

***Dichrorampha typhlodes* (Meyrick, 1931), syn. n.  
of *Dichrorampha acuminatana* (Lienig & Zeller, 1846)  
(Tortricidae)**

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**Abstract.** *Dichrorampha typhlodes* (Meyrick, 1931) is recognized as a junior synonym of *D. acuminatana* ([Lienig] & Zeller, 1846) on the basis of the external morphology and the genitalia of the lectotype.

### Introduction

About 80 years ago Meyrick (1931) described a new species of *Hemimene* Hübner, 1825 (= *Dichrorampha* Guenée, 1845) based on material collected by Dr Iwan Buresch from Bulgaria three years previously. He named the species *H. typhlodes* and in his opinion it was “near *plumbagana* and *cinerosana*”. The original description of the species is based on the external morphology of two male specimens (syntypes) recorded as “Bulgaria, Euxinograd, near Varna, May (Dr. Buresch); 2 ex. (Coll. King Boris of Bulgaria).” (Meyrick 1931: 143). I was able to find one of these in the collection of the National Natural History Museum in Sofia, Bulgaria. Although Meyrick did not mention any specimen as holotype, the specimen in the Museum collection was mistakenly labelled as “Holotype”. Unfortunately, the second specimen was not found in the collection of the Museum in Sofia, nor in the depot of the Institute of Zoology (Bulgarian Academy of Sciences). Another possible location for the second syntype is the Natural History Museum, London as Meyrick’s collection is preserved in London, but the specimen was not found there. According to Mr K. Tuck (Natural History Museum, London, pers. comm.) Meyrick would often (but not always) annotate his lists with a “+” to indicate specimens he had retained for his own collection. In the ledgers none of the specimens received from King Boris has such a symbol. Most likely the syntypes were sent to Meyrick for identification and then sent back to King Boris. The location of the second syntype remains unknown.

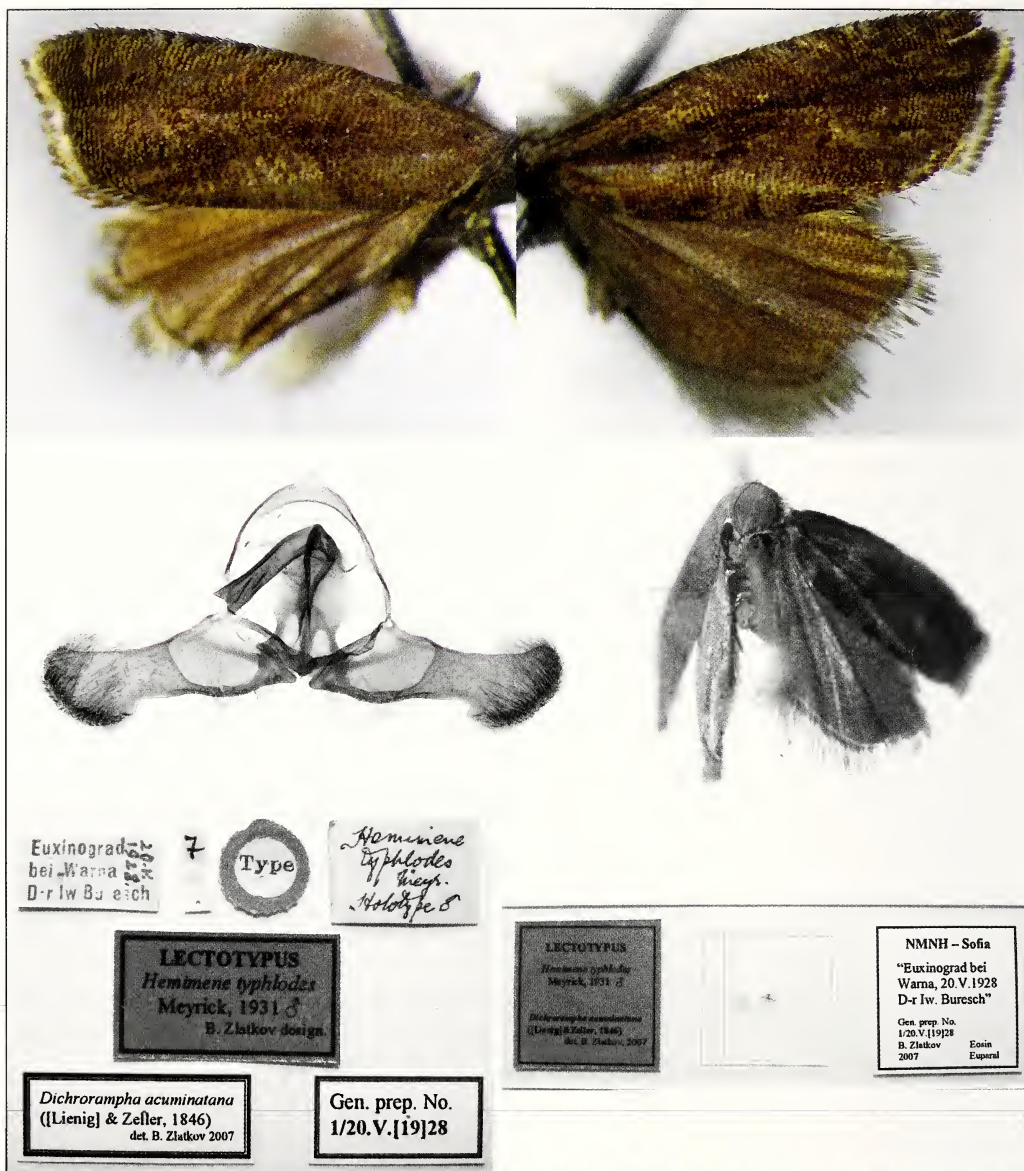
Prior to this study the genitalia of *D. typhlodes* were unknown (Danilevsky & Kuznetzov 1968; Razowski 2003) and its taxonomic status was unclear.

