

**Tortricidae (Lepidoptera) from the Tervuren Museum,
4: Enarmoniini, Eucosmini and Grapholitini**

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ABSTRACT. Eleven species are treated; one genus (*Congancylis* gen. n.) and nine species (*Ancylis tryssops* sp. n., *Congancylis ghesquieri* sp. n., *Gypsonoma ngangaona* sp. n., *Charitostega achrosta* sp. n., *Melanodaedala magdalena* sp. n., *Cryptophlebia dolia* sp. n., *Grapholita mutsora* sp. n., *G. niveosa* sp. n., *Grapholita ueleana* sp. n.) are described as new.

KEY WORDS: Tortricidae, Enarmoniini, Eucosmini, Grapholitini, new species, faunistics, Afrotropical.

INTRODUCTION

This is the fourth in a series of papers based on material from the Royal Museum for Central Africa (Tervuren, Belgium). The previous papers treated Tortricini, Olethreutini, and *Hypsidracon* and *Gnathodracon* (Olethreutini), all in press. The specimens were collected in Congo, Cameroon, Kenya and South Africa. For the most part, the species belong to well-known and widely distributed genera; only one new genus is proposed. The papers will be published in the Polish Journal of Entomology, Gdańsk, and SHILAP Revista de Lepidopterologia of Madrid.

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SYSTEMATICS

Enarmoniini***Ancylis tryssops* sp. n.**

(Figs 8, 11)

Diagnosis

The sterigma and subgenital sternite of *tryssops* somewhat resemble those of the Asian *A. hylaea* (MEYRICK, 1912), but the postostial sterigma of *tryssops* is strongly reduced, and the blades of the signa are slender, as in the Australian *Anathamna plana* MEYRICK, 1911. The facies are typical of the genus (e.g. South African *A. halisparta* MEYRICK, 1909) but *tryssops* is pale orange with indistinct markings.

Description

Wing span 12 mm. Head (lost when photographed) and thorax cream orange. Forewing broadest medially; costa uniformly curved outwards throughout; apex fairly long, pointed; termen sinuate. Ground colour orange cream with rust hue and darker suffusions especially along middle of wing; costal strigulae numerous, fine; divisions pale rust. Cilia cream, orange scaled. Hindwing cream grey; cilia cream.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 8). Sterigma small, in major part membranous, fused with posterior, strongly sclerotized edge of subgenital sternite; cup-shaped part of sterigma indistinct; sclerite of antrum moderate; ductus bursae long, slender; ductus seminalis extending from base of ductus bursae; signa small with slender blades.

Material examined

Holotype female: "Congo Dem[ocratic] Rep.[ublic], Bas-Congo 320 m, N.R. Luki-Mayumbe 05.27'S 13.05'E, 29. III. 2006; leg. J. & W. De Prins"; GS 00410.

***Congancylis* gen. n.**

Type-species: *Congancylis ghesquieri* sp. n.

Diagnosis

This genus is most closely related to *Enarmonodes* DANILEVSKY & KUZNETZOV, 1968 from the Eastern Palaearctic; the two genera share similar valvae. *Congancylis* has a curved end to the neck of the valve and a long external seta of the cucullus, a rudimentary uncus and distinct posterior socii; the pedunculus has a distinct lobe for the attachment of muscle four.

Description

Forewing broadest medially; termen convex beneath middle; costal fold absent.

Venation: in forewing R4-R5 connate, remaining veins separate, CuA2 opposite 2/3 length R1-R2; in hindwing Rs-M1 distinctly separate from one another, M2-M3 separate, M3-CuA1 connate.

Male genitalia. Uncus in form of a small apical prominence of tegumen; socius tapering terminad, densely hairy laterally; attachment sclerite for muscle four of pedunculus triangular. Valva elongate, fairly broad; neck broad, curved terminally; cucullus small, oval, with distinct outer spine near middle; sacculus gradually convex; aedeagus simple, rather short; cornuti numerous.

Female not known.

Etymology

The generic name refers to the name of a related genus *Ancylis* HÜBNER, 1825 and the name of the country of origin.

