Compsocommosis new genus, with a new species in Vietnam, and Transfer of Mictocommosis to Archipini (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae: Tortricinae: Archipini)

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Abstract

Compsocommosis, n. gen. (Tortricidae: Tortricinae: Archipini), is described, with one new species from Vietnam, Compsocommosis vietnamensis Heppner & Bae, n. sp. The new genus is related to the Asian genus Mictocommosis, and both are placed in the tribe Archipini.

Key words: Africa, Afrotropical, Archipini, Asia, Chlidanotinae, Compsocommosis, n. gen., Compsocommosis vietnamensis, n. sp., distribution, Hilarographini, Japan, Korea, Mictocommosis, Nexosa, Oriental, Palearctic, Southeast Asia, taxonomy, Tortricinae, Vietnam

Introduction


The genus Mictocommosis is mostly Asian in distribution (Heppner 1982). Its type-species, Mictocommosis nigromaculata (Issiki, 1930), was originally described in the metalmark moth genus Simaethis (Choreutidae) from Japan (Arita 1971, Diakonoff 1977); it also is now known from Korea (Bae 2000). Kuznetsov (1992, 2000) recorded the species for central Vietnam, the first tropical Asian record for this species, further noted by Razowski (2008) and Nedoshivina (2013). Arita (1971) transferred the species to the genus Mictopsichia, but retained it in what then was considered the family Glyphipterigidae before this and numerous other genera were transferred to numerous other families, including Tortricidae for Mictopsichia and Hilarographini (Diakonoff 1977, Heppner 1977, 1982). Diakonoff (1977) transferred M. nigromaculata to the new genus Mictocommosis. Two African species have also been placed in Mictocommosis, but the correctness of this placement requires further study (Heppner 1982).

The Neotropical genus Mictopsichia, into which Arita (1971) had placed the type-species of Mictocommosis, was alluded to possibly being archipine by Heppner (1982), but it was transferred to Euliini by Powell et al. (1995). Horak (1984) alluded to the possible misplacement of Mictopsichia and Mictocommosis in Hilarographini, but did not assign these genera to another tribe. Both the new genus described herein and Mictocommosis are hereby transferred to the tribe Archipini, the latter genus from its previous placement in Hilarographini and Euliini (Diakonoff 1977, Heppner 1982, Powell et al. 1995, Razowski 1987). The Neotropical genus Mictopsichia was transferred to Archipini by Razowski (2009), and he also alluded to Mictocommosis as being archipine as well. The