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South Asiatic Tortricidae from the Zoological Collection of the Bavarian State

(Lepidoptera)

by

A. Diakonoff

(With 7 plates and 15 text-figures)

Veröff. Zool. Staatssamml. München	Band 15	S. 167—202	München, 15. Juni 1971

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South Asiatic Tortricidae from the Zoological Collection of the Bavarian State (Lepidoptera)

Through the kindness of Dr. W. Dierl, Zoologische Sammlung des Bayerischen Staates, Munich, Germany, I received for identification a small, but interesting collection of Tortricidae from South Asia. This collection proved to consist of 37 species, of which 15 species and 1 subspecies are described as new, together with five new genera. The types are in the Zoological Collection of the Bavarian State, Munich. I am grateful for the permission to retain certain duplicates for the collection of the Leiden Museum.

TORTRICIDAE

Cerace stipatana birmensis Diakonoff

Cerace stipatana birmensis Diakonoff, 1950: 210 (♂, Burma).

Distribution: Burma.

"Burma, Zacher", 1♂.

Adoxophyes privatana (Walker)

Dichelia privatana Walker, 1863: 320 (India).

Adoxophyes privatana: Walsingham, 1900: 481 (syn. *cyrtosema* Meyr.). — Diakonoff, 1968: 14, fig. 484 (full synonymy).

Adoxophyes euryomis Meyrick, in Gardiner, 1902: 126 (♂♀, Maldives, India).

Distribution: India, Maldive Is., Burma, Assam, Ceylon, Sumatra, Borneo, Java, Celebes, Amboyna, Buru, Batian, Tenimber, Ternate, Talaud Is., New Guinea, Fiji, Tonga, Tonkin, Formosa, China, Japan, Korea, Philippine Is.

South Thailand, 20 km E of Krabi, 7.-25.IV.1962 (G. Friedel), 1♂.

Homona trachyptera Diakonoff

Homona trachyptera Diakonoff, 1941a: 38, pl. 1, fig. 4 (♂, New Guinea).

Distribution: New Guinea.

"Neu Guinea, Lake Kamu River, Bulldog, 50 m, 17.VII.1963 (D. v. Holst)", 1♂.

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Homona coffearia (Nietner)

Tortrix coffearia Nietner, 1861: 24 (Ceylon).
Homona coffearia: Meyrick, 1912: 15 (*fasciculana* Walk. syn.).
Homona fasciculana Walker, 1863: 424 (Ceylon).

Distribution: Throughout southern Asia.
Sikkim, "Umgebung Darjeeling", 1 ♀.

Archips hemixantha (Meyrick)

Cacoecia hemixantha Meyrick, 1918 [1916—1923]: 165 (♂♀, Sikkim).
Archips hemixantha: Clarke, 1958: 40, pl. 20, figs. 3—3b, 4—4b (lectot, design. wings, genit. ♂ figured; *expleta* Meyr. syn.).
Cacoecia expleta Meyrick, 1923 [1923-1930]: 54 (♂, Assam).
Distribution: Sikkim; Darjeeling.
Sikkim, "Umgebung Darjeeling", 1 ♀.

Archips tabescens (Meyrick)

Cacoecia tabescens Meyrick, 1921: 147 (♂♀, Java).
Archips tabescens: Diakonoff, 1960: 133 (Canton).

Distribution: Java, Tonkin, S China (Canton).
South Thailand, 20 km E of Krabi, 1-14. III. 1962 (G. Friedel), 1♂, 1 ♀.

Archips salaconis (Meyrick)

Cacoecia salaconis Meyrick, 1912 [1912—1916]: 5 (♀, Philippines).
Cacoecia xanthochroma Wileman & Stringer, 1929: 65 (♂, Philippines).
Archips salaconis: Clarke, 1958: 47, pl. 23, figs. 3—3c (lectotype select., fig.).

Distribution: Philippine Is.
"Philippinen, ex coll. A. Heyne", 1♂.

Archips difficilis (Meyrick)

Cacoecia difficilis Meyrick, 1928 [1923—1930]: 456 (♂♀, Borneo).
Archips difficilis: Clarke, 1958: 39, pl. 19, figs. 3—3b (lectotype design., wings, genit. ♂ figured).

Distribution: Borneo: Sarawak.
South Thailand, 20 km E of Krabi, 11.-31.IV.1962 (G. Friedel), 1♂.

Archips terminas (Meyrick)

Cacoecia termias Meyrick, 1918 [1916—1923]: 164 (♂, Assam).
Archips termias: Clarke, 1958: 51, pl. 25, figs. 3—3b (lectotype design., wings, genit. ♂ figured).

Distribution: Assam, Shillong.
Sikkim, "Umgebung Darjeeling", 1♂.

Archips micaceana (Walker)

Cacoecia micaceana Walker, 1863: 314 (Hongkong).
Cacoecia epicyrta Meyrick, 1905: 589 (Ceylon).
Cacoecia isocyrta Meyrick, 1920 [1916—1923]: 340 (Bengal).

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Archips micaceana: Clarke, 1958: 43, pl. 21, figs. 1—1b, 2, 3—3b (syn. *epicyrta, isocyrta, machlopis* Meyr., lectotypes design., ♂, ♀, ♀, resp.; wings, genit. figured).

Distribution: Ceylon, India, Bengal.

South Thailand, 20 km E of Krabi, 21.II.-10.III.1962, 3♂♂, genit. slide 7432. The same, 1-14. III. 1962, 1 ♂ (G. Friedel).

Archips machlopis (Meyr.) is a distinct species.

Archips sarcostega (Meyrick)

Cacoecia sarcostega Meyrick, 1924: [1923—1930] 107 (♂♀, Kumaon).

Archips sarcostega: Clarke, 1958: 47, pl. 23, figs. 4—4b (lectot. design., wings, genit. ♂ figured).

Distribution: N India, Kumaon.

NW Karakorum, Hunza, Nagar-Kuto, Darukush, 3300 m, Lat. 36°32'N, Long. 74°14'E, 29.VII.-1.VIII.1959, 7♂♂; The same region, Nagar, Dabaié, 3000 m, Lat. 36°32'N, Long. 74°09'E, 23.VII.1959, 2♂♂; the same region, Nagar Daintar, 2600 m, 21.VII.1959, 1♂; the same, Nagar Bario, Darukush, 3700 m, Lat. 36°33'N, Long. 74°15'E, 3.-5.VIII.1959, 1♂ (F. Lobbichler).

NW Karakorum, Gilgit, Banidas, 2600 m, Lat. 36°11'N, Long. 74°33'E, 30.VI.-2.VII.1959, 1♂ (F. Lobbichler). In total 12♂♂.

Clepsis (Siclobola) rurinana (Linné)

Phalaena Tortrix rurinana Linné, 1758: 823 (Europe).

Phalaena Tortrix modeeriana Linné, 1761: 347 (Stockholm).

Phalaena Tortrix moderiana: Linné, 1767: 880 (Europe).

Phalaena Tortrix angulana Villers, 1789: 412, 612 (Europe).

Pyralis? avellana Panzer, 1804 (nec Linné): 124 (praeocc.).

Tortrix consimilana Treitschke, 1830 (nec Hübner): 75 (Hungary, Austria) (nom. praeocc.).

Tortrix semialbana Guenée, 1845: 139 (France).

Tortrix croceana Curtis, 1850 (nec Haworth): 110 (England).

Clepsis (Siclobola) semialbana: Obraztsov, 1954—1957: 52, 193, 213, 315, figs. 120—124 (nom. conserv.; *rurinana* L., nom. oblitum; synon.).

Clepsis (Siclobola) rurinana: Diakonoff, 1955: 45 (Nepal, syn. & nomenclature).

Distribution: Europa, Asia Minor, Southeast Siberia, Corea, China, Japan, Kashmir, India, Nepal.

For more extensive literature and remarks on nomenclature may be referred to my 1955 paper.

N Karakorum, Gilgit, Banidas, 2600 m, Lat. 36°11'N, Long. 74°33'E, 30.VI.-2.VII.1959 (F. Lobbichler), 11♂♂, 3♀♀. The same region, Hunza, Nagar, Dabaié, 3000 m, Lat. 36°22'N, Long. 74°09'E, 23.VII.1959 (F. Lobbichler), 1♂, 1♀.

The male genitalia show very slight differences from European (Dutch) material: the uncus hook is very gently narrowed in middle and the transtilla is denser denticulate. However, slight discrepances of these parts fall within the specific variation.

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Clepsimorpha gen. nov.

Text-fig. 1; pl. I, figs. 1—3.

Head with appressed scales. Ocellus posterior. Proboscis vestigial. Antenna in male slightly thickened, minutely ciliate. Thorax with a slight posterior crest. Posterior tibia normal. Abdomen normal. Palpus moderate, porrected less than eye-breadth beyond head, median segment with appressed scales, rough at apex, gradually dilated, terminal segment moderate, thick, obtuse, exposed.

For wing oblong, pointed, rather broad, with a costal fold in male to 2/5; costa curved anteriorly, almost straight in middle, curved again before apex, apex rounded-pointed, termen gently sinuate, rather long. Vein 2 from before 3/5, 3 from angle, 4 closer to 5, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to termen, 9 from 2/3 distance 8-10, 10 from beyond middle distance 9-11, 11 from middle, chorda and median branch absent.

Hind wing without cubital pecten, about 1, subtrapezoidal, pointed, 2 from 2/3, 3 and 4 very short-stalked from angle, 5 closely approximated towards base, 6 and 7 stalked.

Male genitalia. Nearest to those of *Clepsis* Guenée, 1845. Tegumen rather low, semispherical. Uncus clavate and curved, top rounded. Socius long, slender, pending. Gnathos moderate, hooked, point moderate, arms narrow. Labis very large, oblong-oval, with dentate top. Valva short, membraneous, semioval, sacculus unmodified. Aedeagus long, top slightly dilated laterally, with a minute tooth at right side.

Female genitalia. Sterigma gently sclerotized, lamella postvaginalis traceable, a trapezoidal projection in middle. Lamella antevaginalis, a narrow gently down-curved dark rim, medially dilated and subcrescentic, laterally with an acute tooth. Ostium transversely oval, colliculum moderate, almost hyaline, upper part as wide as ostium, abruptly constricted above middle, lower part rounded. Cestum slender. Signum with a large capitulum, base dilated and verriculose above, spine-shaped below.

Type-species, *Capua pigra* Meyrick, 1921 (Java). A genus of small species of *Epagoge* appearance, but with the genitalia of *Clepsis* relationship, especially characteristic by large oval labis, but with oval membraneous valva (different from that in *Clepsis*), and neuration in the two sexes similar to that of *Capua* Hb. except short stalking of veins 3 and 4 in the hind wing.

