

## GENERAL NOTES

*Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society*  
44(2), 1990, 91

### RECORDS OF A PALEARCTIC TORTRICID IN BOREAL COLORADO: *TRACHYSMIA VULNERATANA* EVIDENTLY IS HOLARCTIC

**Additional key words:** Cochyliinae, Alaska.

*Trachysmia vulneratana* (Zetterstedt) (Tortricidae: Cochyliinae) was described from Altai (Mongolia); subsequently it has been recorded widely across the Palearctic, from Japan, Siberia, the Swiss and Italian Alps, and Scandinavian countries (Razowski, J. 1970, in H. G. Amsel et al. (eds.), *Microlep. Palaear.* 3:99). The species lives in Arctic-Alpine habitats, where the adults fly during June, July, or August; but the biology otherwise is unknown, according to Razowski.

Nomenclatural confusion, which was occasioned by an overlooked designation of the type species of *Trachysmia* Guenée, resulted in the transfer of its concept from Cnephasiini to Cochyliinae and the subjective synonymy of *Hysterosia* Stephens, to which *T. vulneratana* was formerly assigned (Leraut, P. 1978, *Alexanor* 10:339). Whether the cochyliids should be recognized as a taxon at the level of the Family, Subfamily, Tribe within Tortricinae, or Subtribe within Archipini has been debated without convincing consensus.

I discovered *T. vulneratana* in Colorado, at Loveland Pass in August, 1973, and subsequently identified older records from unsorted material at the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH). The adults from Colorado closely resemble the typical phenotype and male genitalia (2 examined) illustrated by Razowski (*op. cit.*, plates 3, 37) and are of the same size range (forewing length 10.8–12.4 mm).

Probably populations of *T. vulneratana* are scattered across boreal Canada, although I did not find specimens at the Canadian National Collection in 1986. I failed to encounter any in Alaska during brief visits to tundra country around Fairbanks in 1979, but there are specimens of an aberrant population of this species or a closely related one from the Endicott Mts., northern Alaska (Anaktuvuk Pass, 2200 ft [670 m], VII-8/11-70, K. W. Phillip, AMNH). These moths are smaller (FW 7.4–8.0 mm), with relatively broader, paler forewing bands. The male genitalia ( $n = 1$ ) differ from Colorado examples by having relatively smaller valvae that have broader costal sclerotization basally and a rounded apical flange on the sacculus. However, this morphological variation falls within the range illustrated by Razowski.

Colorado data: "Bullion [?] Peak, Col.", 1 ♂, VII-25-1898 (no collector given) Kearfott Coll. Acc. 4667 (AMNH). [There is a Bullion Peak in northern La Plata County.] Berthoud Pass-Vasquez Peak, 11,314–12,927 ft [3460–3950 m], Clear Creek-Grand counties, 1 ♂ VII-29-67 (F., P. & M. Rindge, AMNH). Loveland Pass, 11,700–12,000 ft [3580–3670 m], Summit County, 3 ♂ VIII-9-73, 2 ♂ VIII-10-73 (J. Powell).

J. A. POWELL, *Department Entomological Sciences, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720.*

*Received 12 June 1989; revised and accepted 17 March 1990.*