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DESCRIPTIONS OF EXOTIC MICROLEPIDOPTERA

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With seven figures

Adoxophyes trirhabda spec. nov. (fig. 3, 4)

♂ 13 mm. Head light ochreous, mixed with tawny. Antenna ochreous-tawny finely ringed with blackish-purple, tip of scape suffused with purple. Palpus light ochreous suffused with reddish-tawny throughout. Thorax ochreous-tawny, glossy. Legs light ochreous, banded with purplish, basal half of tibia purplish, tarsus purplish, articulations ochreous-tawny. Abdomen ochreous-tawny.

Fore wing suboval-truncate, costa strongly curved from base to apex, apex rounded, termen slightly rounded above, strongly rounded below. Glossy light ochreous, with dense oblique transverse strigulae of brighter and deeper tawny-orange, appearing dull in certain lights; costal fold narrow, to beyond $\frac{1}{3}$, deeper orange-tawny; three oblique rather narrow and irregular transverse fasciae of purple-black dense dusting, slightly dilated in dorsum; first fascia at about $\frac{1}{5}$, from about $\frac{1}{3}$ of wing breadth, second from $\frac{2}{5}$ of costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ of dorsum, more oblique than first, third parallel to first, somewhat beyond $\frac{3}{5}$; an ill-defined, small spot of purple-black dusting on extreme base of wing. Cilia golden-ochreous.

Hind wing light purplish-grey, cilia pale golden-ochreous.

♀ 16 mm. Similar to the male, but only with traces of the second transverse fascia which is ferruginous; other markings obliterate. Cilia tawny-golden, apical half suffused with purplish-black.

Male genitalia. Socius moderate, not reaching to the middle of the arms of gnathos, outer side free throughout, inner side only with the lower third free. Gnathos characteristic, rather short and slender, rectangular, angles hardly projecting. Labis with numerous small teeth. Pulvinus large, short-