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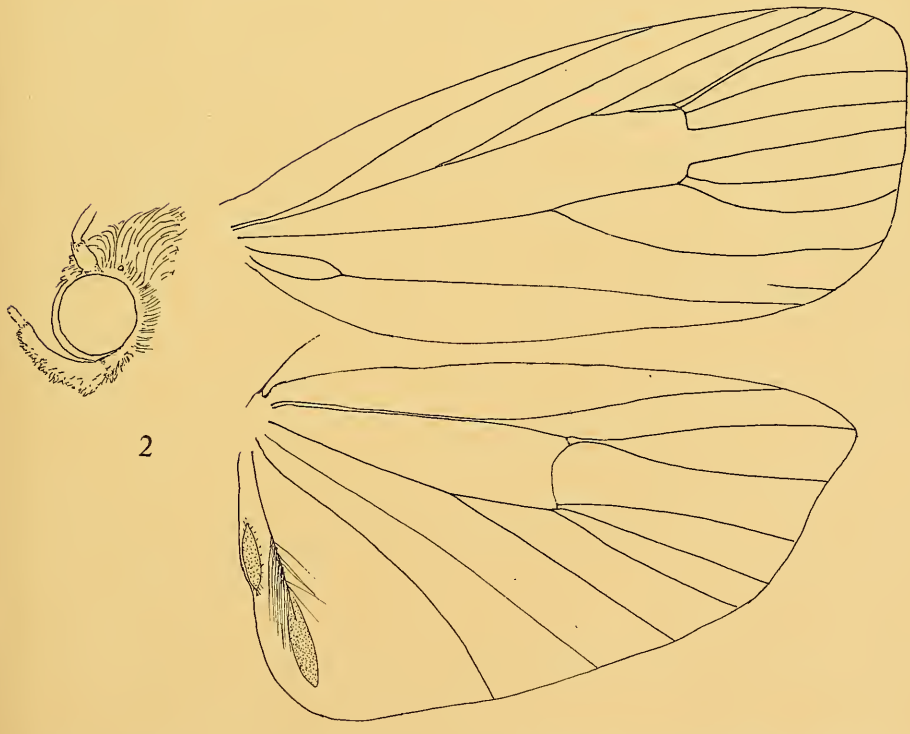

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Figs. 1—2: Heads and wing neuration: 1, *Clepsimorpha pigra* (Meyr.) gen. nov. ♂; 2, *Triheteracra melanoxenia* gen. et spec. nov., ♂.

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Clepsimorpha pigra (Meyrick) **comb. nov.**

Text fig. 1; pl. I, figs. 1-3

Capua pigra Meyrick, 1921: 146 (♂, Java).
Epagoge pigra: Diakonoff, 1941: 411 (Java).

Distribution: Java.

West Java, Tjibodas, 1400-1800 m, 1-20.X.1927 (H. Burgeff), 2 ♀♀, genit. slide 7444.

Cnephasia (Anoplocnephasia) hunzorum spec. nov.

Pl. II, fig. 4

♂ 23 mm. Head and palpus white, mixed with pale grey-fuscous, face and palpus grey-fuscous dusted with white (tips of scales white). Thorax fuscous-grey, finely dusted with paler. Abdomen pale grey.

Fore wing long, rather narrow, broadest at 3/4; costa gently curved throughout, slightly more so along posterior third, apex obtusely pointed, termen almost straight, hardly convex, strongly oblique. White, irregularly dusted with pale grey, markings weak, fuscous. Basal patch not reaching 1/3, edge moderately angulate but in middle abruptly extended into an obtuse small projection in middle of wing; rather evenly light fuscous, costal and outer edges suffused with darker fuscous-grey, top of median projection distinctly dark fuscous; transverse fascia moderate, oblique, from before middle of costa to over 3/4 of dorsum, light fuscous, rather strongly marked with blackish-fuscous suffused small transverse strigulae along costa and along lower edge of cell; this fascia with posterior edge angulate so as to reach upper angle of cell, almost entirely interrupted in middle of cell except its posterior edge, this interruption tinged pale ochreous; costal patch ill defined, oblong-semioval, at 4/5; faint fuscous wedge-shaped suffusion on lower half of termen, point down, with slightly darker streaks along veins; apex slightly suffused fuscous. Cilia white, pale fuscous submedian and apical partly obliterate bands.

Hind wing paler fuscous-grey, apex slightly darker fuscous; semipellucent except towards marginal third. Cilia whitish, a pale fuscous-grey subbasal band.

Male genitalia. Uncus robust, roughly aciculate throughout, top slightly hooked. Socius moderate but thick and robust, slightly compressed dorso-ventrally, reaching beyond base of gnathos. Gnathos with slender arms, hook rather broad. Transtilla traceable, slender, depressed-triangular rods at the sides, a weak submembraneous median part. Valva simple, gradually narrowed, top somewhat obliquely truncate. Aedeagus rather long, slender.

NW Karakorum, Hunza, Nagar Kuto, Darukush, 3300 m, Lat. 36°32'N, Long. 74°14'E, 29.VII.-1.VIII.1959 (F. Lobbichler), 1♂, holotype, genit. slide 7426.

A large pale species with usual but pale markings; it is nearest related to *C. (A.) ussurica* V. Kuznetsov, but differing by large socii and presence of a transtilla.

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Tymbarcha translucida Diakonoff

Tymbarcha translucida Diakonoff, 1941b: 433, pl. 21, figs. 5, 6 (♂♀, Java).

Distribution: Western Java.

Java, Tjibodas, 1400-1800 m, 1.-17.XII.1927 (H. Burgeff), 1♂.

Dichrorampha (Lipoptycha) euterpes spec. nov.

Pl. II, fig. 5

♂ 19 mm. Head and thorax fuscous-grey. Palpus dark grey-fuscous, with a wedge-shaped median longitudinal whitish spot. Abdomen dark grey.

Fore wing oblong-triangular, without a costal fold, costa little curved throughout, apex pointed, termen gently convex, long, oblique. Grey-fuscous, finely transversely striated, tips of scales being white or creamy. Less than anterior half of costa narrowly darker fuscous-grey; costa posteriorly with six semioval dark fuscous-grey spots, edged with glossy whitish golden (visible in certain lights) and alternating with minute transverse strigulae; dorsal patch very faint, a trifle paler than ground colour, obliquely triangular, occupying more than central third of dorsum; this patch edged anteriorly and posteriorly by dark fuscous-grey suffusion, well defined on the side of patch, ill defined outwardly; some fine curved dark transverse strigulae from costa; ocelloid patch indicated by irregular transverse dark fuscous strigulation, alternating with silvery-white glossy strigulae, extending above middle of wing; a row of six distinct subterminal black dots, upper apical. Cilia glossy white, with fuscous-golden basal and apical thirds.

Hind wing pale fuscous-grey, appearing finely dusted with darker (dark tips of scales). Cilia pale grey-fuscous, with a white basal line and white supramedian and apical bands, basal third of cilia except on dorsum, darker fuscous-grey.

Male genitalia apparently of the *D. (L.) gruneriana* group. Tegumen moderately pointed. Valva constricted over more than 1/2 its width, costa with a dark ridge continued halfway middle of cucullus; excision of sacculus oval; cucullus about semioval, top rather obtusely pointed, lower end with an inwards-curved, triangular strong point, extreme outer edge below naked. Aedeagus strong, slender, curved, longer than caulis and juxta together, top on the left side with a short ridge of one longer, apical and two short teeth.

NW Karakorum, Hunza, Nagar Kuto, Darukush, 3300 m, Lat. 36°32′N, Long. 74°14′E, 29.VII.-1.VIII.1959 (F. Lobbichler), 1♂, holotype, genit. slide 7424.

An unusually large species, with pointed fore wings. Judging from the genitalia, probably nearest to *D. (L.) nigrobrunneana* Toll, of transpalaearctic distribution; in Asia this species is recorded from Caucasus, Djungar

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Alatau and Upper Amur (Danilevski & Kuznetsov, 1968). The present species is distinct by the costal ridge of the valva, a short sacculus, the shape of the cucullus and also by the large size, shape of wing and markings.

Cryptophlebia ombrodelta (Lower)

Arothrophora (?) *ombrodelta* Lower, 1898: 48 (♀, Victoria).
Cryptophlebia carpophaga Walsingham, 1899: 106 (♂♀, India).
Argyroploce illepida Meyrick, 1911 (nec Butter, 1882): 265 (syn. *ombrodelta* Low., *carpophaga* Wals.).
Cryptophlebia ombrodelta: Bradley, 1953: 682, fig. 1, pl. 24, fig. 1, pl. 25, figs. 1, 1a (genit. ♂♀, wings; syn. *carpophaga* Wals.).

Distribution: South India, Ceylon, Formosa, Java, Borneo, Siam, Philippine Is., Guam, Dampier Id., Quensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Northern Territory of Australia.

South Thailand, 20 km E of Krabi, 21.II.-10.II.1962 (G. Friedel), 1♂, 1♀.

Matsumuraeses acrocosma spec. nov.

Pl. IV, figs. 11-12

♀ 18 mm. Head light fuscous, vertex in middle and face whitish. Palpus whitish, base and margin of median segment throughout neatly edged light fuscous, terminal segment light fuscous, pale-tipped. Thorax light fuscous-grey, becoming pale ochreous anteriorly, collar whitish in middle, shoulder with a suffused purple-fuscous spot, an inverted-V-shaped purple-fuscous mark in middle of thorax anteriorly, apex of thorax dark grey. Abdomen dark purple, anal segment with genitalia inside white.

Fore wing oblong-subtruncate, costa gently curved throughout, apex rounded and prominent, termen notched below apex, regularly rounded below notch. Deep purplish-fuscous, partly suffused with pale grey, partly with dense thick, slightly elevated pale grey-green scales. Costa throughout with sharp white very slender strigulae, short anteriorly, on posterior half longer and acute, moderately oblique, in pairs; penultimate pair with posterior mark quadrate, ultimate pair minute; anterior 2/3 of costa pale tawny-grey as far as cell, in middle containing an elongate marginal blackish spot, narrowly extended to base, in middle almost reaching cell; pale greenish, coarse scales arranged in longitudinal stripes; just above dorsum from beyond base to tornus, along fold and filling out space beyond cell as high as vein 7; an isolated pale greenish spot before apex; two jet-black dots just before apex, two more just before middle of termen, lower of these larger, median; a fine white marginal line around apex and along termen to above tornus; tornus suffused with paler purplish-lilac. Cilia purplish lilac, dusted with darker and with several fine white parting lines with a greenish hue.

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Hind wing deep purple on apical third, bronze-fuscous elsewhere. Cilia light bronze, with a pale basal line and a darker purplish subbasal band.

Female genitalia. Sterigma small, a V-shaped, deeply excized sclerite with rounded point. Colliculum, a pair of congruent dark triangular sclerites. Corpus bursae finely granulate. Signa equal, pointed, moderately flattened horns with round bases.

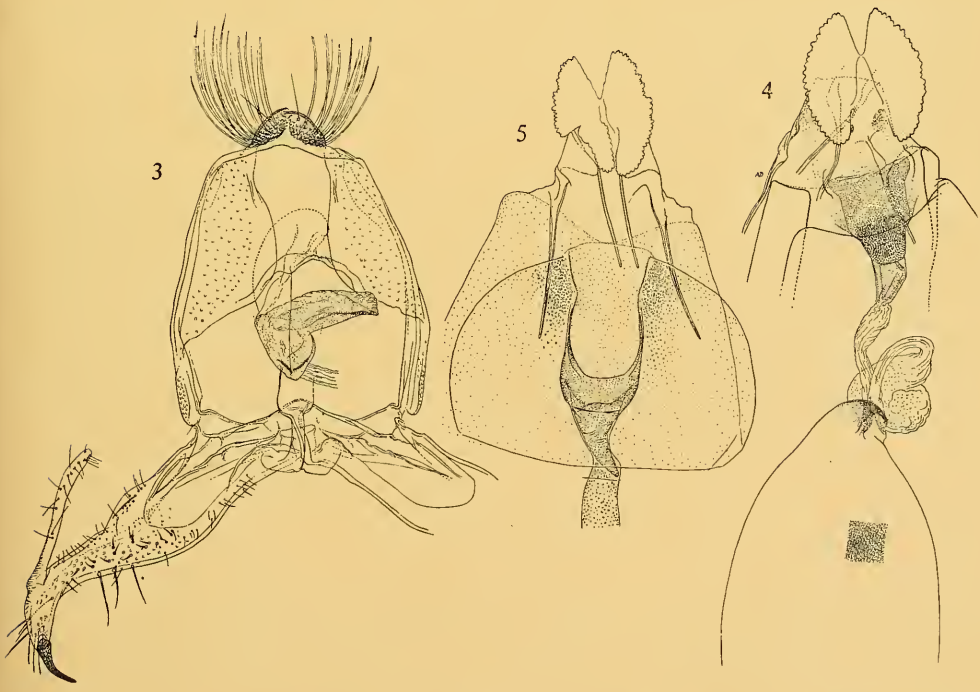
South Thailand, 20 km E of Krabi, 21.II.-10.III.1962 (G. Friedel), 1 ♀, holotype, genit. slide 7435. The generic position, without the evidence of the male genitalia, is somewhat uncertain, but the general facies, the colouring and the termination of the chorda below the base of vein 5, and of 7 in apex, are characteristically of the present genus. The notched termen makes this species easy of recognition.

