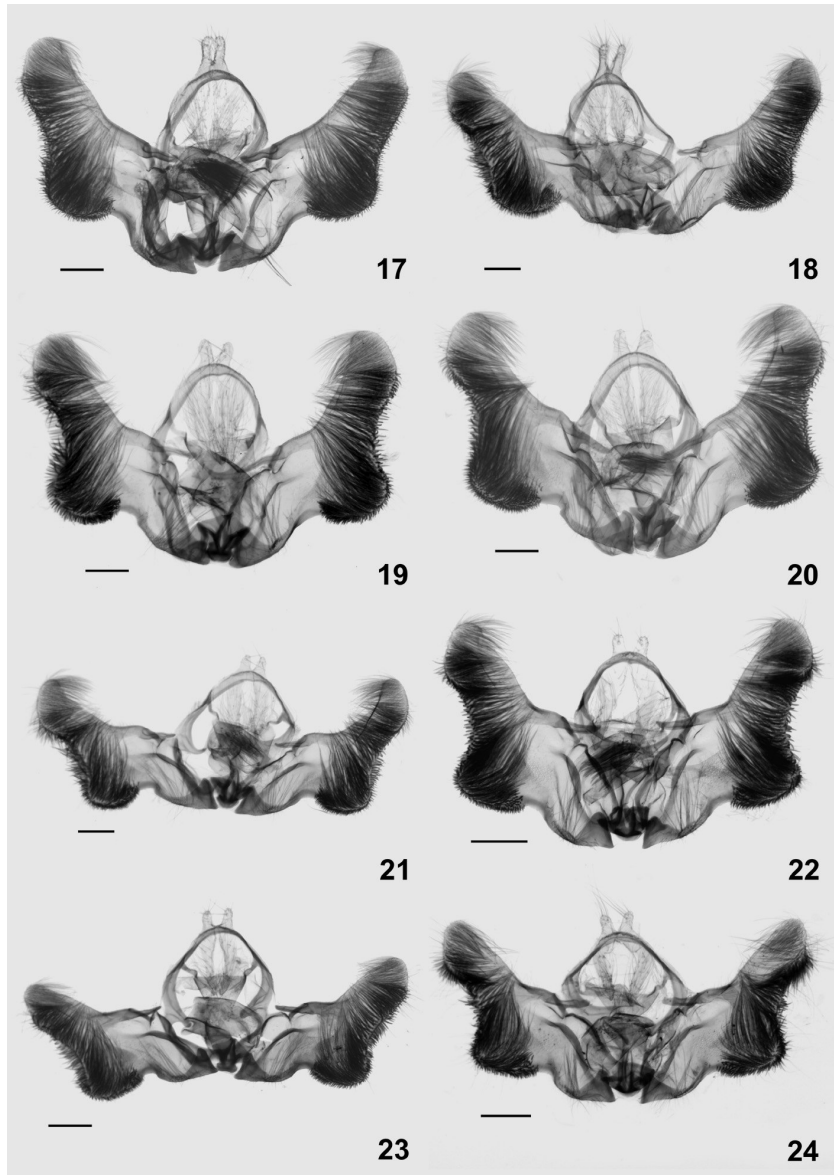
Holotype male: "Ecuador, Pichincha – Prov., 7 km SW Tandayapa, Bellavista Research Station, 2300m, 0°0'41"S 78°41'17"W, 14.-16.XI.2006, leg. VOLKER PELZ"; GU-4015-V.P.



