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***Isotrias huemeri* sp. n. (Lepidoptera Tortricidae)
from southern Appennine**

Abstract - A new Tortricidae, *Isotrias huemeri* sp. n., is described; the species is close to *Isotrias rectifasciana* (Haworth). The differences between the two species are in the pattern of wings as in the male and female genitalia.

Riassunto - *Isotrias huemeri* sp. n. (Lepidoptera Tortricidae) dall'Appennino meridionale.

Viene descritta *Isotrias huemeri* sp. n. (Lepidoptera Tortricidae), raccolta a Piano Zaperna, nei Monti del Pollino (Potenza). La nuova specie è prossima a *Isotrias rectifasciana* (Haworth), dalla quale si differenzia per le minori dimensioni e la colorazione delle ali, che hanno disegni meno marcati. Nell'apparato genitale maschile, la *valva* risulta poco sviluppata e il *cuculus* è arrotondato anziché ovoidale; in quello femminile, *I. huemeri* presenta lo *sterigma* meno evidente e il *signum* più corto, che progressivamente si restringe.

Key words: *Isotrias huemeri*, Lepidoptera Tortricidae, new species, southern Appennine.

The Palaearctic Polyorthini fall into two groups of genera. The European genera *Olindia* Guenée and *Isotrias* Meyrick characterize with well preserved coremata and distinct outer spilt of valva. The *gnathos* is in both genera highly specialized.

The genus *Isotrias* include *cuencana* (Kennel), *hybridana* Hübner, *joannisana* (Turati), *martelliana* Trematerra, *rectifasciana* (Haworth) and *stramentana* (Guenée); *I. buckwelli* Lucas is considered by Razowski (1991) as unplaced species.

I. joannisana and *I. martelliana* described from southern Appennine mountains are endemic in Italy (Trematerra, 1991); at these species we added *Isotrias huemeri* sp. n. here described.

Isotrias huemeri sp. n.

Alar expanse, 12-14 mm. Head, palpi and thorax light leather-coloured. Ground color of forewing light drab with black and rusty suffusion evident in post median area of wing. Pattern sooty strigulated with black, more distinctly in the apical fascia. Costal strigulae, 4-5, ochre-yellow. Hindwing umber colored. Fringes rather concolorous with ground color of wings.

MALE GENITALIA

Reported in figure 1. *Uncus* rather slender with thin apical portion; dorsal edge of *uncus* gradually curved outwards throughout, ventral edge tolerably straight (fig. 3). *Socius* long, drooping, covered with setae. *Gnathos* long; arm of *gnathos* strongly expanding terminally and towards the *uncus*; spines of outer surface of *gnathos* arm atrophying. The *valva* (fig. 5) is broad and moderately elongated provided with a long *sacculus* terminating in a ventral spine; the transformed setae in the inner surface of *valva* are innumerable. External edge of *cucullus* rounded. *Juxta* linked with *valva*; *transtilla* broad, tapering medially plate provided with pair of sublateral, funnel-shaped processes directed proximally. The *aedeagus* (fig. 4) is simple, weakly sclerotized in distal part; it has a fairly short *coecum penis*.

FEMALE GENITALIA

Reported in figure 6. *Sterigma* shallow, cup-shaped anterior portion; *colliculum* provided with a small sclerite. *Ductus bursae* long; *ductus seminalis* posterior to irregular *cingulum* (fig. 8). *Bursa copulatrix* with a slender *signum*, which is a longitudinal sclerite folds inwardly, and becomes progressively smaller, in the *corpus* four times (fig. 9).

TYPE MATERIAL

Holotype, male: Rotonda, Potenza (Italy), Monti del Pollino, Piano di Zaperna, 1500 m, 27.VII.1989, leg. P. Trematerra, G.S. 504. Coll. P. Trematerra, Italy. Paratypes, 2 males and 2 females, identically labelled. Coll. P. Trematerra (Italy).

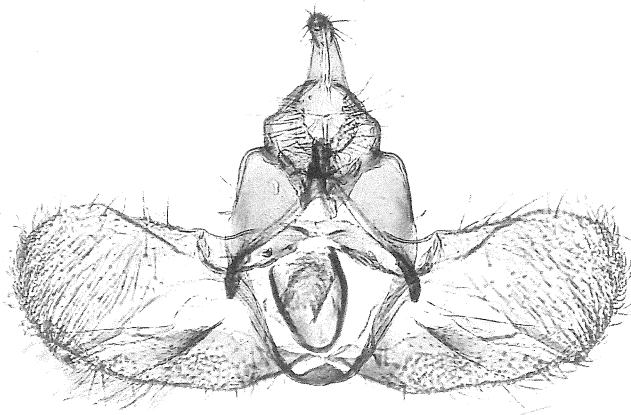


Fig. 1 - Male genitalia of *Isotrias huemeri* sp. n.

