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(Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

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Faunistic data of several significant tortricid species from Spain with descriptions of four new species (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

J. Šumpich

Abstract

The contribution brings an overview of the 38 most interesting tortricid species captured in Spain during several field trips by the author. Four species are described as new in terms of Science, i.e.: *Oporopsamma dunaria* Šumpich, sp. n., *Spilonota gallinerana* Šumpich, sp. n., *Eucosma gustavelsneri* Šumpich, sp. n. and *Epinotia tecta* Šumpich, sp. n. The species *Cnephasia daedalea* Razowski, 1983 and *Cydia trogodana* Pröse, 1988 were noted for the first time for Spain; the previously unknown male genitalia of the first mentioned species is described and illustrated for the first time.

KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, new species, first records, Spain.

Datos faunísticos de algunas significativas especies de tortricidos de España con descripción de cuatro nuevas especies (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

Resumen

En este trabajo se aporta una visión general de las 38 especies de tortricidos más interesantes capturadas en España durante algunos viajes de estudio realizados por el autor. Se describen cuatro nuevas especies para la Ciencia, a saber: *Oporopsamma dunaria* Šumpich, sp. n., *Spilonota gallinerana* Šumpich, sp. n., *Eucosma gustavelsneri* Šumpich, sp. n. y *Epinotia tecta* Šumpich, sp. n. Se citan por primera vez para España a *Cnephasia daedalea* Razowski, 1983 y *Cydia trogodana* Pröse, 1988; de las mencionadas especies, la genitalia del macho de la primera era desconocida y se ilustra por primera vez.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, nuevas especies, primeras citas, España.

Introduction

To this day, 428 Tortricidae species (AARVICK 2011, YLLA & MACIÀ 2010) were known from Spain. Although tortricid species are, in the framework of the Spanish Lepidoptera fauna, quite a well-explored group, new faunistic information is continuously appearing about the occurrence of individual species, that is, in many cases, new to some of the Spanish provinces and sometimes even to all of Spain (for a selection of quotations, see the work YLLA & MACIÀ 2010). The present contribution strives to enhance knowledge regarding Spanish Tortricidae and extends the diversity of Spanish species by another five species.

Material and methods

The presented faunistic data were acquired by the author (with some exceptions) during

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occasional visits to Spain between 1996 and 2010. All the stated data are based on determinations by the author and are supported by the collected material placed in his collection. Part of type material is deposited in the Collection of the National Museum of Natural History in Madrid. Therefore, these data are not repeated by individual species, the exception referring only to the newly described species and a few findings by colleagues. The species identity of a major part of the findings was confirmed by examination of the genitalia; these preparations are stored in glycerin, in plastic tubes under a concrete specimen.

The materials were collected mainly by attraction to light at nighttime. A list of the localities visited is included in Table 1, where some additional information (province, altitude and detailed information about locality) is stated; the information is not repeated further in the text.

Albarracín	Teruel, Sierra de Albarracín, vicinity of Albarracín city, 1100 m
Albatera	Alicante, route 8 km North of Albatera, 300 m
Alto del Calar del Gallinero	Almería, Sierra de los Filabres, Alto del Calar del Gallinero, 2000 m
Belalcázar	Córdoba, Belalcázar (30 km North of Peñarroya)
Belchite	Zaragoza, vicinity of Belchite village, 440 m
Benicasin	Castellón de la Plana, Benicasin, 250 m
Castejón de Monegros	Zaragoza, Los Monegros, vicinity of Castejón de Monegros village, 570 m
Colativi	Almería, Sierra de Alhamilla, road from Turrillas to Colativi Hill, 1000 m
Colmenar de Oreja	Madrid, Colmenar de Oreja, Valle de San Juan, 600 m
Finestrat	Alicante, Sierra de Orcheta, vicinity of Finestrat city
Huebro	Almería, Sierra de Alhamilla, vicinity of Huebro, 700 m
Las Hondanadas	Cuenca, Sierra del Escornadero, Las Hondanadas, 1200 m
Mediana	Zaragoza, vicinity of Mediana village, 500 m
Monegrillo	Zaragoza, Los Monegros, vicinity of Monegrillo village, 560 m
Monteagudo de las Salinas	Cuenca, Monteagudo de las Salinas, 1030 m
Níjar	Almería, Sierra de Alhamilla, vicinity of Níjar, 560 m
Playa de Aro	Gerona, Costa Brava, Playa de Aro, 40 m
Punta Umbría	Huelva, vicinity of Punta Umbría city, 9 m
Río de Baza	Granada, vicinity of Baza, Río Baza near Salazar village, 810 m
Santa Pola	Alicante, Santa Pola, 1 km South of Balsares, 50 m
Senés	Almería, Sierra de los Filabres, road Purchena-Senés, 1600 m
Tabernas	Almería, Tabernas environs, Rambla de Tabernas, 400 m
Torre la Sal	Castellón de la Plana, Torre la Sal, 0 m
Torres de Albarracín	Teruel, Sierra de Albarracín, Torres de Albarracín, 1100 m

Table 1.– Alphabetical list of visited localities.

