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Revision of African *Neaspasia* Diakonoff, 1989 and the related *Conaspasia*, n. gen. (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae)

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Abstract

The six species of *Neaspasia* Diakonoff present in mainland Africa are described and illustrated. *Niphadophylax albonigra* Razowski & Wojtusiak and *N. sophrona* Razowski & Wojtusiak are transferred to *Conaspasia*, **new genus**. Four new species are described: *Neaspasia coronana* Aarvik, **new species**, *N. karischi* Aarvik, **new species**, *N. malamigambo* Aarvik, **new species**, and *Conaspasia congolana* Aarvik, **new species**. *Argyroploce orthacta* Meyrick, *Argyroploce brevisecta* Meyrick, and *Penthina brevibasana* Walsingham are transferred to *Neaspasia*. *Neaspasia rhodesiae* Razowski & Brown is a junior synonym of *Neaspasia orthacta* (Meyrick), **new combination**. *Genetancylis homalota* Razowski and *Rhopobota cornuta* Razowski, both described from Oman, are transferred to *Neaspasia*. *Genetancylis* Razowski is synonymised with *Neaspasia*.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, *Neaspasia*, new genus, new species, Africa

Introduction

Diakonoff (1989) proposed the genus *Neaspasia* for a Madagascan species, *N. loxochlamys* Diakonoff, 1989, described from a single male. The genus was placed by Diakonoff (1989) in the subfamily Olethreutinae, tribe Eucosmini, but was subsequently transferred to Olethreutini by Razowski & Brown (2009). The latter authors added a second species from the African mainland, *Neaspasia rhodesiae* Razowski & Brown, 2009. During the present study additional African *Neaspasia* species have been discovered as well as some already known species misplaced in other genera. Due to differences in the genitalia three species externally similar to *Neaspasia* are placed in *Conaspasia*, **n. gen.**

Material and methods

Type specimens of *Neaspasia* in the Natural History Museum, London, and the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC, were examined. Additional material in the museum collections listed below was studied, along with material collected by Anders Bjørnstad, Hugo W. v.d. Wolf and Anthony Kingston, as well as 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.

In the lists of material examined, specimen labels are cited in a standardized form rather than verbatim.

Brownish black, scales white-tipped. Fore- and mid-legs grey externally, beige internally, with light rings; hind leg light beige, tibia pencil light yellow. Wingspan 13.0–14.0 mm. Forewing upperside basal third brownish black, distal two thirds cream; median fascia represented by ochreous suffusion on costa, on dorsum and in middle; ochreous suffusion also in tornal area; round patch of brown suffusion present as in subapical area; costal strigulae interspaced with brownish black; cilia grey, becoming lighter towards tornus. Hindwing grey, cilia light grey, becoming lighter towards anal corner; rhopaloid scales present at anal corner. Abdomen: Grey, anal tuft ochreous. Genitalia (Fig. 28) with uncus small, subtriangular, rounded apically, setose; socii subrectangular, apical edge with strong spines; valva slender, slightly S-shaped, cucullus spiny in ventral third, an oblique row of long spines from middle of ventral edge to distal end of basal excavation on dorsum. Phallus slender, lightly curved at basal third. Female. Unknown.

Diagnosis. Externally distinguished from other species of *Conaspasia* n. gen. by its smaller size. From species of *Neaspasia* it differs by having shorter hindwing. The hindwing is probably unmodified in the female.

Distribution. This species is known only from the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the country where the type specimens were collected.

***Conaspasia sophrona* (Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2012), comb. n.**

(Figs. 14, 29, 37)

Niphadophylax sophrona Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2012: 77, figs. 19, 113.

Material examined. DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO: 1♂ Bas-Congo, Nat. Res. Luki-Mayumbe, 05°37'S 13°05'E, 320 m, 6.vi.2007, J. & W. De Prins, genitalia slide L. Aarvik 2013.013; 1♀ same data 16.v.2007; 1♀ 5.iv.2006, genitalia slide L. Aarvik 2013.014; 1♀ 12.iv.2006 (RMCA).

Diagnosis. Wingspan 15.0–18.0 mm. The forewing is broader and darker than in other species with similar pattern. The hindwing is dark grey, with a rounded concavity before the anal corner. In the male genitalia (Fig. 29) the broad uncus has spines, and the very long phallus are characteristic. The female genitalia (Fig. 37) differ from those of *C. albonigra* by having the ductus seminalis arising from the ductus bursae far from corpus bursae.

Distribution. *Conaspasia sophrona* is known from Nigeria (Razowski & Wojtusiak 2012) and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

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