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Hynhamia RAZOWSKI, *Dimorphopalpa* BROWN, and *Ulvipinara* gen.n., three euliine genera from Ecuador (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

JÓZEF RAZOWSKI*, VOLKER PELZ**

*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
**Volker Pelz, Bonnenweg 3, 53809 Ruppichteroth, Germany,
e-mail: Volkerpelz@gmx.de

ABSTRACT. Two already known euliine genera are found in Ecuador and 8 species are described as new (*Hynhamia lasgralariae* sp. n., *H. obscurana* sp. n., *H. decora* sp. n., *H. conceptionana* sp. n., *H. nigropunctana* sp. n., *H. micruncus* sp. n., *Dimorphopalpa rutruncus* sp. n., *D. lyonsae* sp. n.). One genus (*Ulvipinara* gen.n.) and its species (*U. pulvinaria* sp. n.) are newly described.

KEY WORDS: *Hynhamia, Dimorphopalpa, Ulvipinara, Euliini, Tortricidae, new taxa, Ecuador, Andes, cloud forest, high elevations.*

INTRODUCTION

This paper was completed to comprise three rather unrelated genera. It constitutes a series of papers devoted to the fauna of Ecuador begun with "Tortricidae (Lepidoptera) collected in Ecuador in the years 1996-1999" (RAZOWSKI & PELZ 2001). Apart from the data on the Ecuadoran taxa we incude the lists of known species belonging to the particular genera. In case of already described species we include their distributional and bionomic data, mainly on their verified distribution. The re-descriptions of genera are completed with some morphological and phylogenetic data, when necessary.

The papers based on the material collected by the junior author during his trips to Ecuador.

The studied material is in the collection of V. PELZ, Ruppichteroth, Germany; the holotypes eventually will be deposited in the Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt/Main, Germany.

Note. Numbers included in the descriptions of the labial palpus refer to the proportion of their total length to the horizontal diameter of the compound eye.

Abbreviations:

> - road from > to
GU - genitalia slide
PN - National Park
Prov. - Province
Pto. - Puerto
sta - collecting station
N, E, S, W - compass points

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SYSTEMATICS

Hynhamia RAZOWSKI, 1987

Hynhamia was erected as a monobasic genus to comprise *Tortrix hemileuca* MEYRICK, 1932 and placed in Chlidanotini, Chlidanotinae. BROWN (1990) discussed its characters and transferred to Euliini, Tortricinae. He questioned the original interpretation of the male genitalia of *hemileuca* and stated that the processes from the tegumen are referable to the gnathos. However, gnathos is typically developed in the representatives of the genus in question (cf. illustrations in this paper) and the discussed structure can be either a kind of socius or an unusual process situated at the base of uncus. In Chlidanotini one can observe the positions of similar processes, the hami and the socii. Hami are situated medially to socii the these two parts can fuse to various degrees (RAZOWSKI & BECKER 1999). Unfortunately there is no data on the origin of the hami. In *Hynhamia* there are various states of this character. In *H. micruncus* sp. n. only the socii are developed; they are broad, in major part weakly sclerotized. In *H. ochroleuca* RAZOWSKI & BROWN, 2004 the

sclerotization is stronger. In *H. obscurana* sp. n. and *H. decora* sp. n. the outer processes are large, rigid but their position suggests that they may represent the socii. In some species there is a pair of more inner, smaller processes. In *H. decora* sp. n. they are small, situated distad to bases of the socii whilst in *H. obscurana* sp. n. are much larger and their bases are close to the socii. In *hemileuca* both processes are large (RAZOWSKI 1987). Unfortunately they have not been re-examined for this paper. The "inner processes" may be completely reduced. Similar tendency is observed in development of the membranos socii; in *H. microsocia* RAZOWSKI, 1999 the drooping socii are minute.

Other characters of male genitalia are also inconstant, convergent or plesiomorphic. Uncus is always slender, without ventroterminal hairs; gnathos arms slender usually with lateral lobes and terminal processes; vinculum fully developed; costa of valva long, rigid; sacculus broad basally, with or without small free termination, more or less concave beyond basal portion; disc hairy, occasionally with spines; pulvinus not developed; transtilla a simple band, broadening laterally, with submedian and basal lobes or strong processes (in *H. micruncus* sp. n.); juxta a simple plate deeply concave dorsally; aedeagus slender; coecum penis slender, usually long; cornuti in the species examined by us absent.

Female genitalia: eighth tergite strongly elongate, with large ventrolateral portions; sterigma ill-defined, weakly sclerotized; antrum small, funnel-shaped; ductus bursae moderate, occasionally with weak sclerites; ductus seminalis originating near middle of ductus bursae or beyond it; corpus bursae usually elongate, without signum.

Venation. Described and illustrated by BROWN (1900).

Wing pattern. In all known species ground colour is cream to ochreous brownish. Markings typical of subfamily, brownish, more or less reduced, with preserved costal parts, e.g. postbasal and median fasciae. Often brownish fascia from apex towards end of median cell and costa with a tendency to pale colouration. In *H. decora* sp. n. patches of refractive scales are present on forewing.

Basing on the above redescription and discussion we suggest that the main autapomorphies of this genus are the presence of the sclerite ("inner sclerite") developed at the ventral portion of base of the uncus, the shape of the valva complex and the structures of eighth tergite of female and sterigma.

Distribution. Eleven species of *Hynhamia* are known until now; one species (*Hynhamia cornutia* BROWN, 1990 is transferable to *Netechma* RAZOWSKI, 1992). All known species occur in middle to high elevations above 1700 m.

