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New Genera and Species of the Neotropical *Archipini* (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae)

[with 106 text-figs]

Nowe rodzaje i gatunki neotropikalnych *Archipini* (Lepidoptera, Tortricidae)

Abstract. Sixteen genera and 26 species are described as new; 3 species are transferred to different genera.

The majority of the taxa described below belong in the primitive groups of *Archipini* characterized with the well developed, sclerotized costa of valva and the non-deciduous cornuti. The higher *Archipini* are represented by a single genus (*Argyroteania*) only. The systematic positions of the particular genera or their groups are insufficiently determined and in this paper are provisionally indicated by their positions.

The material for study was kindly provided by Dr. J. F. GATES CLARKE whom I am expressing my sincere thanks. My gratitude is also due to the authorities of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. The holotypes of the new-described species are located in that institution.

*Helicteulia* gen. n.

Type species: *Helicteulia heos* sp. n.

Male forewing without costal fold, with all veins separate; in hindwing  $r-r - m_1$  and  $m_3 - cu_1$  stalked anteriorly; hindwing costa somewhat upcurved; long scale pencil subcostally.

Tegumen broad, with short, slender anterior portions of pedunculi; uncus simple, without any brush; socius broad, hairy and scaled; gnathos arm simple, rather slender; termination of gnathos plate-shaped, short; arms of vinculum slender, directed in ventral third distally, connected with one another by means of short membrane. Valva slender with long, distinctly sclerotized costa; sacculus strong, provided with processes and lobes. Transtilla heavy, with large median process; apodeme of muscle 2 on the lateral corners of transtilla, subdorsally;

juxta fused with large caulis, forming ventro-lateral plates connected with bases of sacculi. Aedeagus simple; coecum penis short; cornuti absent.

Female and bionomy unknown. Supposed autapomorphies: shapes of the vinculum, transtilla and juxta, and probably also the mode of juncture juxta — caulis.

*Helicteulia heos* sp. n.

Alar expanse 14 mm; labial palpus ca 1.5, white except for anterior half which is black-brown laterally; remaining parts of head white, basal fourth of flagellum black scaled, remaining part with cream scales. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa indistinctly convex; apex very short, pointed; termen oblique, rather straight. Ground colour snow-white; pattern and some dots in tornal third of wing blackish; the pattern in form of submedian and tornal triangles at dorsum, median and subapical spots at costa accompanied by basal spots. Fringes white, between apex and tornus black posteriorly. Hindwing slender, with weak angulation, white cream, strigulation grey, developed in posterior third; lower group of scent scales as long as  $2/3$  of wing, blackish in colour, upper group reaching half length of wing, ferruginous and (most external) cream, all scales uniformly thin.

Male genitalia (Figs 1—4): Apical portion of tegumen weakly differentiated; base of socius slender; basal part of gnathos arm tapering proximally. Disc of valva densely covered with hair, pulvinus not developed; sacculus broad anteriorly, provided with rounded, dentate lobe followed by 2 sharp processes and free termination almost as long as the posterior process. Transtilla swung submedially, with median part marked with a dorsal, longitudinal rib. Aedeagus very slender, bent, expanding and acute ventro-terminally. Otherwise as described for the genus.

Holotype, male: "Bolivia, Cochabamba, Incachaca; Tropical cloud area, 27. VIII. — 5. IX. 56, 6100 m., L. PENA"; G. S. 11036; paratype, identically labelled male.

*Chilips* gen. n.

Type species: *Chilips claduncus* sp. n.

Venation: All veins separate. Male genitalia: Distal portion of tegumen very broad, distinctly sclerotized, lateral parts of pedunculi partially membranous; socius large, drooping, hairy; uncus strongly sclerotized, thin, curved, hairless; vinculum simple, somewhat expanding proximally. Costa of valva fairly long, basal process weakly developed; pulvinus absent, disc with hairs and ventro-submedian group of spines; sacculus simple, without free termination. Transtilla band-shaped with basal apodeme of muscle 2; juxta broad, strongly



sclerotized laterally, connected with bases of sacculi ventro-laterally. Coecum penis large; caulis small, well sclerotized; cornuti not found.

Female genitalia: Sterigma plate-shaped, expanding along lateral edges of ostium bursae posteriorly, with ventral edge fused with subgenital sternite by means of strong membrane; colliculum not differentiated; ductus seminalis extending from postmedian part of corpus bursae, sublaterally.

Supposed autapomorphies: Structure of distal part of tegumen, the shapes of uncus and sterigma. Two species included.

*Chilips claduncus* sp. n

Alar expanse 16 mm; labial palpus ca 1.5; head and thorax white-grey, palpus to before end brown-grey laterally, similar suffusion on base of tegula. Forewing weakly expanding terminally in male, rather uniformly broad in female; costa indistinctly convex; apex rounded; termen oblique, concave postapically. Ground colour white, strigulated with pale brownish grey transversely; pattern brown-grey: basal blotch preserved at costa, median fascia in form of costal blotch and weak median and dorsal markings much paler than the costal part, subapical spot followed by smaller spot equidistant to it and the apical spot. Fringes whitish, mixed with brownish grey to middle of termen, much darker so at apex. Hindwing pale brownish, darkening on peripheries; fringes cream, mixed with brownish especially at apex, with brownish median line. Variation: Ground colour may be slightly mixed with grey and transverse strigulation is more or less distinct.

Male genitalia (Figs 5, 3): Socius almost uniformly broad throughout, somewhat convex before base medially; sacculus broad to before middle; spined area of disc large extending from before end of broad part of sacculus as far as to its apex; transtilla slender.

Female genitalia (Fig. 93). Ventral and dorso-median surfaces of sterigma convex; ductus bursae membranous except for terminal and partially lateral portions; weak sclerite in form of a lateral band strengthening the surrounding of the shallow concavity from the bottom of which ductus seminalis extends.

Holotype, male: "Chile Centro-Austral, Jan.-Mar. 1898, Col. V. IZAUREDO", G. S. 11042; paratypes, two identically labelled females and one male.

*Chilips atalodes* (MEYRICK, 1917) comb. n.

The male genitalia of this species are illustrated by CLARKE (1959). It differs from *claduncus* in having broader transtilla, strong, concave postbasally ventral edge of the sacculus and small group of spines situated at its end; sacculus is hardly tapering terminally; coecum penis broad; distal part of aedeagus rod like.

*Exoletuncus* gen. n.

Type species: *Exoletuncus exoristus* sp. n.

In forewing all veins separate; in hindwing  $rr - m_1$  short stalked,  $m_3 - cu_1$  from one point.

Male genitalia: Tegumen broad, membranous laterally above the level of valva; uncus short, broad basally, without ventral brush; socius large, drooping, hairy; terminal plate of gnathos long; arm of gnathos moderate, simple. Vinculum strong, somewhat expanding in middle proximally. Valva slender; costa well sclerotized in basal portion; basal process up-turned; pulvinus not developed; submedian area of disc provided with setae. Transtilla, a simple transverse band with delicate dorsal fold directed proximally; apodeme of muscle 2 at base of costa of valva. Aedeagus simple; coecum penis stout; caulis vestigial; cornuti not realized.

Supposed autapomorphies: Depressed median portion of the costa of valva and presence of lateral, band-shaped sclerites of aedeagus. The shape of the aedeagus and structure of the valva are similar to those in *Chilips*, but those characters may prove of convergent importance. The female remains unknown.

*Exoletuncus exoristus* sp. n.

Alar expanse 26 mm. Labial palpus over 1.5; antenna long bristled ventrally. Head greyish, end of palpus and vertex more white; thorax grey, base of tegula and anterior portion of collar brown-black. Forewing distinctly expanding terminally; costa uniformly convex; apex pointed; termen long, strongly oblique, somewhat concave postapically. Ground colour white-grey, densely strigulated, spotted and suffused with brown-grey; pattern darker, indistinct (traces of costal parts of basal blotch and median fascia), marked with dark brown spots; a row of similar spots along termen. Fringes whitish, densely scaled with brown. Hindwing broad, whitish, slightly suffused with brownish distally, transversely strigulated with pale brown; fringes whitish, with some pale brown scales.

Male genitalia (Figs 7—9): Uncus flat, rounded apically; socius concave subterminally; transtilla somewhat expanding at basal processes of valva; long, rounded apically; sacculus without free termination, broad at base, provided with distinct fold directed ventrally. Aedeagus stout, with sharp ventro-terminal process.

Holotype, male: "Colombia, Cauca, Paramo de Parace, Lake San Rafael, 3570 m., 29. I. 59, J. F. G. CLARKE", G. S. 11019.

*Telurips* gen. n.

Type species: *Telurips peruvianus* sp. n.

Venation: In forewing all veins separate,  $m_3$  approaching  $cu_1$  basally; in hindwing  $rr - m_1$  stalked,  $m_3 - cu_1$  extending from one point.

Male genitalia: Tegumen slender, membranous before middle laterally; uncus simple, slender, without brush; socius drooping, hairy; gnathos simple, with slender arm and distinct terminal plate. Vinculum arms broad in ventral halves, with apical part folded and directed distally. Valva slender, with costa rather weakly sclerotized, long; sacculus extending distally; pulvinus not developed. Transtilla consisting of two lateral lobes connected medially by a belt like sclerite; thick membrane connects its dorsal parts (lobes) with lateral portions of tegumen; apodeme of muscle 2 at base of transtilla. Aedeagus simple; caulis and coecum penis slender; cornuti absent; juxta, a concave plate.

Supposed autapomorphies: The shape of the transtilla and its junctures with the tegumen.

*Telurips peruvianus* sp. n.

Alar expanse 15 mm; labial palpus over 1.5; head brown, thorax more black, cream posteriorly. Forewing uniformly broad throughout with costa somewhat convex basally, then weakly so; apex very short; termen slightly oblique, indistinctly concave postapically. Ground colour brownish cream, with slight yellow admixture; pattern more ochreous, in form of traces of median fascia and subapical blotch; black-brown triangle at base of wing and some blackish dots along costa, similar dots along dorsum and slight suffusion at tornus brownish in colour. Fringes concolorous with ground colour, more brownish at apex and tornus. Hindwing brownish grey, creamer towards base; fringes whitish cream, mixed with brownish at apex.

Male genitalia (Figs 10—12): Uncus broadening basally, subapical; socius broad, fairly short; termination of gnathos large, elongate. Terminal portion of valva subtriangular; sacculus concave postmedially, armed with large group of setae situated in postbasal area ventrally, free termination long, rounded at apex. Aedeagus very slender, strongly curved, marked by dorsal fold of the right edge and postmedian convexity; caulis thickened along ventral edge.

Holotype, male: "Peru, Cusco, Machu Picchu, 2700 m., 6. II. 1959, J. F. G. CLARKE", G. S. 11055.

*Ortognathosia* gen. n.

Type species: *Ortognathosia santamariana* sp. n.

Venation: In forewing all veins separate, in hindwing  $rr - m_1$  stalked,  $m_3 - cu_1$  from one point.

Male genitalia: Tegumen large, with strong lateral folds; uncus simple, slender, without brush, originating subdorsally; socius simple, drooping, hairy; gnathos arm provided with terminal process; termination of gnathos distinct. Vinculum slender, with small median process directed proximally. Costa of valva fully developed, well sclerotized; sacculus indifferentiated; pulvinus absent. Transtilla large, armed with pair of dull dorsal processes, constricted



medially, with ventral portion very large, convex along inner edges, fusing with disc membrane; apodeme of muscle 2 large, situated at base. Aedeagus simple, with well developed coecum penis and small caulis; cornuti wanting.

Female genitalia characterize with membranous anterior portion of sterigma and almost complete, ring-shaped strengthening of the ostium area; ductus seminalis dorsal, extending subterminally; ductus bursae differentiated; signum absent.

Supposed autapomorphies: The shape of the transtilla and the sclerite protecting the ostium bursae characterized with inner rib.

*Ortognathosia santamariana* sp. n.

Alar expanse 16—17 mm. Labial palpus ca 3, brownish, remaining parts of head concolorous, with cream scales on vertex, thorax darker. Forewing expanding terminally; costa convex; termen oblique, concave medially. Ground colour brownish, paler at places, with dark brown suffusions and blotches especially along snow-white, subtriangular or elongate farsal blotch situated postbasally; paler, somewhat suffused with grey or whitish fascia from apex to dorsum beneath tornus; brown spots along wing edges and one or two elongate markings before termen. Fringes brown. Hindwing white cream, weakly suffused with brownish terminally, diffusely strigulated with pale brown; fringes concolorous with wing base. Variation: Some paratypes are very dark, with ill-defined brown pattern elements of forewing but occasionally with paler and darker costal spots.

Male genitalia (Figs 13—16): Uncus uniformly broad throughout; process of gnathos as long as remaining part of its arm; processes of transtilla strong, situated at sides of median concavity; dorsal part of aedeagus extending distally.

Female genitalia (Figs 94—96): Distal part of sterigma well sclerotized; apophyses strong; ductus bursae long, corpus bursae curved.

Holotype, male: "Volcan Sta Maria, SCHAUSS and BARENS coll.", not dissected; paratypes, 5 males and 1 female.

