



Acta zoologica cracoviensia, **56**(1): 9-40, Kraków, 30 October, 2013

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doi:10.3409/azc.56_1.09

Zoobank Account: urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:95D26BBF-D3AF-4E61-81A7-B4C3E653E6AB

Accessions to the fauna of Neotropical Tortricidae (Lepidoptera)

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Received: 24.VII. 2013. Accepted: 10 September 2013. Available online 14 October 2013.

RAZOWSKI J., WOJTUSIAK J. 2013. Accessions to the fauna of Neotropical Tortricidae (Lepidoptera). *Acta zool. cracov.*, **56**(1): 9-40.

Abstract. Fifty three species are treated; one genus (*Tachirinia* gen. n.) and 27 species (*Acleris trujilloana* sp. n., *Phalonidia tarijana* sp. n., *Aethes labonita* sp. n., *Gauruncus tomaszi* sp. n., *Anopinella tariquiana* sp. n., *Galomecalpa tamaria* sp. n., *Galomecalpa majestica* sp. n., *Transtillaspis scyruncus* sp. n., *Transtillaspis sequax* sp. n., *Transtillaspis setata* sp. n., *Transtillaspis stiphra* sp. n., *Punctapinella marginipunctata* sp. n., *Seticosta elbaho* sp. n., *Cuproxena tarijana* sp. n., *Orthocomotis benedeki* sp. n., *Clepsis peguncus* sp. n., *Sisurcana tachirica* sp. n., *Archipimima hamata* sp. n., *Tinacrusis boyeri* sp. n., *Biclonuncaria salinasia* sp. n., *Auratonota storthynx* sp. n., *Pseudocomotis lacarbonerae* sp. n., *Ancylis micta* sp. n., *Pseudancylis elbahiana* sp. n., *Crociosema perijana* sp. n., *Argepinotia tariquiana* sp. n., *Tachirinia rosallana* sp. n.) are described as new. The Oriental-Australian genus *Pseudancylis* HORAK is for the first time recorded from the Neotropical region.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Neotropical.

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I. INTRODUCTION

This paper is the last of the series of publications by the present authors devoted to the Tortricidae of South America collected in the mountains by the junior author in Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia (RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK 2006a, 2006b, 2007, 2008a, 2008b, 2008c, 2008d, 2008e, 2009, 2010a, 2010b, 2011; RAZOWSKI, PELZ & WOJTUSIAK 2006a, 2006b). Unfortunately his plans and a series of planned expeditions were interrupted by his death in 2012.

We present here the results of the examination of the materials collected in Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Peru, and Venezuela. Unfortunately, many specimens are awaiting identification; these are the females which should be compared with additional material containing the males.

II. MATERIALS

The materials were collected by Janusz WOJTUSIAK in the countries mentioned above. Several specimens were collected by Tomasz PYRCZ, same university, and by Dr. Pierre BOYER, France, Dr. B. BENEDEK and A. KUN, who donated them to the collection of the Zoological Museum of the Jagiellonian University (MZUJ) in Kraków, Poland.

III. SYSTEMATIC PART

Tortricini***Acleris trujilloana* sp. n.**

(Figs 1, 2, 48)

Diagnosis. In facies, *trujilloana* resembles *Acleris supernova* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2009 from Ecuador; in the genitalia *trujilloana* is distinguished by its elongate form of the sacculus, armoured with a spine at the end and broad end of the process of the tuba analis.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the Department of Trujillo, Venezuela.

Material examined. Holotype: "Venezuela, Dept Trujillo, Sector Canadas, 2300 m, 18. 04. 2006, leg. T. PYRCZ"; GS 1361 MZUJ.

Description. Wing span 19 mm. Head, scape of antenna and collar yellow orange, remaining part of thorax brown. Forewing broadest medially; costa uniformly convex; apex short; termen weakly oblique, somewhat concave beneath apex. Ground colour yellow orange strigulated brown preserved at costa postmedially and at postbasal part of dorsum; remaining area brown orange strongly suffused dark brown except for postmedian and apical area which are brownish orange. Cilia pale brown. Hindwing white cream in distal part suffused and strigulated grey. Cilia greyish white.

Male genitalia (Figs 1, 2). Terminal lobes of tegumen well developed, rounded; socius broad, broadest near middle, drooping; tuba analis with large ventral process terminating in a mushroom-like broadening; valva broad in basal third; sacculus convexly rounded; ventral incision broad, terminal part slender with an apical spine; spined termination slender with short spines; brachiola elongate; aedeagus fairly broad; cornuti numerous capitate short spines arranged in two rows.

Female not known.

Cochylini***Phalonidia tarijana* sp. n.**

(Figs 3, 4, 49)

Diagnosis. In the facies, *P. tarijana* differs from all its congeners and rather resembles the representatives of the genus *Aethes* BILLBERG, 1820. In the genitalia it is most similar to *P. walkerana* RAZOWSKI, 1967 from Peru but *tarijana* is distinct in having an elongate end of the sacculus and broad aedeagus like that of the Ecuadoran *P. ochracea* RAZOWSKI, 1967.

Etymology. The name refers to the Province of Tarija, Bolivia.

Material examined. Holotype male: "Bolivia, Prov. Tarija, Res. Tariquia, Salinas, 04. 02. 2009, 920 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 1313 MZUJ.

