

Notes on the genus *Homonopsis* V. Kuznetsov (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae)¹⁾

by

THE LATE NICHOLAS S. OBRAZTSOV²⁾

Homonopsis Kuznetsov

Homonopsis V. Kuznetsov, 1964, *Entom. Obozrenie* 43 : 873, text figs. 1—5.

Dichelia: Kennel, "1900" (1901), *Iris* 13 : 211.

Capua: Kennel, "1900" (1901), *ibid.* 13 : 211. Rebel, in STAUDINGER & REBEL, 1901, *Catal. Lep. pal. Faun.* 2 : 259.

Cacoecia: Kennel, 1908, *Pal. Tortr.*: 122.

Homona: Meyrick, in WAGNER, 1912, *Lepidopterorum catalogus*, 10 : 15; 1913, in WYTSMAN, *Genera insectorum*, fasc. 149 : 19. OBRAZTSOV, 1955, *Tijdschr. Ent.* 98 : 208.

Epagoge (*Homona*): Matsumura, 1931, 6000 Ill. Ins. Japan-Empire : 1069.

Epagoge: Issiki, 1957, *Icones Heteroc. Japon.* (1): 75.

The genus may be redescribed as follows.

Head roughly scaled. Antennae with a thickened scapus, fasciculate-ciliated in male; in female with short bristles. Palpi moderate, ascending; second joint curved, gradually slightly dilated apicad; terminal joint exposed, short, obtuse. Proboscis developed. Thorax with two laterocaudal tufts.

Fore wings rather broad, slightly dilated externad; costa gently arched; apex rotundate; termen slightly concave between veins R_5 and M_3 ; tornus broadly rounded; dorsum gently convex, more arched basad. No costal fold in male. Twelve veins; S gently sinuate, almost straight; R_1 from middle of discal cell; R_2 slightly or twice closer to R_3 than to R_1 ; R_3 somewhat or distinct closer to $R_4 + 5$ than to R_2 ; R_4 and R_5 long-stalked; R_5 to termen; upper accessory vein of cell rudimentary, from between R_1 and R_2 , closer to former; no lower accessory vein; M_2 and M_3 more or less widely separated at base, slightly approximated at termen; M_3 and Cu_1 more or less approximated at base, from lower angle of discal cell; Cu_2 from just before $\frac{3}{4}$ of cell; A_1 distinct, stronger tornad; basal fork of A_{2+3} about one-third; lower angle of cell sometimes distinctly produced (*foederatana*).

Hind wings subovate, almost 1; costa sinuate, distinctly convex slightly before middle; apex broadly rounded; termen straight in upper portion, then forming together with tornus and dorsum a strongly convex arch. Eight veins, S almost straight; R and M_1 long-stalked; M_2 basad strongly bent downwards; M_3 and Cu_1 closely approximated, distinctly separated (*foederatana*); or stalked (*illotana*); Cu_2 from $\frac{2}{3}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ of cell; A_1 about four times as close to Cu_2 as to very weak A_2 ; A_3 normal; between this and dorsum sometimes a rudimentary basal vein; discal cell short in its upper portion, but with lower angle narrow, strongly produced. No cubital pecten.

Type-species: *Dichelia illotana* Kennel.

¹⁾ The work for the present paper has been done under the auspices of the National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

²⁾ Formerly Research Fellow, Department of Entomology, the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

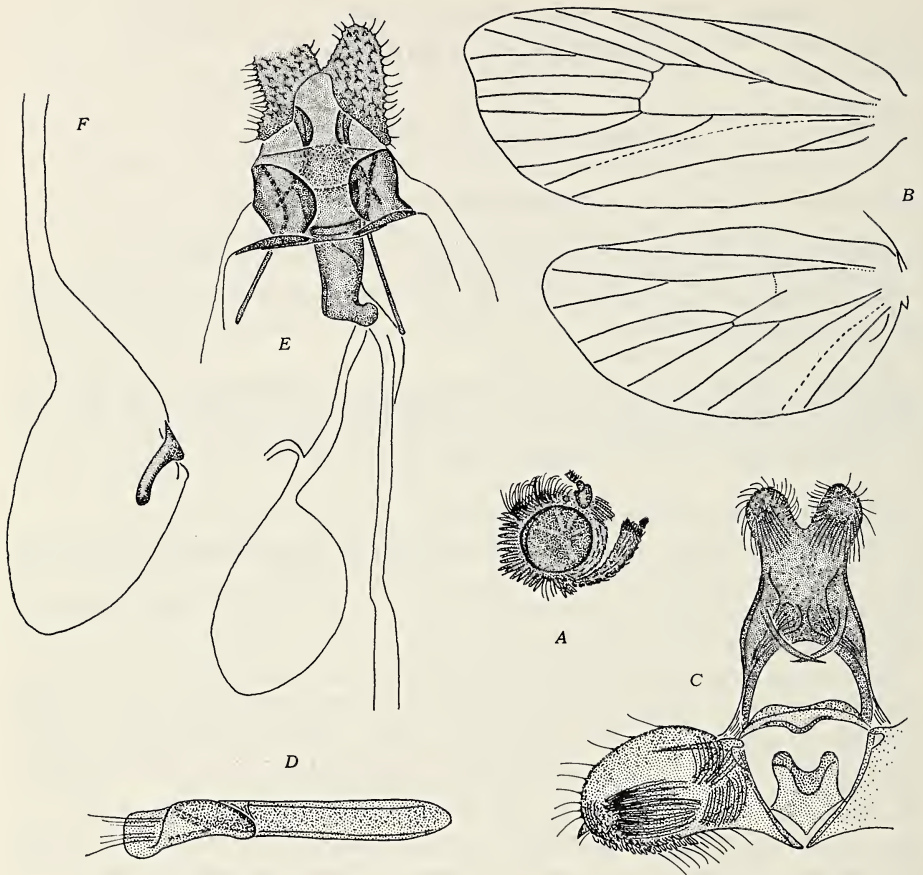


Fig. 1. *Homonopsis foederatana* (Kennel)

A—D. Male. A. Head. B. Wing venation. C. Genitalia. D. Aedeagus. E—F. Female genitalia of the type specimen. E. Caudal portion. F. Bursa copulatrix.

