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Tortricidae from South Africa, 4: 
Neopotamia - group of Olethreutini 
(Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) 

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Abstract

Three genera (Promodra Razowski, gen. n., Rufecopsis Razowski, gen. n., Zellereccopsis Razowski, gen. n.) and 6 species (Eccopsis ofcolacona Razowski, sp. n., Zellereccopsis caffeana Razowski, sp. n., Promodra nigrata Razowski, sp. n., Paraecopsis windhoeca Razowski, sp. n., Afroploce mabalinguae Razowski, sp. n., Rufecopsis brunneograpta Razowski, sp. n.) are described as new; 6 new combinations are proposed; new distribution data are provided for all known species.
KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Olethreutini, Neopotamia, new taxa, Afrotropical.

Introduction

DIAKONOFF (1973) grouped 11 genera of Olethreutini in his subtribe Neopotamiae then (DIAKONOFF, 1983) he added his Madagascan Xenopotamia. RAZOWSKI (1989) included Neopotamiae in Olethreutini and HORAK (2004) treated them as a species group of that tribe and provided a comprehensive redefinition. AARVIK (2004) discussed the Afrotropical Neopotamiae and placed them Eccopsis Zeller, 1852, Cosmorryncha Meyrick, 1913, Metendothenia Diakonoff, 1973, Megalota Diakonoff, 1966, Basigonia Diakonoff, 1983 and the following six new genera: Afrocostosa, Neorhyncha, Geita, Paraecopsis, Afrothreutes and Afroploce and 14 new species. Altogether he listed as much as 28 Afrotropical species of this group. In this paper 2 known Afrotropical genera are discussed and three new genera are described. Now, Neopotamia-group of genera is represented in the tropical Africa by 14 genera and 45 species and one can suppose that it is the largest group of Olethreutini in this region. The geographic distribution of this group is pantropical; the most abundant it is in the Oriental and Afrotropical regions, innumerous taxa (4 genera and 6 species) are Australian (HORAK, 2004) and only two genera (Eccopsis, Megalota)
and about 10 species are discovered in the Neotropical region; in Palaearctic the Neopatamia group is represented by Metendothenia and a single species of Eccopsis (in Saudi Arabia) only.

Abbreviations. GS - genitalia slide; ISEZ - Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals PAS, Kraków; RSA - Republic South Africa.

SYSTEMATICS

Eccopsis Zeller, 1852

This genus was redescribed by DIKONOFF (1981) and AARVIK (2004) and compared with Cosmorryncha Meyrick, 1913. These two genera and Metendothenia Diakonoff, 1973 are very close to each other. DIKONOFF mentions a few differing characters but they are not convincing. AARVIK (2004) placed two externally very similar species in two genera, Cosmorrhyncha and his Neorrhyncha. Very similar facies is now found in several Neotropical species and some of them certainly belong to Eccopsis. It thus seems possible that Cosmorryncha and Eccopsis are synonymous.

Eccopsis ptilonota (Meyrick, 1921)

Material examined. One male from Pretoria (1- XII-1911, Capt. Paget).

Remarks. Holotype, male, was described and illustrated by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007).

Eccopsis praecedens Walsingham, 1897

Material examined. One male from Nelspruit (12-III-1967, Potgieter & Goode).


Eccopsis wahlbergiana Zeller, 1852


Remarks. A variable species. Widely distributed: from Cameroon and Cabo Verde Islands to Madagascar and Saudi Arabia. AARVIK (2004) records a few specimens from South Africa (Natal and Cape Province). This species was described from South Africa, its synonymy, Eccopsis fluctuatana Walsingham, 1881 is from Natal, same country.

Eccopsis affluens (Meyrick, 1921)

Material examined. One specimen without locality data.

Remarks. Male redescribed by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007). Female genitalia similar to wahlbergiana and E. ochrana Aarvik, 2004 from Tanzania but affluens with long postostial part of sterigma followed by small median sclerite. This species was described from Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa).

Eccopsis ofcolacona Razowski sp. n. (Fig. 1)


Description. Wing span 18 mm. Head and thorax yellowish brown. Forewing as in praecedens and wahlbergiana. Ground colour cream ochreous; suffusions more brown; dorsum suffused with brown.

Markings diffuse, consisting of ochreous brown basal suffusion, median fascia interrupted.
subcostally, included in brown suffusion at dorsum; subterminal fascia very slender, brownish; costal spots brownish. Cilia concolorous with ground colour, brownish to 2/3 of termen. Hindwing pale brownish, ochreous along outer edge; anal area not differentiated; cilia brownish.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 12). Papilla analis broadest medially; apophyses posteriores long; plates of sterigma moderate; antrum long, in distal 2/3 uniformly broad, sclerotized, in proximal portion weakly so; ductus bursae slender; signum with two distinct blades.