Results

In the following overview of the species, only those species, which are, in the author's opinion, interesting in faunistic or other terms, are mentioned. Other, mostly more common species are included in outputs processed in the framework of cooperation with the SHILAP Scientific Project.

Phtheochroa ecballiella Huemer, 1990
Mediana, 28-IV-2003, 1 specimen.

Phtheochroa cymatodana (Rebel, 1927)
Castejon de Monegros, 26-27-IV-2003, 6 specimens; Alto del Calar del Gallinero, 17-18-VI-2007, 2 specimens.

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Phtheochroa ochrobasana (Chrétien, 1915)

Santa Pola, 26-27-IX-2005, 1 specimen; Finestrat, 28-IX-2005, 1 specimen; Tabernas, 18-19-X-2009, 3 specimens; Albatera, 20-X-2009, 1 specimen.

Phtheochroa syrtana (Ragonot, 1888)

Santa Pola, 26-27-IX-2005, 6 specimens; Finestrat, 28-IX-2005, 2 specimens; Albatera, 20-X-2009, 4 specimens; Tabernas, 18-19-X-2009, 4 specimens; Río Baza, 16-17-X-2009, 2 specimens; Castejón de Monegros, 22-IX-2005, 42 specimens; Monegrillo, 21-X-2005, 17 specimens.

Phtheochroa rectangularana (Chrétien, 1915)

Río Baza, 16-17-X-2009, 1 specimen; Tabernas, 18-19-X-2009, 1 specimen.

Cochylimorpha peucedana (Ragonot, 1889)

Torres de Albarracín, 4-V-2003, 2 specimens.

Cochylimorpha meridiana (Staudinger, 1859)

Castejón de Monegros, 11-X-2009, 1 specimen.

Aethes scalana (Zerny, 1927)

Castejón de Monegros, 20-IX-2005, 6 specimens; Monegrillo, 21-X-2005, 6 specimens; Albarracín, 23-IX-2005, 1 specimen; Tabernas, 18-19-X-2009, 1 specimen.

Aethes perfidana (Kennel, 1900)

Alto del Calar del Gallinero, 17-18-VI-2007, 2 specimens.

Aethes languidana (Mann, 1855)

Albatera, 20-X-2009, 2 specimens.

Aethes moribundana (Staudinger, 1859)

Colativi, 15-19-VI-2007, 13 specimens; Huebro, 29-IV-2008, 1 specimen; Albarracín, 3-V-2003, 6 specimens; Torres de Albarracín, 4-V-2003, 1 specimen; Monteagudo de las Salinas, 29-IV-2003, 1 specimen.

Remarks: Very variable species; however in the collected Spanish material, only uniformly yellowish colored specimens were represented or specimens with olive tint but without distinct dorsal, subternal and subapical blotchs (Fig. 1).

Diceratura amaranthica Razowski, 1963

Colativi, 15-19-VI-2007, 8 specimens.

Cnephasia daedalea Razowski, 1983

Belalcázar, 29-V-1999, 5 ♂♂ (Fig. 2), 2 ♀♀ (Fig. 3), M. Dvořák leg. et coll., J. Šumpich det.

Remarks: In total, along with two females of *C. daedalea*, M. Dvořák also captured five males, which were not known. Furthermore, the male genitalia are described, and the genitalia of both sexes are illustrated (Figs. 21-24). The species was until then known only to be found in Sardinia. **New species for Spain, the first record from the European mainland.**

Male genitalia (Figs. 21-22): Uncus in the form of a finger, long, slender, from a lateral view slightly bent. The valva is narrow, broader at the base, narrowing from the last third to the end. The sacculus is very long up to 4/5 of the valva, slightly bent at the end and densely covered with short spines. Very distinctive proximally directed triangular process in the middle of the sacculus. The aedeagus is narrow, slightly bent, without thorns, spines and cornutus.

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***Oporopsamma dunaria* Šumpich, sp. n.**

Type material. Holotype: ♂ (Fig. 4): Spain, Huelva, Punta Umbría, 0 m, 14-15-X-2009, J. Šumpich leg., National Museum of Natural History, Madrid coll. Paratypes: 14 ♂♂, 17 ♀♀ (Fig. 5), the same data, 9 ♂♂ and 10 ♀♀ in coll. J. Šumpich, 5 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀ in coll. M. Dvořák and 2 ♀♀ in coll. National Museum of Natural History, Madrid.

Diagnosis: Compared with the only known member of the genus *O. wertheimsteini* (Rebel, 1913) (Figs. 6-7), it differs by its significantly smaller size and narrower forewings less elongated to apex. Also the genitalia of both sexes are of a more subtle shape, namely the male genitalia are a third smaller. The uncus is narrower and longer, the socius is shorter, the valva is broader, the sacculus has two distinct spines, the aedeagus is longer. The female sterigma is only a little sclerotized; the ductus bursae is narrower, longer.

Description: Wingspan 12.5-17.5 mm (average for males 15 mm; 16 mm for females).

The prevailing color of the forewings is whitish gray to gray, distinctly spotted with black flakes. Male median fascia are very indistinct; only the lining of distinctive black flakes is often distinct; the female median fascia is distinctly darker than the wing color and is also lined with black flakes. A gray fringe in color of the wing. Hindwings light gray, slightly lighter in base of the wing. Fringe whitish gray.

