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Description of two new *Ancylis* Hübner, [1825], from Russian Far East (Tortricidae Olethreutinae)

Abstract - Two new species of the genus *Ancylis* Hübner, [1825], (Lepidoptera Tortricidae) are described from Progranitchnyj region and Ussuriysk region of Russian Far East, *Ancylis barabashi* sp.n. and *Ancylis ussuricana* sp.n. *Ancylis barabashi* Trematerra & Li sp.n. is close to *Ancylis sculpta* Meyrick, 1912, and *Ancylis ussuricana* Trematerra & Li sp.n. is similar to *Ancylis badiana* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775). The new species can be easily separated by a few morphological characters of the male genitalia.

Riassunto - *Descrizione di due nuove* Ancylis *Hübner, [1825], dal lontano oriente Russo (Tortricidae Olethreutinae).*

Vengono descritte due nuove specie del genere *Ancylis* Hübner, [1825], (Lepidoptera Tortricidae) raccolte nelle regioni di Progranitchnyj e Ussuriysk nel lontano oriente Russo, *Ancylis barabashi* sp.n. e *Ancylis ussuricana* sp.n. *Ancylis barabashi* Trematerra & Li sp.n. è vicina ad *Ancylis sculpta* Meyrick, 1912, mentre *Ancylis ussuricana* Trematerra & Li sp.n. assomiglia ad *Ancylis badiana* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775). Le due nuove specie possono essere separate dalle consimili per alcuni caratteri morfologici presenti sugli apparati genitali maschili.

Key words: Lepidoptera Tortricidae, *Ancylis*, Russian Far East, new species.

INTRODUCTION

The present paper is based on the specimens collected in some localities of Russia Far East from 1986 to 2000 by Dr Povilas Ivinskis and Dr Aidas Saldaitis (Vilnius, Lithuania), and by Jürgen Krüger (Mettmann, Germany). Rare and interesting tortricids belonging to the subfamily *Olethreutinae* were recognized, including *Statherotmantis olga* Trematerra, 2009 (Trematerra & Spina, 2009). In the same material from Progranitchnyj and Ussuriysk regions, we also found two unknown species of *Ancylis* Hübner, [1825], *Ancylis barabashi* sp.n. and *Ancylis ussuricana* sp.n. which are described herein.

Ancylis barabashi Trematerra & Li sp.n. is similar to *Ancylis sculpta* Meyrick, 1912, and *Ancylis ussuricana* Trematerra & Li sp.n. is close to *Ancylis badiana* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775). The new species can be separated from their allies by some morphological characters of the male genitalia.

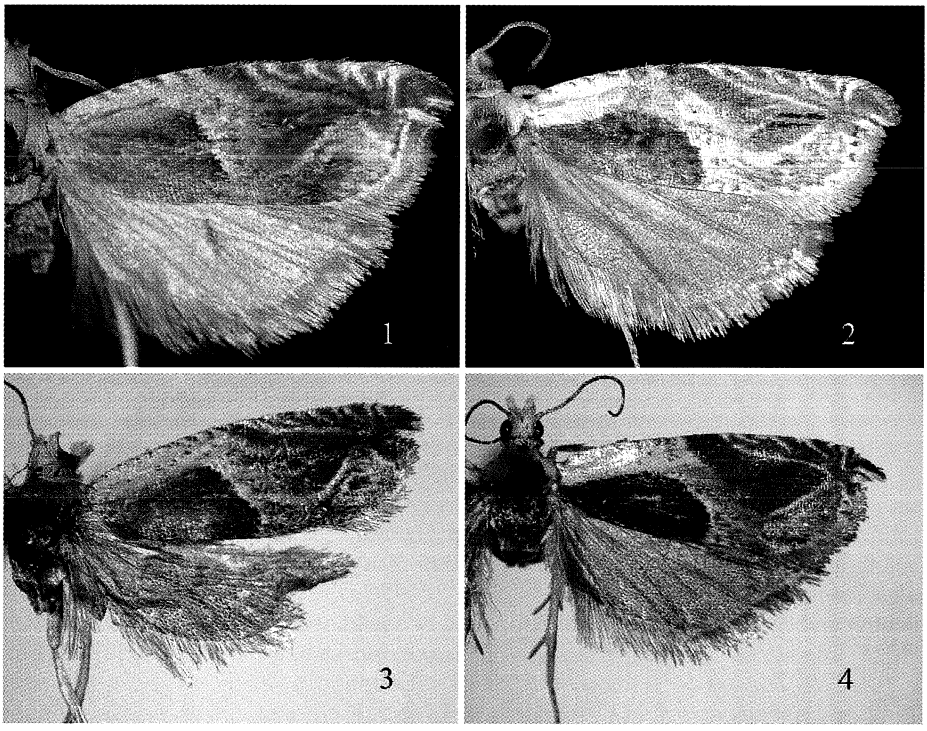
Including these two new species, 33 species of *Ancylis* have been reported from Russian Far East (Kuznetsov, 2001; Razowski, 2003; Zhang et al., 2008).