Diagnosis. Facies similar to ochreana and E. tucki Aarvik, 2004 from Kenya but ofocolona with forewing termen distinctly concave beyond apex (approximately at vein M2), brownish hindwing and uniformly broad distal half of sclerite of antrum.

Etymology. The name refers to the type locality.

Eccopsis incultana (Walker, 1863)

Material examined. Two females from Blyde River Nature Reserve (24-I - 1-XII-1975, Potgiter & Scoble) and one male from Satara (29-IV - 2-V-1964, Potgieter & Goode).

Remarks. Widely distributed from Zaire to Tanzania; from South Africa recorded by AARVIK (2004) from Natal and Zimbabwe. Described from Mauritius; its synonymies are: Argyroploce trixiphas Meyrick, 1939 from Belgian Congo (Zaire) and E. undosa Diakonoff, 1981 from Madagascar.

Zellereccopsis, gen. n.

Type-species: Zellereccopsis caffreana Razowski, sp. n.

Description. Venation. In forewing chorda fully developed, terminating beneath R5; M-stem terminating before M2; R5 to beneath apex; CuA2 opposite mid-distance between R1-R2. In hindwing Rr - M1 approaching to one another to middle; M3-CuA1 connate; M2 well separate from base of the latter.

Male genitalia. Uncus long, broadest medially; socius broad to middle, tapering terminated, slightly curved apically, without hairs dorsally and basally; gnathos ill-defined; valvae rather symmetric with indistinct neck; process of posterior edge of basal cavity strongly reduced; cucullus elongate with indistinct ventroproximal angle from which a row of rather strong setae extends; aedeagus slender, bent, with dorso-subterminal thorn; one slender, fairly long cornutus in vesica.

Female not known.


Diagnosis. The new genus is related to Eccopsis Zeller, 1852 as shapes of the tegumen and valva and the situation of socii show. Zellereccopsis differs from Eccopsis in constricted base of uncus, sparsely hairy, pointed termination of uncus; slender terminal parts of socius and reduction of subdorsal process of distal edge of basal cavity of valva.

Etymology. The generic name refers to the name Eccopsis and the name of its author, E. P. Zeller.

Zellereccopsis caffreana Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 2)


Description. Wing span 16.5 mm. Head and thorax pale ochreous cream. Forewing expanding terminated; termen not oblique, straight. Ground colour ochreous cream with slight pinkish admixture; costal divisions, lines and strigulae brownish. Basal blotch weakly developed marked with some spots strongest dorsoposteriorly. Median fascia discontinuous medially; followed by weak grey-brown convex fascia; subterminal fascia slender. Cilia concolorous with ground colour.
with browner scales. Hindwing brownish in distal half mixed rust, with anal portion convex. Cilia cream mixed with rust mainly in apical part.

Male genitalia (Fig. 7) as described for the genus.

Diagnosis. The only species of the genus (see genus description). Externally similar to E. praecedens.

Etymology. The specific name refers to Africa, Terra Caffrorum.

Cosmorryncha microcosma Aarvik, 2004


Remarks. This species was described from Zaire, Belgian Congo (holotype), Kenya, São Thome and Uganda. The present male differs from those in the figure by Aarvik in broader, rounded terminally socii and slightly longer, slenderer antrum.

Metendothenia balanacma (Meyrick, 1914)

Material examined. One female from Gobabeb, Game Reserve No. 3, (20-29-V-1965, J. H. Potgieter); a pair from Abachans (V-1944, G. Hobohm); both localities in Swaziland.

Remarks. RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007) illustrated the holotype of both balanacma (from East Africa) and its synonym Argyroplocce anacina Meyrick, 1921 (from Rhodesia). AARVIK (2004) redescribed this species and provided the data on its distribution: Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

Geita micrograpta (Meyrick, 1921), comb. n.

Remarks. RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007) redescribed and illustrated the male holotype of micrograpta (from East Africa) in its original genus, Argyroplocce. AARVIK (2004) established a new monobasic genus Geita for his G. bioernstadi from Tanzania and Congo (Zaire). G. bioernstadi differs from micrograpta in large pongsangular bunch of spines of right sacculus and larger spine of dorsoposterior edge of basal cavity of valva. The presence of dorsal thorns of postmedian part of aedeagus in micrograpta are of lesser importance.

