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REFERENCES

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- Xu, Z.-G., J. Li, Y. Cai, H. Wu and X. Gu, 1984. Bionomics and control measures of the poplar-trunk clearwing (*Specia siningensis* Hsu) (Lepidoptera, Aegeriidae). *Scientia Silvae Sinicae*, 20: 165-170. [In Chinese with English abstract.]

摘要 本文描述了杨干透翅蛾 *Sesia siningensis* (Hsu, 1981) 的老熟幼虫和蛹, 配图 15 帧, 并介绍了它的一些生物学特性。寄生透翅蛾的絨茧蜂 *Apanteles conopiae* Watanabe, 1934, 为首次记录。

关键词: 鳞翅目透翅蛾科; 杨干透翅蛾羽前期, 寄生树种 (杨); 絨茧蜂科, 透翅蛾絨茧蜂。

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A NEW SIBLING SPECIES OF *SPILONOTA ALBICANA* (MOTSCHULSKY) (LEPIDOPTERA; TORTRICIDAE)

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Abstract *Spilonota* sp. injurious to pear is described from China for many years but without a species name. Through detailed identification, we come to the conclusion that it is a sibling species of *Spilonota albicana* Motschulsky. In this paper, it is named *Spilonota pyrusicola* sp. nov. and described with illustrations of adults, genitalia and immature stages, and the biological notes are also given.

Key words Tortricidae; Olethreutidae; *Spilonota pyrusicola* Liu et Liu

Spilonota albicana Motschulsky and *Spilonota* sp. are two serious tortricid pests on hawthorn (*Crataegus* spp.) and pear (*Pyrus* spp.) respectively. Since they are quite similar to each other in general appearance and sometimes *Spilonota* sp. also damages hawthorn, so far it has no species name and their habits and life history are confused. During recent years, we have reared both of them in Liaoning Province separately and studied not only their morphological structures, but also their habits and life history thoroughly. Finally, we have come to the conclusion that they are sibling species and we must give a species name to *Spilonota* sp. namely *Spilonota pyrusicola* sp. nov.

All specimens, including the types of new species are kept in the Institute of Zoology, Academia Sinica.

Spilonota pyrusicola Liu et Liu, sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Body length: 5-6 mm. Wing expanse: 13-15 mm. Sexual dimorphism not pronounced.

Head: Fore part (between antennae) clothed with tufts of greyish-brown scales. Antennae brown, male with a notch slightly beyond basal joint. Eyes large and black. Maxillary palpus rudimentary. Labial palpus slightly descending, greyish-brown; second segment greatly expanding with long scales; terminal segment short.

