



***Compsocommosis* new genus, with a new species in Vietnam, and Transfer of *Mictocommosis* to Archipini (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae: Tortricinae: Archipini)**

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Abstract

Compsocommosis, **n. gen.** (Tortricidae: Tortricinae: Archipini), is described, with one new species from Vietnam, *Compsocommosis vietnamensis* Heppner & Bae, **n. sp.** The new genus is related to the Asian genus *Mictocommosis*, and both are placed in the tribe Archipini.

Key words: Africa, Afrotropical, Archipini, Asia, Chlidanotinae, *Compsocommosis*, **n. gen.**, *Compsocommosis vietnamensis*, **n. sp.**, distribution, Hilarographini, Japan, Korea, *Mictocommosis*, *Nexosa*, Oriental, Palearctic, Southeast Asia, taxonomy, Tortricinae, Vietnam

Introduction

Numerous new species of Tortricidae have been discovered in recent years in Vietnam (Heppner 2010; Kuznetsov 1988, 1992, 2000, Razowski 2003, 2008). This follows earlier work on Lepidoptera in Vietnam by French workers (Joannis 1928–1930), but with relatively few listings for microlepidoptera. Expeditions since 2000 have resulted in the discovery of further interesting new additions to Tortricidae (Heppner & Bae 2015, Kuznetsov 1988, 1992, 2000, Razowski 2003, 2008), including the new genus and species described below, related to *Mictocommosis* Diakonoff (1977) and *Nexosa* Diakonoff (1977).

The genus *Mictocommosis* is mostly Asian in distribution (Heppner 1982). Its type-species, *Mictocommosis nigromaculata* (Issiki, 1930), was originally described in the metalmark moth genus *Simaethis* (Choreutidae) from Japan (Arita 1971, Diakonoff 1977); it also is now known from Korea (Bae 2000). Kuznetsov (1992, 2000) recorded the species for central Vietnam, the first tropical Asian record for this species, further noted by Razowski (2008) and Nedoshivina (2013). Arita (1971) transferred the species to the genus *Mictopsichia*, but retained it in what then was considered the family Glyphipterigidae before this and numerous other genera were transferred to numerous other families, including Tortricidae for *Mictopsichia* and Hilarographini (Diakonoff 1977, Heppner 1977, 1982). Diakonoff (1977) transferred *M. nigromaculata* to the new genus *Mictocommosis*. Two African species have also been placed in *Mictocommosis*, but the correctness of this placement requires further study (Heppner 1982).

The Neotropical genus *Mictopsichia*, into which Arita (1971) had placed the type-species of *Mictocommosis*, was alluded to possibly being archipine by Heppner (1982), but it was transferred to Euliini by Powell *et al.* (1995). Horak (1984) alluded to the possible misplacement of *Mictopsichia* and *Mictocommosis* in Hilarographini, but did not assign these genera to another tribe. Both the new genus described herein and *Mictocommosis* are hereby transferred to the tribe Archipini, the latter genus from its previous placement in Hilarographini and Euliini (Diakonoff 1977, Heppner 1982, Powell *et al.* 1995, Razowski 1987). The Neotropical genus *Mictopsichia* was transferred to Archipini by Razowski (2009), and he also alluded to *Mictocommosis* as being archipine as well. The