Description. Wing span 23 mm. Head cream, labial palpus brownish; thorax vestiture worn. Forewing weakly expanding terminad; costa almost straight; termen oblique,

gently sinuate medially. Ground colour yellowish mixed brown, suffusions and diffuse spots yellowish-brown, strongest in terminal area. Markings yellowish brown sprinkled brown in form of two parallel diffuse fasciae, postbasal and subterminal. Cilia worn (remnants of yellow brown scales). Hindwing cream in apical third mixed orange; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 3, 4). Socius broad, triangular; valva beyond sacculus slender; sacculus broad, weakly convex, with distinct free termination; median part of transtilla slender; juxta broad; aedeagus stout extending ventroterminally; cornutus long, slender.

Female not known.

***Deltophalonia deltochlaena* (MEYRICK, 1930)**

(Figs 5, 6)

Material examined. One male from Bolivia (Prov. Tarija, Res. Tariquia, Salinas, 4. II. 2009, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK).

Description. Male genitalia (Figs 5, 6). Uncus atrophied; socius densely hairy; median part of transtilla elongate; sacculus expanding before end ventrally forming a distinct angle; aedeagus slender.

Remarks. The holotype of *deltochlaena* lack its abdomen. Our specimen fits well the holotype.

***Aethes alphetopa* CLARKE, 1968**

Material examined. One male from Venezuela (Estado Zulia, Sierra de Perija W/Villa de Pasario W72°34'04" N10°20'28", 1500 m, 3 IV 2011, leg. T. PYRCZ).

Remarks. This species was described from Aragua, Venezuela. Further specimens examined are: one male from the type locality collected in early July 1946 and from Colombia (Minca, 2000 ft, VI. 1899, H.H. SMITH and Valparaiso, 4500 ft, IV. 1899, H. H. SMITH, both col. the Natural History Museum London).

***Aethes labonita* sp. n.**

(Figs 7, 8, 51)

Diagnosis. *A. labonita* is closely related to *A. nuda* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1999 from Ecuador but *labonita* has a ventropostmedian thorn from the aedeagus and a simple base of the socii.

Etymology. The specific name refers to the name of the type locality, La Bonita.

Material examined. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Sucumbios, Rio Hingual, La Bonita, 25. 06. 1999, 1500 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 988 MZUJ.

Description. Wing span 30 mm. Head white, thorax cream. Forewing expanding terminally, broad; costa weakly bent posteriorly; apex broadly rounded; termen slightly convex. Ground colour cream, in costal and median parts of wing white; strigulation grey and brown; costa brown to middle. Markings brown: median fascia atrophying, subterminal and subapical fascia slender. Cilia worn, brown basally. Hindwing white cream densely strigulated and, in terminal part, suffused brownish grey. Cilia cream with brown basal line.

Male genitalia (Figs 7, 8). Base of socii broad, posterior part slender, without thorns; valva broad to middle, tapering posterad; sacculus simple, well sclerotized dorsally; median part of transtilla short; aedeagus broad with postmedian thorn and slender dorsal arm.

Female not known.

Euliini

Gauruncus tomaszi sp. n.

(Figs 9, 10, 52, 53)

Diagnosis. *G. tomaszi* is very similar to Bolivian *G. gampsognathus* RAZOWSKI, 1968 and *G. venezolanus* RAZOWSKI & BROWN, 2004 but *tomaszi* differs from *venezolanus* in distinct ventral termination of the sacculus and from *gampsognathus* in a rather straight ventral edge of the sacculus. In the facies, *tomaszi* is similar to *G. gelastes* RAZOWSKI, 1968 from Argentina but *gelastes* has a more straight, strongly thorny ventral part of the sacculus and a triangular ventral termination.

Etymology. This new species is named after its collector Dr. Tomasz PYRCZ from Kraków.

Material examined. Holotype male: "Venezuela, Estado Zulia, Sierra de Perija W/Villa de Pasario W72°34'04" N10°20'28", antenna 2 1500 m, 3. IV. 2011, leg. T. PYRCZ"; GS 1381 MZUJ. Paratype an identically labelled male; GS 1382 MZUJ.

Description. Wing span 17 mm. Head and thorax olive brown. Forewing not expanding terminad; costa convex chiefly in basal third; apex short, pointed; termen slightly sinuate. Ground colour olive brown in postbasal and terminal parts mixed ferruginous; strigulation brown. Three small white triangular spots along postmedian part of costa. Cilia similar to posterior part of wing. Hindwing brownish grey, cilia creamer.

Male genitalia (Figs 9, 10). Base of uncus broad, shorter than the bifurcate part; socii and gnathos typical of the genus; median part of sacculus straight, concave, minutely thorny, termination distinct; aedeagus shorter than sacculus, broad.

Female genitalia. See remarks.

Remarks. In the female genitalia, we cannot define the differences between this species and *venezolana*. Our specimen is similar and identically labelled as the type, the types of *venezolana* are also sympatric so it seems also conspecific. Probably the differences between the females of the two species are also very slight.

Anopinella tariquiai sp. n.

