

Lepidoptera: Fam. Totricidae and Carposinidae with notes on other Oriental species

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**Ergebnisse der Bhutan-Expedition 1972
des Naturhistorischen Museums in Basel**

**Lepidoptera: Fam. Tortricidae and Carposinidae
with notes on other Oriental species**

By A. Diakonoff

Abstract: The Author deals with a collection of 7 species of Tortricidae from Bhutan. *Epiblema charadrias* n.sp. is described and *Eucosoma zelota* Meyrick is redescribed and transferred to the genus *Notocelia*.

The material treated below is of the 1972 Expedition of the Basel Museum to Bhutan. Now that this fascinating country has become more accessible for research, zoological material is being collected there at a large scale and becomes available for study more often than before. Still we have a long way to go, with regard to the knowledge of that fauna.

The author is obliged to Dr. W. Wittmer of the Basel Museum, for kindly entrusting him with this small but interesting material and for the permission to retain a few duplicates for the collection of the Leiden Museum.

Fam. TORTRICIDAE

Archips termias (Meyrick)

Cacoecia termias MEYRICK, 1918, Exot. Microl., 2: 164 (Assam).

Paro, 2300 m, 3. V. (K. Nishioka), 3 ♂, genit. slide 9525.

Clepsis (Siclobola) rurinana (Linné)

Phalaena Tortrix rurinana Linnée, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10: 823.

Tortrix semialbana GUENÉE, 1845, Ann. Soc. ent. France (2) 3: 139. Etc.

Paro, 2300 m, 30. V. (K. Nishioka), 1 ♂; the same, V–VI, 1 ♀.

Neocalyptis tricensa (Meyrick)

Tortrix tricensa MEYRICK, 1912, Exot. Microl., 1: 6 (Assam).

Paro, 2300 m, 7. VI. (K. Nishioka), 1 ♂, genit. slide 9524.

Epiblema charadrias spec. nov.

♂ 20 mm. Head with dense and long, appressed scales, pale ochreous, on vertex becoming tawny. Antenna glossy fuscous. Palpus pale ochreous, externally irregularly clouded with fuscous. Thorax glossy dark fuscous, tegula and collar paler, greyish-fuscous. Posterior leg pale ochreous, upper edge suffused with tawny. Abdomen dark grey, venter light ochreous, anal tuft fuscous.

Fore wing oblong, suboval-truncate, costa with costal fold to middle, almost straight along this, in middle very obtusely angulate and gently prominent, thence straight to apex, apex rather obtuse, subrectangular, termen gently convex, almost straight above, broadly rounded along lower half. Dark fuscous; costal fold deep grey, finely and suffusedly strigulated with black. Posterior half of costa one third across disc light ashy grey, with four pairs of pale grey costal marks, three anterior pairs equidistant, slightly outwards-oblique, posterior pair more distant, subapical, thicker, each mark wedge-shaped, ultimate mark white; irregular subparallel very oblique black lines from below each pair of marks; a large pale patch formed by an inwards-oblique white spot, occupying second fourth of dorsum, rising obliquely to below upper edge of cell, irregularly strigulated by narrow subparallel zigzag lines and small points of dark ground colour; anterior edge of patch sinuate above, prominent on lower third, thence straight, upper edge subserrulate, posterior edge below its top produced in a oblong pale grey bar parallel to fold, adjacent to a large, roundish pale grey ocelloid spot, occupying entire tornus, and exceeding over lower half of disc; connection of bar and spot strongly constricted by a rising acute tooth of dark ground colour; ocelloid spot including a vertical straight row of five black horizontal linear marks, some of them point-like, the row shifted beyond middle of spot. Cilia (imperfect), grey, whitish along lower half of termen and around tornus, throughout with a blackish-grey thick subbasal line.

