Systematics and faunistics of Neotropical Euliina, 2: *Direconta* gen. n.JÓZEF RAZOWSKI^{1*}, VITOR O. BECKER²

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ABSTRACT. The new euliine genus *Direconta* and its five new Brazilian species (*D. gnesia* sp. n., *D. recondita* sp. n., *D. barrasiana* sp. n., *D. curitibana* sp. n., and *D. lentigana* sp. n.) are described and illustrated.

KEY WORDS: Tortricidae, Tortricinae, Cochylini: Euliina, new genus, new species, Neotropics, Brazil.

INTRODUCTION

This contribution deals with a new genus and five species which are rescribed to the Brazilian states of Paraná, Minas Gerais, and Rio de Janeiro.

KUZNETZOV & STEKOLNIKOV (1977) divided Cochylini into two subtribes, Cochyliina and Euliina (the latter as a new taxon). In a recent phylogenetic analysis based on molecular data, REGIER et al. (2012) formally synonymized Euliini with Cochylini, and proposed the use of the two taxa as subtribes, in conformance with KUZNETZOV & STEKOLNIKOV (1977). In this series, for practical purposes, we treat euliines as a subtribe of Cochylini.

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MATERIAL

The specimens examined for this paper were collected by the second author. The types of the new species are housed in the BECKER collection, Camacan, Brazil, and will eventually be deposited in a major Brazilian Museum.

The numbers cited on the labels of the specimens are the entry numbers in the register book of the second author.

Abbreviations: GS – genitalia slide, MK – Marek KOPEĆ, WZ – Witold ZAJDA.

RESULTS

Direconta gen. n.

Type species: *Direconta gnesia* sp. n.

Diagnosis

In the male genitalia, *Direconta* is similar to *Gravicornutia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2001 but differs from it in having a well sclerotized costa of the valva terminating in a spine, a simple sacculus with terminal spines, a simple transtilla, and two or three moderately long cornuti, whereas in *Gravicornutia* there is only one very large cornutus.

Description

Wing span 12-16 mm. Forewing moderately expanding terminad; costa slightly convex, without costal fold; termen weakly oblique, almost straight or sinuate. Colouration cryptic; ground colour of forewing whitish yellow, strigulation brownish yellow; markings black in form of remnants of usual Tortricinae shape or spots, if present.

Male genitalia. Tegumen slender; pedunculi moderately long, slender; uncus slender, uniformly broad, moderately long; socius large, drooping, slightly expanding terminally; arm of gnathos slender, terminal plate short; vinculum simple, broadening near middle; valva long, slender; dorsobasal part of costa long, upcurved, with strongly sclerotized, slender inner edge extending distad to end of valva, terminating in a distinct spine; remaining part of edge simple, exceptionally (in *Direconta lentigana*) with additional spine medially; sacculus simple; transtilla simple, belt-shaped; juxta with terminal, lateral, or median processes; phallus large, coecum penis broadly rounded; caulis small; cornuti strong capitate spines.

Female genitalia unknown.

Biology and distribution

The moths were collected in January and May at altitudes of 800, 920, 1300, 2100 and 2300 m in the states of Paraná, Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Etymology

The name is an anagram of the specific name *recondita*, one of the *Direconta* species.

Remarks

The newly described species are the only five representatives of the genus, and thus are compared only with one another. The data on their biology are given on the cited labels.

***Direconta gnesia* sp. n.**

(Figs 1, 2, 11)

Dagnosis

In facies, *Direconta gnesia* is similar to *D. lentigana*, but the latter has a darker forewing with some black dots, and a strigulated hindwing; in the genitalia, *D. gnesia* differs from *D. lentigana* chiefly by the two cornuti (three in *D. lentigana*) and the absence of the dorsomedian spine of the valva.

Description

Wing span 16 mm. Head whitish cream, lateral part of labial palpus and thorax tinged brown. Forewing expanding terminad; apex pointed; costa almost straight; termen delicately depressed beneath uncus. Wing whitish cream delicately strigulated brownish yellow. Cilia yellowish white. Hindwing yellowish white with some yellowish grey dots; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Figs 1, 2). Uncus slender; socii long, broadening terminally; arm of gnathos and terminal plate slender, simple; valva broad to middle, concave subterminally, expanding, armed with apical spine; one long tactile seta in middle of valva subdorsally; sacculus reaching mid-length of valva; transtilla belt-shaped, well sclerotized dorsally; juxta with elongate dorsal corners; phallus moderately broad; cornuti two, larger cornutus with broad capitulum, shorter with small capitulum.

Type material

Holotype male: "Brasil: 2100 m, Itatiaia: R[io de]J[aneiro], 26. I. 1993, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 86509"; GS 73 WZ.

Figs 1-10. Male genitalia: 1, 2 – *Direconta gnesia* sp. n., holotype, 3, 4 – *D. barrasiana* sp. n., holotype, 5, 6 – *D. recondita* sp. n., holotype, 7, 8 – *D. curitibana* sp. n., holotype, 9, 10 – *D. lentigana* sp. n., holotype.

Figs 11-15. Adults: 11 – *Direconta gnesia* sp. n., holotype, 12 – *D. barrasiana* sp. n., holotype, 13 – *D. recondita* sp. n., holotype, 14 – *D. curitibana* sp. n., holotype, 15 – *D. lentigana* sp. n., holotype.

Etymology

The epithet refers to the generic position of the species; Greek: gnesis – of right origin.

Direconta barrasiana sp. n.

(Figs 3, 4, 12)

Diagnosis

D. barrasiana is most similar to *D. gnesia* from which it differs by the longer uncus, the broader and not dorsally upcurved distal part of the valva, the longer postmedian part of the aedeagus, and cornuti of nearly equal length.

