

Systematic and faunistic data on Neotropical Cochylini (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae), with description of new species. Part 1.

Józef RAZOWSKI & Vitor O. BECKER

Received: 10 Nov., 2002

Accepted for publication: 30 Nov., 2002

RAZOWSKI J., BECKER V. O. 2002. Systematic and faunistic data on Neotropical Cochylini (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae), with description of new species. Part 1. *Acta zoologica cracoviensia*, **45**(4): 287-316.

Abstract. 36 new species mainly from Brazil and Ecuador are described (*Henricus montuosus*, *Phalonidia chlaenites*, *P. albicaput*, *P. ochrochraon*, *P. lojana*, *P. electra*, *P. cermatia*, *P. jequieta*, *P. lacistovalva*, *Lasiothyris docilis*, *L. perlochra*, *L. taima*, *L. subdielada*, *Macasinia multifurcata*, *M. mirabilana*, *Saphenista ochraurea*, *S. paraconsona*, *S. ceteora*, *S. rufozodion*, *S. splendida*, *S. carchiana*, *S. subsphragidias*, *S. contermina*, *S. merana*, *S. lineata*, *Platphalonidia decrepita*, *Spinipogon misahualli*, *Mourecochylis dentipara*, *Planaltinella bahia*, *Mimeugnosta credibilis*, *Eugnosta subsynaetera*, *E. rufocentra*, *E. caracana*, *E. polymacula*, *Aethes bicuspis*, *Cochylis fidens*), male genitalia of *S. allasia* RAZOWSKI and female genitalia of *S. euprepia* RAZOWSKI are newly described, and the data on repartition of further 26 species are given.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Cochylini, Neotropics, distribution, new taxa.

Józef RAZOWSKI, Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, Polish Academy of Sciences, Sławkowska 17, 31-016 Kraków, Poland.

E-mail: razowski@isez.pan.krakow.pl

Vitor O. BECKER, Research Associate, Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade de Brasília, Caixa Postal 04525, 70919-970, Brasília, DF Brazil.

E-mail: vbecker@rudah.com.br

I. INTRODUCTION

During about 40 years of a rather intense studies on the Neotropical cochylini (since RAZOWSKI 1967, CLARKE 1968) the number of described species increased from ca 60 to about 430. The senior author supposed thus that this tribe is already rather well known in this region and the numbers of species and genera should not increase much within subsequent studies. Thus he (RAZOWSKI 1994) published the "Synopsis of the Neotropical Cochylini" which included 415 species and 42 genera. However, in the following years many new taxa were found or described (e.g. by RAZOWSKI & PELZ 2001 in Ecuador). The recently collected materials show that numerous cochylini shall be described from this region. Practically only a few countries (Mexico, Costa Rica, Brazil, Peru, Ecuador) are better known and in some other countries Cochylini are completely unknown. In all Neotropical countries there are, however, the areas unexplored and each collection from them brings many new species or at least the data on the distribution of already known taxa. Some geographical variation can also be observed.

Therefore, the authors decided to publish a series of papers devoted to the systematics and faunistics of this tribe. The materials obtained will be successively published being not selected by countries or genera. The system will follow that of the already mentioned "Synopsis".

The collection on which the present part is based was gathered by the junior author mainly in Brazil and Ecuador. The holotypes of the new species and other material studied is preserved in the Becker Collection. It will eventually be transferred to one of the museums in Brazil. Representatives of a few species originally from V. O. BECKER Collections have been kindly donated to the Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, PAS, Kraków, Poland.

Abbreviations used:

Brazilian states:

BA – Bahia

DF – Distrito Federal

GO – Goiás

MG – Minas Gerais

MT – Mato Grosso

PA – Pará

RJ – Rio de Janeiro

RO – Rondonia

RS – Rio Grande do Sul

Departments in Ecuador:

Past. – Pastaza

Tung. – Tungurahua

others:

GS – genitalia slide

[] – the numbers in brackets are the entry numbers of the specimens in the register book of the above mentioned collection.

Note – The number given in descriptions of the labial palpi indicate the proportion of their total length to the diameter of eye.

A c k n o w l e d g m e n t s. The authors would like to thank Mr. M. KOPEĆ who kindly made the genitalia slides and Mr. K. FIOLEK, Kraków for scanning and arrangement of illustrations.

II. SYSTEMATIC PART

Henricus montuosus sp.n.

D i a g n o s i s. In the colouration and the presence of strong distal arms of aedeagus closest to *H. platina* (CLARKE, 1968) from Costa Rica. Distinct by the shape and size of sacculus.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span ca 20 mm. Head yellowish white; labial palpus 2, broad terminally, brownish with white end; thorax blackish, tegula yellowish with black base. Forewing uniformly broad throughout, termen weakly oblique, rather straight. Ground colour yellowish white with greenish hue, paler in basal third where violet-grey refraction present; markings grey-black darker edged and suffused; basal blotch convex, interrupted along middle, concave distally; dorsal fascia submedian, connected with median fascia subcostally; this last extending and broadening towards tornus; subapical blotch large; terminal marking in form of a suffusion marked with a few spots; weak suffusion beyond median cell. Cilia white, basal line and dividings black. Hindwing whitish mixed brownish terminally, grey strigulation in distal half; cilia white, with somewhat darker strigulae; median line blackish.

Male genitalia (Figs 1,2): Uncus rudimentary; socii broad, spiny in basal part of inner edges; valva up-curved, slender distally; sacculus very broad with rather oblique caudal edge provided with irregular prominences; median part of transtilla well developed; aedeagus broad, with two large, thorny, tapering terminally distal arms; cornutus strong, somewhat shorter than aedeagus.

Holotype, male: "Costa Rica: Cerro la Muerte, 5-7. VIII. 1981, V. O. BECKER col." [45038]; GS 22051.

***Parirazona* sp.**

Parirazona RAZOWSKI, 1984, Acta zool. cracov.,27(13): 240. Type-species: *Irazona penthinana* RAZOWSKI, 1967.

Externally the examined specimen differs from all known species of this genus having larger size and more oblique forewing termen. Genitally it does not differ from *P. brusqueana* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1993 from Santa Catarina.

It is mentioned here to complete the data on the repartition of this exclusively Brazilian genus. All species but *P. lagoana* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1993 (from Minas Gerais) come from the southern states, Paraná and Santa Catarina. This species was found in National Parc Itatiaya, state Rio de Janeiro.

***Phalonidia chlaenites* sp.n.**

D i a g n o s i s. In male genitalia similar to *P. phlebotoma* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1994 from Pará, Brazil but differs in short aedeagus and sacculus.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 9 mm. Head creamy, labial palpus ca 1.5 mixed brownish to beyond middle. Forewing rather uniformly broad, costa tolerably straight, termen weakly oblique. Ground colour creamy ochreous, paler creamy in distal half of wing; costa suffused brownish, with some concolorous dots in median area. Markings yellowish brown: Median fascia diffuse except for costal part where browner; subapical fascia slightly bent, marked black beneath middle. Cilia rather concolorous with ground colour, worn. Hindwing brown; cilia slightly paler.

Male genitalia (Figs 3,4): Socii long, slender; valva elongate, weakly up-curved; sacculus about half the length of costa, straight ventrally, rounded terminally; median part of transtilla very slender, long; aedeagus longer than costa of valva, slender, with distinct, sharp termination; cornutus long, slender. Abdominal scent organ as in Fig. 5.

Holotype, male: "Brasil: MG, Corumba 600 m, 20-22.V.1995, V. O. BECKER col."; [63759]; GS 22560.

***Phalonidia albicaput* sp.n.**

D i a g n o s i s. Distinct by pale ochreous olive fasciae of forewing ground colour. In the genitalia similar to *P. kathospina* RAZOWSKI, 1993 from Peru but with the asymmetrical processes of valvae above end of sacculus and the very broad aedeagus.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 11-12 mm. Head white; labial palpus 1.3, broad, grey, white terminally; thorax creamy, more ochreous olive proximally. Forewing hardly expanding terminally; costa straight, termen weakly oblique. Ground colour whitish creamy, glossy along edges of markings with wide pale ochreous olive suffusions. Markings ochreous olive darker and slightly greyer than suffusions of ground colour with minute blackish strigulae mainly along edges; costal part of median fascia suffused grey, with black dots; terminal markings much paler than median and basal markings. Cilia concolorous with suffusions. Hindwing brownish, paler basally than on periphery; cilia more creamy.

Female darker than male; head with creamy grey hue; markings and suffusions greyer.

Male genitalia (Figs 6,7): Terminal complex of tegumen slender, with small socii; vinculum not coalesced ventrally; valva beyond broad basal third very slender; sacculus broad, rounded termi-

nally, provided with large sharp process base of which attaches to proximal portion of valva; median part of transtilla slender, bifurcate apically; each terminal part armed with small thorn; aedeagus stout, with two terminal processes; one spiniform cornutus and three dorsal thick sclerites present; colliculum short.

Female genitalia (Fig.): Sterigma subsquare, rather rounded proximally, slightly concave in middle of distal edge, with broad antevaginal portion; colliculum broad, in major part well sclerotized; ductus bursae very short; corpus bursae with weak median transverse sclerite and numerous spines.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador: Tung. Rio Verde, 1600 m, 26 XII 1992, V. O. BECKER col." [104067]. GS 22442. Paratypes, two males and one female with identical labels.

***Phalonidia ochrochraon* sp.n.**

D i a g n o s i s. Close to *P. ochracea* RAZOWSKI, 1967 from Ecuador but differing in the presence of a complete, brownish median fascia of the forewing. In the genitalia it differs in having the larger colliculum and more posteriorly situated circular area of spines in corpus bursae.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 8 mm. Head creamy, tinged brownish laterally; labial palpus ca 1.5, ochreous, creamy terminally; thorax somewhat darker than head. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa slightly convex; termen somewhat oblique, straight. Ground colour ochreous creamy, creamy in distal half of wing; suffusions brownish ochreous. Markings rust brown: Median fascia divided into three parts, the costal one triangular; dorso-postbasal marking weak; subapical fascia reaching almost the end of termen accompanied by ill-defined fascia extending from tornus; apical marking weak. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing brown; cilia slightly paler.

Female genitalia (Fig. 65): Distal part of sterigma weakly sclerotized except for lateral arms; colliculum broadest medially; ductus bursae very short, membranous; corpus bursae with large circular spiny area just beyond middle; some folds and a weak sclerite accompanying microspines present.

Holotype, female: "Brasil: PA, Capitão Poco, 19-22.XI.1984, V. O. BECKER col"; [53861]; 22558.

***Phalonidia squalida* (RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1983)**

Saphenista squalida RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1983, Acta zool. cracov.,**26**(13): 424, figs 9,10. Type-locality: Brazil: Paraná: Quatro Barras.

Two specimens from Minas Gerais, Brazil: Serra do Cipó, 1400 m, and four ones from Morro do Chapéu, 1400 m, all collected in April 1991. Three specimens collected in Nova Lima (850 m, I and XII), Minas Gerais, Brazil (850 m, I).

This species is probably widely distributed at least in Brazil as one can judge of the present repartition data: From Minas Gerais south to Paraná and Santa Catarina. RAZOWSKI & PELZ (2001) recorded it also from Ecuador.

***Phalonidia unguifera* RAZOWSKI, 1967**

Phalonidia unguifera RAZOWSKI, 1967, Acta zool. cracov.,**12**(8): 203, figs 80,-82, pl. 16, figs 9,10. Type-locality: Brazil: Paraná: Castro.

16 specimens from Serra do Cipó, Minas Gerais (1400 m, IV) and four examples from Alto Paraiso, Goiás (1400 m, X). To date discovered in the states Paraná Santa Catarina and São Paulo. Probably widely distributed in the Eastern part of Brazil.

***Phalonia pellax* (RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1983)**

Saphenista pellax RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1983, Acta zool. cracov.,**26**(13): 425, figs 11,12. Type-locality: Brazil: Paraná: Quatro Barras.

Two specimens from Ecuador: Napo Prov.: Misahualli (450 m, XII. 1992).
Known from the type locality and Ecuador (RAZOWSKI & PELZ 2001) only.

***Phalonidia lojana* sp.n.**

D i a g n o s i s. In the male genitalia differing from all known species in the shape the ventral part of valva which is somewhat similar to this in *P. assensus* RAZOWSKI, 1967 or even to some *Lasiothyris*-species (e.g. *luminosa* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1983). It characterizes with broad median part of transtilla unknown in all other species of those genera.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 21 mm. Head white creamy, vertex and thorax mixed pale ochreous, labial palpus 3. Forewing broad, weakly expanding terminally; costa slightly convex, apex broad, very short, termen weakly oblique, rather straight. Ground colour creamy slightly suffused ferruginous in distal third, dotted and strigulated pale rust. Remainders of markings rust: Basal blotch preserved at costa, median fascia interrupted subcostally and postmedially, atrophying at dorsum, connected by means of a weak fascia with tornus; apical marking in form of two spots on pale ochreous suffusion, some rust scales in mid-distance between it and tornus. Cilia creamy. Hindwing white creamy, darker at apex; cilia whitish creamy.

