

On two *Choristoneura* species (Tortricidae) from the Canary Islands

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Rebel (1892—1896) described under the generic name *Pandemis* Hübner four Canarian species of the Tortricidae. However, they represent only two species and ♀ belong in the widely distributed genus *Choristoneura* Hübner. Thanks to the kindness of Dr. F. Kasy (Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien) and the authorities of the British Museum (N.H.), London I have had an opportunity to study the type material of three Rebel's taxa; the type of *bracatana* is most probably lost.

Choristoneura simonyi (Rebel), **comb.nov.**

Pandemis simonyi Rebel, 1892: *Ann. Nathist. Hofmus.* 7: 263, pl. 17, figs. 8—9.

Pandemis persimilana Rebel, 1894: [in:] J. Rebel & Rogenhofer, *ibid.* 9: 82 — **syn. nov.**

Pandemis mactana Rebel, 1896: *ibid.* 11: 116, pl. 3, fig. 4 — **syn.nov.**

Male (description based on lectotype of *simonyi*): labial palpus more than twice as long as diameter of the eye, pale brownish yellow, more ochreous terminally, mixed ferruginous above. Head concolorous with upper side of palpus; thorax browner. Forewing 9 mm, rather uniformly broad throughout with costa strongly curved outwards in basal portion, hardly concave beyond middle; apex very short, pointed; termen indistinctly oblique, hardly sinuate postapically. Ground colour pale cinnamon brown densely strigulated and spotted brown; pattern dark brown mixed grey consisting of submedian fascia and rather triangular subapical blotch. Dorsal half of fascia weaker than its costal portion. Costa suffused cream between pattern elements. Fringes rust-brown, paler at tornus. Hindwing ferruginous brown; fringes pale brownish cream with distinct brown basal line.

Female: forewing 10—12 mm with concavity of costa weaker and situated more distally than in male. Ground colour ochreous, suffused with ferruginous, strigulated rust brown. Pattern rust-brown or grey-brown rather weak. Basal blotch indistinct, median fascia atrophied medially subapical blotch weakly developed. Fringes concolorous with pattern. Hindwing brownish to beyond middle, otherwise whitish cream with weak brown-grey strigulation apically; fringes concolorous with basal area of wing.

Variation. Male: forewing 8—9 mm, slightly variable in shape. In *ab. mactana* forewing is rust brown, pattern much darker, broad, indistinct with basal blotch present; costa suffused cream between median fascia and subapical blotch; hindwing paler than in nominate form. Some specimens develop discal spot of forewing and characterise with more ochreous ground colour, other ones are cinnamon brown with indistinct brown

strigulation and remainders of pattern. Grey hue of some specimens is often accompanied by dense transverse strigulation of forewing. Several examined specimens characterise with unicolorous forewing which is grey to brownish, other ones are pale, yellowish cream (ab. *persimilana*) to brownish cream with ochreous, rust or brown pattern and strigulation and somewhat paler fringes. Female: forewing slightly varies in the breadth and is usually pale yellowish or ochreous with brownish or orange admixtures. Often weak or vestigial ochreous or ferruginous brown pattern occurs and discal spot is present. In monochrome specimens discal spot is usually developed; fringes ochreous brownish at least to before tornus. Hindwing is usually pale, cream to ochreous cream except for basal or anal portions which may be more or less infuscated.

Male genitalia (figs. 1–5): uncus broad, almost straight apically, more or less broadening terminad or uniformly broad throughout. Socii large gnathos strong. Valva subtriangular with well differentiated dorsobasal portion; sacculus broad with slender free termination. Transtilla band-shaped, easily deformable. Aedeagus slender, pointed ventro-terminally; 2–10 cornuti in vesica present.

Female genitalia (fig. 6): papilla analis broad; sterigma with well developed, cup-shaped portion and slender lateral arms, somewhat asymmetrical proximally, provided with a pair of lateral and a single median situated distally prominences of the dorsal surface. Sclerite of antrum slender; ductus bursae and cestum long; capitulum of signum large.

Bionomy. Moth occurs in two or three generations yearly and was collected in II, IV, V and IX at the altitudes up to 2300 m. Food plant (after an original label) is *Globularia salicina*.

