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P. HUEMER, P. TREMATERRA

Cochylimorpha erlebachi sp.n., a new species of Cochylini from Alps (Lepidoptera Tortricidae) (*)

Abstract - *Cochylimorpha erlebachi* sp.n. is described from Alps; the adult and genitalia of both sexes are figured. The new species is closely related to the *Cochylimorpha clavana* (Constant, 1888) species-group, though matching *C. jucundana* (Treitschke, 1835) externally.

Riassunto - Cochylimorpha erlebachi *sp.n., una nuova specie di Cochylini dalle Alpi (Lepidoptera Tortricidae).*

Viene descritta *Cochylimorpha erlebachi* sp.n. (Lepidoptera Tortricidae), raccolta sui rilievi alpini italiani, in provincia di Trento e nei dintorni del lago di Garda, nel Veronese e sulle Hautes-Alpes (Francia). Le caratteristiche della nuova specie richiamano quelle di *Cochylimorpha jucundana* (Treitschke, 1835), ma nelle ali anteriori si differenzia per la maculatura accentuata della fascia mediana e per la frangia di colore grigiastro, nelle posteriori per la variegatura grigio brillante. La conformazione degli apparati genitali di *C. erlebachi* sp.n. è prossima ai taxa del gruppo-*clavana* che include *Cochylimorpha clavana* (Constant, 1888), *C. halophilana* (Christoph, 1872), *C. wiltshirei* (Razowski, 1963) e *C. armeniana* (Joannis, 1891). Il maschio di *C. erlebachi* sp.n. si caratterizza per la mancanza della proiezione del *sacculus* e per il *cornutus* lungo e sottile. Il genitale femminile differisce da quello delle altre specie per la scarsa presenza di spine sul *corpus bursae*. Nella nuova specie è tipico il *corpus bursae* grande con un anello sclerificato.

Key words: *Cochylimorpha erlebachi*, Lepidoptera Tortricidae, new species, Alps.

Palaearctic Cochylini are taxonomically well known tortricoid moths. Since the monograph of Razowski (1970) only few additional species have been described from Europe, mainly belonging to the genus *Phtheochroa* Stephens, 1829 (Huemer, 1989). Therefore it was most surprising when an undescribed species of the genus *Cochylimorpha* Razowski, 1959, from northern Italy was recognized during curational work on the collections of the Tiroler Landesmuseum Ferdinandeum (TLMF).

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The genus *Cochylimorpha* (formerly *Stenodes* Guenée, 1845, nec Dujardin, 1844) includes 72 palaearctic species (Razowski, 1991); 31 species have been recorded from Europe (Razowski, 1996) and 13 from Italy (Trematerra, 1995). A detailed generic description, under *Stenodes*, is given by Razowski (1970 and 1987).

Cochylimorpha erlebachi sp.n.

Adult (figure 1). Wingspan 16-18 mm. Head and thorax whitish-ochre; labial palpus whitish-ochre, lighter on inner surface, long second and short third segment; antenna whitish-ochre. Forewing ground colour variegated whitish-ochre; comma-shaped, dark rusty-brown transverse patch in middle of wing, extending from dorsum across three quarters of forewing, almost parallel to outer margin of wing; fringes unicolorous dark grey, becoming broader towards tornus. Hindwing moderately light greyish, fringes light greyish with dark basal line.

MALE GENITALIA

Reported in figures 3-4. *Uncus* reduced; *socii* small, narrow; medial part of *transtilla* rounded, with few apical teeth; *valva* broad basally, evenly tapered towards rounded apex; *sacculus* indistinct, without projection. *Aedeagus* moderately stout with long, slender, curved apical projection; single *cornutus* very long and slender, almost straight.

