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**Descriptions of three new neotropical species of
Acleris Hübner, 1825 (Lepidoptera Tortricidae)**

Abstract - Three new species, viz., *Acleris magnisignis*, *A. mutila* from Mexico and *A. brusqueana* from Brazil are described. Five species known till now from the Neotropics are discussed.

Riassunto - *Descrizione di tre nuove specie Neotropicali di Acleris Hübner, 1825 (Lepidoptera Tortricidae).*

Vengono descritte tre nuove specie di Lepidoptera Tortricidae, *Acleris magnisignis* dal Chiapas (Messico), *A. mutila* dal Veracruz (Messico) e *A. brusqueana* da varie località del Brasile. Si riportano inoltre brevi annotazioni sulle cinque specie Neotropicali di *Acleris* sino ad ora note.

Key words: *Acleris*, Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Tortricini, Neotropical, new species.

Acleris is the largest genus of the tribe Tortricini abundant in species chiefly in the Holarctic Region. Less species are known from the Oriental Region. In the Neotropics it is represented by only six species listed by Powell et al. (1984) in two genera, viz., *Acleris* (five species of which *A. hastiana* (Linnaeus, 1758) is Holarctic in distribution and was recorded from the most northern part of the region) and in *Croesia* Hübner, [1825]) now regarded as a junior synonym of the former (one species only).

One species (*A. retrusa* Razowski, 1993) was described from Veracruz, Mexico of single female. *A. magnisignis* sp.n. and *A. mutila* sp.n. are also Mexican. One of them comes from the state Veracruz, the other from Chiapas. They also are represented by single females only but easily distinguished by quite different genitalia. Two other species, *A. matthewski* Razowski, 1986 from Peru and *A. emera* Razowski, 1973 from Bolivia are very close to one another. Our third new species, *A. brusqueana*, from Southern Brazil is very close to Bolivian *A. avicularia* Razowski, 1966. In the female genitalia *brusqueana* is very distinct as having a partially membranous sterigma. *A. zimmermani* (Clarke, 1978) purchased as Hawaiian was taken in Veracruz, Mexico.

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIES

The paper is based on the collection of the junior author. The holotypes of the new described species are deposited in his collection (V.O. Becker collection, destined for the Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal, Rio de Janeiro).

Acleris magnisignis Razowski & Becker, sp.n.

Wingspan 18 mm. Head brownish, thorax darker, labial palpus over twice longer than diameter of eye, greyer, paler. Forewing not expanding posteriorly, apex sharp, termen hardly sinuate, somewhat oblique. Ground colour brownish creamy, suffused and dotted brown; markings brown with indistinct rust hue, orangeous shades, and some black-brown dots: basal blotch ill-defined, convex in middle posteriorly; median fascia concave proximally, atrophying at dorsum, connected with subapical marking to form a broad, diffuse blotch reaching almost apex; some black-brown dots in subterminal area. Cilia brownish, brown at apex. Hindwing grey creamy, browner on periphery; strigulation greyer; cilia white-grey with median line grey.

Female genitalia (Fig. 1): Sterigma short, with almost straight distal edge and large, slender, hardly curved proximal processes; colliculum short, rather uniformly broad throughout; ductus bursae proportionally short; signum strong, slightly elongate.

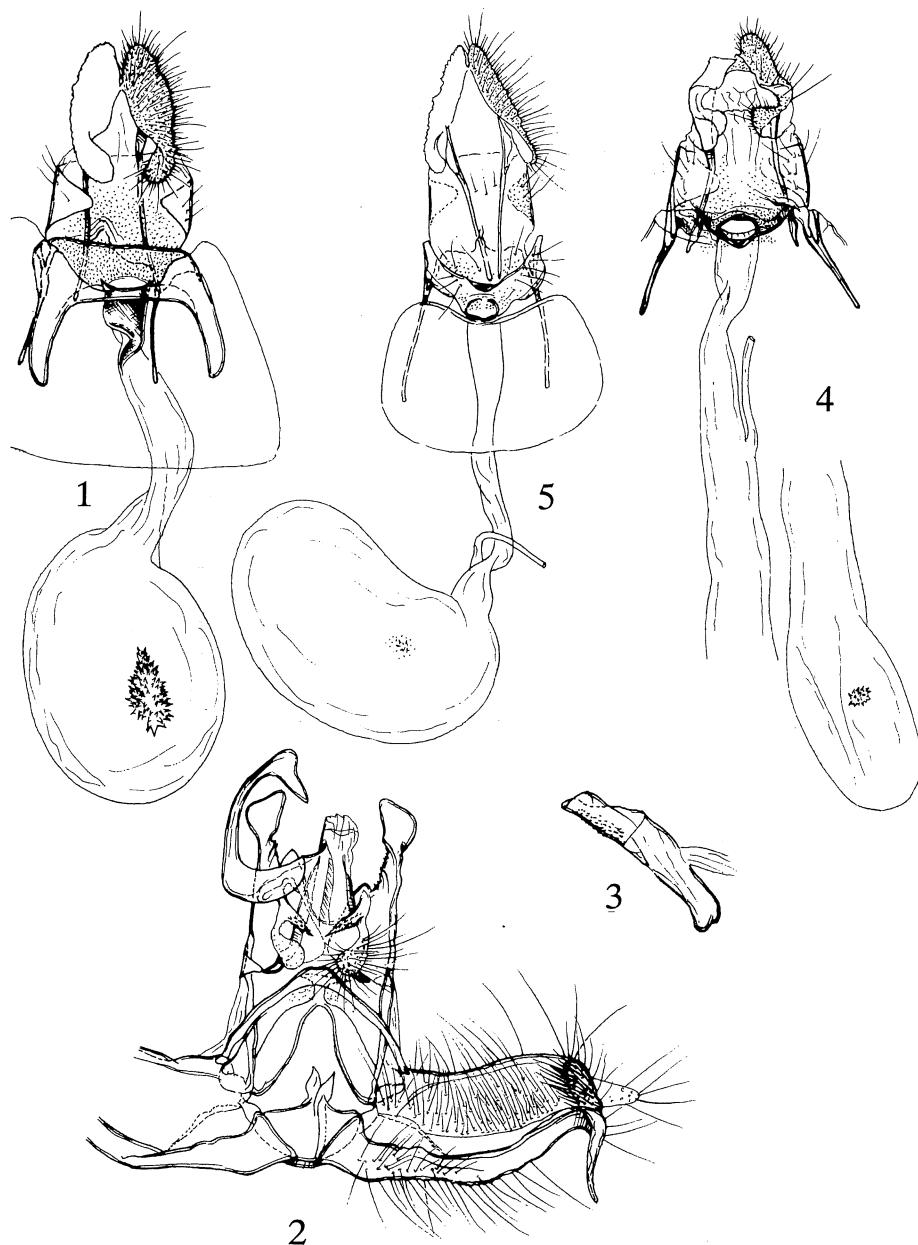
Holotype, female: "Mexico: Chiapas, San Cristobal de las Casas, 2300 m, 23-27.VI.1981, V.O. Becker col."; collection Nr. 43761. Genitalia on slide 22257.