Male genitalia (Figs. 25-26): The uncus slender and longer, not pointed; basal lobes covered by short spines; the socius very short. The valva is quite broad, broader in the basal part. The sacculus is long, in the middle proximally protruding, spirally rewound, terminated with two distinct spines. The aedeagus thin, bent, without cornuti.

Female genitalia (Fig. 27): The sterigma thin and slightly sclerotized, slightly expanding in the center; a funnel-shaped ostium; the colliculum is slightly sclerotized. The ductus bursae is slender and moderately long; the corpus bursae is elongated and oval-shaped.

Bionomics: Probably strongly preferring sandy habitats similar to *O. wertheimsteini*. Thus, also the occurrence in the autumn season is similar.

Distribution: Spain. Only known from type locality.

Etymology: The name is derived from the name of the habitat where the species occurs.

Oxypteron schawerdai (Rebel, 1936)

Finestrat, 28-IX-2005, 6 specimens; Santa Pola, 26-27-IX-2005, 1 specimen, 21-X-2009, 12 specimens; Río Baza, 16-17-X-2009, 2 specimens; Torre la Sal, 29-IX-2005, 1 specimen; Monegrillo, 21-X-2005, 1 specimen; Tabernas, 18-19-X-2009, 2 specimens.

Ditula angustiorana (Haworth, 1811)

Playa de Aro, 24-29-VII-2002, 2 specimens.

Ditula joannisiana (Ragonot, 1888)

Colmenar de Oreja, 12-13-X-2009, 2 specimens; Albarracín, 23-IX-2005, 10 specimens; Castejón de Monegros, 11-X-2009, 6 specimens.

Paramesia alhamana (A. Schmidt, 1933)

Castejón de Monegros, 23-V-1996, 3 specimens, 8-V-2008, 2 specimens.

Isotrias cuencana (Kennel, 1899)

Monteagudo de las Salinas, 30-IV-1-V-2003, 2 specimens; Torres de Albarracín, 4-V-2003, 2 specimens; Albarracín, 3-V-2003, 1 specimen, 19-VI-2007, 2 specimens.

Argyroploce unedana Baixeras, 2002

Castejón de Monegros, 20-VI-2007, 1 specimen.

Thiodia couleruana (Duponchel, 1834)

Santa Pola, 27-IV-2008, 1 specimen; Albarracín, 3-V-2003, 1 specimen; Tabernas, 2-3-V-2008, 6 specimens; Senés, 16-VI-2007, 1 specimen.

Thiodiodes seeboldi (Rössler, 1877)

Santa Pola, 26-27-IX-2005, 2 specimens; Finestrat, 28-IX-2005, 4 specimens.

Spilonota gallinerana Šumpich, sp. n.

Type material. Holotype: ♂ (Fig. 8): Spain, Almería, Sierra de los Filabres, Alto del Calar del Gallinero, 2000 m, 17-18-VI-2007, J. Šumpich leg., National Museum of Natural History, Madrid coll. Paratype: 1 ♂ (Fig. 9), the same data. In coll. J. Šumpich.

Diagnosis: It differs externally from *Spilonota ocellana* ([D. & Schiff.], 1775) and *Spilonota laticana* (Heinemann, 1863) by the larger size, pattern of the forewings and lighter hindwings. Male genitalia with a differently shaped socii (Fig. 30), aedeagus structure, significantly weaker, thinner coverage of the sacculus by bristles and a slightly shorter thorn on the cucullus allow for reliable identification of the species.

Description: Wingspan 17 mm. Head and labial palp dark grayish-brown; labial palp of a pendulous shape, with inside light flakes. The antenna filiform. Forewings narrow, tapered at the apex. The prevailing color is gray suffused by brown flakes (commonly absent in *S. laticana* and *S. ocellana*); a whitish to white fascia in the third closer to the body clearly tapers to the lower edge of the forewing (in contrast to other species). The external edge of the basal blotch is almost straight or slightly curved in the direction of the costa (usually distinctively raised in other species). Forewings light gray, unicolor, a fringe of the same color. Hind legs are generally brightly colored with brownish flakes, the ends distinctly circled with dark flakes all round (circling is indistinct from that of other species and only from the upper side); both pairs of spurs are thin and relatively long.

Male genitalia (Figs. 28-29): The socii conically tapered; tapering is very distinctive at the end (in contrast with other species). The valva is long and very narrow; the caudal angle of the sacculus is only slightly raised; the neck of the valva is very slender, the dorsal lobe of the cucullus is rather shorter; the needle-shaped thorn on the lower side of the cucullus is notably shorter compared to other species; the aedeagus is very short with one elongated cornutus.

Female genitalia: Unknown.

Bionomics: Both specimens were captured in mid-June on a mountain rock steppe.

Distribution: Spain. Only known from type locality.

Etymology: The species name is derived from the name of the locality where the species was recorded for the first time.

