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A LOST AND MISPLACED TAXON (LEPIDOPTERA: TORTRICIDAE)

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ABSTRACT. The rediscovery of "*Antithesia montana*" Bartlett-Calvert is recorded. Adult female genitalia are figured, and its assignment to the Tortricidae is established.

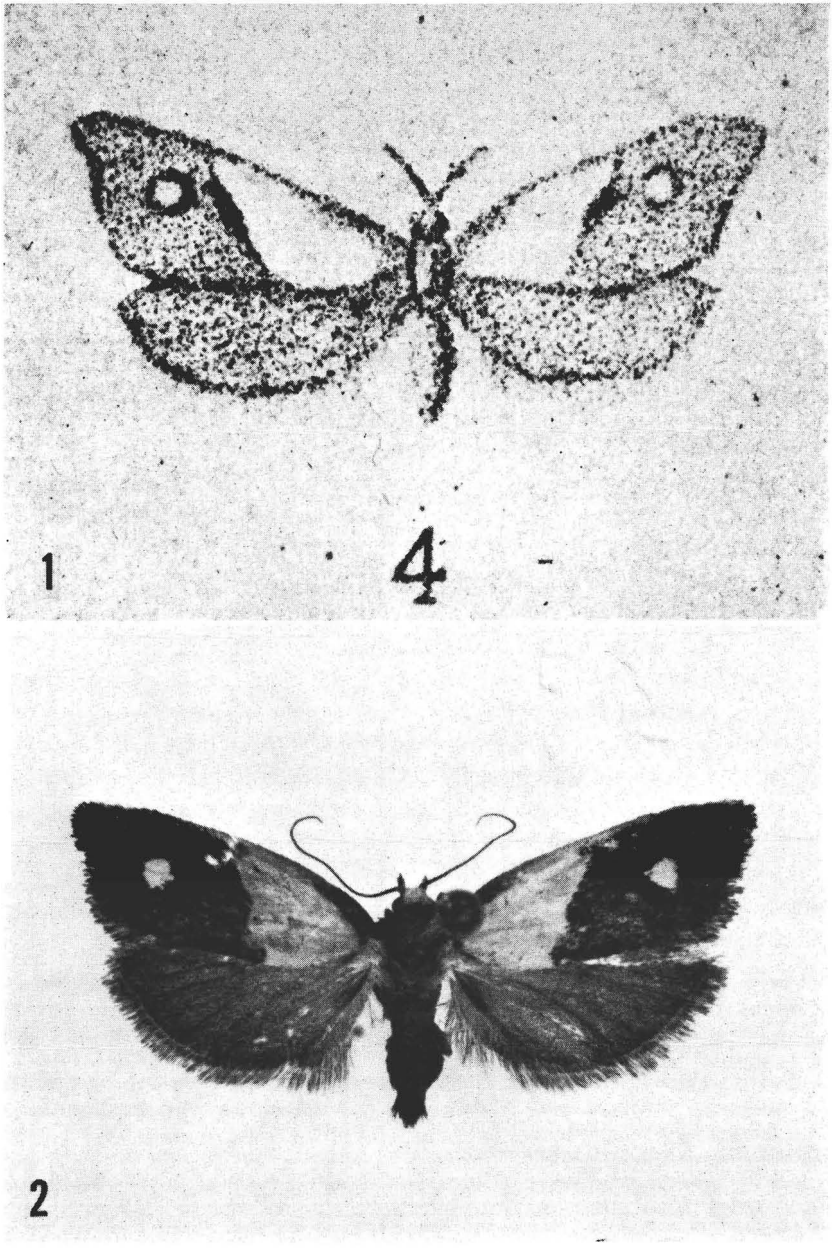
In 1893 (p. 831, Pl. 1, Fig. 4) Wm. Bartlett-Calvert described and figured *Antithesia montana* from Lolco, Araucania, Chile, without indication of its family connections. As far as I am able to ascertain, it was not until 1922 (p. 163) that the species was mentioned again, this time by Meyrick, when he placed the species in the Oecophoridae, in the genus *Hypercallia.* Obviously, Meyrick never saw the species, but based his placement on misinterpretation of the badly illustrated antennae, as the long labial palpi of *Hypercallia.*

In January 1974, Dr. Oliver S. Flint, Jr., Department of Entomology, Smithsonian Institution, rediscovered this species in Argentina, at Pucara, on the Rio Honthue so now it will be possible to establish more accurately its taxonomic position.

Bartlett-Calvert's type has disappeared; at least I have not been able to locate it. Dr. Ariel Camousseight, Chief, Sección Entomología, Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Santiago informed me that the type is not in that museum, and Dr. Klaus Sattler, of the British Museum (Natural History), where some of Bartlett-Calvert's material was deposited, informed me that *montana* is not represented in that collection.

"Lolco, Araucania" is given as the type locality. "Araucania . . . was the name of a former region of Chile . . . now mainly comprised in the provinces of Arauco and Valdivia." Lolco, however, is now in the province of Malleco. The specimen before me, collected by Dr. Flint, came from Pucara, just over the border between Argentina and Chile. Pucara is situated approximately 225 km south of Lolco and 25 km west of San Martin de los Andes.

