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The Archipinae of North America (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

by

T. N. FREEMAN

Insect Systematics and Biological Control Unit
Entomology Division, Ottawa, Canada

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the base of the hind margin to the centre of the wing at the basal one-quarter; this spur separated from the dark-brown costal fold by a light area of the ground colour, that extends around the spur to the posterior margin and forms a light triangular patch; oblique median band narrowly margined with pale-ocherous scales, its inner margin rather straight but the apical margin very irregular and often suffusing with the darker apical region; outer costal spot outlined with pale scales and continuing below as a curved streak to the tornal region; this streak also outlined inwardly by light scales, and this outlining of the bands and spots causing a speckled appearance of the fore wing; apical region of the wing ocherous and also margined with light scales. Hind wing uniformly dark brown with lighter fringe. Expanse: 12-15 mm.

Female.—Head and thorax light brown. Fore wing pattern similar to that of the male but the colours lighter; beneath the outer costal spot, some black dashes, separated by lighter scales outlining the veins. Hind wing as in the male. Expanse: 14-17 mm. Moth from May (Calif.) to early July (B.C.).

Male and female genitalia (Figs. 22, 81).—Described in the generic description.

Type locality.— ?

Type.— ?

Food plants.—*Taxus* in North America. *Taxus* and *Pyrus* in England.

Distribution.—Coastal regions from southern B.C. to Calif.

ADOXOPHYES Meyrick

Adoxophyes Meyrick, 1881, Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales 6: 429.

Fernald, 1908, Gen. Tort. Types, p. 42.

Meyrick, 1913, Gen. Insect., Fasc. 149: 18.

Forbes, 1923, Cornell Univ. Agr. Expt. Sta., Mem. 68: 479.

Palpus porrect, the second joint heavily scaled above. Male with well-developed costal fold. R_4 and R_5 stalked and forked near the apex; Cu_1 arising remote from the cell angle. Hind wing with R and M_1 stalked; M_3 and Cu_1 separate. Dorsal abdominal pits absent.

Male genitalia (Fig. 42, type species, *heteroidana* Meyr.).—Uncus enlarged and rounded apically; socii well developed, pendulous; gnathos arms strongly elbowed, apices fused; transtilla coarsely dentate on each side, divided; clasper oblong; sacculus weak; aedeagus tubular with numerous long cornuti.

Female genitalia (Fig. 86, type species, *heteroidana* Meyr.).—Sterigma and antrum, small; similar to those of *Ptycholoma* Steph; signum small.

The genus is represented by several species in the Indo-Australian region. In North America the genus is represented by two species.

Key to the species of *Adoxophyes* Meyrick

1. Short transverse reticulations brownish, distinct, outstanding; median band oblique, outlined with dark brown, contrasting with the lighter ground colour *furcatana* Wlk.
Short transverse reticulations obscure or absent; median band not contrasting or outlined with dark brown *negundana* McD.

***Adoxophyes furcatana* Walker**

Fig. 175

Dichelia furcatana Walker, 1863, List Lepid. Ins. Brit. Mus. 28: 319.

Tortrix furcatana Wlk., Robinson, 1869, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. 2: 270, Pl. 4, Fig. 27.

Tortrix (Dichelia) furcatana Wlk., Zeller, 1875, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien 25: 232.

Capua furcatana Wlk., Walsingham, 1879, Ill. Lepid. Het. Brit. Mus. 4: 21, Pl. 65, Fig. 4.

Adoxophyes furcatana Wlk., Meyrick, 1913, Gen. Insect., Fasc. 149: 18.

Forbes, 1923, Cornell Univ. Agr. Expt. Sta., Mem. 68: 479.

Head, thorax, and fore wing shining straw-yellow, the last finely reticulate

and banded with golden-brown. The median band irregular and margined on both sides with dark brown; slightly wider on the costal and posterior margins; a thin dark line extending from the middle of this band to the basal fourth of the posterior margin; outer costal spot golden-brown and connected by a doubly arcuate, dark streak to the tornal region and joining the outer part of the median band; fringe shining, light ochreous. Hind wing and fringe shining white. Undersurfaces of wings white, with faint indications of the bands of the upper surface. Expanse: male, 16-18 mm.; female 18-21 mm. Moth from June to August.

Male genitalia (Fig. 43), *female genitalia* (Fig. 87).—Previously discussed in the generic definition.

Type locality.—North America (Carter).

Type.—British Museum.

Food plant.—*Platanus*.

Distribution.—East of the Mississippi Valley, north to the southwestern peninsula of Ontario.

Remarks.—The larva draws a leaf together longitudinally along the main vein, thus forming a longitudinal trough along the underside of the leaf. It gathers the downy pubescence into a sort of nest at the end of the trough. Pupation occurs in this nest. The larva is light green, with an ivory-coloured head, and is extremely active when disturbed.