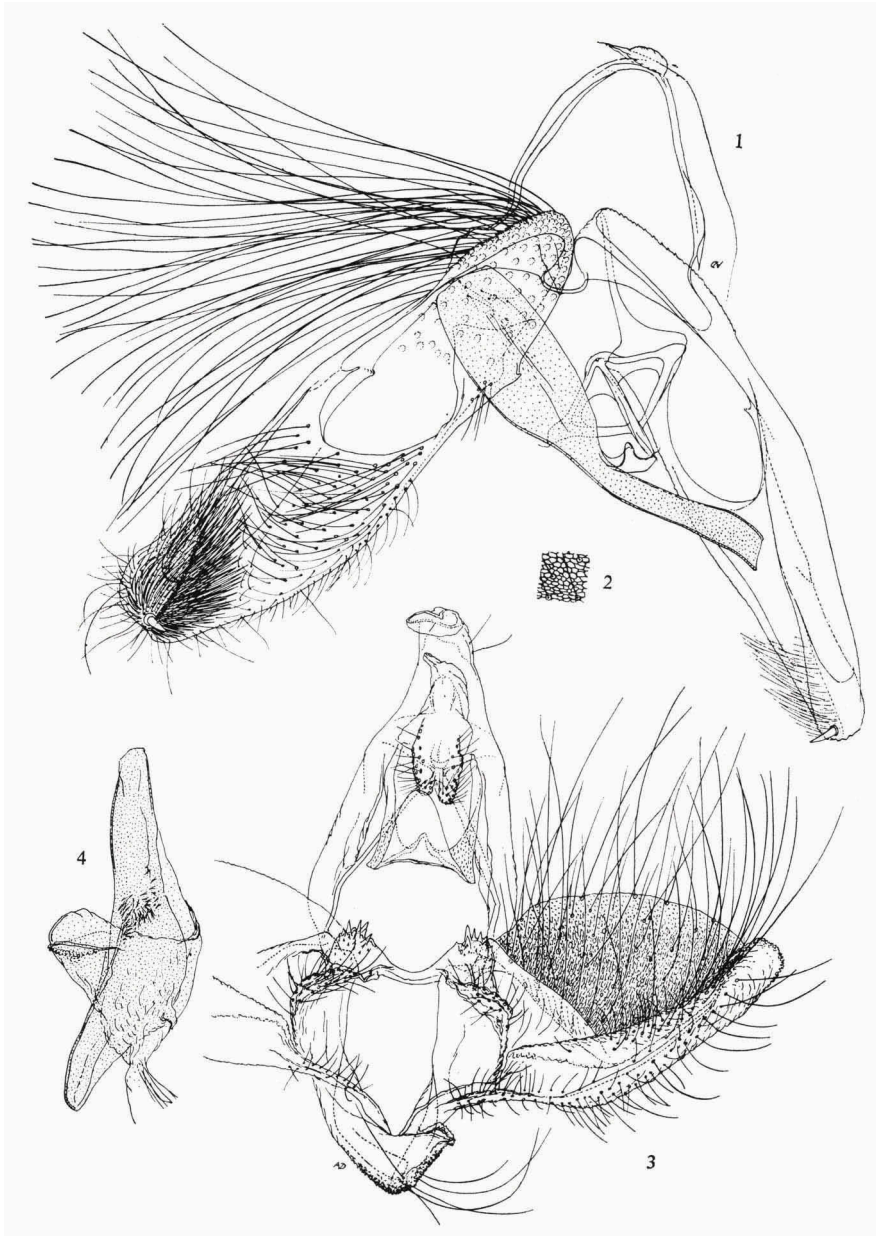


Fig. 1-4. Male genitalia of Tortricidae. 1, *Coccothera ferrifracta* spec. nov., holotype, slide no. 7316; 2, the same, detail of surface of the valva, more magnified; 3, *Adoxophyes trirhabda* spec. nov., holotype, slide no. 10856; 4, the same, aedeagus.

bristled. Valva simple, semioval. Aedeagus spindle-shaped, thickened slightly before middle. Cornuti, a patch of fine aciculae.

A distinct small species, characterized by the simple markings of the male, as well as by the shape of the gnathos and the shape and armature of the aedeagus.

New Guinea, Papua, Central district, Konedabu, 23.viii.1967, bred from tea leaves (*Camellia sinensis*), ex Coll. Dept. Agr. Port Moresby, No. 11206, holotype ♂, genitalia on slide No. 10856 BM; allotype ♀, the same labels, but 29.viii.1967, Coll. No. 11207 (without abdomen); paratype, ♂, 28.viii.1967, Coll. no. 11206. The holotype and allotype are in the British Museum, the paratype in the Leiden Museum.

I am indebted to Mr. J. D. Bradley, Commonwealth Bureau of Entomology, for letting me describe this material and allowing me to retain the paratype.

***Adoxophyes tetraphracta* Meyrick, 1938**

Adoxophyes tetraphracta Meyrick, 1938, Trans. Roy. Ent. Soc., 87:505 (♂ ♀, Cyclops Mts., 8500 ft.).

Bismarck Is., New Britain, Gela Gela Point, 4.II.1966, bred from larva on leaves of cacao tree (*Theobroma cacao*), Coll. Dept. Agr. Port Moresby, No. 11202 (D. E. o'Sullivan), 1 ♀. Also this specimen was sent by Mr. J. D. Bradley.

***Coccothera* Meyrick, 1914**

Coccothera Meyrick, 1914, Ann. Transv. Mus., 6: 189 (type-species *Grapholitha spissana* Zeller, 1852, Natal.).

Head with dense, appressed scales. Ocellus posterior. Proboscis short. Antenna minutely ciliated. Palpus rather short, slender, little dilated posteriorly by loosely projecting scales along lower edge, terminal segment short. Thorax without a crest. Posterior tibia and abdomen normal.

Fore wing elongate-subtriangular, without a costal fold. A small field in centre of upperside beyond base with short bristles. Vein 2 from slightly beyond $\frac{3}{5}$, 3 from angle, 3-7 distant, 7 to termen, 7-9 equidistant and separate, 10 from beyond $\frac{1}{8}$ of cell, 11 from $\frac{1}{3}$, upper parting vein absent, lower from towards base to halfway between bases of 4 and 5.

