

Review of East African Cochylini (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae) with description of new species

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The following new species are described: *Phtheochroa lonnvei* sp. n., *P. kenya* sp. n., *Cochylimorpha africana* sp. n., *Eugnosta unifasciana* sp. n., *E. marginana* sp. n., *Actihema jirani* sp. n., *A. msituni* sp. n., *A. fibigeri* sp. n., *A. simpsonae* sp. n., *Diceratura complicana* sp. n. and *Falseuncaria aberdarensis* sp. n. The new genus *Afropoecilia* gen. nov. is established for *Afropoecilia kituloensis* sp. n. Three species are transferred to the genus *Cochylimorpha* Razowski, 1959; *C. cataracta* (Aarvik, 2004) comb. nov., *C. namibiana* (Aarvik, 2004) comb. nov. and *C. exoterica* (Meyrick, 1924) comb. nov.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Cochylini, *Afropoecilia*, new species, Africa.

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Introduction

In his catalogue of the Afrotropical Cochylini Razowski (1995) listed 25 species. Aarvik (2004) added three species from Namibia, and Razowski (2005) four species from South Africa. The number of species known from Africa until present, 32, is extremely low compared with the number of species occurring for instance in Europe. In his monograph treating the European fauna of the subfamily Tortricinae (Razowski 2002), the author included 171 species in Cochylini. Most of the African Cochylini species described so far are from South Africa. From East Africa less than five species have been recorded. After several collecting trips to the East African countries, the impression is that the tribe is poorly represented in the region. Cochylini are rarely encountered, and most nights not a single specimen appears on the sheet. Most of the species have been collected at high altitude, either in mountain forest or grassland. In spite of the low number of species known today, it is probable that several new species await discovery. The isolated mountain ranges in this part of Africa no doubt

have additional local endemics. In the present paper 12 new species are described, bringing the total number of African Cochylini to 44.

Material and methods

The material was collected during the author's stay in Tanzania in 1991–1993, and on subsequent visits, to Tanzania in 2005, Uganda 2007 and Kenya 2008. A major part of the material was collected in Kenya by David Agassiz in the years 1999–2008 during several collecting trips, and during a long stay in the years 1999–2001. A single new species was collected by entomologists from the Natural History Museum, Oslo (NHMO), on a trip to Ethiopia in 2007. Type material in the collection of The Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium (RMCA), Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm, Sweden (RMS), and The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom (BMNH) were checked.

Specimens were captured at night by means of light. They were kept alive in glass tubes till next morning and then killed with ammonia