Laspeyresia charops spec. nov.

Pl. III, fig. 9

♂ 13 mm. Head with vertex light ochreous, face whitish. Palpus pale ochreous. Thorax whitish-ochreous-grey. Abdomen whitish.

Fore wing oblong-truncate, without costal fold; chorda only as a short basal branch, median branch absent; costa moderately curved throughout,



Figs. 3—5: Genitalia: 3, *Thymioptila oedalea* (Meyr.) gen. nov., ♂; 4, the same, ♀; 5, *Sycacantha inodes rubida* subsp. nov., ♀, without bursa copulatrix.

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apex obtusely pointed, termen hardly sinuate, little oblique, short. Rather pale fuscous-grey, towards base suffused with pale ochreous-tawny, in disc, with darker grey; costa from beyond base to apex creamy-whitish, with some five short dark brown oblique marks along basal half starting beyond base; posterior half with six fuscous lines edged on both sides with orange-tawny, first and third streaks long, converging on dorsum at 1/3, other streaks shorter, hardly reaching termen; two pale blue-metallic streaks not conspicuous, following first and third streak, respectively, ultimate streak short, dark, vertical; ocelloid spot large and very bright, well-defined, slightly oblong-oval, centre dull creamy, with four black strigulae, anterior very broad, and posterior, narrow edges whitish-silvery, glossy; a dark grey suffusion forming a longitudinal supramedian streak from beyond base and surrounding ocelloid spot; a broad creamy streak above dorsum from beyond base to before ocelloid spot (probably artefact). Cilia grey densely dusted with darker grey.

Hind wing with veins 3 and 4 rather short-stalked; pale greyish-fuscous, towards apex and margin moderately suffused with denser fuscous-greyish. Cilia pale fuscous-grey, a whitish basal line and white apical third.

Male genitalia. Tegumen simple, triangular. Valva long and slender, gently constricted beyond middle, cucullus bristled along top and lower edge, only slightly bristled in disc above lower edge, sacculus with a small group of longer, spiny bristles beyond base, forming a marginal patch, top of sacculus, at the beginning of constriction, with an oval tuft of very dense short bristles, parly extending over disc. Aedeagus long, narrowed and curved, caulis moderately long.

Female unknown.

South Thailand, 20 km E of Krabi, 10.-20.II.1962 (G. Friedel), 1♂, holotype, genit. slide 7437.

The generic position of this specimen is somewhat dubious. Its appearance, markings and neuration suggest a *Lathronympha,* but the genitalia are much closer to those of *Laspeyresia micrograminana* Gn.; this genus, *Lathronympha,* has a broader wing, while the chorda and the median branch in the fore wing are well-developed. As this genus is very close to *Laspeyresia,* the present species might go there as well. I decided to place it in *Laspeyresia,* though, on the ground of a great similarity of the ♂ genitalia, which are decisive in separation of the two above mentioned genera.

Laspeyresia hygrotrema spec. nov.

Pl. III, figs. 7-8

♀ 16 mm. Head light ochreous, vertex light fulvous. Palpus rather dilated by roughish scales; light ochreous-fulvous. Thorax fulvous-lilac. Abdomen dark brown-fuscous.

Fore wing with vein 2 from 5/6 of cell; oblong-truncate, costa gently curved throughout, less so in middle, apex obtusely rectangular, termen

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vertical, concave above, rounded beneath. Pale purplish-lilac, upper half from 1/3 posterad gradually becoming bright fulvous, towards middle of wing posteriorly turning chestnut; costal edge paler, with numerous short black strigulae, continued across wing by alternating deep fulvous suffused and pale silvery-blue metallic, well-defined oblique striae, reaching to 1/3 of wing breadth; some faint suffused purplish-grey dotting along lower half of cell; ocelloid spot large, conspicuous, oblong, pale pinkish with three jet-black strigulae on posterior half, preceded and followed by pale silvery golden, conspicuous vertical blotches; anterior blotch thick, broadly edged on both sides with whitish-fulvous. Cilia dark purple, densely mixed with whitish.

Hind wing fuscous-purplish, becoming paler on basal half, base whitish. Cilia concolorous, a pale basal line and a darker subbasal band.

Female genitalia. Sterigma, a little developed triangular plate, lower edge emarginate; ostium erect-oval, included in sterigma, edge except above, dark, narrowly annular. Lamella postvaginalis, a hardly perceptible inverted-triangular sclerite with two vertical, submedian rows of bristles. Colliculum, a small semioval sclerite. Signa, two small thorns.

South Thailand, 20 km E of Krabi, 7.-25.IV.1962 (G. Friedel), 1 ♀, holotype, genit. slide 7434. A distinct species, with a conspicuous large ocelloid patch; it is resembling a *Lathronympha strigana* F., but the structural characters assign it to the present genus.

Lepteucosma gen. nov.

Text-fig. 6; pl. II, fig. 6

Head with loosely appressed scales, in a roughish loose tuft over forehead. Ocellus posterior. Proboscis short. Antenna in male short-ciliate. Palpus rather short, porrected, projecting less than eye width beyond face, moderately dilated with appressed scales, terminal segment short, subobtuse. Thorax smooth (rubbed). Posterior tibia normal in male, without pencil.

Fore wing with a moderate costal fold to 1/4; oblong-triangular, rather narrow, moderately dilated and pointed, termen slightly concave, oblique. Vein 2 from 3/5, 3 from angle, 4 slightly closer to 3, 7 separate, to termen, 9 from 2/3 distance 10-8, 10 from 2/3 of cell, 11 from before 1/3 of cell; chorda and median branch absent.

Hind wing with a cubital pecten, trapezoidal, 2 from 2/3, 3 and 4 stalked, 5 closely approximated at base, 6 and 7 closely approximated towards base; dorsum with a slight roll on upper side, extreme base with a small projecting lobe bearing a slender pencil of long hairs parallel to dorsum, reaching tornus.

Male genitalia. Similar to those of *Eucosma* Hb. but more slender. Tegumen narrowed, with rounded shoulders. Uncus on a rounded base, short-bicornute. Socius rather short, narrowed, pending. Gnathos absent. Valva

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Fig. 6: Head and wing neuration of *Lepteucosma oxychrysa* gen. et spec. nov., ♂.

slender, strongly constricted, cucullus large, obliquely-transverse, sometimes hammer-shaped. Aedeagus large and robust, moderately sclerotized, top hooded.

Female unknown.

Type-species, *Lepteucosma oxychrysa* spec. nov., South Thailand.

A group of slender, narrow-winged species with characteristic male genitalia of *Eucosma* relationship, but distinct by the presence of an uncus, by the shape of the valva and also by the unusual external structure: vein 11 of fore wing originating far basad, and a projecting pencil of hairs from a small lobe at the base of dorsum of the hind wing.

Judging from the male genitalia, two more species belong to the present genus:

Eucosma ceriodes Meyrick, 1909: 607, Assam, and

Eucosma fuscicaput Diakonoff, 1948: 346, Tonkin.

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Lepteucosma oxychrysa spec. nov.

Text-fig. 6; pl. II, fig. 6

♂ 14 mm. Head and palpus pale ochreous. Thorax pale fulvous (damaged). Abdomen grey.

Fore wing oblong-triangular, rather narrow, pointed, without a costal fold, costa slightly and somewhat irregularly curved, appearing gently prominent in middle, apex pointed, termen long, concave. Pale ochreous-tawny, strewn and partly suffused with darker tawny. Basal patch to before 1/3, edge obtusely prominent in fold (below middle), slightly suffused; ferruginous at base, elsewhere suffused with dark purplish-grey with slight leaden gloss; costa beyond patch with a series of rather inequal blackish dots, ultimate spot at 6/7, largest, elongate; these spots indistinctly alternating with minute transverse black marks; a band of tawny suffusion from below ultimate spot, running rather parallel to termen, to dorsum before tornus, darkest above fold; terminal 1/7 forming a band of unobscured ground colour, on lower half anteriorly sprinkled with minute black specks. Cilia pale ochreous with a whitish basal line.

Hind wing glossy whitish, with a faint pale tawny tinge on apical half. Cilia concolorous.

Male genitalia. Tegumen rather high; uncus distinct but short, a rounded base and a bicuspide top. Socius rather short, with dilated base and slightly outwards-turned top. Valva strongly constricted, cucullus oblique, hammer-like, upper part almost twice as broad as lower. Aedeagus broad, moderately long, sclerotized, cornuti (broken) apparently inside a conical sclerite.

NW Karakorum, Gilgit, Banidas, 2600 m, Lat. 36°11'N, Long. 74°33'E, 30.VI.-2.VII.1959 (F. Lobbichler), 1♂, holotype, genit. slide 7440.

A remarkably coloured species with pointed wings, resembling rather a Carposinid or a Cochylid. Allied with *L. fuscicaput* (Diakonoff, 1948), from Tonkin and together with this forming a group with characteristic male genitalia.

Pelochrista pollinaria spec. nov.

Pl. IV, fig. 10

♂ 19 mm. Head and thorax very pale ochreous. Palpus strongly dilated, median segment with upper angle rounded, lower pointed, terminal segment concealed, pale ochreous-fuscous, inwardly white. Abdomen pale grey, anal tuft whitish.

Fore wing long and narrow, costa hardly curved throughout, apex moderately pointed, termen straight, oblique. Whitish, faintly dusted and marked with very pale tawny. Costa suffused with grey, posterior 3/4 with about ten double thick white transverse marks; basal patch indicated

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by a broad transverse band of more continuous light tawny colour at 1/3, from dorsum hardly reaching upper edge of cell; edge of patch concave above, with a rounded prominence with top below fold, rounded but less prominent again above dorsum; basal patch before this spot regularly transversely strigulated by series of greyish-tawny strigulae; dorsal patch median, large, whitish, hardly parted in middle by a short pale ochreous line, upper edge ill-defined, limited by fold, posterior edge suffused, inwards-oblique; a faint whitish streak along lower half of cell; posterior 1/4 of wing except ocelloid spot, deeper suffused with tawny, slightly tinged fulvous; ocelloid spot pale, rather ill-defined, rounded, with about three interrupted black lines, top of spot suffused with greyish. Cilia whitish, distinctly strewn with dark fuscous.

Hind wing pale grey, sprinkled with darker grey (tips of scales). Cilia whitish, with a light grey subbasal band.

