Systematics and faunistics of Neotropical Eucosmini. 1. *Chimoptesis* Powell, 1964 (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

JÓZEF RAZOWSKI¹ & VITOR OSMAR BECKER²

¹Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, Slawkowska 17, 31-016 Kraków, Poland. E-mail: razowski@izez.pan.krakow.pl
²Reserve Serra Bonita, P.O. Box 01, 45880-970, BA, Brazil. E-mail: becker.vitor@gmail.com

Abstract


Key words: *Chimoptesis*, Costa Rica, Cuba, *Epinotia*, Lepidoptera, new species, New World, systematics Tortricidae

Introduction

*Chimoptesis* Powell, 1964 was described for four North American species: *C. chrysopyla* Powell, 1964 from California (type species); *C. mathe* Powell, 1964 from Mississippi; *C. pennsylvaniana* (Kearfott, 1907) from Pennsylvania; and *C. gerulae* (Heinrich, 1923) from Pennsylvania. Gilligan et al. (2008) provided illustrations of adults and genitalia of *C. gerulae* and *C. pennsylvaniana* and incorrectly mentioned *habrosana* Heinrich, 1923 as a member of the genus. The purpose of this contribution is to describe 21 new species, all of which occur south of the U.S. border, increasing the number of described species in the genus to 25 and broadening the known geographic range to include Mexico, Costa Rica, and the Caribbean (Cuba). It is likely that other genera considered to be restricted to the Nearctic region will be discovered far to the south in the higher elevations of Central America.

Material and methods

The specimens examined were collected by the second author in Costa Rica, Cuba, and Mexico at elevations ranging from 400 m (Cuba) to 3100 m (Costa Rica). The material currently is retained in V.O. Becker personal collection but eventually will be deposited in a major collection in Brazil. Abbreviations are as follows: GS = genitalia slide, WZ = Witold Zajda.

Systematics

The original description of *Chimoptesis* by Powell (1964) is sufficient to accommodate the morphological diversity of the species described in this paper. However, a few modifications of the original description are proposed
FIGURES 51–52. Adults of Chimoptesis. 51, Chimoptesis zoquiapanana (holotype male), 52, Chimoptesis rufobrunnea (holotype male).

Acknowledgments

We thank John W. Brown, USDA, Systematic Entomology Laboratory, National Museum Natural History, Washington, DC, for editorial assistance. We also thank Witold Zajda and Artur Czekaj, Cracow, who dissected the moths, photographed the material, and arranged the plates.

Literature cited