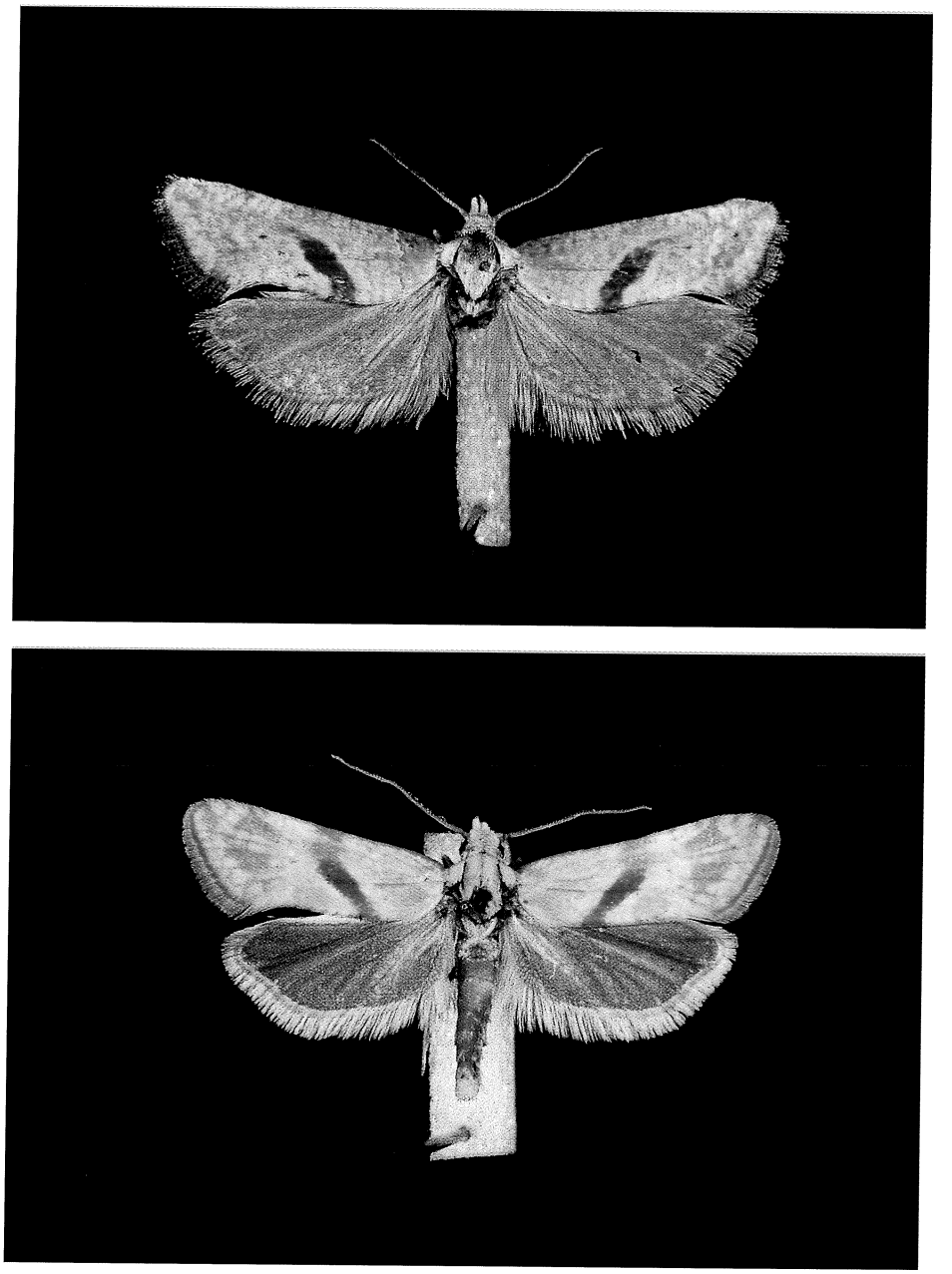
FEMALE GENITALIA

Reported in figure 5. *Papillae anales* moderately small; segment VIII short, with strong setae on posterior margin; *ductus bursae* narrow, membranous, anteriorly with an irregular sclerotization proceeding into a large sclerotized ring in posterior half of *corpus bursae*; *corpus bursae* large, sub-oval, very few small thorns in posterior half.