The type specimens are deposited in the Trematerra Collection, University of Molise, Campobasso, Italy.

Ancylis barabashi Trematerra & Li sp.n.
(Figs. 1, 5)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: Holotype, male, Far East, Progranitchnyj r., Barabash-Levada, 1989.VII.18, P. Ivinskis. Paratype: 1 female, same data as for holotype.

ADULT (Fig. 1). Wingspan 11.0-12.0 mm. Forewing with upperside ground color yellowish brown to reddish brown; basal patch reddish brown, sub-trapezoid, extending from base to 1/2 length of dorsum, occupying 3/4 of the basal area; median fascia reddish; tornus grayish-white, with a short rectangular mark; subapical patch reddish brown, subtriangular; costa with nine pairs of strigulae from base to apex, each strigula with



Figs. 1-5. Adults. *Ancylis barabashi* Trematerra & Li sp.n. (1); *Ancylis ussuricana* Trematerra & Li sp.n. (2); *Ancylis sculpta* Meyrick (3); *Ancylis badiana* (Denis & Schiffermüller) (4).

a gray-silvery stria extending obliquely; strigulae one to four distributed between base of the wing and the point where Sc meets costa, separated from each other by brown spots; pairs of strigulae one and two occupying interfascial position, between basal and sub-basal fascia, situated before 1/6 forewing length, striae rarely extending beyond Sc; pairs of strigula three and four occupying interfascial position between sub-basal and median fascia; each pair of strigulae three and four divided into four marks; strigulae five and six approximate at distal margin of median fascia, appearing as a single paired strigulae, striae from these pairs usually confluent to termen; distal three pairs distributed between veins R_1–R_2, R_2–R_3 and R_3–R_4, respectively, bordered by reddish-brown and dark brown, separated from each other by reddish brown spots, striae arising from them often becoming confluent to termen, extending to the point where R_5 meets termen; strigula 10 at R_5, with a gray-silvery stria; cilia with basal half grayish-white, distal half grayish-brown. Hindwing with upperside ground and cilia grayish-brown.

MALE GENITALIA (Fig. 5). Uncus slender, entirely bifurcate. Socius ovoid, setose. Valva slender; costa curved slightly at middle; sacculus with a sharp projection; neck robust, about 1/2 width of base of valva; cucullus long, about 1/2 length of the valva. Aedeagus thick, 2/3 width of neck; cornuti consisting of a bundle of long spines.

FEMALE GENITALIA. Unknown.

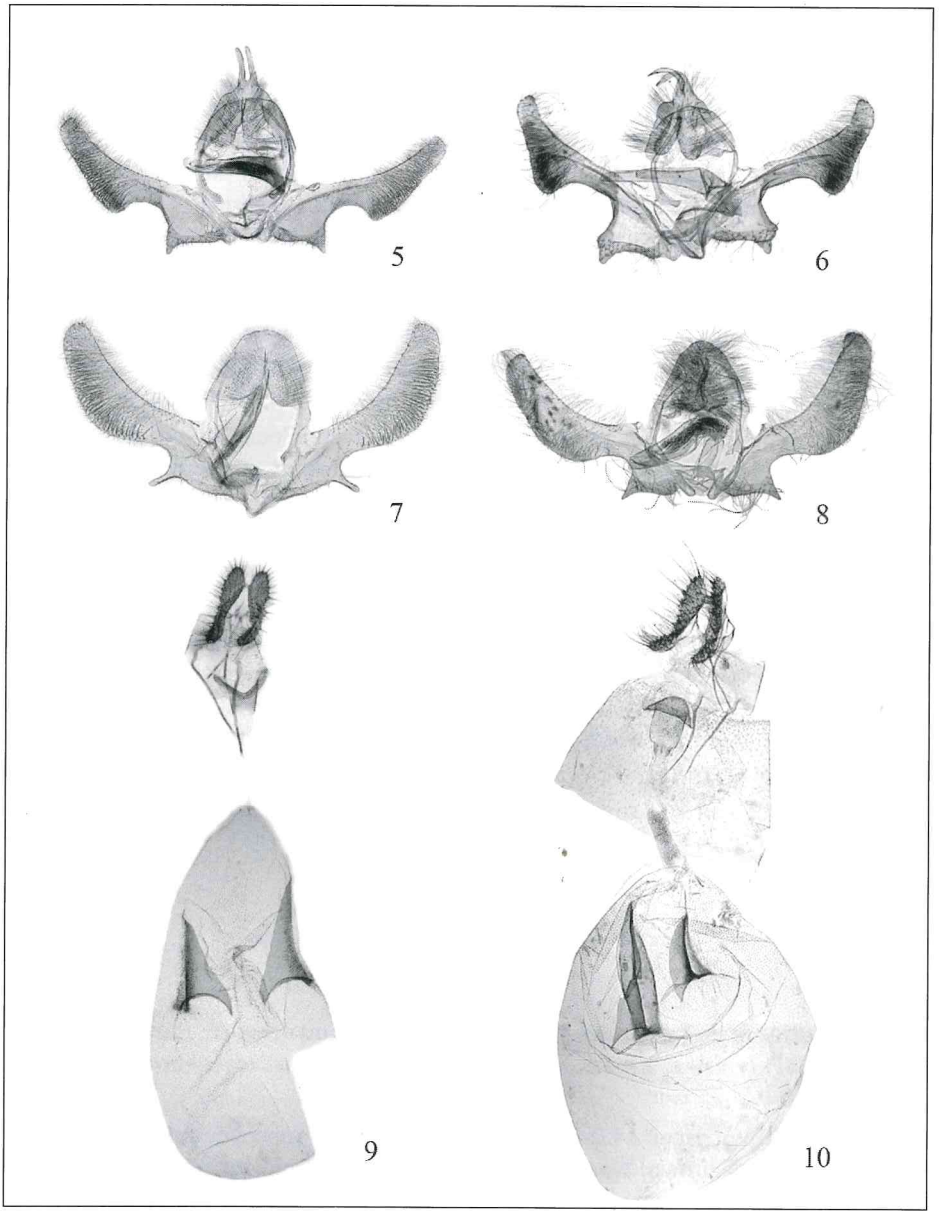
DIAGNOSIS. This species is similar to *A. sculpta* Meyrick, 1912 in both appearance and male genitalia (Figs. 3, 6), but can be distinguished from it by the sacculus with a sharp projection, the broader neck about 1/2 width of the base of valva, and the long cucullus about 1/2 length of the valva. In *A. sculpta*, the sacculus has an obtuse projection; the neck is slender, about 1/3 width of the base of valva; and the cucullus is short, about 2/5 length of the valva.

