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One new genus and four new species of Tortricidae (Lepidoptera) from Argentina

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ABSTRACT. One new genus (*Argepinotia* gen.n.) and four new species (*Clarkeulia medanosa* sp.n., *Histura brunneotypa* sp.n., *Epinotia javierana* sp.n., *Argepinotia villosa* sp.n.) of Tortricidae are described from Argentina as a result of the Netherlands Entomological Expedition to North Argentina in 1995/1996.

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

INTRODUCTION

Tortricidae of Argentina are little known and the data on them are dispersed in the literature. Thus it seems justifiable to present now the descriptions based on a very small collection done by a group of Lepidopterologists from the Netherlands (Cees GIELIS, Rob SCHOUTEN, Sjaak KOSTER, Hugo VAN DER WOLF) now with the junior author. Eventually the holotypes will be deposited in the Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt/Main, Germany. The species examined belong to three subfamilies (Tortricinae, Chlidanotinae, Olethreutinae) and genera well known from Brazil. The newly described genus is closely allied with *Epinotia* HÜBNER, [1825] widely distributed in the Neotropical region. Apart from the listed taxa we examined two species of *Clarkeulia* very similar to already known Brazilian species but we could not interprete the differences between them.

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

Abbreviations:
GU - genitalia slide
N, E, S, W - compass points
Neth Ent Exp N-Arg. - Netherlands Entomological Expedition to North Argentina
sta - collecting station

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SYSTEMATICS

Euliini

Clarkeulia medanosa sp.n.

(Fig. 1)

Diagnosis

Closely related with *C. spadix* RAZOWSKI, 1982 from Santa Catarina, Brazil but *C. medanosa* differs chiefly by cream proximal half of wing and long inner fold of sacculus.

Description

Wing span 17 mm (in one paratype 19 mm). Head cream, labial palpus 1.3; thorax cream, tegula tinged with ochreous. Forewing weakly expanding posteriorly; termen moderately oblique, hardly convex. Ground colour of proximal half of wing cream slightly suffused with brownish ochreous costally, with fine ochreous strigulae; posterior half of wing ochreous brownish, tinged with orange costally, with browner reticulation; small cream spots of ground colour present. Markings brown consisting of dorsopostbasal blotch, slender median fascia and remnants of subapical blotch. Cilia brownish ochreous, cream at tornus. Hindwing pale brownish, cream at base; cilia brownish cream.

Variation. One paratype with distinct brownish suffusions of forewing.

Male genitalia (Fig. 5). Uncus slender, slightly expanding terminally; sacculus broad basally with a postbasal convexity above which a bunch of bristles present; remaining part of sacculus arch-shaped with long dorsal fold and sharp ventral termination; aedeagus slender; coecum penis long; juxta with a pair of dorsoposterior processes.

Female not known.

Material examined

Holotype male: "Argentina, Salta Los Medanos, 5 km E Cafayate, 1650 m 9.XI.1995, Neth Ent Exp N-Arg. sta 5"; GU-1300-V.P. Paratypes: 2 males (GU-1301-V.P., 1 with abdomen missing): same data as holotype.

Etymology

The specific name is based on name of type locality. It is defined as noun in apposition.

Polyorthini

***Histura brunneotypa* sp.n.**
(Fig. 2)

Diagnosis

Closely allied with three Brazilian species (*H. chlorotypa* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1981; *H. doriae* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1981, *H. xanthotypa* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1981) but *H. brunneotypa* distinct by long, coiled part of ductus bursae and eight (in the mentioned species 2 - 4) loops of cestum; in the new species the cup-shaped part of sterigma is similar to *Histura doriae* but longer and signum ill-defined.

Description

Wing span 16 mm. Head and thorax greyish brown; labial palpus ca 2.0, brownish grey with brown marks. Forewing not expanding posteriorly; apex rounded; termen oblique, almost straight. Ground colour pale grey-brown in basal half of wing greyer, in distal half slightly tinged with reddish; strigulation fine, brown; submedian area edged by an oblique, dark brown line connected by a weaker median line with wing base; subterminal fascia brownish, indistinct; some brown spost along costa and in tornal area; apical part of wing limited by a few white strigulae. Cilia brown-grey. Hindwing grey-brown; cilia slightly paler.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 6). Papilla analis slender; apophyses thin; cup-shaped part of sterigma tapering proximally; posterior half of ductus bursae rather uniformly broad throughout, proximal half with eight loops; signum ill-defined.