Megalota sponditis (Meyrick, 1918)


Male genitalia as in M. lobotona (cf. below).

Female genitalia (Fig. 13). Posterior part of sterigma with pair of small median lobes; antrum large, partially well sclerotized, tapering proximied; signum with three small processes.

Remarks. This species was described from Cape Colony; the holotype male (with abdomen missing) was illustrated by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007). It is very close to M. purpurana Aarvik, 2004 from Kenya known also from females but in sponditis antrum is more slender.

Megalota lobotona (Meyrick, 1921)

Material examined. Two females from Pretoria (21-IX-1911, A. T. J. Janse), and Swaziland (Abachans, II-1944, G. Hobohm).

Female genitalia (Fig. 14). Sterigma weak with small but well preserved median prominences; antrum large, rather uniformly broad except for small proximal portion; signum with small lobes.


This species was illustrated (adult and male) by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER 2007). Facies of the lobotona and sponditis are different whilst the genitalia very close. This was observed by AARVIK (2004) in the case of other four species (M. rhopalitis Meyrick, 1920, and his M. namibiana,
purpurana and archana of 2004) which differ in their aedeagi. In lobotona and namibiana aedeagus terminates in a dorsal thorn and in sponditis and purpurana in a ventrosubterminal thorn. Female of lobotona differs from sponditis in its broader antrum.

**Promodra Razowski, gen. n.**

Type-species: *Argyroploce prodroma* Meyrick, 1913

Description. Venation. In forewing all veins separate, median stem absent, chorda from 1/4 of R1-R2; CuA2 opposite 3/4 distance between bases of R1-R2; in hindwing M3-CuA1 connate, remaining veins separate.

Description. Male genitalia (figured by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER, 2007). Basal and terminal parts of uncus slender; row of spines along posteromedian part of ventral surface of uncus; valvae symmetric with broad neck and subsquare cucullus; two groups of bristles, one above angle of sacculus, the other (larger spines) before cucullus, subdorsally; aedeagus well sclerotized, slender, broadest subterminally.

Female genitalia (description based on prodroma). Papillae anales small, slender; apophyses slender; sterigma membranous; ostium bursae broad, antrum broad, distinctly sclerotized around ostium; remaining parts of ductus bursae slender, elongate sclerite in a loop well before middle; signum a half-moon-shaped sclerite.

Distribution. Known from South Africa.

Diagnosis. Close to *Paraeccopsis* as the shape of valvae and its mediosubdorsal group of spines show; *Promodra* is distinct by large basally constricted and terminally pointed uncus with ventromedian arrangement of setae and short, transverse pocket like signum.

Etymology. The generic name is an anagram of the name of type-species.

*Promodra prodroma* (Meyrick, 1913)


Variation. Specimen from Mariti Forest with diffuse, blackish median fascia, brownish, strigulated with blackish brown proximal area and cream ferruginous ground colour of terminal area.

Remarks. Male genitalia described by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007), for description of female genitalia (Fig. 15) see characteristics of the genus. Described from South Africa.

*Promodra nigrata* Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 3)


Description. Wing span ca 14 mm; head and thorax pale greyish brown, vertex more cream, base of tegula brown. Forewing slightly expanding terminally; termen weakly oblique, straight. Ground colour brownish cream; suffusions, strigulae, and dots brownish; basal blotch grey brown with darker marks chiefly at costa posteriorly; median fascia blackish brown in costal half of wing, otherwise paler, with brown spots followed by greyer postmedian area; subterminal fascia reduced to oval blotch accompanied by brown costal spots. Cilia brown-grey, glossy. Hindwing pale greyish brown with cilia similar.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 16). Papillae anales moderate; sterigma ill-defined; antrum large, bent, distinctly sclerotized, uniformly so towards ostium bursae; proximal half of ductus bursae slender, without any sclerite; signum an oval pocket with distinct half-moon-shaped ventroproximal portion.
Diagnosis. Facies reminiscent of prodroma but nigrata with termen of forewing more oblique and antrum long, distinctively sclerotized in distal half, not tapering proximally.

Etymology. The specific name refers to maculation of forewing; Latin: nigrata - mixed black.