Description

Wing span 14 mm. Head and thorax brownish cream. Forewing expanding somewhat terminad; costa weakly, gradually convex; termen oblique. Ground colour yellowish with slight brownish admixture and indistinct ferruginous cream strigulae and costa dots. Markings atrophied. Cilia damaged. Hindwing creamish grey, cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Figs 3, 4). Uncus long, slender, slightly expanding postmedially; gnathos arms slender; valva broad to middle, slender, tapering slightly terminad in posterior half, armed with small dorsoterminal spine; sacculus broad basally, simple; transtilla weak; phallus and coecum penis large; aedeagus bent subterminally with long ventral termination; cornuti two moderately large, capitate spines nearly equal in length.

Female unknown.

Material examined

Holotype male: "Banhado, Quatro Barras, Paraná, Brasil – 800 m, 1. VIII. 1970, BECKER & LAROCA; Col. BECKER 24486"; GS 35253 MK.

Etymology

The specific epithet refers to the type locality of this species.

Direconta recondita sp. n.

(Figs 5, 6, 13)

Diagnosis

D. recondita differs from *D. gnesia* by the brownish cream forewing ground colour and blackish remnants of the usual tortricine markings, and in the male genitalia chiefly by the very slender, long, almost uniformly broad valva.

Description

Wing span 12 mm. Head and thorax brownish cream. Forewing expanding weakly terminad; costa slightly convex; termen moderately oblique, straight. Ground colour brownish cream sprinkled and finely strigulated pale brownish. Markings blackish, consisting of costal and median spots representing median fascia, subapical triangular blotch and apical spot; indistinct striae postbasally and subterminally. Cilia paler than ground colour. Hindwing pale brownish with some darker strigulae; cilia pale brownish cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 5, 6). Uncus slender, somewhat shorter than socius; socius curved, distinctly expanding terminally, extending laterally; arms of gnathos slender, terminal plate small; valva moderately broad at base, slender postbasally especially in distal half, with terminal spine directed upwards; sacculus short, oblique; transtilla a simple, weakly sclerotized band; juxta extending dorsally; phallus large, broad; cornuti two unequal-sized capitate spines, one strongly bent.

Type material

Holotype male: "Brasil: M[inas]G[erais], Caraca 1300 m, 7-10. V. 1996, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 108176"; GS 424 WZ.

Etymology

The specific name refers to the systematic position of the species; Latin: *recondita* – hidden.

Direconta curitibana sp. n.

(Figs 7, 8, 14)

Diagnosis

Direconta curitibana is closely related to *D. recondita* but differs from it by the creamish hindwing, the long, terminally broadening uncus and the single, large cornutus.

Description

Wing span 9 mm. Head and thorax greyish cream. Forewing weakly expanding terminad; costa slightly convex; apex pointed; termen straight, oblique. Ground colour greyish cream; strigulae and transverse, slightly oblique pale brownish grey lines; termen edged more brownish. Markings greyish brown: base of wing suffused; median fascia broad, interrupted medially, marked with brown dots; subterminal blotch poorly defined. Cilia whitish. Hindwing creamish; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Figs 7, 8). Uncus long, slender to middle, much broader posteriorly, rounded apically; socius large, broad, rounded apically; gnathos arm moderately broad, terminal part well developed; valva slender, twice as broad in distal part to dorsal angulation as in posterior half; latter slightly upcurved with dorsoterminal spine; subdorsal sclerite of basal part of valva extending dorsally; transtilla a slender band; phallus large with short ventral termination; coecum penis rounded; cornutus almost as long as aedeagus with weak capitulum.

Female unknown.

Material examined

Holotype male: "Curitiba, Paraná, Brasil – 920 m, 20. XII. 1974, V.O. BECKER col.; Col. BECKER 5272"; GS 35239 MK; Paratypes 3 males: one labelled as above, "Col. BECKER 5268 and one with collection Nr. 5270"; and one from "Banhado, Quatro Barras, Paraná, 800 m, 1. VIII. 1970, BECKER & LAROCA; Col BECKER 34486", GS 35248 MK.

Etymology

The name refers to the type locality of the species, Curitiba in Paraná.

Direconta lentigana sp. n.

(Figs 9, 10, 15)

Diagnosis

In facies, *D. lentigana* is similar to *D. gnesia* but *D. lentigana* has black dots on the brownish cream forewing ground colour. In the male genitalia, *D. lentigana* is distinguished chiefly by the presence of a spine from mid-costa of the valva and three cornuti in the vesica.

Description

Wing span 16 mm. Forewing distinctly expanding terminad; costa straight to middle; termen oblique, sinuate. Ground colour dirty cream, densely strigulated brownish yellow and brownish grey; grey dots along dorsum and costa and greyish strigulae subterminally. Markings limited to some blackish dots and black spot at end of median cell. Cilia paler and yellower than ground colour. Hindwing cream tinged brownish at apex, strigulated greyish; cilia cream white.

Male genitalia (Figs 9, 10). Uncus long, broad in posterior half rounded apically; socius long; gnathos slender; valva proportionally short, broad to middle, slender posteriorly; one spine at mid-dorsum of valva, one apically; sacculus reaching mid-length of valva; transtilla short, convex, weakly sclerotized medially; juxta with medioposterior process; phallus very large, vesica with three unequally sized cornuti.

Type material

Holotype male: “Brasil: R[io de]J[aneiro], Itatiaia, 2300 m, 26.I.1993, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 86510”; GS 366 WZ.

Etymology

The name refers to the forewing colouration; Latin: lentigana – freckled.

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