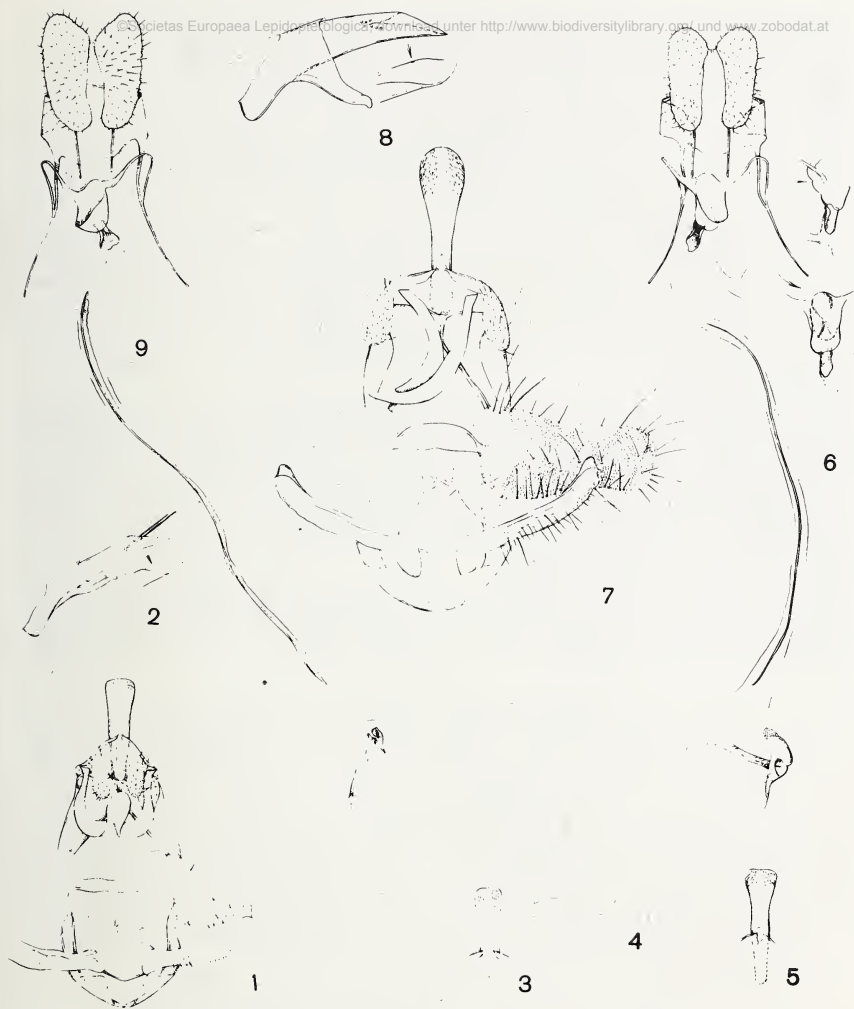
Distribution. Known exclusively from the Canary Is.: Tenerife: Guimar, La Esperanza, La Orotava, Teide, Branco Ruiz; Gran Canaria: Las Palmas; La Gomera: Agulo; La Palma.

Type material examined. Lectotype (male, here designated) of *simonyi*: „*Simony*, [18]89, Palm; *Pand. [emis] simonyi* RBl.“, G.S. 10897; coll. NHMW. Lectotype (male, here designated) of *mactana*: „*Cafira*, 14. II.“, not dissected; coll. NHMW. Lectotype (female, here designated) of *persimilana*: „Tenerife, Canary, IV. 1884; *Leech* 60994; G.S. 5324 [BM]; coll. BM.

Choristoneura bracatana (Rebel), **comb.nov.**

Pandemis bracatana Rebel, 1894 [in:] Rebel & Rogenhofer *Ann. Nathist. Hofmus*, 9: 82.

Labial palpus ca 2,5 in male, 3 in female, brownish; remaining parts of head rather concolorous; thorax darker. Forewing 13–15 mm, broad, not expanding terminally; costa strongly curved outwards basally, then weakly so; apex short, pointed; termen weakly oblique, more or less sinuate in female, without concavity in the male. Ground colour pale cinnamon-brown (the male after original description) with browner, weak pattern consisting of costal portion of median fascia and small subapical blotch. In other specimens ground colour is pale brownish to yellowish brown, delicately spotted or strigulated brown especially along the wing edges; pattern brownish, in form of variably developed median fascia and diffuse subapical blotch. Fringes concolorous with ground colour or with pattern especially near middle. Hindwing cream, infuscated in anal or basal areas, densely strigulated brownish. Fringes pale brownish cream.



Figs. 1—9. Male and female genitalia: 1. male genitalia of *Choristoneura simonyi* lectotype; 2. aedeagus of same specimen; 3. uncus of same species, Gran Canaria, G.S. 20007; 4. transtilla of same specimen; 5. uncus of same species, Tenerife, G.S. 20010; 6. female genitalia of same species, Gran Canaria, G.S. 20028; 7. male genitalia of *C. bracetana*, La Palma, G.S. 20023; 8. aedeagus of same specimen; 9. female genitalia of *C. bracetana*, La Palma G.S. 20006.

Variation. Some patterned specimens with traces of basal blotch represented by its distal border and with tendency of fusion of subapical blotch with median portion of median fascia. Discal spot usually well defined. Other specimens examined are patternless marked only by discal brownish spot, occasionally distinctly spotted or strigulated with same colour. In some specimens hindwing distinctly infuscated except for distal third. Female with ochreous or pale ferruginous orange forewing, without any pattern but discal brown spot and innumerable brownish dots distributed especially in distal area. Fringes rather concolorous with wing. Hindwing paler than in male. Male genitalia (figs. 7—8): uncus long, club-shaped, rounded apically; gnathos and socii large. Valva elongate, rounded apically provided with rather small dorso-proximal portion; sacculus almost uniformly broad throughout with broad, rounded apically free termination. Transtilla convex dorsally, strong. Aedeagus broader than in *simonyi*; 6—8 cornuti in vesica.

Female genitalia (fig. 9): papilla analis broader than in preceding species; sterigma smaller and shorter with distinct cup-shaped part; sclerite of antrum broad, short; capitulum of signum much smaller than in *simonyi*.

Bionomy. Moth collected in III, IV, VI and then IX and XI, so one can judge the species is at least bivoltine. It flies up to 2300 m.

Distribution. Tenerife: Monte de Agua Garcia (the type locality), Taide; La Orotava; La Palma: Los Sauxes.

Comments. The type material of this species is probably lost. The determination of the above described specimens is thus based of the original publication by Rebel.

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