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A new species of *Hedya* Hübner from Iran with proposed rearrangement of some species currently assigned to *Metendothenia* Diakonoff (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

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Abstract

Hedya tritofa, new species, is described and illustrated based on eleven males and five females collected in northern Iran (Gilan, Mazandaran, and Golestan provinces). Morphology and diagnostic characters of *Hedya* Hübner, 1825, *Metendothenia* Diakonoff, 1973, the *Olethreutes* group of genera, and the *Neopotamia* group of genera are discussed. We propose the resurrection of the combinations *Hedya atropunctana* (Zetterstedt, 1840), **revised status**, and *H. separatana* (Kearfott, 1907), **revised status**, and the **new combination** *H. inouei* (Kawabe, 1987).

Key words. Olethreutinae, Olethreutini, *Neopotamia*, *Olethreutes*, spine clusters

Introduction

During a study of olethreutine moths collected in north and northwest Iran in summer 2007, we discovered a species that is superficially similar to *Metendothenia atropunctana* (Zetterstedt, 1840) but whose male genitalia differ from those of putatively related species in the distribution of spine clusters in the baso-medial surface of the valva. Moreover, the wing pattern revealed some similarities with species of *Hedya* Hübner, 1825. Additional material of the new species was obtained from field work and curation of the Hayk Mirzayans Insects Museum of Iranian Research Institute of Plant Protection (IRIPP).

Olethreutini, with about 1400 species in over 144 genera, occur in all parts of the world but chiefly in the Oriental and Holarctic regions (Horak & Brown 1991). The new taxon is interesting from a faunistic perspective because only nine species of Olethreutini previously were recorded from Iran (Barou 1967, Razowski 1963, 2003). Moreover, the circumscription, diagnosis, and relationships among *Hedya* Hübner, *Metendothenia* Diakonoff, 1973, and a few other related genera of Olethreutini are poorly resolved on a global basis. Recent insights into the knowledge of Olethreutini (Aarvik 2004, Horak 2006) and the study of the new species and related taxa revealed inconsistencies in the assignment of species to *Metendothenia* and *Hedya*. The purpose of this paper is to describe the new species and discuss morphological features that may better define these two genera.

Material and methods

This study is based mainly on material collected from northern Iran and deposited in the Hayk Mirzayans Insects Museum. Specimens were collected using light traps. Morphological characters were examined with Leica MZ9.5 stereomicroscopes. Photographs were taken through a Leica Macroscope Z16 APO equipped with a digital camera DFC 500 and a Dino-Eye Microscope Eye-Piece camera. Some images are the result of combining multiple images

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