(Figs 38, 54)

Diagnosis. In facies, *A. tariquiai* is similar to *A. rica* BROWN & ADAMSKI, 2003 from Costa Rica and *A. carabayana* BROWN & ADAMSKI, 2003 from Peru; the female genitalia resemble those of *A. sympatrica* BROWN & ADAMSKI, 2003 from Guatemala.

Etymology. The specific name refers to the type locality, Reservation Tariquia, Bolivia.

Material examined. Holotype female: "Bolivia, Prov. Tarija, Res Tariquia, Salinas, 04. 02. 2009, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 1319 MZUJ.

Description. Wing span 14.5 mm. Head and thorax whitish; the latter, labial palpus and tegula sprinkled and marked brownish. Forewing expanding terminad; costa almost straight; termen weakly oblique, almost straight. Ground colour white (postbasal interfascia reaching median cell, discal spot, and transverse fascia beyond the latter) or whitish striped dirty orange (subterminal arched fascia), grey between two latter elements; dorsum suffused rust; termen and large costal triangle grey-brown with glossy grey spots. Cilia brown. Hindwing grey, cilia whiter.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 38). Cup-shaped part of sterigma followed by elliptic, median sclerite and transverse posterior sclerite; ductus bursae broadening basally and posteriorly; ductus of accessory bursa originates just beyond basal, spiny part; signum absent.

***Galomecalpa tamaría* sp. n.**

(Figs 11, 12, 55)

Diagnosis. *Galomecalpa tamaría* is closely related to *G. empirica* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2003 from Ecuador but *tamaría* has a slender aedeagus and lacks the cornuti which in *empirica* are strongly developed.

Etymology. The name refers to the type locality Villa Tamari, Bolivia.

Material examined. Holotype female: "Bolivia, Prov. Cochabamba, Villa Tamari, 3000 m, 14. 02. 2009, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 1329 MZUJ.

Description. Wing span 27 mm. Head and thorax brown sparsely scaled whitish. Forewing broad, expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; apex pointed, short; termen concave beneath apex, then convexly rounded. Ground colour orange at costa postmedially, in other areas pale brownish, indistinct. Markings dark brown, diffuse, consisting of incomplete basal blotch and median fascia, and subapical blotch connected with terminal suffusion. Cilia brown. Hindwing grey diffusely strigulated brownish grey. Cilia worn.

Male genitalia (Figs 11, 12). Uncus slender, moderately long; socius large, drooping; arm of gnathos simple, terminal plate long, slender; sacculus distinctly angulate; ventral incision of valva broad, terminating in a sharp process of sacculus; caudal edge of valva irregular; median part of transtilla bilobed; aedeagus moderately large, tapering from beyond zone.

Female not known.

***Galomecalpa majestica* sp. n.**

(Figs 39, 56)

Diagnosis. In facies, *majestica* is similar to *G. parsonsi* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2006 and *G. megalocalpa* (MEYRICK, 1932) from Bolivia. From *G. tamaría* this species differs in the presence of the terminal marking of the forewing which has two proximal prominences, and not oblique termen.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the facies of the moth; *majestica* – splendid.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. “Bolivia, Prov. Cochabamba, Villa Tamari, 3000 m, 14. 02. 2009, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1328 MZUJ.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 34 mm. Head and thorax brown. Forewing expanding terminad; costa weakly, gradually convex; apex rounded; termen slightly oblique, straight. Ground colour in form of whitish edges of interfasciae; inner parts of interfasciae suffused brownish; basal and dorsal areas brownish, Markings: brown triangular blotch at costa and dark brown terminal fascia reaching tornus where paler; proximal edge of the latter with two rounded prominences. Cilia (remnants) brown. Hindwing pale brownish grey diffusely strigulated darker. Cilia cream with some brownish scales and line.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 39). Cup-shaped part of sterigma short; postostial sterigma with pair of submedian sclerites posteriorly fused with the lateral arms; apophyses rather long; ductus bursae beyond a slender oblique sclerite short; signum absent.

R e m a r k s. This species and *G. tamaria* were collected on the same day at the same altitude in Villa Tamari but distinctly differ chiefly in the shape and pattern of the forewing.

Transtillaspis scyruncus sp. n.

(Figs 13, 14, 57)

D i a g n o s i s. *T. scyruncus* is related to *T. ependyma* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2005 from Ecuador, however *scyruncus* has broad basal half of the uncus and distinct dorsal processes of the transtilla.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to strong sclerites of the genitalia; Greek: skyros – strong.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Ecuador, Prov. Morona Santiago, NP Sangay, Via Guamota –Macas, 21. 04. 2004, 3400 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & PYRCZ”; GS 1365 MZUJ.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 24 mm. Head and thorax pale greyish brown. Forewing weakly expanding terminad; costa somewhat convex; termen slightly oblique, hardly sinuate towards middle. Ground colour pale ferruginous brown finely strigulated blackish. Markings: indistinct remnants of brownish grey median fascia. Cilia concolorous with wing. Hindwing cream mixed brownish; strigulation grey. Cilia dirty cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 13, 14). Basal half of uncus broad, terminal half tapering apically; socius small; gnathos simple; sacculus straight with strong terminal process; valva moderately broad; median part of transtilla broad, lateral parts armed with strong processes; aedeagus broad to before middle; cornuti numerous small spines and a plate.

Female not known.

Transtillaspis sequax sp. n.