Hind wing slightly over 1, with a cubital pecten, inverted-trapezoidal, 2 from $\frac{3}{4}$, 3 from angle, 4 distant, 5 remote and parallel, 6 and 7 connate or short-stalked. In resting attitude dorsum to halfway towards cell folded inwards, with long and fine white cilia entirely concealed.

Male genitalia as described with the following species; those of the male of the type-species (unique, a female) remain unknown so far.

Female genitalia with a small cup-shaped ostium; ninth segment moderately elongate and subcylindrical. Ductus bursae simple. Signa two small denticulate hooks on round basal plates, almost equal.

The genus comprises two small species of Laspeyresiine relationship and appearance. The type-species, *C. spissana* (Zeller) from Natal, lives according to Meyrick, predaciously on the scale insect *Ceroplasta*; his identification of the moth, however, has to be checked. The second species, described below, is feeding on leaves and shoots of the groundnut.

***Coccothera ferrifracta* spec. nov. (fig. 1-2, 5-7)**

♂ ♀ 7-9 mm. Head black, speckled with yellowish-white (basal halves of scales black). Palpus slender and short, whitish or pale ochreous, suffused with light grey across middle and towards apex in male, along lower edge in female. Thorax black, except in centre densely speckled with yellowish-

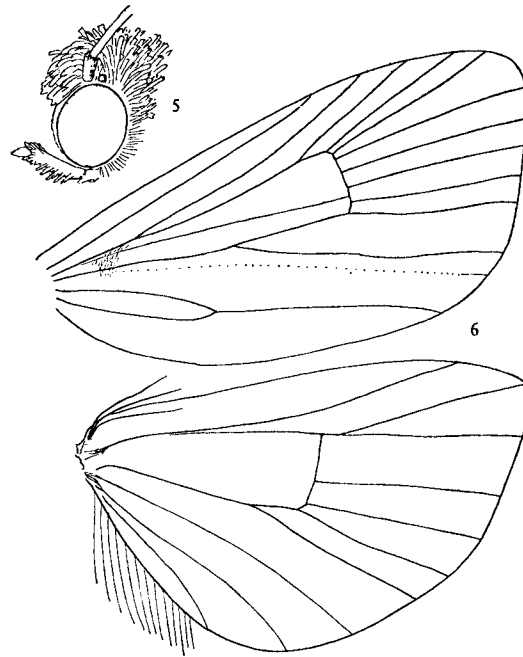


Fig. 5-6. *Coccothera* Meyrick. 5, head and 6, wing venation of *C. ferrifracta* spec. nov., ♀.

white (apical halves of scales of this colour). Hind tibia black, finely sprinkled with yellowish-white and with two faint white transverse bands across its basal half, tibia at the top with projecting bristly scales; legs inwardly glossy greyish-white. Abdomen dark grey, venter whitish-grey.

Fore wing triangularly dilated, costa straight at base, slightly convex at $\frac{2}{3}$, apex rounded, termen straight, oblique. Velvety purple-black, from base to before middle (holotype ♂) or from base to over $\frac{3}{4}$ of wing, and again in tornus and along termen densely speckled with yellowish-white, small subquadrate dots tending to form short longitudinal lines, towards base also transverse strigulae; this speckling interrupted by a large quadrate patch of ground colour on costa just beyond middle; another rounded black patch beyond upper angle of cell; about posterior third of costa from before $\frac{2}{3}$ to well before apex with five broad and short indistinctly wedge-shaped white transverse marks, below costa interconnected and obscured by bright orange suffusion; pale speckling towards upper angle of cell and also along termen more or less orange-tinged; metallic silvery or bluish-lead markings with a bright violet gloss in certain lights, arranged thus: a transverse band from one or two yellowish-white transverse bars on $\frac{2}{5}$ of costa, gradually curved, to middle of dorsum in male, to above middle in female, downwards hardly dilated or slightly narrowed; a small transverse mark before upper angle of cell; ocelloid spot fasciate, reaching above middle of wing, hardly outwards-oblique in male, vertical in female, from just above edge of wing, gently narrowed at top, with a stronger violet gloss; first apical white mark continued downwards by a metallic leaden-bluish strigula, sometimes reaching top of the ocelloid patch; another metallic strigula from the third costal mark, more outwards-oblique, sometimes convergent with a short vertical third metallic streak, from the fifth costal mark; a well-defined black marginal streak from apex to tornus. Cilia light leaden-grey, suffused with darker grey, with a brilliant gloss.