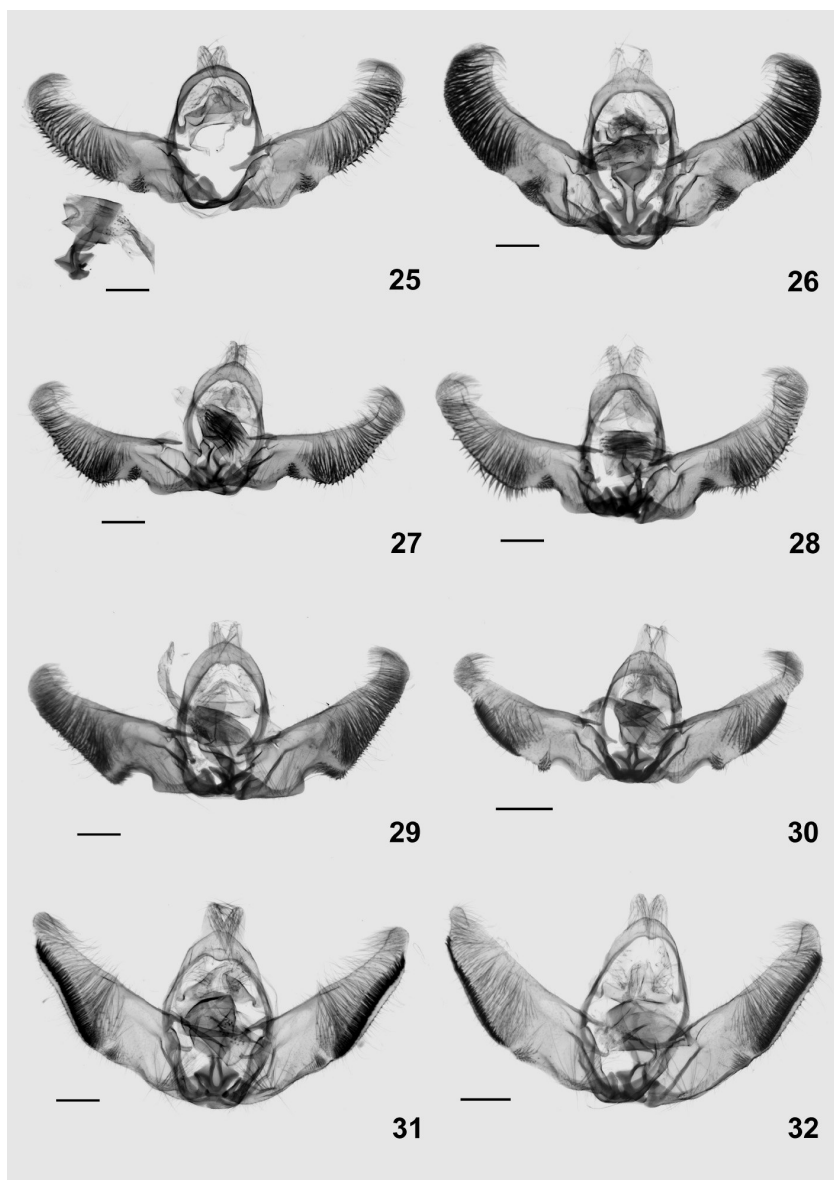
Figs 1-8. Adults of *Paranthozela* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2007: 1,2 – *P. zopheria* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2007; 1 – male (GU-3963-V.P.), wing span 23.5 mm; 2 – female (GU-3687-V.P.), wing span 24.5 mm; 3-6 – *P. spiloma* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2007; 3 – male (GU-1538-V.P.), wing span 20.5 mm; 4 – female (GU-1537-V.P.), wing span 24 mm; 5 – male (GU-2538-V.P.), wing span 22 mm; 6 – female (GU-4012-V.P.), wing span 26 mm; 7,8 – *P. stilbia* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2007; 7 – male (GU-4016-V.P.), wing span 15.5 mm; 8 – male (GU-4017-V.P.), wing span 15 mm.



