

Systematics and distribution of Neotropical Microcorsini (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

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ABSTRACT. Distributional data on five species are provided; one species, *Cryptaspasma montana* sp. n. is described, and the hitherto unknown female genitalia of two other species are illustrated.

KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Microcorsini, new species, distribution, Neotropics.

INTRODUCTION

The tribe Microcorsini was described by V.I. KUZNETZOV (1970) for four genera in the Olethreutinae; it was subsequently transferred (KUZNETZOV 1973) to the Tortricinae. RAZOWSKI (1976, 1980) treated the Microcorsini as the most generalized tribe of the Olethreutinae and provided its characteristics. Further redescriptions are by RAZOWSKI (1989) and HORAK (1999, 2006). DIAKONOFF (1959) revised *Cryptaspasma* WALSINGHAM and divided it into five subgenera, and HORAK (2006) shared his opinion, listing nine synonyms of *Cryptaspasma*.

In the Neotropical region there occur seven species redescribed by DIAKONOFF (1959): *C. anaphorana* (WALSINGHAM, 1914), Panama; *C. anisopis* DIAKONOFF, 1959, Brazil; *C. lugubris* (FELDER & ROGENHOFER, 1875), Brazil; *C. acrolophoides* (MEYRICK, 1931), Brazil; *C. athymopis* DIAKONOFF, 1959, Peru; and *C. microloga* DIAKONOFF, 1959, Brazil. One additional species is described in this paper.

All the specimens were collected by the junior author; the type of the newly described species is preserved in the BECKER Collection, Camacan, and will ultimately be deposited in one of the Brazilian Museums. Some spare specimens were kindly donated to the Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, PAS, Kraków.

Note

The numbers cited on the labels of the type material are the entry numbers of the specimens in the register book of the above-mentioned collection. Abbreviation: GS – genitalia slide.

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SYSTEMATICS

Cryptasasma anaphorana (WALSINGHAM, 1914)

Material examined

Three males from Tamaulipas, Mexico (Gomes Farias 1000 m, 29-31 VII 1988, Becker & Solis).

Remarks

The holotype is from the Volcán de Chiriqui (2000-3000 feet, 610-915 m). Our specimen shows slight differences in the genitalia: the posterior half of the sacculus is longer. The shape of the uncus is insufficiently visible on the preparation (cf. DIAKONOFF 1959); in our example it broadens slightly in the middle.

