

**Tortricidae (Lepidoptera) from South Africa.
2: Three new genera of Tortricinae**

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ABSTRACT. Three new genera (*Droceta* gen.n., *Worcesteria* gen.n., *Orilesa* gen. n.) and one new species (*W. recondita*) are described. *Cnephasia mediocris* MEYRICK is transferred to *Orilesa*.

KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, new taxa, Afrotropical.

INTRODUCTION

There is no revision neither of the South African nor Afrotropical Tortricidae. The only general papers are a review of Afrotropical genera of Tortricidae (RAZOWSKI 2002) and the catalogue of the types of Tortricidae in the collection of the Transvaal Museum (RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER in press). Thus a description of any new genera prior to a revision of the Afrotropical fauna is justifiable. The types of the newly described species included in one of these genera is deposited in the Transvaal Museum (TM).

Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Dr. Martin KRÜGER, Lepidoptera Department, Transvaal Museum, Cape Town for the material obtained for the present study, to Mr. Witold ZAJDA, Kraków for dissection of specimens and to Mr. Marek KOPEĆ Kraków for the photographs and digital arrangement of illustrations.

SYSTEMATICS

***Droceta* gen.n.**Type-species: *Tortrix cedrota* MEYRICK, 1908**Diagnosis**

Facies somewhat similar to *Hectaphelia hectaea* (MEYRICK, 1911) but in the representative of this genus forewing slender with basal markings well developed. Male genitalia differing from all known genera of Tortricidae.

Description

Venation. In forewing all veins separate, R5 to termen beneath apex, chorda well developed extending from 3/4 distance between bases of R1-R2 to before base of R5, M-stem reduced, base of CuA2 opposite 2/3 distance between first two radial veins. In hindwing Rr-M1 stalked to middle, M3-CuA1 connate, well separated from M1.

Male genitalia. Tegumen with two dentate latero-terminal lobes and large uncus-shaped, bifurcate process; gnathos absent; vinculum slender, simple; valva broad in basal part, slender posteriorly, with short costa and atrophied pulvinus; long, strongly sclerotized process from basal portion of costa of valva; sacculus with large basal process; transtilla ill-defined, membranous; juxta broad, simple plate; aedeagus strongly curved; coecum penis slender; caulis rudimentary; cornuti absent.

Female genitalia unknown.

Etymology

The generic epithet is an anagram of the name of the type-species. Gender feminine.

Remarks

Based on wing pattern and structure of male genitalia this genus is included to Archipini. It is highly specialized, with complete atrophy of gnathos (as in Tortricini and Cochylini). Other autapomorphies are the presence of latero-terminal lobes and the median process of terminal part of tegumen, shape of the basal process of costa of valva and termination of aedeagus.

***Droceta cedrota* MEYRICK, 1908, comb.n.**

Tortrix cedrota MEYRICK, 1908, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, **1908**: 722. Type locality: Pretortia, Transvaal, South Africa. *Cnephasia cedrota*; CLARKE, 1958, Meyrick types, **3**: 87, pl. 43, figs 2-2b.

Description

Male genitalia (Figs 4, 5) as described with the genus; latero-terminal lobes of tegumen finely dentate, with a larger thorn fused with medioterminal, hooked process; terminal portion of valva slightly expanding, sparsely hairy, some longer hairs on costa; postbasal process of disc of valva slender, longer than sacculus; aedeagus strongly curved, tapering and thorny terminally, slightly expanding subapically.

Female genitalia not known.

Material examined

Holotype (in the Natural History Museum London); 2 specimens from Kowyn's Pass, Pilgrim's Rest Distr., 22 II 1962 leg. VARI & LELEUP and HARKERVILLE, 4-7 III 1977, leg. L. & G. VARI (TM).

***Worcesteria* gen.n.**

Type-species: *Worcesteria recondita* sp.n.

Diagnosis

This genus has a separate position within the tribe of Archipini; externally *Worcesteria* is similar to *Metamesia* DIAKONOFF, 1960 but *Worcesteria* with well developed costa of valva and transtilla.

Description

Venation. In forewing R5 to termen beneath apex, R5 originating near R4; base of CuA1 opposite mid-distance R1-R2; distance between bases of M2-M3 twice larger than between M3-CuA1; chorda and M-stem absent. In hindwing Rr -M1 stalked to 1/5; M3-CuA1 connate, well separated from M2.