***Congancylis ghesquieri* sp. n.**

(Figs 1, 12)

Diagnosis

C. ghesquieri differs from *E. recreantana* (KENNEL, 1900), the type-species of *Enarmonodes*, chiefly in the broad forewing and outer spine of the cucullus.

Description

Wing span 23 mm. Head and thorax ferruginous brown; labial palpus brown. Forewing costa curved mostly at base; apex short; termen concave beneath apex, convex at middle. Ground colour pale brown ferruginous, tinged grey in posterior part of wing; strigulae, dots, and venation in posterior part of wing brown; costal strigulae slightly paler than ground colour; divisions distinct, brown. Markings indistinct; brown stripe at end of median cell. Cilia concolorous with ground colour, divisions brown. Hindwing with expanding anal area, brown; cilia paler and creamier.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1) as described for the genus.

Material examined

Holotype male: "Musée du Congo, Eala, VII 1936 J, Ghesquière"; GS 00426. Paratypes 4 males one labelled as above, one "Equateur Bocuma, I 1911 Rév. J. Hulstaert", and two "Bas-Congo 320 m, 05.37'S 013.05'E, J. & W De Prins."

Etymology

The species is dedicated to J. Ghesquière, who devoted his life to the study of Congolese insects and is the collector of the holotype.

Eucosmini

***Gypsonoma ngangaona* sp. n.**

(Figs 9, 13)

Diagnosis

This species is related to *G. pentethria* DIAKONOFF, 1992 from northern Madagascar, but *ngangaona* is larger (wing span 23 mm vs. 16 mm in *pentethria*) with a pale brownish ground colour of the forewing which in *pentethria* is white in the distal half.

Description

Wing span 23 mm. Head and thorax brownish. Forewing not expanding terminad, uniformly broad throughout; costa weakly convex; termen not oblique, concave beneath apex. Ground colour pale brownish; suffusions, dots, and strigulae browner; costal strigulae indistinct, cream brown; divisions small, brown. Markings brown in form of dorsal part of postbasal fascia and costal and dorsal parts of median fascia; subterminal fascia rudimentary. Cilia brownish, paler towards tornus. Hindwing pale brown, cilia similar.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 9). Papillae anales slender; apophyses moderately long; sterigma oval; ostium bursae in large oval membrane; sclerite of antrum long; cingulum indistinct; ductus seminalis originates at 1/4 of ductus bursae; signa unequal, with slender blades.

Material examined

Holotype female: "Coll. Museum Tervuren; Kenya: Taita Hills 05-03-1999 (C4), Ngangao mixed forest, U. Dall'Asta; Hg+Hal [light]"; GS 00429.

Etymology

The name refers to the type locality.

***Charitostega achrosta* sp. n.**

(Figs 2, 14)

Diagnosis

C. achrosta differs from *C. poliocycla* DIAKONOFF, 1988 from Madagascar by lacking the heavy marginal spines of the cucullus and by possessing a long slender aedeagus.

Description

Wing span 14.5 mm. Head cream; thorax whitish with grey markings. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; termen slightly oblique, rather straight. Ground colour whitish; suffusions brownish; dots and strigulae pale brown; costal strigulae small, whitish, posterior ones brownish white; divisions brown; ocellus small with three brown stripes. Markings brown consisting of incomplete basal blotch, well developed median fascia and traces of subterminal and terminal elements. Cilia brown cream with brownish divisions. Hindwing broad, pale brownish; cilia similar.