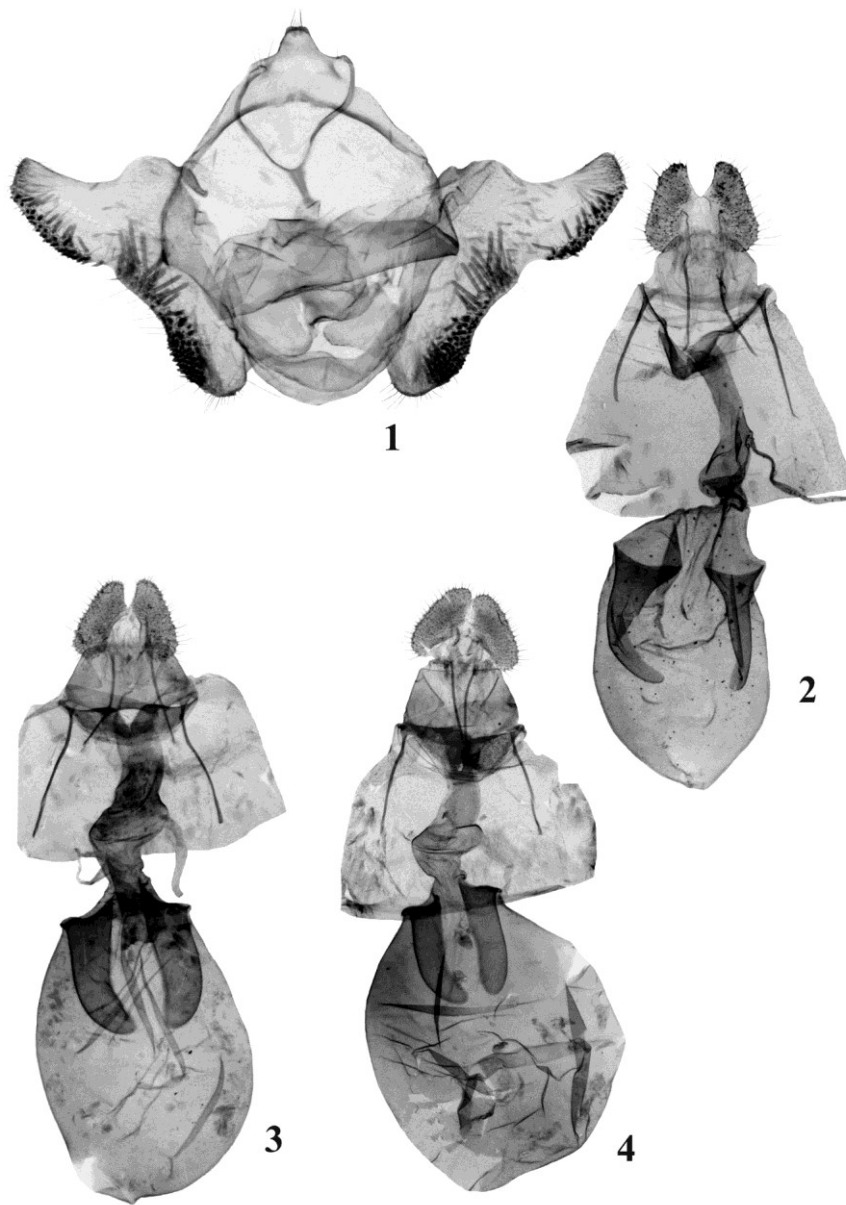
Cryptasasma anisopis DIAKONOFF, 1959

Material examined

Three males and two females from Minas Gerais, Brazil (Caraca 1300 m, 23 X 1994 and Sete Lagoas, 6 VI 1970) and Paraná (Banhado, Quatro Barras 800 m, 9 V 1970) respectively.

Description

Female genitalia (Fig. 3; hitherto unknown). Sterigma short with convex latero-posterior parts; antrum sclerite weak, median, connected with broad colliculum; signa two almost identical flat blades.



Figs 1-4. Male and female genitalia of *Cryptaspsma* WALSINGHAM: 1 – *C. montana* sp. n., holotype, 2 – same species, paratype, 3 – *C. anisopis* DIAKONOFF, Bahado, Paraná, Brazil, 4 – *C. acrolophoides* DIAKONOFF, Cacauplandia, Rondonia, Brazil.

Remarks

This species was described from Santa Catarina, Brazil.

Cryptasasma lugubris* (FELDER & ROGENOFER, 1875)*Material examined**

One male specimen from Rondonia, Brazil (Vilhena 600 m, 10-13 IV 1996).

Remarks

This species was described from Amazonas, Brazil, and was also recorded by DIAKONOFF (1959) from French Guiana.

Cryptasasma acrolophoides* (MEYRICK, 1931)*Material examined**

One female from Rondonia, Brazil (Cacaulandia 140 m, XI 1994).

Remarks

It is described and to date known only from Santa Catarina, Brazil. For comparison, the female genitalia of our specimen are illustrated (Fig. 4).

Cryptasasma athymopis* DIAKONOFF, 1959*Material examined**

One female from Napo Province, Ecuador (Baeza 2000 m, 29 XII 1992).

Remarks

This species was described from Carabaya, Peru, and was collected at the altitude of 7000 ft, 2135 m. Our specimen is characterized by large signa.

Cryptasasma montana* sp. n.*Diagnosis**

This species is close to *C. marginifasciata* (WALSINGHAM, 1900) from Japan but *montana* differs from it in that the sacculus has a longer, more oblique caudal edge and that

the aedeagus has a slenderer, terminally more tapering posterior part terminating in a very short thorn.

Description

Wingspan 29 mm. Head and thorax brown, collar darker. Forewing typical of the genus, slightly expanding terminally with termen weakly, uniformly convex. Ground colour whitish brown suffused brownish, in distal half of wing spots of ground colour centred brownish; venation pale brown; costal strigulae whitish brown; divisions brown. Markings brown, diffuse; basal blotch indistinct, median fascia weak with submedian brown spots and weaker subterminal spot; subterminal fascia paler, gently convex, reaching dorsum. Cilia brownish with brown basal line. Hindwing pale cream brown, browner on periphery; cilia concolorous with middle of wing, darker in apical area.

Variation. Male paratype: wingspan 27 mm, much darker than holotype with dense pale maculation; female paratype with wingspan 30 mm, paler ground colour and browner markings on forewing.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1). Uncus short, trapezium-shaped; gnathos small with long arms; valva broad basally; sacculus strongly convex postmedially with oblique caudal edge and two large, almost fused marginal spines; cucullus short, spined ventro-caudally; aedeagus broad, weakly tapering posteriorly, with minute ventro-terminal thorn.

Female genitalia (Fig. 2). Postostial sterigma in form of slender arms; antrum sclerite weak, median; cingulum a weak sclerite situated beyond broad sac; signa large, bent terminally, one with elongate basal plate.

Material examined

Holotype male: "Costa Rica, Cerro la Muerte, 5-7 VIII 1981, 3100 m, V.O. Becker Col.; Col. Becker 45026"; GS 743. Paratypes an identically labelled pair.

Etymology

The name refers to the type locality.

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