Male genitalia. Tegumen broad, short; uncus strong, simple, sparsely hairy terminally; socius absent; gnathos large with very long terminal plate; vinculum small, with short terminal portion; basal part of valva very broad, posterior portion ill-defined; costa reaching

mid-length of valva; disc sparsely hairy; pulvinus broad, short; sacculus large, broadly angulate beyond middle, perpendicular beyond angle, then sinuate, with strong ventral termination; transtilla a slender transverse band; juxta small; aedeagus slender, simple; cornuti deciduous; caulis short.

Female genitalia not known.

Etymology

The generic name refers to the type locality of the type-species, Worcester. Gender: feminine.

Worcesteria recondita sp.n.

(Fig. 1)

Diagnosis

The only representative of the genus; see description of *Worcesteria*.

Description

Wing span 12.5 mm. Head brownish cream, vertex brown scaled, front dirty cream; labial palpus 2.3 times longer than diameter of eye; thorax brownish, tegula and collar dark brown. Forewing hardly expanding terminally; costa gently convex; apex rounded; termen slightly oblique, straight. Ground colour cream strigulated with ochreous and brownish. Markings brownish grey with dark brown spots and strigulae consisting of ill-defined basal blotch, median fascia and small subapical blotch. Cilia dirty cream. Hindwing cream tinged with brownish; cilia whitish cream.

Variation. Ground colour more or less dark, tinged with ochreous brownish; strigulation usually strong; markings in two specimens broad, spotted with reddish and brown. Hindwing brownish cream to cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 2, 3) as described for the genus; base of uncus broad, tapering posteriorly, postmedian part of uncus uniformly broad almost to the end; arms of gnathos slender, terminal plate tapering apicad; sacculus slender, angle rounded; aedeagus weakly bent, provided with subterminal thorn; cornuti two slender, fairly long spines.

Female genitalia unknown.

Material examined

Holotype male: "Worcester, 14 and 21.X. 1966, VÁRI & POTGIETTER", genitalia slide 164 RSA. Paratypes 5 males, two labelled as above, two from Worcester, 25 X. 1965 collected by L. VÁRI; one from Karroid Hills above Orange Grove, 29 IV 1946 C.G.C. DICKSON leg.

Etymology

The species name refers to the separate systematic position of moth; Latin: recorndita - well distanced.

Orilesa gen.n.

Type-species: *Cnephasia olearis* MEYRICK, 1912

Diagnosis

Close to *Clepsis* GUENÉE, 1845 and Afrotropical *Metamesia* DIAKONOFF, 1960 but *Orilesa* with band-shaped transtilla accompanied by basal process of costa of valva; in *Clepsis* and *Metamesia* there are distinct labides occasionally connected with one another by a slender band. *Orilesa* differs from *Clepsis* and *Metamesia* also by the autapomorphies listed in remarks. Other characters are in all these genera similar, e.g. the subgenital ventral area of scent scales.

Description

Venation. In forewing all veins separate, R5 to termen beneath apex; M-stem and chorda absent. In hindwing Rr-M1 connate; M2, M3 and CuA1 separate.

Male genitalia. Tegumen broad; uncus strong, broadest near middle; socius small; arm of gnathos slender, long, with pair of subterminal lobes extending medially into a plate; above this plate there is a slender median termination of gnathos; valva elongate with costa reduced; basal third of sacculus broad, free termination absent; transtilla a transverse band; juxta small, simple; aedeagus simple, slender; coecum penis rather short; caulis small.

Female genitalia not known.

Etymology

The generic name is an anagram of the name of type-species. Gender: feminine.

Remarks

The genus belongs to higher Archipini as one can judge from the forewing pattern and genitalia, especially the shapes of valva, gnathos and uncus. *Orilesa* is characterized by three autapomorphies: the presence of large lateral lobes of subterminal part of gnathos, the long terminal plate of gnathos, and the small sclerite at base of transtilla.

Two species included, the type-species and *mediocris* from Kenya.

Orilesa olearis (MEYRICK, 1912), comb.n.

Cnephasia olearis MEYRICK, 1912, Exotic Microlepid.,1: 10. Type locality: Baberton, Transvaal, South Africa.

Description

Male genitalia (Figs 6, 7). Uncus large, broadest medially, rounded apically; socius minute; lateral lobes of gnathos rounded apically; valva weakly sclerotized distally; pulvinus short, broad marked with group of long hairs; process at base of transtilla expandig terminally; aedeagus slender with two subterminal prominences.

Female genitalia not known.