(Figs 15, 16, 58)

D i a g n o s i s. *T. sequax* is closely related to *T. plagifascia* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2005, from Ecuador; *sequax* is distinguished by the broad termination of the uncus, simple sacculus, and lack of the long, median series of the cornuti.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to close relation to *plagifascia*; Greek: *sequax* – immediately following somebody.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Peru, Dept Huatusco Via Morona - Santiago, Gualaceo Lemon, 23. 01. 2003, 2750 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1359 MZUJ.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 17 mm. Head olive grey, thorax browner proximally. Forewing weakly expanding proximally; costa somewhat convex; termen almost straight, slightly oblique. Ground colour brownish grey finely sprinkled brownish. Markings browner than ground colour, diffuse, consisting of traces of postbasal fascia and costal half of median fascia. Cilia (worn) brownish grey. Hindwing cream brown, cilia somewhat creamer.

Male genitalia (Figs 15, 16). Uncus moderately long, slender; socius short; arm of gnathos short, simple; valva tapering terminad, convex caudally; sacculus convex, with a few minute folds; dorsal part of transtilla with two broad lines; dorsolateral processes of juxta sharp apically, slightly asymmetric; ventroterminal part of aedeagus long, slender; cornuti unequally sized in two groups (5 + 4).

Female not known.

Transtillaspis setata sp. n.

(Figs 17, 18, 40, 59, 60)

D i a g n o s i s. *T. setata* is closely related to the Ecuadoran *T. longisetae* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008 and *T. multisetae* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2005 but *setata* has a broader uncus, a large, convex sacculus with a bunch of long setae, flat dorsal convexities of the transtilla, and dark hindwings.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to setose sacculus; Latin: *setata* – setose.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Venezuela, Estadio Zulia, Sierra de Perija, Villa de Rosario 04. 04. 2011, 1500 m, leg. T. Pyrcz”; GS 1377 MZUJ. Paratype female: “Venezuela Dept. Trojillo, Sector Canadas, 2300 m, 18. 04. 2006, leg. T. Pyrcz”; GS 1264 MZUJ.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 15 mm. Head and thorax grey-brown. Forewing slightly expanding terminad; costa weakly, uniformly convex; termen moderately oblique, straight. Ground colour brownish grey, sprinkled brown-grey. Paler, more creamish in mediodorsal area; strigulation brown-grey, chiefly in posterior third of wing. Markings brown-grey: basal blotch ill-defined in form of posterior subdorsal blotch; median fascia slender; subapical blotch extending by means of a suffusion to apex. Cilia concolorous with markings. Hindwing cream strongly suffused brownish grey, with darker diffuse strigulation. Cilia concolorous with ground colour, darker scaled. Female paler than holotype with somewhat longer forewing apex.

Male genitalia (Figs 17, 18). Uncus slender, uniformly broad, rounded apically; socius rather large; gnathos simple; valva moderately broad; sacculus convex reaching 1/3 of latter, with large posterior group of long setae; dorsal lobes of transtilla distinct; dorsal processes of juxta large, sharp, curved; aedeagus typical of the genus with a series of proximal coruti and innumerable thin spines of the posterior group.

Female genitalia (Fig. 40). Postostial sterigma concave medioposteriorly; anteostial sterigma fused with posterior sclerite of ductus bursae; two small sclerites in median part of ductus bursae, no sclerites in corpus bursae.

***Terinebrica saetigera* RAZOWSKI, 1987**

Material examined. One male from Bolivia (Prov. Cochabamba, Villa Tamari, 3000 m, 14. 02. 2009, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK).

Remarks. *T. saetigera* was described from Cochabamba, Bolivia.

***Transtillaspis stiphra* sp. n.**

(Figs 19, 20, 61)

Diagnosis. Facies as in *Exoletuncus exoristus* RAZOWSKI, 1988 and its allies; *stiphra* is closely related to *T. syruncus* as the shapes of the transtilla, valva, and uncus show but is easily distinguished by a large, rounded apically median part of the transtilla and its thorny lateral lobes.

Etymology. The name refers to sclerites of the genitalia (chiefly the transtilla); Greek: stiphros – strong.

Material examined. Holotype male: “Peru, No 54, dept Pasco, Osacampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillen, 3. II. 2003, 2460 m, leg. KUN A., BENEDEK B.”; GS 13338 MZUJ.

Description. Wing span 21 mm. Head blackish, labial palpus brownish, frons and upper parts of palpi white; thorax brownish. Forewing not expanding terminad; costa gradually convex; termen straight, oblique. Ground colour white, in distal area of wing with glossy marks. Markings black: basal blotch consisting of four parts; median fascia divided into three blotches; subapical blotch followed by small spot; termen with one blotch. Cilia (worn) white with black parts. Hindwing whitish tinged pale brownish on peripheries, sprinkled blackish costally; cilia white cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 19, 20). Uncus broad, tapering apically from beyond median broadening; socius short, rather well sclerotized; gnathos simple with slender arms; vinculum slender, complete; sacculus large, angulate, armed with marginal thorns and large sharp process just before slender, posterior part; median part of transtilla very large, rounded apically accompanied by two thorny lateral lobes; juxta with short median process and long dorsolateral lobes; aedeagus stout with small ventroterminal process and broad lateral lobes.

