

**Systematics and faunistics of Neotropical Eucosmini, 4: three new genera
and their species (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)**

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ABSTRACT. Three genera (*Brasilnotia* gen. n., *Malinova* gen. n., *Tiburica* gen. n.) and three species (*Brasilnotia planaltinana* sp. n., *Malinova novaelimae* sp. n., *Tiburica paranae* sp. n.) from Brazil are described and illustrated.

KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Eucosmini, new genera, new species, Neotropics, Brazil.

INTRODUCTION

POWELL et al. (1995) catalogued 15 genera and 123 species of Neotropical Eucosmini. Since then, seven additional genera have been either newly reported or described from the region: *Argepinotia* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2007, *Chimoptesis* POWELL, *Gretchena* HEINRICH, 1923, *Laculataria* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006, *Mesochariodes* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006, *Quebradnotia* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006 and *Zerpanotia* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006); descriptions of a few new genera are in press. Three new genera are described below.

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MATERIALS

The specimens examined for this paper were collected by the second author. The types of the newly described species are deposited in the BECKER Collection, Camacan, Brazil (VOBC), and will eventually be deposited in one of the major Brazilian Museums. A few specimens have been kindly donated to the Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, Polish Academy of Sciences, Kraków (ISEZ). The numbers cited on the labels of the specimens are the entry numbers in the register book of the VOBC.

Abbreviations used: GS – genitalia slide, VOBC – V.O. BECKER Collection, Camacan, Brazil; WZ – Witold ZAJDA.

RESULTS

***Brasilnotia* gen. n.**

Type species: *Brasilnotia planaltinana* sp. n.

Diagnosis

In the male genitalia, the uncus resembles that in *Zeiraphera* TREITSCHKE, 1829 but the socii are longer, similar to some *Blastesthia* OBRAZTSOV, 1960; the henion is of the *Epinotia* HÜBNER, [1825]1816 type but rudimentary; and the cucullus has an indistinct ventral lobe and the fold is long, reaching the posterior edge of the basal cavity of the valva. The female genitalia are distinguished by a well-sclerotized, terminally tapering sterigma and a very slender ductus bursae, different from that in the former two genera.

Description

Venation. In forewing, distances between R_3 - R_4 - R_5 equal; R_5 to termen beneath apex; bases of M_2 - CuA_2 opposite 1/4 distance R_1 - R_2 ; chorda and M-stem present. In hindwing R_s - M_1 stalked to 1/3; M_3 separate from M_3 - CuA_1 , the latter stalked to 1/4.

Male genitalia. Tegumen simple, tapering in terminal part; pedunculi slender; uncus small, weakly sclerotized, helmet-shaped; socius slender, long; gnathos moderate, fused with weakly sclerotized subscaphium; neck of valva slender, indistinct; sacculus gently angulate, with long

setae; cucullus long; fold densely hairy reaching to basal cavity; aedeagus short, simple, protruding dorsally; cornuti not found; henion rudimentary; caulis long.

Female genitalia. Ovipositor short, apophyses slender; anteostial sterigma band-shaped, short; postostial sterigma strongly tapering terminad; ostium bursae large, rounded; ductus bursae slender, broadening posteriorly with long median sclerite extending to latter medially and anteriorly fusing with indistinct cingulum; two funnel-shaped signa, strongly broadening basally.

Distribution and biology

Brasilnotia is known exclusively from Central Brazil (Federal District). The moths were collected in July and August at an altitude of 1000 m. The genus is monotypic.

Etymology

The name refers to the country of origin and part of the generic name *Epinotia*.

***Brasilnotia planaltinana* sp. n.**

(Figs 1, 2, 5, 6)

Diagnosis

B. planaltinana is the only representative of the genus. In forewing colouration it resembles some species of *Epinotia* HÜBNER, [1825] 1816, e.g., the Palearctic *E. tenerana* ([DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775) and Nearctic *E. septemberana* (KEARFOTT, 1907).