Epinotia obratzovi Agenjo, 1966

Colativi, 15-19-VI-2007, 6 specimens; Níjar, 30-IV-2008, 1 specimen, 13-14-VI-2007, 1 specimen.

Remarks: Compared with *E. dalmatana* (Rebel, 1891), images of *E. obratzovi* are whiter, and the black marks are more distinctive. The black dorso-postbasal blotch tends to the costa at an angle of 30° (right angle in *dalmatana*) (Figs. 10-11).

Eucosma gonzalezalvarezi Agenjo, 1969

Castejón de Monegros, 20-IX-2005, 2 specimens, 11-X-2009, 2 specimens; Monegrillo, 21-X-2005, 1 specimen, Río Baza, 16-17-X-2009, 2 specimens; Tabernas, 18-19-X-2009, 5 specimens.

Remarks: This endemic Spanish species was described from the surroundings of Madrid and has been recently recorded in Almería (YLLA & MACIÀ 2010). The frequency of findings in the autumn season indicates a wide distribution in Spain; the first records from Zaragoza (Figs. 12-13) are presented.

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***Eucosma gustavelsneri* Šumpich, sp. n.**

Type material. Holotype: ♀ (Fig. 14): Spain, Castellón de la Plana, Torre la Sal, 0 m, 29-IX-2005, J. Šumpich leg., National Museum of Natural History, Madrid coll. Paratypes (49 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀): 48 ♂♂ (Fig. 15), 8 ♀♀ all data as holotype, 35 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀, J. Šumpich leg. et coll., 2 ♂♂, J. Šumpich leg., National Museum of Natural History, Madrid coll., 11 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀, I. Dvořák leg. et coll., Tarragona, Delta del Ebro, environs of Tortosa, 26-V-28-V-1996, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ M. Dvořák leg. et coll.

Diagnosis: The newly described species may resemble some darker specimens from the *E. hohenwartiana* group, mainly *E. parvulana* (Wilkinson, 1859) and some smaller specimens of *E. obumbratana* (Lienig & Zeller, 1846); however, female genitalia distinctively differ in terms of the very broad sterigma. It is unmistakably different from other species thanks to the dark coloration of the front wings, its small size (with low rate of variability), the season of occurrence and preferred habitat.

Description: Wingspan 13-15 mm. Head and palpus are creamy light. Forewings are brown with a distinctive dark brown suffusion from the base in direction of the apex. The costa up to 2/3 is spotted with light flakes; a distinctive cream-colored costal strigulae in the direction of the apex. A whitish to creamy speculum, clearly lined and almost ball-shaped with inner black spots and refractive flakes. The dorso-basal blotch is overall brighter and in some cases a light cream. Media fascia is well-developed; the subternal blotch is light brown. The fringe is light, darker in the direction of the apex. Hindwings are unicolored, gray; the fringe is slightly lighter. Sexual diformism is indistinct, with darker hindwings seen in the females. Low variability in size; prevailing specimens with a wingspan of 14 mm; in terms of pattern, there are lighter and darker specimens.

Male genitalia (Figs. 31): Very similar to related species. Valva broad in basal half, neck of valva rather slender, ventral incision of valva distinct, cucullus invariably oval with distinct ventral lobe. Aedeagus broad, short.

Female genitalia (Figs. 32-33): Postostial part of sterigma very broad, distinctly terminally; the lower edge is significantly incised. Cingulum is medium-long, weakly sclerotized. Corpus bursae of a globular, almost even shape. Signa unequally sized; the bigger one is massive with a flat end. Ovipositors are as long as apophyses posteriores; the eighth segment is short and triangularly pointed distally.

Bionomics: Numerous type series were acquired in early autumn on the ecotone of large wetlands located near the seaside with dominant *Phragmites* spp. and *Juncus* spp. Individual records in the spring season indicate two generations.

Distribution: Spain.

Etymology: The species name is dedicated to the excellent Czech entomologist Gustav Elsner (Prague).

Remarks: *E. gustavelsneri* Šumpich, sp. n., from Spain published by YLLA & MACIÀ (2010) as *E. flavispecula* Kuznetsov, 1964. Despite the considerable similarity of the species' genitalia (typical for *Eucosma* species), *E. gustavelsneri* varies significantly habitually, mainly by the absence of a cream speculum and a cream fringe, which are typical also for aberrant specimens of *E. flavispecula*. Moreover, *E. flavispecula* has no spotted costa while this sign is well-developed in *E. gustavelsneri* and it has also narrower forewings (Fig. 16, see also color illustration in works of RAZOWSKI (2003) or FAZEKAS & SCHREURS (2010)). Female genitalia of the newly described species, which often bear more characteristics in the case of the *Eucosma* species, have distinctively shorter apophyses posteriores in proportion to ovipositors and notably broader sterigma. Basic differences also include the season of occurrence (*E. flavispecula* occurs in summer) and habitat preferences: *E. flavispecula* inhabits open, mainly meadow localities with occurrences of the host plant *Centaurea junccea*, while *E. gustavelsneri* is known only from swamps near the seaside (see also YLLA & MACIÀ 2010) where the linkage to plants from the Asteraceae family is highly unlikely. The mention in MASÓ *et al.* (2001) work relates probably also to *E. gustavelsneri* species. They mention also a subdominant occurrence of *E. obumbratana* from marshes in the Llobregat Delta, in Barcelona.

