



Descriptions of new Tortricidae (Lepidoptera) reared from native fruit in Kenya

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Abstract

One new genus, *Concinocordis* (Enarmoniini), and 13 new species, *Phtheochroa aarviki* (Cochylini), *Endothenia ator* (Bactrini), *Concinocordis wilsonarum*, *Anthozela psychotriae* (both Enarmoniini), *Cosmetra podocarpivora*, *Cosmetra taitana*, *Gypsonoma scolopiae* (all Eucosmini), *Thaumatotibia salaciae*, *Cydia connara*, *Cydia sennae*, *Fulcrifera croatalariae*, *Stenentoma sorindeiae*, and *Thylacogaster garcinivora* (all Grapholitini), are described and illustrated. All specimens of these new species were reared from native fruit in Kenya. Two new combinations are proposed, *Cydia anthracotis* (Meyrick) (transferred from “*Laspeyresia*”) and *Cosmetra nereidopa* (Meyrick) (transferred from *Sycacantha*), and the female genitalia of *Anthozela chrysoxantha* Meyrick are illustrated for the first time.

Key words: Afrotropical Region, genitalia, host plants, moths, new genus, new species, systematics, USAID

Introduction

The tortricid fauna of the Afrotropical Region is probably the least known of any major biogeographic realm. The foundation of our knowledge was laid by Diakonoff (1957a, b, 1958, 1959a, b, 1960, 1961, 1963a, b, 1977, 1981, 1983, 1988a, b, 1989a, b, 1992) through numerous contributions focused primarily on Madagascar. Razowski (1981) reviewed the Nigerian Tortricini and later (Razowski 1993) the Cochylini of the Afrotropical Region; Razowski (1995) subsequently compiled a catalogue of Chlidanotinae and three tribes of Tortricinae (Phricanthini, Cochylini, and Tortricini) for the region. Illustrations of many of the types of tortricids described by Edward Meyrick from the region are available in Clarke (1958, 1963). Razowski and Krüger (2007) provided color images of the type specimens of Tortricidae deposited in the Transvaal Museum, Pretoria, and most recently Razowski *et al.* (2010) provided images of those deposited in the Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium. Over the last decade, systematic and faunal studies by Aarvik (2004a, b, c, 2005, 2008a, b, 2010), Razowski (2002a, b, 2004, 2005, 2006a, b), Karisch (2005a, b), Aarvik and Karisch (2009), and others have contributed significantly to the growing inventory of the region, and a broad picture of the fauna is beginning to emerge. Nonetheless, a significant portion of the tortricid fauna remains undescribed, and larval food plants and life histories for the vast majority are unknown.

This paper is based on specimens reared from native fruits in Kenya in association with a project funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) focused on fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) pests. A summary of all the tortricids reared during that project will be presented elsewhere. The purpose of this contribution is to make available the names of new taxa to be used in that proposed work. This paper provides descriptions and illustrations of one new genus and 13 new species and proposes two new combination.

Material and methods

The study sites and methods of fruit-sampling and insect-rearing are described in detail by Copeland *et al.* (2002). All sampling was done in Kenya, primarily east and west of the Great Rift Valley – four sites in Central Province,