Homonopsis foederatana (Kennel) comb. nov.

Dichelia (seu *Capua*) *foederatana* Kennel, "1900" (1901), *Iris* 13 : 211.

Capua foederatana Rebel, 1901, in STAUDINGER & REBEL, *Catal. Lep. pal. Faun.* 2 : 259, no. 1503 bis.

Cacoecia foederatana Kennel, 1908, *Pal. Tortr.*: 122, pl. 6 fig. 36.

Homona foederatana Meyrick, 1912, in WAGNER, *Lep. Catal.* 10 : 15; 1913, in WYTSMAN, *Genera insectorum* 149 : 19. — OBRAZTSOV, 1955, *Tijdschr. Ent.* 98 : 208.

Epagoge (*Homona*) *foederatana*, Matsumura, 1931, 6000 *Illustr. Ins. Japan-Empire* : 1069, text fig.

Epagoge foederatana, Issiki, 1957, *Icones Heteroc. Japon.* 1 : 75, pl. 12 fig. 378.

Type. Holotype, female (genitalia on slide no. 39-Obr.), Vladivostok, 1877 (H. CHRISTOPH); in the Zoological Museum of Humboldt University.

Other specimens examined. One male (genitalia on slide no. 5662), Sapporo, Japan, June 27, 1917 (T. ISSIKI) (in *Brit. Mus.*). One female (genitalia on slide

no. 596-Obr.), Takao, Tokyo, Japan, May 30, 1955 (T. OKU) (in Amer. Mus. of Nat. Hist.).

Male genitalia. Tegumen broad; pedunculi narrow. Valvae ovate, rather short; costa weak; sacculus indicated by a slightly stronger sclerotized basal triangle; distal half of lower margin of valva with short, thickened, obtuse, scale-shaped thorns; lower portion of external margin with a short, sclerotized, conical pollex; processus basales subcostal, short. Uncus as broad as tegumen, rather short, bifurcate with broadly rounded tips; lateral arms of gnathos narrow, tapering apicad, connected at apices by a membranous plate; no socii. Fultura superior, a complete bar between processus basales of valvae, dilated in middle. Fultura inferior pentagonal with two rotundate upper angles and a rather deep excavation between them; caulis very short, clinging to aedeagus before coecum penis. Aedeagus straight, moderately long and thick; coecum penis short, rotundate; vesica punctate; no cornuti (one specimen examined).

Female genitalia of *H. foederatana*. Papillae anales elongate, dilated caudad, narrow cephalad. Sinus vaginalis wide, covered laterally by two rotundate flaps. Antrum broad, sclerotized, with a blind rostral projection; ostium bursae situated slightly caudad from the narrowly sclerotized caudal margin of seventh abdominal sternite. Lamella antevaginalis narrow, semiannular, fused with caudal margin of antrum; lamella postvaginalis flat, cupuliform, weakly sclerotized. No separate ductus bursae; cervix bursae narrow, long, somewhat dilated at slightly elongate, membranous corpus bursae; no cestum; signum a rather thick and long, blunt thorn with small capitulum.

The above species was described as a supposed member of the genus *Dichelia* Guenée (= *Epagoge* Hübner) or of *Capua* Stephens, with which it has nothing in common but for the veins R_4 and R_5 in the forewings being stalked. MEYRICK (1912) transferred *foederatana* in the genus *Homona* Walker, being probably influenced by a confusion of this species with another; a re-examination of the type and two other specimens of *foederatana* has shown that this species belongs to *Homonopsis*. It differs from *Homona* in having the lower angle of discal cell in the hind wings produced posterad, while the cell is, in general, much shorter than in that genus. Moreover, in *Homona* species the veins M_2 and M_3 of forewings are never approximated to each other at the termen. The male genitalia of *Homonopsis* have not the slightest resemblance to *Homona* or any other related genus. Especially typical of *H. foederatana* are its broad, bifurcate uncus and the presence of a conical pollex on the valva. The female genitalia of *Homonopsis* are rather close to those of *Homona*, *Choristoneura* Lederer, and *Archips* Hübner, because of a sclerotized antrum, a long cervix bursae, and a thorn-shaped signum with capitulum. The absence of a cestum distinguishes *H. foederatana* from most species of these genera (in *H. illotana* there is a short cestum); the two last of them have, in addition, a quite dissimilar wing venation. The sinus vaginalis of *foederatana* is very peculiar, somewhat unusual for the tribe Archipini, and shows some remote resemblance to that of the Nearctic genus *Niasoma* Busck, because of the presence of two lateral flaps.

For the present time two species of *Homonopsis* are known. The distribution of the genus is limited to the Far East of the Palearctic region.