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Taxonomic study on *Scotiophyes* Diakonoff from China, with the description of a new species (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

XIN-PU WANG
College of Life Sciences, Hebei University, Baoding 071002, China. E-mail: wangxinpu@yahoo.com.cn

Abstract

Scotiophyes subtriangulata, **sp. nov.**, is described and illustrated. The new species is similar to *S. faeculosa* from which it can distinguished by the following: basal blotch and median fascia distinct; uncus subtriangular, narrowed gradually apically; sacculus smooth ventrally near base; arms of gnathos thick and short; and aedeagus slender. Photographs of adults and genitalia of *S. faeculosa* and *S. subtriangulata* are provided. A key to the known species of the genus is included. The type specimen of the new species is deposited in the Insect Collection of Nankai University, China.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, *Scotiophyes*, new species, China

Introduction

Scotiophyes Diakonoff is a small tortricid genus proposed by Diakonoff (1976), with *Adoxophyes faeculosa* Meyrick as the type species; it is assigned to Archipini. The genus includes three species (Brown, 2005) distributed primarily in the Oriental Region. *Scotiophyes faeculosa* occurs in India, Nepal, Thailand, and China (Meyrick, 1928; Clark, 1958; Diakonoff, 1976; Kawabe *et al.*, 1992; Tuck, 1995; Liu *et al.*, 2002). *Scotiophyes hemiptycta* Diakonoff is endemic to Indonesia (Diakonoff, 1983), and *S. nebrias* Daikonoff is known only from Brunei (Diakonoff, 1984). Razowski (1987) redescribed the genus.

While studying tortricids collected in China, I discovered an undescribed species in this genus. The purpose of this paper is to review members of *Scotiophyes* that occur in China and describe the new species.

Materials and methods

Specimens used in this study were collected by light traps in Wuyi Mountain Reserve in Fujian and in Caiyanghe Reserve in Yunnan Province, both of which are located in southern China. The most common vegetation in the reserves includes species of Pinaceae, Taxodiaceae, Orchidaceae, Rubiaceae, Compositae, Papilionaceae, Labiatae, Euphorbiaceae, Urticaceae, Gramineae, Lauraceae, Moraceae, Acanthaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Fagaceae, Theaceae, Hamamelidaceae, and Magnoliaceae (Quan *et al*., 2008 and Zhu *et al*., 2006). Terminology for morphological features follows Horak (1984). Methods for the preparation of genitalia follow Li *et al*. (1996). Photographs of the adults and the genitalia were taken with a Nikon Coolpix 4500 digital camera. Material examined in this study is deposited in the Insect Collection, College of Life Sciences, Nankai University, Tianjin, China.

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