Adoxophyes negundana McDunnough

Fig. 176

Homona negundana McDunnough, 1923, Can. Ent. 55: 166.

Adoxophyes negundana McD., McDunnough, 1939, Check List Lepid. Can. and U.S.A., Pt. 2, p. 54.

Similar to *furcatana* Wlk., but much paler. The fine, transverse reticulations almost imperceptible on the creamy-white ground colour; median band and outer costal spot light golden-ochreous and not margined by darker shades; median band broader than that of *furcatana* and the inner spur to the posterior margin sometimes absent; outer costal spot extending to the tornus as an elongated triangle, straight on its inner side and rather distinct outwardly; fringe shining light ochreous. Hind wing white, as in *furcatana*. Expanse: 16-20 mm. Moth from June to early September.

Male genitalia.—Similar to those of *furcatana* Wlk., but with only four cornuti and with more sharply elbowed gnathos arms.

Type locality.—Aweme, Manitoba.

Type.—Canadian National Collection, Ottawa, Canada.

Food plant.—*Acer negundo* L.

Distribution.—Ont. to Man., N.Y. to Fla., Colo., Utah, Ill., Kan., Iowa.

Remarks.—This species is frequently confused with *furcatana* Wlk. which it closely resembles.

PTYCHOLOMA Stephens

Ptycholoma Stephens, 1829, Nom. Brit. Ins., p. 47 (nom. nud.).

Stephens, 1834, Ill. Brit. Ent. Haust. 4: 141.

Westwood, 1840, Syn. Gen. Brit. Ins., p. 108.

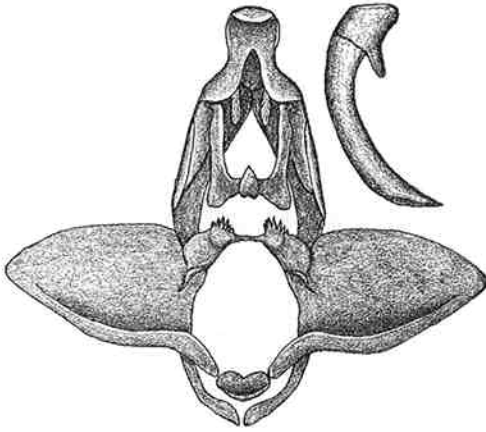
Fernald, 1908, Gen. Tort. Types, p. 24.

Smicrotes Clemens, 1860, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., p. 355.

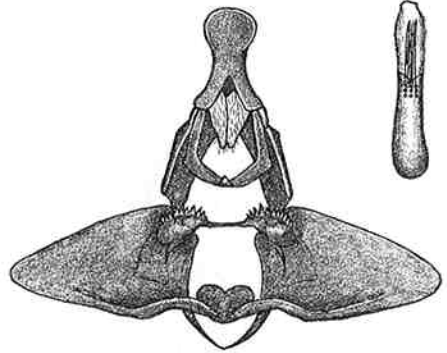
Tortrix Linn., Meyrick, 1913, Gen. Insect., Fasc. 149: 27 (in part).

Cnephasia Curtis, Forbes, 1923, Cornell Univ. Agr. Expt. Sta., Mem. 68: 488 (in part).

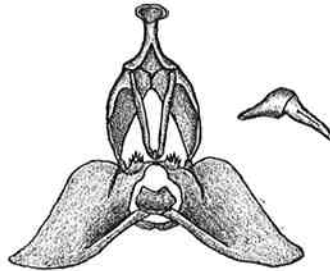
This genus is represented in North America by three species. The moths are small, varying in wing expanse from 10 to 17 mm. They have the usual



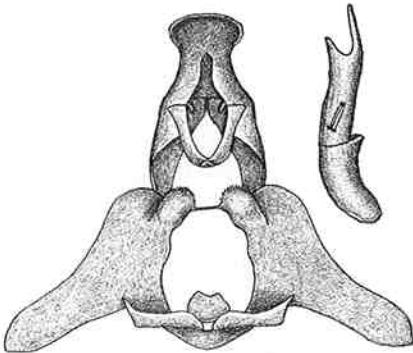
42. *A. HETEROIDANA*



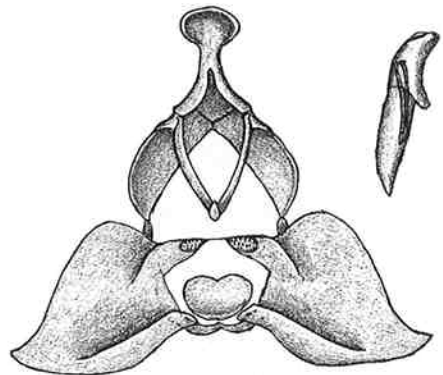
43. *A. FURCATANA*



44. *P. PERITANA*



45. *P. LECHEANA*



46. *P. GLAUCANA*

Figs. 42-46. Male genitalia of *Adoxophyes* spp. and *Ptycholoma* spp.