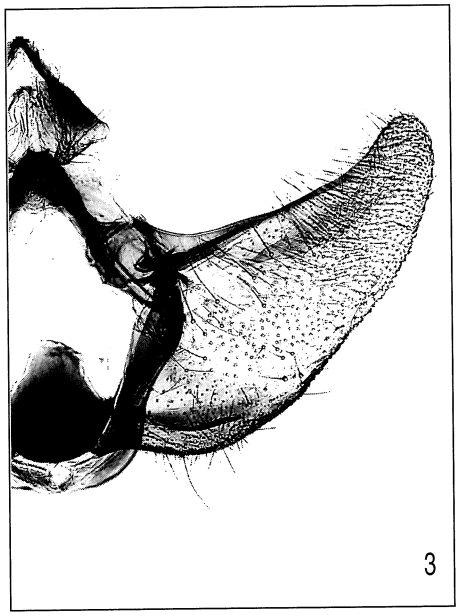
MATERIAL EXAMINED

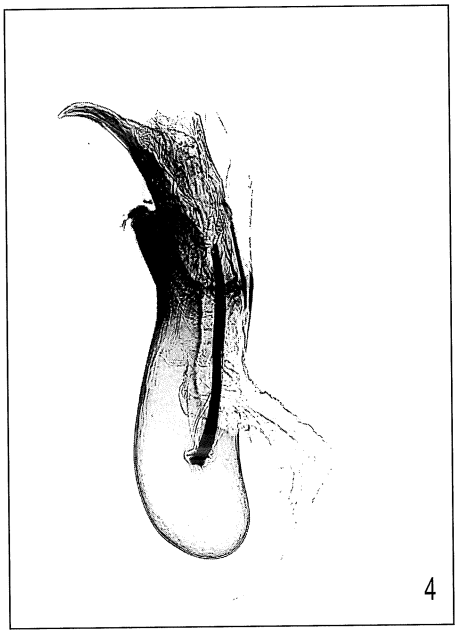
Holotype: 1♂, ITALIA sept., Prov. Verona, Monte, 300 m, 06.09.1988, leg. Burmann, TOR 369 P. Huemer (TLMF).

Paratypes: 2♀♀, same data as holotype; 1♀, same data as holotype, but 24.7.1984; 1♀, Prov. Verona, L. d. Garda, S. Vigilio, 29.8.1962, leg. Burmann; 1♀, Prov. Trento, Villamontagna, 600 m, 17.8.1982, leg. Burmann & Tarmann; 1♀, FRANCE Les Vigneaus (Hautes-Alpes), 28.VIII.60, leg. R. Buvat (collections: Burmann, Innsbruck; TLMF, Innsbruck; Trematerra, Campobasso).



Figs. 1-2 - *Cochylimorpha erlebachi* sp.n., holotype (fig. 1); *Cochylimorpha jucundana* (Treitschke) (fig. 2).





Figs. 3-4 - *Cochylimorpha erlebachi* sp.n.. Male genitalia (fig. 3); *aedeagus* (fig. 4).

