



Descriptions of five new species of the Neotropical *Mictopsichia* group of genera (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

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Abstract

Five new species of the *Mictopsichia* group of genera are described and illustrated: *Mictopsichia misahuallia* (type locality: Napo Province, Ecuador), *Mictopsichia chirripoana* (type locality: San José Province, Costa Rica), *Rubropsichia kartaboana* (type locality: Bartica District, British Guiana), *Chamaepsichia cetonia* (type locality: Heredia Province, Costa Rica), and *Chamaepsichia chitonregis* (type locality: T. F. Amazonas, Venezuela). Although the systematic placement of the group is enigmatic, continued assignment to Archipini is recommended.

Key words: Archipini, *Chamaepsichia*, Hilarographini, *Rubropsichia*, systematics

Introduction

Mictopsichia Hübner, [1825] 1816, and its relatives have long defied confident systematic placement. Assigned to Glyphipterigidae by early workers (e.g., Meyrick 1912, 1920, 1932, Clarke 1969), they were transferred to Tortricidae by Diakonoff (1977) who placed them in the tribe Hilarographini (Chlidanotinae); this treatment was followed by Heppner (1982). In the *Atlas of Neotropical Lepidoptera*, Powell et al. (1995) transferred them without comment to Euliini (Tortricinae); and in the *World Catalog of Insects*, Brown (2005) referred to them as “New Tribe 3” (Tortricinae). Razowski (2009) recently transferred *Mictopsichia* to Archipini (Tortricinae) and described two new closely related genera: *Rubropsichia* Razowski, 2009, and *Chamaepsichia* Razowski, 2009. He also recognized that the Oriental genus *Mictocommosis* Diakonoff, 1977, is closely related to this compact group of Neotropical genera.

The four genera constitute a group of small, unusual, telochromatic tortricines that share specialized facies consisting of silvery or bluish silver patches or fascia primarily in the apical region of the forewing and/or a region of irregularly circular, silvery spots in the cubito-anal region of the hindwing. Adults are assumed to be diurnal, the large ocellus appears to corroborate this assumption, and individuals have been observed “displaying” on leaves in Costa Rica during the daytime (J. Brown, personal communication). However, many specimens have been collected in light traps at night as well.

In the male genitalia the basal area of the valva is membranous except for a median or submedian beltlike sclerite occasionally terminating in a pulvinuslike, hairy process (see Razowski 2009: fig. 1). The dorsal edge of the beltlike sclerite is usually strongly sclerotized in *Mictopsichia*, but in *Rubropsichia* and *Chamaepsichia* it is reduced. In the female genitalia the signum resembles that of Archipini, with a well developed capitulum and a blade. On the basis of the last character, the group is assigned to Archipini.

Material and methods

This paper is based on specimens deposited in the National Museum of Natural History (USNM), Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, U.S.A. Dissection methods follow standard procedures; images of adults and genitalia were captured using a digital camera. Terminology for genitalia structures follows Razowski (2009). Abbreviations used in the text include the following: ca. = circa (approximately); and GS = genitalia slide.