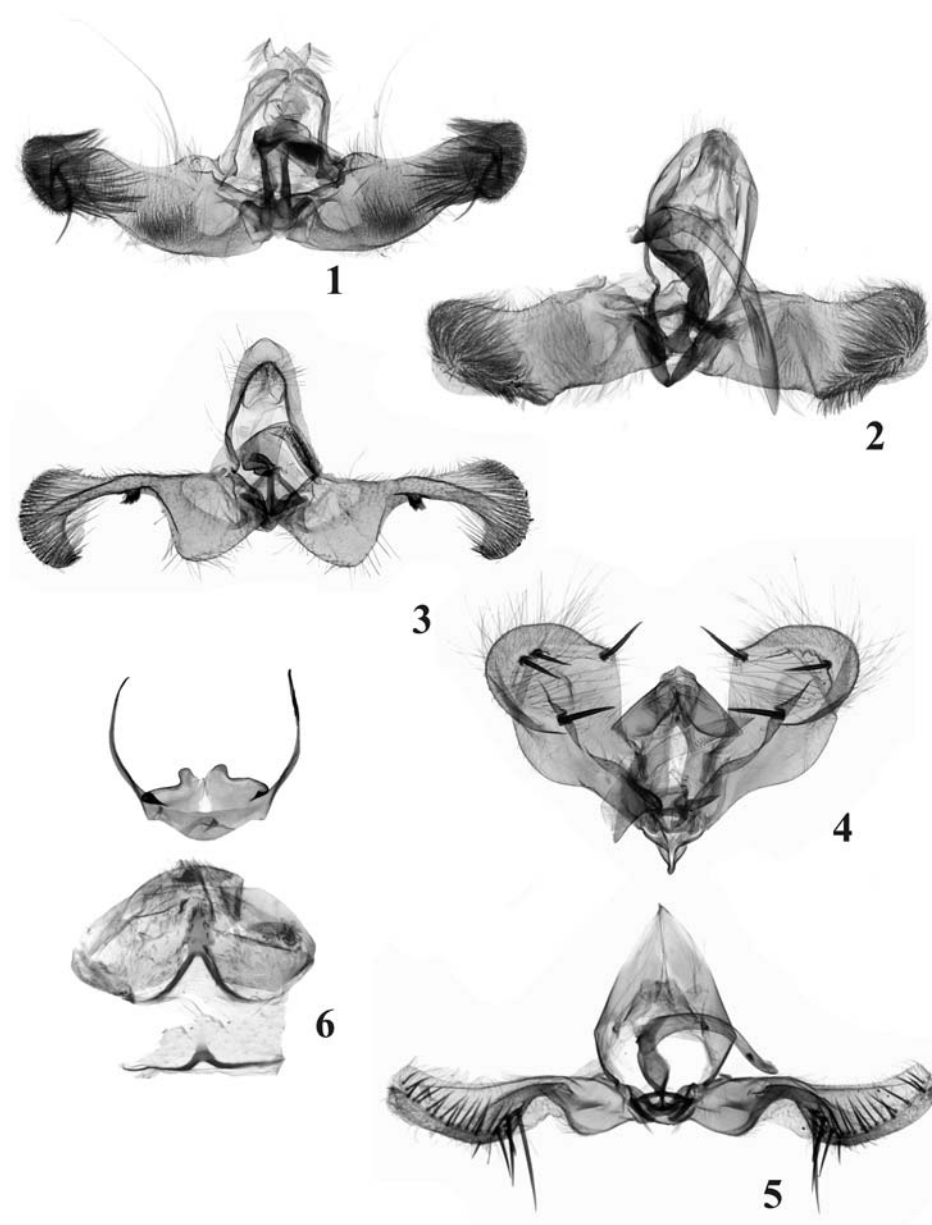
Male genitalia (Fig. 2). Top of tegumen slightly produced; socius small, oval; valva broad; basal cavity rather short; sacculus simple; cucullus densely setose with small ventral lobe and with large caudal lobe devoid of vestiture; aedeagus long; cornuti moderately long.