Male genitalia. Tegumen, shoulders smooth and strong, rounded, sligthly concave towards base of uncus. Uncus distinct but moderate, bristly on top. Socius rather long, slightly curved, pending, top strongly narrowed. Gnathos distinct, shield-like, pending, point down, extending far below top of socii. Valva moderate, sacculus with rounded but distinct prominence, just over 1/3; pulvinus rather short, truncate, with dilated base. Neck of valva gradually narrowed, moderate. Cucullus rather rounded, vertex less bristled, below bristled densely, base of 1—2 apical spines concealed, spines short. Aedeagus rather long, narrowed, cornuti a sheaf of long spines.

Female unknown.

NW Karakorum, Gilgit, Banidas, 2600 m, Lat. 30°11′N, Long. 74°33′E, 30.VI.-2.VII.1959 (F. Lobbichler), 1♂, holotype, genit. slide 7429; 1♂, paratype, genit. slide 7423.

A large, narrow-winged, pale species superficially most resembling Kennel's figure of *P. infidana* f. *umbraculana* Eversmann, but with narrower wings; the genitalia are closest to *P. tholera* Falkovitch, from Kazakhstan, but differing by longer uncus, longer and more pointed socii, and especially, by the large cardiform gnathos of the present species; the valva is rather similar, but the basal opening not so far extended below pulvinus, pulvinus more trapezoidal; cucullus is slightly more rounded, but otherwise also very similar to that in *tholera*. Besides superficially *pollinaria* does not resemble *tholera* at all.

Centroxena gen. nov.

Text-fig. 7; pl. V, figs. 13-14; pl. VII, fig. 17

Head with appressed scales. Ocellus posterior. Proboscis short. Antennae in male thickened and flattened dorsoventrally, bifasciculate-ciliated, fasciculae almost 1. Palpus rather short, moderate, apparently appressed to face (damaged), lower edge roughish. Thorax without a crest. Posterior tibia thickened with long roughly appressed scales, forming a moderate

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roughish tuft at apex above, this tuft continued along basal segment of posterior tarsus above, hair-scales along lower edge of tibia very long, triangular in middle. Abdomen with two pairs of coremata on the first and second sternite: one internal, short and flat, another external, and a third pair of long pencils on seventh sternite.

Fore wing oblong-subtruncate, broadest in middle, apex rounded, termen convex, gently oblique. Vein 2 from before 3/5, 3 from angle, 4 close to 3, remote from 5, 7 free to termen, 8 from apex, 9 approximated to 8, remote from 10, 9 and 10 strongly converging towards margin, but on margin hardly closer together than other veins; 11 from middle; chorda from well before 10 to base of 7, robust; median branch to well below base of 5.

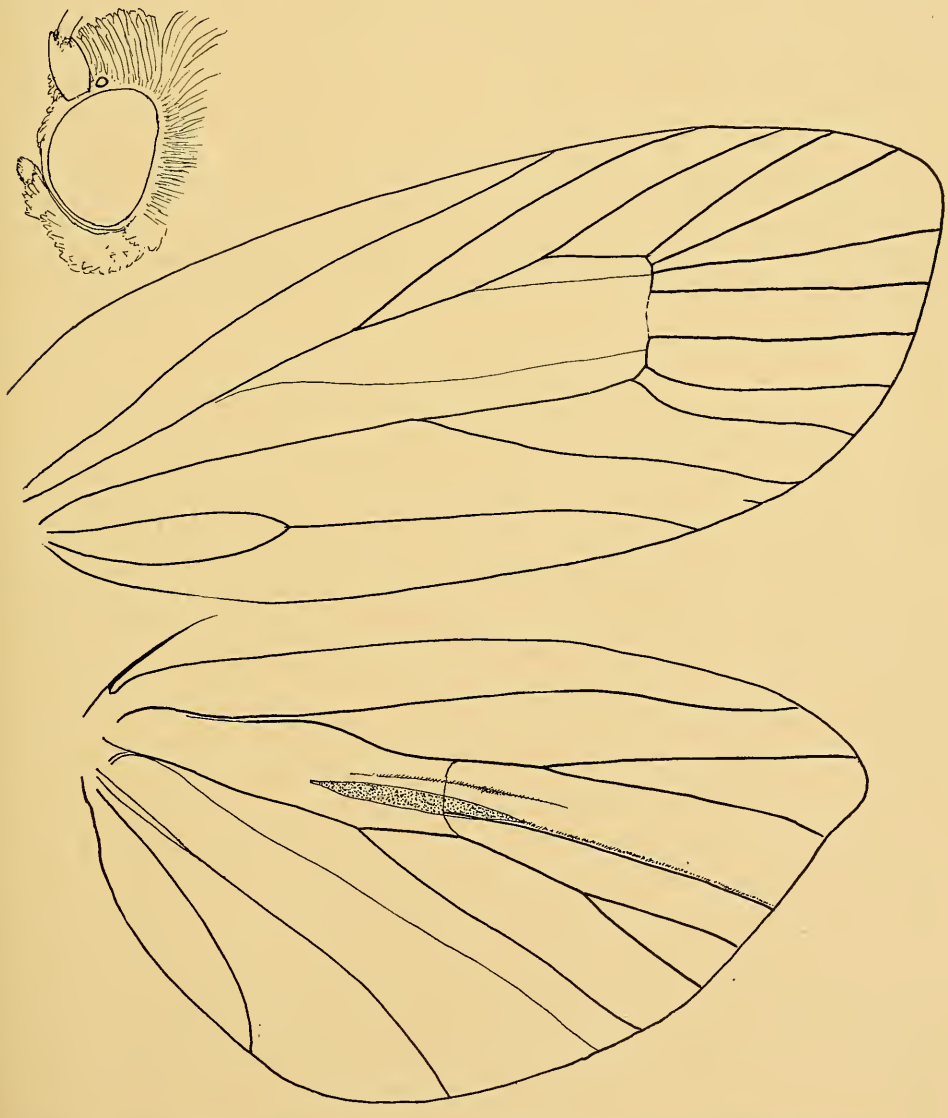

Fig. 7: Head and wing neuration of *Centroxena ulophora* gen. et spec. nov., ♂.

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Hind wing 1½, broadly rounded-subtriangular; cubital pecten peculiar, being closely appressed to the cubital vein, so as to be almost concealed; cell above middle with a longitudinal fold on under side, filled out by dense short dark scales, making a dark opaque stripe, grey on the upper side; veins modified; cell consequently narrow, 2 from 2/3, 3 and 4 stalked, stalk under 1, 5 almost parallel, 6 and 7 stalked; dorsum normal.

Male genitalia. Thick and robust. Tegumen broadly truncate, pedunculi (sides) strong, dilated towards middle; uncus, gnathos and socii absent; tuba analis thin, membraneous. Valva robust, sacculus with gently curved thick edge, excised; cucullus semioval, with thick naked edge, disc with long bristles, converging towards centre and forming a raised thick tuft along base of sacculus; a single small dark spine at apex. Aedeagus dark, strongly bent in middle, a triangular projection below, apex clavate.

Females unknown.

Type-species, *C. ulophora* spec. nov., South Thailand.

A distinct genus with the male genitalia resembling those of the North American *Goditha* Heinr., but without doubt, only superficially, because of many other structural differences, as e.g. the stalked veins 3 and 4 of the modified hind wing. Also somewhat resembling *Collogenes* Meyrick, but easily separable by the separate veins 7 and 8 of the fore wing.

Centroxena ulophora spec. nov.

Text-fig. 7; pl. V, figs. 13-14; pl. VII, fig. 17

♂ 19 mm. Head whitish-tawny-vinaceous, mixed with purplish, collar mixed with black. Palpus pale tawny-vinaceous, median segment strongly mixed dark purple, basal segment blackish purple. Thorax purplish, edges blackish-purple (imperfect), tegula light purplish, basal half whitish tinged vinaceous, apex of thorax deep purple, a whitish subapical transverse band. Posterior tibia and basal segment of tarsus with thick tuft above and inwardly, dark purple-grey, lower half of tibia and tarsus whitish. Abdomen dark brown-fuscous.

Fore wing suboval-truncate, broadest in middle, costa moderately curved anteriorly, less curved posteriorly, apex rounded, termen rounded, little oblique. Whitish, tinged pale purplish-grey and vinaceous. Anterior half of costa with five faint grey dots; a larger subtrigular grey dot in middle of costa, its angles marked with black dots, a small black transverse mark at 3/4, followed by three small grey dots; dorsum suffused with blackish-grey along basal third, reaching halfway to fold, upper edge concave; this suffusion posteriorly becoming purple-grey, extending to fold and tornus, faintly spotted darker, including a vertical suboval grey patch of raised scales just below middle of fold, followed by a small circular similar patch below 3/4 of fold; scales along discoidal vein also slightly raised; a jet-

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black longitudinal streak below posterior third of upper edge of cell, another similar but lighter streak below first, shifted basad, its anterior point pending; a longitudinal small mark halfway this streak and dorsum, three dark dots above this along upper edge of cell, a few deep purple points along fold; posterior third of wing marbled with dark grey, with several concentric curving lines, more or less parallel to wing edge, alternating purplish and pale grey, of diverse width, some interrupted, other edged with tawny, some more or less connected with costal dots; terminal edge suffused with dark purple. Cilia whitish, suffused with grey, irregularly barred with purplish, with two interrupted parting lines.

Hind wing light fuscous-bronze, dorsum as far as vein 1b pale grey, base of wing whitish, subhyaline, cell hyaline, strongly narrowed because of a longitudinal strong fold, partly concealing longitudinal pale grey patch of androconia. Cilia grey with a white basal line and a dark grey subbasal band, cilia along dorsum whitish-ochreous.

Male genitalia, as described with the genus.

Female unknown.

South Thailand, 20 km E of Krabi, 1.-14.III.1962 (G. Friedel), 1♂, holotype, genit. slide 7433.

A distinct species by its modified cell in the hind wing and thickened posterior legs.

Acroclita stenoglypha spec. nov.

Pl. VI, fig. 16

♂ 14 mm. Head light grey mixed with white, face white, tuft over face whitish. Palpus dark grey, basal segment, narrow upper edge of median and terminal segment throughout, whitish. Thorax grey, apical third whitish. Abdomen light ochreous, dorsum infuscated.

Fore wing with vein 11 from well beyond middle; narrow, sublanceolate, costa gently curved at extremities, straight in middle, apex moderately pointed, subfalcate, termen concave above, shallowly rounded beneath, oblique. Silvery-white, with a silky gloss, markings dark purplish-fuscous. Costa as far as cell suffused throughout, with two pairs of thick whitish transverse streaks, anterior pair less oblique; these streaks together occupying somewhat less than second fourth of costa; posterior 2/5 of costa with four shorter pairs of silvery white strigulae, first (anterior) pair almost confluent, oblique, second pair short, but with a single white oblique line, narrowed and pointing towards upper 1/3 of termen and parallel to first pair; fourth pair longest, well before apex; basal patch beyond 1/3, indicated by an inwardly oblique wedge-shaped spot, point to before 1/3 of dorsum, outer edge angularly inbent on vein 1b; transverse fascia tolerably straight, not narrowed from costa beyond middle, to 3/4 of dorsum, edges slightly and irregularly serrate, posterior edge with a small acute point on vein 5, excised below this; preterminal spot moderate, oblong-suboval,

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prostrate, with a narrow and sinuate stalk to tornus and a faint grey subterminal line rising from that point to apical spot; apical spot round, almost black, emitting a slender black marginal line to termen above tornus, tornal edge white. Cilia fuscous with darker subbasal and subapical bands, opposite apex cilia whitish, bands almost black, a white subapical bar, cilia along tornus and dorsum pale grey.

