

PASQUALE TREMATERRA

DESCRIPTION OF *CLEPSIS GEORGIUS* TREMATERRA SP. NOV.
FROM MARITIME ALPS (LEPIDOPTERA TORTRICIDAE)

Department of Agricultural, Environmental and Food Sciences, University of Molise, Campobasso, Italy
Corresponding Author: trema@unimol.it

Trematerra P. – Description of *Clepsis georgius* Trematerra sp. nov. from Maritime Alps (Lepidoptera Tortricidae).

In the paper is described the new species *Clepsis georgius* Trematerra sp. nov. collected in Maritime Alps, Italy. The new species belongs to group of *rogana*. It is similar to *Clepsis plumbeolana* (Bremer), *Clepsis crispinana* (Kennel), *Clepsis rogana* (Guenée) and *Clepsis phaeana* (Rebel).

KEY WORDS: *Clepsis georgius*, Lepidoptera Tortricidae, Maritime Alps, new species.

INTRODUCTION

In this paper is described the new species *Clepsis georgius* Trematerra sp. nov. collected in two localities in the Maritime Alps, Italy.

In accordance with RAZOWSKI (1979) the new species belongs to the group of *rogana* and for some characters of *C. georgius* are similar to *Clepsis plumbeolana* (Bremer), *Clepsis crispinana* (Kennel), *Clepsis rogana* (Guenée) and *Clepsis phaeana* (Rebel).

Clepsis georgius Trematerra sp. nov.

MATERIALS EXAMINED. Holotype, 1 male, Piemonte (CN), Parco Naturale Regionale Alpi Marittime, Palanfré sent., Lago d. Alberghi, 1600-1800 m., 12.VI.1999, G. Baldizzone leg.; 1 female, Piemonte, (CN), Parco Naturale Regionale Alta Valle Tanaro, Carnino (CN), sent. Colle delle Saline, 1900-2100 m, 20.06.2003, G. Baldizzone leg.

Deposited in the Trematerra Collection, Campobasso, Italy

DESCRIPTION. Adults (Fig. I, 1) - Wingspan 22-24 mm, forewing broad with termen oblique. Labial palpus, front and scape of antenna olive-rust brown, remaining parts of head grayish, flagellum pale scaled; thorax and abdomen olive-brown, mixed rust-cream. Ground color of forewings almost unicolorous olive-gray with golden hue, strongly speckled of gray and dirty ochreous yellow; cilia paler dark-yellowish, with basal line olive-gray. Costa yellowish. Hindwings brownish, gray distally in periphery, cream in basal part; cilia pale cream with brownish basal line. Female slightly smaller than male.

Male genitalia (Fig. I, 2, 3, 4). Uncus strong and long, distinctly concave apically. Socius short, less developed. Arm of gnathos with large lateral lobes and densely spined areas. Tegumen developed. Valva rather slenderer, elongate with long hairs; labis broad and densely indented marginally; sacculus broad convex before middle ven-

trally; aedeagus long, delicately bent, ending in a strong ventro-apical tooth and several marginal denticles; 4 long cornuti found in examined specimens.

Female genitalia (Fig. I, 5, 6, 7). Papilla analis developed. Sterigma weakly convex distally, subtrapezoidal, strongly concave beyond ostium bursae, convex before it laterally, with emarginate proximal edge. Ostium bursae broad, situated beyond well sclerotized fold. Antrum membranous with weak proximal sclerite and a small distal rounded sclerotization. Ductus bursae elongate, cestum long and sclerotized; capitulum of signum developed, signum long blade-shaped, with elongated basal sclerite.

ECOLOGY. *Clepsis georgius* flies in June. Biotopes moorlands and fairly humid meadows of the mountainous Alpine regions, also more than 2000 m of altitude.

ETYMOLOGY. The new species *Clepsis georgius* is dedicated to my colleague the entomologist Giorgio Baldizzone (Asti, Italy) who collected the material studied.