Material examined

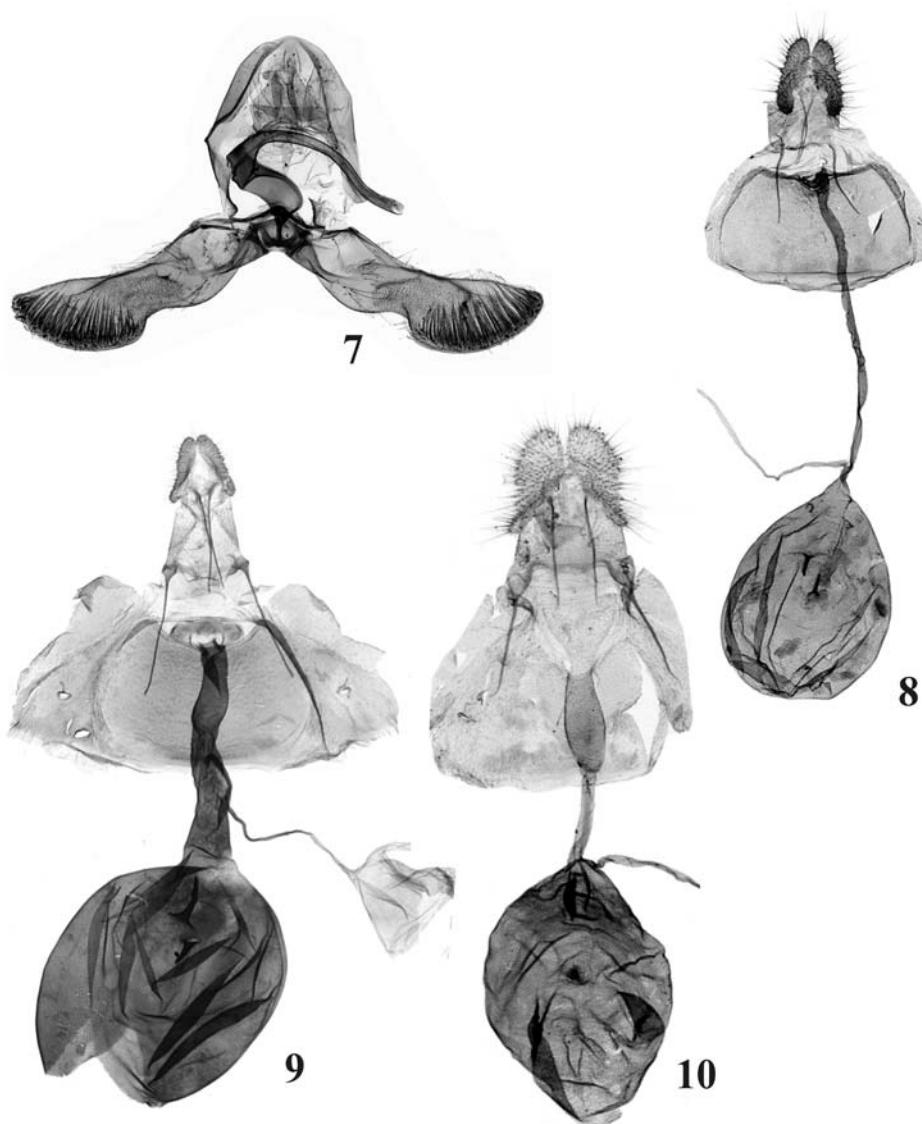
Holotype male: "Musée du Congo, Elisabethville, 2 IX 1923, Ch. Seydel"; GS 00405.

Etymology

The specific name is based on the attached label which states "*Eucosma achrosa*" but is emended to *achrosta*; Greek: *achrostos* – untouched.



Figs 1-6. Male genitalia: 1 – *Congancyliis ghesquieri* sp. n., holotype, 2 – *Charitostega achrosta* sp. n., holotype, 3 – *Melanodaedala magdalina* sp. n., holotype, 4 – *Cryptophlebia dolia* sp. n., holotype, 5 – *Grapholita niveosa* sp. n., holotype, 6 – tergite and sternite of same species.



Figs 7-10. Male and female genitalia: 7 – *Grapholita ueleana* sp. n., holotype, 8 – *Ancylis tryssops* sp. n., holotype, 9 – *Gypsonoma ngangaona* sp. n., holotype, 10 – *Grapholita mutsorae* sp. n., holotype.