Hind wing with veins 3 and 4 stalked (1/2); whitish-fuscous, beyond middle becoming suffused with light fuscous-grey, with a slight bronze gloss. Cilia around apex and along termen pale grey-fuscous with a white basal line and a darker subbasal suffused band, cilia elsewhere unicolorous pale fuscous.

Male genitalia. Tegumen slender and high. Uncus represented by a small triangular hooked lobe, slightly bristled above. Socius parietal, a group of 3-4 small bristles. Tuba analis wide, darkly sclerotized and widely open frontally. Gnathos indicated by triangular bases only. Valva moderate, strongly constricted in middle, cucullus almost hammer-shaped, obliquely suboval. Sacculus with a group of bristles at base, and a group at the top, followed by a long and strong, angulate, flagellate spine and base of a second spine. Aedeagus moderate, cylindrical, cornuti, a sheaf of flat spines with beaked points.

Female unknown.

Central Java, Kelater [= Kelaten] (H. Burgeff), 1♂, genitalia slide 7445. Nearest allied to *A. neaera* Meyr., from Ceylon.

The slender, narrow-winged species belongs in the *Acroclita aestuosa* Meyr. - group of species. In my opinion *A. ligyropis* Meyr. from Likiang, China, is not conspecific with *aestuosa,* contrary to the opinion of Clarke (1958: 267, pl. 132, fig. 2-2b), but is distinct.

To the same group as *A. aestuosa* belong *A. neaera* Meyr. (Ceylon), *A. pythonias* Meyr. (Java), and *A. thysanota* Meyr. (Assam).

Thymioptila gen. nov.

Text-figs. 3-4, 8

Head with appressed scales, tuft on vertex spreading. Ocellus posterior. Proboscis vestigial. Antenna in male moderately thickened, shortly fasciculate-ciliated, in female minutely ciliated. Palpus rather short, ascending, not appressed to face, median segment not reaching top level of eye; moderately dilated with closely appressed scales, terminal segment moderate, exposed, obtuse. Thorax smooth. Posterior tibia in male on the inside towards base with long expansile fine hairs, without pencil on upper side, posterior femur sometimes with a brush of projecting hairs. Anterior and median tibiae thickened in the two sexes with bristly scales.

Fore wing oblong-truncate, dilated, with a raised longitudinal tuft of pale scales above, implanted along posterior part of median branch; costa

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Fig. 8: Head and wing neuration of *Thymioptila oedalea* (Meyr.), ♂.

hardly curved at base, gently concave in middle, prominent and broadly rounded at 3/4, apex subrectangular, termen straight, oblique. Vein 2 from 2/3, 3 from angle, 4 closer to 3, 5 parallel, 7 free to termen, 8 from angle, 9 rather close to 8, 10 from beyond middle distance 9-11, 11 from before middle of cell, chorda strong, from 3/4 of 11-10 to above base of 6, median branch to below base of 5.

Hind wing 1 1/3, subtrapezoidal, tornus in male slightly extended. Vein 2 from beyond middle, 3 and 4 closely approximated from angle, 5 closely approximated at base, 6 and 7 closely approximated towards base along almost their basal half.

Male genitalia of *A. oedalea*. Tegumen broad, subrectangular, pedunculi very narrow, shoulders rounded. Uncus, a very short and rounded

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projection with two fields of long bristles. Socii, narrow elevated ridges. Upper half of tegumen with lateral rounded sclerites extending mesially and inter-connected by the gnathos, an upcurved narrow rod. Valva extremely narrow and small, cucullus crochet-like. Caulis short. Anellus strongly extended, forming a high, hood-like cup around aedeagus, which is short.

Female genitalia. Lamella postvaginalis, a weak, subquadrate sclerite with faintly concave edges. Ostium, a strong short tube with aciculate inner wall. Colliculum, a short tube, lower edge obliquely truncate, with a dark fold. Border of ductus and corpus bursae moderately sclerotized. Corpus bursae punctulate. No signa.

Type-species, *Argyroploce oedalea* Meyrick. 1909 (♂♀, Ceylon).

The general appearance of this peculiar species, the tuft on the fore wing and especially, the separate veins 3 and 4 in the hind wing seem to support Meyrick's attributing *oedalea* to the Olethreutini. However, the genitalia of the male are very much of the Laspeyresiine construction, with small valvae soldered medially together and with the juxta, while all indications of Olethreutine armatures of the sacculus are entirely wanting. Therefore it is not possible to attribute the genus to this tribe. I prefer to relegate it to the Eucosmini, somewhere at the border of this tribe and the Laspeyresiini. For, in my opinion so pronounced Laspeyresiine build of so complicated structures as male genitalia cannot be ascribed to parallel development. At the other hand the apomorphic superficial structure prevents one from referring the present genus to the Laspeyresiini proper. Alas the female lacks signa, so that the female genitalia are little communicative in this case.

Thymioptila oedalea (Meyrick) **comb. nov.**

Text-figs. 3-4, 8

Argyroploce oedalea Meyrick, 1909: 593 (♂♀, Ceylon).
Olethreutes oedalea: Clarke, 1958: 531, pl. 364, figs. 4—4a (lectotype select., figured wings, genit. ♂).
Argyroploce neolopha Meyrick, 1911: 131 (♀, Bismarck Is.).

Distribution: Ceylon. Bismarck Is.

South Thailand, 20 km E of Krabi, 7.-25.IV.1962 (G. Friedel), 2♂♂.

Syntozyga macrosperma spec. nov.

Text-fig. 14

♂ 13 mm. Head whitish. Palpus whitish, median segment with a suffused black spot in middle towards dorsal edge, ventral edge slightly mixed with black, terminal segment infuscated. Thorax whitish with very faint longitudinal suffused pale tawny streaks. Abdomen pale, whitish-fuscous.

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Fore wing oblong and rather narrow, costa curved throughout, apex obtusely pointed, termen hardly sinuate, oblique. Whitish, transversely strigulated with pale tawny, marked with blackish-brown. Costa with a series of numerous subquadrate to wedge-shaped small marks alternating with minute strigulae; basal patch to 1/3, indicated by its moderately broad, not dilated dark edge; this edge with bluntly prominent supramedian third which in turn is concave in middle, slightly projecting at the sides; transverse fascia represented by a rather large subtriangular spot just beyond middle, black on upper half, dark fuscous-grey on lower (pale tips of scales), top truncate, anterior edge oblique, with suffused convexity in middle, posterior edge concave; this patch including two pairs of short white costal marks; lower half of transverse fascia formed by a wedge-shaped spot on dorsum, base extended to tornus, upper part inwards-oblique, top truncate; this top light tawny, elsewhere patch formed by blackish marbling, outer edge concave, long; a slender inwards-oblique clavate spot from dorsum

Figs. 9—10: Male genitalia of *Sycacantha* Diak.: 9, *S. inodes inodes* Meyr.; 10, *S. formosa* spec. nov.

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just before tornus to middle of wing, preceded by a rounded patch of blackish marbling, surrounded above and posteriorly by similar but thin marbling; an equilateral triangular patch with base along upper half of termen, angles acute, one angle in apex, sides concave, base excavated. Cilia white, posterior half dark fuscous.

Hind wing whitish closely suffused with dark fuscous grey forming fine transverse striation (bases of scales whitish). Cilia fuscous, a broad subbasal band dark fuscous, a white basal line.

Male genitalia. Similar to those of *S. familiaris* Meyr. Tegumen obtusely pointed, except point densely haired. Gnathos ill-defined, a horizontal narrow band. Valva with a broad and rounded sacculus, unarmed except a large cusp at top, edge concave below cusp, with a corona of long spiny bristles; cucullus slender, subclavate, a patch of short spines on base of sacculus cusp upper side.

South Thailand, 20 km E of Krabi, 7.-25.IV.1962 (G. Friedel), 1♂, holotype, genit. slide 7419. Close to *S. pedias* Meyr., but larger, brighter marked and with a typically concave edge of valva below cuspidate top of sacculus.

Gnathmocerodes tonsoria (Meyrick)

Argyroploce tonsoria Meyrick, 1909: 592 (♂, Ceylon).
Olethreutes tonsoria: Clarke, 1958: 556, pl. 277, fig. 2—2a (holotype wings, genit. figured).
Gnathmocerodes tonsoria: Diakonoff, 1968: 72.

Distribution: Ceylon.

South Thailand, 20 km E of Krabi, 1.-14.III.1962 (G. Friedel), 1♂, genit. slide 7430.

Dudua Walker, 1864

Dudua Walker, 1864: 1000 (type-species *D. hesperialis* Walker, 1864, by monotypy, Sarawak). — Walsingham, 1900: 135 (type-species restudied; ? distinct genus). — Fernald, 1908: 68. — Fletcher, 1929: 71 (syn. of *Argyroploce*).
Platypeplus Walsingham, in Moore, 1887: 495 (type-species, *Eccopsis aprobola* Meyrick, 1886, by original designation (Tonga) — Fletcher, 1929: 179 (syn. of *Argyroploce* Hb.). — Clarke, 1958: 572 (distinct genus). **Syn. nov.**
Platypeplum Walsingham, 1899: 105 (emend.). — Fletcher, 1929: 179.
Hedya (Platypeplus): Diakonoff, 1968: 44, 46 (subgen.).

Head with loosely appressed scales. Ocellus posterior. Proboscis very short. Antenna in male slightly thickened, shortly fasciculate-biciliated. Palpus rather long, with closely appressed scales; roughish along lower edge, gradually but slightly narrowed posteriorly, curved and ascending, median segment reaching middle of eye height, terminal segment very short, obtuse, porrected. Thorax with a posterior crest; pleura with broad modified glossy scales. Posterior femur with brushy fringe along lower edge of basal half (or throughout), posterior tibia strongly dilated with rough scales above and beneath, a pencil from base above.

Fore wing with vein 12 often thick, also 11 robust; elongate, oval or sub-

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truncate. Vein 2 from 2/3, 3 from angle, strongly curved and approximated to 4 at margin, 4 closer to 3, 5-7 remote and subparallel, 7 to termen, 8 close to 7 from angle, 9 close to 8, 10 from before 1/3 distance 9-11, chorda strong, from halfway between 10 and 11 to just below 7, median branch obliterate, except a short posterior part ending halfway between 4 and 5.

Hind wing often modified in male, with or without a roll and a tornal lobe. Vein 2 from 2/3, 3 and 4 connate, from angle, 5 closely approximated at base, 6 and 7 closely approximated towards base; a long hair-pencil from base upper side below lc; dorsum forming a thick roll and a fold in which a thick tuft of scales (in type-species).

Male genitalia. Tegumen high and rather narrow. Uncus rather broad flat, top more or less hooked and rounded, sometimes shoulders of tegumen distinct as small lateral prominences. Socius rather large, elongate-oval, pending. Gnathos characteristic: a rather narrow transverse band of a more or less constant shape; upper edge often emarginate, median portion forming a single or a double densely aciculate pending tumescence. Valva usually long and slender, curved, sacculus moderately thickened, with a harpe-like lobe at base of costa, bearing Spc_1 of diverse shape, sometimes this sheaf of spines sessile; Spc_2 diversely developed.

Female genitalia with a slender calyciform sterigma, finely aciculate and open frontally, edges thickened, upper angles slightly extended. Colliculum slender. Signa, two short finely denticulate thorns on round basal plates.

