

中国腹卷蛾属的研究及一新种记述*

(鳞翅目:卷蛾科)

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腹卷蛾属 *Cnephasitis* 系 Razowski (1965) 根据模式种 *C. dryadarcha* 所建立。是卷蛾亚科 Tortricinae 直卷蛾族 Polyorthini 里的一个小属。到目前为止,世界上总共记载只有两个种,而且都分布在东洋区的锡金和缅甸等地。我国过去无分布记录。作者在整理各地标本中发现这属在我国有一已知种和另一新种。模式标本保存在中国科学院动物研究所昆虫标本馆。

1. 锯腹卷蛾 *Cnephasitis apodicta* Diakonoff (图 1,3,5)

分布: 中国新纪录,四川峨眉山洗象池。海拔: 1,800—2,000 米。

日期: 1957. VII. 12。采集者: 朱复兴。

2. 针腹卷蛾,新种 *Cnephasitis spinata* sp. nov. (图 2,4,6)

雄翅展 27—28 毫米。头部棕色。触角棕黑色,有细纤毛。下唇须长,长过复眼直径的 3 倍;外侧棕黑,内侧棕黄;向前伸或略下垂;末节圆柱形;中节背面隆起,呈三角形,相当末节的 4 倍。胸部棕色。前翅长卵圆形,前缘基部 1/3 有强烈弯曲,下余 2/3 则略有弯曲,顶角钝,外缘弧形,翅表面有明显小鳞片丛。棕灰色,有棕黑色斑纹。基斑很小而且向内倾斜,呈眼状。中带和端纹都不明显,前缘从基斑到端纹有几个比较宽的条纹。前缘和外缘上有明显缘毛。后翅棕灰色,前缘色淡,顶角颜色最深,外缘和后缘有明显缘毛。前翅 Cu_2 脉出自中室 2/3 处; Cu_1 脉出自下角;中脉 3 条相互平行,但 M_2 脉基部距 M_3 脉比 M_1 脉近; R_4 脉和 R_5 脉共柄,基部出自中室上角,末端分别止于前缘和顶角的前缘上; R_3 脉基部距 R_2 脉约是距 R_{4+5} 脉的 2 倍,而 R_2 脉距 R_1 脉又约是距 R_3 脉的 2 倍。后翅 R_5 脉和 M_1 脉共柄, M_3 脉和 Cu_1 脉共柄,分别出自中室的上角和下角, M_2 脉位于两角之间; Cu_2 脉出自中室下缘 4/5 处。

雄性外生殖器: 背兜的高略超过宽;爪形突细长,弯钩状,末端钝,基部不收缩。尾突肥大,卵圆形,下垂。颚形突两臂弯曲,汇合后呈半圆形而向上举,末端钝。抱器背基突舌状,表面密布短刺。抱器瓣长椭圆形,前缘由基部开始有一裂褶直伸过中部。抱器腹几丁质化程度低,在近端部 1/3 处有一长刺。阴茎长卵圆形,端部有两根长刺:一位于顶端,

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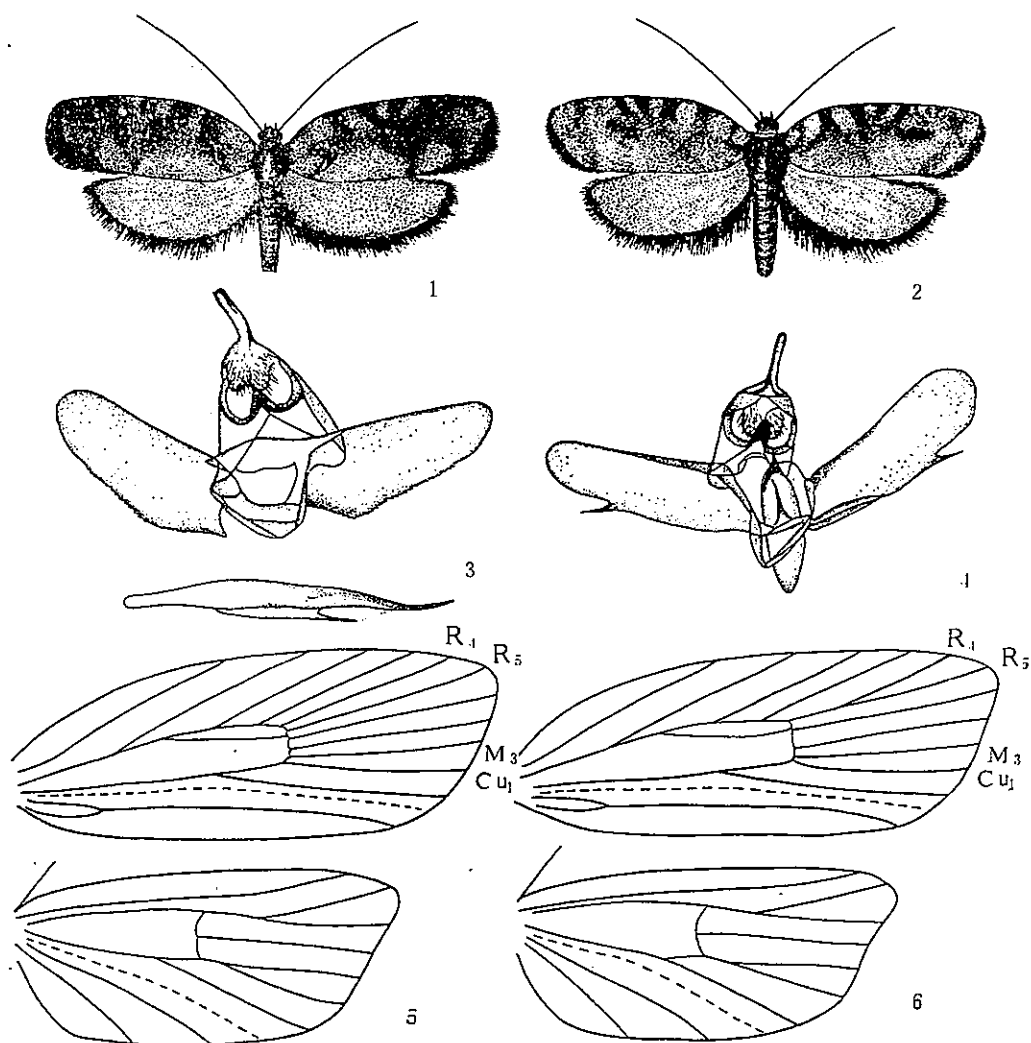