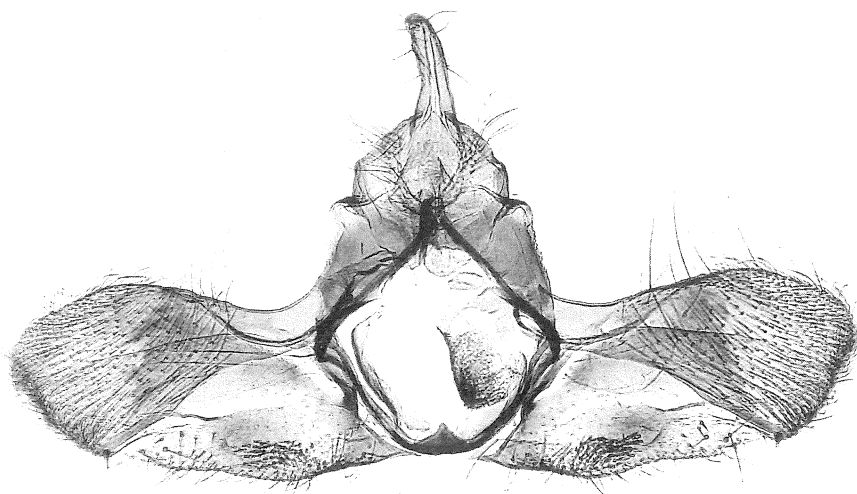
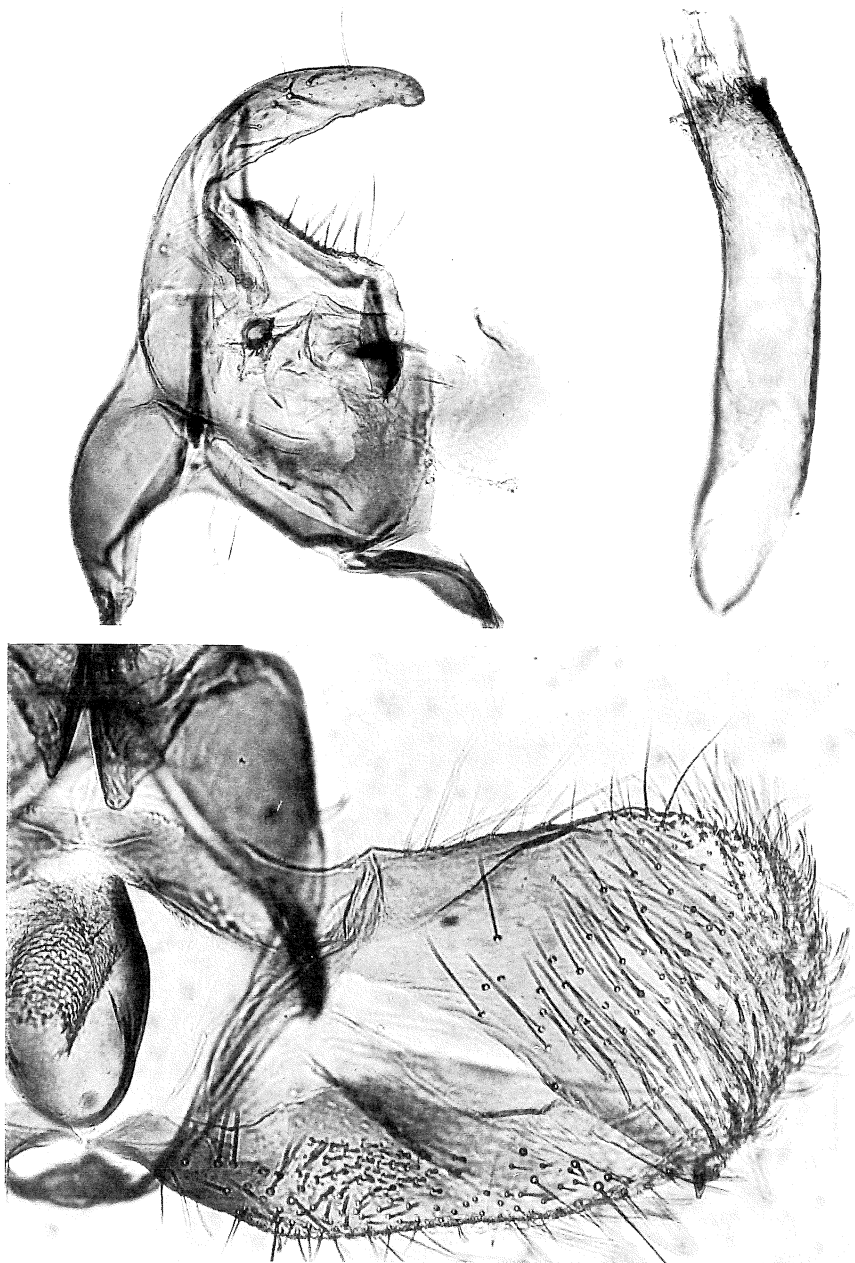