A genus of wide distribution in South Asia, also occurring throughout the tropics. The common species, *D. aprobola* (Meyr.) comb. nov., is spread throughout the region at issue and forms slightly varying local populations which, however, cannot be successfully separated in subspecies. At the other hand specific differences are considerable and constant, especially with the males, where scent organs and shape of the hind wing, beside the genital peculiarities, provide good characters for separation.

The female genitalia, on the contrary, are uniform and present but slight specific differences.

The aciculate, characteristic gnathos separates the present tropical genus sufficiently from the Palaearctic genus *Hedya* Hb. which possesses a simple band-like and broad, submembraneous gnathos. Therefore I prefer to abandon my concept of *"Platypeplus"* as a subgenus of *Heyda* (Diakonoff, 1968).

Dudua aprobola (Meyrick) **comb. nov.**

Eccopsis aprobola Meyrick, 1886: 275 (♂, ♀, Tonga).
Argyroploce aprobola: Meyrick, 1910: 218.
Platypeplus aprobola: Walsingham, in Moore, 1887: 495, pl. 208, fig. 2 (Ceylon).

Distribution: Throughout southern Asia.

South Thailand, 20 km E of Krabi, 1.-14.III.1962, 2♂♂; the same, 7.-25.IV.1962 (G. Friedel) 1♂, genit. slide 7461.

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Phaecasiophora (Megasyca) walsinghami Diakonoff

Phaecasiophora (Megasyca) walsinghami Diakonoff, 1959: 179, pl. 4, fig. 14, pl. 6, figs. 20—21 (♂♀ genit. figured).

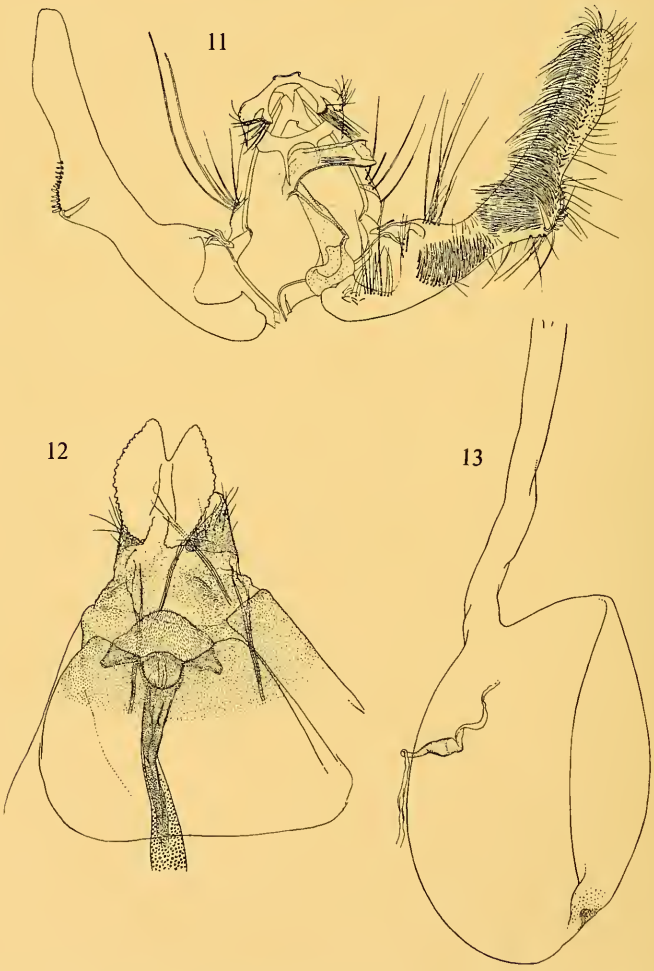
Distribution: West Java.

West Java, (Mt. Gede) Tjibodas, 1400-1800 m, 29.-31.XII.1927 (H. Burgeff), 2♂♂.

Sycacantha choanantha spec. nov.

Text-figs. 12-13

♀ 21-22 mm. Head cream-colour, coarsely mixed with fuscous-brown, between bases of antennae suffused with fulvous-crimson. Antenna creamy, base of flagellum black. Palpus rather long, little dilated, median seg-



Figs. 11—13: Genitalia of *Sycacantha* Diak.: 11, *S. inodes rubida* subsp. nov., holotype; 12, *S. choanantha* spec. nov., ♀, holotype, upper (sterigma) part; 13, the same, lower (bursa) part.

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ment irregularly infuscated, except top above, terminal segment dark fuscous, extreme tip creamy. Thorax creamy, densely strewn with dark brown-fuscous, tips of tegulae creamy. Abdomen dark fuscous-grey, venter with segments 1-6 creamy.

Fore wing oblong, truncate, costa angular at 2/3, little curved before and beyond this, apex obtuse-rectangular, termen straight above, rounded beneath. Costa narrowly dark brown, two pairs of thick whitish marks beyond base and another two pairs at 1/3, confluent so as to form a pale irregular creamy spot, each line parted by fulvous; posterior half of costa with four pairs of narrow white, rather distant lines, and a fifth preapical large pair; subcostal line pale leaden, suffusedly tawny-edged, gently undulate, continued to termen above tornus, becoming white, blackish-parted below; basal patch not reaching 1/3, dark fuscous suffused with ferruginous, edge blackish, centre marbled with creamy; median third of edge, a truncate prominence, edge above this concave, below convex; pale space beyond patch suffused below costa with dull leaden-grey, on lower half of disc dilated so as to form a conspicuous whitish triangular spot, parted with dark brown, a minute fulvous strigula on each side of parting; this patch strongly obscured on its lower half by dark brown marbling; transverse fascia from a dark brown suffusion on middle of costa, discending as an erect wedge, both sides scalloped, to below upper edge of cell; a semioval horizontal elongate mark beyond this; central part of fascia represented by a large, subrhomboidal spot, deeply excavated anteriorly, concave above, twice scalloped posteriorly and with a median rounded process in middle of disc; lower end narrowed, not reaching dorsum; this spot containing a bright, white, inwards-oblique spot on end of cell, preceded by a light tawny suffused spot; an erect-subtriangular spot on end of dorsum, fulvous, dark fuscous-edged and cut horizontally; narrow space beyond fascia leaden-metallic, its branch to 2/3 of dorsum turning grey-fuscous, both space and branch irregularly parted by ferruginous; the preterminal band between this space and apical area forming a large curved fasciate marking, anterior edge oblique above, deeply emarginate in middle below this with a big triangular cusp, lower end truncate, just not reaching tornus; this preterminal fascia tawny, becoming paler towards anterior edge, which is creamy; fascia cut by dark brown interneural strigulae from posterior edge, not all reaching across, no lines between veins 3-5. Cilia orange, along termen with a ferruginous basal third and with suffused dark grey bars above this, cilia on dorsum dark grey.

Hind wing dark grey-fuscous, becoming slightly paler towards base, extreme base transparent, dorsum semipellucent. Cilia dark grey-fuscous, whitish along dorsum, along upper part of termen pale ochreous with fuscous basal third.

Female genitalia. Ostium bursae circular, with a moderate, distinct ring-like edge. Lateral processes triangular, large. Lamella postvaginalis moderately sclerotized but distinct throughout. Colliculum strong, dark,

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also between sheaths, funnel-shaped, sheaths inequal, ductus bursae strongly granulate.

South Thailand, 20 km E of Krabi, 7.-25.IV.1962 (G. Friedel), 1 ♀, holotype, genit. slide 7414; 1 ♀, paratype (Munich Museum).

Tenasserim, Donaut Hills (De Niceville), 1 ♀, paratype.

Soemba Id., Lesser Sunda Is., below 2000 ft, 1896 (Doherty), 1 ♀, paratype (Walsingham Coll., British Museum).

A brightly coloured, elegant species, easily recognizable by the whitish, acutely triangular mark above 1/3 of dorsum, the small oblique white dot on end of cell, and by the genitalia. The species belongs to the *complicitana* group of species.

Sycacantha formosa sp. nov.

Text-fig. 10

♂ 18 mm. Head fulvous-orange, mixed with ferruginous. Palpus light orange sprinkled with crimson. Thorax orange mixed with deep crimson-purple, apical half of tegulae crimson-purple. Posterior tibia strongly dilated with long, projecting hairs above and beneath, thickened but smooth outside; outside glossy fuscous-grey, inside snow-white, partly concealing a rounded median cavity clothed with short thick and smooth filling of jet-black scales, along lower edge of tibia white hairs mixed slightly with black, spurs light tawny. Posterior tarsus extremely dilated by a large triangular tuft above, along its whole length; pale ochreous; tarsus below with fuscous rings. Abdomen dark grey-fuscous, anal tuft light ochreous, venter white at base.

Fore wing oblong-truncate, moderately broad, costa curved, apex obtusely rectangular, termen straight, slightly oblique above, rounded beneath. Crimson-purple, partly suffused with darker purple except faint pale yellow edges to some markings. Basal patch to 1/3, with a rather obtuse angle above middle, well defined; this patch deep ferruginous, a semi-oval spot, occupying upper half of basal 2/3 of patch, and an oblong patch along dorsum, of crimson-purple ground colour, a few black marks on costa; space beyond this patch rather narrow, finely parted by ferruginous; transverse fascia indicated by a moderate irregularly-rhomboidal costal spot, pointed posteriorly, dark crimson-brown mixed black; and by a large, little oblique erect-rounded patch from less than posterior half of dorsum, not reaching costal spot, edge slightly scalloped around its upper half; this patch containing discal dot which is semioval, yellow-purple, cut by white line; and a second less contrasting longitudinal pale spot against anterior edge above middle; and finally, an erect blotch of ground colour just before posterior edge, reaching to middle of patch and almost separating an acute subtornal triangle on dorsum; this lower part of transverse fascia deep ferruginous, suffused with bright yellow-ochreous towards anterior edge; costa narrowly ferruginous, with in total eight yellowish pairs of strigulae; subcostal

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streak from just beyond costal spot, ochreous-crimson with deep blue strigulae; preterminal fasciate mark ferruginous, along middle marbled with black, with a deep round excision of anterior edge above middle of wing; this edge narrowly pale yellow, lower third of mark and tornus suffused yellow; dorsal edge dark-pointed. Cilia crimson-ferruginous, with bright crimson basal half and whitish-mixed apical half, cilia in tornus pale yellow.

Hind wing very dark purple-fuscous, becoming paler on basal half, base and a convex roll along dorsum glossy pale grey. Cilia bright ochreous, with a fine incomplete subbasal fuscous line.

Male genitalia. Tegumen with top formed by two contiguous broad humps. Uncus broad, top low and flattened. Inner socius long and slender, smooth, except two apical bristles; outer socius moderate, free. Gnathos with rounded sides and emarginate upper edge in middle. Henion rather narrow (not distinct in mount). Labis with a long top. Pulvinus with a group of hairs. Cucullus base moderately prominent, with one large and some small dark spines; without external bunch of long pending bristles. Cornuti, a thick sheaf of long spines.

South Thailand, 20 km E of Krabi, 11.-31.III.1962 (G. Friedel), 1♂, holotype, genit. slide 7417.

Sycacantha inodes inodes (Meyrick)

Text-fig. 9

Argyroploce inodes Meyrick, 1911: 269 (♀, New Guinea).
Sycacantha inodes: Diakonoff, 1968: 59, fig. 70 (Philippine Is.).

Distribution: Throughout Southern Asia, often forming local subspecies.

South Thailand, 20 km E of Krabi, 7.-25.IV.1962 (G. Friedel), 2♂♂, genit. slide 7415.