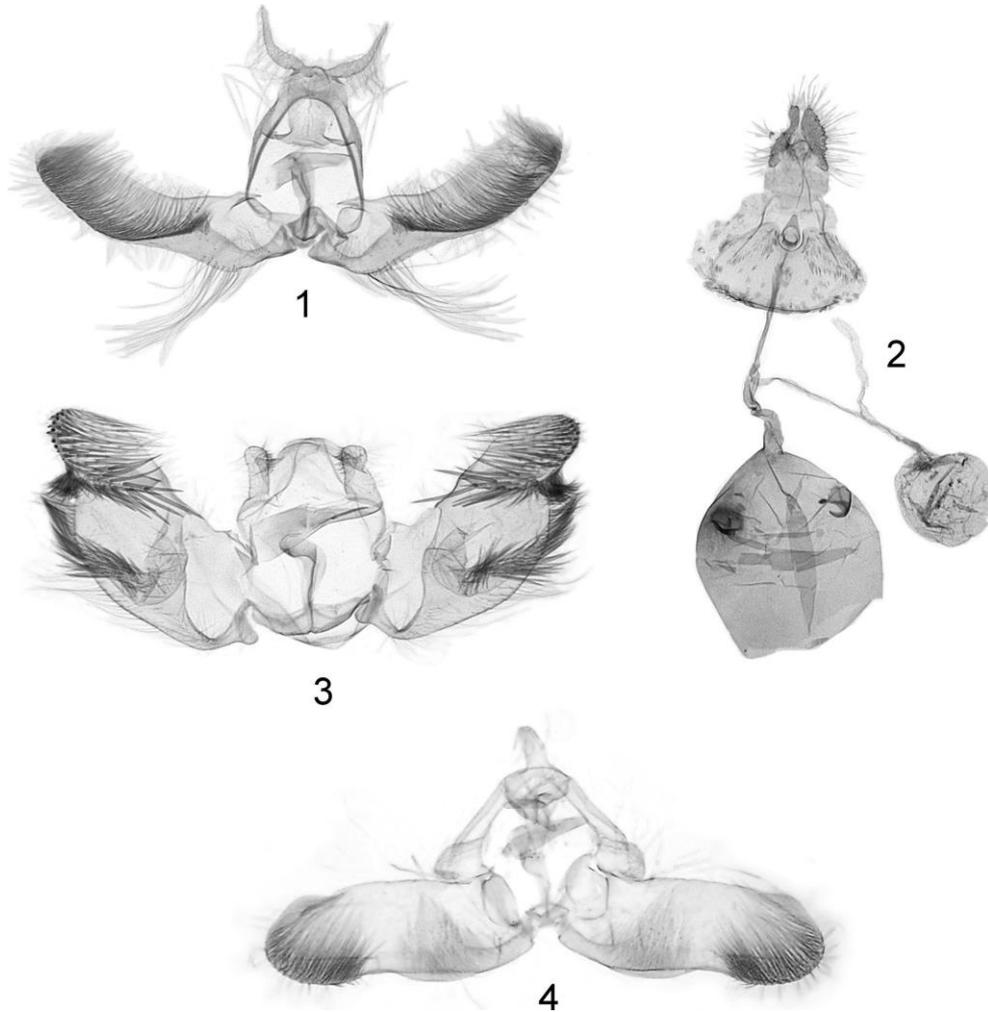
For characteristics of the genitalia, see the diagnosis of the genus.

Description

Wing span 12.5 mm. Head and thorax cream, tegula tinged yellow-brown. Forewing not expanding posteriorly; costa curved outwards to middle; termen almost straight to middle. Ground colour cream suffused brownish olive in basal third of wing, cream at median fascia; posterior part of wing pink. Costal strigulae fine, cream and pinkish; divisions yellow-brown. Markings: median fascia olive brown, dorsobasal and subterminal blotch browner, posterior and costal parts of markings white edged. Cilia pink. Hindwing brownish, paler basally; cilia brownish.

Variation. Wing span 12 - 16 mm. Paler and darker specimens, some with dark brown, olive-tinged forewing markings and complete basal blotch. Female hindwing dark brown.

Male (Fig. 1) and female genitalia (Fig. 2) as described for genus.



Figs 1-4. Male and female genitalia: 1 – *Brasilnotia planaltinana* sp. n., holotype, 2 – *Brasilnotia planaltinana* sp. n., female paratype, 3 – *Tiburica paranae* sp. n., holotype, 4 – *Malinova novaelimae* sp. n., holotype.

Material examined

Holotype male: “Planaltina, D [istrito]F[ederal]. Brazil – 1000 m, VII. 1983, V.O. BECKER col., 15°35’S 47°42’W; Col. BECKER 41175”; GS 789 WZ. Paratypes 6 males and 6 females, with data the same as holotype; GS 790 WZ, 791 WZ, 792 WZ.



Figs 5-8. Adults: 5 – *Brasilnotia planaltinana* sp. n., holotype, 6 – *Brasilnotia planaltinana* sp. n., female paratype, GS 789 WZ, 7 – *Tiburica paranae* sp. n., holotype, 8 – *Malinova novaelimae* sp. n., holotype.

Etymology

The specific epithet refers to the type locality, Planaltina.

Tiburica gen. n.

Type species: *Tiburica paranae* sp. n.

Diagnosis

In the facies, *Tiburica* resembles the Palearctic *Notocelia incarnatana* (HÜBNER, [1799-1800]) and the Holarctic *Spilota ocellana* ([DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775) but differs from them in having a black subcostal spot postmedially; the male genitalia of *Tiburica* are distinguished by a deep concavity of the disc of valva proximally, limited by a transverse rib, similar to that in many olethreutines (e.g. *Celypha* HÜBNER, [1825] 1816).

Description

Venation. In forewing R_5 to termen; CuA_2 opposite base of R_2 ; R_5 to termen beneath apex; bases of M_3-CuA_1 strongly approached. In hindwing $Rs-M_1$ stalked to middle; M_2 separate; M_3-CuA_1 stalked to 2/3.

