**Notes on Neotropical Microcorsini and Enarmoniini (Lepidoptera:
Tortricidae)**

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ABSTRACT. One genus – *Auchenancylis* gen. n. – and the following species are described as new: *Cryptaspassa sanvito* sp. n., *Pseudancylis sphensacula* sp. n., *Aglaopollex niveofascia* sp. n., *Aglaopollex gana* sp. n., *Auchenancylis macrauchenia* sp. n. *Hemimene sevocata* is transferred to *Auchancylis*.

KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Microcorsini, Enarmoniini, Neotropical, new taxa.

INTRODUCTION

The Neotropical olethreutine tribes Microcorsini and Enarmoniini are little known. The Microcorsini are represented by six species of *Cryptaspassa*, described chiefly from Brazil. We have practically no data on their distribution except for the type localities. One species (*C. anaphorana* WALSINGHAM, 1914) and another described below are known from Central America, Panama and Costa Rica, which are the most northerly known localities of the genus.

Enarmoniini have a world-wide distribution with an Oriental-Australian centre. In the New World there occur *Ancylis* HÜBNER, 1825 (35 Nearctic and 8 Neotropical species), *Hystriophora* WALSINGHAM, 1879 (11 Nearctic species), *Eucosmomorpha* OBRAZTSOV, 1951 (one Nearctic species), *Aglaopollex* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2011 (Neotropical, 9 species) and the monotypical, Neotropical *Auchenancylis* gen. n.

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MATERIAL

All the specimens were collected by the junior author in Brazil, Ecuador and Costa Rica. The types of the newly described species have been temporarily deposited in the Becker Collection, Camacan, Brazil and will eventually be housed in one of the Brazilian museums. Some specimens have been kindly donated to the Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, PAS, Kraków.

Note. The numbers cited on the labels of the type material are the entry numbers of the specimens in the register book of the above-mentioned collection.

Abbreviations used: GS – genitalia slide, WZ – Witold ZAJDA.

RESULTS

Microcorsini

Cryptasasma WALSINGHAM, 1900

Cryptasasma WALSINGHAM, 1900, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.(5): 462; type-species: *Notocelia helota* MEYRICK, 1905, Oriental (Sri Lanka).

Cryptasasma has a worldwide distribution; six species have been described from the Neotropical region. DIAKONOFF (1959) revised the genus and illustrated its species, and HORAK (2006) redescribed the genus and discussed its subgenera.

Cryptasasma sanvito sp. n.

(Figs 1, 6)

Diagnosis

C. sanvito is closely related to *C. anaphorana* (WALSINGHAM, 1914) from Panama, but *sanvito* is distinct by its sharp ventrocaudal projection from the angle of the sacculus and the strong, setose process from before the base of the cucullus.

Figs 1-5. Male and female genitalia. 1 – *Cryptasasma sanvito* sp. n., holotype; 2 – *Pseudancylis sphensacula* sp. n., holotype; 3 – *Aglaopollex niveofascia* sp. n., holotype; 4 – *A. gana* sp. n., holotype; 5 – *Auchenancylis macrauchenia* sp. n., holotype.

Description

Wing span 15 mm. Head and thorax pale brown. Forewing not expanding terminad; costa gradually curved outwards; termen short, slightly convex. Wing brown with rusty hue, paler at apex. Cilia brownish. Hindwing brownish with paler cilia.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1). Socii broad, fused basally; inner processes of basal part of pedunculi long; valva broad basally; sacculus slightly convex with ventrocaudal termination; strong processes from before cucullus with dense spines extending continuously along cucullus; cucullus slender; aedeagus slender, sclerotized before long ventral termination.

Female unknown.

Material

Holotype male: "Costa Rica: S.[an] Vito 1100 m, 24-25. XI. 1973, V.O BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 38535"; GS 621 WZ.

Enarmoniini

***Pseudancylis* HORAK, 2006**

Pseudancylis HORAK, 2006, CSIRO Publishing: 282; type-species: *Ancylis acrogypsa* TURNER, 1916, Australian.

Pseudancylis was described for a single Australian species but HORAK (2006) transferred the Oriental *Ancylis rostrifera* (MEYRICK, 1912) to this genus and RAZOWSKI (in press) found two new species in Fiji.