Sycacantha inodes rubida subspec. nov.

Text-figs. 5 and 11

♂ 16 mm. Very similar to the nominate form, but with ground colour almost white, marbling and markings dark purplish brown to almost black with a vinaceous hue. Subapical fascia almost black, continuous, only anterior edge irregularly whitish; this fascia preceded and followed by broad irregular fasciae of shining pale metallic leaden-blue, posterior fascia with narrow branches reaching far to costal pairs of white markings. Basal patch formed by not continuous scattered irregular spots; transverse fascia indicated by the usual patch on costa but also by a well-defined oval dark brown spot just beyond lower angle of cell and by a cloudy dorsal spot before tornus. Hind wing dark grey, blackish towards apex, paler and

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thinly scaled towards base. Dorsal roll visible on the upper side as a narrow naked light yellowish fold. Posterior tibia white, base inwardly with a blackish tuft, pencil from base, spurs and tibia pale creamy.

♀ 18 mm. Rather dark fuscous with a vinaceous tinge, subapical fascia broad and dark, emarginate in middle anteriorly, almost confluent with dark costal spots and apex; metallic streaks almost absent. Transverse fascia continuous, formed by irregular darker markings interconnected by dark lines along veins. Hind wing fuscous-black with faint bronze gloss; cilia pale ochreous with a fuscous subbasal band.

Male and female genitalia as in the nominate form.

East Borneo, Tabang, 125 m, Bengen River, 13.IX.1956, 1♂, holotype, gen. no. 4566; 19.IX.1956, 1 ♀, allotype, gen. no. 4562 (A. M. R. Wegner). The sexes are somewhat dissimilar, but have the same vinaceous hue. (Leiden Museum).

Bawean Id., 4.VI.1954 (A. Hoogerwerf), 1 ♀ paratype, genit. slide 4649 A (Leiden Museum).

South Thailand, 20 km E of Krabi, 7.-25.IV.1962 (G. Friedel), paratype, 1 ♀, genit. slide 7416 (Munich Museum).

Sycacantha siamensis spec. nov.

Pl. VII, fig. 18

♂ 19 mm. Head light tawny-ochreous, face paler, with a pair of brownish lateral small tufts. Palpus white, apical half of median segment suffused with pale ochreous-tawny except along lower edge, a dark, purplish, subapical ring, terminal segment tawny, white-tipped. Thorax bright ochreous-tawny, spotted with deeper fulvous, posterior half except edge slightly infuscated. Posterior tibia with long appressed and fine snow-white hairs except on inner side, projecting fan-like beyond top of tibia, pencil from base above white; posterior tarsus, basal segment with a white tuft above. Abdomen fuscous, anal tuft pale ochreous, venter whitish towards base.

Fore wing rather broad, dilated, costa gradually curved, apex rounded-rectangular, termen slightly concave, almost straight and vertical above, rounded beneath. Light ochreous densely reticulated and marbled with fulvous, tending to form transverse strigulation, strewn with dark fuscous points. Markings deeper fulvous-tawny and ferruginous. Costa narrowly blackish, with ten pairs of pale ochreous transverse marks, four anterior pairs thick; basal patch to 1/3 in middle, upper half obliterate, lower half forming an oval ferruginous ill-defined patch along basal half of dorsum, with a rising oblique tooth in middle of posterior edge; this patch mixed with reddish and strewn with black points; a suffused ferruginous moderate spot on middle of costa, containing a longitudinal narrow wedge-shaped black dash; and slightly extended downwards and posterad by paler, tawny suffusion; transverse fascia below this spot almost completely obliterate,

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except slightly denser light fulvous marbling, forming a more or less hand-shaped reticulation, dentate posteriorly on veins, anteriorly indefinite; dical dot formed by an oblique short white strigula; above and below this an irregular line of black points; subcostal streak before apex rather thick light orange-tawny, with bluish, hardly pale-edged strigulae from costal pairs of marks; preterminal fascia curved, more tawny (not orange) tinged, with some five interneural blackish strigulae, their posterior ends forming an interrupted curved submarginal line, upper half of termen with three blackish short marginal strigulae; coarse leaden-bluish dusting preceding preterminal fascia, more scarse and spreading above tornus, dorsum with a row of suffused fuscous spots. Cilia bright fulvous with paler apical half which is barred with dark fuscous, cilia along tornus pale ochreous.

Hind wing dark bronze-fuscous, becoming paler towards base; dorsum with cell 1a forming a cavity on upper side filled with whitish-fuscous fine hairs, basal half of dorsal edge underside rigid, brownish. Cilia concolorous, with a darker subbasal and a pale basal line.

Male genitalia. Tegumen with dorsal hunches separate. Uncus moderate, trapezoidal. Inner socius long, clavate, strongly bristled along outer side. Outer socius but little shorter, oval, free on both sides. Gnathos slightly sclerotized, ends rounded, almost continued in sides of uncus. Upper edge prominent, henion moderate. Valva with a strong sacculus, constricted, labis rather pointed. Pulvinus, a free moderate pointed process, situated between costa and Spc_2. Cucullus base strongly projecting, very densely spined, spines becoming larger discad, several spines on the outer side. Cucullus top slender. Aedeagus slender, curved. Cornuti in a short dense sheaf.

South Thailand, 20 km E of Krabi, 11.-31.III.1962 (G. Friedel), 1♂, holotype, genit. slide 7730. Recognizable by the pale orangeish general colouring, reduced markings, and especially by the unique digitoid pulvinus (Pl. VII, fig. 18, left side!). This *S. siamensis* has in common only with a new species from Sarawak, but there pulvinus is larger and situated more anterad, not dorsad of Spc_2.

Triheteracra gen. nov.

Text-figs. 2 and 15

Head with appressed scales. Ocellus posterior. Proboscis moderate. Antenna minutely ciliate, not thickened in male. Palpus rather long and slender, closely appressed to face, ascending, median segment roughish along lower edge, gently narrowed towards apex, reaching upper edge of eye, terminal segment slender, subobtuse, exposed and obliquely ascending. Thorax smooth. Posterior tibia normally scaled, with smoothly appressed scales above and beneath. Abdomen normal.

Fore wing oblong-truncate, rather long, gradually dilated, costa gently curved throughout, more so at apex, apex rounded, termen straight, hardly

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oblique. Vein 2 from beyond 3/5, 3 from angle, approximated to 4 at margin, 3, 4, 5 equidistant and approximated at base, 6 parallel, straight and horizontal, 7 to termen, 8 from upper angle of cell, 9 closely approximated, 10 from 2/3 distance 9-11, 11 from middle; chorda weak anteriorly, from halfway 10, to below base of 8, median branch distinct, to between bases of 4 and 5.

Hind wing with a cubital pecten broad, oval, rounded-subtriangular, dorsum slightly extended and corrugated: concave above, along veins 1a and 1b respectively, with a slight projecting tornal lobe. Vein 2 from beyond middle, 3 and 4 connate, 5 closely approximated at base, 6 and 7 closely approximated towards base.

Male genitalia. Tegumen with a subtriangular top, and rounded-dilated laterally. Uncus arrowhead-shaped, broad, with spines under extreme top. Socius large, a weak tumescence. Gnathos membraneous, arms and a large median vertical split are distinct, above the split a ventral membraneous appendix. Valva robust, sacculus with a triangular prominence at apex, Spc_3 represented by a series of huge short and pointed spines, followed by a dense group of slender bristles, then by a sheaf of very long spines, folding at basal 1/4 as a pen-knife; cucullus triangularly narrowed, top rounded. Costa with a flattened base on which a flat patch of short spines. Aedeagus moderate, with dilated base.

Type species, *T. melanoxenia* spec. nov., S Thailand, Ceylon.

The genus is characteristic by the peculiar armature of the sacculus (Spc_3), the large subparietal socii and the broad arrowhead-shaped uncus. Apparently it is related to *Temnolopha* Lower (from Southern Asia and Australia).

Triheteracra melanoxenia spec. nov.

Text-figs. 2 and 15

♂ 14 mm. Head anthracite-purple-black. Thorax anthracite-black, tegulae with light purplish reflections. Abdomen dark purple, anal segment dark purple, inside glistening white.

Fore wing as described with the genus. Black, lower 2/3 suffused with dark bluish-grey, transversely strigulated with black, median portion of wing posteriorly indistinctly pale pinkish or ochreous; markings ill-defined, dark bluish-grey. Basal patch indefinite, a couple of rounded grey spots along middle; a transverse, almost vertical grey fascia at 2/5, parted by black, ill-defined below; a large rounded patch in tornus, rising 2/3 across wing, formed by two ill-defined upright grey blotches, anterior spindle-shaped, posterior erected-triangular, with an acute top; these patches separated and surrounded above by pale pinkish ground colour; a straight, little oblique, slender grey line from costa beyond middle to top of rounded tornal patch; a pale slender just submarginal line from apex to middle of termen, furcate above. Cilia dark purple.

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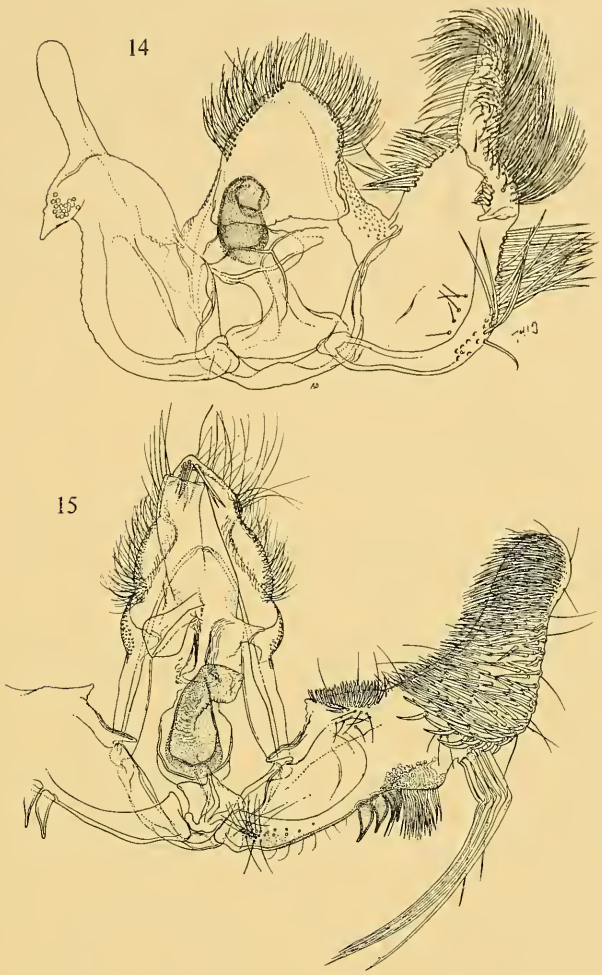

Figs. 14—15: Male genitalia of Olethreutini: 14, *Syntozyga macrosperma* spec. nov., holotype; 15, *Triheteracra melanoxenia* gen. et spec. nov., holotype.

Hind wing glossy, pale fuscous-purple, semipellucent, veins appearing darker; dorsum from halfway 1b to 1a pure white, slender pencils of light ochreous-orange hairs along vein 1a and along third of dorsum, the last forming a concavity. Cilia dark fuscous, along tornus and on dorsum snow-white.

Male genitalia as described for the genus above.

Female unknown.

South Thailand, 20 km E of Krabi, 1.-10.V.1962 (G. Friedel), 1♂, holotype, genit. slide 7436 (Munich Museum).