Male genitalia (Figs 8,9): Distal part of tegumen complex with a remnant of uncus; socii small, ovate; vinculum arms slightly expanding terminally; valva broad, tapering in distal part terminally; sacculus convex, with ventro-terminal prominence; median part of transtilla rather slender, rounded apically; juxta broad; aedeagus longer than costa of valva, proportionally slender, bent; cornutus large, rather straight.

Holotype: "Ecuador: Loja, Loja, 2750, 21 XII 1992, V. O. BECKER coll." [103097]; GS 21929.

***Phalonidia electra* sp.n.**

D i a g n o s i s. In the genitalia close to *lojana* but easily distinguished by the weakly convex sacculus and the smaller aedeagus and cornutus.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 16.5 mm. Head and thorax creamy, labial palpus ca 3, pale brownish, tegula ochreous basally. Forewing broad; costa convex, termen oblique, rather straight. Ground colour glossy white with creamy yellowish hue; costal spots golden ochreous, remaining markings somewhat browner. Median fascia concave proximally, broad in costal third, convex subcostally; a wedge-shaped fascia extending from tornus rather parallel to this last; strong dorsal suffusion forming a pale fascia parallel to median fascia; subterminal fascia fused with subapical blotch; brown spot beyond median cell. Cilia creamy. Hindwing creamy white, tinged light ochreous apically; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Figs 10,11) similar to those in *lojana* but socii smaller, apical prominence of tegumen broader, valva slenderer, with longer distal portion and weak convexity of sacculus which does not develop a terminal lobe; median part of transtilla shorter than in *lojana*; aedeagus slender, strongly bent; cornutus strong.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador: Carchí, Maldonado, 2200 m, 3-11.I. 1993, V. O. BECKER Col; [15241], GS 22446.

***Phalonidia cermatia* sp.n.**

D i a g n o s i s. Genitally similar to *P. swammerdamiana* (ZELLER, 1877) especially in the shapes of valva and the socii complex but distinct by the very large aedeagus resembling that in *Lasiothyris*.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 8.5 mm. Head and thorax whitish; labial palpus 1. Forewing broadest medially, costa uniformly curved outwards, termen oblique, rather straight. Ground colour whitish; base of wing suffused brownish yellow forming a dorso-basal fascia and costal suffusions; median fascia in form of costal and median ochreous yellow diffuse spots on yellow ground, brownish at costa; subapical blotch concolorous, fusing with subterminal fascia to beyond mid-termen. Cilia whitish. Hindwing whitish; cilia white.

Male genitalia (Figs 12, 13): Terminal complex of tegumen strongly elongate; socii slender; vinculum arms not expanding terminally, distinctly separated. Valva long, slender; sacculus one third of this last, convex; median part of transtilla slender; juxta rather small; aedeagus extremely large with posterior colliculum and large coecum penis; cornutus short.

Holotype, male: "Planaltina, DF, Brazil – 1000 m, 5.XI. 1988, V. O. BECKER col"; [59135]; GS 22274.

Phalonidia jequieta sp.n.

D i a g n o s i s. Externally resembling *P. unguifera* RAZOWSKI, 1967 but differing in the white postbasal fascia. Easily distinguished by the shape of valva and its spiny disc. Transtilla resembling this in *electra* and *lojana*.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 6 mm. Head creamy partially tinged rust laterally; labial palpus over 1, brownish creamy to before end; thorax creamy tinged rust proximally. Forewing slender; costa and termen straight. Ground colour glossy white, refractive, edging elements of markings, scarcely dotted rust. Markings pale rust ochreous; median fascia with two indistinct whitish spots; subterminal fascia fusing with tornal blotch; subapical spot broad, browner than remaining markings, brown at costa separated from tornal suffusion by means of a line. Cilia pale ochreous creamy. Hindwing creamy grey; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Figs 14, 15): Tegumen short, broad, with weakly separate, short terminal complex; socii slender, drooping; vinculum plesiomorphic, broad ventrally; valva broad to middle, slender in distal up-curved part with sharp dorsal termination accompanied by a caudal lobe; large area of spines on disc extending from base to caudal prominence; median part of transtilla fairly broad, rounded apically; juxta small; aedeagus long, slender, with large ventro-terminal projection; cornutus half the length of this last. Abdominal scent organ absent.

Holotype, male: "Brasil: BA: Juquie, 600-750 m, 11-22.X.1995, V. O. BECKER col"; [105936]; GS 22561.

Phalonidia lacistovalva sp.n.

D i a g n o s i s. Externally resembling Colombian *P. swammerdamiana* (ZELLER, 1877). Very distinct by the peculiar fold of distal part of valva.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 15 mm. Head white; labial palpus over 1.5, mixed brownish to beyond middle; thorax grey tinged brown proximally, with blackish postmedian tuft followed by white distal part. Forewing slender slightly expanding distally; costa straight, apex broad, termen oblique, rather straight. Ground colour whitish grey suffused and spotted brownish grey except for postmedian area along distal edge of median fascia where white suffused; median fascia and basal blotch slightly darker than suffusions, diffuse, marked with some black spots medially; subterminal fascia arched; apical markings paler, small. Cilia whitish grey with brownish grey basal line. Hindwing whitish indistinctly spotted and tinged pale brownish grey on periphery; cilia concolorous.

Male genitalia (Figs 16, 17): Terminal complex of tegumen short; socii broad; arms of vinculum separate, broadening subterminally; valva broad with large terminal lobe folding ventrally and broad hairy area of disc; sacculus weakly convex; median part of transtilla slender, sharp terminally; juxta rather small; aedeagus slender, bent beyond base of caulis; cornutus slender, fairly long.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador: Loja, Loja, 2750, 21 XII 1992, V. O. BECKER coll."; [103160]; GS 22562.

Phalonidia mesomerista RAZOWSKI, 1994

Phalonidia mesomerista RAZOWSKI, 1994, Acta zool. cracov., 37(2): 180, fig. 83. Type-locality: Ecuador: Napo Prov.: Via Sta Barbara – La Bonita.

One specimen from Ecuador: Carchí, Maldonado, 2200 m in January 1993.

R e m a r k s. The systematic position of this species remains unknown; the female genitalia do not resemble those of any known species of this genus (cf. RAZOWSKI 1994).

***Lasiothyris sorbia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1993**

Lasiothyris sorbia RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1993, Acta zool. cracov., **36**(1): 124, figs 3-5. Type-locality: Brazil: Federal District: Planaltina.

One specimen from Linhares, Espírito Santo (40 m, II). Very similar to the examples from Federal District. However, there are some differences in the shapes of the end part of sacculus and the median part of transtilla. To this date known from the type-locality only.

***Lasiothyris ficta* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1983**

Lasiothyris ficta RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1983, Acta zool. cracov., **26**(13): 426, figs 19-22, 83,84. Type-locality: Brazil: Paraná: Curitiba.

One specimen from Chapada dos Guimarães, Mato Grosso, Brazil (800 m, XI). To date known from Paraná and Santa Catarina, Brazil.

***Lasiothyris docilis* sp.n.**

D i a g n o s i s. Terminal complex of tegumen and aedeagus as in *L. sorbia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1993. It differs from it, however, in the broad median part of transtilla and the slender valva. Distinct by the very broad, short cornutus.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span ca 11 mm. Head and thorax creamy, labial palpus, 1, whiter. Forewing typical of the genus; ground colour creamy, suffusions ochreous creamy darkest in distal third of wing; costal strigulation brown. Markings: Ochreous brownish trace of median fascia. Hindwing brownish grey, paler basally.

Male genitalia (Figs 18,19): Terminal complex of tegumen slender, free ends of socii rather short; valva very long, slender; sacculus slender, convex in basal third; median part of transtilla fairly broad, with some apical thorns; aedeagus large with short ventro-terminal part; cornutus short, thick, slightly bent.

Holotype, male: "Brasil: RJ, Teresópolis, 1000 m, 15. I. 1985, V. O. BECKER col"; [55021]; GS 21972.

***Lasiothyris perlochra* sp.n.**

D i a g n o s i s. Externally distinct by light creamy ochreous markings; in the male genitalia similar to *L. omissa* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1993 but differing in the large socii which rather resemble those in *sorbia*.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 10.5 mm. Head ochreous creamy, labial palpus 1.5, more brownish; thorax slightly darker than head, browner proximally. Forewing fairly broad, indistinctly expanding posteriorly; costa and termen slightly convex. Ground colour pearl creamy with glossy diffuse lines along markings; suffusions pale ochreous, markings slightly darker. Basal blotch diffuse, incomplete; median fascia weakly developed, darkest at costa; subapical fascia slightly curved, reaching beyond mid-termen. Cilia creamy. Hindwing creamy brownish, transparent; cilia whiter.

Male genitalia (Figs 20,21): Socii large, elongate; valva slender, tapering in distal half terminally; sacculus indifferently distally; median part of transtilla fairly broad; vinculum slender, with ill-defined saccus; aedeagus large, cornutus three times shorter.

Holotype, male: "Brasil: MG, Unai, 700 m, 16.X.1988, V. O. BECKER col."; [59924]; GS 22575.

***Lasiothyris astricta* (RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1983), comb.n.**

Saphenista astricta Acta zool. cracov.,**26**(13): 426, figs 19-22, 83,84. Type-locality: Brazil: Paraná: Bando: Quatro Barras.

Ten specimens from Caraça, Minas Gerais, Brazil (1300 m, I). To date recorded from Paraná and Santa Catarina only.

***Lasiothyris revulsa* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1993**

Lasiothyris revulsa RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1993, Acta zool. cracov.,**36**(1): 131, figs 16,17. Type-locality: Brazil: Federal District: Planaltina.

Six specimens from the type locality (1000 and 1100 m, V).

***Lasiothyris taima* sp.n.**

D i a g n o s i s. Close to *revulsa* as the shape of the aedeagus shows; very distinct by broad minutely spined socii and the large ventral lobe of valva situated beyond sacculus.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 9 mm; head creamy mixed pale ochreous laterally; labial palpus ca 2 tinged ochreous brownish; thorax rather concolorous with head. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa straight, termen distinctly oblique, straight. Ground colour creamy, whiter, glossy pearl beyond middle; base and apex area mixed pale yellowish ochreous; terminal third of wing beyond median cell suffused ochreous. Markings: Median fascia darker than this last, fused with dorso-postbasal blotch; subapical fascia rust, marked with black strip postmedially. Cilia creamy tinged ochreous (worn). Hindwing creamy, pale brownish on periphery; cilia creamy.

Male genitalia (Figs 22,23): Tegumen-socii complex broad, terminal parts short, spiny; valva weakly tapering terminally, broadest near middle where a rounded lobe of ventral area occurs; sacculus broad, rounded ventro-terminally; median part of transtilla broad, wedge-shaped; aedeagus slender; caulis long; cornuti, two short sclerites and vestigial spine.

Holotype, male: "Brasil: RS, Rio Grande Taim, 16.I.1986, V. O. BECKER"; [61344]; GS 22557.

***Lasiothyris subdiclada* sp.n.**

D i a g n o s i s. Externally similar to *L. diclada* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1986 from Costa Rica but distinguished by large blackish dots in postbasal and subterminal markings. In male genitalia it differs from it in having very small, thick cornutus and smaller dorsal convexity of end part of valva.

Wing span 9 mm. Head creamy, frons and end part of labial palpus (1.5) clear white; thorax yellow-brown, tegula creamy ochreous posteriorly. Forewing as in *diclada*; ground colour pearl creamy; suffusions yellowish brown, markings slightly darker; dorso-basal blotch and dorsum of median fascia mixed blackish; ternal blotch and subterminal fascia marked black. Cilia pale ochreous. Hindwing pale brownish creamy; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Figs 24,25): Socius slender; distal half of median part of transtilla very slender; sacculus convex ventrally; aedeagus slender; cornutus, a short sclerotic plate.

Holotype, male: "Brasil: BA, Bonito, 1000 m, 25.II 1991, V. O. BECKER col"; [78545]; GS 22448.

***Macasinia* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2001**

Macasinia RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2001, Nachr. entomol. Ver. Apollo, N.F,**22**(1): 26. Type-species: *Macasinia furcata* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2001.

The genus *Macasinia* was described as monotypical for an Ecuadoran species from the Morona-Santiago Province. Now, two further species are discovered; one comes from province Carchí, same country, the other from Minas Gerais, Brazil. The Brazilian species differs from the

Ecuadoran in having well developed pulvinus and the processes of juxta. The size of apical bifurcation of tegumen and the median part of transtilla are species specific.

***Macasinia minifurcata* sp.n.**

D i a g n o s i s. This new species is characterized by the minute apical bifurcation of socii (much shorter than in *M. furcata*) and the more elongate median process of transtilla than in *mirabilana*.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 16-17.5 mm. Head brownish creamy, labial palpus over 1.5, browner; thorax rather concolorous with head. Forewing expanding terminally; costa straight; apex broad, rounded; termen fairly oblique, rather straight. Ground colour brownish creamy, darker in basal half of wing than terminally; costa suffused grey, other suffusions brownish or yellow-brown; numerous erect scales all over the wing. Markings: Median blotch at costa dark grey with blackish marks; dorsal and median parts of median fascia almost completely atrophied, yellowish brown; subapical fascia ochreous brownish; a fascia extending from from tornus paler. Cilia creamy, mixed pale brownish in costal half. Hindwing creamy brownish, darker in distal half; cilia paler than wing.

