

Cacochroa corfuella sp. n. from Greece (Lepidoptera: Oecophoridae)

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Lvovsky, A.L. 2000. *Cacochroa corfuella* sp. n. from Greece (Lepidoptera: Oecophoridae). *Zoosystematica Rossica*, 8(2), 1999: 335-336.

A new species of the genus *Cacochroa* Hein. is described from the island Corfu (Greece).

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The genus *Cacochroa* Heinemann, 1870 (= *Cacophya* Rebel, 1901) included only one species, *C. permixtella* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854) distributed in southern Europe, from Spain to Greece, and in Turkey and Palestine. A new species of this genus is found on the island Corfu, Greece. The moths were collected by Dr. Vesa Varis (Finnish Museum of Natural History).

The holotype and 4 paratypes are deposited in the Finnish Museum of Natural History, Helsinki and 2 paratypes in the Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences, St.Petersburg.

Cacochroa corfuella sp. n. (Figs 1-2)

Holotype. ♂, Greece, Corfu, Benitses, 6-14.VI. 1978, Vesa Varis leg.

Paratypes. 2 ♂, 4 ♀, same date as holotype.

Description. Wingspan 13-14 mm. Head almost white, with light brown shade. Each antennal segment white apically and dark grey basally, with additional dark grey spot within pale area on dorsal side. Cilia and pecten absent. Palpae slightly recurved; apical segment one-fifth of the length of the second one, light grey with dark brown base; second segment with inner side light grey and outer side light brown with 2 large dark brown spots in the middle and in the upper part. Thorax light brownish grey with some dark spots. Forewing dark grey in the fore half and light brown in the hind half. Discal point black. One black spot in one-third length of the wing from its base. Hindwing light grey.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1). Uncus and gnathos absent. Tegumen short. Valva with short upper margin and long lower one. Top of valva very wide, with one process at the upper cor-

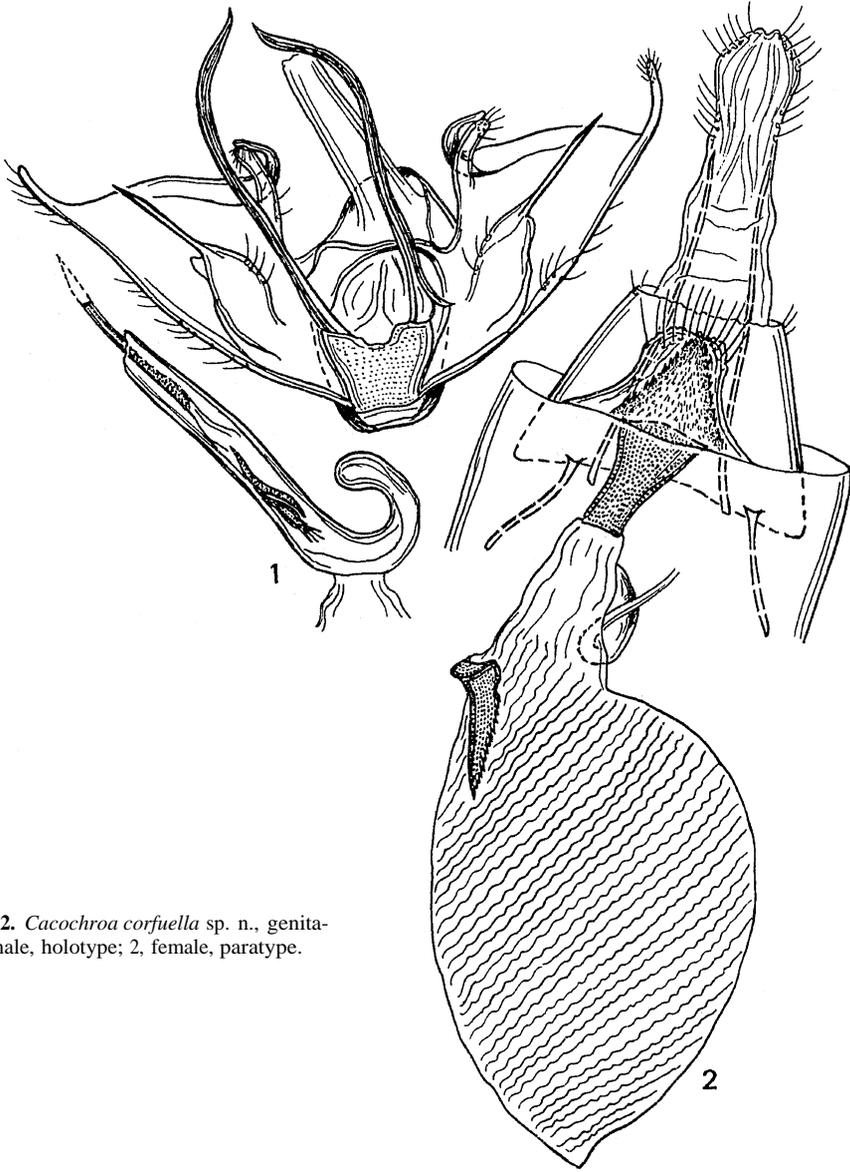
ner and another at the lower one. The third process from the upper margin of valva. Inner side of valva with a wide harpe with narrow process. Juxta with 2 long narrow processes. Aedeagus with recurved proximal end and 3 cornuti, one of them long.

Female genitalia (Fig. 2). Ovipositor rather short. Apophyses posteriores 2.5 times as long as apophyses anteriores. Ostium bursae covered by 2 small plates: one of them trapezoidal, with bristles, and under it another, conical one, without bristles. The latter plate arises from the external margin of the ostium bursae. Distal part of ductus bursae sclerotized. Corpus bursae wrinkled, with oblique, minutely waved striation. Signum as large sclerotized thorn with very small teeth.

Comparison. The species is close to *C. permixtella* H.-S., but there are good distinctions in the structure of the genitalia (Lvovsky, 1981). The male genitalia of the new species differ in the wider top of valva bearing in its lower corner a very narrow process (in *C. permixtella*, wide process), in the harpe ending by long narrow process (in *C. permixtella*, without process) and longer branches of juxta. The female genitalia of the new species differ in the presence of 2 plates near ostium bursae (in *C. permixtella*, no such plates) and the signum as a large thorn (in *C. permixtella*, as a fork).

Acknowledgements

The author is thankful to Dr. Lauri Kaila and Dr. Vesa Varis (Finnish Museum of Natural History, Helsinki) for the specimens used to prepare this paper. This research was supported by grant of the State Scientific and Technical Programme "Bio-raznoobrazie" (Biological diversity).



Figs 1, 2. *Cacochroa corfuella* sp. n., genitalia: 1, male, holotype; 2, female, paratype.

Reference

Lvovsky, A.L. 1981. Family Oecophoridae. In: G.S. Medvedev (ed.). *Opredelitel' nasekomykh evropeiskoi chasti SSSR* [Keys to the insects of the

European part of the USSR], 4(2): 560-638. (In Russian; English translation: 1990, p. 747-852. Leiden, etc.).

Received 19 November 1998