Female not known.

Punctapinella marginipunctata sp. n.

(Figs. 41)

D i a g n o s i s. In facies, *P. marginipunctata* is similar and closely related to *P. chionocarpa* (MEYRICK, 1932) from Colombia but *marginipunctata* has several white spots in the tornal area and a series of smaller spots along the termen, shorter ductus bursae and a broad sac (accessory bursa) from its posterior part.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the presence of white forewing spots; Latin: margo – a margin, punctata – punctate.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype female: “Bolivia Prov. Cochabamba, via Villa Tunari - Cochabamba, 300 m, 14. 2 2009, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS1308 MZUJ.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 23 mm. Head and thorax white; labial palpus dark grey laterally, white posteriorly and dorsally. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa almost straight; termen straight moderately oblique. Ground colour white in form of spots and blotches: two at wing base, one the largest at costa postbasally, three in median area (at costa, in middle and submedially) accompanied by numerous smaller spots in tornal area and a row of terminal spots; three spots subapically. Remaining area of wing brownish with brown marks. Cilia cream brown scaled. Hindwing creamish with confluent brownish grey spots; cilia yellowish cream.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 14). Cup-shaped part of sterigma shallow; postostial sterigma elongate, expanding posterad with distinct lateral parts; ductus bursae moderately short with subterminal elongate sac.

Seticosta elbaho sp. n.

(Figs 42, 63)

D i a g n o s i s. *S. elbaho* is related to *S. marcapatae* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2010 from Peru and *S. ariadnae* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2004 from Ecuador but *elbaho* has a series of small white spots in the terminal area and broadly rounded dorsal part of the brown median blotch of the forewing.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the type locality, El Baho, Venezuela.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype female: “Venezuela, San Tachira, PN Batallon, Paramo el Rosal, via San Jose de Boliver, 3050 m, 29. 02. 1996, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 946 MZUJ.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 33 mm. Head and upper part of labial palpus cream, lateral part of latter brown; thorax brownish, end of tegula cream. Forewing distinctly expanding terminad; costa slightly convex; termen long weakly oblique, hardly sinuate. Wing brown with basal area crossed by four short lines, dorsal area separated by almost straight line parallel to dorsum and a waved inner line; brown costal blotch rounded at dorsum; terminal blotch broad with some white spots. Cilia rust brown with brown scales. Hindwing dirty cream densely strigulated brownish. Cilia cream.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 42). Ovipositor short; papillae anales moderately long; sterigma consisting of rather short anteostial part fused with large sclerite of posterior part of ductus bursae followed by dorsal bilobed sclerite; short sclerite in basal part of ductus bursae; corpus bursae membranous.

***Seticosta marcapatae* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2010**

Material examined. One male from Bolivia “Prov. Cochabamba, Villa Tamari, 3000 m, 14. 02. 2009, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”.

Remarks. *S. marcapatae* was described from Cordillera Vilcanota, Province of Cusco, Peru from an altitude of 3100 m.

***Seticosta phrixotricha* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2004**

Material examined. One male from Bolivia (Prov. Cochabamba, Villa Tamari, 3000 m, 14. 02. 2009, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK).

Remarks. This species was described from the Loja Province, Ecuador. It was collected at an altitude of 2965 m.

***Exoletuncus aquilus* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2005**

Material examined. One male from Bolivia (Prov. Cochabamba, Villa Tamari, 3000 m, 14. 02. 2009, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK).

Remarks. This species was described from Province Tungurahua, Ecuador and was collected at 1290 m.

***Runtunia runtunica* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008**

Material examined. One male from Bolivia (Prov. Cochabamba, Villa Tamari, 3000 m, 14. 02. 2009, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK).

Remarks. This species was described from Prov. Pichincha where it was collected at an altitude of 1150 m.

***Cuproxena tarijae* sp. n.**

(Figs 43, 64)

Diagnosis. *C. tarijae* is related to the Brazilian *C. hoffmanana* BROWN, 1991 through having broad, half-moon-shaped median area of the sterigma and short sclerite of the antrum. However, in the facies, this species resembles rather *Bidorpitia cryptica* BROWN, 1991 from Venezuela. *C. tarijae* differs from them in the brownish-orange hue of the forewing and broad, short posterior sclerite of the corpus bursae.

Etymology. The name refers to the province of Tarija in Bolivia.

Material examined. Holotype female: “Bolivia, Prov. Tarija, Res Tariquia, Alarachi, 08.02. 2009, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK” GS 1316 MZUJ. Paratype an identically labelled female (GS 1321 MZUJ).

Description. Wing span 18 mm. Head brownish cream, thorax ferruginous. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa convex; termen tolerably straight, not oblique.

Ground colour pale brownish orange; suffusions and strigulation brownish. Markings diffuse consisting of median fascia and subapical blotch. Cilia cream ferruginous, creamish at tornus. Hindwing cream orange, pale brownish in anal area. Cilia yellowish cream.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 43). Cup-shaped part of sterigma short followed by elongate median sclerite and oval posterior part; ductus bursae with weak posterior sclerite; slender lateral sclerite in terminal part of corpus bursae.