Male genitalia (Figs 26,27) similar to those in *M. furcata* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2001 but the terminal part of tegumen complex slenderer, with minute apical bifurcation. Valva broad, rather weakly tapering terminally; sacculus small, not convex ventrally; median part of transtilla short, broad; aedeagus large with spine like ventro-terminal process.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador: Carchí Maldonado, 2200 m, 9-11. I. 193, V. O. BECKER col"; [105293]; not dissected. Paratypes, 3 males with identical labels, one with genitalia on slide 13504.

***Macasinia mirabilana* sp.n.**

D i a g n o s i s. This species differs from the remaining known species of this genus (e.g. *M. furcata*) in dark, blackish coloration of forewing and in the male genitalia in having long apical pars of socii, broad median part of transtilla and the presence of the processes of juxta.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 16-17 mm. Head brownish; labial palpus slender, ca 1.3, vertex and thorax brown, end of tegula creamy brown. Forewing slightly expanding posteriorly; costa almost straight; termen somewhat oblique, indistinctly convex. Ground colour whitish brown in form of spots suffused brown-grey medially, mixed brown-grey to middle, white postmedially; refractive markings weak. Indistinct ochreous suffusion postbasally and larger, more rust beyond median fascia subcostally. Median fascia blackish brown, diffuse; subterminal markings in form of slender transverse fascia and terminal strigulae. Cilia grey-brown with darker basal line. Hindwing brown, paler basally; cilia rather concolorous with wing.

Male genitalia (Figs 28,29): Terminal parts of socii forming large bifurcation; lobes of vinculum broad; valva strongly tapering terminally, with well developed pulvinus and large group of costal setae; sacculus simple; pair of asymmetrical strong processes of lateral parts of juxta; transtilla broad, rounded medially, fusing with densely spined dorsal portion of vallum penis; aedeagus large; cornutus short.

Holotype, male: "Brasil: MG, Caraça, 1300 m, 25.X.1994, V. O. BECKER & K. S. SATTLER Col"; [93565], not dissected. Paratypes, 5 males with identical labels.

***Saphenista nauphraga* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1983**

Saphenista nauphraga, RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1983, Acta zool. cracov., 26(13): 422, figs 1-2, 75,76. Type-locality: Brazil: Santa Catarina: Brusque.

Seven specimens from Porto Velho, Rondonia (180 m, IV/V). Already recorded from the Federal District, Santa Catarina and Paraná.

Saphenista ochraurea sp.n.

D i a g n o s i s. Externally similar to *S. nongrata* RAZOWSKI, 1986 from Veracruz, Mexico but distinct by more ochreous colouration of forewing and very slender black vertical lines of median fascia; in the female genitalia distinct by long, sclerotized part of ductus bursae and the group of spines at its base.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 13 mm. Head creamy brownish, frons paler, vertex slightly darker; labial palpus ca 2, mixed whitish distally. Forewing rather uniformly broad throughout; costa weakly convex, termen slightly oblique. Ground colour creamy ochreous mixed ochreous brownish in dorsal area, glossy creamy along edges of markings. Markings darker than ground colour; postbasal oblique fascia from dorsum followed by median fascia which consists of three separate parts marked in median area of wing with black lines and spots; a fascia from end of median cell to beyond tornus; subterminal and subapical fasciae distinctly marked with black. Cilia paler than ground colour. Hindwing brownish, paler at base; cilia pale brownish.

Female genitalia (Fig. 66). Sterigma weakly sclerotized except for distal edges and edges of ostium bursae; ductus bursae long, in major part sclerotized, with group of dense spinulae at base; corpus bursae with scarce spination.

Holotype, female: "Ecuador: Carchí Maldonado, 2200 m, 9-11. I. 1993, V. O. BECKER Col."; [105301]; GS 22404.

Saphenista euprepia RAZOWSKI, 1963

Saphenista euprepia RAZOWSKI, 1993, Acta zool. cracov., **36**(1): 171, figs 31, 32. Type-locality: Peru: Cajamarca.

Two specimens labelled "Ecuador: Carchí Maldonado, 2200 m, 9-11. I. 1993, V. O. BECKER col". To this date only the male from the type-locality known. The males from Ecuador and Peru do not differ in their genitalia. The female genitalia are described as follows.

Female genitalia (Fig. 67). Sterigma with two median ovate prominences of postostial part, well developed lateral arms and membranous anterior pocket; curved, rather short and broad ventrolateral sac from sclerotized area of posterior portion of ductus bursae.

R e m a r k s. Originally *euprepia* was compared with *S. cordifera* (MEYRICK, 1932) and its allies, however, their male genitalia distinctly differ. Examination of females confirms that supposal. Another close species, *S. substructa* (MEYRICK, 1927) was described from Colombia but its genitalia are unknown (the type lacks its abdomen).

Saphenista paraconsona sp.n.

D i a g n o s i s. Externally somewhat resembling *S. endomycha* RAZOWSKI, 1992 from Costa Rica but easily distinguished by the continuous, olive ochreous median fascia. Female genitalia similar to those in Brazilian *S. consona* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1983 but differing in the shorter ductus bursae and its lateral sac and the short colliculum.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span ca 10 mm. Head creamy with vertex slightly tinged rust; labial palpus ca 1.5, creamy, brown rust to middle; thorax pale brownish creamy; tegula more rust. Forewing hardly expanding terminally, with straight costa and termen. Ground colour glossy creamy with pinkish dots; base of wing suffused pale brownish olive, termen more pinkish. Markings olive ochreous consisting with broad median fascia and very broad subterminal fascia; this last marked with pink and grey dots posteriorly; small, much paler blotch at apex; dorsum with pink erect scales. Cilia creamy ochreous with distinct, darker median line. Hindwing grey-brown; cilia slightly paler.

Female genitalia (Fig. 68): Ductus bursae rather short, slightly sclerotized postmedially, with fairly long ventro-lateral sac; corpus bursae without any sclerites.

Holotype, female: "Brasil: MG Nova Lima, 850 m, 20.X.1994, V. O. BECKER & K.S. SATTLER Col"; [93100]; GS 22450.

Saphenista ceteora sp.n.

D i a g n o s i s. Somewhat similar to *paraconsona* but with diffuse subterminal blotch; female genitalia differ from that in the mentioned species and from *consona* in having broader colliculum and ductus bursae; this last with plicate, sclerotized anterior third, without postmedian sclerite and with better sclerotized sac.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span ca 10 mm. Head pale ochreous rust, thorax concolorous. Forewing uniformly broad; termen short, weakly oblique. Ground colour ochreous creamy; costa darker. Median fascia ochreous brownish marked with pink at dorsum proximally, separated from terminal suffusion by means of slender fascia of ground colour; terminal area of suffusion marked with black spots medio-posteriorly. Cilia slightly paler than terminal part of wing. Hindwing brownish with paler cilia.

Female genitalia (Fig. 69): Sterigma weakly sclerotized except for short proximal portion; ductus bursae broad, provided with sclerotized folds in proximal fourth some of which extend to its anterior part and ventro-lateral sac; small prominence limiting ventral concavity of ductus at the level of mid-length of sac.

Holotype, female: "Brasil: MG, Nova Lima, 850 m, 1-3.IV.1983", V. O. BECKER Col"; GS 22275.

Saphenista rufozodion sp.n.

D i a g n o s i s. Externally distinct by the glossy forewing and in the major part straight pale edges of markings. In male genitalia similar to *S. amusa* RAZOWSKI, 1993 described from Peru.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 11 mm. Head white, labial palpus over 1.5, pale ferruginous to middle; thorax pale golden brownish. Forewing somewhat expanding terminally; costa bent at 4/5; termen strongly oblique. Ground colour creamy ochreous partially suffused brownish ochreous, with some golden lines or elongate spots at the edges of marking. This last brownish yellow with ochreous hue: Basal blotch edged by a distal line, irregularly marbled towards base; median fascia consisting of small costal blotch, weak dorsal part and large median blotch extending towards basal blotch, marked brown along costal edge; distal edge of median fascia straight, interrupted, followed by brownish submedian spot; subapical marking in form of oblique line terminating beneath mid-termen, followed by weak suffusion in dorsal part of this last. Cilia long, brownish creamy, tinged rust distally. Hindwing whitish, glossy; cilia white, long.

Male genitalia (Figs 29,30): Socii large, broad, rounded terminally; vinculum arms simple, without processes; valva slender; median part of transtilla slender; aedeagus with long ventral termination; cornutus slender.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador: Carchí, Maldonado, 2200 m, 9-11.I. 1993, V. O. BECKER col"; [105287]; GS 22445.

Saphenista splendida sp.n.

D i a g n o s i s. Distinct by olive brown markings. Female genitalia similar to those in Bolivian *S. sphragidias* (MEYRICK, 1932) and Costarican *S. deliphrobursa* RAZOWSKI, 1992 but with much larger cup-shaped part of sterigma and sclerotized portion of ductus bursae.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 24 mm. Head brownish creamy, frons whiter; labial palpus 2.5; thorax olive brownish with creamy places. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; termen somewhat oblique, rather straight. Ground colours whitish suffused grey with brown suffusions in dorsal and postbasal areas and more ochreous admixture subterminally; basal part of costa tinged yellow; edges of markings silvery whitish. Markings brown-olive-grey: Median fascia consisting of large dorso-median blotch strongly expanding in middle of wing distally followed by subcostal and costal spots; small spot at tornus; triangular blotch beyond median cell; subapical blotch fusing with

paler shade extending towards termen. Cilia white-grey divided with olive brown. Hindwing creamy white, grey in anal and apical parts; Cilia white.

Female genitalia (Fig. 70): Cup-shaped part of sterigma broad separated from sclerotized part of ductus bursae by means of very short membrane; remaining part of ductus bursae sclerotized, long, with several proximal folds; corpus bursae small, densely spined.

Holotype, female: "Ecuador: Morona, Indanza, 24.XII.1992, V. O. BECKER Col"; [103467]; GS 21938.

Saphenista subsphragidias sp.n.

D i a g n o s i s. Closest to *S. sphragidias* (MEYRICK, 1932) from Bolivia. It differs from it in having the broader forewings, the pale ground colour and the blackish brown postbasal blotch at dorsum. In the genitalia it differs from the mentioned species by the short sclerite of ductus bursae.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 21 mm. Head creamy white, thorax creamy; labial palpus ca 2, creamy brownish, whitish in distal third. Forewing broad, expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; termen long, weakly oblique. Ground colour creamy white with yellowish creamy suffusions and some brownish dots. Markings: Dorso-basal blotch ochreous yellow marked blackish proximally, separated from postbasal suffusion by means of whitish line, extending towards costa in form of a pale creamy ochreous spots; subterminal fascia darker than this last; subapical marking paler, indistinct; brown dots at mid-termen. Cilia creamy interrupted with yellow and brownish. Hindwing white creamy tinged yellowish at apex; cilia paler.

Female genitalia (Fig. 71): Papilla analis proportionally large; distal part of sterigma short but with well developed lateral arms; cup-shaped part fused with colliculum to form a strong ventral sclerite; corpus bursae with weakly differentiated corpus bursae and plicate ductus bursae.

Holotype, female: "Ecuador: Tung., Patate 3000 m, 7.XII.1992, V. O. BECKER col"; [100123]; GS 22407.

Saphenista contermina sp.n.

D i a g n o s i s. Externally resembling *S. sphragidias*, *S. ephimera* RAZOWSKI, 1992 from Costa Rica and several others but differing in the ochreous rust suffusion of distal part of forewing. Genitally closest to the former especially in the form of ductus bursae whose sclerotized part and the substial portion are shorter. In the male genitalia it resembles *S. imaginaria* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1986 from Costa Rica but differs in having the shorter median part of transtilla, the slenderer valva, and twice shorter cornutus. From *S. enillema* RAZOWSKI, 1992, also from Costa Rica, it differs mainly in the length of transtilla, vinculum, and the simple sterigma.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 13 mm in male (15 mm in female). Head dirty creamy; labial palpus 1.5, brownish in median part, whiter distally; thorax creamy tinged pale brownish. Forewing slender, expanding terminally; costa and termen rather straight, this last fairly oblique. Ground colour whitish creamy suffused pale brownish ferruginous except for costal and subterminal areas, sprinkled and dotted black. Median fascia in form of blackish costal spot and a brownish shade towards postbasal part of dorsum; subapical spot rust; apical area slightly tinged rust along costa. Cilia rather concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing creamy tinged ochreous in apex area; cilia creamy.

Female forewing with rust suffusions, without dots; subterminal fascia broad, rust. End of hindwing brownish.

Male genitalia (Figs 34,35): Socii, median part of transtilla and valva slender; aedeagus rather as long as costa of valva, cornutus twice shorter.

Female genitalia (Fig. 72): Sterigma except for posterior arms weakly sclerotized; ostium bursae ovate; colliculum like sclerotized part of ductus bursae short, median sclerite ca three times longer followed by weakly sclerotized, folded, spiny ventral area; corpus bursae spiny.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador: Tung., Patate, 3000 m, 7.XII.1992, V. O. BECKER Col"; [100132]; GS 22553; paratype, female: "Ecuador: Morona, 24.XII.1992, V. O. BECKER Col"; [103487]; GS 22396.

Saphenista carchiana sp.n.