List of known species

H. microsocia RAZOWSKI, 1999 - Ecuador: Morona-Santiago
H. ochroleuca RAZOWSKI & BROWN, 2004 - Costa Rica
H. brunnea BROWN, 1990 - Peru
H. lasgralariae sp. n. - Ecuador: Pichincha
H. obscurana sp. n. - Ecuador: Loja
H. decora sp. n. - Ecuador: Pichincha

H. conceptionana sp. n. - Ecuador: Tungurahua
H. nigropunctana sp. n. - Ecuador: Loja
H. hemileuca (MEYRICK, 1932) - Colombia
H. micruncus sp. n. - Ecuador: Napo
?*H. sciodryas* (MEYRICK, 1926) - Colombia

Hynhamia lasgralariae **sp. n.**

(Figs 1, 2)

Diagnosis

Allied with *H. obscurana* sp. n. but *H. lasgralariae* sp. n. differing chiefly by longer aedeagus, longer dorsolateral parts of juxta, and slender subbasal lobes of transtilla. From *H. hemileuca H. lasgralariae* sp. n. differs mainly by broader aedeagus and slenderer lobes of transtilla.

Description

Wing span 15.5 mm in holotype, in paratype female 16 mm.

Head and thorax cream; labial palpus cream, in male 2.5, in female 3.0. Forewing indistinctly expanding terminad; costa convex; termen moderately oblique, straight. Ground colour cream; strigulae brownish; veins distinctly suffused with brown; terminal area brownish. Markings brownish consisting of costal half of median fascia. Hindwing cream in distal third of wing spotted with brownish grey, apex tinged with ochreous; cilia cream.

Variation. Paratype paler than holotype.

Male genitalia (Fig. 17). Uncus large, slightly expanding apically; basal part of socius rigid, remaining part submembranous, slender accompanied by small inner process; arm of gnathos slender, thorny; valva slender, somewhat expanding terminally; sacculus broad in basal half, with angular termination; transtilla slender medially, with pair of elongate terminally serrate basal processes; juxta slightly narrowing in middle, with long dorsolateral parts; aedeagus as long as costa of valva, proportionally broad; caulis long; coecum penis short.

Female genitalia (Fig. 18). Papilla analis broadest medially; eighth tergite moderately large; sterigma membranous except for lateroposterior parts; ductus bursae as long as corpus bursae; ductus seminalis originating in median part of ductus bursae; corpus bursae minutely spined throughout.

Material examined

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Pichincha - Prov., 2,5 km SE Santa Rosa, Reserva Las Gralarias, 2068 m, 0°0'37"S 78°43'50"W, 3.-5. XI. 2005, leg. Volker PELZ"; GU-3149-V.P. Paratype: 1 female (GU-3021-V.P.) same data as holotype (GU-3021-V.P.).

Etymology

The species name refers to the type locality the Cloudforest Reserve Las Gralarias. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

***Hynhamia obscurana* sp. n.**

(Fig. 3)

Diagnosis

Allied with *H. lasgralariae* sp. n. but *H. obscurana* sp. n. differing mainly in slenderer distal half of uncus, longer socii, broad lateral parts of transtilla, and shorter aedeagus.

Description

Wing span 16 mm (in paratype 17.5 mm). Head brownish cream, thorax browner; labial palpus concolorous with head, 3.0. Forewing slender, costa almost straight, termen oblique, almost straight. Ground colour yellowish brown with slight ferruginous admixture; dots and suffusions brown; terminal area suffused with dark brown. Markings brown, indistinct: trace of postbasal fascia at costa and spots near apex. Cilia brownish. Hindwing brown; cilia almost concolorous.

Male genitalia (Fig. 19). Uncus long, broad basally, tapering to middle, slender towards the tip; socius rigid, long, bent apically accompanied by distinct inner process; arm of gnathos minutely spined posteriorly, rounded apically; valva slender, weakly expanding terminally; sacculus broad to middle with fairly short distal part and termination; lateral portions of transtilla subtriangular, with some terminal thorns, very slender in median portion; juxta distinctly constricted beyond middle, with slender dorsolateral lobes; aedeagus short; coecum penis long, slender; caulis minute.

Female not known.

Material examined

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Loja - Prov., 10 km SE Loja, PN Podocarpus, Cajanuma Ranger Stt, 2850 m, 4°6'58"S 79°10'19"W, 7.X.2002, sta 20, leg. GIELIS & PELZ"; GU-3213-V.P. Paratype: 1 male (GU-2219-V.P.) same data as holotype.

Etymology

The specific epithet refers to the dark colouration; Latin: obscurana - dark . It is defined as a noun in apposition.

***Hynhamia decora* sp. n.**

(Fig. 4)

Diagnosis

Allied with *H. obscurana* sp. n. but *H. decora* sp. n. with broader terminal part of uncus and reduced termination of sacculus.

Description

Wing span 17 mm. Head and thorax cream-white; labial palpus 2.3, concolorous with head. Forewing slightly expanding terminad, costa convex, termen almost straight, weakly oblique. Ground colour cream tinged with pale ferruginous, dotted with pale rust, cream along costa except for base and beyond median cell; markings rust brown consisting of costal portions of postbasal and median fasciae, two spots along dorsum and two subdorsally; spots in terminal area of wing small. Markings with some refractive scales. Cilia concolorous with posterior part of wing. Hindwing cream with some pale brown dots, mixed with ochreous in apical area; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 20). Uncus broad basally, slender postmedially, somewhat expanding terminally; socius rigid, proportionally short; inner process short, posterior to base of socius; gnathos arm broadening subteminally, extending apically; distal part of valva almost uniformly broad to before end; sacculus simple, with convex, broad proximal portion; disc hairy, with postbasal area of bristles; transtilla with basal processes and submedian spiny convexities; juxta uniformly broad with short dorsolateral lobes; aedeagus moderately broad; coecum penis small.

Female not known.

Material examined

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Pichincha - Prov., 7 km NW Mindo, Sachatamia, 1700m, 0°1'35"S 78°45'34"W, 8.-11. XII. 2004, leg. Volker PELZ"; GU-2528-V.P.

Etymology

The species epithet refers to the beautiful appearance of the species with refractive scales on forewing; Latin: decora - beautiful. The name is defined as a noun in apposition.

***Hynhamia conceptionana* sp. n.**

(Fig. 5)

Diagnosis

Allied with *H. hemileuca* but *H. conceptionana* sp. n. distinguished chiefly by double termination of sacculus and lack of dorsal thorny lobes of transtilla.