图 1、3、5 锯腹卷蛾 *Cnephasitis apodicta* Diakonoff

1. 成虫 (adult) 3. 雄性外生殖器 (male genitalia) 5. 翅脉 (vein venation)

图 2、4、6 针腹卷蛾, 新种 *Cnephasitis spinata* sp. nov.

2. 成虫 (adult) 4. 雄性外生殖器 (male genitalia) 6. 翅脉 (vein venation)

另一位于 1/3 处。

正模♂, 西藏亚东, 1978. VIII. 24, 李广武。

副模 2♂♂, 西藏亚东, 1978. VIII. 22—24, 李广武。

本种与刺腹卷蛾 *C. dryadarcha* 十分近似。主要区别表现在雄性外生殖器抱器腹的长刺上, 后者位于近基部 1/3 处, 而本种却位近端部 1/3 处。

参 考 文 献

- Diakonoff, A. 1974 The south asiatic Polyorthini with notes on species of *Polyortha* Dognin (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae). *Zoologische Verhandelingen* 131: 80—85.

NOTES ON CHINESE *CNEPHASITIS* RAZOWSKI WITH DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES

(LEPIDOPTERA: TORTRICIDAE)

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The genus *Cnephasitis* of the Subfamily Tortricinae, tribe Polyorthini, established by Razowski, 1965, is a small group with limited distribution in the south of Asia. This paper records 2 species of Chinese *Cnephasitis* Razowski, one species is described as new and one species is recorded for the first time. All specimens are kept in the Institute of Zoology, Academia Sinica.

1. *Cnephasitis apodicta* Diakonoff

Distribution: Sichuan Province (Mt. Emei, 1800—2000 m. 12. VII. 1957).

2. *Cnephasitis spinata* sp. nov.

Male wing expanse 27—28 mm. Head ochreous; antennae dark, with minute cilia. Labial palpus projecting 3 times longer than the diameter of an eye outside dark brown, inside yellowish-brown; porrect or slightly drooped; terminal segment cylindrical; middle segment convex dorsally, triangular in shape. Thorax brown. Forewing ovale; costa arched along anterior third, posterior 2/3 gradually curved, apex obtusely pointed; termen strongly rounded; apparently with small tufts of scales on wing surface. Basal patch small and edge inwards oblique; median fascia and costal patch indistinct. Costa and termen with obvious fringes. Hindwing greyish ochre, costa pale, apex dark, fringes on termen and dorsum. Forewing Cu_2 from 2/3 of cell, Cu_1 from angle; three median veins parallel to each other, M_2 nearer M_3 than M_1 basally, R_4 and R_5 stalked from angle, R_3 near R_{4+5} in the 1/3 of R_2 and R_{4+5} , R_2 near R_3 in the 1/3 of R_1 and R_3 . Hindwing R_5 and M_1 short-stalked, M_2 and Cu_1 short-stalked from upper and lower angle separately, Cu_2 from beyond 4/5.

Male genitalia: Tegumen slightly higher than broad. Uncus with triangular base and a slender hook, obtuse terminally. Socius stout, oval, drooped. Gnathos broad, arms slender and almost semicircular, hook simple, obtuse. Transtilla triangular membranous thickening with very dense aciculae. Valva oblong-suboval, below costa with a split to beyond middle. Saccus somewhat sclerotized, with a strong prong at 2/3 length of valva. Aedeagus oval, cylindrical, ending in two large prongs, one terminally and the other at 1/3.

Holotype ♂, Ya Dong Xizang (Tibet), 24. VIII. 1978, Li Guang-wu. Paratypes 2 ♂♂, locality and collector as holotype, 22, VIII. 24. 1978. The male genitalia of *spinata* very similar to those of *dryadarcha* but differ from the latter chiefly by the position of the strong Prong on 2/3 of the saccus, not on 1/3.