Material examined

Holotype female: "Argentina, Tucuman, San Javier, 1010 m, 18.XII.1995, Neth Ent Exp N-Arg. sta 29"; GU-1226-V.P.

Etymology

The name refers to the colouration of forewing; Latin: brunneus - brown, Greek: typos - a picture. It is defined as noun in apposition.

Remarks

Histura RAZOWSKI, 1981, Polyorthini, Chlidanotinae is represented by eight known species of which three are Brazilian (described from Parana and Santa Catarina). Remaining species are described from Panama, British Guyana, Colombia, and Bolivia.

Eucosmini

***Epinotia javierana* sp.n.**
(Fig. 3)

Diagnosis

Related with *Epinotia nigrovenana* RAZOWSKI & PELZ (in press) from Chile but *javierana* with slenderer cup-shaped part of sterigma and unequally sized signa (one signum half the length of the other).

Description

Wing span 17 mm. Head pale yellowish brown; labial palpus ca 2, brownish; thorax concolorous with head, greyer posteriorly. Forewing slightly expanding posteriorly; costa weakly convex; termen concave at M2, slightly oblique. Ground colour yellowish suffused with brownish, in posterior part of wing, between R4 and speculum, cream; speculum paler than dorsum, with groups of scales brownish, without lines and inner spots; basal part of wing and small area at end of median cell ochreous; costal portion brownish grey, sprinkled with whitish in median area; costal strigulae small, dirty cream, divisions brown-grey; some brown-grey and brown spots and suffusions especially between some veins. Cilia whitish cream with some brownish divisions. Hindwing pale greyish brown; cilia dirty cream with brownish basal line.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 7). Ovipositor moderately long; papillae anales slender; apophyses fairly long; cup-shaped part of sterigma shorter than papilla analis, weakly tapering proximally, fused with slender anteostial plate; sclerite of antrum long, slender; socii slender, long, curved; subgenital sternite without sculpture or processes.

Material examined

Holotype female: "Argentina, Tucuman, San Javier, 1010 m, 18.XII.1995, Neth Ent Exp N-Arg,. sta 29"; GU-1227-V.P.

Etymology.

The name refers to the type locality. It is defined as noun in apposition.

***Argepinotia* gen.n.**

Type-species: *Argepinotia villosa* sp.n.

Diagnosis

This new monobasic genus is related with *Epinotia* HÜBNER, [1825] but *Argepinotia* is distinguished by broad terminal part of tegumen, long lateroterminal socii and large, densely spined pulvinus.

Description

Venation: in forewing all veins separate; R5 to termen beneath apex; CuA1 opposite 2/3 distance between bases of R1-R2; M3 - CuA1 somewhat approaching to one another postmedially; chorda and M-stem strongly developed; base of chorda from beyond 2/3 R1-R2. In hindwing Rr stalked with M1 to middle similarly as M3-CuA1; bases of M2 - M3+CuA1 distinctly separate from one another.

Male genitalia. Tegumen long; uncus simple, short, slender; shoulders not oblique, with rounded corners; socius very long, well sclerotized, with broad lateroposterior base; pedunculi long, slender; henion membranous; valva long, broad in anterior half, with long, uniformly broad neck; angle of sacculus weakly developed, without spines, with long dorsal setae; cucullus rounded caudally, with atrophied ventral lobe and triangular dorsal lobe; pulvinus very large, densely bristled, extending in dorsal half proximally; aedeagus slender; cornuti a bunch of long spines.

Female not known.

Biology

The type collected in December at the altitude of 1010 m.

Distribution

North Argentina.

Etymology

The name refers to the generic name *Epinotia* and an abbreviation of the name of the country. Gender feminine.

***Argepinotia villosa* sp.n.**
(Fig. 4)

Diagnosis

The only species of the genus (see the diagnosis of *Argepinotia*) with facies similar to some species of *Epinotia.*

Description

Head and thorax dark green with indistinct brown admixture; labial palpus ca twice longer than diameter of eye, broad from beyond middle. Forewing weakly expanding to middle then uniformly broad; costal fold to beyond 1/3. Ground colour brownish strongly suffused with green in dorsal and terminal halves and along costa; traces of whitish subtornal V-shaped marking; some minute blackish dots chiefly in posterior third of wing; costal strigulae fine, whitish, divisions black-brown; dorsal divisions weakly developed; speculum cream with greenish suffusions, lines, and black spots. Cilia greenish. Hindwing rather dark, brown, paler basally.

Male genitalia (Fig. 8) as described with the genus.