D i a g n o s i s. Externally distinct by the contrast median and the subterminal markings; in the genitalia very characteristic by the shapes of valva, transtilla (termination similar to this in *S. campalita* RAZOWSKI, 1993 from Peru), the short aedeagus in male, and the broad cup-shaped sterigma in female.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 12-13 mm. Head white with vertex tawny, labial palpus ca 1.5, rust to beyond middle. Forewing slender hardly expanding terminally in male, straight in female; termen strongly oblique. Ground colour glossy white with indistinct brownish suffusions mainly along basal half of costa; dorsal suffusion beyond middle greyish; some blackish or brown-grey markings in apical area; median fascia rust brown, oblique, atrophying subcostally. Cilia whitish partially tinged creamy. Hindwing creamy white, paler basally; cilia concolorous.

Variation. Suffusions and strigulae in distal part of wing more or less distinct, brown-grey to blackish.

Male genitalia (Figs 31,32): Socii erect, rather slender; vinculum arms somewhat expanding medially; valva slender beyond middle; sacculus short, weakly convex; median part of transtilla short with large terminal processes; aedeagus short, tapering terminally from beyond zone; cornutus small.

Female genitalia (Fig. 73). Cup-shaped part of sterigma large, tapering proximally; ductus bursae weakly sclerotized similarly as posterior portion of corpus bursae.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador: Carchí, Maldonado, 2200 m, 9-11.I. 1993, V. O. BECKER col", [105297], not dissected. Paratypes 3 males and 2 females identically labelled (a pair with genitalia on slides 13501, 13503).

Saphenista merana sp.n.

D i a g n o s i s. Closely related to Bolivian *S. sphragidias* (MEYRICK, 1932) but differing externally by the presence of brown dorsal blotch and the yellowish brown ground colour of the forewing. In the genitalia differing in much longer and slender cornutus, and longer aedeagus. The dorsal blotch of this species is somewhat similar to this in *S. praefasciata* (MEYRICK, 1932) from Costa Rica but is more brown and the ground colour is ochreous creamy. In the genitalia the differences are mainly in the shapes of aedeagus and the absence of a lobe of base of sacculus.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 16 mm. Head pale brownish creamy; frons and vertex clear white; labial palpus ca 1.5, brownish creamy, whitish in distal third; thorax creamy brown, collar partially white. Forewing uniformly broad throughout; costa slightly convex; termen hardly oblique. Ground colour brownish ochreous mixed brown in dorsal and posterior parts of wing; spots along costa, subterminal and subapical fasciae brown; dorsal blotch rather concolorous with some brown postbasal dots; subternal blotch indistinct. Cilia paler than ground colour. Hindwing dark brown; cilia slightly paler.

Male genitalia (Figs 35,36): Socii broad; median part of transtilla stout with large lateral processes; valva slender; vinculum without lateral processes; saccus moderately large; aedeagus rather as long as valva, with long ventro-terminal process; cornutus somewhat longer than median part of transtilla.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador: Past., Mera 1300 m, XII. 1992, V. O. BECKER Col"; [100696]; GS 22405.

Saphenista allasia RAZOWSKI, 1994

Saphenista allasia RAZOWSKI, 1994, Acta zool. cracov., 37(2): 205, fig.87. Type-locality: Ecuador: Via Sta Barbara – La Bonita.

Four specimens from Ecuador: Maldonado, Carchí (2200 m, I). The male, unknown to date, is discovered. Its genitalia (Figs 38, 39) are described as follows: Median part of transtilla long, expanding terminally, provided with apical thorns; valva up-curved; vinculum without any process; saccus very small; aedeagus long with slender ventro-terminal part; cornutus extremely long, slightly bent.

Saphenista lineata sp.n.

D i a g n o s i s. Somewhat similar to *allasia* but easily distinguished by the oblique forewing termen and the proximal edge of dorsal blotch; male genitalia resembling those in *euprepia* and its allies but distinct by the slender aedeagus and the long, curved cornutus.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span ca 16 mm. Head whitish; labial palpus ca 2; thorax creamy brownish. Forewing expanding terminally with costa rather straight; termen straight, oblique. Ground colour glossy whitish suffused brownish, white along edges of markings; stronger suffusions in distal part of wing especially on the venation and in form of a slender more ochreous diffuse line anterior to dorsal blotch. Markings rust brown with some browner dots: Dorsal triangle reaching middle of median cell, followed by a streak and weak costal spot forming together an incomplete median fascia; subapical fascia slender reaching almost end of termen accompanied by subtriangular blotch above a weak tornal mark. Cilia paler than ground colour.

Male genitalia (Figs 40,41): Socii fairly long, slender; valva uniformly broad throughout; sacculus convex; median part of transtilla short, with large termination; lobes of vinculum moderately large; saccus minute; aedeagus slender with long termination; cornutus 3/4 length of this last, bent. Abdominal scent organ (42) very small, bifurcate.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador: Azuay, Cajas 3150 m, 23.XII.1992, V. O. BECKER Col"; [103281]; GS 22410.

Platphalonidia decrepita sp.n.

D i a g n o s i s. Distinct by the very pale coloration, the white head, thorax and ground colour of forewing, and the greyish markings. Genitally very similar to all other species of this genus. It is closest to *P. assector* RAZOWSKI 1967 from Argentina but differs in having longer aedeagus and median part of transtilla.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 11.5 mm. Head whitish; labial palpus ca 2, greyish; thorax white creamy. Forewing weakly expanding posteriorly; costa straight; termen hardly concave postapically. Ground colour white sprinkled and strigulated brownish grey; base, median area and terminal part of wing rather uniformly coloured, brownish grey. Cilia whitish with some brownish and blackish brown scales. Hindwing pale brownish creamy; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Figs 43,44): Valva slender beyond sacculus, this last rather short, convex; median part of transtilla narrowing medially; aedeagus slender; cornutus moderately large.

Holotype, male: "Brasil: GO, Alto Paraíso, 1400 m, 1-6.XI. 1996, V. O. BECKER Col"; [98968]; GS 22441.

Spinipogon spiniferus RAZOWSKI, 1967

Spinipogon spiniferus RAZOWSKI, 1967, Acta zool. cracov., 12(8): 200, figs 74, 75, pl. 16, fig. 6. Type-locality: Brazil: Santarem.

Single specimens from Paraná, Brazil (Telêmaco Borba, 750 m, IX) and five examples from Caraça, Minas Gerais (1300 m, X). Till now discovered in Minas Gerais and Santarem. Judging from the above data probably more widely distributed in this part of Brazil.

***Spinipogon thes* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1983**

Spinipogon thes RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1983, Acta zool. cracov.,**26**(13): 437, figs 50-52. Type-locality: Brazil: Santa Catarina: Brusque.

One specimen from Nova Lima, Minas Gerais, Brazil (850 m, XII). Described and known to date from Santa Catarina, Brazil only.

***Spinipogon atrox* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1983**

Spinipogon atrox RAZOWSKI, 1983, Acta zool. cracov.,**26**(13): 437, figs 53,54. Type-locality: Brazil: Paraná.

Two specimens from Serra do Cipó, Minas Gerais, Brazil collected in April. To this date known from two localities in Paraná.

***Spinipogon elaphroterus* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1986**

Spinipogon elaphroterus RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1986, Acta zool. cracov.,**29**(20): 468, figs 109,110. Type-locality: Costa Rica: Turrialba.

Two specimens from Mexico: Tamaulipas: Gomez Ferias 100 m, 29-31.VII. 1988, V. O. BECKER, M.A. SOLIS.

To date this species was recorded from Costa Rica and Veracruz, Mexico.

***Spinipogon misahualli* sp.n.**

D i a g n o s i s. Externally similar to Peruvian *S. luxurius* RAZOWSKI, 1993 but distinguished by the more oblique median fascia marked brown at dorsum. In the male genitalia resembling *S. atrox* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1983 from Brazil but differing in the very broad median part of transtiilla and the perpendicular caudal edge of sacculus.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 12 mm. Head creamy tinged pale ochreous, labial palpus over 1.5, slightly browner; thorax creamy brownish, darker proximally. Forewing rather straight; termen somewhat oblique, hardly convex. Ground colour pale ochreous creamy, paler, more pearl glossy postmedially; suffusions brownish ochreous in form of basal and postmedian blotches; markings slightly browner, with black strigulae; dorsal part of median fascia grey with black strigulae, costal part brownish, median portions brownish ochreous; subterminal fascia reaching termen near tornus; termen and distal part of costa spotted. Cilia brownish creamy; dividings much browner. Hindwing brown; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Figs 45,46): Socii rudimentary; saccus slender, distinct; valva broad basally, slender, long beyond that part, with hairs and spines in terminal area; sacculus strong somewhat extending ventro-terminally, with sharp apex; median part of transtiilla very strong bifid apically; aedeagus large, broad to middle, slender in remaining part, provided with sharp termination; very slender, rather indistinct cornutus in vesica.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador: Napo, Misahualli, 4500 m, XI. 1992, V. O. BECKER Col"; [102205]; GS 22406.

***Mourecochylis dentipara* sp.n.**

D i a g n o s i s. Closest to *M. angysocia* (RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1986) from Costa Rica. It differs from all known species of this genus in having the thorny sacculus. Female genitalia similar to those in *M. affecta* RAZOWSKI, 1986 from Mexico but distinct in having the large dorso-posterior lobes of sterigma.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 12 mm. Head creamy brown; labial palpus 1.5, slightly darker than frons, marked brown in middle of second joint; thorax darker than head, especially in proximal part. Forewing weakly expanding terminally in male, uniformly broad in female; costa rather straight; termen distinctly oblique, tolerably straight. Ground colour creamy ochreous

sufused brownish especially in basal area and at apex, with weak pearl dots posteriorly; costa much browner. Markings: Dorsal blotch rust brown with brown marks; median fascia represented by small, paler costal blotch and subternal suffusion; brown spot at tornus; subapical spot weak, brownish; terminal markings indistinct, with a few brown dots medially. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing grey creamy; cilia much paler.

Ground colour of female forewing ochreous brownish, paler postmedially; suffusions browner; median fascia fused with dorsal blotch, rust brown with dark brown marks. Hindwing pale brownish grey.

Male genitalia (Figs 47,48): Tegumen-socii complex as in *M. affecta* (RAZOWSKI, 1992). Arms of vinculum expanding ventrally; valva distinctly tapering terminally; sacculus broad, extending posteriorly, with numerous thorns in dorsal area; median part of transtilla broad with asymmetrical terminal thorns; aedeagus fairly broad, bent; cornutus thin.

Female genitalia (Fig. 74): Sterigma very large with pair of latero-posterior lobes and broad antostial part; colliculum area fused with ductus bursae; this last large, with plicate longitudinal sclerites; corpus bursae provided with elliptic sclerite situated medio-posteriorly.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador: Carchí, Maldonado, 2200 m, 9-11.I. 1993, V. O. BECKER col"; [105291]; GS 22426. Paratype, an identically labelled female (GS 22427).

***Mielkeana gelasima* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1983**

Mielkeana gelasima RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1983, Acta zool. cracov.,**26**(13): 349, figs 59-61. Type-locality: Brazil: Paraná: Banhado (Quatro Barras).

Two examples collected in Brazil: Minas Gerais: Caraça in September 1994. Till now known from more southern parts of Brazil, from Paraná and Santa Catarina.

***Planaltinella rhatyma* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1994**

Planaltinella rhatyma RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1994, SHILAP Revta lepid.,**22**(85): 34, figs 9, 10. Type-locality: Brazil: Federal District: Planaltina.

Over 30 specimens collected in Brazil: Goiás, Alto Paraíso, 1400 m in November and in Federal District: Planaltina at 1000 m, in April.

Till now it was known from the male only. The female genitalia characterize with fairly long ovipositor and apophyses; cup-shaped part of sterigma (? colliculum) weakly sclerotized, postostial part submembranous densely spined; ductus bursae in anterior portion densely plicate; the plication extends to before middle of corpus bursae; accessory bursa extending from base of ductus bursae, ventrally.

R e m a r k s. The sclerotization of bursa copulatrix variable, much weaker and smaller in specimens from Goiás than those from the Federal District.

Under the name *Aethes mirifica* the authors described a female from same locality (Planaltina) which is either conspecific or represent a very close species. It differs in very large sclerites of bursa copulatrix, one being densely spined. Another species, *Phalonia vorticata* MEYRICK, 1912 described from N Argentina and S Brazil is very close to the above taxa. The available material does not allow us to draw any more exact conclusion.

***Planaltinella bahia* sp.n.**

D i a g n o s i s. Closely related to *P. rhatyma* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1994 from the Federal District, Brazil but with almost monochrome forewing; in male genitalia it differs from this species in a lack of postsaccular process of valva and the presence of basal concavity of the former; female of this species characterize with the membranous ductus bursae which in others is sclerotized.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 22 mm in male, 27 mm in female. Male: Head whitish, labial palpus slender, ca 2, tinged pale brownish dorsally; thorax whitish. Forewing not expanding posteriorly; termen short, slightly oblique. Wing creamy with some scattered pale brownish scales and concolorous subapical spots. Cilia white. Hindwing white; cilia concolorous.