Epiblema similana (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775)
Monteagudo de las Salinas, 29-IV-2003, 8 specimens.

***Epinotia tecta* Šumpich, sp. n.**

Type material. Holotype: ♂ (Fig. 17): Spain, Cuenca, Monteagudo de las Salinas, 1030 m, 6-V-2008, J. Šumpich leg., National Museum of Natural History, Madrid coll. Paratypes: 17 ♂♂ (Fig. 18): the same locality, but 29-IV-2003, 8 ♂♂, M. Dvořák leg. et coll., 30-IV-1-V-2003, 2 ♂♂, J. Šumpich leg. et coll., Spain, Cuenca, Beamud, 1415 m, 2-V-2003, 1 ♂, M. Dvořák leg. et coll., Spain, Castellón de la Plana, Benicasin, 250 m, 5-V-2003, 4 ♂♂, J. Šumpich leg. et coll., the same data, 2 ♂♂, M. Dvořák leg. et coll.

Diagnosis: The newly described species is probably related to the species *Epinotia thapsiana* (Zeller, 1847); however, it is habitually unmistakable. Male genitalia differ by the roof-like termination of the uncus, the presence of two cornutus in the aedeagus and an overall broader valva.

Description: Wingspan 14-16 mm. Head and labial palpus are dark, with dark ochreous hair on the forehead. The basic color of the forewings is white with distinct dark markings and ginger dusting. Basal blotch dark brown just like median fascia; speculum is white with distinct black spots. Costal strigulae are distinct and white. Hindwings are dark brownish-gray, with a fringe in the color of the wings.

Male genitalia (Figs. 34-35): The uncus is long and thin, apically extended with a roof-like termination. The socius is large, triangular and sharply terminated. The valva is broad; the caudal angle is indistinctly raised; the neck of valva is narrow, the cucullus is broad and rounded, proximally protruding. The aedeagus is short with two needle-shaped cornuti.

Female genitalia: Unknown.

Bionomics: All specimens were captured in early spring on open mountain habitats

Distribution: Spain.

Etymology: The species name is derived from the shape of uncus termination (tectum = roof).

Cydia blackmoreana (Walsingham, 1903)

Punta Umbría, 2-3-V-2009, 20 specimens, M. Dvořák leg., det. et coll., other several tens specimens were observed.

Remarks: Only recently was the species found in Spain (SKULE & NILSSON 2008). It seems that in the south of Spain, this species is locally very common.

Cydia strigulatana (Kennel, 1899)

Monteagudo de las Salinas, 6-V-2008, 2 specimens; Las Hondanadas, 7-V-2008, 1 specimen.

Selania resedana Obraztsov, 1959

Níjar, 13-14-VI-2007, 25 specimens.

Dichrorampha iberica Kuznetsov, 1978

Monegrillo, 21-X-2005, 2 specimens; Castejón de Monegros, 20-IX-2005, 1 specimen.

Cydia intexta (Kuznetsov, 1962)

Belchite, 25-V-1996, 2 specimens; Monegrillo, 24-V-1996, 8 specimens; Castejón de Monegros, 23-V-1996, 1 specimen; Finestrat, 28-IX-2005, 7 specimens.

Cydia ulicetana (Haworth, 1811)

Monteagudo de las Salinas, 30-IV-1-V-2003, 9 specimens; Alto del Calar del Gallinero, 17-18-VI-2007, 1 specimen.

Cydia ilipulana (Walsingham, 1903)

Níjar, 13-14-VI-2007, 1 specimen.

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Cydia trogodana Präse, 1988

Alto del Calar del Gallinero, 17-18-VI-2007, 2 specimens; Senés, 16-VI-2007, 1 specimen.

Remarks: *C. trogodana* was described from Cyprus; later, RAZOWSKI (2003) mentioned this species also from Italy and Greece and illustrated genitalia and images of these specimens with which the Spanish specimens are conspecific. (Figs. 19-20, 36-37). **New species for Spain.**

Cydia interscindana (Möschler, 1866)

Monegrillo, 21-X-2005, 1 specimen.