*Oregocerata* gen. n.

Type species: *Oregocerata orcula* sp. n.

Venation: All veins separate except for hindwing  $rr-m_1$  which are stalked to before middle;  $m_3-cu_1$  close to one another at the median cell.

Male genitalia: Tegumen broad, with short pedunculi; uncus bent, slender, without brush, subterminal; base of socius, provided with dorso-median, sharp prominence; socius drooping, hairy; arm of gnathos strong, terminating into acute process; terminal plate very small; vinculum strong, but slender, broadly fused with pedunculus. Costa of valva fully developed, but delicate; sacculus without free termination; disc with long hairs forming large anterior group but not developing any distinct pulvinus. Transtilla broad laterally, provided with

pair of submedian pockets directed distally. Aedeagus in distal portion partially membranous; coecum penis long; caulis short; one small cornutus with minute capitulum in vesica.

Female genitalia: Sterigma cup-shaped, rather weakly sclerotized ventro-medially; ductus bursae differentiated but short; ductus seminalis from distal part of corpus bursae; signum wanting.

Supposed autapomorphies are the presence of the pocket like prominences of the transtilla and sharp processes of the bases of the socii. Their presence is probably a synapomorphy with the following genus.

### *Oregocerata orcula* sp. n.

Alar expanse 18 mm; labial palpus ca 1.5; head and thorax cream-grey; Forewing distinctly expanding posteriorly; costa weakly convex; apex broad; termen slightly oblique, indistinctly concave before middle. Ground colour grey with indistinct violet-brown hue; strigulation and costal dots brown-grey; distal part of wing and costal half of fringes suffused with blackish; spots in subterminal area and longitudinal streak at disc black-brown. Hindwing whitish, indistinctly mixed with brownish cream distally, with innumerable pale brownish strigulae in distal half; incomplete median line of whitish fringes pale brownish. Female (expanse 22 mm) similar to male, with forewing slightly browner, especially in costal part; head ash-grey.

Male genitalia (Figs 17—21): Uncus slender, strongly bent basally; base of gnathos arm broad. Valva slightly tapering terminally, with costa almost straight; sacculus small, indistinct except for basal portion. Coecum penis forming slight angle with the posterior part of aedeagus, provided with horizontally arranged apodeme of muscle 5; distal part of aedeagus strongly sclerotized laterally (right side) and basally, where pair of small lobes occur.

Female genitalia (Fig. 97): Ventral lobes of eighth tergite large; anterior portion of sterigma rounded, strongly sclerotized with slightly asymmetric opening for ductus bursae and elongate dorsal convexity.

Holotype, male: "Bolivia, Cochabamba, Incachaca; Tropical cloud area, 27. VIII. — 5. IX. 56, 2100 m., L. PENA", G. S. 11058; paratype, an identically labelled female.

### *Ptyongnathosia* gen. n.

Type species: *Ptyongnathosia oxybela* sp. n.

Venation: All veins separate, in hindwing  $m_3$  —  $cu_1$  approached to one another basally.

Male genitalia: Tegumen large, with pedunculus broadly fused with vinculum, the latter strong, folding proximally; uncus slender, simple, bent; socius drooping, hairy; rounded process near base of socius; arm of gnathos expanding distally, terminal plate distinct. Costa of valva long, well sclerotized, basal

process minute; sacculus asymmetric, armed with sharp process. Transtilla folded along dorsum proximally; apodeme of muscle 2 simple, in form of small invagination between transtilla and valva. Aedeagus short; coecum penis well developed; caulis small, expanding laterally; cornuti minute, with small capituli; spined, convex sclerite in anellus membrane immediately above aedeagus.

Supposed autapomorphy: Structure of the sacculus and probably also the shape of the transtilla. The presence of the prominence near the base of the socius is a probable synapomorphy with *Oregocerata*.

*Ptyongnathosia oxybela* sp. n.

Alar expanse 23 mm. Labial palpus about 2, blackish laterally, remaining parts of head and thorax pale whitish grey with slight cinnamon hue. Forewing broad, indistinctly expanding terminally, with costa strongly and uniformly curved outwards throughout; apex very short, pointed; termen somewhat oblique, tolerably straight. Ground colour similar to that of upper side of thorax, with indistinct pinkish hue, with several paler spots and blackish dots scattered all over the wing; costa and apex brownish, remainders of median fascia paler. Fringes ferruginous, in apical part brown, cream at tornus. Hindwing whitish, hardly mixed with pinkish grey on peripheries, delicately strigulated, with grey; fringes concolorous with wing, more smoky at apex, with indistinct median line of same colour.

Male genitalia (Figs 22—25): Base of terminal plate of gnathos forming a semitubular prominence protecting tuba analis; ventral edge of transtilla with pair of prominences, dorsal edge convex in middle. Valva slightly tapering terminally; dorsal part of right sacculus produced into a slightly curved process, left sacculus with longer base and shorter process. Lateral portions of juxta expanding dorsally, median portion convex, folded proximally. Left side of aedeagus upcurved, large, right portion short; two cornuti in vesica present.

Holotype, male: "Colombia, Cauca, Paramo de Paraces, Lake San Rafael, 3570 m., 29. I. 59, J. F. G. CLARKE; G. S. 11027.

There is also another specimen similar to the holotype, collected at same locality. This female slightly differs in coloration thus has not been included in the description of this species.

*Inape* gen. n.

Type species: *Inape penai* sp. n.

Venation: In forewing all veins separate; hindwing  $rr - m_1$  and  $m_3 - cu_1$  short stalked.

Tegumen very large, broadly fused with vinculum, the latter short, folded proximally; uncus strong, curved, expanding along middle ventrally, without ventral brush; socius drooping, hairy, with differentiated, rather well sclerotized base; gnathos arm slender, termination delicate. Costa of valva long, well



sclerotized; sacculus short; pulvinus not developed. Transtilla folded, provided with pair of strong dorsal processes; apodeme of muscle 2 near base of valva. Coecum penis distinct, caulis and juxta delicate.

Supposed autapomorphies: The structures of the transtilla and the presence of a sharp edge of the uncus. The sclerotization of the base of the socii is probably of convergent importance. The description of this genus is based on the type species. The second species included in this genus somewhat differs from the type species.

*Inape penai* sp. n.

Alar expanse 22 mm; labial palpus ca 1.5; head cinnamon brown, palpus darker laterally, base of tegula brown, distal part of thorax brownish grey, proximal part brownish. Forewing slightly expanding posteriorly; costa delicately convex; apex short; termen weakly oblique, tolerably straight postapically. Ground colour pale cinnamon cream, with brownish admixture, strigulation brownish, spots and shades brown-grey. Pattern brown-grey in costal half of wing, concolorous with shades in remaining area; basal blotch edged with dark brown posteriorly, similar dark blotch vertically at disc, weaker blotch on rather delicate subterminal pattern beneath middle of termen. Fringes brown-grey, concolorous with ground colour in termen area. Hindwing whitish cream, mixed with brownish in posterior part, strigulated with pale brown; fringes rather concolorous with outer parts of wing, with median line vestigial. Variation: In paratype (hindwings and abdomen missing) basal blotch is represented by dark brown spot situated at dorsum; costal part of median fascia forming with the more posterior pattern a large, subtriangular blotch; its costal area is rather pale and venation suffused with brown.

Male genitalia (Figs 26—30): Uncus strong, concave dorsally; socius abruptly broadening beyond base, convex towards middle proximally. Valva slender, long, distinctly expanding at base, forming a stout sacculus marked with several long, thick hairs; dorsal processes of transtilla almost straight, broadening apically, the edge between them gently concave. Aedeagus slender, its posterior part long, indistinct inner sclerites at the distal opening ventrally; coecum penis slender, bent; juxta very small.

Holotype, male: "Bolivia, Cochabamba, Incachaca; Tropical cloud area; 27. VIII. — 5. IX. 56, 2100 m., L. PENA", G. S. 11017; paratype, an identically labelled male.

*Inape auxoplaca* (MEYRICK) comb. n.

*Eulia auxoplaca* MEYRICK, 1926, Exot. Microlepid., 3: 255.

This Colombian species was illustrated by CLARKE (1958). Externally *auxoplaca* and *penai* are similar to one another. In the genitalia *auxoplaca* is distinct by shorter uncus, broader terminal plate of gnathos, more elongate

and elaborate sacculus and different shape of the dorsal processes of transtilla. Its aedeagus characterizes with two strong cornuti. As some parts of the genitalia are damaged, this species has not been sufficiently examined, and its characters are omitted from the description of the genus.

*Uncicida* gen. n.

Type species: *Uncicida galerasiana* sp. n.

Venation: In forewing all veins separate; in hindwing  $rr - m_1$  stalked to before middle,  $m_3 - cu_1$  on short stalk.

Male genitalia: Tegumen fairly large, weakly sclerotized near middle laterally, broadening beneath that area; uncus large, broad anteriorly, concave apically; socius drooping, hairy; gnathos arm terminating in very long, sharp process; terminal plate moderate; vinculum complete, broad ventrally. Costa of valva long but delicate with minute basal process; sacculus with long free termination; pulvinus absent. Transtilla cup-shaped dorso-medially, with fairly broad lateral parts provided with longitudinal convexities being probably the attachment points of muscles 4; juxta, a concave plate; caulis forming lateral wing-shaped processes at base of which the juxta is attached; coecum penis large; cornutus in form of a dentate plate.

Supposed autapomorphies: The structure of the caulis, the cornutus and the presence of the apical concavity of the uncus.

*Uncicida galerasiana* sp. n.

Alar expanse 18 mm. Labial palpus ca 1.5; head brownish cream, darker dorsally; thorax brownish. Forewing somewhat expanding terminally; apex pointed, slightly elongate; termen rather oblique, gently concave postapically. Ground colour pale brownish cream, suffused and sprinkled with brown; pattern indistinct, brownish with traces of basal blotch, a little better developed slender median fascia atrophying dorsally and diffuse subapical blotch; terminal part of wing suffused with brownish. Fringes cream. Hindwing dirty cream, indistinctly spotted on peripheries; fringes paler than wing. Variation: In one paratype the pattern is better developed, darker, but preserved only in costal portion of the wing.

Male genitalia (Figs 31—36): Uncus gradually expanding towards base; socius small, long hairy; base of gnathos arm broad, median portion comprised; terminal plate long, bent. Valva distinctly tapering terminally; sacculus concave in middle part ventrally, provided with dorsal fold directed ventrad, free termination very long, rounded at apex. Distal part of aedeagus asymmetric, with long left edge; anellus forming a weakly sclerotized convexity beyond zone.

Holotype, male: "Colombia, Nariño, Volcan Galeras, 2900 m., 13. I. 59, J. F. G. CLARKE", G. S. 11046; paratypes, 5 males.

*Ernocornutia* gen. n.

Type species: *Ernocornutia catopta* sp. n.

Venation variable; in *catopta* hindwing  $rr - m_1$  from one point of median cell,  $m_3 - cu_1$  short stalked, in *capronata* stalked and from one point respectively.

Male genitalia: Tegumen fairly slender, tapering apically; uncus subdorsal, without brush; socius large, drooping, hairy; gnathos arm expanding terminally and forming lateral, minutely spined processes; terminal plate of gnathos vestigial; tuba analis partially sclerotized, slender proximally. Vinculum strong, slightly producing proximally, connecting with tegumen on short distance. Costa of valva long, processus basalis up-curved; termination of sacculus acute, minutely spined; pulvinus not developed. Transtilla band-shaped, membranous at least partially; apodeme of muscle 2 at base of basal process. Dorsal part of juxta emarginate; aedeagus simple; coecum penis large; caulis small; cornuti in form of incomplete funnel-shaped sclerites and in one species, numerous minute spines.

Female genitalia: Antevaginal part of the sterigma well developed, extending laterally, dorsal portion of sterigma rather weakly sclerotized; colliculum differentiated, marked with inner sclerite; corpus bursae well defined; ductus seminalis extending from end part of corpus bursae, accessory bursa from before colliculum; signum absent.

Supposed autapomorphies: The shape of the gnathos, base of tuba analis and the sacculus in the male and the structure of the sterigma in the female.

*Ernocornutia catopta* sp. n.

Alar expanse 17; labial palpus 2. Head and thorax brownish. Forewing expanding terminally (less so in female than in male); costa delicately and uniformly curved outwards; apex sharp, rather long; termen oblique, somewhat concave postapically. Ground colour pale brownish, suffused and diffusely spotted with brown, with some more ochreous scales and indistinct pattern; some darker costal spots in postmedian half of wing. Fringes paler than ground colour, with brown basal and median lines. Hindwing broad, whitish, rather transparent, in distal parts slightly mixed with cream; strigulation dense, greyish; fringes concolorous with peripheries of wing, with traces of brownish median line. In female, pale ochreous brownish shades and brown dots developed.

Male genitalia (Figs 37—39): Uncus weakly expanding terminally; base of socius narrow, postmedian portion indistinctly tapering terminally; posterior half of the arm of gnathos broad, convex laterally, with rather short termination. Valva slender; terminal part of sacculus short, minutely spined, ventral edge somewhat concave. Transtilla in major part, especially ventrally, weakly sclerotized; juxta deeply incised medio-dorsally. Aedeagus broad, weakly tapering terminally; two inequally large cornuti in vesica.