Remarks. Externally this species resembles the representatives of the *hastiana*-group of species but is distinct genitally. The distance between the proximal processes of sterigma is large, and the signum is very large, densely thorny.

Acleris brusqueana Razowski & Becker, sp.n.

Wingspan 14 mm (in paratypes 18 mm). Head creamy mixed ochre, with brownish in paratypes; labial palpus ca twice longer than diameter of the eye, more ochreous; thorax ferruginous. Forewing not expanding terminal, broadest medially; costa uniformly convex, apex very short, termen short, not oblique, rather straight. Ground colour pale cinnamon, glossy; suffusions and indistinct markings cinnamon brown; erect brown scales and innumerable refractive scales mainly in distal third of wing. Cilia brownish. Hindwing brownish, cilia creamer. Female paratype with larger black-brown spots and groups of refractive scales, mainly along median fascia.

Male genitalia (Figs 2, 3): Tegumen large, with strong, expanding apically terminal processes; inner edges of pedunculi broadly sclerotized; socius moderate, drooping, with submedian, sclerotized, sharp process. Terminal process of sacculus very long, directed ventrally, acute; spined termination fairly large. Tuba analis provided with



Figs. 1-5 - *Acleris magnisignis* sp.n., holotype (fig. 1); *A. brusqueana* sp.n., male genitalia of holotype (figs 2, 3); same species, female genitalia of paratype, genitalia slide Nr. 21995 (fig. 4); *A. mutila* sp.n., holotype, female (fig. 5).

extremely large, curved, expanding subterminally ventral process. Aedeagus straight, minutely spiny, with long coecum penis; cornuti absent.

Female genitalia (Fig. 4): Eighth tergite weakly sclerotized ventrally; sterigma well sclerotized around ostium bursae, otherwise membranous, with microspines; colliculum membranous; ductus bursae long; ductus seminalis submedian; corpus bursae elongate; signum small, stellate.

Holotype, male: "Brasil, S[anta] C[atarina], 100 m, 15-20. I. 1983, V.O. Becker col.", collection Nr. 51873; genitalia slide 21996. Paratypes: male: "Banhado, Quatro Barras, Paraná, Brasil, 800 m, 27.XI.1970, Becker, Laroca", genitalia slide 22038; 2 females labelled "Brasil: GO[ias], Flores, 400 m, 10.XI.1983, V.O. Becker col." genitalia slides 21995, 21996.

Remarks. Externally the new species resembles Oriental *A. lucipeta* Razowski, 1966. It probably is widely distributed in Eastern and Central Brazil as it was found in Santa Catarina and Goias.

Acleris mutila Razowski & Becker, sp.n.

Wingspan 19 mm. Head and thorax creamy grey, labial palpus over 1.5 times diameter of eye; blackish scales in distal part of thorax and concolorous transverse fascia at middle parts of tegulae. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa curved outwards, slightly concave in median portion; apex short, sharp; termen weakly oblique, sinuate. Ground colour in costal and basal parts of wing grey with some browner shades, remaining are in form of large blotch. It is orangeous edged brown and, partially, rust brown and extends from postbasal part of dorsum being convex towards costa, then arched to beyond middle of termen. Cilia pale pinkish creamy, more rust in dorsal third, black-grey basal line to this last. Hindwing creamy mixed brownish on periphery where strigulated brown, browner at apex; cilia creamy mixed brownish at apex; median line brownish grey, atrophying in anal area of wing.

Female genitalia (Fig. 5): Sterigma short, concave distally, convex in middle proximally where broad, edged with a slender sclerite ostium bursae; proximal corners reduced to a pair of elongate folds; colliculum not differentiated; signum minute.

Holotype, female: "Mexico: Veracruz] Las Minas, 3200 m, 5.VI. 1997, V.O. Becker Col.", [109563]; Genitalia slide 22456.

Remarks. The forewing pattern typical to that in numerous other species or forms of the genus in question. The female genitalia also typical except for the configuration of the sterigma. The variety of forms of sterigma can be, however, observed in several species, and in this paper it can be compared with those in *brusqueana*.

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