



Review of the genus *Sorolopha* Lower (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae, Olethreutinae) from Mainland China, with descriptions of two new species

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Abstract

The genus *Sorolopha* Lower from the Chinese Mainland is reviewed. Seventeen species are recognized, including two new species, *S. dactyloidea* sp. n. and *S. identaeolochloca* sp. n., and five species previously unrecorded from China, *S. asphaeropa* Diakonoff, 1973, *S. ferruginosa* Kawabe, 1989, *S. karsholti* Kawabe, 1989, *S. liochlora* (Meyrick, 1914), and *S. stygiacula* (Meyrick, 1933). Also, the female of *S. ferruginosa* is reported for the first time with a brief description and illustration. *Sorolopha longurus* Liu & Bai, 1982 (syn. n.) and *S. micheliacola* Liu, 2001 (syn. n.) are proposed as new synonyms of *S. camarotis* (Meyrick, 1936), and *S. chlorotica* Liu & Bai, 1985 (syn. n.) as a new synonym of *S. rubescens* Diakonoff, 1973. Photographs of adults and genitalia of the new species are provided. A key to the species from the Chinese Mainland is given based on the male genitalia.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Olethreutinae, *Sorolopha*, new species, new record, China

Introduction

Sorolopha Lower, 1901 is a relatively large genus in Olethreutini Obraztsov, 1946, including 65 described species (Liu 2001; Brown 2005; Horak 2006) that occur in the Palaearctic (two species), Oriental (60 species), and Australian regions (six species). Information on Chinese *Sorolopha* was provided by Meyrick (1912, 1931, 1936), Wileman and Stringer (1929), and Falkovitch (1966). Liu and Bai (1982, 1985), Liu (2001), and Liu and Li (2002) reported eleven species from the southern part of the Chinese Mainland; and Kawabe *et al.* (1992) reported ten species from Taiwan. In total, 18 species have been recorded from China to date. This paper deals with 17 species from the Chinese Mainland. Two species are described as new and five species are newly recorded for the country; three new synonyms are proposed; and the female of *S. ferruginosa* Kawabe is described and illustrated for the first time.

Material and methods

Material examined in this study was collected using light traps in eight forest reserves and two arboretums in southern China. Vegetation communities at the collecting sites are mainly hardwood forest or mixed conifer and hardwood forest.

Descriptions of forewing pattern follow the terminology proposed by Brown and Powell (1991) as refined by Baixeras (2002). Methods of genitalia dissection follow those of Li and Zheng (1996). The abdomen and genitalia are slide-mounted using Canada balsam. Photographs of adults and genitalia were taken with an Olympus C-7070 digital camera. The types and other specimens examined are deposited in the Insect Collection, College of Life Sciences, Nankai University, Tianjin, China.