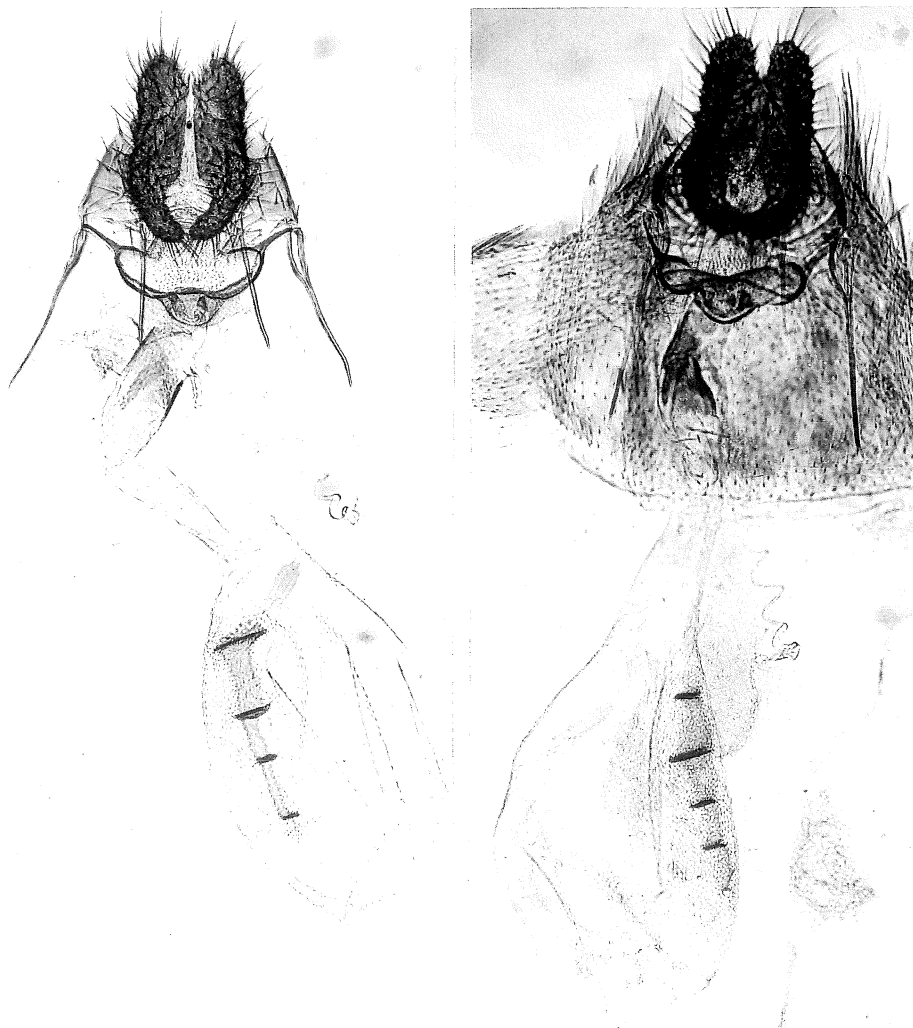