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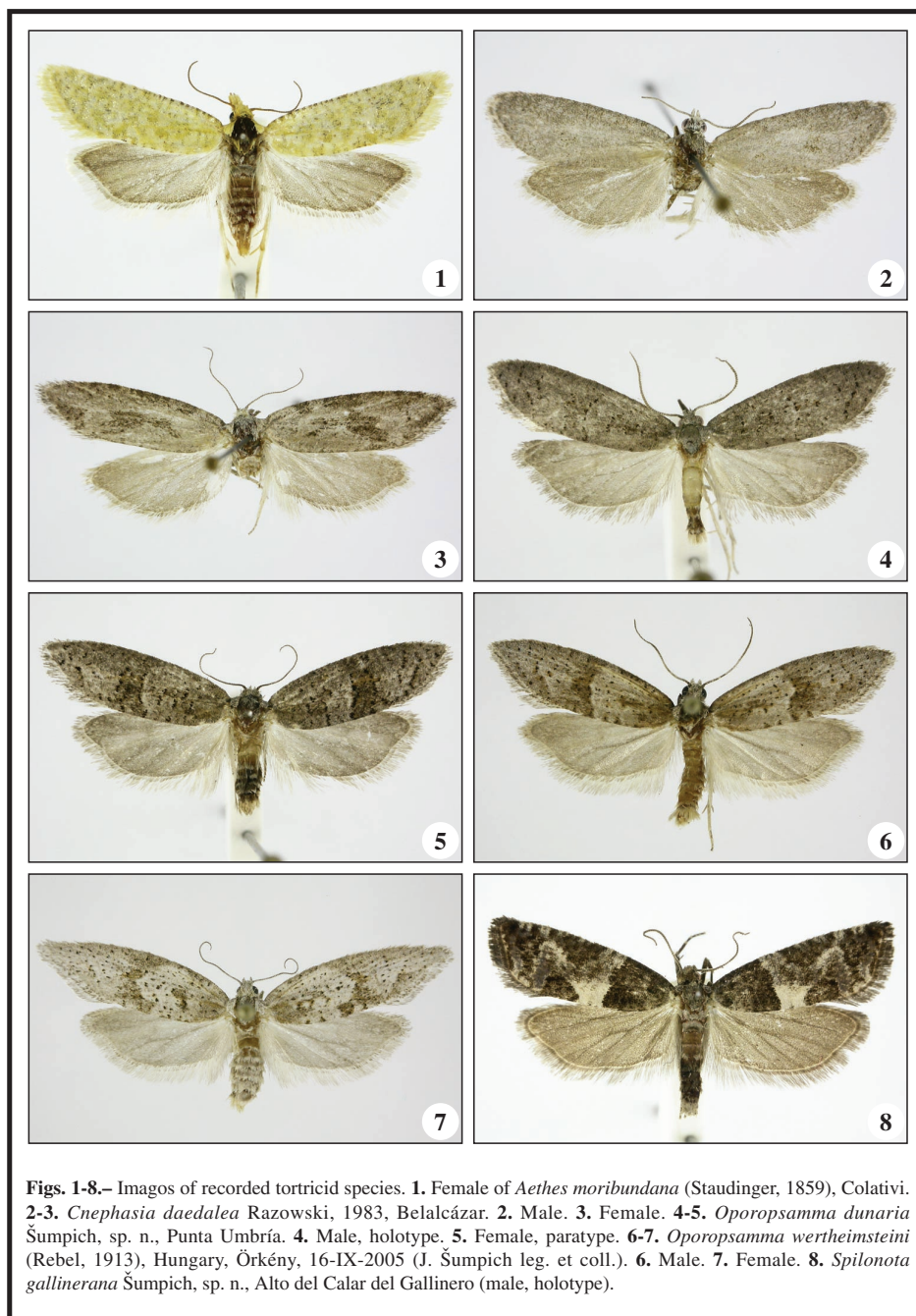
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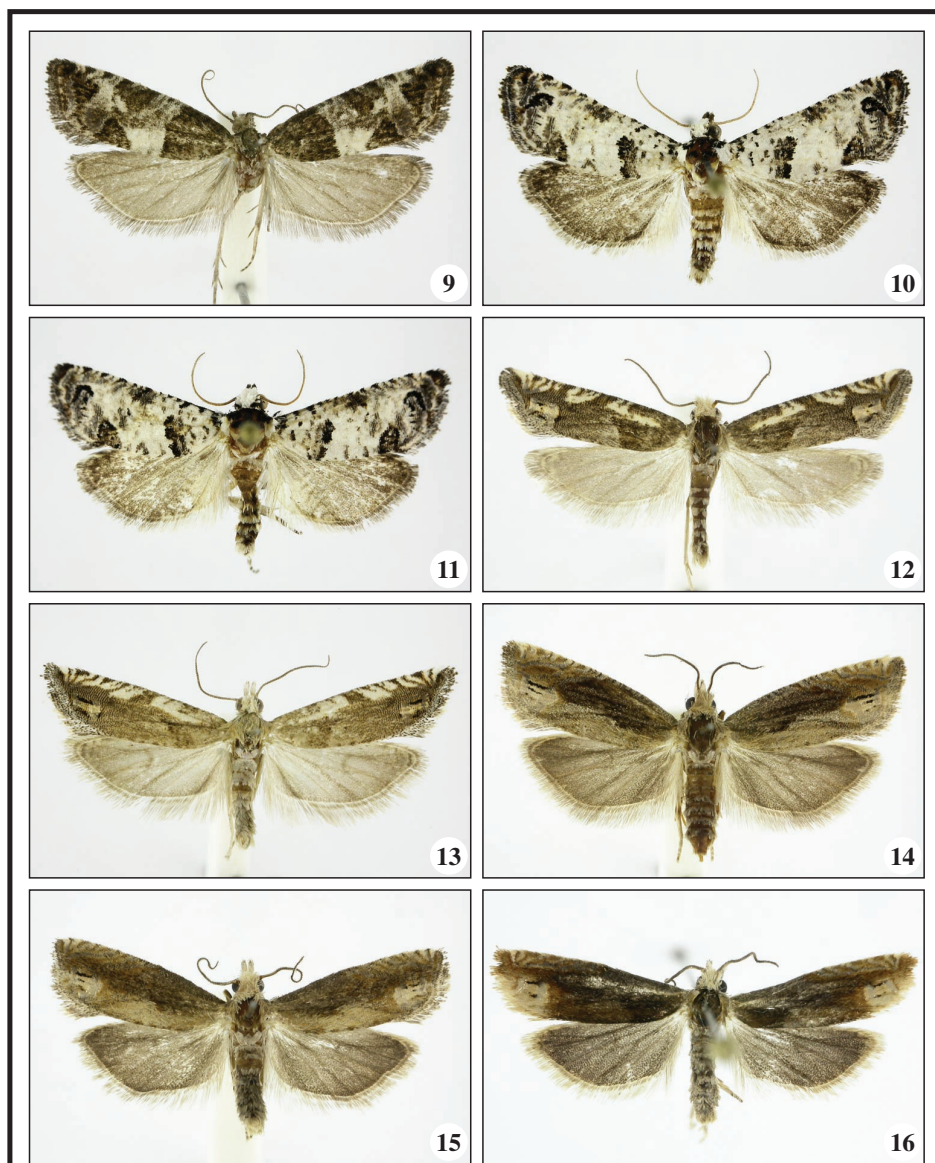