Male genitalia. Tegumen short, broad, rounded apically; uncus absent; two lateral, triangular processes beyond bases of socii; socius subterminal, erect, lateral, sparsely hairy, finely bristled along inner edge; tuba analis weakly sclerotized ventrally; gnathos arms slender; valva broad with short basal cavity; large submedian concavity of disc edged by rows of numerous spines ventrally and caudally, forming broad proximal pocket; cucullus short, distinctly spined with dense group of slender spines at ventral lobe and long spined fold; aedeagus simple with median zone and slender posterior part; one cornutus in vesica.

Female unknown.

Distribution and biology

The genus is monotypic, known from Minas Gerais, Paraná, and Santa Catarina, Brazil. The adults were collected in December and January at altitudes of 85 and 920 m.

Etymology

The name is an anagram of one of the type localities, Curitiba.

Tiburica paranae sp. n.

(Figs 3, 7)

Diagnosis

T. paranae is the only species of this genus; the facies resembles that of some *Spilonota* STEPHENS, 1829, but the male genitalia are quite different (see description of the genus).

Description

Wing span 11.5 mm. Head pale brownish grey, labial palpus blackish, white posteriorly and dorsally, frons white; thorax grey, brown proximally. Forewing almost uniformly broad throughout; costa weakly convex; apex elongate-pointed; termen sinuate beneath apex. Ground colour white; costal strigulae small; divisions distinct, brown and black brown; subcostal area and terminal third of wing suffused glossy grey, major part of dorsum suffused and spotted brownish grey. Markings dark grey consisting of incomplete basal blotch and tornal blotch; apex black brown, termen edged rust; black rounded blotch beyond end of median cell. Cilia grey. Hindwing brownish, cilia similar.

Male genitalia (Fig. 3) as described for genus.

Female unknown.

Material examined

Holotype male: "Brasil: 920 m, Curitiba, Paraná, 9. I. 1971, V.O. BECKER col.; Col. BECKER 12319"; GS 1334 WZ. Paratypes 5 males: "Brasil: Brusque, Santa Catarina 28. XII. 1969", 2 specimens, VOBC numbers 12519, 12500) and "Brasil: M[inas]G[erais] 85 m, 30. XII. 1958" (3 specimens, VOBC 60565).

Etymology

The name refers to the state of Paraná.

Malinova gen. n.

Type-species: *Malinova novaelimae* sp. n.

Diagnosis

The genus is monotypic; the facies is similar to that in *Spilonota* (see description of *S. novaelimae*) and has strong scent organs attached to the male genitalia. It differs from *Spilonota* STEPHENS, 1829 in the presence of an uncus and a distinct neck of the valva.

Description

Venation. In forewing all veins separate, chorda weak; M-stem well developed; base of CuA₂ opposite 1/4 distance R₁-R₂. In hindwing Rs-M₁ stalked to middle; M₂ separate; M₃-CuA₁ stalked to 2/3.

Male genitalia. Pedunculi of tegumen long, slender, with short terminal part; uncus simple, slender; socius moderately long, slender; valva almost uniformly broad throughout with indistinct ventral incision; sacculus weakly convex; cucullus subrounded with weak ventral and dorsal lobes, densely bristled; aedeagus small, simple; cornuti not found; juxta oethreutoid, delicate, small.

Scent organ in form of a pair of large sacs situated at ventral ends of pedunculi.

Female unknown.

Distribution and biology

Malinova is known exclusively from the state of Minas Gerais, Brazil. The moth was collected in December at an altitude of 850 m.

Etymology

The generic name is an anagram of the name of the type locality, Nova Lima.

***Malinova novaelimae* sp. n.**

(Figs 4, 8)

Diagnosis

The facies of *Malinova novaelimae* resembles that of the Palearctic *Spilonota ocellana* ([DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER], 1775); it differs from the latter in having a dorsosubmedian forewing blotch, lacking an antennal notch in the males, and the valva in the male genitalia lacking a neck.

Description

Wing span 12 mm. Head and thorax white with blackish marks, base of antenna white, flagellum blackish. Forewing not expanding terminad; costa almost straight, with a fold; apex short, rounded; termen gently concave beneath apex, not oblique to beyond middle. Ground colour white with distinct blackish brown strigulation and greyish suffusions; costal strigulae white; divisions blackish grey; ocelloid (patch? speculum?) white, yellowish posteriorly. Markings grey, marbled black, consisting of dorsal remnant of basal blotch, subdorsal blotch, costal remnant of median fascia and mediosubterminal blackish blotch. Cilia grey. Hindwing brownish, whitish basal with brown venation. Cilia brownish, whitish at anal area.

Male genitalia (Fig. 4) as described for genus.

Material examined

Holotype male: "Brasil: M[inas]G[erais] 85 m, 30. XII. 1958, V.O. BECKER col.; Col. BECKER 60564"; GS 1045 WZ.

Etymology

The name refers to the type locality, Nova Lima.

REFERENCE

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