Ceylon, Matale, 189.... 10 (Pole), 1♂, paratype, genit. slide 7888 (BM).

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Gatesclarkeana erotias (Meyrick)

Platypeplus erotias Meyrick, 1905: 585 (♂♀, Ceylon).
Argyroploce erotias: Meyrick, 1911: 269 (Kei Is., Timor).
Olethreutes erotias: Clarke, 1958: 507, pl. 252, figs. 4—4b (lectotype selected, genit. illustrated).
Gatesclarkeana erotias: Diakonoff, 1966: 50.

Distribution: Ceylon, Kei Is., Timor Id., India. Food plants. *Mangifera* (tender shoots), *Loranthus* (young leaves), *Cynoglossum* (leaves).

South Thailand, 20 km E of Krabi, 7.-25.IV.1962 (G. Friedel), 1♂, genit. slide 7418.

COCHYLIDAE

Cryptocochylis dynodesma spec. nov.
Pl. VI, fig. 15

♀ 16 mm. Head and thorax white, touched with creamy. Palpus white, gently suffused with pale tawny. Abdomen dark grey, anal tuft pale ochreous.

Fore wing oblong, sublanceolate, very gently dilated and broadest at 4/5, costa slightly curved along basal and apical fourths, median half straight, apex pointed, termen almost straight, oblique. Basal 2/3 of costa narrowly blackish. A broad, inwards-oblique dark band, narrowed downwards, on costa extending from 1/4 to 2/3, on dorsum from 1/3 to before 2/3, edges gently irregularly concave; this fascia very dark grey, regularly scattered with suffused black dots, posterior edge suffused with black; posterior part of wing marked with pale grey: two outwards-oblique irregular strigulae from costa across 1/3 of wing breadth, posterior of these crossing wing to middle of termen, interrupted into a series of inequal suffused blackish dots; an inwards-oblique erected-oval spot halfway between cell and termen, top to vein 7, thin stalk to end of fold; apex black, two black dots along upper third of termen; rest of termen, tornus and dorsum with a series of small grey marks. Cilia apparently whitish (rubbed).

Hind wing rather light ashy-grey, becoming suffused with darker grey towards tornus; pointed, apex slightly projecting, termen sinuate above. Cilia pale grey? (rubbed).

Female genitalia. Sterigma, long transverse saucer-like. Lamella antevaginalis appearing as a thick rim or roll, gently concave below, slightly narrowed at ends. Lamella postvaginalis small, trapezoidal, with submembraneous rounded plates at the sides. Bursa copulatrix densely spined throughout, except at left end.

NW Karakorum, Hunza, Nagar Kuto, Darukush, 3300 m, Lat. 36°32′N, Long. 74°14′E, 29.VII.-1.VIII.1959 (F. Lobbichler), 1♀, holotype, genit. slide 7441.

A conspicuous species. Its generic position is somewhat uncertain without the evidence of the male genitalia.

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Plates I-VII

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Explanation of Plate I

Genitalia of *Clepsimorpha pigra* (Meyr.) gen. nov.:

Fig. 1: ♂.
Fig. 2: ♀, bursa copulatrix
Fig. 3: the same, sterigma, slide 7444

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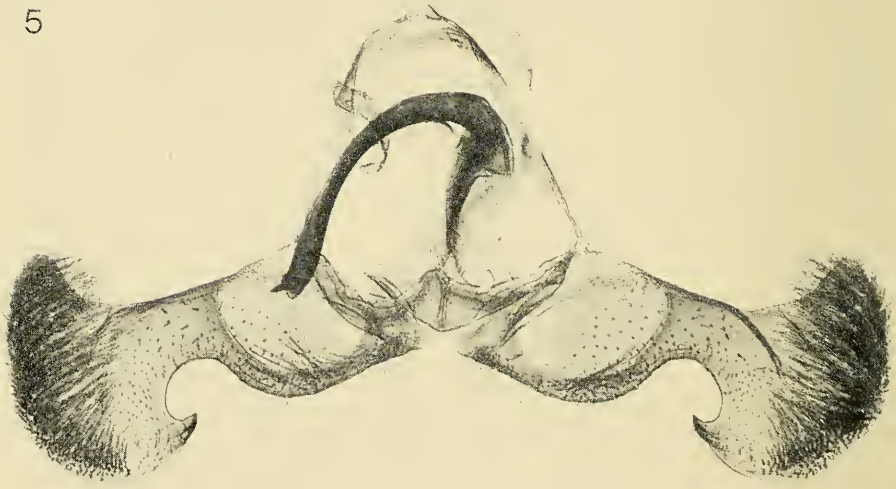
Plate II



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Explanation of Plate II

Male genitalia of Tortricidae:

Fig. 4 *Cnephasia (Anoplocnephasia) hunzorum* spec. nov., holotype
Fig. 5: *Dichrorampha (Lipoptycha) euterpes* spec. nov., holotype
Fig. 6: *Lepteucosma oxychrysa* spec. nov., holotype

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Explanation of Plate III

Genitalia of *Laspeyresia:*

Fig. 7: *L. hygrotrema* spec. nov., holotype, ♀
Fig. 8: The same, bursa copulatrix
Fig. 9: *L. charops* spec. nov., holotype, ♂

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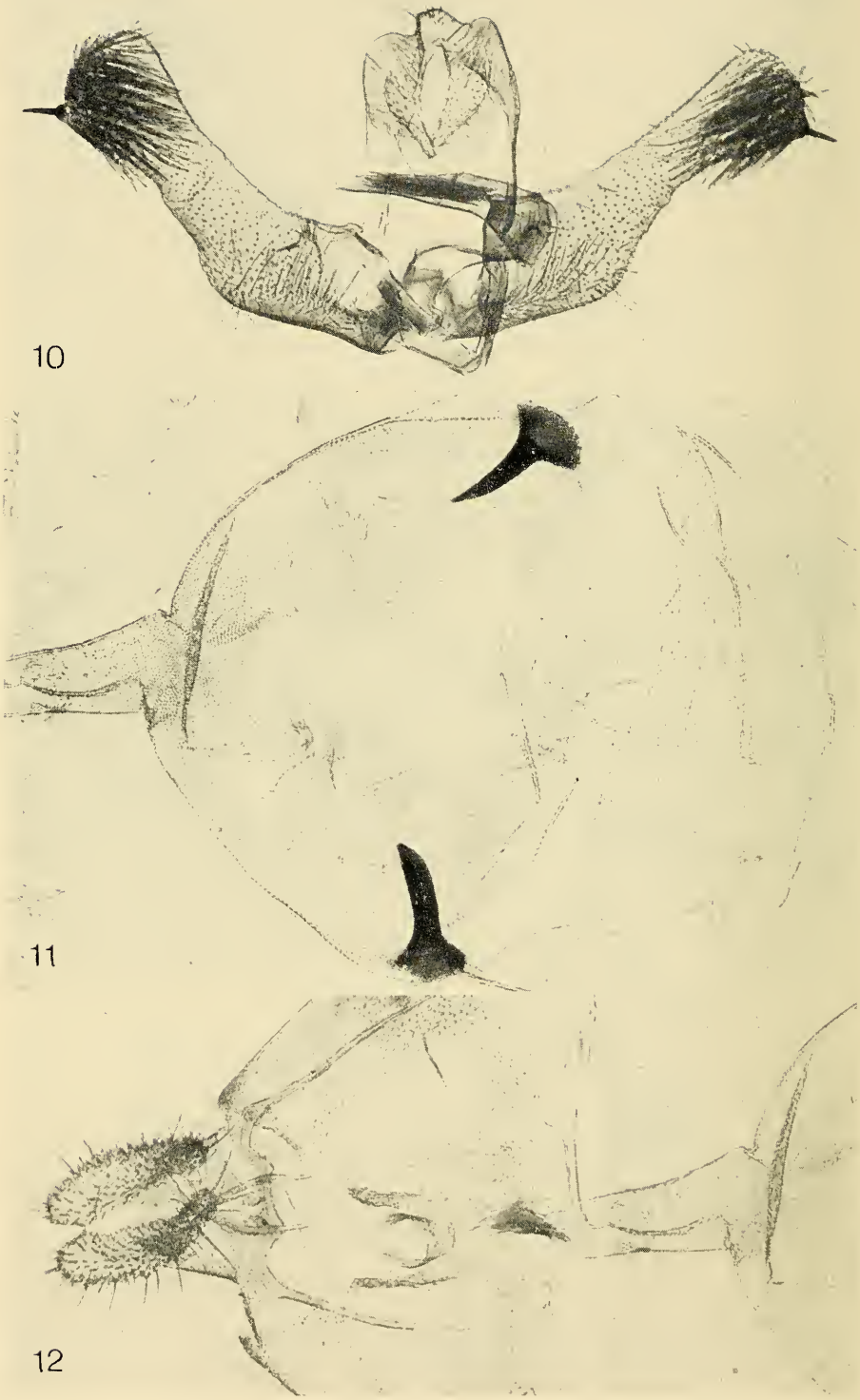
Plate IV



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Explanation of Plate IV

Genitalia of Olethreutinae:

Fig. 10: *Pelochrista pollinaria* spec. nov., holotype, ♂
Fig. 11: *Matsumuraeses acrocosma* spec. nov., holotype, ♀, bursa copulatrix
Fig. 12: The same, sterigma

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Explanation of Plate V

Centroxena ulophora gen. et spec. nov., holotype, ♂:

Fig. 13: Coremata of first and second abdominal segments
Fig. 14: Coremata of the seventh abdominal segment

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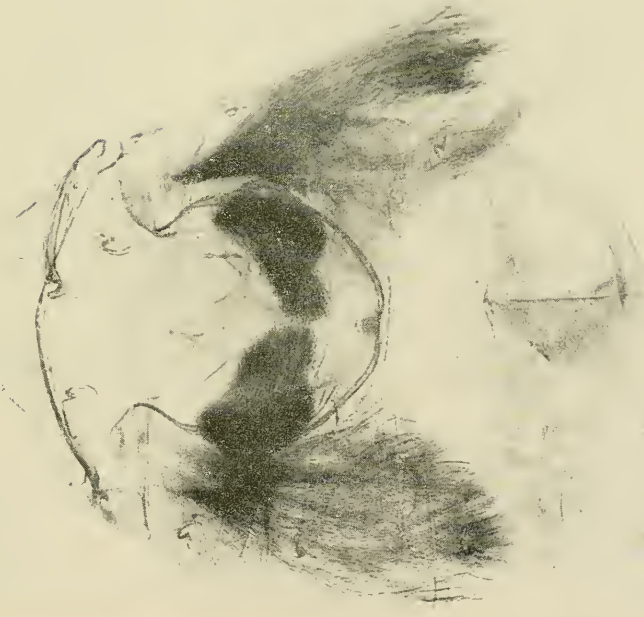

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Plate VI

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Explanation of Plate VI

Genitalia of Tortricoidea:

Fig. 15: *Cryptocochylis dynodesma* spec. nov., holotype, ♀
Fig. 16: *Acroclita stenoglypha* spec. nov., holotype, ♂

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Explanation of Plate VII

Male genitalia of Olethreutinae:

Fig. 17: *Centroxena ulophora* spec. nov., holotype
Fig. 18: *Sycacantha siamensis* spec. nov., holotype

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Jahr/Year: 1971

Band/Volume: 015

Autor(en)/Author(s): Diakonoff Alexey

Artikel/Article: South Asiatic Tortricidae from the Zoological Collection of the Bavarian State (Lep.). 167-202