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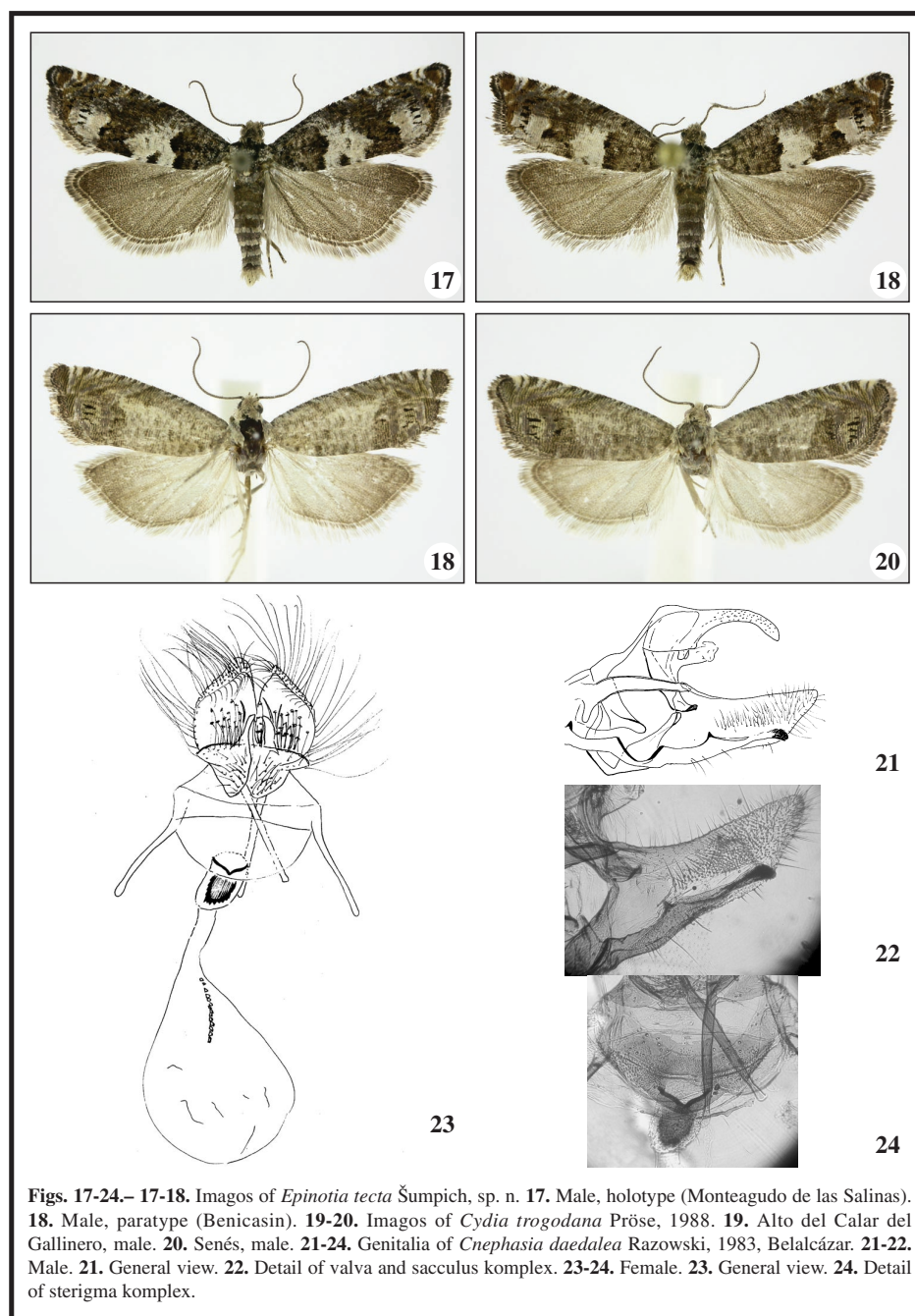
FAUNISTIC DATA OF SEVERAL SIGNIFICANT TORTRICID SPECIES FROM SPAIN WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF FOUR NEW SPECIES