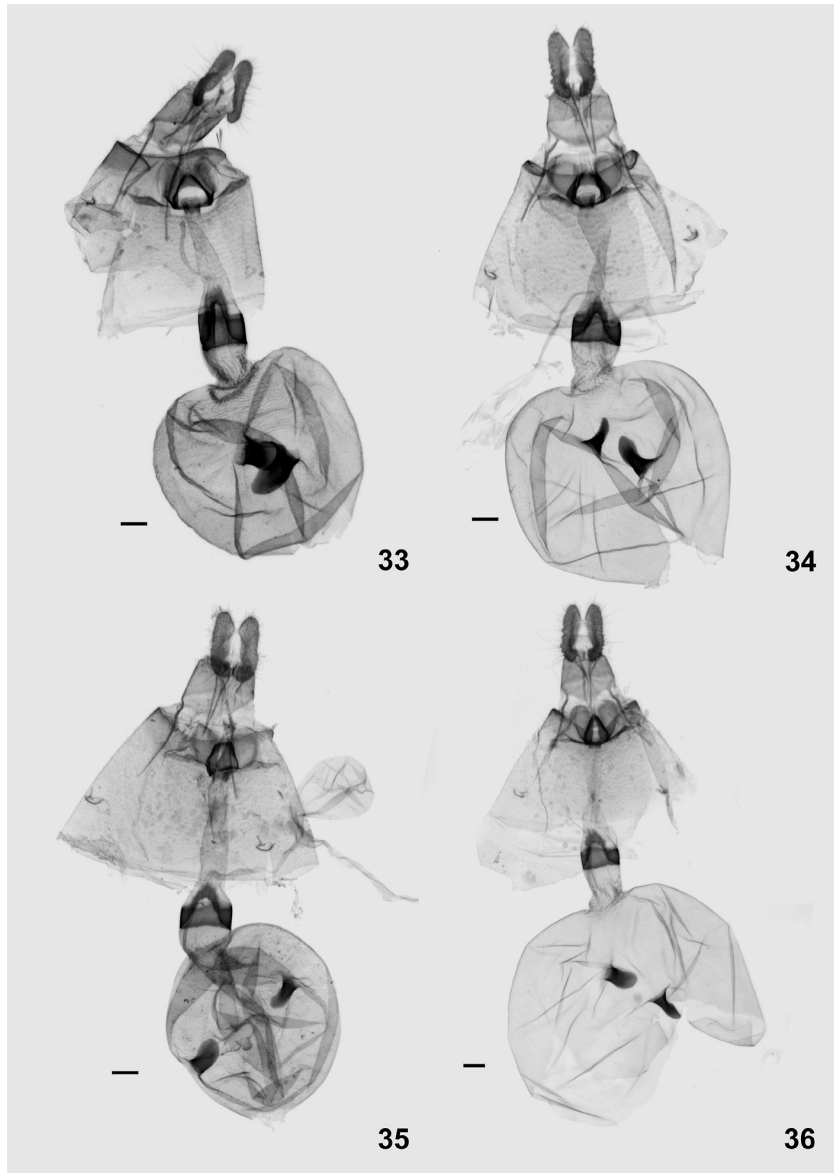
Figs 9-16. Adults of *Paranthozela* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2007: 9 – *P. propinquana* sp. n., holotype; 10 – *P. tandayapana* sp. n., holotype; 11,12 – *P. apicana* sp. n.; 11 – holotype; 12 – paratype (GU-3667-V.P.), wing span 16.0 mm; 13 – *P. ochreomixtana* sp. n., holotype; 14 – *P. parva* sp. n., holotype; 15 – *P. calamistrana* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2007, male (GU-2708-V.P.), wing span 19.5 mm; 16 – *P. supracalamistrana* sp. n., holotype.



Figs 17-24. Male genitalia of *Paranthozela* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2007: Scale bar for each figure 0.25 mm. 17,18 – *P. zopheria* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2007; 17 – GU-3963-V.P.; 18 – GU-3686-V.P.; 19-21 – *P. spiloma* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2007; 19 – GU-1538-V.P., Napo-Province; 20 – GU-2538-V.P., Tungurahua-Province; 21 – GU-4013-V.P., Morona-Santiago-Province; 22-24 – *P. stilbia* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2007; 22 – GU-4016-V.P.; 23 – GU-4018-V.P.; 24 – GU-4017-V.P.



Figs 25-32. Male genitalia of *Paranthozela* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2007: Scale bar for each figure 0.25 mm. 25 – *P. propinquana* sp. n., holotype, aedeagus separated; 26 – *P. tandayapana* sp. n., holotype; 27, 28 – *P. apicana* sp. n.; 27 – holotype; 28 – paratype, GU-3667-V.P.; 29 – *P. ochreomixtana* sp. n., holotype; 30 – *P. parva* sp. n., holotype; 31 – *P. calamistrana* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2007, GU-2708-V.P.; 32 – *P. supracalamistrana* sp. n., holotype.



Figs 33-36. Female genitalia of *Paranthozela* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2007: Scale bar for each figure 0.25 mm. 33 – *P. zopheria* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2007, GU-3687-V.P.; 34-36 – *P. spiloma* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2007; 34 – GU-4012-V.P. same species, Tungurahua-Province; 35 – GU-1537-V.P., Napo-Province; 36 – same species GU-4026-V.P., Napo-Province.

Paratypes: 5 males (GU-3648-V.P., GU-4019-V.P.): same data as holotype; 1 male (GU-3502-V.P.): same locality but 30.X.2005, leg. Volker PELZ; 1 male: Ecuador, Pichincha – Prov., 7 km SW Tandayapa, Bellavista Research Station, F-Trail, 2258m, 0°0'54"S 78°41'04"W, 1.XI.2005, leg. Volker PELZ; 6 males (GU-3951-V.P.): Ecuador, Pichincha – Prov., 6 km S Santa Rosa, Las Gralarias, Damuth Choco Research Station, 2270m, 0°1'59"S 78°42'33"W, 8.-9.XI.2007, leg. Volker PELZ.

Etymology

The species name refers to the occurrence of this species at higher altitudes on West-Cordillera than the similar *P. calamistrana*.

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