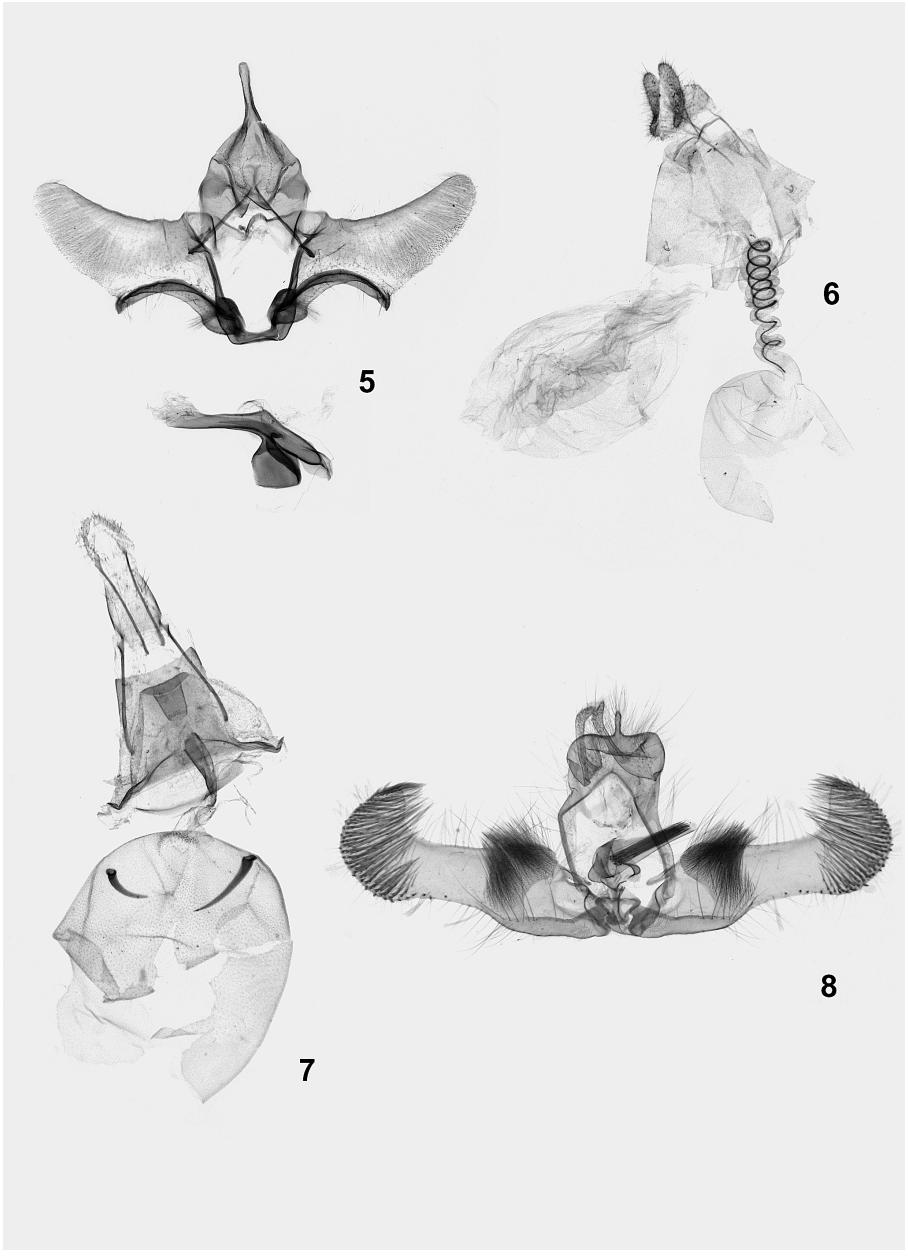
Material examined

Holotype male: "Argentina, Tucuman, San Javier, 1010 m, 18.XII.1995, Neth Ent Exp N-Arg., sta 29", GU-1194-V.P.

Etymology

The name refers to the dense vestiture of pulvinus; Latin: villosa - shaggy. The name is defined as a noun in apposition.

Figs 1-4. Adults. 1 – *Clarkeulia medanosa* sp.n., holotype; 2 – *Histura brunneotypa* sp.n., holotype; 3 – *Epinotia javierana* sp.n., holotype; 4 – *Argepinotia villosa* sp.n., holotype.



Figs 5-8. Male and female genitalia. 5 – *Clarkeulia medanosa* sp.n., holotype; 6 – *Histura brunneotypa* sp.n., holotype; 7 – *Epinotia javierana* sp.n., holotype; 8 – *Argepinotia villosa* sp.n., holotype.

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