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Review of the Afrotropical genus *Dracontogena* Diakonoff, 1970 (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae) with descriptions of eight new species

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Abstract

The Afrotropical genus *Dracontogena* Diakonoff is reviewed, and the genitalia of the 15 species present in mainland Africa are illustrated. Eight new species are described: *Dracontogena agassizi*, *D. rubondoensis*, *D. bjornstadi*, *D. angolensis*, *D. solii*, *D. kingstoni*, *D. gilligani* and *D. sundi*. *Dracontogena niphadonta continentalis* Karisch is elevated to species rank; *Dracontogena hoppei* Karisch is synonymised with *D. continentalis* Karisch; and *Fulcrifera deltozyga* (Meyrick) is transferred to *Dracontogena*, new combination. Twelve specimens were subjected to DNA barcoding, and sequence data from four additional specimens were used from the German LEPDE BOLD-project. A neighbour-joining tree is provided. A key to males of all known species is given.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, *Dracontogena*, new species, Africa

Introduction

Diakonoff (1970) proposed the genus *Dracontogena* to accommodate the Madagascan species *D. niphadonta* Diakonoff, 1970, described in the same paper. He also transferred *Eucosma tonitrualis* Meyrick, 1934 to *Dracontogena*, and with doubt *Eucosma metamorphica* Meyrick, 1928. Karisch (2005) confirmed the placement of *E. metamorphica* in *Dracontogena*, and described four additional species from Africa. He also recorded *D. niphadonta* Diakonoff from mainland Africa, but described it as a separate continental subspecies. In the present study additional species from Africa are described, and the taxonomy of some of the previously established taxa is revised.

Material and methods

Type specimens of *Dracontogena* in the Natural History Museum, London, and Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, were examined. Additional material in the museum collections listed below was studied, along with material collected in recent years by David Agassiz, Anders Bjørnstad, Anthony Kingston, Todd Gilligan, Geir Sjøli, and the authors.

Genitalia slides were made using standard procedures (Robinson 1976). After maceration male and female genitalia were dissected under a stereoscopic microscope and mounted in euparal on glass slides. Photos of the genitalia were taken through a Leica DM 6000B microscope using a Leica DFC 420 digital camera. Images were photographed using Microptics photographic system. The digital images were manipulated with Adobe Photoshop CS.