Fig. 2 - Male genitalia of *Isotrias rectifasciana* (Haworth). Specimen collected in Lombardy (Italy), Monte Grigna, Como, 1400 m, 17.VII.1992, leg. P. Trematerra, G.S. 838. Coll. P. Trematerra (Italy).



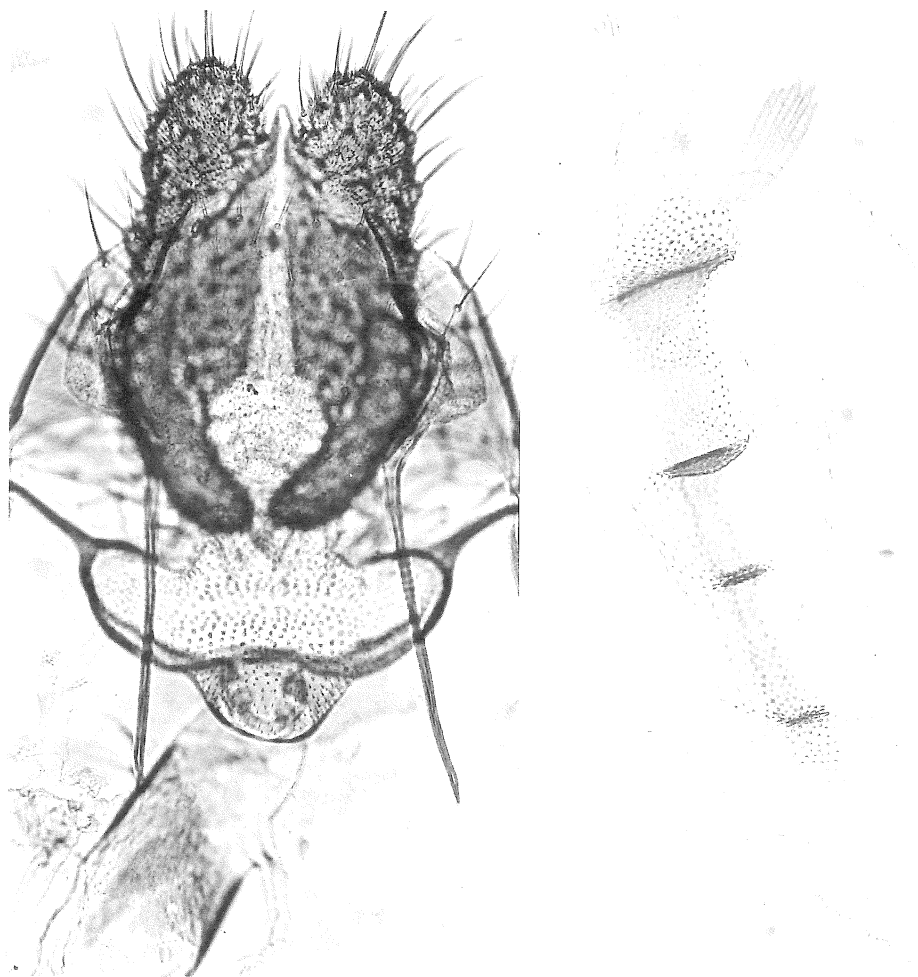
Figs. 3-5 - Male genitalia of *Isotrias huemeri* sp. n.: uncus laterally (fig. 3, above left), aedeagus (fig. 4, above right), valva (fig. 5, bottom).



Figs. 6-7 - Female genitalia of *Isotrias huemeri* sp. n. (fig. 6, left). - Female genitalia of *Isotrias rectifasciana* (Haworth) (fig. 7, right). Specimen collected in Lombardy (Italy), Monte Grigna, Como, 1400 m, 17.VII.1992, leg. P. Trematerra, G.S. 839. Coll. P. Trematerra (Italy).

COMMENTS

Razowski (1991) in the Palaearctic catalogue of the species of Tortricidae placed the genus *Isotrias* in the subfam. Chlidanotinae, tribe Polyorthini, repre-



Figs. 8-9 - Female genitalia of *Isotrias huemeri* sp. n.: antrum and sterigma (fig. 8, left), signum (fig. 9, right).

sented by four genera, *Lopharcha* Diakonoff, *Cnephasitis* Razowski, *Olindia* Guenée, *Isotrias* Meyrick and innumerable species.

The species belonging to this last genus are distributed in the Western Palearctic region, *I. joannisana* and *I. martelliana* are endemic of Italy, from the southern Appennine mountains. The former is present in Monte Autore (Lazio) and in several localities of Pollino mountains (Basilicata and Calabria), the lat-

ter has been described from Cozzi dell'Anticristo (Calabria) (Trematerra, 1990, 1991).

According to Razowski (1984, 1987) the genus *Isotrias* requires a thorough revision, the differences among the species are slight specially in the genitalia. The external characters are in many cases of importance, however in the specimens of same locality there are dark and pale examples.

In *I. huemeri* the *socii* are long as in *I. hybridana* and *I. rectifasciana*, externally it resembles to *I. hybridana* f. *pedemontana* Staudinger, differs from it the shape of forewings and the genitalia.

In the male genitalia the new species is closed to *I. rectifasciana*, but is smaller in the general aspect (figs. 1-2); the *valva* is less elongated and the *cucullus* is rounded instead of oval. Comparing the female genitalia (figs. 6-7), in *I. huemeri* the *sterigma* is more slender and the *signum* is shorter than in *rectifasciana* with the *corpus bursae* which folds inwardly and gets progressively smaller. In *I. rectifasciana* the pattern of forewing is more evident.

Derivatio nominis. The species is dedicated to colleague Dr. Peter Huemer (Tiroler Landesmuseum Ferdinandeum, Innsbruck, Austria).

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