Description

Wing span 25 mm. Head cream, thorax cream mixed with brownish, browner proximally; labial palpus cream mixed with brownish scales, 3.0. Forewing somewhat expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; termen oblique, tolerably straight. Ground colour cream ferruginous, strigulae and dots brownish. Markings ill-defined, brownish consisting of mediopostbasal suffusion, meddian fascia consisting of costal and median parts, and subapical blotch reaching apex and connected with median fascia; a slender subterminal fascia present. Cilia (worn) ferruginous cream. Hindwing cream, mixed with ferruginous at apex, with indistinct brownish dots; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 21). Uncus long, slender; socius small; inner process developed; rounded plate ventrally to base of uncus; valva comparatively broad; basal portion of sacculus broad, convex, termination consisting of two small lobes; lateral parts of transtilla broad, submedian lobes serrate dorsally; juxta fairly long, with large dorsolateral lobes; aedeagus slender except for postzonal one-fourth; coecum penis fairly large; caulis small.

Female not known.

Material examined

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Tungurahua - Prov., Ambato, La Concepción, 2500 m, [1°14'S 78°36'W], 17.- 30. IV. 2001, leg. Volker PELZ"; GU-1355-V.P. Paratype: 1 male (GU-1617-V.P.): Ecuador, Tungurahua - Prov., 3 km E Izamba, 2675m, 1°12'S 78°32'W, 3.X.2002, sta 15, leg. GIELIS & PELZ.

Etymology

The name refers to the collecting locality of the holotype. It is defined as noun in apposition.

***Hynhamia nigropunctana* sp. n.**

(Fig. 6)

Diagnosis

Allied with *H. hemileuca* and *H. conceptionana* sp. n. but *H. nigropunctana* sp. n. distinguished by angulate end of basal portion of sacculus followed by a deep incision and a large terminal lobe.

Description

Wing span 19.5 mm. Head and thorax cream, tegula slightly mixed with brownish; labial palpus 3.7, cream. Forewing not expanding posteriorly; costa gradually convex; termen somewhat oblique, hardly convex. Ground colour cream mixed with pale

ferruginous, darkest in terminal and basal parts of wing where finely strigulated with brownish rust, cream along posterior half of costa. Markings pale ferruginous consisting of trace of postbasal fascia, costal half of median fascia almost connected with apex by means of concolorous shade; blackish brown spot in middle of subterminal area. Cilia concolorous with suffusions. Hindwing cream tinged with ochreous in apical area, with trace of brownish strigulation; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 22). Uncus large, slender; socius moderate, rigid; inner process small; arm of gnathos expanding mediolaterally, with elongate terminal part; valva broad basally and medially, with terminal part short; sacculus broad proximally, deeply concave beyond angle, with broad terminal lobe; median part of transtilla slender, lateral parts broad; juxta slender, with distinct dorsolateral lobes; aedeagus slender, long; coecum penis and caulis short.

Female not known.

Material examined

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Loja - Prov., 10 km SE Loja, PN Podocarpus, Cajanuma Ranger Stt, 2850 m, 4°6'58"S 79°10'19"W, 8.X.2002, sta 21, leg. GIELIS & PELZ"; GU-1965-V.P.

Etymology

The species name refers to the presence of a blackish brown spot in subterminal area; Latin: niger - black. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

***Hynhamia micruncus* sp. n.**

(Figs 7, 8)

Diagnosis

Allied with *H. decora* sp. n. but *H. micruncus* sp. n. with small, slender uncus and very large lateral processes of transtilla. From all known species of this genus *Hynhamia micruncus* sp. n. differs in presence of large, submembranous socius and reduction of inner process.

Description

Wing span 23 mm. Head and thorax pale cinnamon brown; labial palpus 2.0, concolorous with head. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa almost straight; termen oblique, straight. Ground colour pale ferruginous mixed with cream in posterior area of wing; suffusions ferrruginous brown, dots darker. Markings ill-defined, diffuse brown, in form of a large blotch extending from mid-costa to apex, median trace of median fascia and

basal suffusion; another suffusion along dorsum. Cilia cream ferruginous. Hindwing brown; cilia brownish cream.

Variation. In female (GU-1148-V.P.) ground colour of forewing paler, more cream; dots and suffusions brown; markings more complete.

Male genitalia (Fig. 23). Uncus slender, shorter than socius; socius large, hairy, submembranous; inner process absent; arm of gnathos long, broadening terminally; valva slender, broadening postmedially; sacculus simple, rounded postmedially; transtilla with large expanding apically basal processes and broad median portion; juxta rather short, simple; aedeagus slender, distinctly bent; caulis rudimentary; coecum penis slender, moderately long.

Female genitalia (Fig. 24). Papilla analis slender, with long posterior part; apophyses long, slender; eighth tergite long; sterigma and antrum membranous; distal part of ductus bursae slender; ductus seminalis originating in proximal part of the slender part of ductus bursae.

Material examined

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0°38'56"S 77°47'34"W, 27.X.2002, sta 39, leg. GIELIS & PELZ"; GU-1522-V.P. 1 female (GU-1148-V.P.): Ecuador, Morona-Santiago - Prov., Macas, Proano> Alshi, 5 km SO Alshi, 1700 m, 27. IX.- 4. X. 2000, leg. Volker PELZ.

