

# New data on Bactrini (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae) from Africa

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Aarvik, L. 2008. New data on Bactrini (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae) from Africa. *Norw. J. Entomol.* 55, 7–13.

*Bactra helgei* sp. n., *B. magnei* sp. n. and *Syntozyga triangulana* sp. n. are described. The genus *Syntozyga* Lower, 1901 is reported from the Afrotropical region for the first time. The male of *Bactra endea* Diakonoff, 1963 is described and figured.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, *Bactra*, *Syntozyga*, new species, Africa.

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## INTRODUCTION

Bactrini is a tribe within the tortricid subfamily Olethreutinae. As currently understood (Horak 2006) Bactrini contains three genera: *Bactra* Stephens, 1834, *Endothenia* Stephens, 1852 and *Syntozyga* Lower, 1901. Dang (1990) described four synapomorphies linking *Endothenia* and *Bactra*, formerly treated in separate tribes, and Horak (2006) pointed out that *Syntozyga* shares one of these synapomorphies with *Endothenia* and *Bactra*, viz. the reduced tarsal setae. Already Diakonoff (1973) had associated *Syntozyga* with *Bactra* in his subtribe Bactrae. In a series of papers Diakonoff revised the world fauna of *Bactra*, and he published his revision of the African fauna in 1963 (Diakonoff 1963). Diakonoff divided the genus into five subgenera, and the two new species described herein belong to the subgenus *Nannobactra* Diakonoff, 1956, which is characterised by the presence of large strong spines along the cucullus margin in the male genitalia. The third species discussed, *Bactra endea* Diakonoff, 1963, belongs to the subgenus *Chiloides* Butler, 1881, which is characterised by an elongate cucullus with only short and weak spines.

## MATERIAL & METHODS

The material was collected during the author's stay in Tanzania in 1991–1993, and on a visit to Malawi in 2004. The specimens of *Bactra* described below were all captured by means of light. The new *Syntozyga* species was swept from the vegetation in the afternoon. After maceration male and female genitalia were dissected under a stereoscopic microscope and embedded in euparal on glass slides. Photos of the genitalia were taken using a Leica DFC 420 digital camera. Imagines were photographed using Microptics photographic system. The digital images were manipulated with Adobe Photoshop CS. Holotypes are preserved in the Natural History Museum, University of Oslo (NHMO). Paratypes remain in the author's private collection (LAA), but will later be transferred to NHMO. The terminology of genitalia and morphological structures follows Horak (2006), the terminology of wing pattern elements follows Razowski (2003).

## SYSTEMATICS

### *Bactra (Nannobactra) helgei* sp. n.

**Type material.** Holotype male: TANZANIA Morogoro Distr. & Town 550–600 m. 3.V.1992