Hind wing purple-black, costa silvery-grey. Cilia blackish-grey, glossy. In rest the dorsal margin with very long and delicate white cilia is folded inwards over the underside of wing.

Male genitalia. Tegumen small, top obtuse, sides slender, slightly constricted at base. Uncus, socii, gnathos absent. Valva narrow, elongate-oval, cucullus rounded, with a small thorn directed downwards, partly concealed in a brush of short, thin bristles. Sacculus with a large triangular basal thickening to which attaches the juxta, thence concave and narrow, with a marginal row of hairs. Aedeagus long, hinged just beyond middle, narrower beyond hinge. The valvae are interconnected at the base and by the juxta, in between the basal edges are parallel and free.

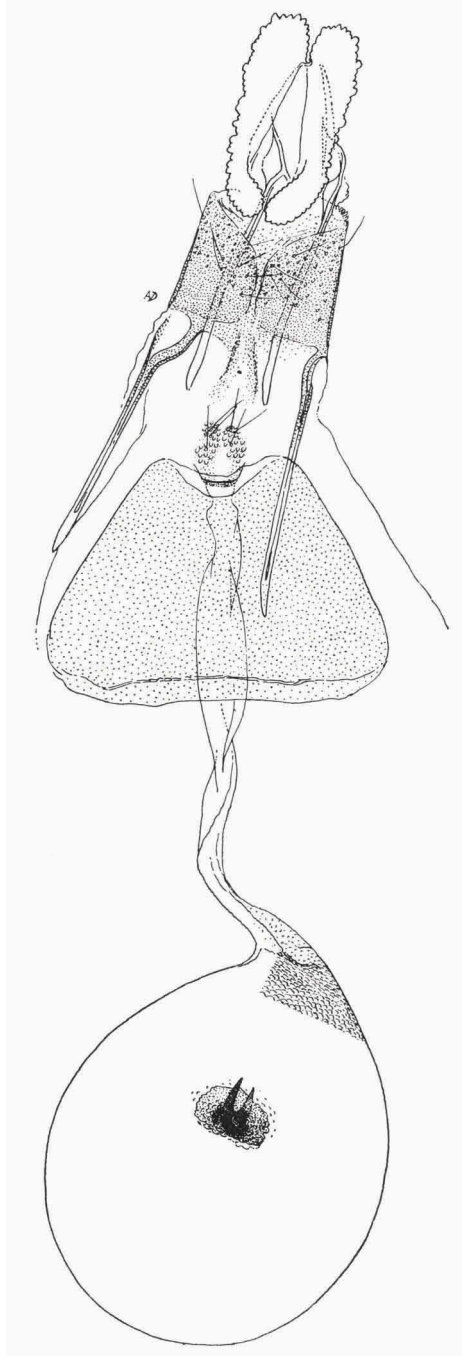


Fig. 7. *Coccothera ferrifracta* spec. nov., allotype, ♀, genitalia, slide no. 7317.

Female genitalia. The ninth segment sclerotized, subcylindrical. The 8th sternite trapezoidal, top moderately emarginate, ostium, small, cup-shaped, fitting the emargination; lamella postvaginalis indicated by two short vertical rows of hairs, one on each side. Ductus bursae long and slender, corpus bursae finely malleate. Signa two, rather long horns.

West Africa, Ghana, Kumasi, larvae attacking shoots and leaves of groundnut plant, 1966, holotype, ♂, gen. slide no. 7316, allotype ♀, gen. slide no. 7317, 26 paratypes (S. K. Banerjee, University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana, West Africa). Types in the Leiden Museum.

Related to the other species of *Coccothera*, viz. *C. spissana* (Zeller) from Natal, of which only a female is known. The present species differs by the wing markings, chiefly by the absence of any metallic markings on the basal half of the fore wing.

I am obliged to Dr. Banerjee for the sending of this interesting material.