Female genitalia (Figs 98, 99): Ductus bursae long, colliculum rather slender, with irregular inner sclerite; base of ductus of accessory bursa broad.

Holotype, male: "Colombia, Cauca, Paramo de Parace, Lake San Rafael, 3570 m., 27. I. 59, J. F. G. CLARKE", G. S. 11011; paratypes: 1 male and 1 female; female is labelled as follows: "Colombia, Nariño, Volcan Galeras, 2900 m., 19. I. 59, J. F. G. CLARKE".

*Ernocornutia capronata* sp. n.

Alar expanse 20 mm; labial palpus over 2.5; head brownish yellow, palpus brown externally, thorax a little darker than head. Forewing more strongly expanding terminally than in preceding species. Ground colour brownish cream, suffused and sprinkled with brown, forming large blotches at base, beyond postbasal fascia costally, and in almost whole posterior area; pattern brown, spotted with dark brown; median fascia slender, atrophying dorsally; subapical spot small; brownish or brownish grey suffusions at dorsum and postmedially. Fringes brownish cream with dark brown basal line and paler median line. Hindwing dirty cream, suffused with brownish, densely strigulate with brownish grey; anal tuft of scent scales brownish; fringes rather concolorous with wing. Variation distinct: Ground colour more or less dark, pattern elements dark brown, shades on ground colour brownish grey to dark grey, strigulation dark, occurring both on pattern and ground. In two specimens terminal area strongly suffused, marked with dark brown.

Male genitalia (Figs 40—42) as in preceding species but uncus strongly expanding terminally; gnathos arm slenderer, with longer latero-terminal process, valva broader, sacculus less concave medially, provided with larger, spined termination, transtilla more strongly sclerotized, arched and aedeagus, larger, slenderer, provided with single funnel-shaped cornutus and numerous minute spines.

Female genitalia (Fig. 100) as in *catopta* but ductus bursae much shorter, colliculum broader, almost symmetric, base of ductus of accessory bursa small.

Holotype, male: "Colombia, Cauca, Paramo de Parace, Lake San Rafael, 3570 m., 27. I. 59, J. F. G. CLARKE". Paratypes, 4 males and 1 female from same locality, dated as above or collected on 29th January.

*Ernocornutina* gen. n.

Type species: *Ernocornutina gambra* sp. n.

Venation: All veins separate except for hindwing  $rr - m_1$  which are stalked, and  $m_3 - cu_1$  extending from one point.

Male genitalia: Tegumen fairly broad; uncus simple, slightly concave dorsally; socius large, drooping, hairy; gnathos completely atrophied; tuba analis built of strong membrane connected with lateral folds of tegumen; the

the latter forming dorsal subtriangular process directed medially. Vinculum strong. Costa of valva long, well sclerotized; sacculus distinct; pulvinus not developed. Transtilla weakly sclerotized in middle ventrally, apodeme of muscle 2 at base; juxta a concave plate; caulis short, broad; coecum penis well developed single, incomplete funnel-shaped cornutus in vesica.

Supposed autapomorphy: The presence of the sharp prominence of the lateral fold of tegumen. The shape of the cornutus is probably synapomorphic with the preceding genus.

*Ernocornutina gamba* sp. n.

Alar expanse 13 mm. Labial palpus over 1, brownish externally, remaining parts of head pale, thorax brown anteriorly, concolorous with head in remaining parts. Forewing hardly convex; costa bent basally and terminally; apex pointed; termen oblique, indistinctly concave. Ground colour whitish brown, pale, strigulated and sprinkled with brownish, pattern vestigial, brown. Basal area brownish, with some darker markings; median fascia ill-defined, in form of two or three lines marked with brown; subterminal marking fasciate, termen edged with brown. Fringes cream grey, grey in costal portion; median line brown. Hindwing brownish cream, densely strigulated with brown; fringes paler, more white in anal portion; median line brownish, diffuse.

Male genitalia (Figs 43—46): Uncus rather short, expanding basally; socius almost uniformly broad, rounded apically. Valva long, sacculus with distinct subterminal process. Transtilla convex in middle dorso-posteriorly, with well defined dorsal edge. Aedeagus in distal part rather sclerotized, at least laterally (one side).

Holotype, male: "Argentina, 800 m., Tucuman, Ciudad Universitaria, 17. II. 59, J. F. G. CLARKE", G. S. 11038.

*Bicavernaria* gen. n.

Type species: *Bicavernaria henicodes* sp. n.

Venation: All veins separate except for hindwing  $m_3 - cu_1$  originating in one point. Peculiar scent organ situated at the end of femur of the fore leg in the inner surface subdorsally. It consists of numerous long and very thin, hair like scales; some of them extend dorso-proximally, some are directed towards base of leg.

Male genitalia: Tegumen strong, broadly fused with vinculum; uncus broad, apical, concave dorsally; socius drooping, hairy; arm of gnathos delicate, terminal part in form of slender transverse sclerite provided with lateral cups. Costa of valva long, distinctly sclerotized, sacculus simple, pulvinus not developed. Transtilla narrowing medially, rather weakly sclerotized except for dorsum, with very large cavities opening distally and extending proximad in form of large cups terminating with small apical processes representing the apodemes.

of muscles 4 (?). Juxta a broad, concave plate; caulis broad, fused with juxta. Aedeagus rather weakly sclerotized dorso-posteriorly; cecum penis broad, short; cornuti absent.

Supposed autapomorphies: The presence of the cup-shaped sclerites of the gnathos and deep concavities of the transtilla.

*Bicavernaria henicodes* sp. n.

Alar expanse 16 mm; labial palpus over 2, antenna distinctly ciliate ventrally (2 rows). Head and thorax yellowish brown, lateral part of palpus marked with brown, base of tegula dark brown. Forewing expanding terminally; costa gently convex throughout; apex rounded; termen oblique, hardly concave near middle. Ground colour brownish cream suffused and sprinkled with brown, spotted along dorsum. Basal blotch represented by dark brown, pale edged posterior spot situated transversely in middle; two concolorous markings in median and submedian parts of wing arranged vertically, and accompanied by paler line being a vestige of anterior edge of median fascia; terminal pattern weak, subapical pattern consisting of some three small spots; row of brown spots along termen medially. Fringes cream, brown-grey at tornus, with vestiges of brown median line. Hindwing whitish, mixed with cream on peripheries; diffusely strigulate with grey; fringes cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 47—50): Distal third of uncus slender, sharp apically; socius slender. Long hairs on disc; saccus long, broadening basally, without free termination. Otherwise as described for the genus.

Holotype, male: "Peru, Cusco, Machu Picchu, 2385 m., 6. II. 1959, J. F. G. CLARKE", G. S. 11012.

*Seticosta tridens* sp. n.

Alar expanse 24 mm; labial palpus over 4, ochreous, brown, grey above; remaining parts of head greyish with brown scales; thorax blackish brown except for ends of tegulae and the distal part which are whitish. Forewing distinctly expanding terminally; costa weakly convex basally, almost straight in middle part, distinctly bent subapically; apex pointed, termen obliquely concave. Ground colour whitish brown, suffused with brown, spotted with dark brown especially along costa, where dark spots divided with white; dorsum, termen from beyond apex to posterior portion of dorsal edge suffused with black, spotted with white and green. Basal area limited by oblique greenish, white spotted and edged fascia extending from 1/4 of costa to before middle of dorsum, bifurcate subdorsally; similarly coloured, short fascia edging tornal suffusion anteriorly. Broad, brownish triangular costal blotch marked with blackish suffusion and scattered green scales reaching to beyond disc where white dot is present. Fringes black-brown with some brownish cream inclusions. Hindwing whitish mixed with brownish cream apically; strigulation pale brownish grey; fringes whitish cream with remainders of pale brownish median line.



Male genitalia (Figs 51, 52): Uncus slender trifurcate apically; socius broad; gnathos delicate. Valva broad anteriorly, forming indistinct terminal broadening marked with some ventral spines; group of setae in median portion of costa; sacculus broad basally, angulate, somewhat concave postmedially; group of delicate hair on disc submedially, strong hairs on "cucullus". Coecum penis large, distal part of aedeagus strongly sclerotized ventrally, large dorso-anterior process above opening for ductus ejaculatorius.

Holotype, male: "Colombia, Cauca, Paramo de Parace, Lake San Rafael, 3570 m., 27. I. J. F. G. CLARKE", G. S. 9 — OBR. [AZTSOV].

Comments. The new species is closely related to *S. arachnogramma* (MEYRICK) from which differs in the termination of the uncus, broader transtilla, stronger concavity of the ventral edge of the valva and longer setae of the costa.

### *Seticosta tambomachaya* sp. n.

Alar expanse 26 mm; labial palpus 4, brownish cream, spotted with brown laterally; thorax concolorous, suffused with black-brown medioposteriorly and at the ends of tegulae. Forewing weakly expanding posteriorly; costa almost straight except at base and terminal portion; apex rather short, pointed; termen oblique, straight beyond apex. Ground colour brown, with numerous cream spots and elongate markings centred with brownish scattered in dorsal and terminal portions of wing; smaller, indistinct and scarce pale spots in subcostal area. Pattern in form of cream fascias densely sprinkled with brown: first from 1/3 of costa obliquely to middle of median cell, second from sub-terminal part of costa where bifurcate, to before tornus; indistinct concolorous spots along costa. Fringes cream brown. Hindwing pale brownish cream with brownish reticulation and strigulation; fringes concolorous with wing, median line brownish.

Female genitalia (Fig. 101): Anterior edges of eight tergite provided with distinct sublateral processes; sterigma delicate, forming slender lateral hairy arms; colliculum small, rather weakly sclerotized; ductus bursae differentiated, minutely sculptured anteriorly, with postmedian ductus (? of accessory bursa) and remainders of a ductus in subterminal part of corpus bursae. Ostium area and ducts damaged or incomplete.

Holotype, female: "Peru, Cusco, Tambomachay, 3690 m., 3. II. 1959, J. F. G. CLARKE", G. S. 811 — OBR. [AZTSOV].

Comments. This species resembles externally *S. aeolozona* (MEYRICK) from Colombia but is distinct in the shape of the forewing and pattern (cf. illustration in CLARKE, 1958).

### *Oryguncus* gen. n.

Type species: *Oryguncus oribasus* sp. n.

Venation: All veins in forewing separate, in hindwing  $rr - m_1$  stalked to about middle,  $m_3 - cu_1$  from one point.

Male genitalia: Tegumen broad; uncus apical, concave dorsoterminaly; socius drooping, hairy; vinculum slender. Costa of valva fully developed; sacculus well sclerotized, armed with a sharp process; pulvinus absent. Transtilla rod like, with lateral, spined processes, folded dorsally; juxta strongly elongate, cup-shaped at apex, with lateral folds connecting the sacculi. Aedeagus with lateral, posterior sclerite and large coecum penis; caulis, a strongly elongate sclerotic rod; numerous small cornuti in vesica.

Supposed autapomorphies: The shapes of the uncus, transtilla and juxta.

### *Oryguncus oribasus* sp. n.

Alar expanse 13 mm. Labial palpus over 2, brownish laterally, upper side of palpus and head greyish, thorax brownish grey, with brown tegula. Forewing hardly expanding terminally, costa curved outwards at base, then almost straight, apex short, termen weakly oblique, tolerably straight. Ground colour greyish with silky shine, delicately strigulate and spotted (especially along dorsum) with brown-grey; some black-brown dots in postbasal and subterminal areas, the latter arranged in a curved row; slight brown-grey suffusion replacing subapical blotch. Fringes grey-cream, black-brown between apex and tornus basally. Hindwing pale brownish cream, more smoky on peripheries delicately strigulated with brownish grey in distal half; fringes concolorous with peripheries.

Male genitalia (Figs 53—57): Uncus strongly expanding in terminal half, broadest subterminally; socius fairly small; gnathos simple; sacculus without free termination, slightly broadening terminally, armed with submedian process.

Holotype, male: "Peru, Cusco, Machu Picchu, 2700 m., 6. II. 1959, J. F. G. CLARKE", G. S. 11064.

### *Eriotortrix* gen. n.

Type species: *Eriotortrix iresinephora* sp. n.

Venation: All forewing veins separate; in hindwing  $rr - m_1$  stalked to middle,  $m_3 - cu_1$  from one point.

Male genitalia: Tegumen broad, with pair of sclerotic lobes at base of long, bifurcate uncus, ventrally; socius vestigial, minutely bristled, situated in membrane medially to gnathos; gnathos arm broad, armed with terminal thorn; termination of gnathos large, rounded distally, almost entirely membranous; vinculum delicate, slender. Costa of valva broad, strongly sclerotized; basal process very large, up-curved, concave dorsally; sacculus broad at base, strongly sclerotic dorsally, with small median process and free termination; large depression of disc postmedially armed with setae; slender hairy prominence near base subdorsally, probably homologous with pulvinus. Transtilla broadly fused with processus basalis; large curved apodeme of muscle 2 near that juncture;

dorsal edge of juxta folded proximally, incised medially. Aedeagus small; coecum penis well developed, sclerotic; caulis short; cornuti: numerous minute spines with small capituli.

