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***Palusita* a new Brazilian Euliini genus  
(Lepidoptera Tortricidae) and its two species**

**Abstract** - *Palusita*, a new genus of the tribe Euliini and its two species (*P. paulista* Razowski & Becker, *P. ochrans* Razowski & Becker) are described from Eastern and Central Brazil.

**Riassunto** - *Palusita*, un nuovo genere di Euliini brasiliiani (Lepidoptera Tortricidae) con descrizione di due specie.

Viene descritto il genere *Palusita* e due nuove specie, *P. paulista* Razowski & Becker e *P. ochrans* Razowski & Becker, raccolte in Brasile orientale e centrale.

**Key words:** *Palusita*, Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Neotropical, new taxa.

*Palusita* is closely related to two other Neotropical Euliini genera, viz., *Dorithia* Powell and *Cuproxena* Powell & J.W. Brown. The putative synapomorphies of these three are listed in the remarks on the description of the new genus. They are also similar externally to one another and to several undescribed Neotropical taxa. Most probably they constitute a larger group within the tribe.

The holotypes of the new species are deposited in the collection of V.O. Becker destined for the Museu National, Universidade Federal, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The numbers in square brackets “[ ]” are the entry numbers of the specimens on the register books of V.O. Becker.

The number given in the descriptions of the labial palpi indicate the proportion of their total length to the diameter of eye.

***Palusita* Razowski & Becker, gen.n.**

Type species: *Palusita paulista* Razowski & Becker, sp.n.

Coloration: Forewing ochreous orange with oblique, brownish red markings.

Venation: All veins separate. Foreleg without tibial pencil of scales.

Male genitalia: Tegumen broad with shoulders tapering distally, uncus slender, simple, not expanding terminally; socius broad, ovate, hairy and scaled; gnathos provided with small, bilobed terminal plate and lateral processes situated subterminally; vinculum arms membranously connected ventrally. Valva rather slender with costa delicate, upcurved at base; pulvinus small or rudimentary; sacculus broad, more or less tapering terminally, provided with flat, free end. Peculiar, sclerotized, bifid rib from base of costa to sacculus, the inner being the arm of vinculum, the other reaching end of sacculus. Transtilla rather broad, slightly expanding in middle dorsally. Juxta short, well sclerotized. Aedeagus slender; coecum penis short, provided with large flanges.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor short; apophyses anteriores very small; sterigma a large pocket with rather distinctly sclerotized posterior edge of postostial portion, subrounded proximally; anteostial part with membranous lobes and rather well sclerotized median area; ductus bursae small; corpus bursae large with pair of peculiar signa; ductus seminalis extending from distal part of this last, dorsally.

Biology: Unknown.

Distribution. Brazil only. The genus is probably widely distributed in the Eastern and Central parts of the country as one can judge from the present data. The species included in is genus come from Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Espírito Santo, Mato Grosso, and Paraná.

Remark. The new genus shows some characters similar to *Dorithia* Powell, 1964 and *Cuproxena* Powell & J.W. Brown, 1991 (cf Razowski, 1998). These are: the shapes of uncus, gnathos, socius, transtilla, valva and the sterigma complex. These two last characters and very short anterior apophyses are probable synapomorphies of these three genera. The costa of valva is also rather weak but distinctly upcurved at base, forming there, a complicate structure with the end of pedunculus and vinculum. The vinculum is fused with valva laterally, membranous ventrally. The sacculus is not elongate ventro-basally. The female genitalia of *ochrans* reminiscent those of *Cuproxena anielae* Razowski & Becker, 1989 from Brazil but the signa are quite different.

The putative autapomorphies of this genus are: the presence of bifid sclerite extending from base of costa to sacculus (the proximal arm represent the vinculum), the membranously connected end parts of vinculum, and the elongate signum provided with thin median rib and the proximal blade. *Palusita* is certainly more advanced than the two compared genera.

