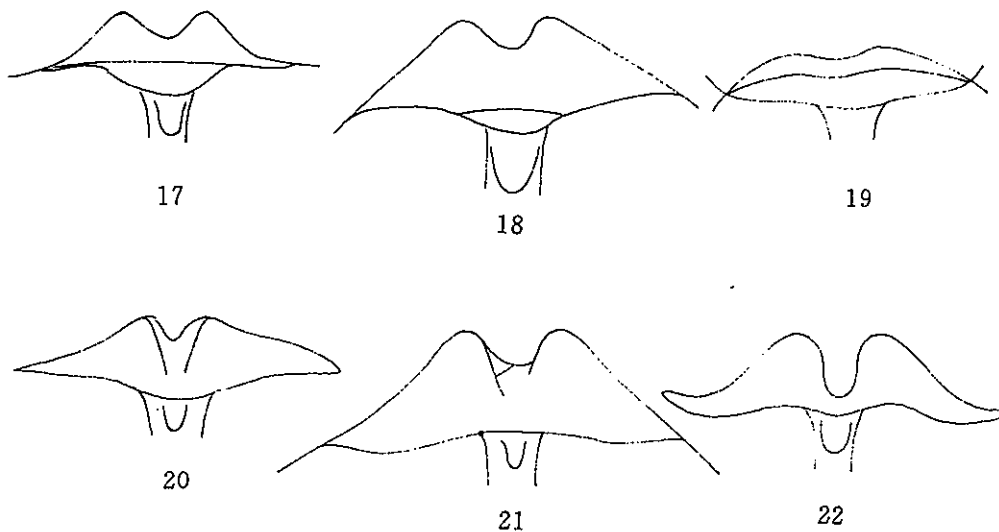


	<i>S. pyrusicola</i> sp. nov.	<i>S. albicana</i>
Adult body length	5-6 mm.	7-8 mm.
Wing expanse	12-13 mm.	13-15 mm.
Wing pattern	dark	light
Antevaginalis(genitalia)	thin and long	thick and short
Larva length	9-10 mm.	10-12 mm.
Larva pinacula	small	large
Pupa length	6-7 mm.	7-8 mm.
Hibernation	by young larva in buds	by mature larva under ground
Generation	univoltine	bivoltine
Main host plant	pear	howthorn

For the convenience of comparing the antevaginalis of 6 species in this genus, they are illustrated in Figs. 17-22.



Figs. 17-22 Antevaginalis of female genitalia of *Spilonota* spp.
 17. *S. pyrusicola* Liu et Liu, sp. nov. 18. *S. albicana* (Motschulsky).
 19. *S. ochrea* Kuznetsov. 20. *S. lechriaspis* Meyrick.
 21. *S. ocellana* (Denis & Schiffermüller). 22. *S. laricana* (Heinemann).

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梨食芽蛾是桃白小卷蛾一个亲缘新种

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梨食芽蛾在中国记载已有数十年历史, 但迄今只有属名尚无种名。其原因在于它和桃白小卷蛾(白小食心虫) *Spilonota albicana* (Motschulsky) 的外形、翅花纹等很相似。经分别饲养和详细比较, 发现它们在生物学上有着明显的区别, 在雌性外生殖器和幼虫色泽、毛片上都存在固定的不同。因此, 将它定为新种, 中名叫梨白小卷蛾, 学名为 *Spilonota pyrusicola* Liu et Liu, sp. nov.。

NOTES ON A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF SYRPHIDAE FROM CHINA (INSECTA: DIPTERA)

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Abstracts In this paper, a new genus, *Pseudomeromacrus*, and new species, *Pseudomeromacrus setipenitus* Li, is described. All type specimens are deposited in South China Agricultural University.

Key words Syrphidae; *Pseudomeromacrus* gen. nov.; *Pseudomeromacrus setipenitus* Li, sp. nov.

Eristalinae is one of the largest subfamilies in Syrphidae. According to Dr. Knutson *et al.* (1975), in Oriental region, there are 14 genera including 6 subgenera. In Peck's catalogue of Palaearctic Syrphidae, 11 genera including 9 subgenera of Eristalinae are recorded. Up to now, 8 genera including 6 subgenera of Eristalinae have been recorded in China. In connection with my work on Chinese species of Eristalinae, a new genus is recognized from Guangzhou. The descriptions of a new genus and a new species are given in this paper. Type specimens are deposited in Insect Section of South China Agricultural University.

