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THE SYSTEMATIC POSITION OF *OLINDIA* AND *ISOTRIAS* (LEPIDOPTERA, TORTRICIDAE)

by

J. RAZOWSKI

Institute of Systematic and Experimental Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences,
Kraków, Poland

Until present the Palaearctic genera *Olindia* Guenée and *Isotrias* Meyrick have been placed either in the tribe Cnephasiini or in the Archipini. However, the study of the male genitalia reveals that they actually belong to the Polyorthini, the group known till now only from the subtropical and tropical regions of Asia, Australia and America.

Both *Olindia* and *Isotrias* are characterised by well developed longitudinal split of the outer surface of the valva in which a rather delicate bunch of hair-like scales is situated. This bunch originates laterally in the median area of the subgenital segment but is derived from the tergite. This is a specialised character of the present tribe, reduced secondarily in a single Asiatic genus *Cnephasitis* Razowski only (Diakonoff, 1974). Two genera in question differ, however, from all known Polyorthini in the structure of the male genitalia.

Description of external characters and of the genitalia may be found in several papers (Obraztsov, 1955; Razowski, 1959). Therefore, I wish to abstain from repeating those generalities and to concentrate on stressing the more important minor features of the genital characters of the male. The tegumen is large, strongly extending dorsally and laterally towards the base of the pedunculus, especially in *Olindia*. The end of the pedunculus forms a broadened, outwardly convex area to which two muscles are attached. The uncus in *Olindia* is deeply incised terminally, in *Isotrias* simple, as in all the remaining known genera of this tribe. The socii are small or medium-sized. The arms of the gnathos in *Olindia* have a membranous interconnection with one another but are separate in *Isotrias*. Their terminal parts are strongly

broadened, bilobed in *Olindia*, flat and directed vertically to the ventral surface of the tegumen in *Isotrias*. The structure of the gnathos in the latter resembles that in the Sparganothini and seems to be a specialised character inside the group. In all remaining genera the arms of the gnathos are fused terminally and produced into a well developed apical plate. The valva is elongate-ovate, provided with a fairly long sacculus, terminating in a ventral spine and with a distinctly sclerotised dorsal edge, at least medially and distally. Another well sclerotised fold runs from the spine towards the basal portion of the costal area of the valva. The costa in *Olindia* is provided with a strong basal process, situated horizontally. The internal surface of the valva forms a narrow sclerite, connecting with the ventral part of the juxta. Remaining parts of the membrane surrounding the aedeagus are weak and simple, except for the dorsal area where the anellus develops into a densely spined plate, situated immediately above the aedeagus. The transtilla is well developed in *Olindia*, delicate, interrupted medially in *Isotrias*. The aedeagus has a fairly short coecum penis; the caulis is ill-defined, membraneous, broad.

In this tribe the musculature of the male genitalia has never been studied. Omitting again a general diagnosis, the following characteristics, based on the two discussed genera may be stressed. The depressor of the uncus is well developed, extends from beyond the narrowed part of the pedunculus and terminates in the basal part of the uncus ventrally. The tergal extensor of the valva in the two genera is similarly attached of the tegumen, but in *Olindia* it originates on a flat basal process of the valva, while in *Isotrias* it is inserted upon a small proximal prominence of the transtilla. The tergal flexor of the valva originates in the ventral, rounded portion of the pedunculus and terminates in *Olindia* in the lateral portion of the transtilla (in the base of its process) and in *Isotrias* it is fused with its proximal surfaces. The muscles of the aedeagus are peculiarly arranged: the protractor of the aedeagus, inserted at the top of the coecum penis, terminates in the membrane of the anellus just below the transtilla and laterally in the apical part of the juxta; the retractor of the aedeagus extends from the middle part of the aedeagus tube and terminates on the proximal part of the vinculum. The sternal extensor of the valva is situated distally from the preceding muscle and more medially upon the vinculum. Its dorsal part is inserted on the top of the juxta. The internal muscle of the valva is also similarly arranged in the two genera and consists of two parts (it is possible that it represents two separate muscles): the dorsal, being attached to the rib of the outer wall of the valva, terminates ventrally in the sacculus; the ventral extends from the ventral portion of the basal part of the sacculus and reaches its dorsal portion

medially, being situated more internally from the preceding part of this muscle.

To my regret it was not possible to me to furnish illustrations for the present paper. This I hope to do in due course after the acquisition of the necessary additional material.

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