***Orthocomotis herbaria* (BUSCK, 1920)**

Material examined. Three specimens from Bolivia (Prov. Tarija, Res. Tariquia, Salinas, 920 m, 4. II. 2009, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK).

Remarks. BROWN (2003) wrote that this species ranges from Guatemala to Costa Rica. Our specimens have a somewhat more slender, more tapering terminally valvae.

***Orthomotis andina* RAZOWSKI & PELZ & WOJTUSIAK, 2007**

Material examined. One male from Ecuador (Prov. Sucumbio, La Bonita 2030 m, 16. VI. 1999, leg. WOJTUSIAK & PYRCZ).

Remarks. *O. andina* was described from Napo Province (1850 m), Morona-Santiago (1700 m) and Carchi (2050 m).

***Orthocomotis magicana* (ZELLER, 1866)**

Material examined. Four specimens from Venezuela (Estado Zulia, Sierra de Perija, W of Villa de Rosario, 1500 m, 04. IV. 2011, leg. T. PYRCZ).

Remarks. This species was described from Colombia but is widely distributed in Costa Rica (500-1500 m).

***Orthocomotis ochracea* CLARKE, 1956**

Material examined. One male from Venezuela (Estado Zulia, Sierra de Perija, W of Villa de Rosario, 1500 m, 04. IV. 2011, leg. T. PYRCZ).

Remarks. *O. ochracea* ranges from Guatemala and Costa Rica to Ecuador (BROWN 2003).

***Orthocomotis longicilia* BROWN, 2003**

Material examined. One male from Venezuela (Estado Zulia, Sierra de Perija, W of Villa de Rosario, 1500 m, 04. IV. 2011, leg. T. PYRCZ).

Remarks. This species was described from the Cartago Province of Costa Rica; it is also known from further four provinces and was collected at altitudes of 800-1800 m.

***Orthocomotis herbacea* CLARKE, 1956**

Material examined. Four specimens from Venezuela (Estado Zulia, Sierra de Perija W of Villa de Rosario, 1500 m, 03. IV. 2011, leg. T. Pyrcz).

Remarks. BROWN (2003) mentioned that this species ranges from Guatemala through Costa Rica to Ecuador.

***Orthocomotis benedeki* sp. n.**

(Figs 44, 65)

D i a g n o s i s. In facies, *O. benedeki* is somewhat similar to the Ecuadoran *O. mediana* RAZOWSKI & al., 2007, however *benedeki* has green suffusions on the interfasciae (as in *O. chldera* (DRUCE, 1889) from Costa Rica), complete median fascia, and a submedian blotch at dorsum. In the genitalia, *benedeki* resembles *O. trissophricta* (MEYRICK, 1932) from Brazil and several allied species but *benedeki* has a large anteostial sterigma and accessory bursa extending from the proximal part of the ductus bursae.

E t y m o l o g y. The species name is devoted to its collector Dr. B. BENEDEK.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype female: "Peru, Nr. 34. dept. Huanuco, S9.43.625 W76.06.318, Carpish, 2827 m, 18. I. 2003, leg. KUN A. & BENEDEK B."; GS 1336 MZUJ.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 30 mm. Lateral part of head, median joint of labial palpus, and antenna black, remaining parts white; thorax (worn) whitish with black and greenish marks. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa slightly convex; termen indistinctly sinuate. Ground colour white with greenish sparsely black scaled suffusions (some also on the markings). Markings black: basal blotch divided into dorsal and costal parts, the latter connected with median fascia near its proximal edge; triangular blotch at dorsum before the latter; subapical blotch fused with subterminal pattern to form broad fascia reaching tornus. Cilia white with broad black suffusions. Hindwing brownish grey with whitish shades; cilia cream grey.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 44). Anteostial sterigma as long as the postostial part, with membranous part; ductus bursae moderately long; ductus of accessory bursa from broadening of basal part of the latter; ductus seminalis from middle of corpus bursae.

Archipini***Argyrotaenia artocopa* (MEYRICK, 1932)**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Three males and two females from Venezuela (Edo Aragua, Los Colonos, Colonia Tovar, 2000 m, 18. VII. 2006, leg. T. PYRCZ) and from Estado Zulia, Sierra de Perija, W of Villa de Rosario, 1500 m, 04. IV. 2011, leg. T. PYRCZ.

R e m a r k s. This species was described from Costa Rica and is probably widely distributed.

***Argyrotaenia griseina* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2010**

(Fig. 45)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Two specimens from Peru (Dept. Huatusco, Carpish, 2827 m, 18. I. 2003, leg. KUN A. & BENEDEK B.).

D e s c r i p t i o n of female genitalia (Fig. 45). Cup-shaped part of sterigma large, in major part membranous; sclerite of antrum small; ductus bursae short, basal sclerite moderate, slender; basal sclerite of signum large, blade very long.

Remarks. *A. griseina* was described from Peru (Dept. Huanuco, Carpish from an altitude of 2750 m and the paratype from Cordillera Vilcanota, Province of Cusco from 3100 m.

The female was unknown until now.

***Agryrotaenia cordillerae* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008**

Material examined. Four males from Venezuela (Cordillera de Merida, Paramo el Rosal, 3000 m, 3. III. 1996, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; and Dept. Truillo, Sector Canadas, 2300 m, 18. IV. 1906, leg. T. PYRCZ).