Pseudomeromacrus gen. nov.

Type species: *Pseudomeromacrus setipenitus* Li, sp. nov.

Head wide than long. Eyes bare, only touching a short distance (about two facets length). Face concaved beneath antenna, produced in middle. Face with a black median stripe. Antenna yellow brown, third segment long oval. Arista bare.

Thorax black, with five pale longitudinal stripes. Scutellum yellow. Metasternum pilose. Wing (Fig. 1) triangle, marginal cell closed. R_{4+5} vein with a deep loop downward R_5 cell. M_2 cell pedunculated. R-M well before the middle of the M_2 cell. A vein-like fold just in front of r-m. All three pairs of femora with a well developed basal patch of black spinules. Hind femora thickened.

Abdomen black with five longitudinal pale stripes.

The new genus is allied to genera *Eristalis* Latreille, *Lathyrphthalmus* Mik, *Velooimya* Hull and *Meromacrus* Rondani, but differs from them as listed in Table 1

Pseudomeromacrus setipenitus sp. nov. (Figs. 1-7)

Male: Body length 11 mm, wing length 7.5 mm.

Head twice as wide as long. Vertex black, with pale yellow tomentum and concolor pubescence, but the ocellar triangle black. Eyes bare, with two dark stripes in the middle. Eyes touching a short distance (about two facets length, Fig. 2). Face black, covered with pale tomentum and pale yellow pubescence, in lateral view concaved beneath antenna, produced in middle (Fig. 3) with a bare black median stripe. Antenna yellow brown, third segment long oval (Fig. 4). Arista red brown.

A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *DICHOMERIS* INJURIOUS TO CHINA
FIR
(LEPIDOPTERA: GELECHIIDAE)

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Key words Gelechiidae, *Dichomeris*, new species, taxonomy, China

A serious gelechiid pest boring into cone and seed of the China fir (*Cunninghamia lanceolata* (Lamb.) Hook) has recently been found in the southern part of China. As a result of examination, we have concluded that this insect represents a new species of *Dichomeris* Hübner, 1818, which is a large genus including over hundreds of species in the world. In the following lines we describe it and illustrate the adult, genitalia and immature stages.

All type specimens are kept in the Institute of Zoology Academia Sinica and College of Forest Resources and Environment, Nanjing Forestry University.

Dichomeris bimaculatus Liu et Qian, sp. nov.

Adult: Body length 4-7mm. Wing expanse 10-13mm. Head pale brown, smoothy scaled. Ocellus absent. Antennae tawny, annulated with dark brown; almost filiform but slightly serrate distally, about 2/3 the length of forewing. Labial pulpus with dark brown scales on outer surface, tawny inward; 2nd segment thick and long, straightly forward, with a series of hair above; 3rd segment cylindrical, upward over the head. Thorax dark brown. Forewing (Figs. 1-2) spindle-shaped; ground color silver-grey mixed with dark brown scales, with two black spots at the base between R_1 , R_2 veins and at the top of discal cell; end of R_5 vein at the wing tip, M_3 , Cu_1 veins coincidence and stalked with Cu_2 ; cilia dark brown. Hindwing trapezoid, with wing tip strongly protruded; dark grey with long cilia; vein $Sc+R_1$ forked basally, M_3 , Cu_1 veins stalked, anal vein short.

Male genitalia (Fig. 3): Uncus broad, long and arched, rounded terminally; gnathos strong and hooked; valvula simple, membranous; vinculum with dorsal ends symmetrical, with two arms forked distally, midventrally concaved; saccus divided into three long spines; aedeagus long, straight, thick and strong, gradually sharpened distally; cornuti long.

Female genitalia (Fig. 4): Posterior apophysis three times longer than anterior apophysis; lamella antevaginalis sclerotized and curved; antrum well developed, sclerotized; signum absent.

Holotype(♂): Shunchang County, Fujian Province May 10, 1990. Allotype: (♀);