

***Macrocydia divergens*, a new genus and species of Grapholitini (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae: Olethreutinae) from Central America**

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ABSTRACT

Macrocydia divergens Brown and Baixeras, **new genus** and **new species**, from Costa Rica and Panama, is described and illustrated. The new genus can be distinguished from other Grapholitini by its remarkably large size, distinctive pale forewing pattern, and elongate, porrect labial palpi. Other interesting morphological features of diagnostic value include female frenulum with two bristles (three in most Tortricidae), female genitalia with a single large signum (paired in most Grapholitini), and a well-defined chorda and M-stem in the forewing venation. Owing to its highly divergent appearance and the relatively unremarkable male and female genitalia of the single included species, which are similar to many species of *Cydia* and *Grapholita*, it is not possible to identify the closest relative of *Macrocydia*.

Key words: Costa Rica, faunal inventory, Neotropical, Panama, Systematics

INTRODUCTION

Over the past two decades significant progress has been made towards inventorying and describing the Neotropical tortricid fauna, with the vast majority of descriptive work contributed by Józef Razowski (e.g., 1984, 1987, 1994, 1997a, b, 1999a, b, c) and Razowski and Becker (e.g., 1993, 1994, 1999, 2000, 2004). These efforts have focused almost exclusively on the subfamilies Tortricinae and Chlidanotinae, with exceedingly few descriptions of Olethreutinae, suggesting that this subfamily may be less species-rich in the region. However, the low number of new Olethreutinae is almost certainly the result of taxonomic bias of current researchers rather than an indication of lower diversity of this group in the Neotropics. Parallel descriptive efforts on the African and Asian faunas show a similar pattern (e.g., Aarvik, 2004a, b, Pinkaew et al., 2005).