Hind wing dark blackish-fuscous, dull. Cilia creamy, mixed with greyish, a subbasal dark grey band.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1). Resembling those of the common *E. foenella* L., with similar tegumen, socii, gnathos and aedeagus, but with valva of different shape: much less constricted, primary excision being slightly less wide than the «neck» of valva, sacculus distinctly more obtuse, inner (discal) edge of sacculus gradually and moderately curved (in *foenella* twice concave and prominent in middle).

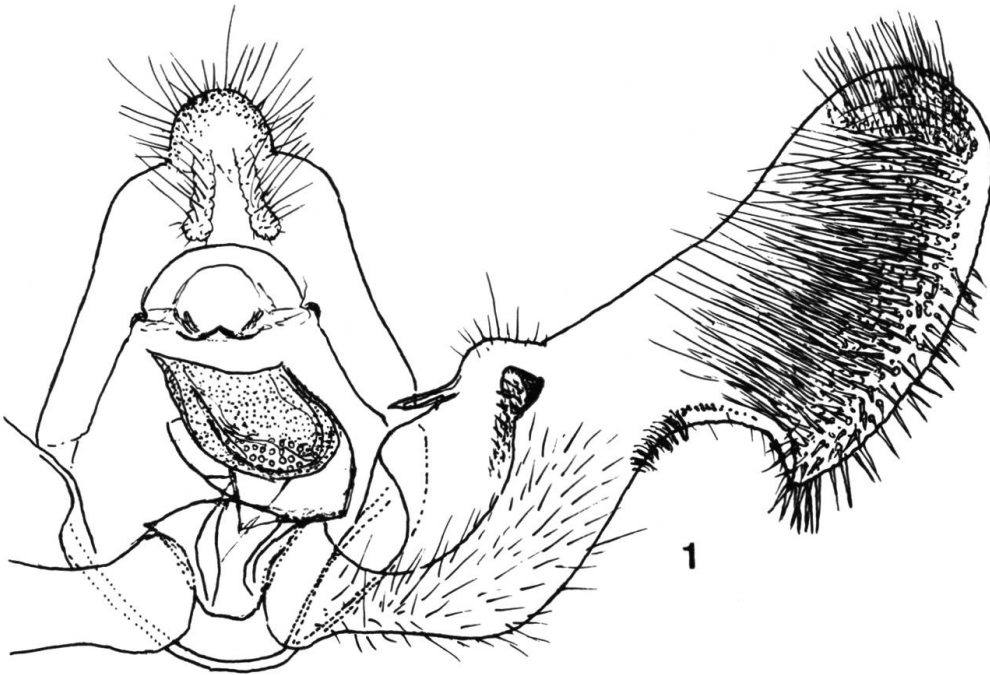


Fig. 1. *Epinotia charadrias* spec. nov., ♂, holotype, genitalia.

Paro, 2300 m, 7. VI. 1972 (K. Nishioka), 1 ♂, holotype, genit. slide 9526. A large distinctly marked species, rather resembling *E. foenella*, but with the horizontal pale rod not connecting ocelloid spot with the base of wing, as in certain colour varieties of *foenella*, but with the large transverse dorsal patch. The genitalia are very distinct.

***Notocelia zelota* (Meyrick) combin. nov.**

Eucosma zelota MEYRICK, 1916, Exot. Microl., 2: 18 (Punjab).

The species is described from Abbottabad, after a single female specimen. It seems worth while to present a full re-description of the present brightly and somewhat aberrantly coloured and marked fresh specimen. The genitalia show hardly any discrepancies with those of the type. Our species is lighter and brighter, with the costal patch conspicuously reddish-orange, but with the white submedian transverse band and the pale tornus less conspicuous than in the darker type specimen.

♀ 15 mm. Head light tawny, face tufted fulvous, forehead with a light fulvous-tawny thick tuft, projecting between bases of antennae. Antenna light brown. Palpus light ochreous, apex infuscated. Thorax light ochreous, touched with olive. Abdomen light greyish-fuscous.