Supposed autapomorphies: The presence of the lobes at the base of the uncus, the shape of the gnathos arm, the structure of the termination of the gnathos and also the shape and the size of the basal process of the valva, the trans-tilla complex, the form of the costa and the disc of the valva.

Two species included; the female remains unknown.

*Eriotortrix iresinephora* sp. n.

Alar expanse 17 mm. Labial palpus over 2.5; head whitish grey, palpus more brown laterally; antenna brownish, pale scaled; thorax slightly darker than head, mixed with cream anteriorly, tegula brown basally. Forewing slender, broadest medially; costa delicately curved outwards throughout; apex short, rounded; termen slightly oblique, weakly concave postapically. Wing almost completely brown-grey, glossy, delicately strigulated with black-brown; distal portion (a triangle among disc, apex and tornus) pink cream, apex suffused with grey, vestigial strigulation and suffused venation. Fringes whitish, mixed with ochreous at apex, with some dark brown bars. Hindwing smoky cream, delicately strigulated with pale brownish grey except for base; fringes cream white, without median line.

Male genitalia (Figs 58—60): Uncus long, slender, with rather short terminal bifurcation; dorsal incisure of juxta small.

Holotype, male: "Colombia, Bogota, Chicó, 23. I. 1959, J. F. G. CLARKE", G. S. 11051.

*Eriotortrix ispida* sp. n.

Alar expanse and length of labial palpus as in preceding species; head whitish, palpus scaled with grey laterally; thorax more cream, especially anteriorly. Forewing slender; costa indistinctly convex; apex pointed, termen more oblique than in preceding species. Ground colour whitish densely suffused with brownish among the veins, pale in costal portion, scarcely dotted with brown. Pattern vestigial consisting of brown stripe inside basal portion of median cell accompanied by more anterior suffusion; rather concolorous spot at disc and radial stripe in apical portion of wing. Fringes whitish. Hindwing cream white, strigulation pale brownish grey; fringes white.

Male genitalia (Figs 61—67) as in preceding species but uncus shorter, with long terminal bifurcation; dorsal incisure of juxta broader, extending proximally in form of plate-shaped sclerite.

Holotype, male: "Colombia, Bogota, Chicó, 23. I. 1959, J. F. G. CLARKE", G. S. 11057.



*Gauruncus* gen. n.

Type species: *Gauruncus gampsognathos* sp. n.

Venation: All veins separate, except for hindwing  $m_1 - cu_1$  extending from one point.

Male genitalia: Tegumen rather slender; uncus strong, naked, deeply bifurcate, with sharp edges of the arms; socius long, drooping, hairy; arm of gnathos long; termination of gnathos broad, rounded and minutely spined apically; vinculum simple, firmly fused with pedunculus. Valva broad, developing indistinct cucullus, with more or less extending outer membranous edge; costa and sacculus strong; pulvinus vestigial. Transtilla simple band narrowing medially, or with indistinct ventral fold; apodeme of muscle 2 near base of transtilla, ventrally; juxta broad; aedeagus broad, in distal part partially membranous; coecum penis broad; caulis very short; cornuti wanting.

Female genitalia: Sterigma in form of posterior sclerite, fused with elements of the subgenital sternite; ostium bursae protected by ventro-lateral sclerite; ductus bursae very short; ductus seminalis originating in distal portion of sack like corpus bursae, dorsally; corpus bursae minutely spined in major part, forming distally two agglomerations of spines. Distal edge of subgenital sternite provided with ear-shaped lateral processes and irregularly edged area between them, marked with several tactile setae.

Supposed autapomorphies: The shape of the bifurcation of the uncus and the presence of the blade-shaped edges of its arms, the shape of the termination of the gnathos, the shape of the valva in male and the structure of the sterigma and the subgenital sternite in the female.

Two species included.

*Gauruncus gelastes* sp. n.

Alar expanse 15 mm; labial palpus ca 1.5. Head brownish, with paler, more cream scales; thorax cinnamon brown. Forewing not expanding terminally, broadest near middle; costa strongly convex at base, then gently uniformly so; apex pointed; termen weakly oblique, tolerably straight in median part. Wing cinnamon brown, delicately strigulated with brown; some three paler dots in distal portion of costa; fringes probably concolorous with wing (damaged). Hindwing greyish brown indistinctly darker strigulated; fringes similar in colour.

Male genitalia (Figs 69—72): Incisure of uncus deep, reaching almost to base; socius distinctly shorter than arm of gnathos. Valva broad, up-curved and sharp terminally; sacculus indistinctly concave medially, dentate, provided with small terminal prominence. Aedeagus stout, in major part well sclerotized, forming two inequally large distal processes and two membranous lobes.

Female genitalia (Fig. 102): Sterigma distinctly expanding in middle posteriorly, forming two thin lateral sclerites; sclerite of ostium short; corpus

bursae forming bulbous prominence laterally to the swollen part of the base of the ductus seminalis; larger spines of the corpus wall along dorsum and ventro-laterally.

Holotype, male: "Argentina, 800 m., Tucuman, Ciudad Universitaria, 17. II. 59, J. F. G. CLARKE", G. S. 11059; paratype, an identically labelled female.

*Gauruncus gampsognatos* sp. n.

Alar expanse 14 mm; labial palpus as in preceding species; head and thorax brownish. Forewing rather uniformly broad throughout; costa distinctly curved outwards at base, then weakly so; apex pointed; termen weakly oblique, slightly sinuate. Ground colour brown; strigulation darker, scarce, indistinct; distal portion of wing paler, ochreous as far as to disc, except for apex and partially costal area, termen suffused with dark grey medially. Fringes concolorous with ground colour, dark grey-brown except at apex and tornus. Hindwing less rounded than in preceding species, cream-grey, tinged with brownish on peripheries; fringes brownish cream, cream in anal region.

Male genitalia (Figs 65—68): Incisure of uncus smaller than in *gelastes*, socius much longer, sacculus strongly concave in middle part ventrally, with only minute dentation but with large terminal prominence. Aedeagus rather weakly sclerotized in distal part, forming three large partially minutely spined lobes.

Holotype, male: "Bolivia, Cochabamba, Incachaca; Tropical cloud area, 27. VIII. — 5. IX. 56, 2100 m., PENA", G. S. 11018.

*Clarkeulia neoclyta* sp. n.

Alar expanse 20 mm; labial palpus ca 2. Head and thorax brownish. Forewing expanding terminally; costa uniformly curved outwards throughout; apex short, pointed; termen oblique, hardly concave beyond apex. Ground colour ochreous brownish, strigulation delicate, ferruginous, some more brownish spots along dorsum. Elongate-triangular brown spot at base of costa limited by cream fascia posteriorly and brownish streak at disc represent the pattern. Fringes concolorous with distal part of wing. Hindwing cream, somewhat mixed with brownish on peripheries, spotted with pale brown; fringes white cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 73—77) as in *C. radicana* (ZELLER) but with broader transtilla; sacculus provided with very strong dorsal process, subterminally.

Holotype, male: "Colombia, Narino, Volcan Galeras, 2900 m., 12. I. 59, J. F. G. CLARKE", G. S. 11026.

Comments. The new species is very close to *radicana* but differs in more oblique termen, completely reduced median and posterior pattern of forewing and, in the male genitalia, mainly in the presence of the strong process of the sacculus.

*Clarkenia* gen. n.

Type species: *Clarkenia superba* sp. n.

Tegumen slender with differentiated posterior part; uncus simple, broad basally, rather movably connected with tegumen; socius hairy and sealed; gnathos arm slender; vinculum extending in middle ventrally. Costa of valva strongly sclerotized, long; basal process not developed; sacculus without free termination, strongly sclerotized anteriorly, provided with dorsal process. Transtilla emarginate dorsally; apodeme of musele 2 subbasal; coecum penis large; caulis short; cornuti numerous non-capitate spines forming anterior group and a posterior cluster.

Supposed autapomorphy: Shape of the base of uncus and the character of its fusion with the tegumen.

Two species included in this genus; the above description is based on the type species only.

*Clarkenia superba* sp. n.

Alar expanse 32 mm; labial palpus 2, cream in colour, basal and median joints brown laterally, scaled with dark brown; head yellowish white, antenna brownish; thorax lemon yellow, white medially, white-yellow posteriorly; base of tegula, its postbasal spots, anterior blotches and postmedian spots of thorax black. Forewing distinctly expanding posteriorly; costa weakly convex; apex rounded; termen rather weakly oblique, slightly convex. Ground colour lemon yellow, paler at places, especially along costa where whiter; grey, scarcely scaled with brown suffusion subcostally interrupted at the disc level; median suffusion beyond disc connected with the subcostal suffusion forming almost complete ring. Pattern black, in form of radial series of spots and blotches; the costal series consisting of rather uniformly sized spots, larger, less regular spots and blotches along dorsum and similar series subdorsally, median row terminating in pair of larger blotches; series of minute spots along termen. Fringes concolorous with ground colour, median line consisting of series of black spots. Hindwing dirty white, darkening, mixed with brownish towards peripheries, spotted with pale brownish grey; fringes rather concolorous with wing, with vestigial, somewhat darker median line.

Male genitalia (Figs 78—83): Uncus very long, slender, not hairy; base of socius distinct, main portion ovate; terminal plate of gnathos provided with some transverse, minute folds. Valva broad, somewhat up-curved posteriorly; distal portion of sacculus ill-defined; pulvinus not developed. Transtilla broadening laterally, concave in middle of dorsal edge. Terminal opening of aedeagus dorso-lateral; elongate sclerite on left side posteriorly.

Holotype, male: "Colombia, Cauca, Paramo de Parace, Lake San Rafael, 3570 m., 27. I. 59, J. F. G. CLARKE", G. S. 11021; paratype, an identically labelled male.



*Clarkenia miramundi* sp. n.

Alar expanse 26 mm; labial palpus 2.5, yellowish, white above, with slight olive hue, with terminal joint cream and two anterior joints marked with black-brown laterally. Remaining parts of head and thorax yellowish white with indistinct olive hue; basal portion of flagellum black; collar scarcely scaled with same colour; anterior half of thorax (between tegulae) black, terminal blotch black-brown. Forewing rather not expanding posteriorly; costa strongly curved outwards at base, then almost straight; apex short, rounded; termen weakly oblique, indistinctly concave medially. Ground colour yellow-white, hardly mixed with olive colour. Pattern black, with some brown and grey-black scales, consisting of two large blotches at base, three smaller ones forming an oblique row from costa, remainders of median fascia consisting of costal and subdorsal blotches and subterminal pattern in form of two irregular blotches and small spot at costa subapically; terminal pattern represented by a series of small median spots; spots at disc and some spots along dorsum present. Fringes brownish, darker on peripheries, with indistinct browner strigulation mainly in median area; fringes brownish cream; basal line brownish.

Female genitalia (Figs 103—106): Papillae anales connected with strong membrane forming small median process ventrally; eighth tergite marked with two dorsal concavities; ventral membrane provided with concave sclerite. Sterigma, a broad concave plate, membranous anteriorly and laterally, concave in middle of posterior edge just above ostium bursae. Ductus bursae long strengthened with irregularly broad cingulum; corpus bursae strongly elongate; ductus seminalis extending from distal portion of the corpus laterally; signum wanting.

Holotype, female: "El Salvador, Cerro Miramundo, 2300 m., S. STEINHAUSER; 29. I. 71", G. S. 11023.

Externally similar to *Eulia trapeziodes* MEYRICK from Colombia (cf. CLARKE, 1958, pl. 70, fig. 4) but completely different in the genitalia.

*Proseulia boliviae* sp. n.

Alar expanse 22 mm; labial palpus over 1, brownish, scaled with dark brown laterally; remaining parts of head and thorax yellowish brown, the latter dark brown anteriorly. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; apex very short, rounded; termen slightly oblique, hardly concave near middle. Ground colour brownish cream with scattered brown scales and dots, suffused so subterminally; costa at base black, brown suffusion along that blotch towards middle; median fascia reduced to small costal and postmedian brown suffusions marked with blackish scales; three black-brown spots in terminal part of costa, first accompanied with weak brown suffusion. Fringes concolorous with ground colour, brown basally. Hindwing pale brownish cream,

browner towards apex, with indistinct brownish strigulation; fringes paler than median part of wing.

Male genitalia (Figs 84, 85): Uncus large, broadest submedially, bristled; socius slender, long, hairy, except for basal, bristled part. Valva broad; sacculus long, rather slender, provided with small postbasal lobe directed ventrally. Transtilla a transverse, tapering medially sclerite. Aedeaus very broad, short, expanding ventro-terminally; two very large, capitate cornuti in vesica.

Holotype, male: "Bolivia, Cochabamba, Incachaca; Tropical cloud area, 27. VIII. — 5. IX. 56, 2100 m., L. PENA", G. S. 69 — OBR. [AZTSOV].

The new species resembles *P. apospasta* OBRAZTSOV. Genitally it differs in having much slenderer and more elongate valva, much broader uncus and only two but much stronger cornuti in the vesica.

