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Notes on *Fulvoclysia* OBR. (Tortricidae) with Description of One New Species

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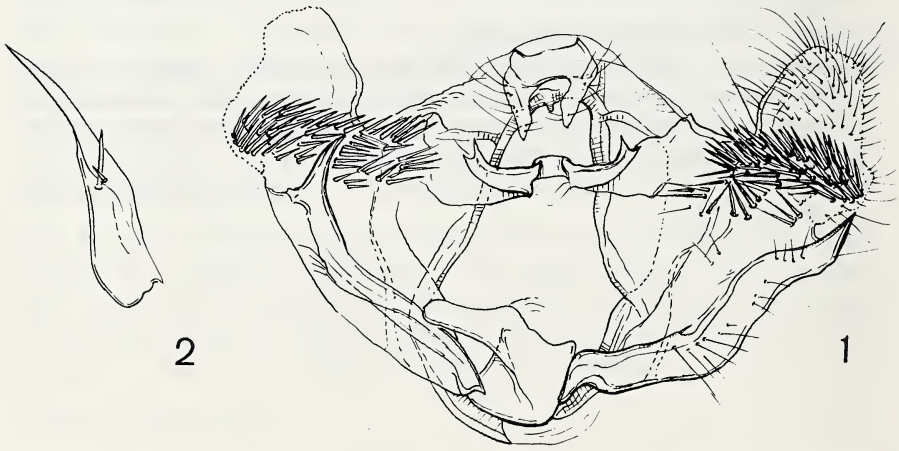
Since the publication of the Cochylidae volume of Microlepidoptera Palaearctica (Razowski, 1970) only a few new species have been described. These include one *Fulvoclysia* from the Caucasus : F. *rjabovi* Kuznetsov. This and the new, also Caucasian, species described below throw some light on the systematics of the genus in question. The notes on this genus given on p. 2 are a study element of the Cochylidii-system now being revised.

Fulvoclysia albertii sp. nov.

Externally the new species resembles F. *pallorana* (*Led.*), but differs from it in the male genitalia.



Figs. 1-2. – Male genitalia of *F. albertii* sp. n., holotype.

Male genitalia (figs. 1, 2). Distal portion of tegumen, forming the base of the socii well sclerotized, rather small ; socius fairly broad. Valva broad with well developed costa, rounded apically, provided with large, elongate area covered with spines extending from subcostal portion of the base to beyond sacculus ; the latter strong, convex beyond base centrally, then weakly concaved before terminating in a large dentate point. Transtilla belt-shaped with pair of submedian distal processes, bifurcate terminally. Aedeagus distally projected, pointed ; cornuti : one long and one minute capitate spine.

Holotype, male : "N.W. Kaukasus, Dombai, 1.600 m, 13.VIII.1963, leg. Alberti" ; genitalia on slide 10179 ; in the collection of the Landessammlungen für Naturkunde, Karlsruhe.

Comments. The most interesting character of this species is the presence of the posterior processes of the transtilla unknown until now from the Cochylidii. Previously, only a belt-shaped transtilla or that with a distinct central part has been found in this genus. This peculiar character is treated as a specific autapomorphy. The elongate area of the spines of the valva is much broader than in *F. pallorana* (Led.) and F. *subdolana* (Kenn.) and is almost as large as in F. *fulvana* (F. R.), but differently arranged. The female remains unknown. This new species is named in honour of its collector Dr. B. Alberti of Rosdorf, West Germany.

Notes on *Fulvoclysia* Obr.

Fulvoclysia belongs in the group of genera (*Ceratoxanthis* Raz., *Agapeta* Hbn.) externally characterized by the yellowish ground colour of the forewing and brown or ferruginous pattern usually consisting of a fascia extending from the disc to tornus, and a spot situated near the dorsum submedially. Less frequently the fascies are more completely developed (as in *Agapeta zoegana* L.).

The genus characterizes with only one probable autapomorphy : The long dorsal split of the aedeagus which is strongly tapering terminally from the middle. All other genital characters are recognized as convergencies. These are : elongate, rather weakly sclerotized socius ; separate arm of vinculum (fusion by means of a membrane) found in several other Cochylidii genera ; reduced coecum penis (e.g. in some *Aethes* Billb., or *Stenodes* Guen.) ; sharp termination of sacculus or presence of terminal dent (as in various Cochylidii) ; posterior, subdorsal process of juxta (found in *Agapeta* Hbn.), presence of spines in dorsal or median portions of internal surface of valva (some *Aethes* Billb.) ; large, elongate-ovate sclerite surrounding ostium bursae (in some *Agapeta* Hbn.) and long

eighth tergite of the female abdomen (known in *Ceratoxanthis* Raz.). There are also two inconstant characters, discussed in the comments, viz., the shape of transtilla and length of costa of valva.

Distribution. The genus is exclusively Palaearctic and its representatives occur in the western part of this region as far as the Caucasus, Iran and Iraq. All of them are of southern distribution and the centre of the distribution of the genus is probably pontomediterranean. Only F. *fulvana* (F. R.) is of more northern repartition, as its areal extends across Europe from Southern France to Western Ukraina and Bulgaria, having in Silesia the northern limit of its distribution.

Comments. Despite the representatives of *Fulvoclysia* being easily distinguished by their coloration, only one single character may be recognized as autapomorphic. Two already mentioned characters vary within the genus. The costa of the valva is in *F. subdolana* (Kenn.) and *F. pallorana* (*Led.*) shortened and reaches at most to the middle of the dorsal edge similar to numerous Archipidii. These two species form a group in which the shape of the median part of the transtilla and the spines of the valva are arranged in a belt, whilst in the remaining species of this genus the spines cover areas broad and short or are grouped transversally. The transtilla is in F. *forsteri* (Osth.) and *F. rjabovi* Kuzn. band-shaped and this may be treated as a plesiomorphic character. Such a simple transtilla has been also found in two *Cochylis* species. In all remaining species of that genus and *Fulvoclysia* the central part of the transtilla is strong, more or less stout, occasionally armed with dorsal, proximally directed teeth. Thus the peculiar transtilla of *F. albertii* sp. n. can only treated as of specific importance.

Reference

Razowski, J., 1970. Cochylidae [in :] Amsel, H.-G., Gregor, F., Reisser, H. : Microlepidoptera Palaearctica, 3. Wien.