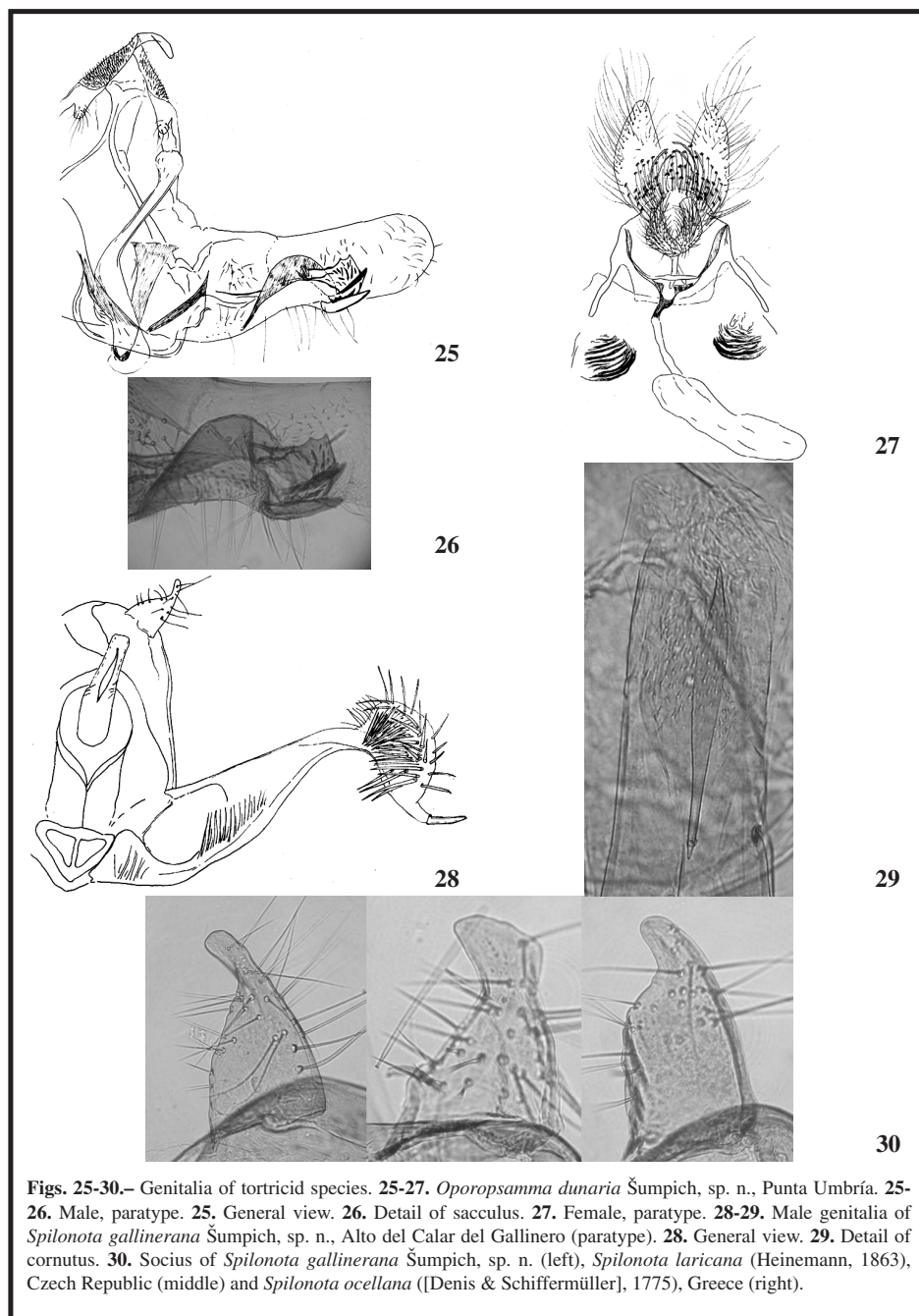
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Figs. 9-16.— Imagos of recorded tortricid species. **9.** *Spilonota gallinerana* Šumpich, sp. n., Alto del Calar del Gallinero (male, paratype). **10-11.** Males of *Epinotia obratzovi* Agenjo, 1966. **10.** Níjar. **11.** Colativi. **12-13.** Males of *Eucosma gonzalezalvarezi* Agenjo, 1969. **12.** Castejón de Monegros. **13.** Tabernas. **14-15.** *Eucosma gustavelsneri* Šumpich, sp. n., Torre la Sal. **14.** Female, holotype. **15.** males, paratypes. **16.** *Eucosma flavispecula* Kuznetsov, 1964, Slovenia, Bertoki near Koper, 27-VIII-2010 (J. Skyva leg. et coll.).



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