*Proeulia approximata* (BUTLER) comb. n.

*Oenectra approximata* BUTLER, 1883, Trans. ent. Soc. London, 1883: 67.

The holotype, male labelled "Valparaiso, I. 1882, T. EDMONDE, 18—22—107; Chili, 82—107" with abdomen missing in the collection of the British Museum (N. H.), London. One similarly patterned female in the studied collection.

*Argyrotaenia lobata* sp. n.

Alar expanse 14 mm; labial palpus 1.5, brownish, second joint mixed with black terminally; remaining parts of head and thorax dark brown, tegula with some paler scales. Forewing almost uniformly broad throughout; costa curved outwards at base, then tolerably straight; termen oblique, straight. Ground colour pale brownish grey, with pinkish hue to median cell, grey subcostally, glossy grey in posterior area. Pattern indistinct: basal blotch brown; median fascia brown-grey except for brown costal part and black-brown radial stripe at disc, diffuse and ill-defined beyond mentioned parts; subapical blotch elongate, reaching posterior part of termen, ferruginous at costa, mixed with black medially, brown-grey terminally; similar brown-grey spots at disc and at termen postapically; costal spots and weak strigulation of the ground colour brownish. Fringes ochreous cream, in apical third of wing ferruginous. Hindwing grey-brown, paler basally; fringes paler than wing, almost cream in anal area. Variation: In paratypes pattern dark brown, reduced medially and dorsally, basal area strongly suffused; terminal or apical dots black; fringes ferruginous.

Male genitalia (Figs 90—92): Uncus large, club-shaped, rounded apically; socius wanting; arm of gnathos broad, termination small, slender; arms of vinculum broad, with delicate central juncture. Valva ovate; sacculus large, hardly concave medially, with broad but weakly sclerotized posterior portion; near middle part of disc, just above sacculus extends large membranous fold

protecting base of two bunches of scent scales (thin, long group and thick, strongly curved more external group) accompanied by thin, long hairs. Pulvinus and transtilla typical of the genus. Aedeagus with slender distal part and sharp ventral termination; cornuti broad.

Holotype, male: "Bolivia, Cochabamba, Incachaca; Tropical cloud area, 27. VIII. — 5. IX. 56, 2100 m., L. PENA", G. S. 11028; paratypes, 2 identically labelled males.

Distinct in having unique scent structure of the disc of the valva. Externally similar to several other species of this genus.

*Argyrotaenia cibdela* sp. n.

Alar expanse 18 mm; labial palpus ca 1.5, brown laterally, brownish dorsally, remaining portions of head and thorax also brownish. Forewing slender, expanding terminally; costa delicately curved outwards, mostly so at base; termen oblique, sinuate beyond fairly long, rounded apex. Ground colour brownish cinnamon, delicately strigulated with brown and scarcely sprinkled with black-brown posteriorly; pattern ill-defined in form of brown median fascia somewhat tinged with ferruginous and paler subapical blotch; weak suffusion near middle subterminally. Fringes brownish to middle of termen, cream in dorsal half, with brown basal line. Hindwing brown-cream, brownish towards apex, with indistinct darker strigulation; fringes cream, tinged with brownish at apex terminally. Variation: In paratypes the pattern more or less atrophied, especially in middle part of wing; subapical blotch usually well visible; in one example subapical marking rather distinct, dotted with black.

Male genitalia (Figs 86—89): Uncus very long, slender, rounded terminally; socius not differentiated; arm of gnathos and its termination slender. Valva elongate, with almost straight dorsal edge, rounded caudally; sacculus long, slender, slightly broadening basally, up-turned terminally; in dorso-basal part of disc occur two groups (longer and shorter) of scent scales. Transtilla slender and convex in middle, broadening and expanding ventrally at valvae. Aedeagus slender; up-curved terminally, slightly bent beyond middle; coecum penis short; cornuti not found.

Holotype, male: "Peru, Cusco, Tambomachay, 3690 m., 3. II. 1959, J. F. G. CLARKE", G. S. 11049; paratypes, 3 identically labelled males.

The new species is distinct by the shape of the valva which is much longer than in *A. floridana* OBEAETSCV. The shape of the forewing and its coloration are also peculiar.



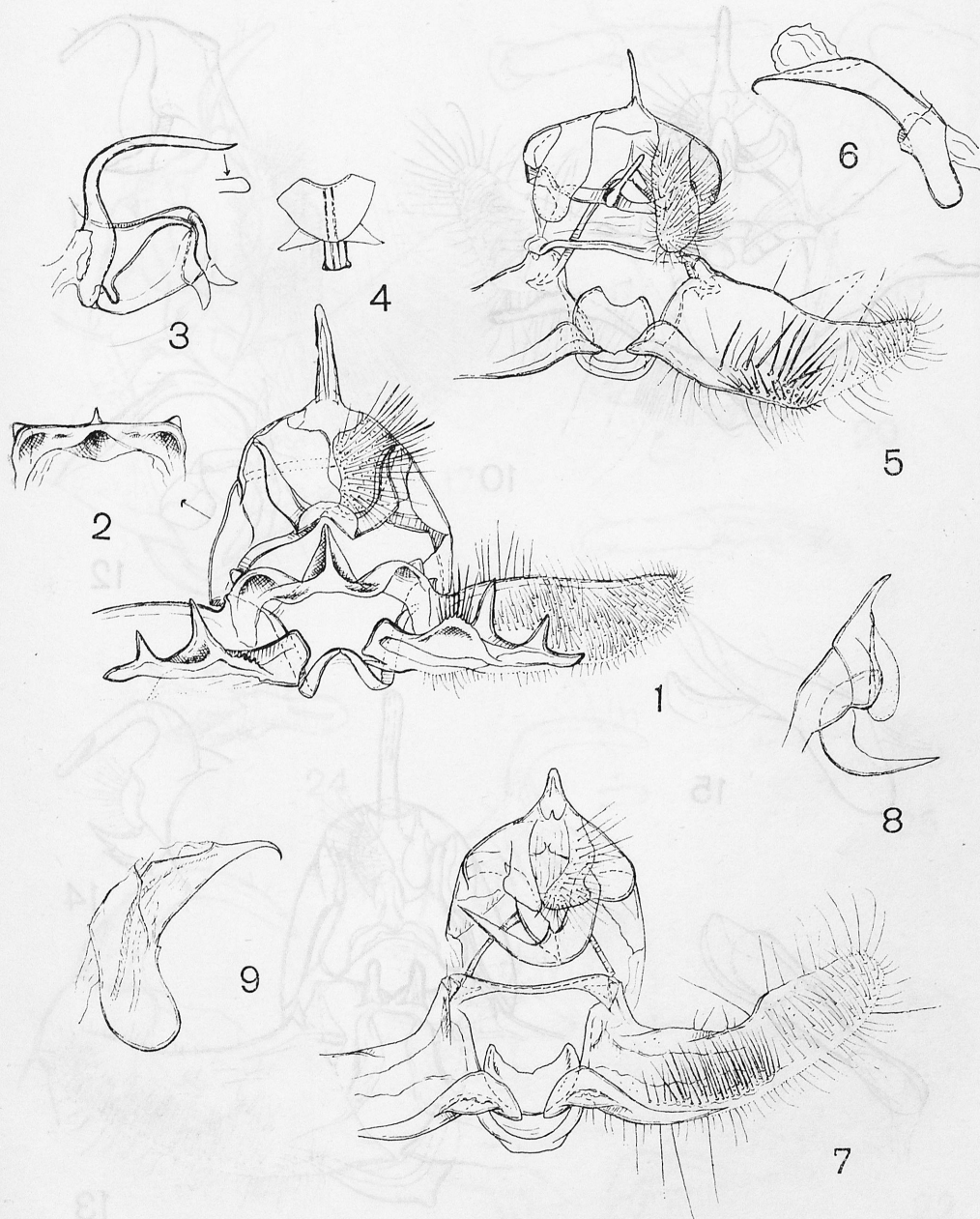
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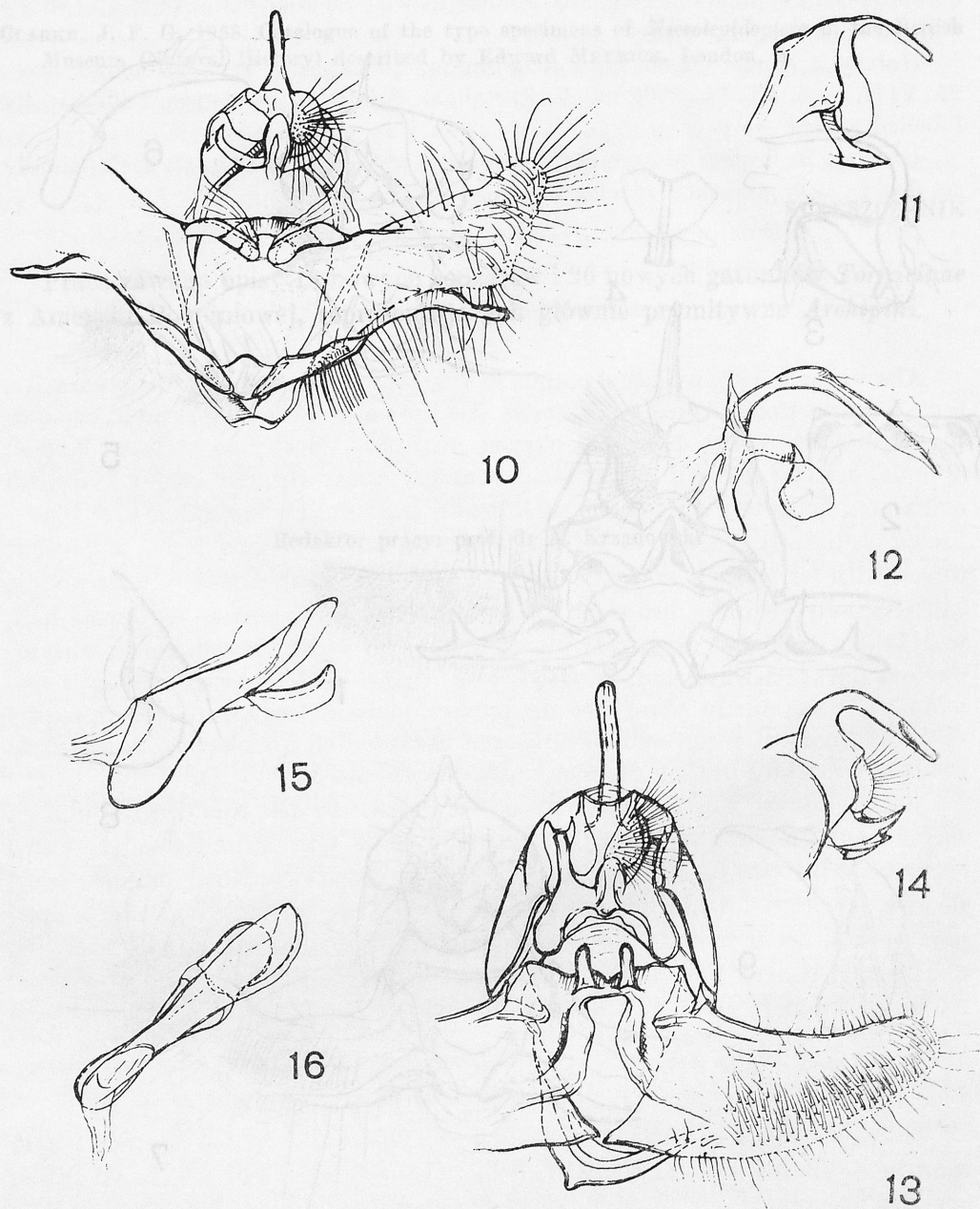
## STRESZCZENIE

Praca zawiera opisy 16 nowych rodzajów i 26 nowych gatunków *Tortricinae* z Ameryki Południowej, reprezentujących głównie prymitywne *Archipini*.