Material examined

Four males from Mantenga Ranch, Mbabane, Swaziland, 15-19 XI 1956, leg. v. SON & MARTIN; Nelshogte galery, 25.51 S - 30.53 E., 4 XII 1986, leg. ENDRÖDY-YOUNGA; and NELSPRUIT, II.1910, leg. H.G. BREIJER.

Orilesa mediocris (MEYRICK, 1914), comb.n.

Cnephasia mediocris MEYRICK, 1914, Bull. Mus. natn. Hist. Nat.,20: 121. Type-locality: Lumbwa, Kenya. Coll. Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. Extralimital.

Description

Male genitalia (Fig. 8). Uncus broad, rounded terminally; socius ill-defined; gnathos as in *olearis*; valva elongate, rounded terminally; sacculus slender, rounded ventro-medially; transtilla simple, rather broad with short, slender sclerite at base; aedeagus rather short.

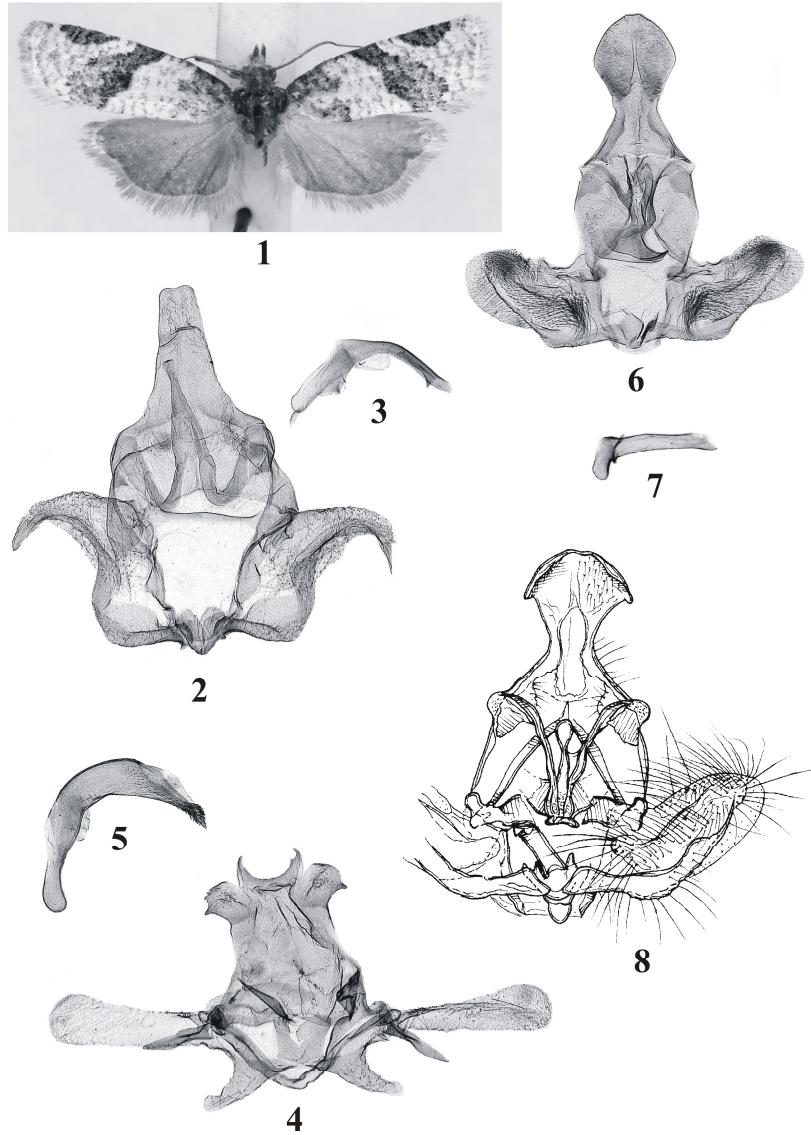
Female not known.

Material examined

Holotype male "Afrique orient.", genitalia slide 3725 E.P. VIETTE, Museum Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

Remarks

Closely related with *olearis* but *mediocris* with much broader uncus, slenderer valva, less convex median part of sacculus and sclerite at base of transtilla.



Figs 1-8. Adult and male genitalia (Figs 2-8): 1 - adult of *Worcesteria recondita* sp.n., paratype, 2,3 - genitalia of same species, holotype, 4,5 - *Droceta cedrota* (MEYRICK), Kowyn's Pass, 6,7 - *Orilesa olearis* (Meyrick), South Africa, 8 - *Orilesa mediocris* (MEYRICK), holotype.

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Received: July 24, 2006

Accepted: August 15, 2006