**Paraecopsis** Aarvik, 2004

Monotypic **Paraecopsis** Aarvik, 2004 was described to comprise *Argyroproce insellata* (Meyrick, 1920). Six further species are included in *Paraecopsis* in this paper. The systematic status of four *Paraecopsis nucleata* (Meyrick, 1913), **comb. n.**, *Paraecopsis exhilarata* (Meyrick, 1918), **comb. n.**, *Paraecopsis acroplecta* (Meyrick, 1921), **comb. n.**, *Paraecopsis eoplecta* (Meyrick, 1925), **comb. n.**, of them is somewhat unclear. Both the facies and female genitalia of these species are almost identical and their males remain unknown. The male genitalia of three closely related species, *P. phoeniodes* (Meyrick, 1921), **comb. n.**, *P. acroplecta* and *P. insellata* are easily distinguished from one the other. The female of the latter is extremely similar to *P. nucleata* and the two following species. It thus is supposed that these species are synonymous. *P. phoeniodes* and *P. insellata* are distinct externally. Unfortunately *P. insellata* and two its synonymies (= *Polychrosis inflicta* Meyrick, 1920 from India and *Argyroproce atricapsis* Meyrick, 1930 from Nigeria) sensu AARVIK 2004 are known from females only.

**Paraecopsis insellata** (Meyrick, 1920)

Material examined. Mozambique (Maronga Forest 20° 03’ S, 33° 09’ E, 6-11-IX-1972, R. H. Jones).

Remarks. Known from Botswana, Gambia, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania; recorded also from the Oriental Region: India. Synonymies: *Polychrosis inflicta* Meyrick, 1920 (Bombay, India) and *Argyroproce atricapsis* Meyrick 1930 (Nigeria (AARVIK 2004)).

**Paraecopsis acroplecta** (Meyrick, 1921)


Description. Female genitalia (Fig. 17). Distal, sclerotized part of ductus bursae as long as its membranous proximal portion; cup-shaped part of sterigma; medioposterior slender part of sterigma situated between large lateral plates; signum with three equally sized processes.

Remarks. Male holotype (from Rhodesia) was illustrated and discussed by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007). The identification of specimens was based on a comparison with the type material. Compare the discussion for *Paraecopsis*. Female was unknown to this date.

**Paraecopsis phoeniodes** (Meyrick, 1921)

Material examined. Illwo Beak (25-XI-1986, L. Vári, on *Acacia*). Type redescribed by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER 2007) under the original generic name.

**Paraecopsis windhoeoa** Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 4)


Description. Wing span 15 mm. Front cream slightly tinged with brownish, thorax darker. Forewing weakly expanding posteriorly; costa not convex; termen fairly oblique, almost straight. Ground colour cream brownish suffused and strigulated with brownish; dorsal patch suffused with ochreous. Basal blotch ill-defined, brownish with brown posterior spots; costal third of median fascia brownish, remaining parts brownish ochreous; subterminal fascia concolorous, preserved at dorsum; brown spot at apex of wing; divisions pale brownish. Cilia brownish cream scaled with brownish. Hindwing brownish cream, whiter basad; cilia dirty white.

Male genitalia (Fig. 8). Uncus broad basally, constricted postmedially, somewhat expanding
and spined terminally; socius slender; neck of valva developed; cucullus oval with weak ventroproximal lobe; large dorsal lobe of posterior edge of basal cavity armed with numerous thin, long spines; terminal portion of aedeagus slightly curved upwards.

Diagnosis. Facies somewhat similar to *insellana* but forewing markings ill-defined, hindwing pale brownish cream, ventral termination of aedeagus pointed directed upwards, and lobe of posterior edge of basal cavity of valva long bristled.

Etymology. The name refers to the type locality.

Afroploce karsholti Aarvik, 2004
Material examined. One pair from Mt. Selinda (9-17-IV-1956, L. Vári) and one male from Xiluvo, Moc.ambique, VIIa Machado District (9-10-III-1964, Vári & Van Son).

Remarks. This species was described from Tanzania (holotype), Congo (Zaire), Ghana, Kenya, and Malavi. The present specimen with the spines of the angular group of sacculus longer than those in the original illustration by AARVIK (2004). New for South Africa.

Afroploce mabalingwae Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 5)


Description. Wing span 18 mm. Head brown; posterior half of labial palpus black; thorax brown-grey, tegula brown proximally. Forewing somewhat expanding posteriorly; costa weakly convex; apex rounded; termen weakly oblique, hardly convex. Ground colour white, slightly tinged with pinkish subterminally, with greyish near costa; some refractive bluish spots present. Suffusions and spots brownish and blackish. Markings indistinct, blackish grey with some brownish parts. Cilia grey, blackish terminally with some similar divisions. Hindwing pale brownish grey; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 9, 10). Uncus short; socii moderately broad; valva broad to middle with short, broad hairy lobe of posterior edge of basal cavity; sacculus gently concave near middle, rounded caudally, with long group of dense setae above ventral edge and two stout spines at base of cucullus; cucullus moderately broad somewhat narrowing postmedially; aedeagus fairly broad, rather short; group of 6 short cornuti in vesica.