Redaktor pracy: prof. dr A. Krzanowski

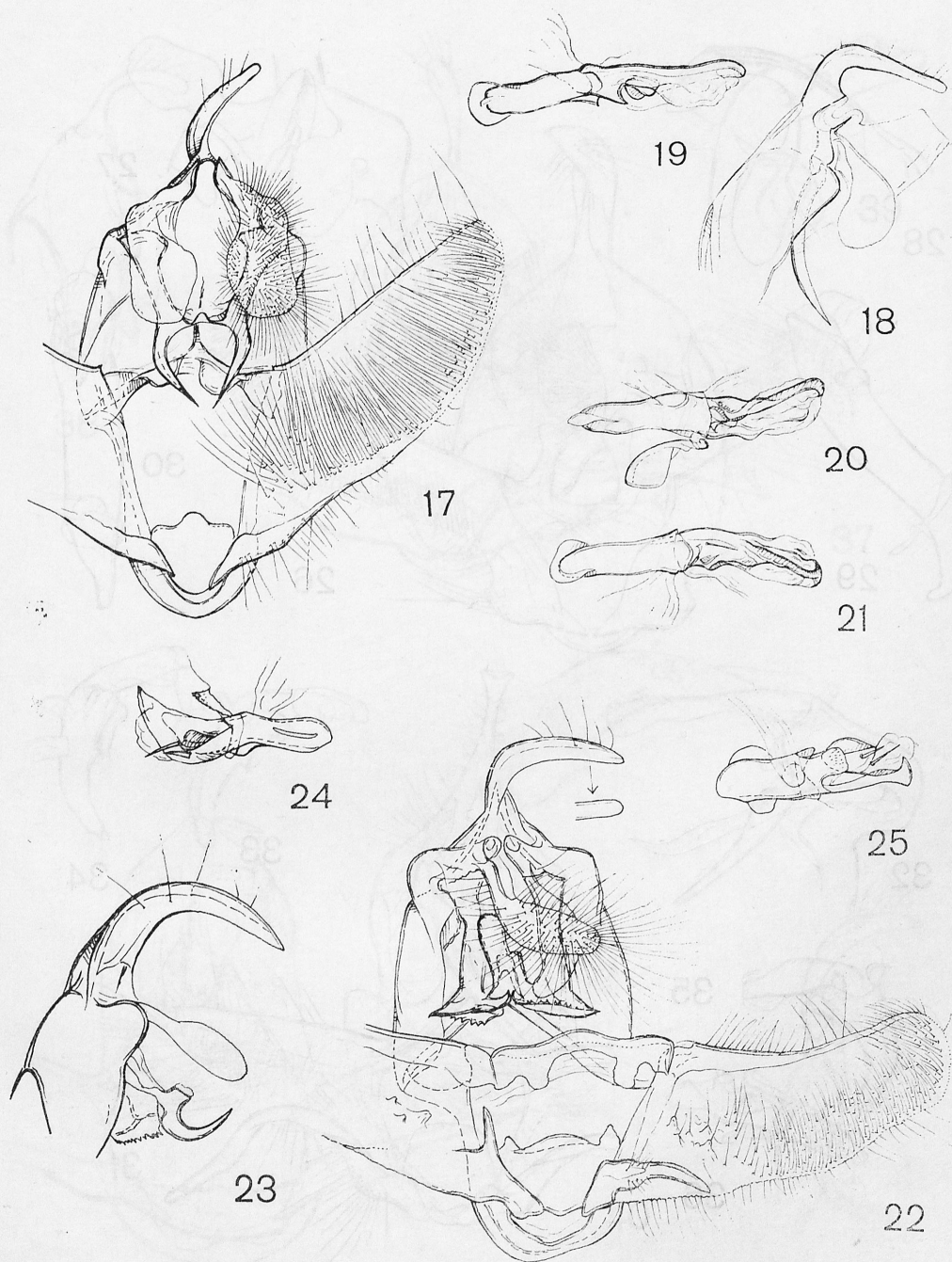


Figs 1—9. Male genitalia: 1—4 — *Helicteulia heos* sp. n., holotype; 5, 6 — *Chilips claduncus* sp. n., holotype; 7, 9 — *Exolentucus exoristus* sp. n., holotype

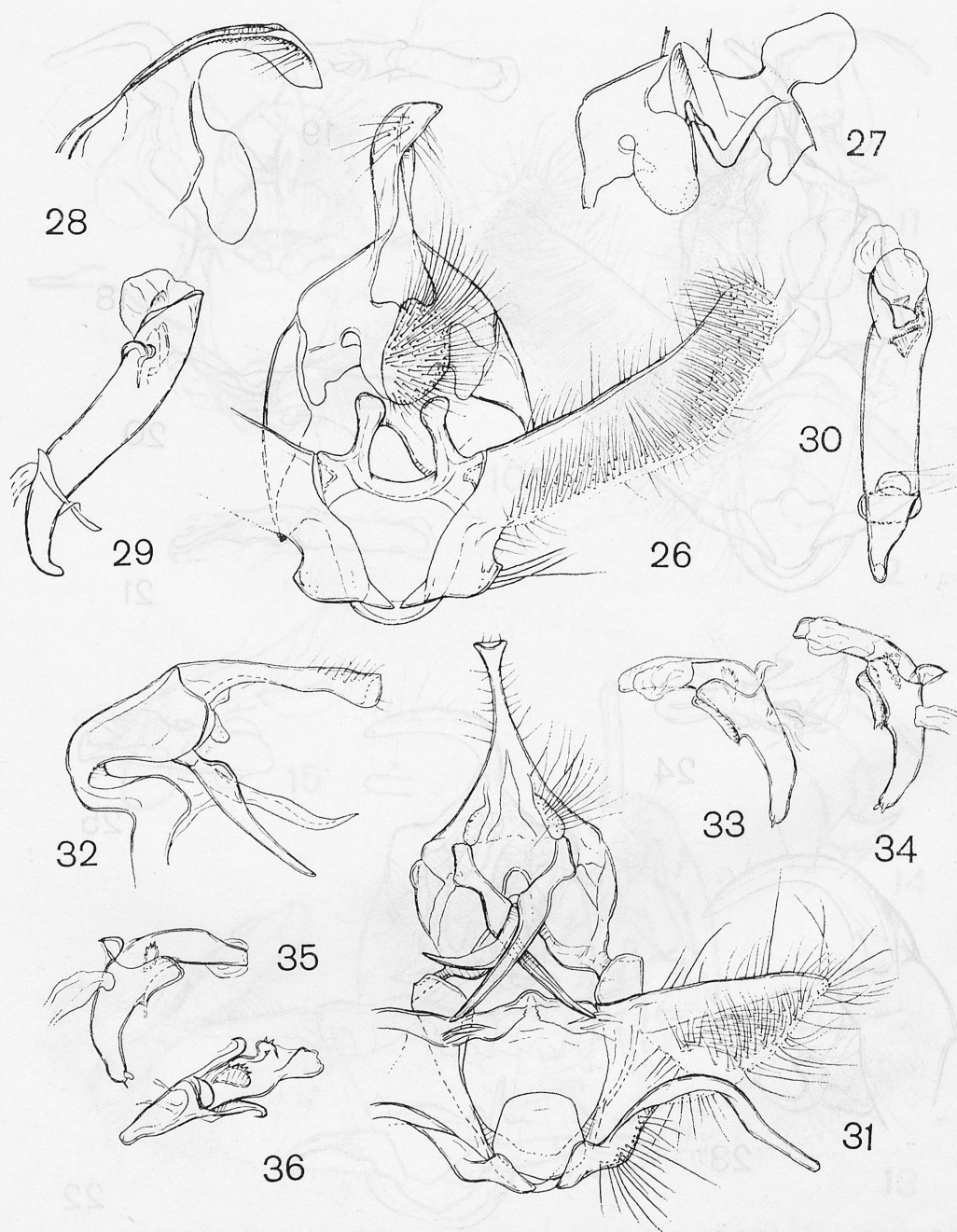


Figs 10—16. Male genitalia: 10—12 — *Telurips peruvianus* sp. n., holotype; 13—16 — *Orto-gnathosia santamariana* sp. n., paratype

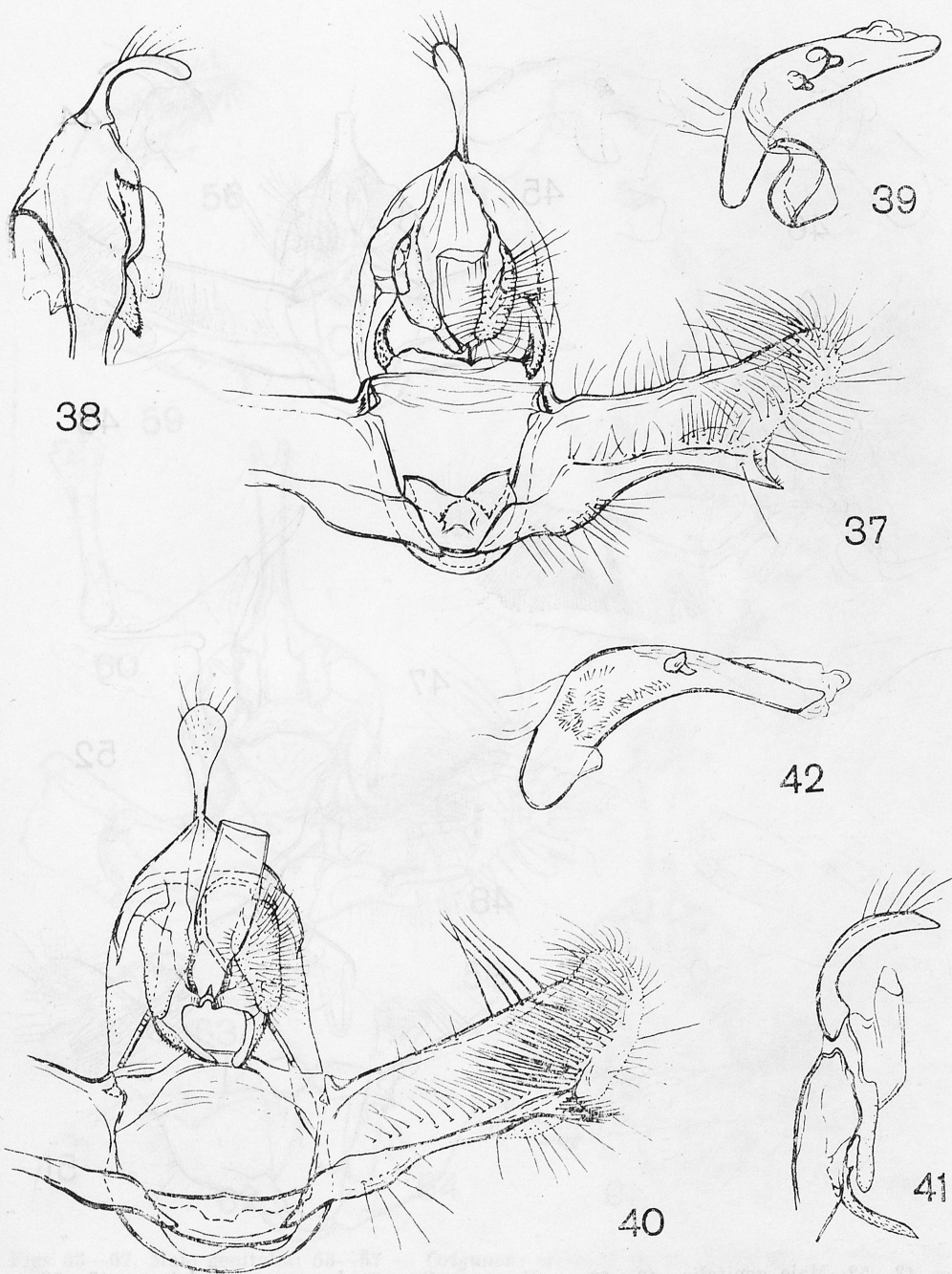




Figs 17—25. Male genitalia: 17—21 — *Oregocerata oracula* sp. n., holotype; 22—25 — *Ptyonognathosia oxybela* sp. n., paratype

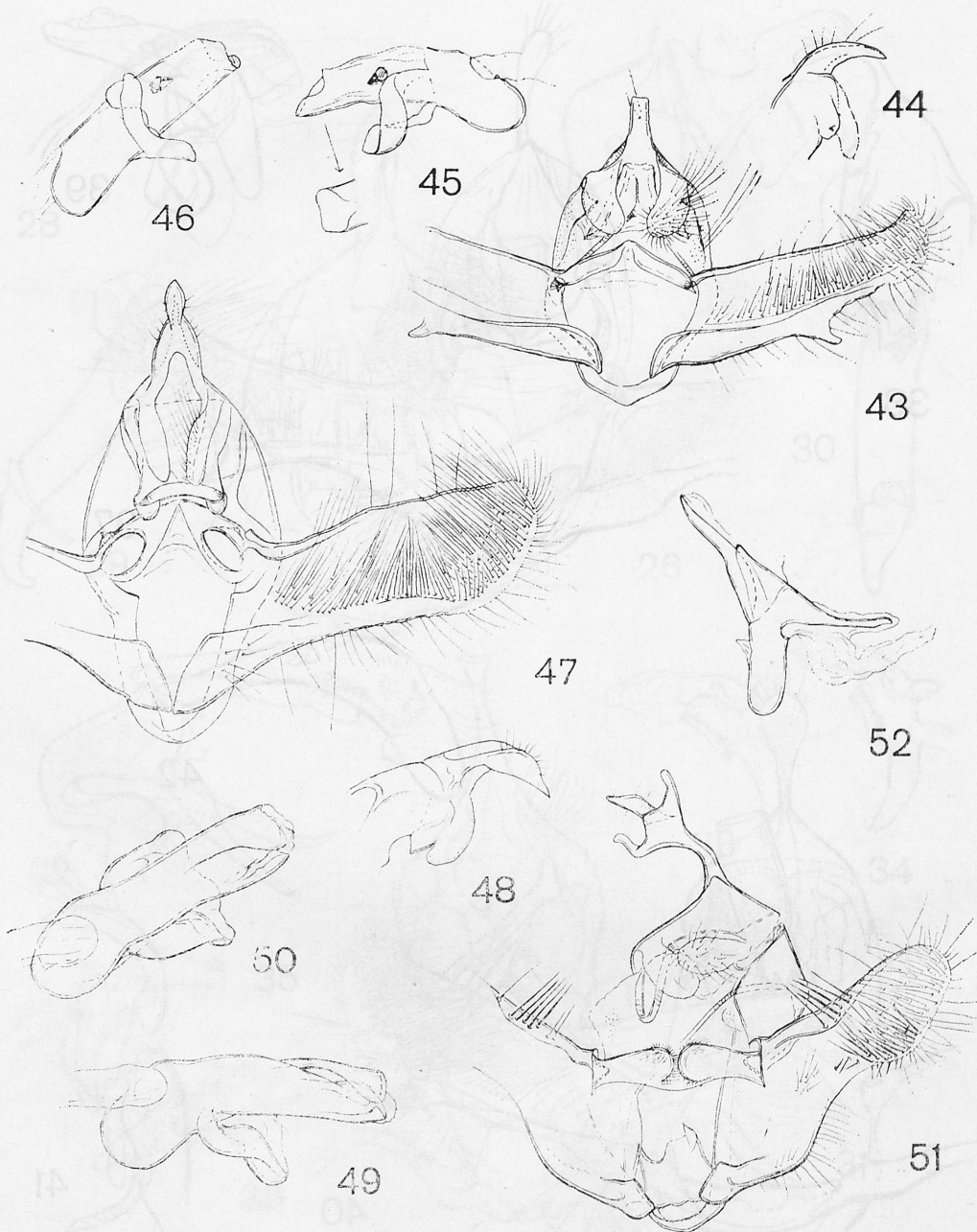


Figs 26—36. Male genitalia: 26—30 — *Inape penai* sp. n., holotype; 31—33 — *Uncicida galerasiana* sp. n., holotype