Fore wing whitish, sparsely spotted and faintly strigulated with pale fulvous, below fold suffused with light fulvous, spotted with brighter fulvous on basal fourth of dorsum, suffused with fuscous along dorsum posteriorly, dorsal edge with a row of grey points; anterior half of costa with numerous oblique fulvous-ferruginous thick strigulae; posterior part of costa from before middle, to well before apex occupied by the base of a rounded-triangular patch, bright tawny-fulvous, edge rather well-defined; this patch slightly suffused along middle with pale yellow-orange; patch deeper tawny along costa, with four subparallel and tolerably equidistant pairs of white strigulae, becoming slightly less oblique posteriorly; a fifth, larger, subvertical pair between patch and apex of wing; ocelloid spot pale ochreous-tawny, on both sides with a dark leaden thick edge, these edges in turn narrowly margined on both sides with white, posterior white edge broader above; anterior leaden streak longer and broader, posterior limited by veins 5 and 3; four jet-black bars between metallic streaks, some leaden dusting in tornus.

Hind wing pale golden-fulvous, dusted throughout with bronze-brown. Cilia light ochreous.

Paro, 2300 m, 10. VI. (K. Nishioka), 1 ♀, genit. slide 9527 (Fig. 2).

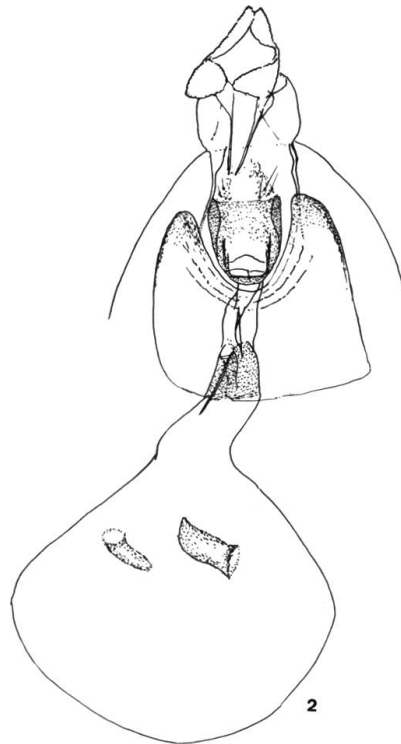


Fig. 2. *Notocelia zelota* (Meyr.) comb. nov., ♀, genitalia slide nr. 9527.

Gibberifera simplana (Fischer von Roeslerstamm)

Penthina simplana FISCHER VON ROESLERSTAMM, 1835, Abb., Bericht. u. Ergänz. Schm.-Kunde: 38, t. 22 f. 2.

Paro, 2300 m, 6. VI. (K. Nishioka), 1 ♂, genit. slide 9528.

Fam. CARPOSINIDAE

Meridarchis trapeziella Zeller

Meridarchis trapeziella ZELLER, 1867, Stett. ent. Ztg., 28: 407 (N India).

Chimakothi, 1900–2300 m, 22. VI. 1972. 1 ♂.

Besides, the following interesting specimens were received from the Basel Museum for identification. They are from «Sammlung Dr. O. Gutzwiller, Bremgarten, 1958».

**TORTRICIDAE, TORTRICINAE,
CERACINI**

Bathylpluta triphaenella (Snellen)

Cerace triphaenella SNELLEN, 1903, Tijdschr. Ent., 46: 26, t. 4 f. 1.

West Java, Djampang Wetan, I. 1938 (S. Walsh), 1 ♂. This is the first record of the interesting endemic species from Bantam, the extreme western region of Java.

ARCHIPINI

Zacorisca taminia (Felder and Roggenhofer)

Dichromia taminia FELDER and ROGGENHOFER, 1875, Reise Novara, t. 139 f. 29.

West Java, Djampang Wetan, I. 1938 (S. Walsh), 1 ♀. A first record, also of this species, from the Bantam region.

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