***Pseudancylis sphensacula* sp. n.**

(Figs 2, 7)

Diagnosis

P. sphensacula is related to the Australian *P. acrogypsa* (TURNER, 1916) and the Oriental *A. rostrifera* (MEYRICK, 1912), but *P. sphensacula* has no uncus, the valva has a short neck and the terminal part of the sacculus is wedge-shaped.

Description

Wing span 14 mm. Head and collar greyish brown, remaining part of thorax and labial palpus whitish. Forewing uniformly broad throughout; costa slightly bent to middle; apex elongate; termen slightly sinuate. Ground colour cream white dotted and sparsely strigulated brownish; costal strigulae whitish, divisions brown; apical third of wing suffused orange. Markings brown: basal blotch consisting of brown strigulae; median fascia in form of brown

Figs 6-10. Adults: 6 – *Cryptaspasma sanvito* sp. n., holotype; 7 – *Pseudancylis sphensacula* sp. n., holotype; 8 – *Aglaopollex niveofascia* sp. n., holotype; 9 – *A. gana* sp. n., holotype; 10 – *Auchenancylis macrauchenia* sp. n., holotype.

mixed with orange costal part and brownish dorsal part. Cilia worn. Hindwing brownish; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 2). Uncus absent; socii very large, broad proximally, tapering dorsomedially; basal part of valva broad, short, sacculus straight ventrally with large wedge-shaped distal process; neck of valva short, ventral incision deep; cucullus large, expanding posterad, rather straight caudally, with minute pollex; aedeagus broad, longer than sacculus;

cornuti present.

Female unknown.

Material

Holotype male: "Brasil: M[inas]G[erais], Caraca 1300 m, 2-4. I. 1985, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 54359", GS 810 WZ.

Etymology

The specific name refers to the shape of the end of the sacculus; Greek: sphen – a wedge.

Aglaopollex RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2011

Aglaopollex RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2011, SHILAP Revta Lepid., **39**(153): 40; type-species: *Aglaopollex storthynx* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2011, Ecuador.

Aglaopollex is closely related to *Aglaogonia* HORAK, 2006, known to date from Australia. *Aglaopollex* differs from *Aglaogonia* chiefly in the shape of the signum, which in *Aglaopollex* is blade-shaped like that in *Ancylis* HÜBNER, 1825; in *Aglaogonia* there is a scobinate concavity.

Distribution

The genus was known only from Ecuador. Now one Brazilian species has been discovered.

Aglaopollex niveofascia sp. n.

(Figs 3, 8)

Diagnosis

A. niveofascia is closely related to *A. onepsia* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2011 but *A. niveofascia* has a complete, broad snow-white fascia at 1/4 length of the forewing, while the remainder of the wing surface is black; the valva has a long ventral incision and there is a very long caulis. The genus consists of seven Ecuadorian species.

Description

Wing span 10 mm. Head and thorax black, frons and labial palpus snow-white. Forewing uniformly broad throughout; costa bent at 1/3 then straight; apex and termen typical of the genus. Ground colour white in form of postbasal fascia; costal strigulae fine, white; terminal part brownish cream; remaining wing area black with diffuse, rusty shades. Cilia brownish cream, blackish at tornus. Hindwing brown; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 3). Apex of tegumen with minute, sharp projection; socius very large; valva broad basally; sacculus straight ventrally, rounded ventrocaudally; ventral incision of valva long; neck slender, tapering towards a finger-like process terminating in a spine; cucullus slender, somewhat shorter than cucullus; aedeagus moderate; caulis very long.

Female unknown.

Material

Holotype male: “Ecuador: Napo, Misahualli, XII. 1992, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 102211”; GS 1293 WZ. Paratype an identically labelled male.

Etymology

The name refers to the colouration of the forewing fascia: Latin: niveus – white.

Aglaopollex gana sp. n.

(Figs 4, 9)

Diagnosis

A. gana is related to *A. onepsia* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2011 but in *A. gana* the sacculus has a broadly rounded angulation, the valva has a shallow ventral incision, there is a short cucullus, and the forewing is ferruginous cream in colour.