Etymology

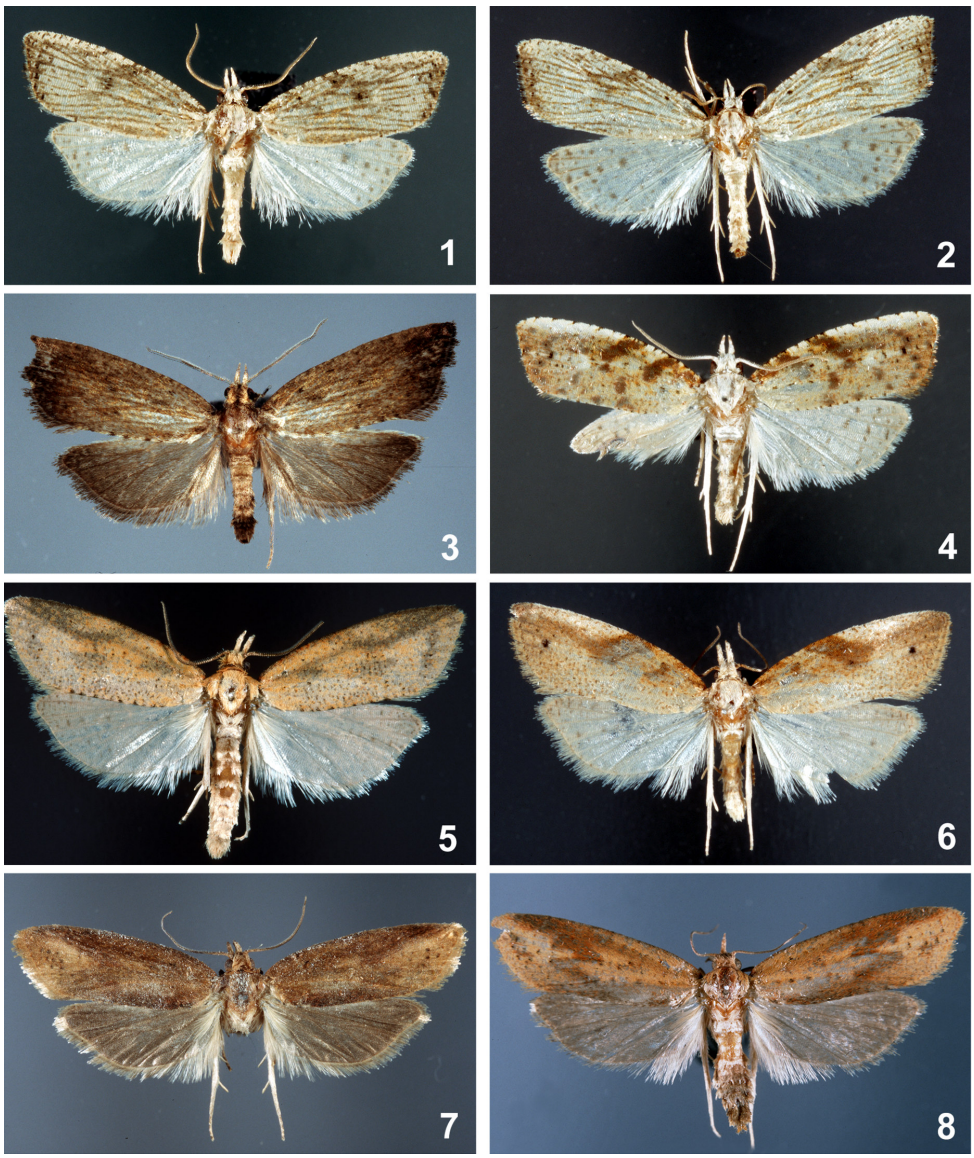
The species epithet refers to the comparable small uncus of the new species; Greek: micros - small. The name is defined as a noun in apposition.

Remarks

The association of the female originating from a different Province to *H. micruncus* sp. n. is provisionally. Therefore it is not treated as a paratype. For further comments see discussion with *H. sciodryas*.

Hynhamia sciodryas (MEYRICK, 1926)

BROWN (1990) illustrated the female genitalia of an unknown species as the lectotype of *sciodryas*. CLARKE (1958) figured genitalia of the same specimen and stated that this example (from Mt. Tolima, Colombia) does not belong to the type series of *sciodryas*. The holotype of *sciodryas*, without abdomen, differs from all known *Hynhamia* in the shape of forewing and from the above mentioned female (GU-1148-V.P.). It is possible that this female is conspecific with *H. sciodryas* Brown, 1990 not MEYRICK, 1926.



Figs 1-8. Adults of *Hynhamia* RAZOWSKI, 1987. 1,2 – *H. lasgralariae* sp. n.; 1 – holotype; 2 – paratype female; 3 – *H. obscurana* sp. n., holotype; 4 – *H. decora* sp. n., holotype; 5 – *H. conceptionana* sp. n., holotype; 6 – *H. nigropunctana* sp. n., holotype; 7 – *H. micruncus* sp. n., holotype; 8 – ? same species, female (GU-1148-V.P.).

Dimorphopalpa Brown, 1999

Dimorphopalpa was described to comprise five species from Central and South America. Of seven described species the genitalia of *xestochalca* remain unknown thus the systematic position within the genus is unknown. The type of *xestochalca* is figured by CLARKE (1958). Now, three species are recorded from Ecuador. The present system follows that of the original description of *Dimorphopalpa*.

List of known species

D. albopunctana BROWN, 1999 - Costa Rica, Venezuela
D. striatana BROWN, 1999 - Costa Rica, Venezuela
D. striatanoides BROWN, 1999 - Ecuador: Carchi, Colombia
D. teutoniana BROWN, 1999 - Brazil
D. rutruncus sp. n. - Ecuador: Napo
D. lyonsae sp. n. - Ecuador: Pichincha
D. xestochalca (MEYRICK, 1926) - Colombia

Dimorphopalpa striatana Brown, 1999

(Figs 13, 14, 15)

Material examined

Three males (GU-2983-V.P., GU-2990-V.P., GU-3023-V.P.), 2 females (GU-3026-V.P., GU-2982-V.P.): Ecuador, Pichincha - Prov., 2,5 km SE Santa Rosa, Reserva Las Gralarias, 2068 m, 0°0'37"S 78°43'50"W, 3.-5. XI. 2005, leg. Volker Pelz; 1 male (GU-3071-V.P.): H-Trail; 1 male (GU-3072-V.P.): F-Trail; 1 male (GU-1764-V.P.): Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0°38'56"S 77°47'34"W, 23.-26. VI. 2003, leg. Volker PELZ.

Remarks

As compared with the original drawings our males are almost identical with the Venezuelan types, the females are also similar.

