



Two new species of *Rhopalovalva* Kuznetsov (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) from China

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Abstract

Two new species of *Rhopalovalva* Kuznetsov are described and illustrated from China: *R. rhombea*, **sp. nov.**, and *R. triangulata*, **sp. nov.** Photographs of the adults and illustrations of the genitalia are provided. The hairy lobe at the distal end of the sacculus in the male genitalia is confirmed as an autapomorphy for the genus. A comparison of *Rhopalovalva* with other related genera is presented, along with a checklist of the known species of *Rhopalovalva*.

Key words: Olethreutinae, Eucosmini, *Rhopalovalva*, morphology, taxonomy

Introduction

Kuznetsov (1964) proposed the genus *Rhopalovalva* for *Eudemis lascivana* Christoph, 1881 and transferred three additional species from *Acroclita* to it, i.e., *R. exartemana* (Kennel), *R. cordelia* (Meyrick) and *R. grapholitana* (Caradja). Clarke (1958) previously had synonymized *A. cordelia* with *A. grapholitana*. Diakonoff (1973) transferred *R. catharotorna* (Meyrick) from *Acroclita* Lederer to *Rhopalovalva*, and Kuznetsov (1976) transferred *R. pulchra* (Butler) from *Phoxopteryx* Sodoffsky to the genus. Oku (1974, 2005) described two species from Japan, and Zhang & Li (2004) described two species from China. As currently defined, *Rhopalovalva* is comprised of nine species distributed in the Palaearctic and Oriental regions (Oku 2005, Baixeras *et al.* 2009); seven of them have been recorded from China (Razowski 1999, Kuznetsov 2001, Liu & Li 2002, Zhang & Li 2004).

During recent studies on Eucosmini, we recognized two undescribed species of *Rhopalovalva* from China. The purpose of this paper is to describe and illustrate the two new species and present a checklist of the species worldwide.

Larval hosts have been reported for three species: *R. pulchra* Butler from *Quercus* sp. (Fagaceae) (Kawabe 1982) and *Fraxinus mandshurica* Rupr. (Oleaceae) (Bae & Sakamaki 1995); *R. lascivana* (Christoph) from *Quercus mongolica* Fisch. ex Ledeb. (Fagaceae) (Kawabe 1982); and *R. grapholitana* (Caradja) from *Lespedeza bicolor* Turcz. (Leguminosae) (Kuznetsov 2001).

Material and methods

This study is based on the examination of specimens collected using light traps in the forests and mountains in China. Genitalia dissection follows the methods of Li (2002). Terminology for forewing pattern follows Brown & Powell (1991) as refined by Baixeras (2002). Type specimens are deposited in the Insect Collection, College of Life Sciences, Nankai University, Tianjin, P. R. China.