Female: Head and thorax tinged pale brownish; labial palpus over 2. Forewing whitish suffused and sprinkled brownish to form dense transverse strigulation. Cilia creamy with darker dividings. Hindwing creamy tinged brownish, darker on periphery; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Figs 49,50): Socii as in *rhatyma*; vinculum arms broad terminally; valva large, elongate; sacculus provided with small postbasal lobe, then rather straight, concave subventrally, without any terminal process; median part of transtilla subtriangular, rounded apically; aedeagus somewhat longer than in *rhatyma*.

Female genitalia (Fig. 75): Apophyses very large, strong; sterigma broad, minutely spined, with small sclerotized parts and broad antevaginal portion; ductus bursae short, without any sclerites; corpus bursae spiny, without sclerotized folds.

Holotype, male: "Brasil: BA, 1400 m, Morro de Chapéu, 23-24.IV.1991, V. O. BECKER Col."; [78350]; GS 22570.

***Mimeugnosta credibilis* sp.n.**

D i a g n o s i s. Externally and genitally very similar to *M. enopla* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1986 and *M. chascax* RAZOWSKI, 1994 from Costa Rica but easily distinguished by the large, strongly curved cornutus, the long socii, and the atrophied abdominal scent organ.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 8 mm. Head creamy, vertex and thorax slightly tinged brown; labial palpus ca 1.5, browner to middle. Forewing not expanding posteriorly, costa rather straight, termen weakly oblique, slightly convex. Ground colour creamy, in basal third tinged yellow, in distal half mixed pink; costa minutely strigulated brownish. Markings: Median fascia ochreous olive, pale edged, fusing with dorsal blotch, marked with rust brown dots along distal edge; broad fascia from 3/4 of costa to end of termen, ochreous brown marked rust at costa and near middle (in paratype entirely rust). Cilia creamy with ochreous scales. Hindwing pale brownish more creamy basally; cilia paler than wing.

Male genitalia (Figs 51,52): Socii very long; aedeagus short; cornutus long, strongly curved. No abdominal scent organ.

Holotype, male: "Brasil: MG, Nova Lima 850m, 20.X.1994, V. O. BECKER & K. S. SATTLER Col."; [93100]; GS 22449. Paratype, an identically labelled male.

***Eugnosta tenacia* (RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1994)**

Eugnosta tenacia RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1994, SHILAP Revta lepid.,22(85): 37, figs 16, 16. Type-locality: Brazil: Federal District: Planaltina.

One specimen from the type-locality collected at 1000 m on 22.II.1985. Known also from Minas Gerais.

***Eugnosta synaetera* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1994**

Eugnosta synaetera RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1994, SHILAP Revta lepid.,22(85): 36, figs 13, 14. Type-locality: Brazil: Santa Catarina: São Joaquin.

One male collected in Brazil: Goias: Alto Paraíso, 1300 m,30.V. 1994. This is a second known example of this species, much paler than the holotype. Forewing whitish creamy densely strigulate pale ochreous grey. The geographical repartitions is wide as its area extends now from Goias south to Santa Catarina.

Eugnosta subsynaetera sp.n.

D i a g n o s i s. In male genitalia extremely similar to *synaetera*, differing only in the broader valva, longer process of aedeagus and the larger cornutus. Externally readily distinguished by the yellow-brown markings of forewing and dark brown hindwing.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span ca 15 mm. Head light ochreous creamy, labial palpus 2, with yellow-brown median part; thorax slightly darker than head. Forewing hardly expanding posteriorly; costa weakly convex; termen slightly oblique, indistinctly convex. Ground colour creamy somewhat tinged pale ochreous, with large refractive pearl white areas mainly in dorsal and terminal parts of wing; suffusions pale ochreous, costal spots browner. Markings: Median fascia yellow-brown, atrophying at costa, tinged brown along dorsal edge; subterminal fascia paler, fusing with a more proximal, median suffusion. Cilia concolorous with ground-colour, with ochreous admixture near tornus.

Male genitalia (Figs 53,54): Socii slender; valva broad, convex ventrally; sacculus with dorsal ribs; median part of transtilla slightly expanding terminally; costa of valva $\frac{3}{5}$ length of aedeagus; cornutus almost as long as median part of transtilla.

Holotype, male: "Brasil: GO, Flores, 400 m, 10.XI.1993, V. O. BECKER col";[50132]; GS 22564.

Eugnosta rufocentra sp.n.

D i a g n o s i s. Externally similar to Brazilian *E. aphrobapta* (MEYRICK, 1931) but easily distinguished by the well developed median fascia; in male genitalia distinct by the long aedeagus.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 15 mm. Head white, labial palpus ca 1.5, broad, tinged brownish medially; thorax whitish, base of tegula brown. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa and termen somewhat convex, this last weakly oblique. Ground colour white with some refractive marks, delicate grey and brownish strigulae; brownish spots along costa; yellow suffusion postbasally and in subcostal part of median fascia. Markings: Weak basal suffusion with some brown-grey strigulae; median fascia consisting of brown costal spot, subcostal yellow spot and large dorso-median blotch rust brown medially, brownish grey along edges; subterminal fascia rust brown followed by brown spots at apex and along termen. Cilia brown. Hindwing white-grey densely strigulated brownish grey; cilia white, greyish at apex.

Male genitalia (Figs 55,56): Socii fairly short, broad basally; valva simple, rather slender; median part of transtilla stout; aedeagus long, slender; cornutus a single slender spine.

Holotype, male: "Brasil: GO, Alto Paraíso, 1400 m, 1-6.XI. 1996, V. O. BECKER Col"; not dissected; [98971]. Paratypes, two males, one with same label, GS 22408, and one dated 11.II.1966.

Eugnosta caracana sp.n.

D i a g n o s i s. Comparable with *E. aphrobapta* (MEYRICK, 1931) from Espirito Santo but easily distinguished by the brownish termen of forewing. In the genitalia it differs from it in having slender aedeagus and long cornutus. It is also close to *rufocentra* differing, however, by the longer aedeagus and the smaller cornutus.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 15-16 mm (male and female, respectively). Head and thorax dark brown, frons greyer, labial palpus (ca 1.5) whiter terminally. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa and termen slightly convex. Ground colour creamy ochreous with ochreous yellow shades, silvery spots and blackish microstrigulae. It forms two diffuse blotches, basal and postmedian, separated from one another by means of rust brown fascia; costa and dorsum slightly paler than the fascia; terminal area of wing rust brown; minute silvery spots on dark markings chiefly in dorsal area. Cilia brown. Hindwing brown; cilia slightly paler.

Female paler than male, with more ochreous costa; hindwing brownish.

Male genitalia (Figs 57, 58): Socii slender, moderately long; valva slender, beyond middle tapering posteriorly; median part of transtilla broad, rounded apically; aedeagus slender, much longer than costa of valva; cornutus strong, half its length.

Female genitalia (Fig. 76): Papilla analis and apophyses fairly long; sterigma weakly sclerotized except for proximal, rather slender part; ductus bursae slender, rather long, with sclerotized folds in anterior portion; corpus bursae with large groups of spines; a dorsal entirely membranous sac present.

Holotype, male: "Brasil; MG, Caraça, 1-2.IV. 1992, V. O. BECKER"; [85260]; GS 22398; paratypes, 5 males and 4 females with identical labels.

Eugnosta polymacula sp.n.

D i a g n o s i s. In female genitalia very close to *E. molybdanthes* (MEYRICK, 1932) from Brazil but distinct in the almost entirely membranous ductus bursae and the well sclerotized corpus bursae. Externally quite different: Forewing ground colour brownish not white, markings brown, not black.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 24 mm. Head greyish, scape of antenna and distal part of median joint of labial palpus whitish, this last over 2; thorax pale whitish brown except for proximal third which is brown. Forewing almost uniformly broad throughout, costa weakly concave medially, termen somewhat oblique. Ground colour creamy tinged light brownish sprinkled pink especially in distal half of wing, with some pale brownish spots near middle, brownish, strigulate brown in anterior half; numerous groups of erect partially refractive scales present. Markings brown in form of diffuse median fascia atrophying in dorsal half and slender subapical fascia followed by apical mark, both paler than median fascia, spotted brown; brownish spots along termen; a few black dots distally, one postmedially. Cilia whitish with brownish dividigns. Hindwing brownish creamy, browner terminally, indistinctly strigulated. Cilia concolorous with base of wing.

Female genitalia (Fig. 77): Papillae anales large; apophyses rather slender; sterigma broad, with large latero-postmedian parts; ductus bursae with weak terminal sclerite; corpus bursae provided with distinct anterior and submedian sclerites; spines minute, innumerable; accessory bursa and ductus seminalis median, extending dorsally.

Holotype, female: "Brasil: 2100 m, Itatiaya: RJ, 25.I.1993, V. O. BECKER"; [86482]; GS 22395.

Lorita scarificata (MEYRICK, 1917)

Phalonia scarificata MEYRICK, 1917, Exot. Microlepid., 4: 3. Type-locality: British Guiana: Bartica.

One specimen from Capitão Poco, Pará in November. Widely distributed as known from Texas to S California and Florida south from Puerto Rico to Venezuela and Brazil (Mato Grosso, Federal District).

Aethes mordax (MEYRICK, 1917)

Phalonia mordax MEYRICK, 1912, Trans. ent. Soc. London, 1917: 4. Type-locality: Argentina: River Paraná.

Seven examples examined are from Brazil: Santa Catarina:

São Joaquim, 1400 m, October 1995. Till now it was known from the type-locality and Brazil: Paraná.

Aethes bicuspis sp.n.

D i a g n o s i s. Externally distinct by two almost parallel fasciae of forewing. Quite distinct in the genitalia, however, it could be compared with *mordax* in which similar types of aedeagus and sacculus are developed. Easily distinguished by the bifurcate median part of transtilla. The females are readily distinguished by the presence of submedian sacs of subgenital sternite.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 12 mm in male, 14 mm in female. Head white tinged grey-brown laterally, labial palpus ca 2, mixed creamy brown medially. Forewing slender; costa and termen weakly convex, this last somewhat oblique. Ground colour white with slight yellowish admixture and weak pale ochreous creamy suffusions at base of wing and towards tornus; spots along costa brownish, strigulae at tornus and termen blackish. Markings: Postbasal fascia somewhat convex subcostally, pale brownish, brown at costa and dorsum; median fascia parallel, similarly coloured with small costal spot and large dorsal blotch; subapical fascia oblique, uniform broad, reaching end of termen; apical marks minute. Cilia whitish creamy. Hindwing light brownish grey, darker at apex, whiter basally; cilia much whiter.

Female ground colour of forewings yellowish creamy with distinct refractive marks, base of wing suffused ochreous, suffusions in other parts of wing paler. Markings brown, median fascia interrupted subcostally, subapical fascia ochreous with brown spots at costa and tornus. Hindwing darker than in male.

Male genitalia (Figs 59,60): Valva broad to beyond middle, then strongly tapering apically; sacculus large, convex ventrally, densely setose; median part of transtilla divided into pair of strong processes; aedeagus stout, with long terminal part; no distinct cornutus in vesica.

Female genitalia (Fig. 78): Sterigma broad with large posterior part provided with medio-lateral well sclerotized lobes and much shorter, less sclerotized anterior portion; pair of sclerotic submedian sacc attached to lateral parts of sterigma; ductus bursae long, with weakly sclerotized folds; ductus seminalis originating in a submembranous area encircled by a half-moon like fold marked with spines; accessory bursa extending from distal part of ductus bursae.

Holotype, male: "Brasil: GO, Alto Paraíso, 1400 m, 3.X.1996, V. O. BECKER col."; [64424], GS 22566. Allotype, an identically labelled female.

Aethesoides sp. near *inanita* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1986

One specimen taken in Ecuador: Morona: Gualaquiza at an altitude of 900 m, in December.

This specimen (a female) slightly differs from the examples from Veracruz, Mexico but any important specific differences are not found. RAZOWSKI & PELZ (2001) also recorded it from Macas, Ecuador.

Cochylis argentinana RAZOWSKI, 1967

Cochylis argentinana RAZOWSKI, 1967, Acta zool. cracov., **12**(8): 202, figs 77,78, 79, pl. 16, fig.8. Type-locality: Argentina: Alto Garcia.

One specimen from Formosa, Goias, Brazil (800 m, III). To date known from N Argentina and Paraná, Brazil. Certainly widely distributed as found in Goias.

Cochylis securifera BARZOWSKI & BECKER, 1983

Cochylis securifera RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1983, Acta zool. cracov., **26**(12): 434, figs 41-44. Type-locality: Brazil: Paraná: Quatro Barras.

Three specimens from Linhares, Espirito Santo, Brazil (400 m, IX). To date known from Paraná only.

Cochylis fidens sp.n.

D i a g n o s i s. The new species is very distinct genitally especially by the shapes of the transtilla and the sacculus. Similarly as in another Brazilian species, *C. telephora* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1994, its aedeagus and cornutus resemble those in the genera allied to *Phalonidia*.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 10 mm. Head and thorax creamy, tegula brown-grey proximally; labial palpus over 1, tinged ochreous. Forewing weakly expanding posteriorly, costa almost straight to 2/3, termen fairly oblique, rather convex. Ground colour yellowish creamy densely spot-

ted and strigulated pale brownish creamy or greyish creamy; blackish mark in middle of an incomplete median fascia and subterminal blotch. Cilia creamy, partly suffused brownish, with two brown-grey dividings at mid-term. Hindwing pale brownish grey, browner on periphery, with darker venation; cilia dirty creamy, median line in apical half of wing grey.