Description

Wing span 14 mm. Head pale ferruginous cream, labial palpus cream; thorax darker than head. Forewing weakly expanding posteriorly; costa slightly, uniformly convex; apex and termen typical of the genus. Ground colour cream tinged and indistinctly strigulated, with some parallel transverse pale ferruginous lines; costal strigulae white; costal and dorsal interruptions brown-yellow, termen similarly edged. Markings darker than strigulation: postbasal line convex; median fascia extending from costa to middle of wing. Cilia brownish yellow with black basal line from apex to M3. Hindwing pale brownish, cilia lighter.

Variation. Paratype (GS 864 WZ) ground colour creamier; transverse lines distinct.

Male genitalia (Fig. 4). Terminal part of tegumen broadly rounded; socius broad, subtriangular posteriorly; basal part of valva fairly broad; sacculus weakly angulate; neck of valva broad; pollex distinct; cucullus large, oval; aedeagus fairly broad.

Female unknown.

Material

Holotype male: “Brasil: R[io de]J[aneiro], P[ar]q Nat.[ional] Itatiaya, 2400 m, 18. X. 1985, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 66382”, GS 864 WZ; Paratypes 6 males labelled as above or

dated 19. X. 1985, Col. Nr 66518, one with GS 866 WZ.

Etymology

The name refers to the nice facies of the moth: Greek: gana – an adornment.

***Auchenancylis* gen. n.**

Type-species: *Auchenancylis macrauchenia* sp. n.

Diagnosis

Auchenancylis is related to *Aglaopollex* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2011 as the shapes of the wings venation, valva and aedeagus show. *Auchenancylis* is distinguished chiefly by the shape of the top part of the tegumen, the neck of the valva, the reduced cucullus, and the lack of an uncus and scent organs connected with the pedunculus.

Description

Forewing similar in shape and venation to that in *Ancylis* and *Aglaopollex*.

Male genitalia. Tegumen not extending apically; pedunculi slender; gnathos ill-defined; vinculum broad; valva broad basally; neck very slender, arched; pollex large; cucullus rudimentary; aedeagus broad, convex ventroposteriorly; cornuti not found.

Female unknown.

Distribution and biology

Two species included; the type-species is Brazilian, *sevocata* was described from British Guiana. The moths were taken in December, February and April, the latter at an altitude of 850 m.

Etymology

The name consists of the generic name *Ancylis* and part of the specific name of the type species (Greek: auchen – a neck).

***Auchenancylis macrauchenia* sp. n.**

(Figs 5, 10)

Diagnosis

A. macrauchenia is closely related to *A. sevocata* (MEYRICK, 1916) but *A. macrauchenia* has a dark forewing, a long pollex and the neck of the valva is less strongly arched. The facies is similar to that in several Enarmoniini (see diagnosis of the genus); facies as in *Aglaogonia*

HORAK, 2006, *Aglaopteryx*, e.g. *A. onepsia* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2014 from Ecuador but *A. onepsia* has distinct, white postbasal forewing interfascia.

Description

Wing span 10 mm. Head brown, basal 3/4 of labial palpus paler, vertex rusty; thorax brown, end of tegula creamier. Forewing uniformly broad throughout; costa straight from beyond basal third; apex sickle-shaped; termen sinuate. Ground colour brownish dotted refractive silver-grey, rusty along costa, near tornus and in terminal area; costal strigulae white; divisions rusty and brown. Markings brown with weak rusty admixture: basal blotch well visible at dorsum, median fascia distinctly convex. Cilia (damaged) rusty brown. Hindwing brownish; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 5) as described for the genus.

Material

Holotype male: "Brasil: M[inas]G[erais], Nova Lima 850 m, 30. XII. 1968, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 60563"; GS 890 WZ; paratypes 10 males labelled as above or dated 1-3. IV. 1983, Nr 50781, one with GS 888 WZ.

Auchenancyllis sevocata (MEYRICK, 1916), comb. n.

Hemimene sevocata MEYRICK, 1916, Exotic Microlep. **2**: 29, type locality: Bartica, British Guiana. CLARKE, 1958, MEYRICK types of Microlep. **3**: 419, pl. 208, fig. 2, 2a.

Diagnosis

A. sevocata is closely related to *A. macrauchenia* but *sevocata* is smaller (wing span 8 mm), has a pale coloured posterior third of forewing and a strongly reduced pollex.

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