REMARKS (Fig. II, 1, 2, 3, 4; Fig. III, 1, 2, 3). *Clepsis georgius* sp. nov. externally is close to *Clepsis rogana* from Alps (a Palaearctic species) and genitalia are extremely similar to *Clepsis crispinana* from Irkutsk, Tuva, S-Siberia (Mountains Altai and Sayan) and Mongolia (KUZNETZOV, 1987, 2001; RAZOWSKI, 2002). In the male genitalia the new *C. georgius* differs from the other two species in the more elongated uncus, the more developed valvae, the conformation of the gnathos, the labis and the terminal part of aedeagus. In the female genitalia, the differences are evident above all in the conformation of antrum and signum, which are more developed.

DISTRIBUTION (Fig. IV). The specimens of *Clepsis georgius* examined come from captures made in two locations in the Maritime Alps in province of Cuneo, Piedmont region (Palanfré e Lago degli Alberghi and Alta Valle Tanaro, Cuneo). Palanfré e Lago degli Alberghi is an alpine area characterized until 2300 m of altitude by

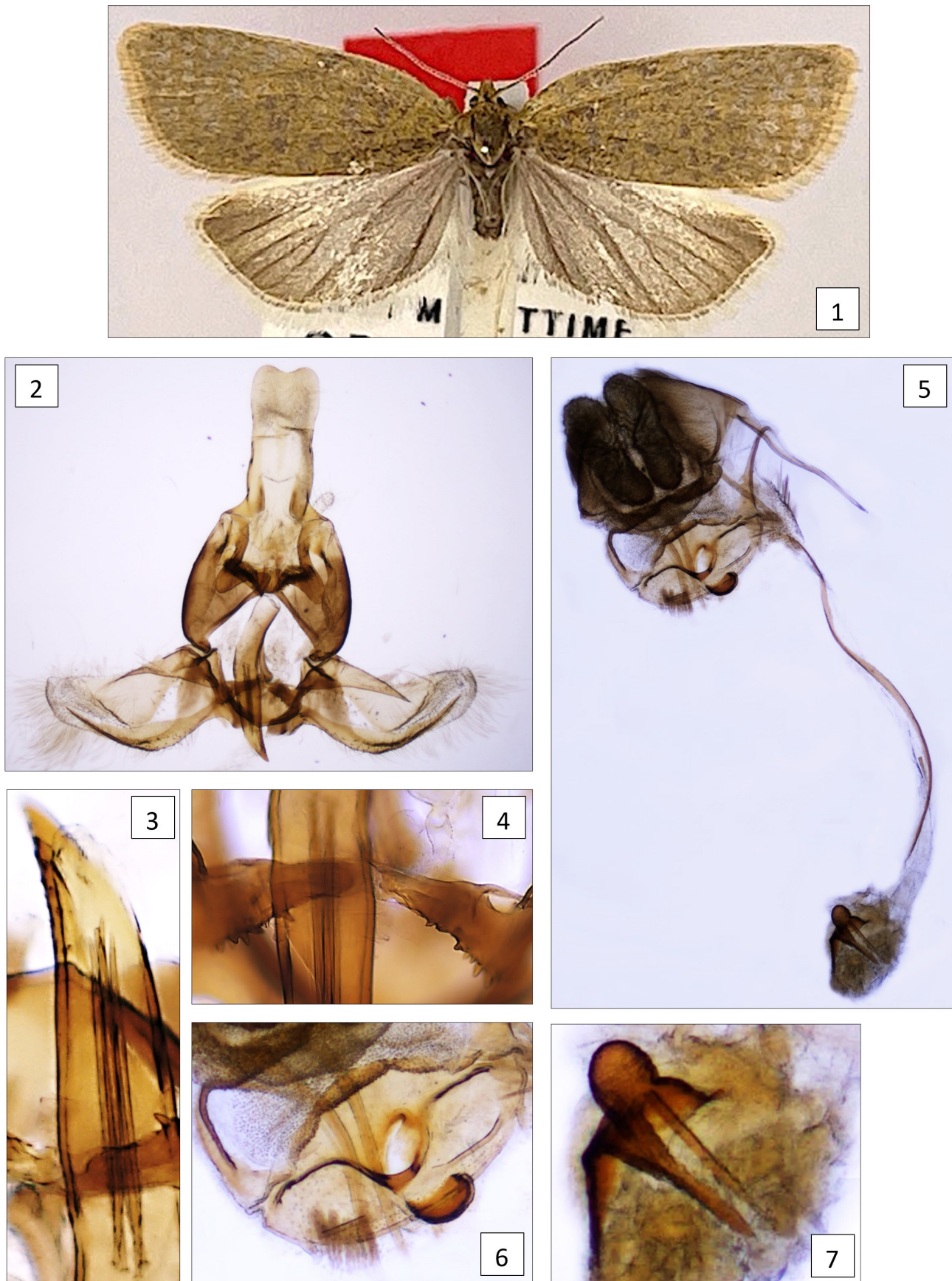


Fig. I – *Clepis georgius* Trematerra sp. nov., adult male (1); male genitalia (2), terminal part of aedeagus and cornuti (3), labis (3); female genitalia (5), antrum (6), capitulum and signum (7).

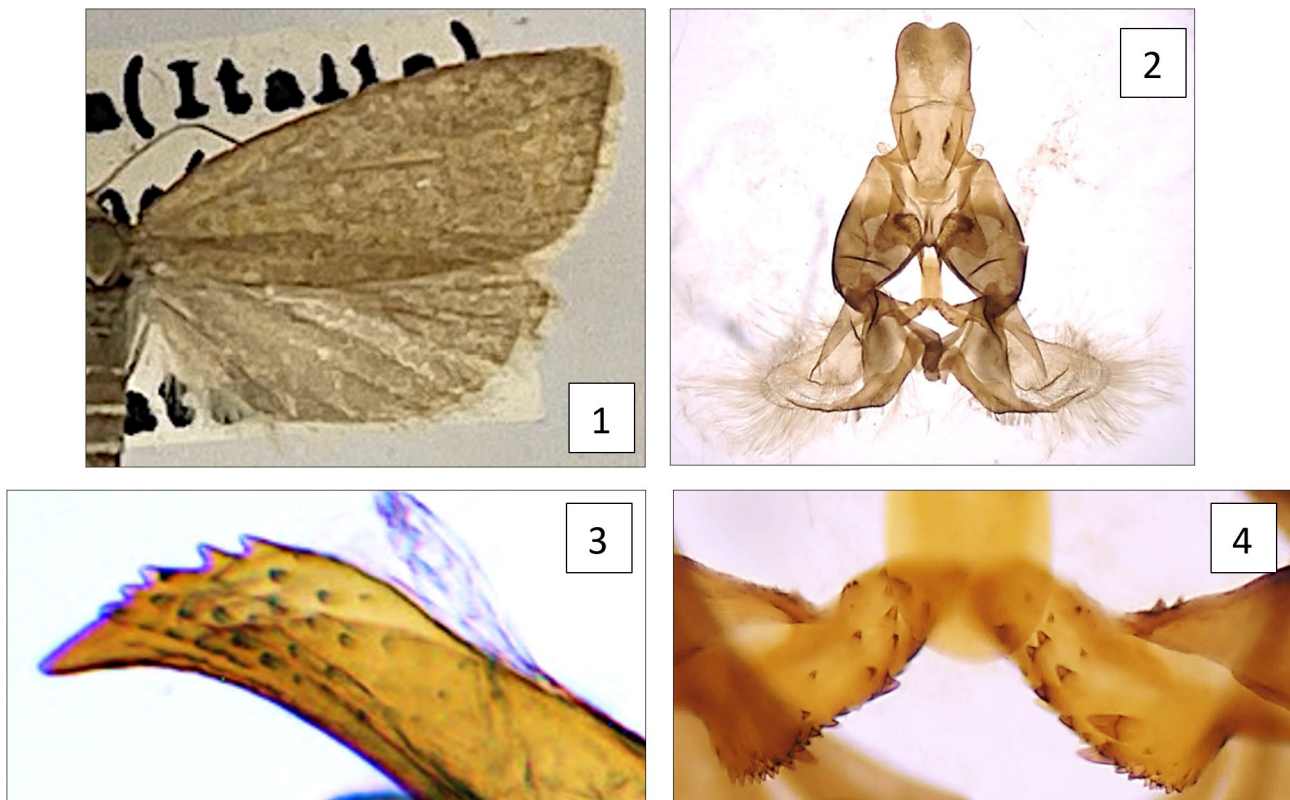


Fig. II– *Clepsis rogana* (Guenée) adult male (1): male genitalia (2), terminal part of aedeagus (3), labis (4)