Female genitalia (Fig. 17). Sclerite surrounding ostium bursae large, postostial sterigma fairly long with slender lateroterminal lobes; antrum in major part sclerotized with distinct mediolateral diverticule; signum with single proximal lobe.

Diagnosis. Closely related to *A. turiana* Aarvik, 2004 from Kenya but *mabalingwae* with two short spines above end of sacculus and large group of setae above its distal fourth.

Etymology. The specific name refers to the type locality.

Rufecopsis Razowski, gen. n.
Type-species: *Eucosma rufescens* Meyrick, 1914

Description. Venation. In forewing R5 to beneath apex; chorda from 1/4 id R1-R2 to beyond R5, weak in its 2/3; CuA2 opposite mid-distance between R1-R2. In hindwing Rr M1 approached to middle; M3 - CuA1 stalked to 1/3; M2 far from the latter.

Male genitalia (described and figured by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER, 2007). Tegumen proportionally small; socii long, well sclerotized rods; tuba analis in major part well sclerotized; right valva slender, sparsely hairy; sacculus long, deeply concave postmedially, with free
termination; left valva very broad, oval with group of setae at the end of sacculus; this latter simple, convex; both valvae with large, capitate processes of distal edge of basal cavity; aedeagus long; two rows of short spines on vesica.

Female genitalia of *rufescens* (Fig. 19). Apophyses slender, moderately long; sterigma membranous except for slender, asymmetric antostial part; antrum membranous, asymmetric; bursa copulatrix membranous, without signum; ductus seminalis originating in proximal portion of ductus bursae.

Diagnosis. *Rufeccopsis* is the most specialized genus of the *Neopotamia*-group of genera characterized by very strong asymmetry of valvae. In shape of socii *Rufeccopsis* resembles *Afrocostosa* Aarvik, 2004 in which, however, the valvae are symmetric and aedeagus short. Asymmetry of valvae is well expressed in some *Metendothenia* Diakonoff, 1973 (e.g. in *M. balanacma* Meyrick, 1914) especially in the distribution of the vestiture elements. The processes of posterior edge of basal cavity of *rufescens* are very large.

Etymology. The generic name refers to the genus name *Eccopsis* and the name of the type species and Latin: *rufus* - rust.

Remarks. Two species known, the type species and *R. brunneograpta* Razowski, sp. n., both Afrotropical.

*Rufeccopsis rufescens* (Meyrick, 1914), *comb. n.*

Material examined. The holotype female (not illustrated but discussed by RAZOWSKI & KRÜGER (2007) genitalia on slide 338 RSA); Rhodesia (Lundi, 13-16- III-1964, Vári & van Son); Hope, Fnln, Rhodesia (17-I-1918, A. J. T. Janse); Three Sisters (12-III-1911, A. J. T. Janse), and two specimens with incomplete labels (P. P. Rust, 23-XII-1925, A. J. T. Janse).

Description. Female genitalia (Fig. 19) described with the genus.

*Rufeccopsis brunneograpta* Razowski, sp. n. (Fig. 6)


Description. Wing span 19.5 mm. Head and thorax cream brownish. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; termen weakly concave beneath apex. Ground colour cream brownish with slight reddish admixture creamer in basal portion subcostally; costal strigulae cream divided rust; apex and costal third of termen finely edged with rust. Marking dark brown: weak postbasal lines in dorsal half of wing and subterminally; dorsal blotch consisting of some parallel elements. Cilia paler than ground colour, creamier at tornus. Hindwing yellowish cream, darker apically; cilia concolorous with middle of wing.

Male genitalia (Fig. 11). Arms of uncus somewhat asymmetric, left shorter than the right; right valva slender, tapering terminated in distal half; basal third of sacculus convex, postmedian edge broadly concave, without a subterminal lobe, free termination broad, short, directed caudally; left valva very broad, oval; process of posterior edge of basal cavity delicate; two asymmetric rows of short thorn like cornuti present.

Diagnosis. Closely related to *rufescens* but *brunneograpta* with longer forewing and dark brown dorsal parts of markings, weak process of posterior edge of basal cavity of valva and smaller, directed terminally end part of right sacculus.

Etymology. The specific name refers to the colouration of forewing consisting some brown elements; Latin: *brunneus* - brown and Greek: *graptos* - painted.

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