Male genitalia (Figs 61,62): Valva large; sacculus with angular median lobe and large, rounded distal lobe; median part of transtilla stout, somewhat expanding terminally; aedeagus slender; cornutus, single moderately large spine.

Holotype, male: "Brasil: MG, Nova Lima 850m, 25-27.XII.1982, V. O. BECKER col"; [50313]; GS 21989. Paratype, male, same locality, dated 1-3.IV.1983.

***Cochylis eutheta* RAZOWSKI, 1984**

Cochylis eutheta RAZOWSKI, 1984, Bull. Pol. Acad. Sci (Biol. Sci),**32**(7-8): 283, figs 4-6.

One specimen from Mexico: Tamaulipas before us. In the male genitalia it differs from the examples from the type-locality in having very slender plate in dorso-basal part of sacculus and somewhat different caudal concavity (Fig. 63).

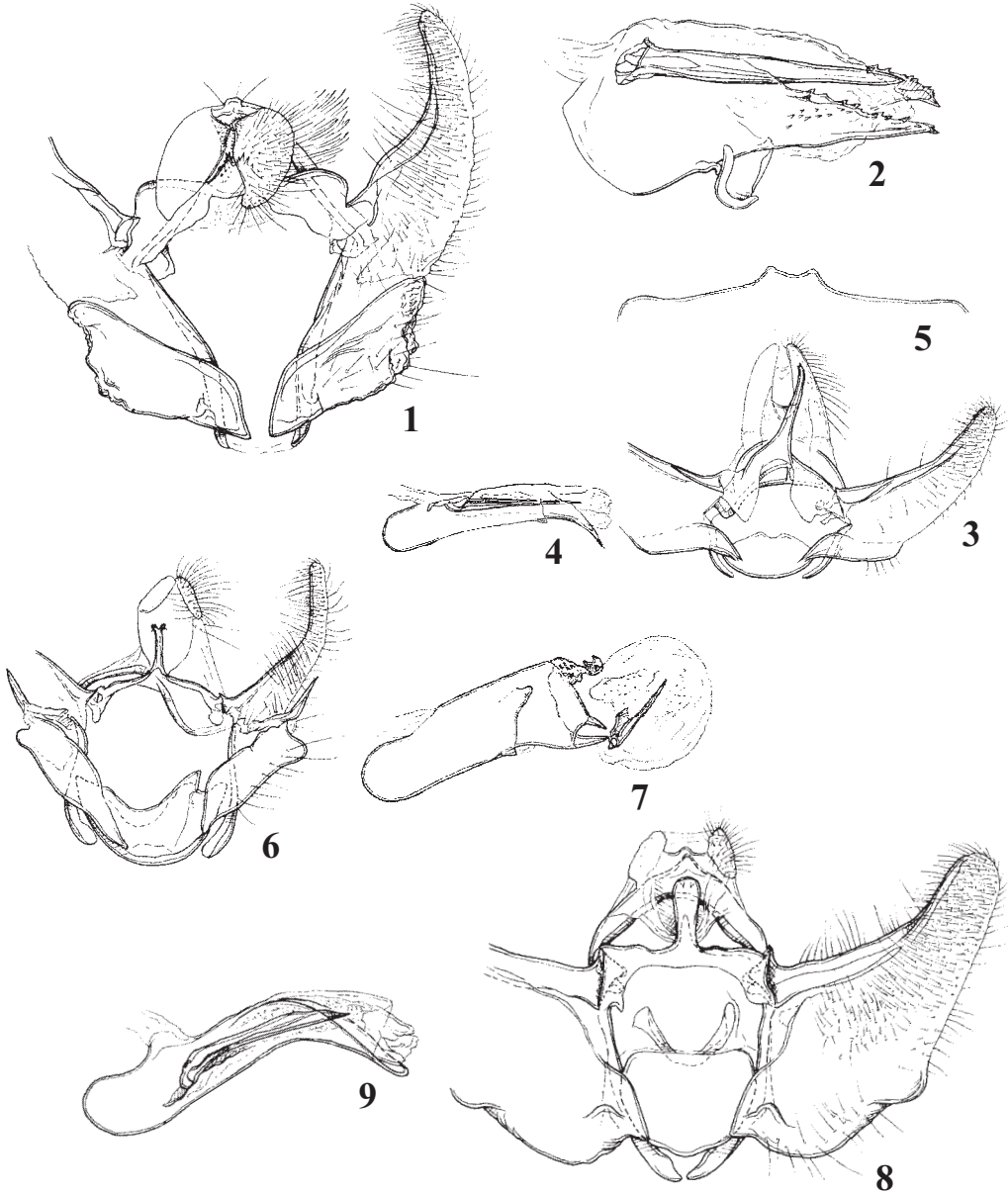
***Cochylis philypna* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1994**

Cochylis philypna RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1994, SHILAP Revta lepid.,**22**(85): 41, figs 19,20. Type-locality: Brazil: Minas Gerais: Sete Lagoas.

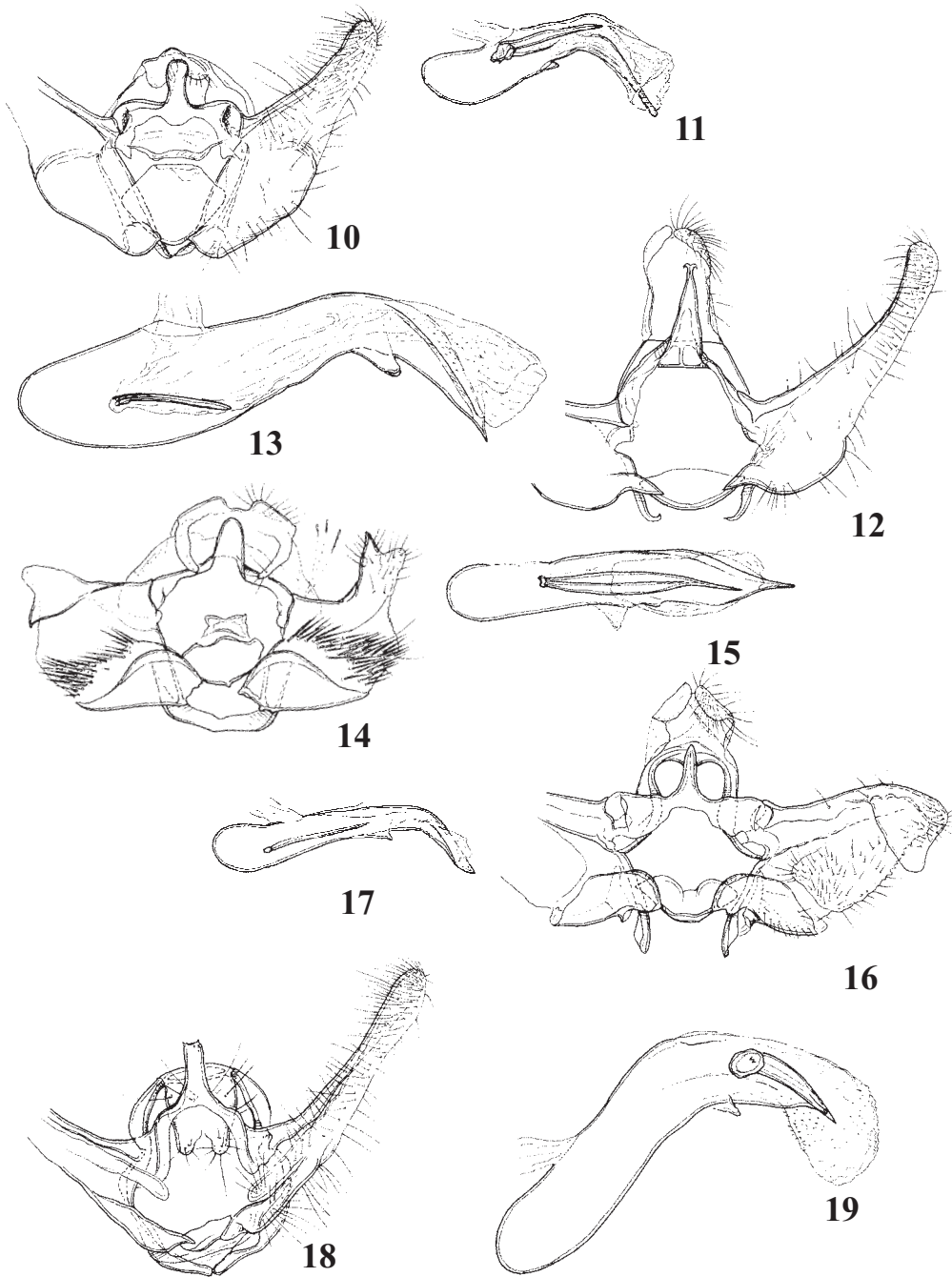
Nine examples collected in Brazil: Goias: Alto Paraíso, 1400 m, beginning of November 1995. To date it was known from the type-locality only. Now its area of distributions extends from Minas Gerais to Goias.

REFERENCES

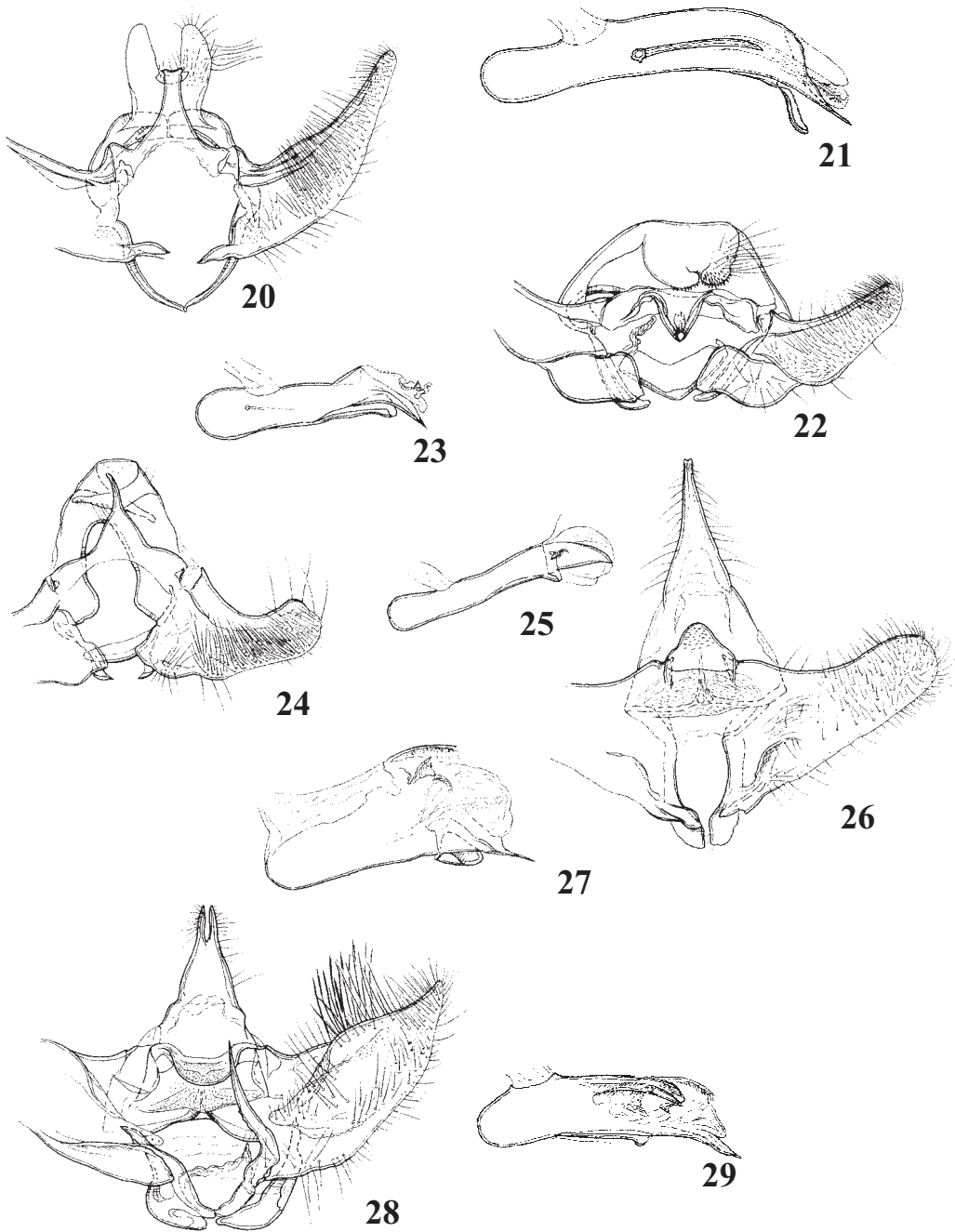
- CLARKE J. F. G. 1968. Neotropical Microlepidoptera. 17. Notes and new species of Phaloniidae. *Proc. U.S. national Museum*, **125**(3660): 1-58, 4 pls
- RAZOWSKI J. 1967. South Americal Cochylidae (Lepidoptera) from the collection of British Museum (Natural History). *Acta zoologica cracoviensia*, **12**(8): 163-210, pls 15,16.
- RAZOWSKI J. 1994. Synopsis of the Neotropical Cochylini (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae). *Acta zoologica cracoviensia*, **37**(2): 121-320.
- RAZOWSKI J., PELZ V. 2001. Tortricidae (Lepidoptera) collected in Ecuador in the years 1996-1999: Tortricini and Cochylini. *Nachrichten entomologischen Verein Apollo*, **22**(1): 17-28.