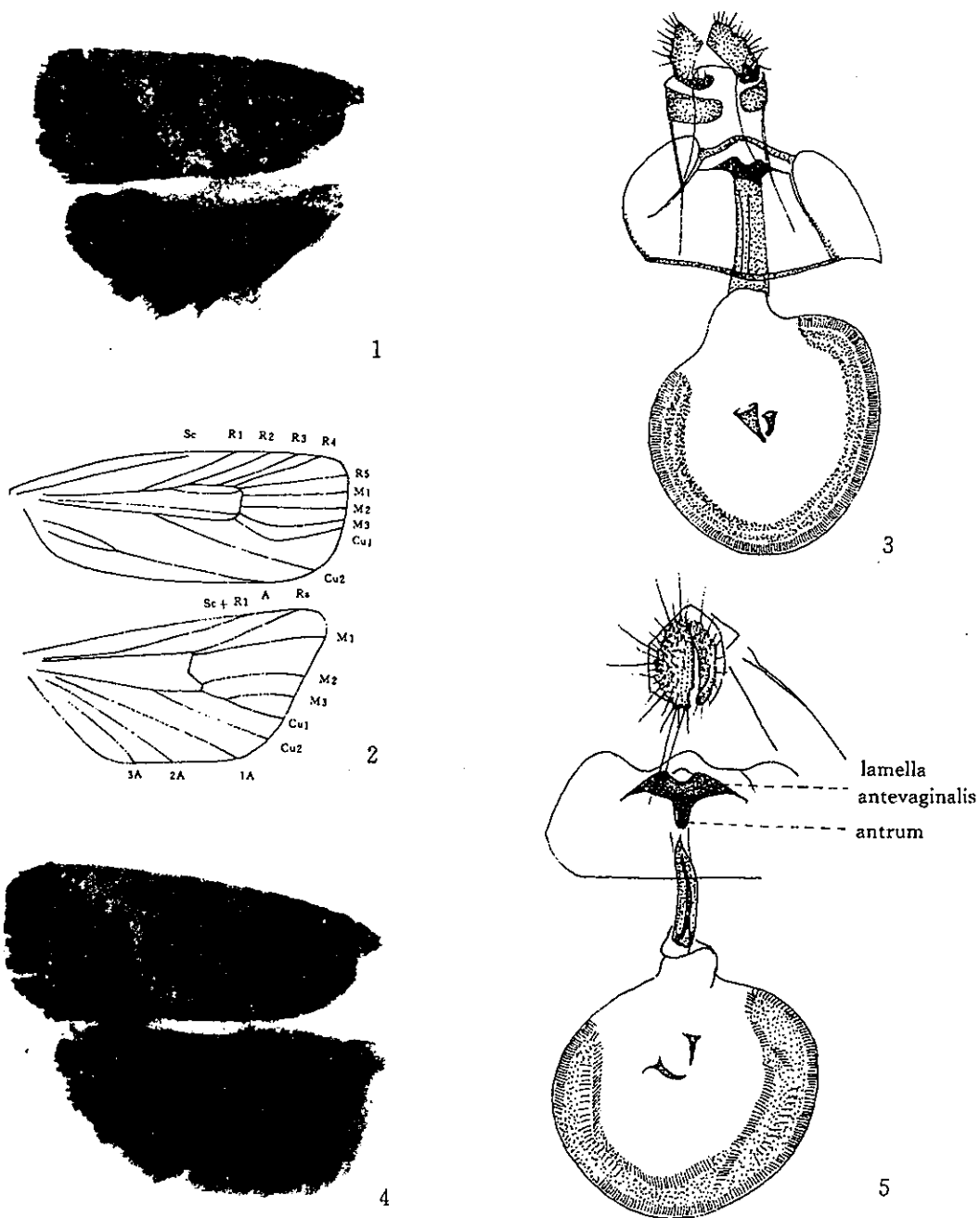
Wing (Figs. 1, 3): Forewing smooth, termen nearly straight, very slightly concave, apex not falcate, R_1 originating at the middle of discal cell, upper internal vein of discal cell originating between R_1 and R_2 , R_4 and R_5 quite near from each other at base, M_2 and M_3 separate, M_2 , M_3 and Cu_1 not approximate at termen, Cu_2 originating at distal two-thirds of discal cell. Fore wing ground colour silver white, variably suffused with grey; marking dark grey; basal and sub-basal fasciae with plumbeous admixture and strigulate with dark grey, forming a well-defined basal patch; median fasciae not well developed; triangular pre-

