Cochylimorpha salinarida sp. n. (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae: Tortricinae), a new Cochylid moth from Spain

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**Summary.** A new Tortricid moth, Cochylimorpha salinarida sp. n., from Spain is described. Adult and male genitalia structures are figured. The female is unknown.

**Samenvatting.** Cochylimorpha salinarida sp. n. (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae: Tortricinae), een nieuwe Cochylidae uit Spanje. Een nieuwe soort Tortricidae word beschreven uit Spanje, Cochylimorpha salinarida sp. n. Het imago en de mannelijke genitaalstructuren worden afgebeeld. Het wijfje is onbekend.

**Résumé.** Cochylimorpha salinarida sp. n. (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae: Tortricinae), un Cochylidae nouveau d'Espagne. Une espèce nouvelle de Tortricidae est décrite en provenance d'Espagne: Cochylimorpha salinarida sp. n. L'adulte et les genitalia mâles sont figurés. La femelle demeure inconnue.

**Zusammenfassung.** Cochylimorpha salinarida sp. n. (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae: Tortricinae), eine neue Cochylidae aus Spanien. Eine neue Tortriciden art, Cochylimorpha salinarida sp. n., aus Spanien wird beschrieben. Imago und männliche Genitalstrukturen werden abgebildet. Das Weibchen ist unbekannt.

**Key words:** Cochylimorpha salinarida – new species – Spain.

**Introduction**

In the winter 2001/2002 the first author studied the Tortricidae collected by Mr. J. Wolschrijn (Twello, Netherlands). J. Wolschrijn has collected moths and butterflies in several European countries. Among the specimens collected in Spain there was one Cochylini, which obviously would belong to an undescribed species. Both the imago and the genitalia are very different from all known species. In 2002 Mr. Wolschrijn collected two more males at the same locality. These two specimens are mentioned here as paratypes.

**Cochylimorpha salinarida sp. n.**


Diagnosis. – Adult (Fig. 1.). Wingspan 21 mm. Head: Frons white, brownish with white tipped scales between the eyes; vertex similar; antenna half-length of the forewing, flagellum brown with dark brown underside, segments prismatic with white cilia.
Labial palpus: inner side white with scattered brown scales, outside the white is slightly brownish and with scattered brown scales.

Thorax: white with some brown scales, more grey in the middle; tegulae: white, tinged light brown basally, greuish in the middle and white at the top.

Forewing: rather broad and straight, slightly concave towards the apex and termen weakly convex. Ground colour whitish and drawings dark brown with some mixture of grey and black scales; basal and sub basal fascia confluent with the outer edge angulated above the middle of the wing; irregularly overlaid with white and grey especially at the costa. Between the sub basal and median fascia is a white band divided by two irregular brownish striae. Median fascia brown, with some black and grey scales, at the costa grey with white tipped scales. Irregular formed and connected with the post median fascia enclosing a white band in the dorsal part of the forewing. The apical part of the forewing is irregular banded. The pre-apical spot and the pre-tornal marking are irregular connected with greyish brown bands and with dark grey blocks in the termen. Cilia: white with some yellowish admixture and blocked with five grey striae.

Hind wing: whitish grey, darker apically and with an indistinct slightly darker basal band.

Male genitalia (Fig. 2). – Socii small and narrow; transtilla broad, spined; vinculum ventrally closed; tegumen pointed. Valvae broad basically, equally narrowing apically; sacculus short. Aedeagus broad with one long, strong and pointed cornutus.

The shape of socii, tegumen and sacculus plus the spined transtilla easily separates *C. salinarida* sp.n. from the related *C. perturbatana* (Kennel, 1900).

Female. – Unknown.
Similar species. The size and the general appearance of the species is rather
unique. The forewing markings of the related Cochylimorpha perturbatana
(Kennel, 1900) are somewhat similar but the markings are much less whitish and
more regular. The hind wings are darker grey and the labial palpus is much
longer. C. perturbatana (Kennel, 1900) is figured in Razowski (1970: plate 8
fig. 80) and in Kennel (1921: plate 14 fig. 55).

C. perturbatana (Kennel, 1900) has a central Asian distribution, and occurs
in South Ural: Uralsk, Guberli. Orenburg, Zatobolsk; Central Asia: Tien Shan,
Ili district, East Tannuola, Ala Tau up to 2500 meters above sea level;
Kazakhstan and Mongolia (Kennel 1921, Kuznetzov 1989, Razowski 1970).

Distribution. – Only known from the type locality: Spain, La Marina, Platje
el Pinet, 35 km South of Alicante on the south-east coast of Spain.

Biology. – Host plant unknown. The locality is a dry place on the border of a
salt marsh. The specimen was taken in a light trap.

Etymology. – The moth is named after the two possible locality types: salt

Remarks. – Cochylimorpha salinarida n. sp. is most closely related to C.
perturbatana (Kennel, 1900), because of the shape of the tegumen, transtilla
and the valvae and the external appearance.

Systematically it is placed between Cochylimorpha perfusana (Guenée,
1845) and Cochylimorpha perturbatana (Kennel, 1900) number 4234 and 4235.
The total number of *Cochylimorpha* species in Europe is now 32.

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**References**