***Melanodaedala magdalena* sp. n.**

(Figs 3, 15)

Diagnosis

M. magdalena is closest to *M. melanoneura* (MEYRICK, 1912) from Khasis, India, but *magdalena* has a dark terminal part of the forewing and a spined process of the neck of the valva. The valva of this species is very similar to that of *M. diffusa* (BRADLEY, 1958) and *M. scopulosana* (MEYRICK, 1881) from Rennel I. and Queensland, Australia, respectively. *M. magdalena* has, however, somewhat different facies, an elongate ventral lobe of the sacculus and a submembranous socii.

Description

Wing span 10 mm. Head and thorax greyish white, frons white, collar and tegula marked grey. Forewing not expanding terminad; costa weakly, gradually convex; termen somewhat oblique, straight. Ground colour white; suffusions greyish; costa strigulae white; divisions grey. Markings: basal blotch rudimentary; median fascia oblique, grey, blackish grey at costa; terminal area blackish brown with black dots. Cilia blackish brown. Hindwing brownish grey; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 3). Tegumen slender, slightly protruding apically; socius broad, hairy; gnathos weak; basal part of valva broad; neck slender with antemedian spiny lobe; sacculus broadly angulate; cucullus short with large ventral lobe; aedeagus moderately large, slender; cornuti two rows of short spines.

Female not known.

Material examined

Holotype male: "Congo Dem[ocratic] Rep.[ublic], Bas-Congo 320 m, N.R. Luki-Mayumbe 05.27'S 13.05'E, 15. III. 2006; leg. J. & W. De Prins"; GS 00391. Paratypes two males, one labelled as above, one with date 29. III. 2006.

Etymology

The name refers to the elongate neck of the valva; Greek: magdalia – an elongate lump; the -ina suffix denotes diminution.

Grapholitini***Cryptophlebia dolia* sp. n.**

(Figs 4, 16)

Diagnosis

C. dolia resembles *C. ombrodelta* (LOWER, 1898), but *dolia* has a well-developed uncus and four strong spines on the cucullus.

Description

Wing span 21 mm. Head and thorax ferruginous cream, the latter scaled brownish. Forewing typical of the genus. Ground colour cream ferruginous; spots and suffusions more ferruginous brown; tornal area grey; costal strigulae fine slightly paler than ground colour; divisions pale rust brown. Markings rust brown: median fascia indistinct, darkest at costa; subterminal fascia weak brown mixed grey; tornal spot small, concolorous with the latter. Cilia (remnants) brownish. Hindwing dark brownish grey with distinct anal lobe; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 4). Uncus present, tapering terminally; valva strongly broadening from beyond base; cucullus with four strong spines, median pair smaller than remaining ones; aedeagus rather slender with group of ventromedian thorns.

Female not known.

Material examined

Holotype male: "Congo Dem. Rep.; Bas-Congo 320 m, N.R. Luki-Mayumbe 05.27'S 13.05'E, 22. III. 2006, leg. J. & W. De Prins"; GS 00420.

Fulcrifera cynicopis* (MEYRICK, 1939), bona sp.*Material examined**

Two males from the Democratic Republic of Congo (Rugetsi, 23 XI 1964, Mission de Witte).

Remarks

The lectotype of *Laspeyresia cynicopis* MEYRICK, 1939, described from Tshambi, Democratic Republic Congo, was illustrated by RAZOWSKI et al. (2010) and treated as a synonym of *F. periculosa* (MEYRICK, 1913). However, these species differ in the shape of the aedeagus which in *periculosa* is simple and in *cynicopis* has a dorso-terminal thorn.

***Grapholita mutsorae* sp. n.**

(Fig. 17)

Diagnosis

In the male genitalia, *G. mutsorae* is similar to *M. chromataspis* (MEYRICK, 1921) from South Africa and *M. pectinata* DIAKONOFF, 1988 from Madagascar. *G. mutsorae* can be distinguished by the long antrum and the slender proximal part of the sterigma. In *mutsorae* and *chromataspis* there is only one signum. The presence of the coremata (Fig. 6) suggests, however, that *mutsorae* belongs to *Grapholita* TRAITSCHKE 1829.