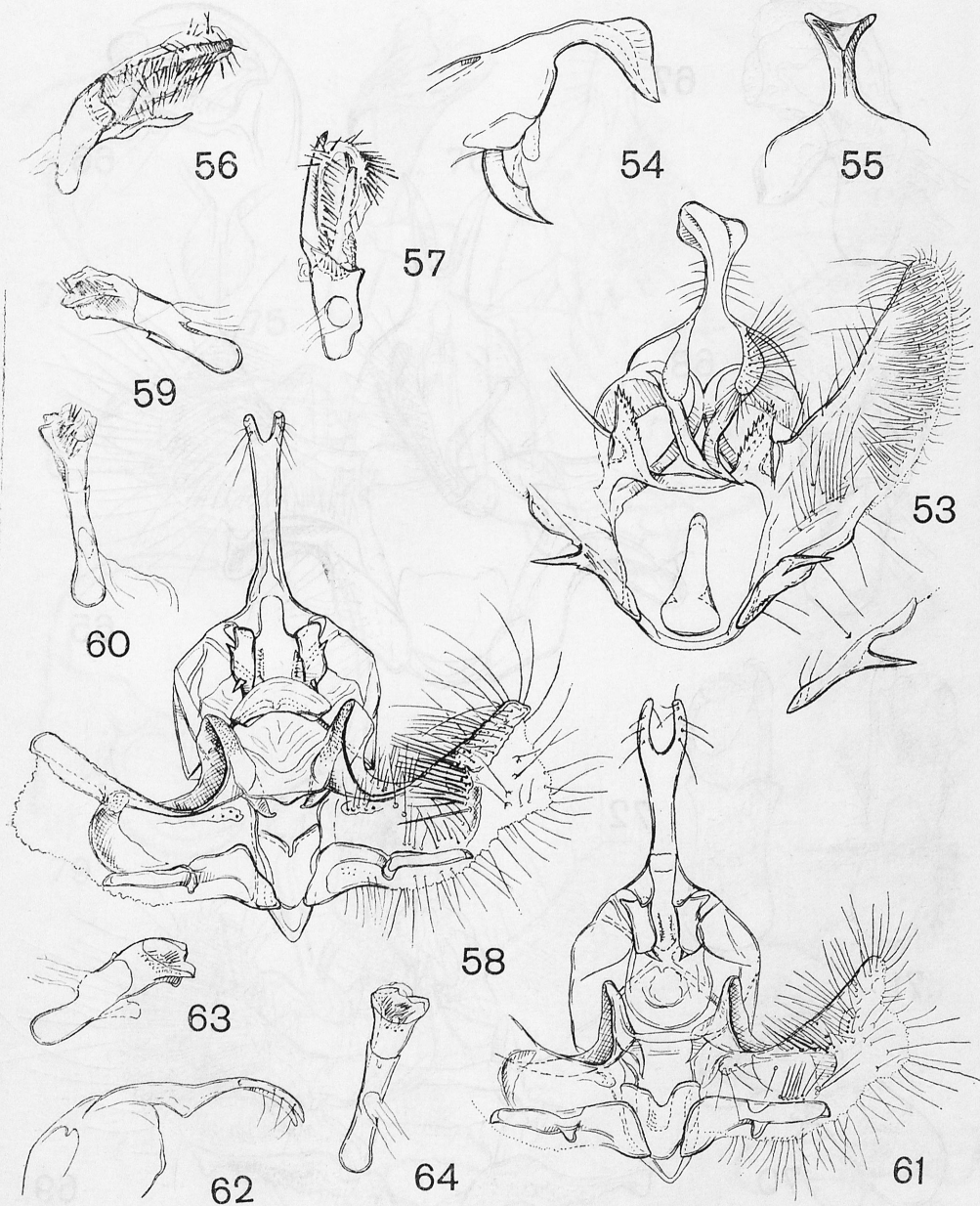


Figs 37—42. Male genitalia: 37—39 — *Ernocornutia catopta* sp. n., holotype; 40—42 — *E. capronata* sp. n., holotype

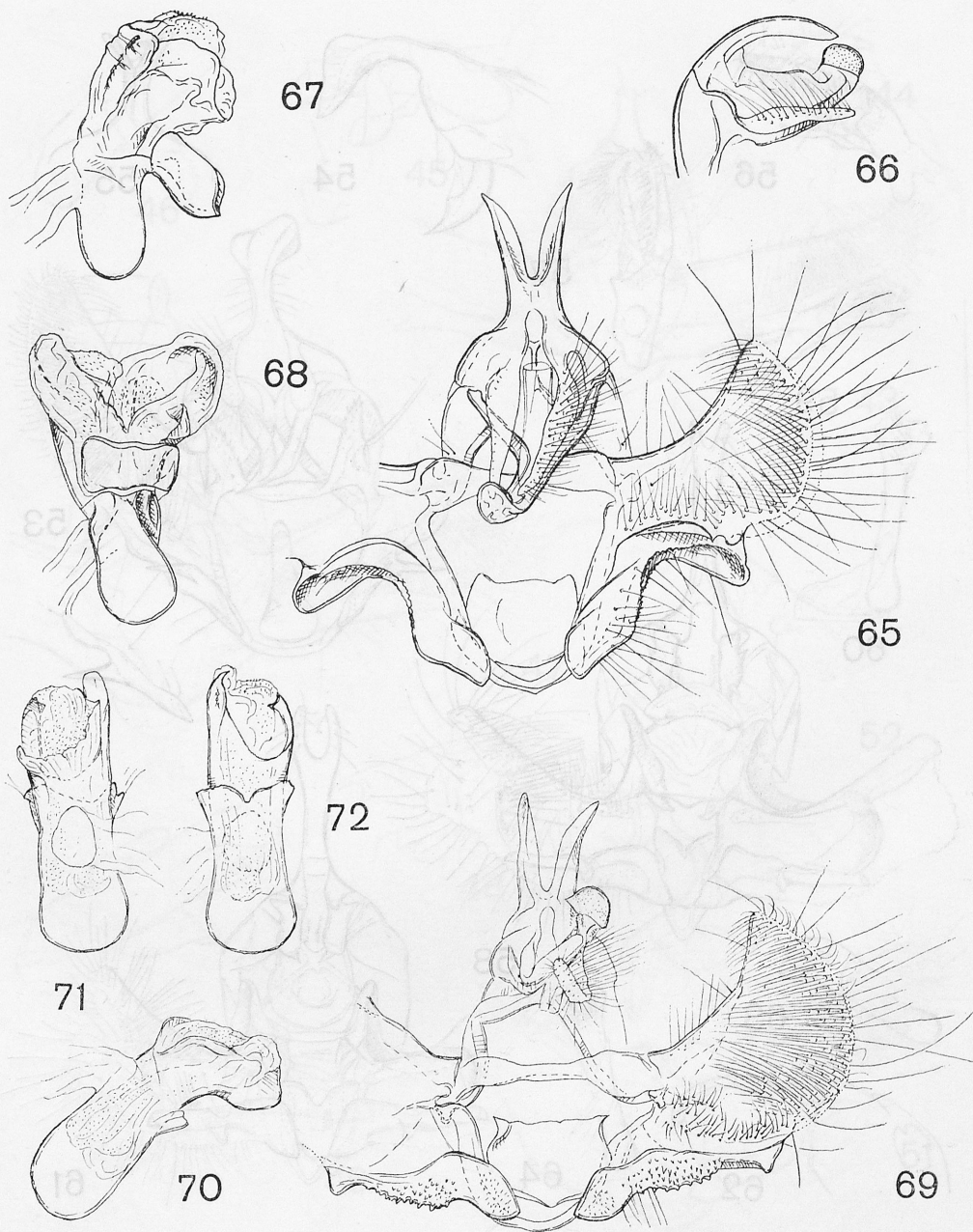




Figs 43—52. Male genitalia: 43—46 — *Ernocornutina gabra* sp. n., holotype; 47—50 — *Bicavernaria henicodes* sp. n., holotype; 51, 52 — *Seticosta tridens* sp. n., holotype

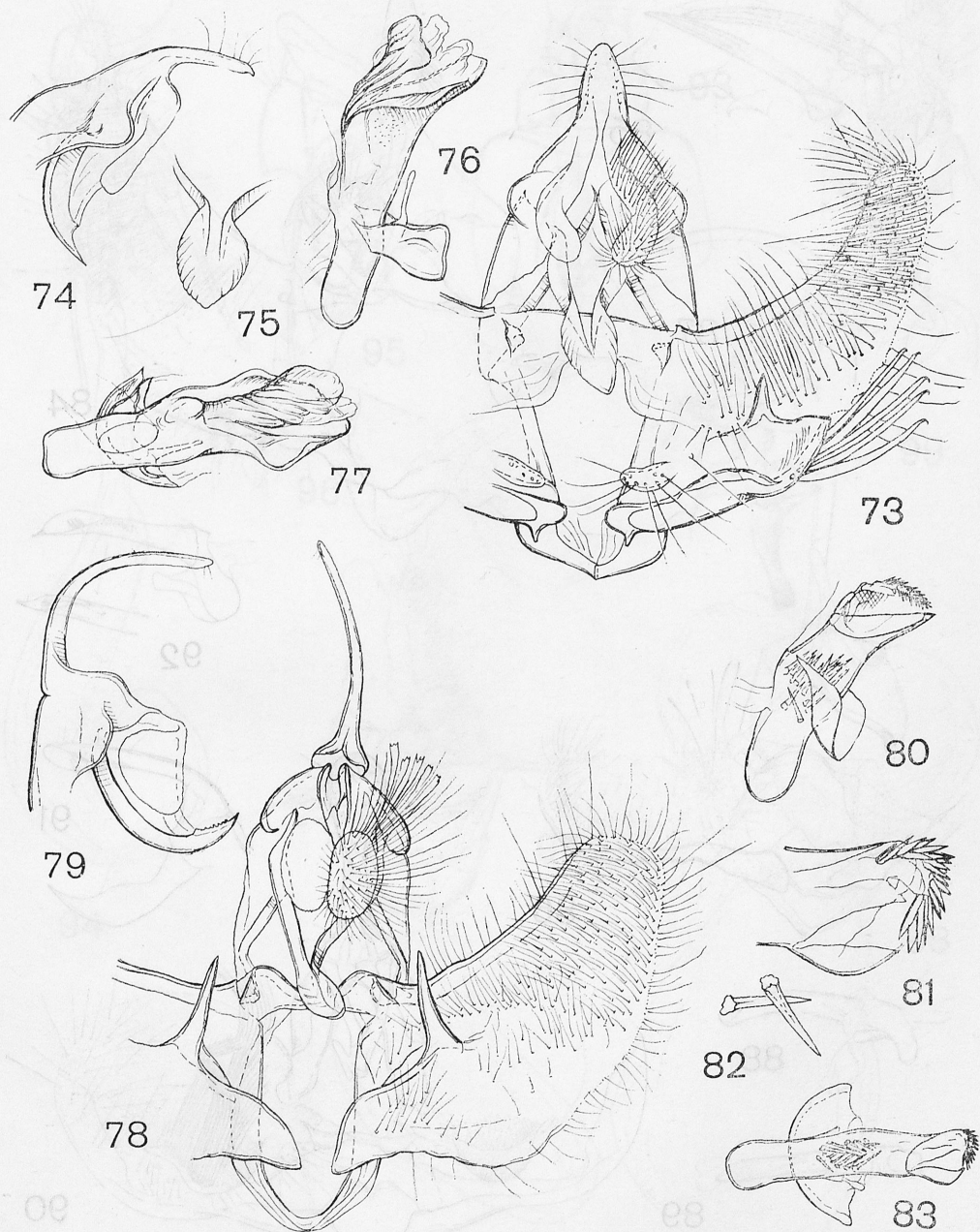


Figs 53—67. Male genitalia: 53—57 — *Origuncus oribasus* sp. n., holotype; 58—60 — *Eriotortrix iresinephora* sp. n., holotype; 61—64 — *E. ispida* sp. n., holotype