After careful examination of the external morphology and the genitalia of the Sofia Museum specimen I established that *D. typhlodes* (Meyrick, 1931), syn. n., is a junior subjective synonym of *D. acuminatana* (Lienig & Zeller, 1846). And I designate this specimen as lectotype.

### The lectotype

(Figs 1–5)

The lectotype belongs to a form with reduced colouration (Fig. 1). The dorsal patch of the forewing is indistinct and the subterminal black dots are reduced (two very weak



Figs 1–5. Lectotype of *Dichrorampha typhlodes* (Meyrick, 1931). 1. Wings. 2. Genitalia. 3. General view. 4. Labels. 5. Genitalia slide.

on the left wing and none on the right wing). Probably this is the reason why Meyrick could not recognize the specimen as *acuminatana*.

The specimen is not spread (Fig. 3). The wingspan is about 13 mm. The head is missing. When the genitalia (Fig. 2) were dissected the whole abdomen was removed. Its proximal part was glued back to the thorax with gum arabic, while the remaining part was embedded in Euparal together with the genitalia. The genitalia were stained in an alcoholic solution of Eosin.

The lectotype has seven labels (Fig. 4): ‘Euxinograd l bei Warna l D-r Iw Bu[r]esch l 20.V. l 1928’ [number and date sideways], ‘7’, ‘Type’ [round label with red border], ‘Hemimene l typhlodes l Meyr. l Holotype ♂’ [and on the back of the label:] ‘Labelled l by l W. H. T. Tams’, ‘LECTOTYPUS l *Hemimene typhlodes* l Meyrick, 1931 ♂ l B. Zlatkov design.’ [red label], ‘*Dichrorampha acuminatana* l ([Lienig] & Zeller, 1846) l det. B. Zlatkov 2007’, ‘Gen. prep. No. l 1/20.V.[19]28’.

The genitalia slide (Fig. 5) contains the dissected segments and the genitalia and has two labels: ‘LECTOTYPUS l *Hemimene typhlodes* l Meyrick, 1931 ♂ l *Dichrorampha acuminatana* l ([Lienig] & Zeller, 1846) l det. B. Zlatkov 2007’ [red label], ‘NMNH-Sofia l “Euxinograd bei l Warna, 20.V.1928 l D-r Iw. Buresch” l Gen. prep. No. l 1/20.V.[19]28 l B. Zlatkov Eosin l 2007 Euparal’.

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### References

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