The Ecuadoran material (Figs 25, 26, 29, 30). The specimen from eastern slopes collected in Cosanga slightly differ from the specimens from western slopes of the Mindo region especially in the shapes of uncus (broader and longer in those from Cosanga) and lateral process of gnathos (broader at base, with shorter termination in the Cosanga population). Proximal lobes of sterigma are shorter and broader with the Cosanga example than with those from Mindo. Based on the examined material we are unable to decide about the importance of these characters.

Dimorphopalpa rutruncus sp. n.

(Figs 9, 10)

Material examined

Holotype male: "Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 12 km SSE Cosanga, 2120 m, 0°37'26"S 77°48'51"W, 24.X.2002, sta 36, leg. GIELIS & PELZ"; GU-1977-V.P.

Paratype: 1 female (GU-1741-V.P.): Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0°38'56"S 77°47'34"W, 27.X.2002, sta 39, leg. GIELIS & PELZ.

Diagnosis

Closely allied with Brazilian *teutoniana* but *D. rutruncus* sp. n. without blackish mark at the end of median cell of forewing, with slender apical process of uncus, lack of lateral process of arm of gnathos, and small proximal lobes of sterigma.

Description

Wing span 18.5 mm in holotype, 20 mm in paratype. Head and thorax brown cream; labial palpus 2.5 in male, 4.0 in female, concolorous with head. Ground colour pale brownish slightly tinged with ferruginous with indistinct darker dots especially in terminal portion of wing. Markings typical of the genus, browner than ground colour. Cilia pale cream brown. Hindwing brownish; cilia paler.

Variation. Paler and darker examples with more or less complete markings.

Male genitalia (Fig. 27). Uncus strongly expanding postmedially, with slender terminal process; process of arm of gnathos directed ventrally, lateral process reduced; valva elongate; aedeagus short.

Female genitalia (Fig. 31). Proximal lobes of sterigma flat; corpus bursae elongate.

Etymology

The specific epithet refers to the form of uncus. Latin: rutrum - spade, shovel. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

Dimorphopalpa lyonsae sp. n.

(Figs 11, 12)

Diagnosis

Allied with *teutoniana* and *D. rutruncus* sp. n. but *D. lyonsae* sp. n. with whitish subterminal interfascia, slender lateral processes of uncus, long process of arm of gnathos, and large proximal lobes of sterigma.

Description

Wing span 16 mm in holotype, in male paratypes 14.5 - 16 mm, in female paratype 19 mm. Head and thorax brown cream; labial palpus concolorous with head, 2.5 in male, 3.0 in female. Ground colour of forewing pale brownish cream, sprinkled with white in distal part of median cell and subterminally, cream terminally; blackish spot at end of median cell; large brown suffusions in basal portion of median cell, in dorsoterminal area and subapically; median fascia almost completely reduced. Cilia pale brownish cream. Hindwing pale brown, paler basally in male, brown in female; cilia pale brownish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 28). Uncus slender with pair of lateral processes beyond middle; arm of gnathos with reduced lateral process, long, slender ventral process and small submedian process; aedeagus proportionally large.

Female genitalia (Fig. 32). Papilla analis large; proximal lobes of sterigma large, subtriangular, rounded apically; corpus bursae rounded.

Material examined

Holotype male: "Ecuador, Pichincha - Prov., 2,5 km SE Santa Rosa, Reserva Las Gralarias, 2068m, 0°0'37"S 78°43'50"W, 3.-5. XI. 2005, leg. Volker PELZ"; GU-3022-V.P. Paratypes: 1 male (GU-2984-V.P.), 1 female (GU-3025-V.P.): same data as holotype, 2 males (GU-3070-V.P., GU-3069-V.P.): Ecuador, Pichincha - Prov., 7 km SW Tandayapa, Bellavista Research Station, H-Trail, 2243m, 0°0'54"S 78°41'07"W, 31. X. 2005, leg. Volker PELZ.

Etymology

The species epithet is a patronym for Dr. Jane LYONS, Mindo, Ecuador. It is defined as noun in apposition.

***Ulvipinara* gen.n.**

Type-species: *Ulvipinara pulvinaria* sp. n.

Diagnosis

Probably allied with *Oregocerata* RAZOWSKI, 1988 and comparable with *Ptyongnathosia* RAZOWSKI, 1988 but *Ulvipinara* with large, slender pulvinus and dorsobasal lobe of sacculus.

Description

Venation (Fig. 33). In forewing all veins separate, inner veins of median cell absent; R5 to termen; In hindwing Rr-M1 close basally; bases of M3-CuA1 close to one another.

Male genitalia. Uncus simple, slender, long; socius narrow, long; gnathos arm with mediolateral sharp process, terminal plate of gnathos small; vinculum strong, complete;

costa of valva well developed, long; sacculus slender reaching almost 4/6 length of valva, with postmedian spines and small ventral termination, and large, long hairy lobe at base; apical portion of disc hairy, median part with slender row of longer hairs terminating in a long, slender pulvinus not extending beyond base of valva; transtilla plate-shaped, with pair of dorsal lobes submedially; juxta simple; aedeagus moderately large, curved upwards, open laterally; coecum penis slender, with well developed apical plate.

Female not known.

Biology and distribution

Moth in cloud forest habitat at the altitude of 2180 m. Ecuador: Napo - Province.

Etymology

The generic name is an anagram of the name of the type-species. The gender is feminine.

Remarks

Valva with plesiomorphic costa; aedeagus very similar to Colombian *Ptyongnathosia oxybela* RAZOWSKI, 1988 but base of sacculus without slender processes.

***Ulvipinara pulvinaria* sp. n.**

(Fig. 16)

Diagnosis

The only species of the genus; see diagnosis of the genus.