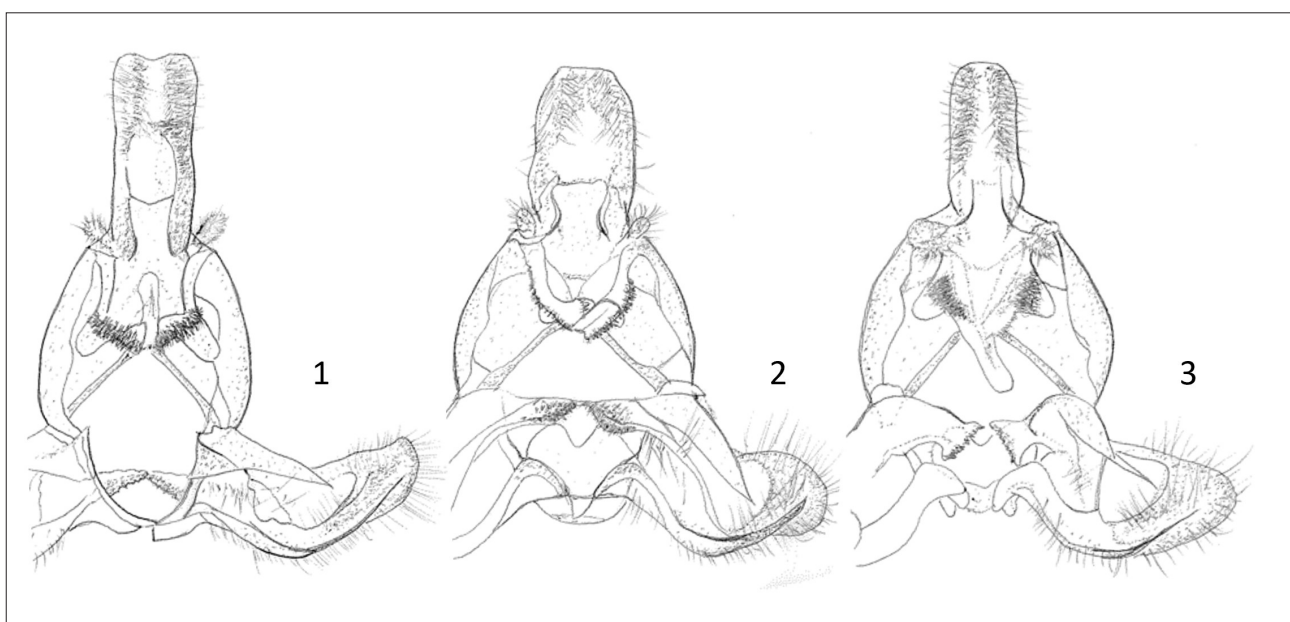


Fig. III– Male genitalia of *Clepsis georgius* Trematerra sp. nov. (1), *Clepsis rogana* (Guenée) (2), *Clepsis crispinana* (Kennel) (3).