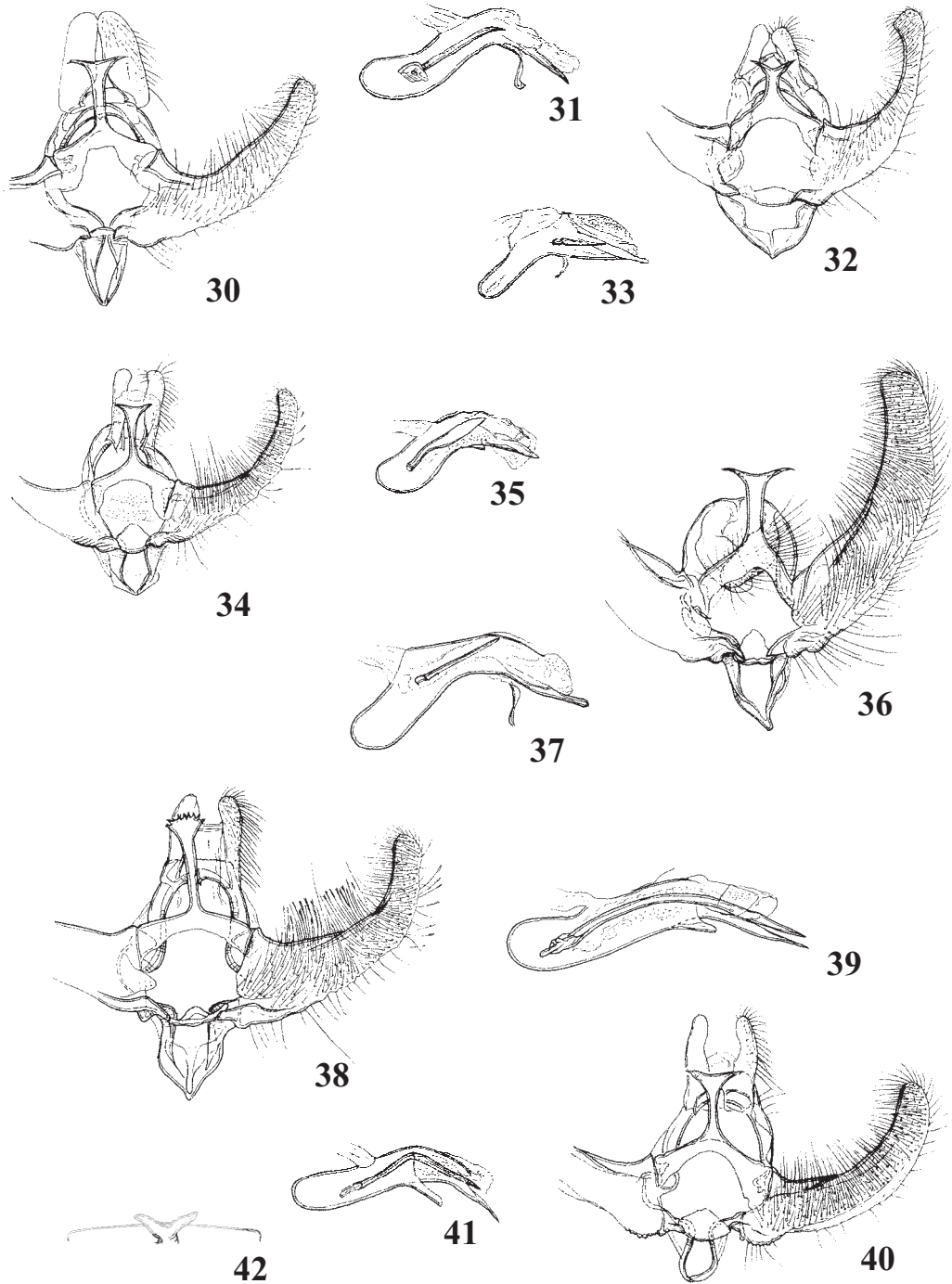
Figs 1-9. Male genitalia: 1,2 – *Henricus montuosus* sp.n., holotype; 3-5 – *Phalonia chlaenites* sp.n., holotype, (5 – abdominal scent organ); 6,7 – *P. albicaput* sp.n., holotype; 8,9 – *P. lojana* sp.n., holotype.



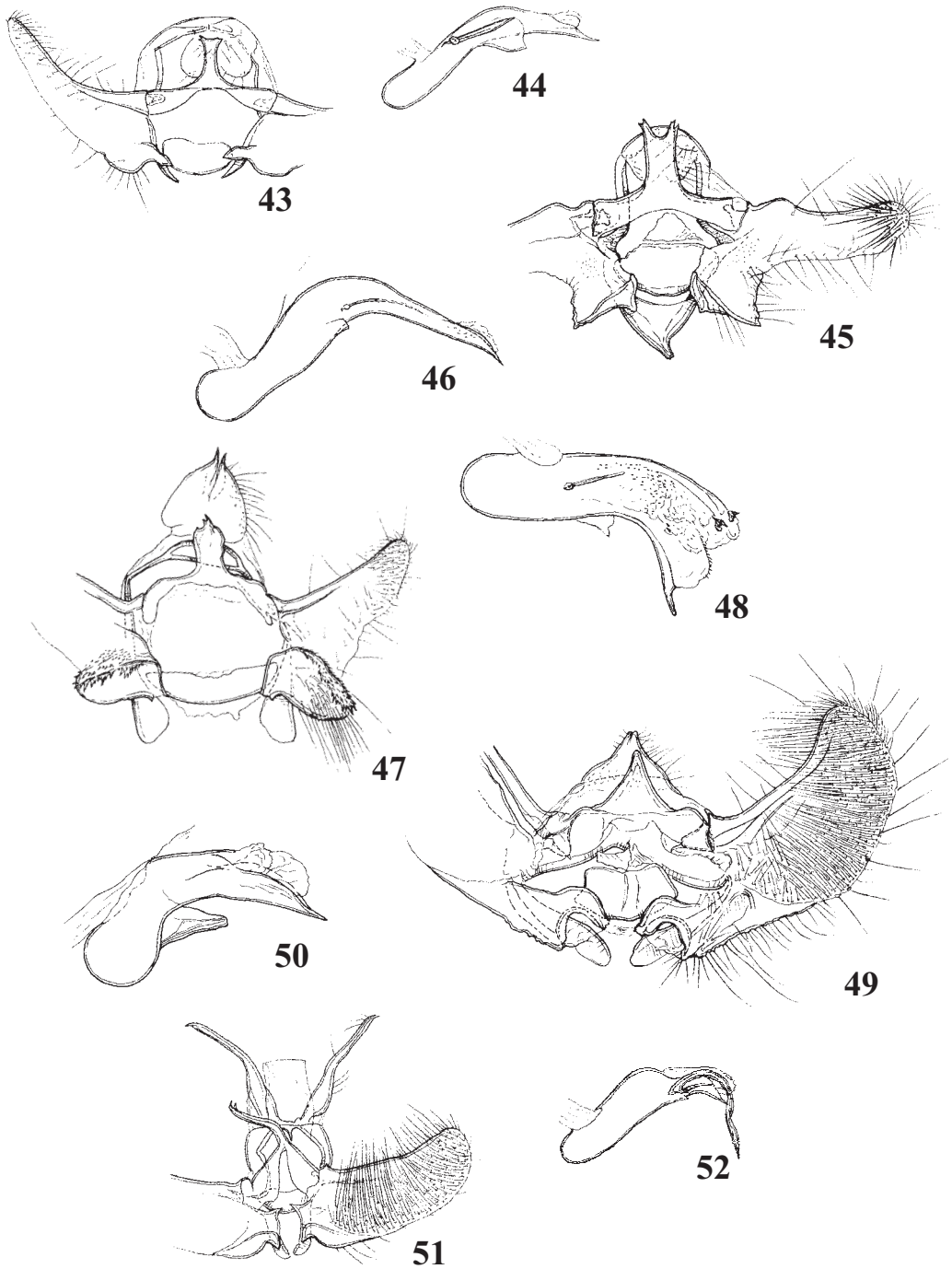
Figs 10-19. Male genitalia: 10, 11 – *Phalonidia electra* sp.n., holotype; 12, 13 – *P. cermatia* sp.n., holotype; 14, 15 – *P. jequieta* sp.n., holotype; 16, 17 – *P. lacistovalva* sp.n., holotype; 18, 19 – *Lasiothyris docilis* sp.n., holotype.



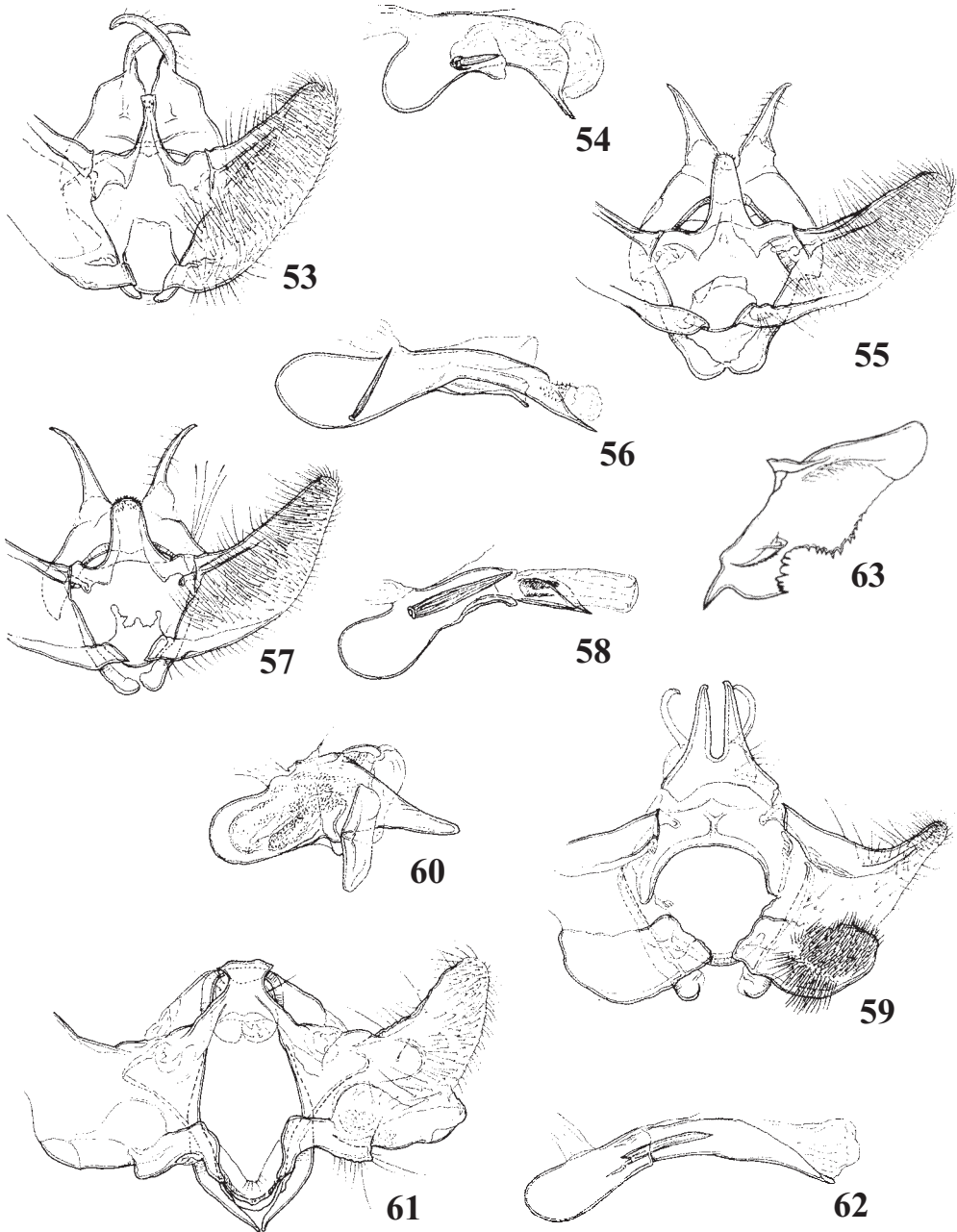
Figs 20-29. Male genitalia: 20,21 – *Lasiothyris perlochra* sp.n., holotype; 22,23 – *L. taima* sp.n., holotype; 24,25 – *L. subdi-clada* sp.n., holotype; 26,27 – *Macasinia minifurcata* sp.n., paratype; 28,29 – *M. mirabilana* sp.n., paratype.