Description

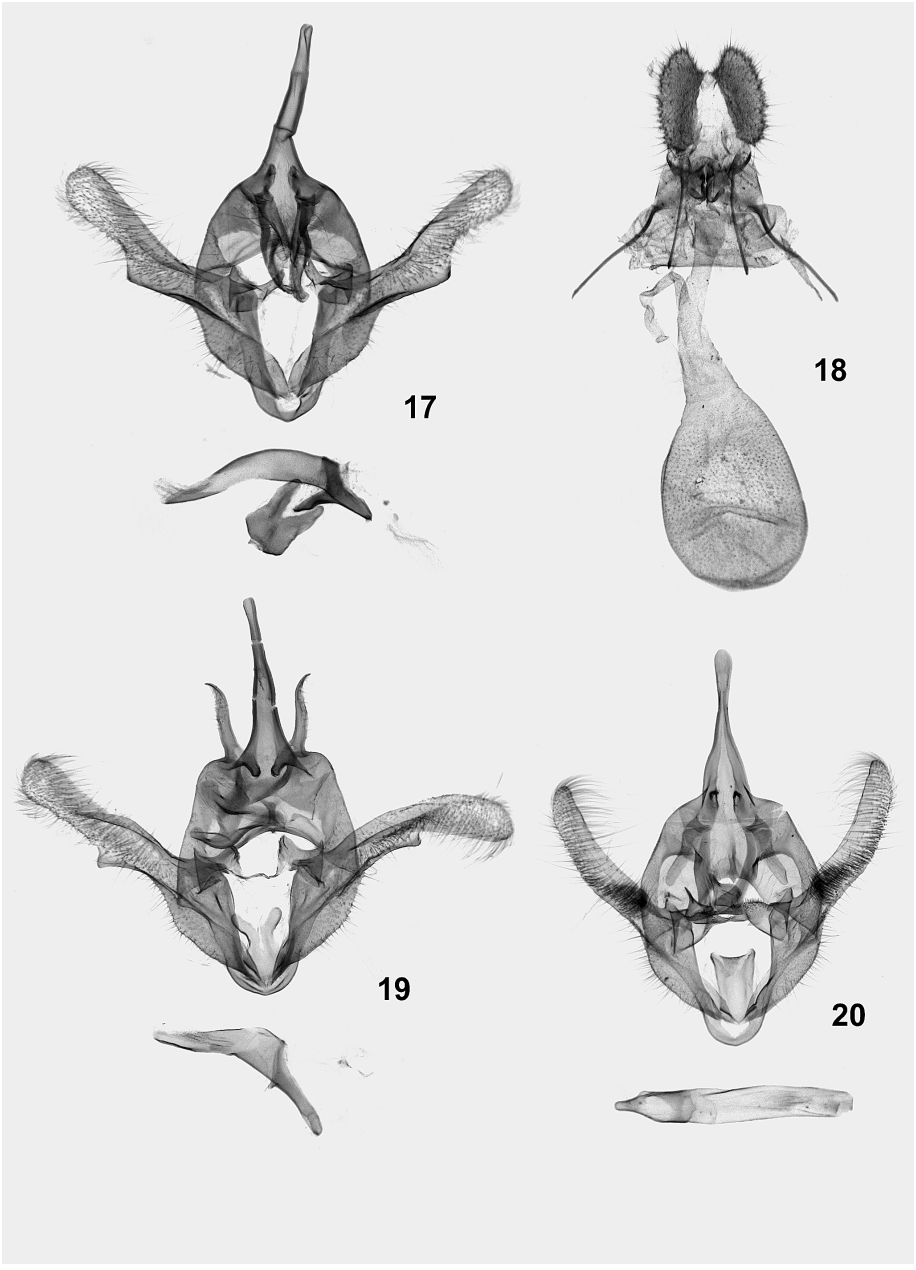
Wing span 19.5 mm. Head cream brown; labial palpus 2; thorax slightly darker than head. Forewing somewhat expanding terminad; costa beyond basal one-third weakly curved outwards, apex pointed, termen moderately oblique, almost straight. Ground colour brownish cream with pale brownish suffusions and slightly darker spots and strigulae; markings reduced to pale brown remnants of usual tortricine pattern; cilia (worn) concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing dirty cream tinged with brownish on periphery; cilia similar.

Male genitalia (Fig. 34). As described for the genus.