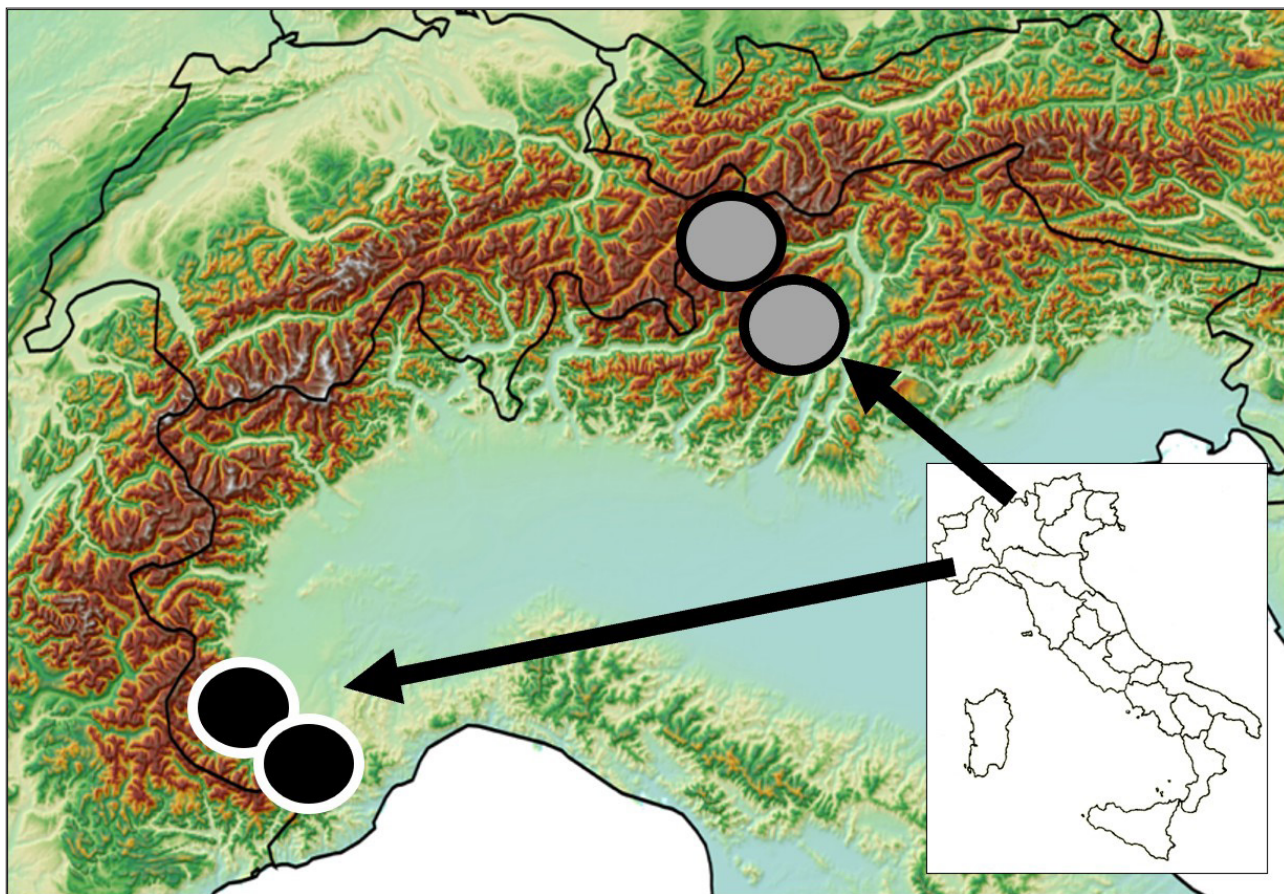


Fig. IV – Locality of *Clepsis georgius* Trematerra sp. nov. in Maritime Alps (black spots) and *Clepsis rogana* (Guenée) in Central Alps (gray spots).

the presence of *Alnus viridis* (Chaix) DC. and high elevation forest of *Fagus sylvatica* L., with a strong prevalence of the former over the latter, and at the highest altitudes with sparse or absent vegetation, small lakes and glaciers. The Alta Valle Tanaro is a mountainous region known for its rugged alpine landscape and deep valleys with heterogeneous terrain ranging from high-altitude rocky peaks to deciduous woods and chestnut groves (*Castanea sativa* Miller).

The *Clepsis rogana* considered in this study were collected in a locality of Central Alps in Lombardy (Val Fontana, Sondrio) characterized larch woods (*Larix decidua* Miller), lakes, and trails through meadows. The valley has a humid, cold continental climate, supporting diverse plant and animal life.

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