ETYMOLOGY. The species name is from the type locality, Barabash-Levada in Progranitchnyj region, Russia Far East.

Ancylis ussuricana Trematerra & Li sp.n.
(Figs. 2, 7, 9)

MATERIAL EXAMINED - 1 male and 1 female, Far East, Progranitchnyj r., Barabash-Levada, 1989.VII.18, P. Ivinskis; 1 male, Far East, Ussuriysk r., Gornotayozhnoe, 1989.VI.11, P. Ivinskis.

ADULT (Fig. 2). Wingspan 14.0-15.0 mm. Forewing with upperside ground color dark brown to yellowish brown; basal patch dark brown, semiovoid, extending from base to 1/2 length of dorsum, occupying 3/5 of basal area; median fascia and tornus grayish-white; subapical patch dark brown, elongate triangular; with two dark brown streaks, costa with nine pairs of strigulae from base to apex, each strigula with a gray-silvery stria extending obliquely; strigulae one to four distributed between base of wing and the point where Sc meets costa, separated from each other by dark spots; striae rarely extend-



Figs. 5-10. Genitalia. *Ancylis barabashi* Trematerra & Li sp.n., male (5); *Ancylis sculpta* Meyrick, male (6); *Ancylis ussuricana* Trematerra & Li sp.n., male (7); *Ancylis badiana* (Denis & Schiffermüller), male (8); *Ancylis ussuricana* Trematerra & Li sp.n., female (9); *Ancylis badiana* (Denis & Schiffermüller), female (10).

ing beyond Sc; pairs of strigulae one and two occupying interfascial position, between basal and sub-basal fascia, situated before 1/10 forewing length, pairs of strigula three and four occupying interfascial position between sub-basal and median fascia; strigulae five and six approximate at distal margin of median fascia, appearing as a single paired strigulae; striae from these pairs usually confluent to termen; distal three pairs distributed between pairs of veins R_1–R_2, R_2–R_3 and R_3–R_4, respectively, bordered by yellowish-brown and dark brown, separated from each other by reddish brown spots, striae arising from them often becoming confluent to termen, extending to the point where R_5 meets termen; strigula 10 at R_5, with a gray-silvery stria; cilia grayish-white. Hindwing with upperside ground and cilia grayish-brown.

MALE GENITALIA (Fig. 7). Uncus absent. Socius ovoid, setose. Valva robust; sacculus with a sharp projection, fingerlike; neck robust, about 2/3 as wide as base of valva; cucullus long, about 2/5 length of valva. Aedeagus broad; cornuti composed of a bundle of long spines.

FEMALE GENITALIA (Fig. 9). Papilla analis slender, posterior portion broader than anterior portion. Apophysis anterioris longer than apophysis posterioris, both short. Antrum heart-shaped, well sclerotized. Ductus bursae short, 2/5 length of corpus bursae. Corpus bursae ovoid, with two same sized signa

DIAGNOSIS. This species is similar to *Ancylis badiana* (Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775) in facies and genitalia (Figs. 8, 10), but can be distinguished from it by the sacculus with a fingerlike projection, and the greatest width of the cucullus at about 3/5 of the valva in the male genitalia; the triangular sterigma, and the two same sized signa in the female genitalia. In the latter species, the sacculus has a triangular projection, and the greatest width of the cucullus is at about 1/2 of the valva in the male genitalia; the sterigma is subscalariform, and the two signa are of different size in the female genitalia.

ETYMOLOGY. The species name is from the type locality Ussuriysk region, Russia Far East.

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