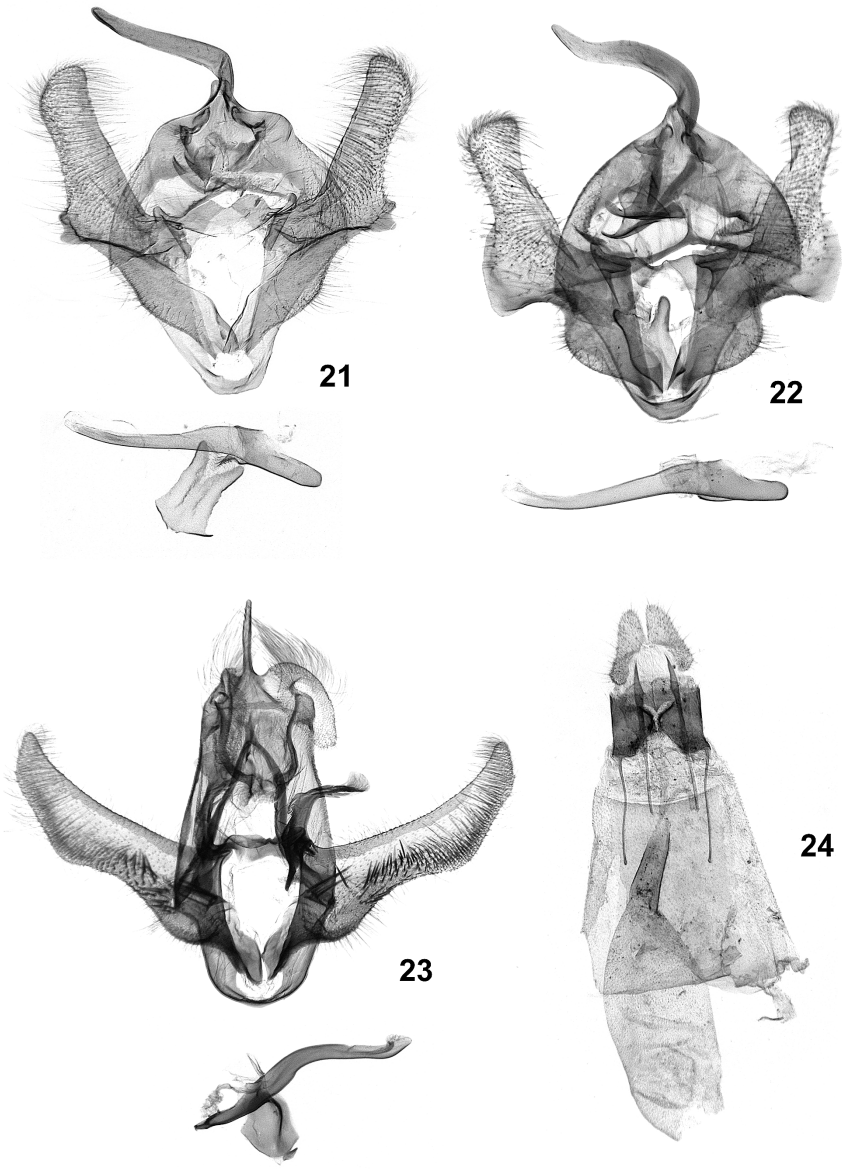
Material examined

Holotype male: "Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 10 km SSE Cosanga, 2180 m, 0°37'13"S 77°49'29"W, 23.X.2002, sta 35, leg. GIELIS & PELZ"; GU-2828-V.P.

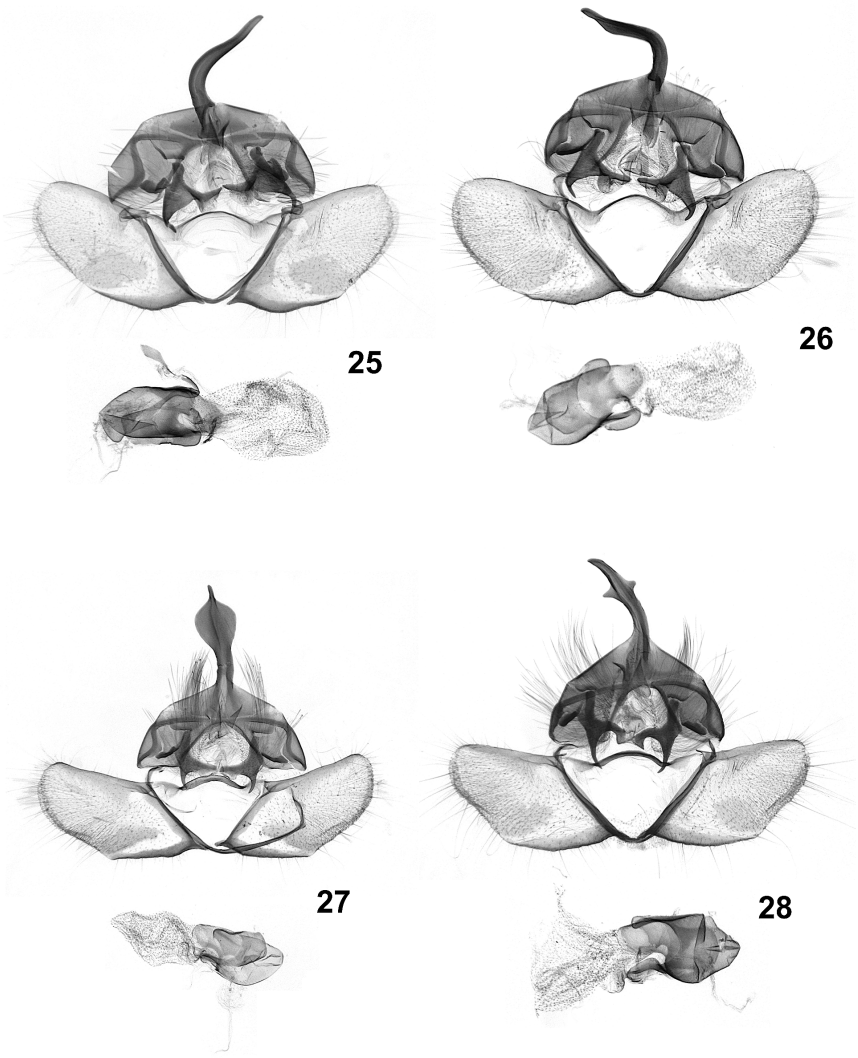
Figs 9-16. Adults of *Dimorphopalpa* BROWN, 1999 and *Ulvipinara* gen.n. 9,10 – *D. rutruncus* sp. n.; 9 – paratype, female; 10 – holotype; 11,12 – *D. lyonsae* sp. n.; 11 – paratype female; 12 – holotype; 13-15 – *D. striatana* BROWN, 1999; 13 – female (GU-3026-V.P.), wing span 20 mm; 14 – male (GU-2983-V.P.), wing span 16 mm, both Pichincha-Province; 15 – male (GU-1764-V.P.), wing span 17 mm, Napo-Province; 16 – *U. pulvinaria* sp. n., holotype.