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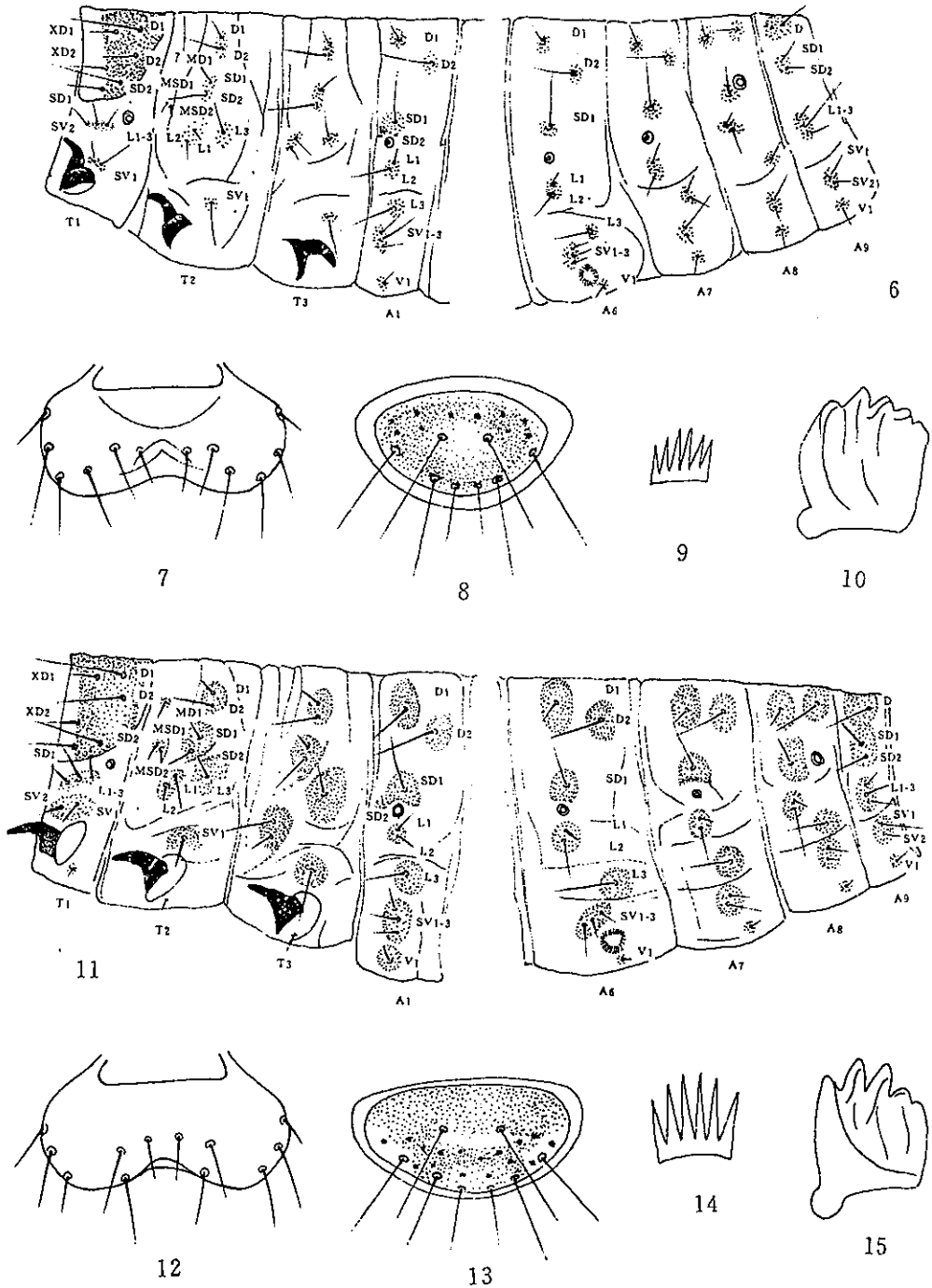


Figs. 1-3 *Spilonota pyrusicola* Liu et Liu, sp. nov.

1. Wings. 2. Wing neuration. 3. Female genitalia.

Figs. 4-5 *Spilonota albicana* (Mlotschulsky)

4. Wings. 5. Female genitalia.



Figs. 6-10 Larva of *Spilonota pyrusicola* Liu et Liu, sp. nov.
6. Chaetotaxy of thorax and abdominal segments 1, 6-9. 7. Labrum.
8. Anal plate. 9. Anal comb. 10. Mandible.

Figs. 11-15 Larva of *Spilonota albicana* (Motschulsky)
11. Chaetotaxy of thorax and abdominal segments 1, 6-9.
12. Labrum. 13. Anal plate. 14. Anal comb. 15. Mandible.