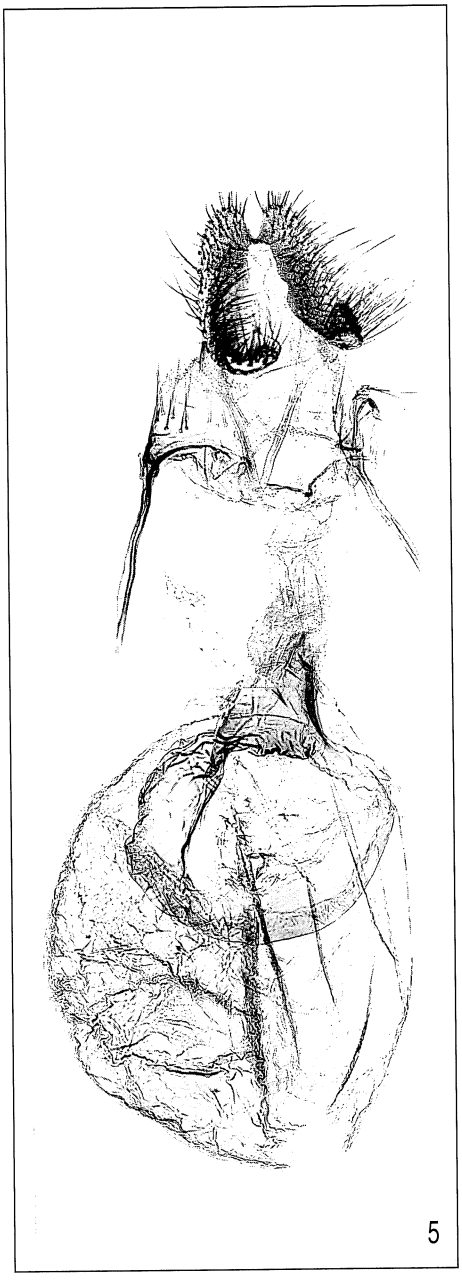


Fig. 5 - *Cochylimorpha erlebachi* sp.n.. Female genitalia, paratype.

COMMENTS

C. erlebachi sp.n. was hitherto mixed with *Cochylimorpha jucundana* (Treitschke, 1835). The adult differs from the latter by the dark fringes of the forewing, the darker medial patch and furthermore the more variegated ground colour and the lighter hindwings (figures 1-2). However, in the genitalia *erlebachi* shows no close relationship to *jucundana*.

Considering morphological characters the new species is most closely related to taxa of the *clavana*-group of species, including *Cochylimorpha clavana* (Constant, 1888), *C. halophilana* (Christoph, 1872), *C. wiltshirei* (Razowski, 1963) and *C. armeniana* (Joannis, 1891). In the male genitalia this group is mainly characterized by the long, pointed and curved apical part of the *aedeagus* which is unique within *Cochylimorpha*.

The first three mentioned species are extremely similar in genitalia (Razowski, 1970) and could prove as distinct subspecies of a more widely distributed taxon. *C. erlebachi* sp.n. differs from all these taxa by the lack of a *sacculus*-projection, the long and particularly slender *cornutus* and by the colour of the forewing. The similar *C. armeniana* can readily be distinguished by the more abruptly tapered *valva* and the stouter *cornutus*. Furthermore it strongly differs from *erlebachi* by the shape and colour of the forewing.

The female genitalia of *C. erlebachi* sp.n. differ from all taxa of the *clavana*-group by the presence of only very few small spines of the *corpus bursae*. Furthermore the large *corpus bursae* with the ring-shaped sclerotization are of specific value.

DISTRIBUTION. Only known from the provinces of Trento and Verona (Northern Italy) and from Les Vigneaus (Hautes-Alpes) (France), though probably more widely distributed in the Mediterranean area.

BIONOMY. Foodplants and early stages unknown.

DERIVATIO NOMINIS. The new *Cochylimorpha* is dedicated to our colleague Dipl.Vw. Siegfried Erlebach (Innsbruck) who has contributed substantially to this paper and the collections of TLMF.

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DR. PETER HUEMER - Tiroler Landesmuseum Ferdinandeum, Naturwissenschaftliche Sammlungen, Feldstraße 11a, A-6020 Innsbruck (Austria).

PROF. PASQUALE TREMATERRA - Dipartimento di Scienze Animali, Vegetali e dell'Ambiente, Università degli Studi del Molise, Via Cavour 50, I-86100 Campobasso (Italia).

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