Description

Wing span ca 14 mm. Head glossy dark grey, labial palpus cream; thorax brownish. Forewing expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; termen incised beneath apex, not oblique. Wing olive grey, browner in dorsal and posterior parts of wing, paler subcostally; costal strigulae cream; divisions brown; ocellus indistinct with brown strigulae; a diffuse

orange area posterior to end of median cell marked with some brown strigulae; blue refractive marking from wing base subcostally. Cilia concolorous with posterior part of wing. Hindwing brown; cilia white.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 10). Sterigma expanding from beyond base posterad, incised terminally; antrum weakly sclerotized, broadest near middle; ductus bursae slender, as long as antrum, with long, slender sclerite; ductus bursae from distal part of corpus bursae; single signum present.

Material examined

Holotype male: "Coll. Mus. Tervuren, Rép. Dém. Du Congo, Mutsora, 11/VI/1954, Mission de Witte"; GS 00423.

Etymology

The specific epithet refers to the type locality.

***Grapholita niveosa* sp. n.**

(Figs 5, 18)

Diagnosis

The male genitalia of *G. niveosa* are similar to *Mesotes psimythistes* DIAKONOFF, 1988 from Madagascar and *M. chromataspis* (MEYRICK 1921) from South Africa, but *niveosa* has quite different facies and well developed abdominal coremata.

Description

Wing span 24 mm. Head and thorax snow white; labial palpus brownish cream; collar blackish. Forewing slightly expanding terminally; costa somewhat convex; termen not oblique, incised beneath apex. Ground colour snow white to before middle, brownish posteriorly except for costal area, which is orange, and somewhat paler black marked shades along median area; costal strigulae indistinct; divisions brown followed by weak refractive lines. Cilia paler than adjacent colour of wing. Hindwing dark brown grey-white.

Male genitalia (Fig. 5). Tegumen with minute apical prominence; neck of valva short, slender; ventral incision deep; sacculus angulate connected with cucullus by means of a membrane; cucullus elongate with series of submarginal spines, of which proximal three long; aedeagus slender, distinctly curved.

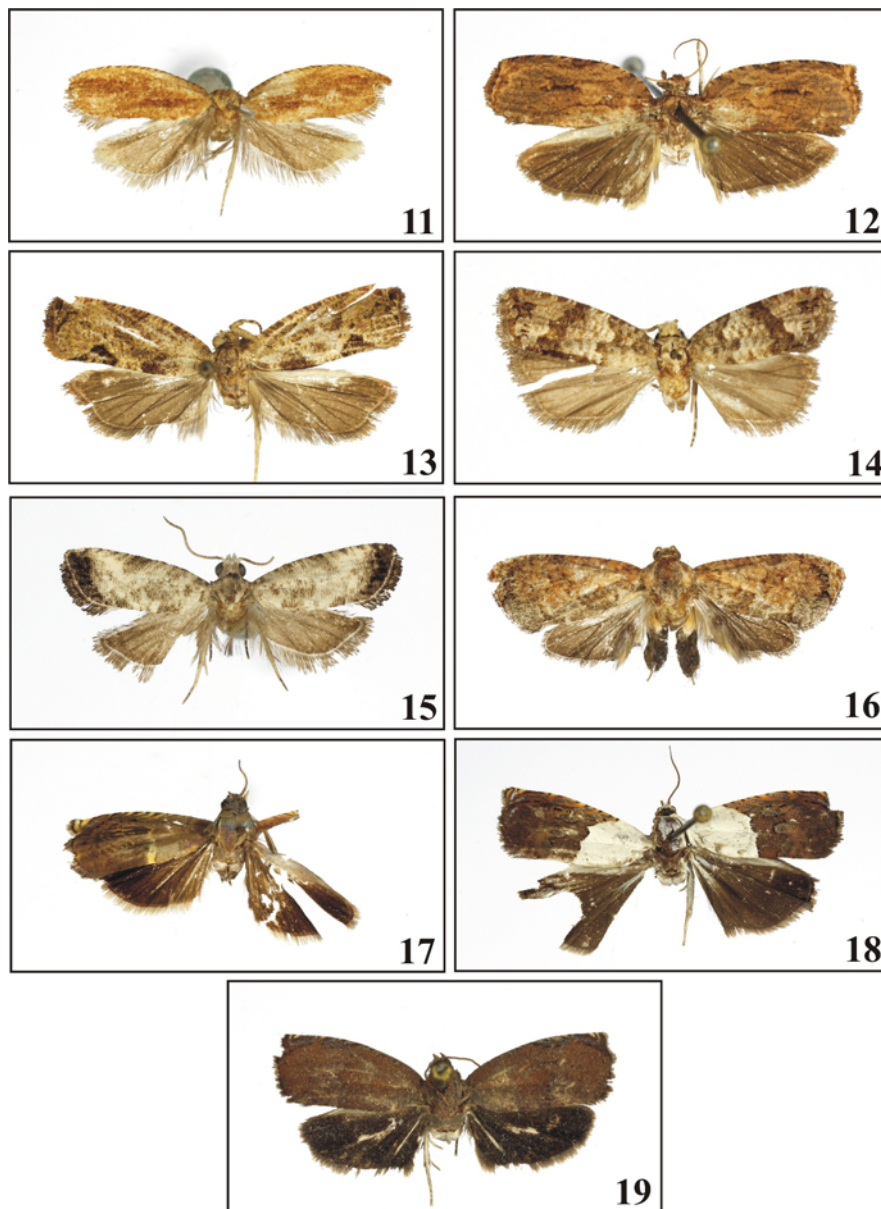
Female not known.