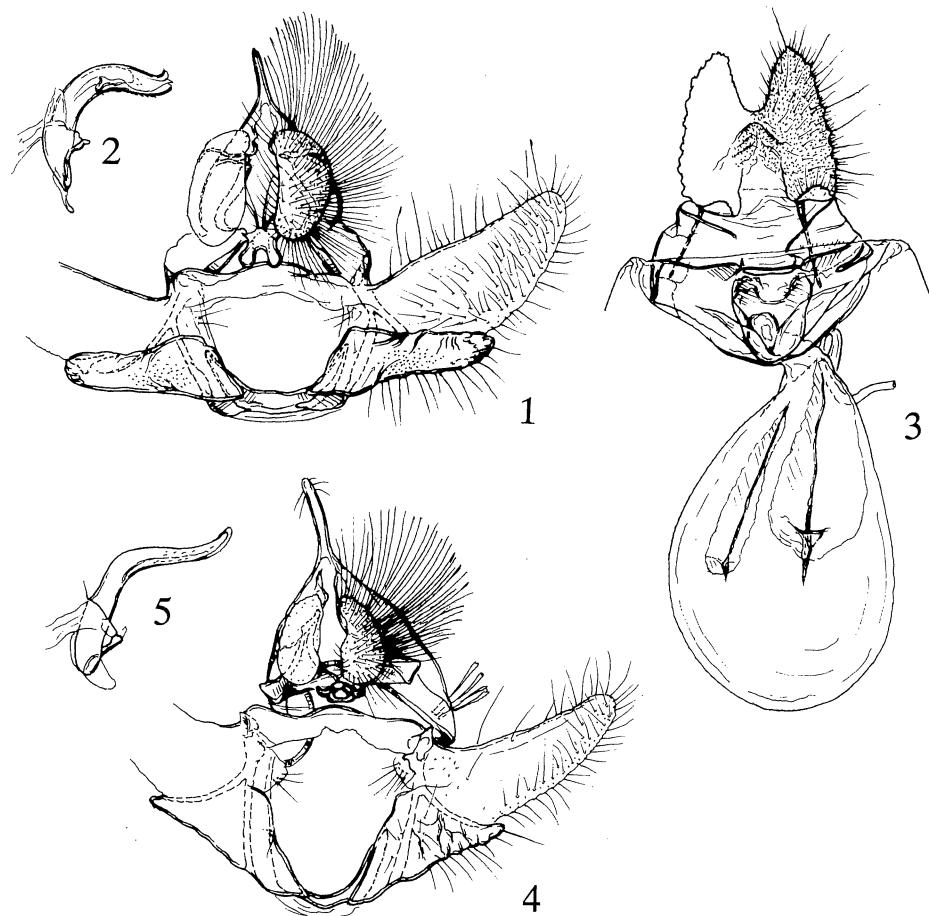
The name of the genus is an anagram of the name of its type-species.

#### *Palusita ochrans* Razowski & Becker, sp.n.

Wingspan 12 mm. Head creamy tinged pale brownish grey, labial palpus 1, darker, whiter terminally; thorax yellow ochreous, rust proximally. Forewing broad, slightly expanding terminally, costa uniformly curved outwards, termen hardly oblique, somewhat convex. Ground colour ochreous yellow, strigulation absent except for a

few strigulae at costa; markings reddish especially along edges: postbasal fascia slender, atrophied in costal third, median fascia broadening at wing edges; subapical fascia tapering towards mid-termin. Cilia slightly paler than ground colour, tinged rust at end of subapical marking and at torus. Hindwing broad, ferruginous orange, paler basally, cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Figs. 1, 2): Uncus fairly short; lateral prominences of gnathos small; valva fairly broad, sacculus weakly tapering terminally, with free end broad, rounded apically; aedeagus strongly bent, fairly broad.



Figs. 1-5 - *Palusita ochrans* sp.n., male genitalia of holotype (figs. 1,2); same species, female genitalia of paratype (fig. 3); *P. paulista* sp.n., male genitalia of holotype (figs. 4,5)

Female genitalia (Fig. 3): Papilla analis broad; apophyses short; eighth tergite large; sterigma broad, convex proximally, anteostial part membranous, large, postostial part rather well sclerotized medially; ductus bursae short.

Holotype, male: "Brasil: M[inas] G[erais], Unai, 700 m, 27.IX. 1983, V.O. Becker col"; [49469]. Paratypes, 1 male labelled as above and 4 males and 3 females with labels "Brasil: MT [Mato Grosso] Chapada, Guimaraes, 25.V. 1989, V.O. Becker"; [75748]. Two paratypes in the collection of Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, PAS, Cracow.

Distribution: Brazil: Minas Gerais and Mato Grosso.

***Palusita paulista* Razowski & Becker, sp.n.**

Wingspan 11 mm. Head brownish creamy, labial palpus creamy, over 1; thorax yellow orangeous, collar rust. Forewing slenderer than in *ochrans*, broadest medially; apex rounded, termen short, slightly oblique and convex. Ground colour yellow ochreous, creamer in distal third, strigulation pale ochreous brown, some darker strigulae along wing edges; markings pinkish rust, darker along edges: postbasal fascia slightly curved outwards; median fascia extending from beyond mid-costa to tornus; subapical fascia parallel, reaching mid-termen. Cilia pale ochreous creamy, darker, more rust at apex and tornus. Hindwing creamy at base, ochreous creamy tinged orange on periphery; cilia concolorous with middle of wing.

Male genitalia (Figs 4, 5): Uncus longer than in *ochrans*, socius smaller, gnathos arm with large subterminal lobe. Valva slenderer than in *ochrans*, tapering terminally; sacculus strongly tapering towards the end; aedeagus slender, minutely spined in distal part, laterally, strongly curved.

Female unknown.

Holotype, male: "Brasil, S[ão] P[aulo], São Paulo, 900 m, 3-7.I. 1983, V.O. Becker col.", [51106], genitalia slide Nr. 22261.

Distribution: Probably wider distributed in Eastern and Central Brazil, now known from São Paulo and Mato Grosso only.

Remark. Derivation of the name: "paulista" means the inhabitant of São Paulo. Apart from the type we examined two specimens, one from Paraná [87010], the other from Espírito Santo [80865] which show some differences in the structure of the gnathos.

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