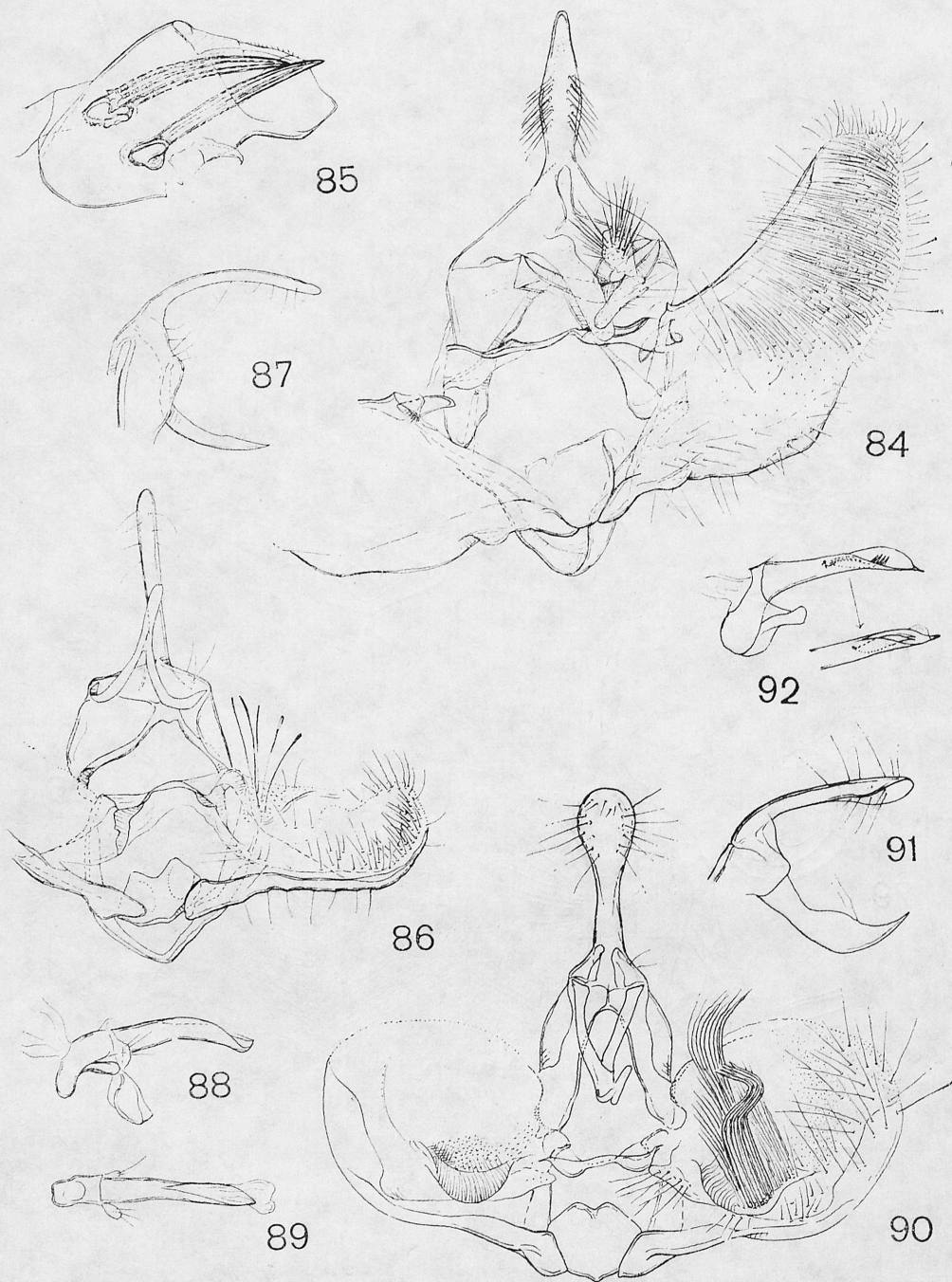


Figs 65—72. Male genitalia: 65—68 — *Gauruncus gampsognathos* sp. n., holotype; 69—72 — *G. gelastes* sp. n., holotype

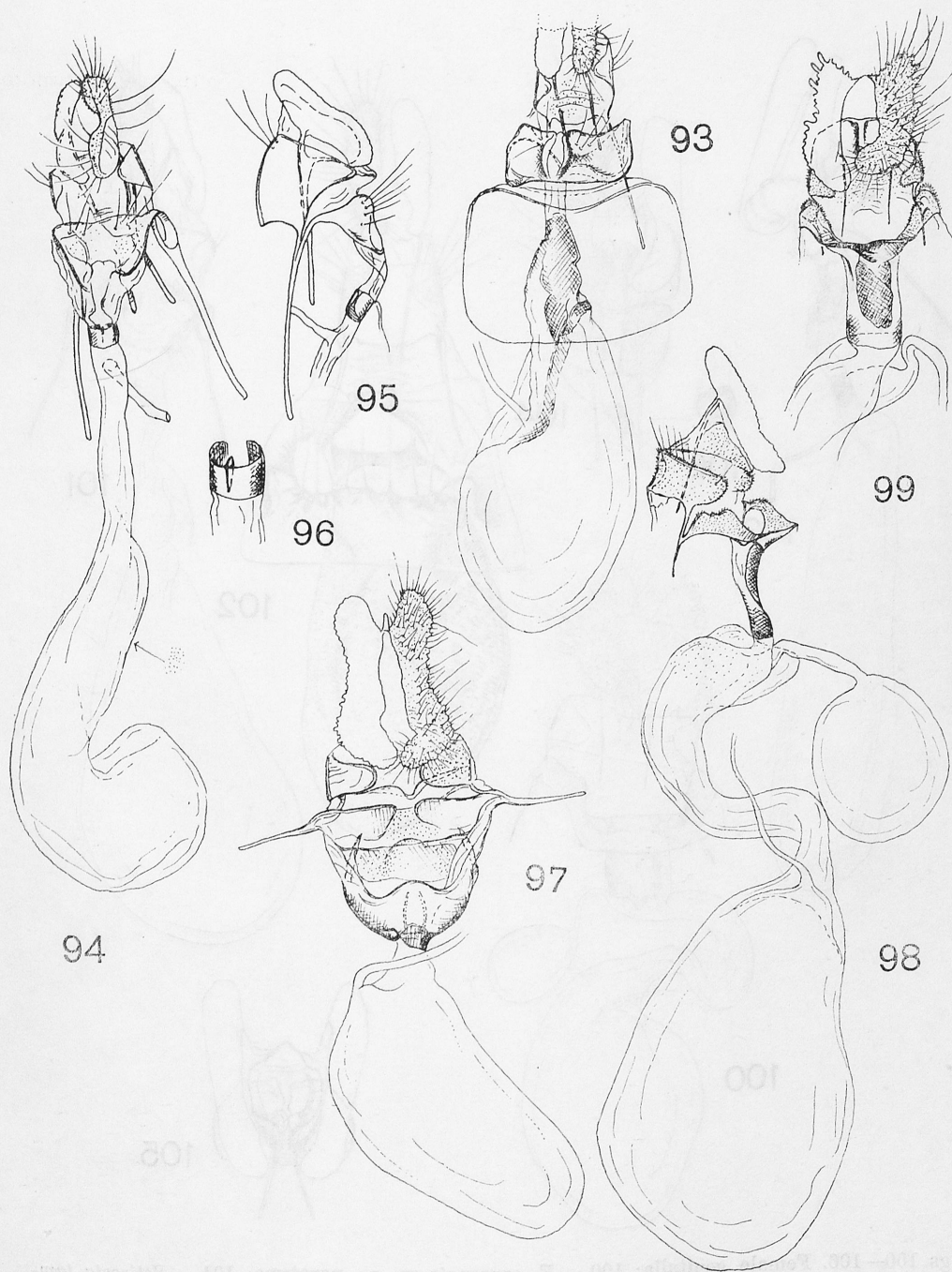




Figs 73—83. Male genitalia: 73—77 — *Clarkeulia neoclyta* sp. n., holotype; 78—83 — *Clarkeulia superba* sp. n., holotype

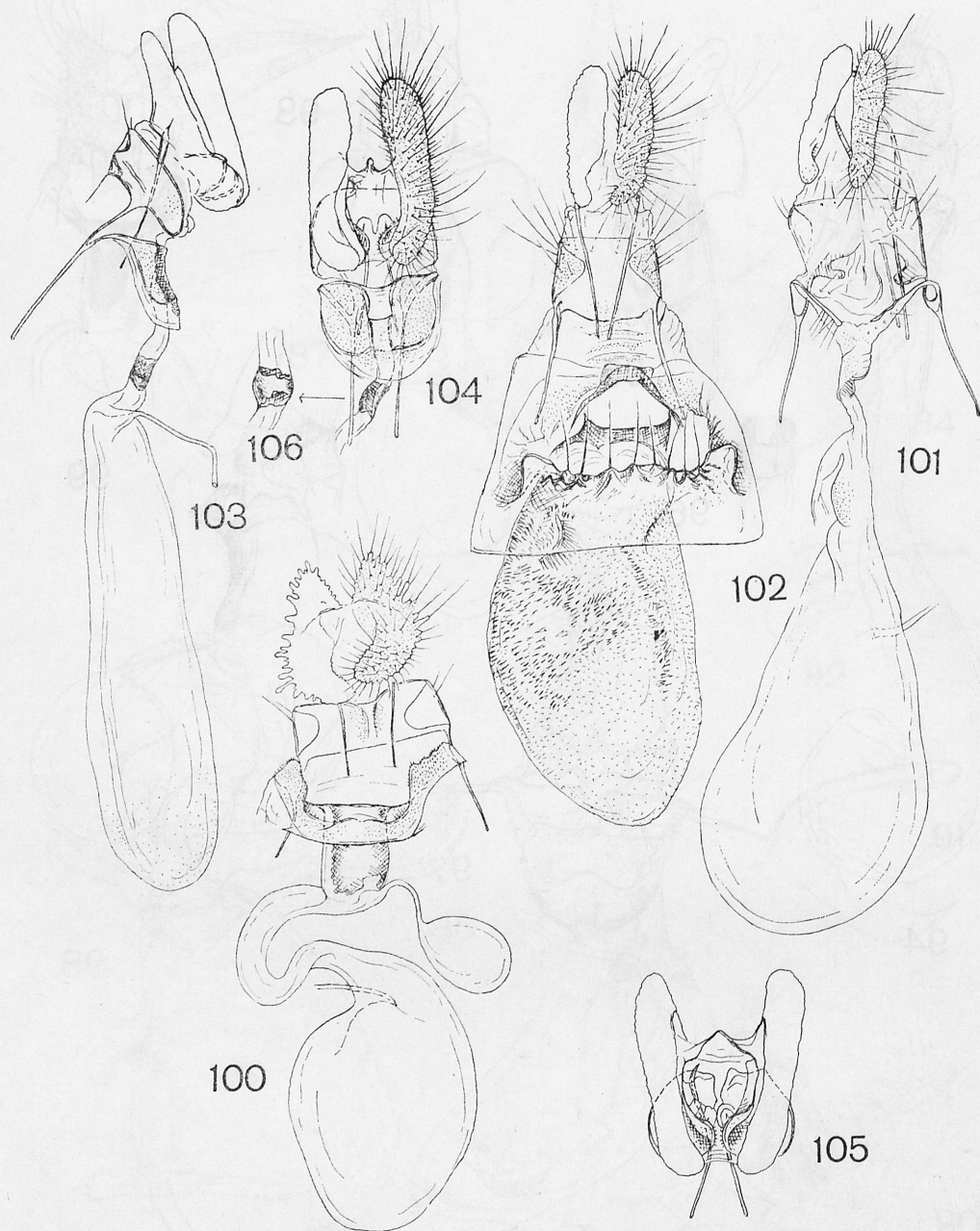


Figs 84—92. Male genitalia; 84, 85 — *Proeulia boliviae* sp. n., holotype; 86—89 — *Argyrotaenia cibdela* sp. n., holotype; 90—92 — *A. lobata* sp. n., holotype



Figs 93—99. Female genitalia: 93 — *Chilips claduncus* sp. n., paratype; 94—96 — *Ortognathosia santamariana* sp. n., paratype; 97 — *Oregocerata orcula* sp. n., paratype, 98, 99 — *Ernocornutia catopta* sp. n., paratype





Figs 100—106. Female genitalia: 100 — *E. capronata* sp. n., paratype; 101 — *Seticosta tam-bomachaya* sp. n., holotype; 102 — *Gauruncus gelastes* sp. n., parytype; 103—106 — *Clarkenia miramundi* sp. n., holotype