***Clepsis peguncus* sp. n.**

(Figs 21, 22, 67)

Diagnosis. In facies, *C. peguncus* is similar to *Acleris supernova* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2009 from Ecuador in having similar colouration of the forewings; male genitalia resemble Palearctic *C. aerosana* (Lederer, 1853) but *peguncus* has very large uncus and almost complete median part of the transtilla.

Etymology. The name refers to the shape of the uncus; Greek: pegos – thick.

Material examined. Holotype male: “Ecuador, Prov. Papallacta, 3450 m, 21. I. 2004, [J. WOJTUSIAK leg.]”; GS 1106 MZUJ.

Description. Wing span 16 mm. Head and thorax dark brown. Forewing not expanding terminally; apex rounded; termen not oblique, straight. Ground colour pale orange preserved in form of two costal blotches followed by three small posterior spots and traces of postbasal interfascia in dorsal area. Remaining area dark brown. Cilia brown with orange parts. Hindwing dark brownish, cilia similar.

Male genitalia (Figs 21, 22). Uncus broad, slightly concave apically; socius vestigial; gnathos simple, lateral arm somewhat expanding mediolaterally, terminal plate short; valva subtriangular, rounded terminally; sacculus convex before middle, then slender, weak; transtilla consisting of two dorsal, spiny lobes, not connected medially; juxta small, simple; aedeagus slender, tapering terminad.

Female not known.

***Clepsis gelophodes* (MEYRICK, 1936)**

Material examined. One male from Venezuela (Dept Merida, El Baho, Val Santo Domingo, 2300 m, 19-20. IV. 2006, leg. T. PYRCZ).

Remarks. *C. gelophodes* was described from Venezuela.

Atteriini

***Sisucrana llaviucana* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2007**

Material examined. One male from Ecuador (Papallacta, Las Termas, 3650 m, 19. I. 2004) and one from Prov. Tungurahua (Banos - El Tablon, 3000 m, 16. I. 2002) both collected by J. WOJTUSIAK & T. PYRCZ.

Remarks. This species was described from the province of Loja, Ecuador and was collected at an altitude of 3320 m.

***Sisurcana temna* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2004**

Material examined. Eight specimens from Ecuador, Province Morona Santiago (National Park Sangay, via Guamota – Macas, 3400 m, 24. I. 2004, leg. WOJTUSIAK & PYRCZ).

Remarks. *S. temna* was described from Morona Indanza, Ecuador where it was collected at an altitude of 2800 m.

***Sisurcana erioheir* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006**

Material examined. One male from Ecuador (Prov. Napo, Cosanga Res. Yanayacu, 18. IX. 2004, 3700 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK, T. PYRCZ).

Remarks. This species was described from the province of Morona-Santiago from 2450 m; RAZOWSKI & PELZ recorded it also from the provinces Napo and Pichincha and the altitudes of 1700-2450 m.

***Sisurcana tachirica* sp. n.**

(Figs 23, 24, 68)

Diagnosis. *S. tachirica* is similar and closely related to *S. antisanae* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2007 and *S. topina* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2004 from Ecuador but *tachirica* has a broad termination of the gnathos and simple transtilla, without any dorsal lobe.

Etymology. The name refers to the type locality.

Material examined. Holotype male: “Venezuela, Tachira, Las Cuevas, 22. 01. 1992, leg. T. PYRCZ”; GS 1473 MZUJ.

Description. Wing span 22 mm. Head and thorax brownish. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa almost straight with slender fold reaching its middle; termen almost straight, rather not oblique. Ground colour brownish, orange along middle to before termen. Markings brown, indistinct. Cilia worn, brown. Hindwing dark brown; cilia brownish.

Male genitalia (Figs 23, 24). Uncus broad basally, slender from beyond middle, slightly expanding terminally; gnathos arm slender, terminal plate oval; socius large, narrowing medially; valva moderately broad; sacculus slender with small, triangulate termination; transtilla simple; aedeagus uniformly broad.

Female not known.

***Archipimima hamata* sp. n.**

(Figs 25, 26, 69)

Diagnosis. *A. hamata* is related to *A. vermelhana* RAZOWSKI, 2004 from Santa Catarina, Brazil but *hamata* has a more slender uncus, broad, curved dorsal processes of the transtilla and longer sacculus.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the shape of the process of transtilla; Latin: hamata – hooked.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Venezuela, Dept. Merida, El Baho, Val Santo Domingo, 2300 m, 19-20.04.2006, leg. T. PYRCZ”; GS 1363 MZUJ. Paratypes 4 identically labelled males.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 22 mm (in two paratypes 18 mm). Head and thorax pale brownish. Forewing expanding terminad; costa convex chiefly at base; apex elongate-triangular; termen sinuate. Ground colour brownish, in terminal part darker than medially. Markings brown: basal blotch followed by a smaller submedian dorsal blotch; median fascia slender; subapical blotch indistinct. Cilia brownish, paler at tornus. Hindwing creamish strigulated brownish, browner at apex. Cilia brownish, cream in anal area.

Variation. Ground colour of forewing more or less pale, markings in basal area atrophying, rather distinct (incl. subapical blotch) in posterior half of wing.