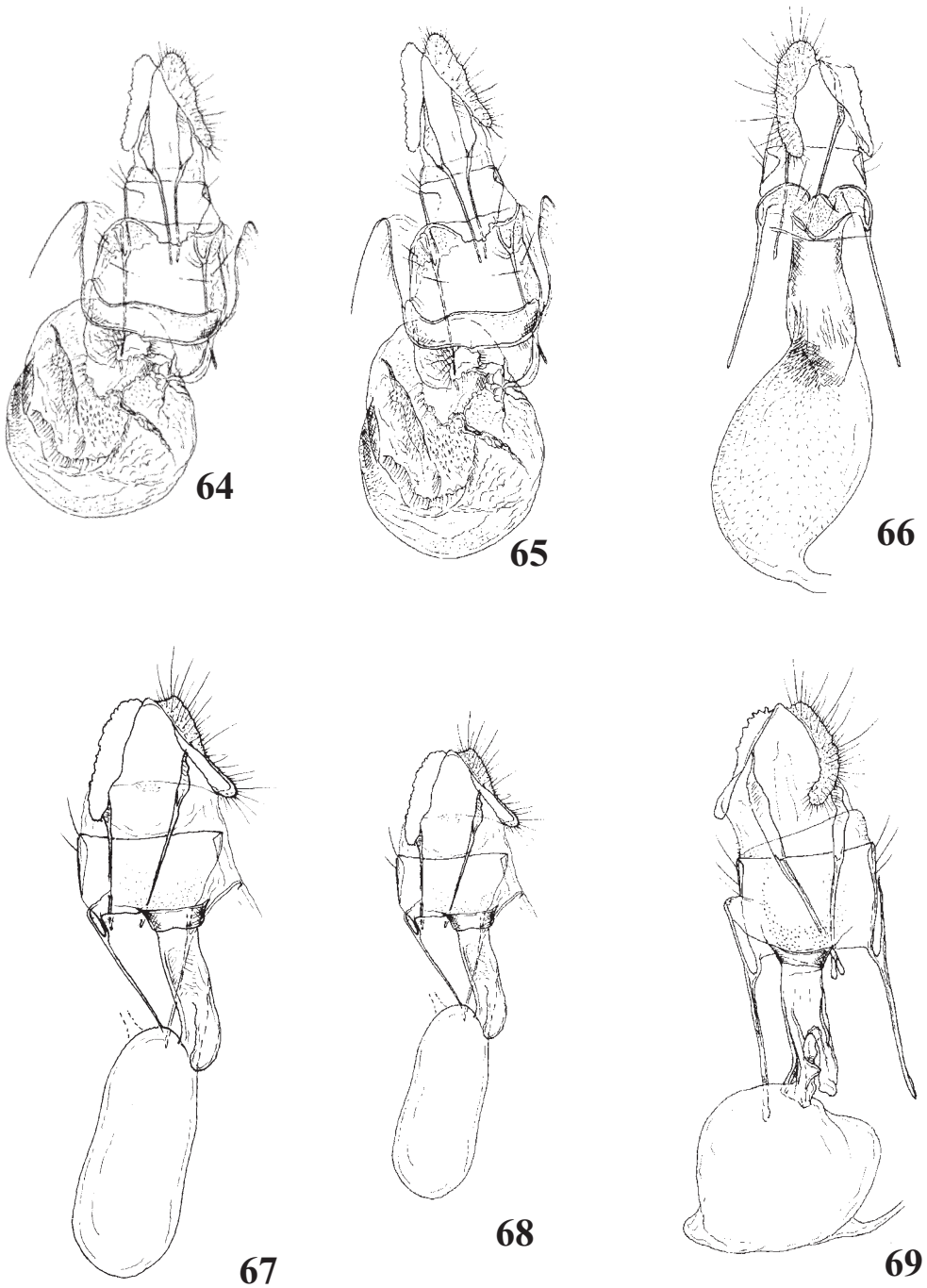
Figs 30-42. Male genitalia: 30,31 – *Saphenista rufozodion* sp.n. holotype; 32,33 – *S. carchiana* sp.n., paratype; 34,35 – *S. contermina*, holotype; 36, 37 – *S. merana* sp.n., holotype; 38,39 – *S. allasia* RAZOWSKI, Ecuador: Maldonado; 40-42 – *S. lineata* sp.n., holotype (42 – abdominal scent organ).



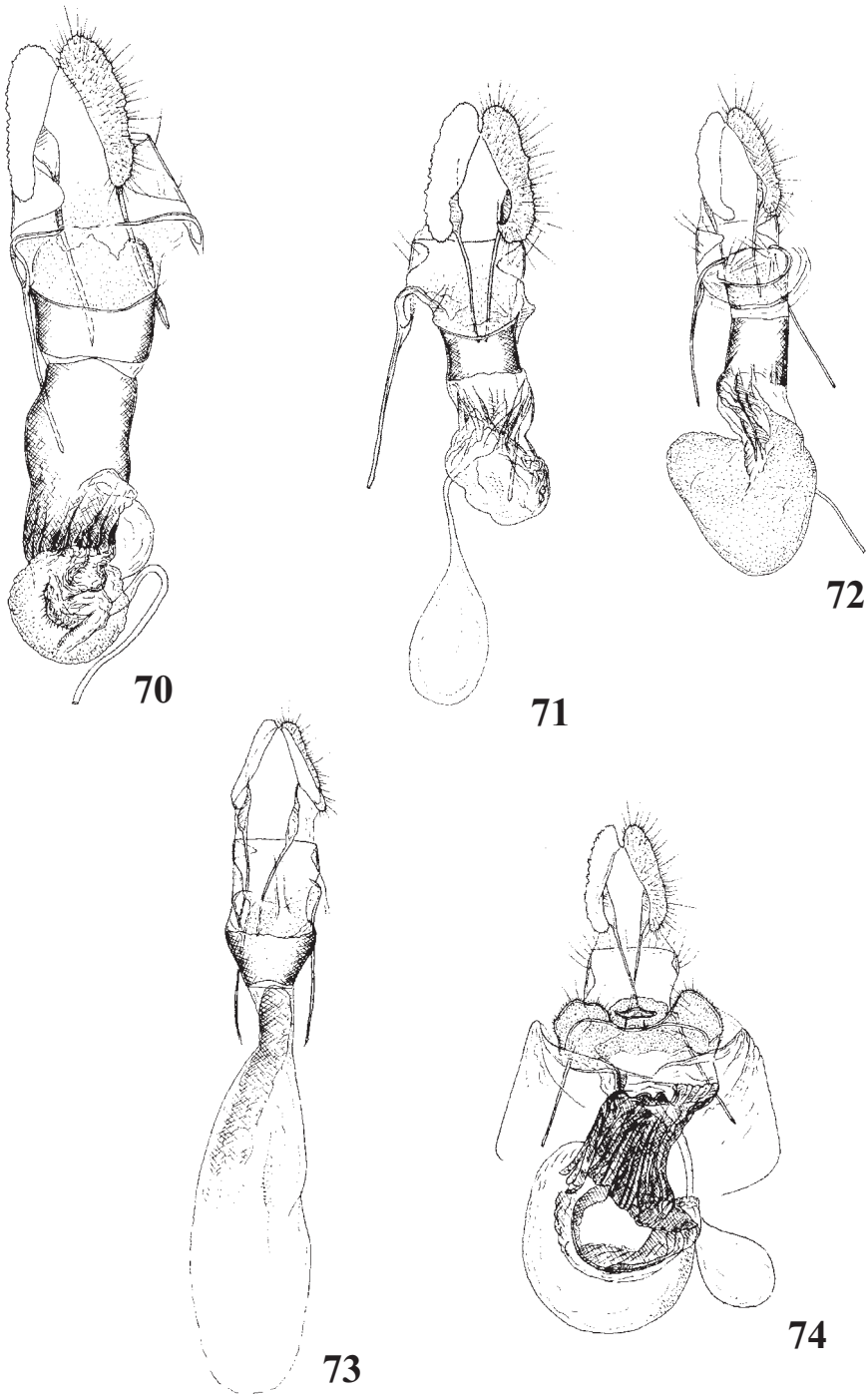
Figs 43-52. Male genitalia: 43,44 – *Platphalonidia decrepita* sp.n., holotype; 45,46 – *Spinipogon misahualli* sp.n., holotype; 47,48 – *Mourecochylis dentipara* sp.n., holotype; 49,50 – *Planaltinella bahia* sp.n., holotype; 51,52 – *Mimeugnosta credibilis* sp.n., holotype.



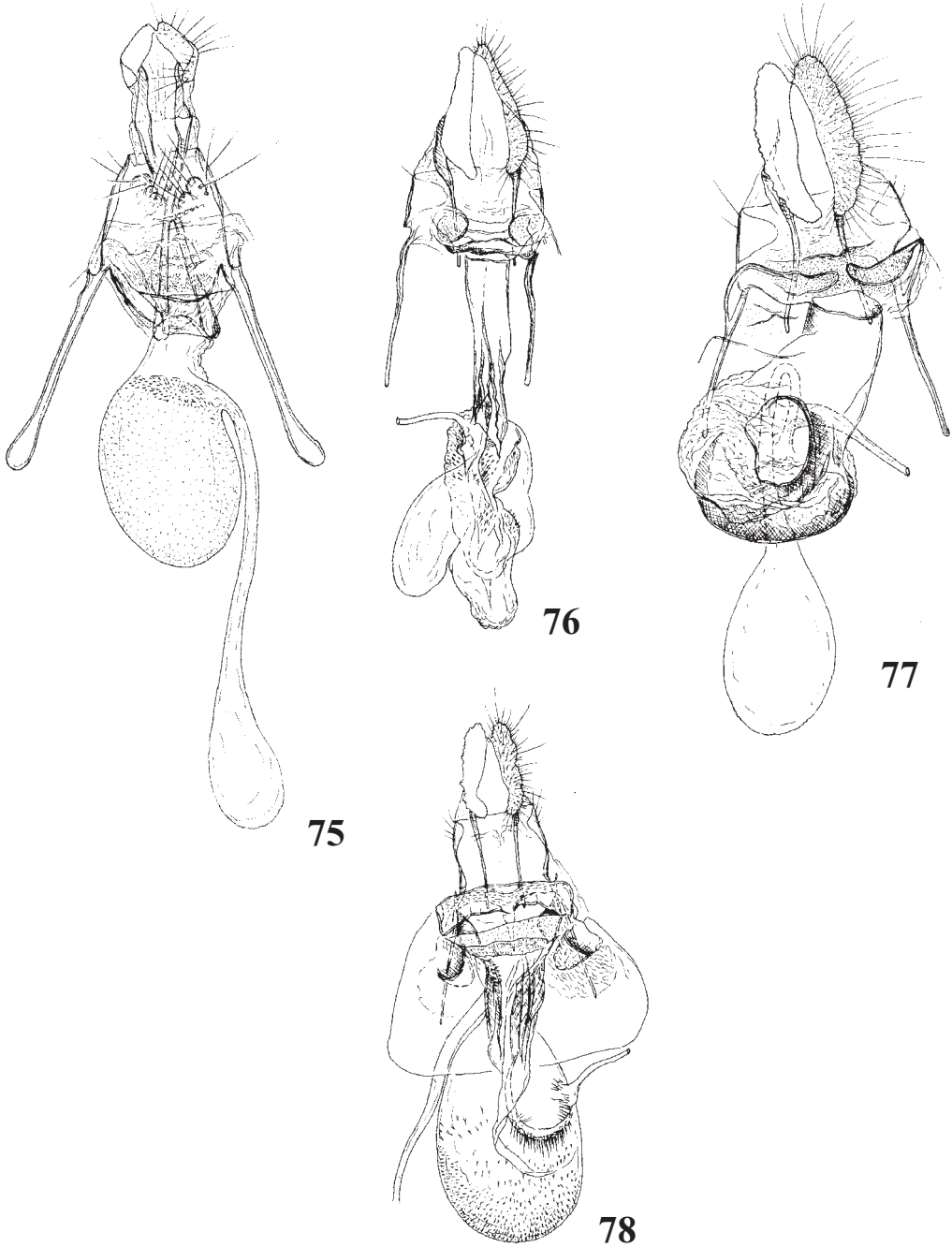
Figs 53-63. Male genitalia: 53,54 – *Eugnosta subsynaetera* sp.n., holotype; 55,56 – *E. rufocentra* sp.n., paratype; 57,58 – *E. caracana* sp.n., holotype; 59,60 – *Aethes bicuspis* sp. n., holotype; 61,62 – *Cochylis fidens* sp.n., holotype; 63 – *C. eutheta* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, valva, Mexico: Tamaulipas.



Figs 64-69. Female genitalia: 64 – *Phalonidia albicaput* sp.n., paratype; 65 – *P. ochrochraon* sp.n., holotype; 66 – *Saphenista ochraurea* sp.n., holotype; 67 – *S. euprepia* RAZOWSKI, Maldonado, Ecuador; 68 – *S. paraconsona* sp.n., holotype; 69 – *S. ceteora* sp.n., holotype.



Figs 70-74. Female genitalia: 70 – *Saphenista splendida* sp.n., holotype; 71 – *S. subsphragidias* sp.n., holotype; 72 – *S. contermina* sp.n., paratype; 73 – *S. carchiana* sp.n., paratype; 74 – *Mourecochylis dentipara* sp.n., paratype.



Figs 75-78. Female genitalia: 75 – *Planaltinella bahia* sp.n., paratype; 76 – *Eugnosta caracana* sp.n., holotype; 77 – *E. polymacula* sp.n., holotype; 78 – *Aethes bicuspis* sp.n., paratype.