The original description in Spanish is as follows: "Las alas anteriores, por encima con la mitad basilar amarilla; la mitad esterna i una parte de la base negruzca, o con reflejos de luz rojizo-negruzco; en el centro de la mitad esterna hai una mancha redonda amarilla, encerrada por un círculo negro; las posteriores de un color moreno-negruzco bril-



Figs. 1–2. *Proeulia montana* (Bartlett-Calvert). 1, reproduction of the original figure; 2, from Argentina, Pucara.

liante; por de bajo, todas las alas son morenas inclinańdose a negro; la cabeza de color amarillo; el torax i abdómen moreno oscuro; las franjas en las alas anteriores son negruzcas i en las posteriores moreno-claras."

A free translation of the above follows:

"The forewings above from center to base yellow; the outer half and part of the base dark brown, or with reflections of reddish brown; in the center of the outer half there is a round yellow spot contained by a black circle; the hindwings of a shining tawny dark brown; the undersides of all the wings are brown inclining to black; the head yellow; the thorax and abdomen dark brown; the fringes of the forewing are dark brown and in the hindwings clearly brown."

The description fits the specimen in hand and needs no emendation. The female genitalia are described below for the first time. No male is available.

Genus *Proeulia* Clarke

Proeulia Clarke, 1962, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, 75, 293–294 (Type species.—*Eulia robinsoni* Aurivillius, *in* Skottsberg, The Natural History of Juan Fernandez and Easter Island, 3: part 2, 266, Pl. 11, fig. 17).

Proeulia montana (Bartlett-Calvert), **new combination**

Antithesia montana Bartlett-Calvert, 1893, Santiago de Chile, Univ. Anales, 84:831, Pl. 1, Fig. 4.

Hypercallia montana (Calvert), Meyrick, 1922, *In* Wytsman, Genera Insectorum, 180: 163.

Male genitalia unknown.

Female genitalia (USNM 24331). Ostium very broad, strongly sclerotized inwardly. Antrum not differentiated from the strongly sclerotized, very short ductus bursae. Bursa copulatrix membranous without ventral sclerotized process. Ductus seminalis from latero-ventral surface of bursa copulatrix.

Type. Lost.

Type locality. Chile, Malleco, Lolco.

Distribution. Chile, Argentina.

Foodplant. Unknown.

Remarks. Although this species lacks one feature characteristic of the genus *Proeulia*, the sclerotized process from the ventral surface of the bursa copulatrix, I do not hesitate to place *montana* in this genus. As pointed out by Obraztsov (1964), "Only in the description of the wing venation are some modifications necessary." He points out that veins 6 and 7 of the hindwing are sometimes slightly separate, as opposed to being stalked, as originally described; also that veins 3 and 4 of hindwing "are either connate or slightly separate at origin" the latter condition found in *montana*. Obraztsov also points out that the peculiar process from the ventral surface of the bursa copulatrix is reduced in some species, and speculates that it might disappear in some taxa. In the case of *montana* this process is absent, as predicted by Obraztsov.

Since the identity of this species appears to be beyond doubt, the designation of a neotype is not necessary.

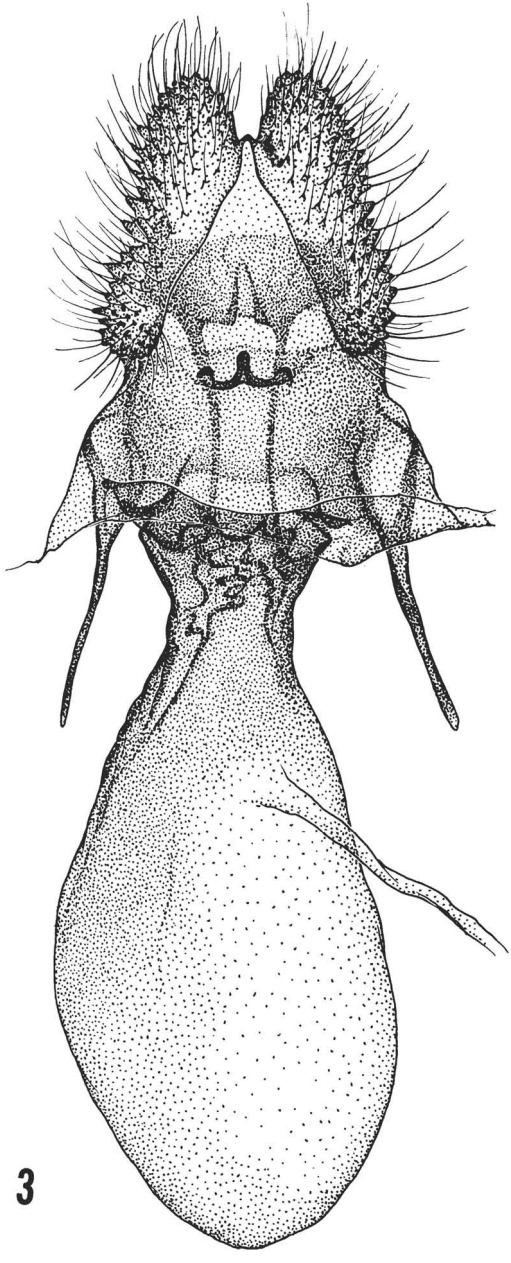


Fig. 3. *Proeulia montana* (Bartlett-Calvert), ventral view of female genitalia.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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