Material examined

Holotype male: "Mount Cameroon, Bonanza 9 5.6'E 4 4.8'N, 21/01/89, night 19.00-06.15, Primary forest 10 m above Dr. Edwards forest plot, trap on patch below break in canopy. Outlook over trees"; GS 00558.

Etymology

The specific name refers to the white thorax and basal part of the forewing; Latin: niveus – snow white.



Figs 11-19. Adults: 11 – *Ancylis tryssops* sp. n., holotype, 12 – *Congancylis ghesquieri* sp. n., holotype, 13 – *Gypsonoma ngangaona* sp. n., holotype, 14 – *Charitostega achrosta* sp. n., holotype, 15 – *Melanodaedala magdalena* sp. n., holotype, 16 – *Cryptophlebia dolia* sp. n., holotype, 17 – *Grapholita mutsora* sp. n., holotype, 18 – *Grapholita niveosa* sp. n., holotype, 19 – *Grapholita ueleana* sp. n., holotype.

Grapholita miranda (MEYRICK, 1911)**Material examined**

One male from South Africa (Gauteng 1000 m, Pretoria, 9 XI 2004, J. & W. De Prins).

Remarks

G. miranda was described from Aldabra, Seychelles; it has also been recorded in Kenya.

Grapholita ueleana sp. n.

(Figs 7, 19)

Diagnosis

In the shape of the wings *ueleana* is similar to *G. niveosa*. The male genitalia are similar to *G. limbata* DIAKONOFF, 1969 from the Seychelles, from which *ueleana* differs in its large size, long aedeagus and short cucullus.

Description

Wing span 23 mm. Head and thorax chestnut brown, labial palpus creamer. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa convex; termen convex beneath weak postapical concavity. Wing chestnut brown, tinged grey along costa and in apical fourth of termen, with a few blackish brown streaks in postero-subcostal area; costal strigulae small, whitish; divisions dark brown. Cilia paler than wing, black basally. Hindwing blackish brown; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 7). Tegumen slightly convex apically; ventral incision of valva rather small; neck broad; sacculus long, rounded caudally; cucullus oval with broad ventral lobe; aedeagus long, slender, curved.

Female not known.

Material examined

Holotype male: "Coll. Mus. Congo, Uele: Paulis, 28 - VIII - 1957, Dr. M. Fontaine"; GS 00559.

Etymology

The name refers to the type locality.

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