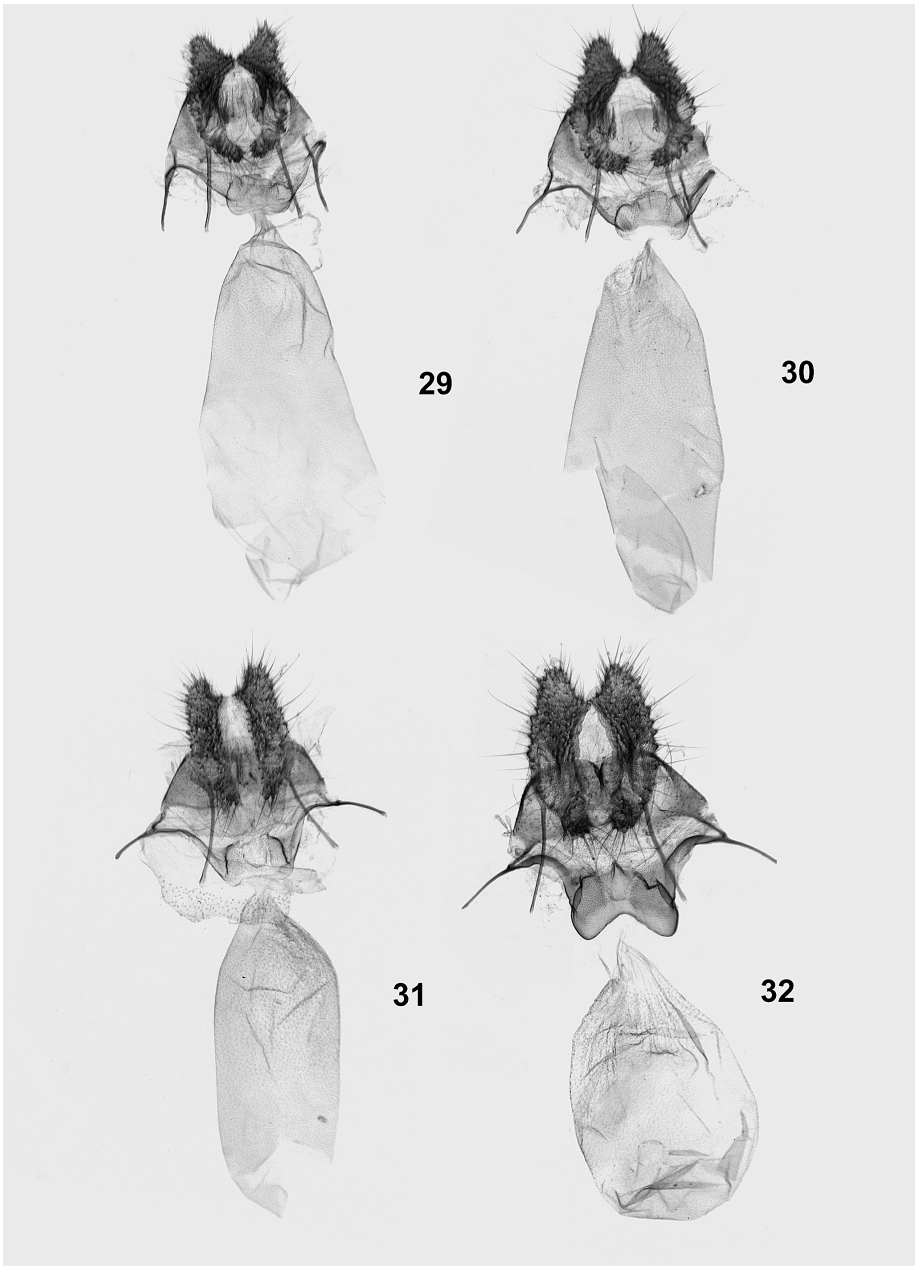
Figs 17-20. Male and female genitalia of *Hynhamia* Razowski, 1987. 17,18 – *H. lasgralariae* sp. n.; 17 – holotype; 18 – paratype; 19 – *H. obscurana* sp. n., paratype; 20 – *H. decora* sp. n., holotype.



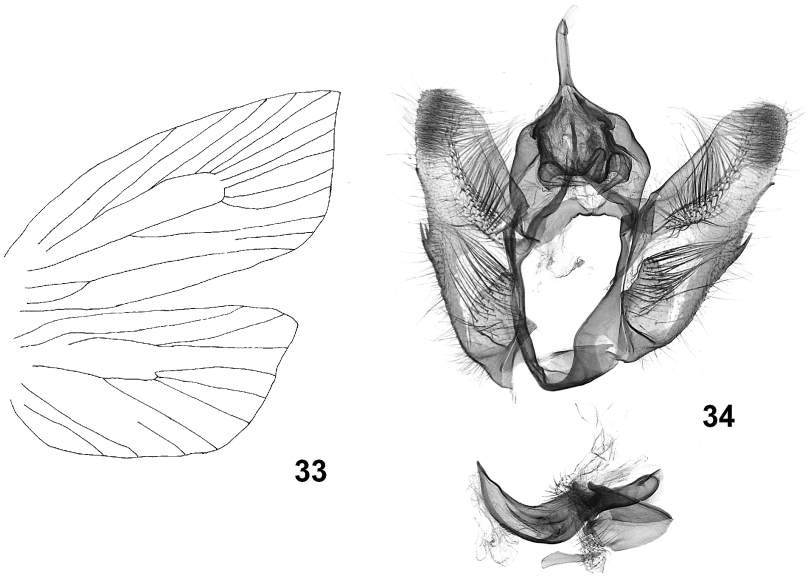
Figs 21-24. Male and female genitalia of *Hynhamia* RAZOWSKI, 1987. 21 – *H. conceptionana* sp. n., holotype; 22 – *H. nigropunctana* sp. n., holotype; 23 – *H. micruncus* sp. n., holotype; 24 – ?same species, female (GU-1148-V.P.).



Figs 25-28. Male genitalia of *Dimorphopalpa* BROWN, 1999. 25,26 – *D. striatana* BROWN, 1999; 25 – male (GU-1764-V.P.), Napo-Province; 26 – male (GU-2983-V.P.), Pichincha-Province; 27 – *D. rutruncus* sp. n., holotype; 28 – *D. lyonsae* sp. n., paratype (GU-3070-V.P.).



Figs 29-32. Female genitalia of *Dimorphopalpa* BROWN, 1999. 29,30 – *D. striatana* BROWN, 1999; 29 – female (GU-2982-V.P.), Pichincha-Province; 30 – female (GU-3026-V.P.), Pichincha-Province; 31 – *D. rutruncus* sp. n., paratype (GU-1741-V.P.); 32 – *D. lyonsae* sp. n., paratype (GU-3025-V.P.).



Figs 33-34. *Ulvipinara pulvinaria* sp.n., holotype. 33 – venation; 34 – male genitalia.

Entymology

The specific epithet refers to the presence of strongly developed pulvinus. It is defined as noun in apposition

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