Male genitalia (Figs 25, 26). Uncus slender, broadening terminally; socius broad; arm of gnathos slender; valva weakly sclerotized ventrally; sacculus slender, curved terminally; dorsal part of transtilla protruding, with two broad, curved median processes; aedeagus slender, bent.

Female not known.

***Tinacrusis boyeri* sp. n.**

(Figs 27, 28, 70)

D i a g n o s i s. *T. boyeri* is related to *T. atopa* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008 from Colombia but *boyeri* has no black maculation on median and dorsal parts of the forewing, and elongate median part of the transtilla.

E t y m o l o g y. This species is named in honour of Dr. Pierre BOYER, Le Puy-Sainte-Reparate, France the collector of this species and several other important tortricines.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Pierre BOYER leg. Guarumales, Hidropaute, 1700 m (Morona Santiago) S02°34'536" W078°30'776". Equateur. 11-13/8/2011”; GS 1353 MZUJ.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 32 mm. Head and thorax white black spotted. Forewing not expanding terminad, broadest medially; costa uniformly convex; termen convex, slightly oblique. Ground colour pale ferruginous orange; costa and termen yellowish white spotted (12 costal ones) black, three elongate marks at apical field and three along termen. Cilia yellowish white with 8 black divisions. Hindwing darker than forewing with marginal spots and series of spots along middle of wing and along anal area. Cilia black with indistinct whitish divisions.

Male genitalia (Figs 27, 28). Uncus strong, almost uniformly broad throughout; socius very large, well sclerotized, scaled terminally; arm of gnathos slender, terminal plate elongate; valva large, elongate-oval; disc sclerotized along middle; sacculus broad in distal half; median part of transtilla large with apical thorn; juxta small; aedeagus simple, slightly curved postmedially.

Female not known.

Polyorthini***Pseudatteria chrysanthema* (MEYRICK, 1912)**

Material examined. One male from Peru (Cuzco, Quincemil, 600 m, 07. 10. 2009, leg. P. BOYER); two females from Ecuador (Morona Santiago, Sardinayacu, PN Sangay, 1450-1500 m, 2. VIII. 2011, leg. P. BOYER); two specimens from San Isidro 13 km NNW Macas, 1200 m, 14. VIII. 2011, leg. P. BOYER; and Pastaza, Colonia Mariscal Sucre, 1000 m, 29-31. 01. 2011, leg. J.C. PETIT & A. ZUBEK.

Remarks. *P. chrysanthema* was described from Colombia.

***Pseudatteria volcanica rivularis* (BUTLER, 1872)**

Material examined. Two females from Guatemala (Estado Zulio, Sierra de Perijá, W Villa de Rosario, 1500 m, 4.IV. 1911) and one from Costa Rica (Turrialba, Tuis, 950 m, 10. X. 1988, leg. P. BOYER).

Remarks. *P. volcanica* was described from New Grenada and its four synonymies from Mexico to Colombia; the genus was revised by OBRAZTSOV (1966).

***Biclonuncaria salinasia* sp. n.**

(Figs 46, 71)

Diagnosis. *B. salinasia* is related and similar to Brazilian *B. alota* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1993 but *salinasia* has more grey ground colour of the forewing and lacks the sac of the ductus bursae.

Etymology. The specific name refers to the name of the type locality.

Material examined. Holotype female: "Bolivia, Prov. Tarija, Res. Tariquia, Salinas 4. 02. 2009, 920 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 1354 MZUJ.

Description. Wing span 15 mm. Head and thorax brownish grey. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa uniformly convex; termen weakly oblique, straight. Ground colour pale brownish sparsely dotted brown. Marking rather weak, browner than ground colour, typical of the genus. Cilia grey. Hindwing brownish grey; cilia paler.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 46). Cup-shaped part of sterigma rather short, lateral arms slender; antrum broad, membranous; ductus bursae simple.

Chlidanotini***Auratonota aurochra* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006**

Material examined. One specimen from Peru (Huanuco, S9°43'625" W76°063'18" Carpish, 2728 m, 18. I. 2013, leg. A. KUN & B. BENEDEK).

Remarks. *A. aurochra* was described from Morona-Santiago, Ecuador from an altitude of 2200 m. In the facies, the present specimen hardly differs from the type of *aurochra*.

Auratonota storthynx sp. n.

(Figs 29, 30, 72)

D i a g n o s i s. In facies, *storthynx* is similar to *A. splendida* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 1999 from Tungurahua; from *A. rutra* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2007 from Prov. Morona-Santiago, both Ecuador this species differs in hindwing which is cream densely variegate brown-grey. Besides, *storthynx* has broad socii, uncus, and hamus, and a thorn dorsally to end of the sacculus.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to small thorns in basal third of valvae; Greek: storthynx – a tip.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Peru, Dept Huatusco, Carpish, 2827 m, 18. 01. 2003, leg. KUN A. & BENEDEK B.”; GS 1331 MZUJ.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 18 mm. Head and thorax yellowish with brown marks. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa indistinctly convex; termen straight slightly oblique. Ground colour cream tinged and suffused yellowish between pattern elements; most distinct suffusions of interfasciae brown scaled. Markings in form of five oblique fasciae extending from dorsum, bent subcostally, blackish dorsally. Cilia yellowish (rubbed). Hindwing cream densely strigulated brownish grey; cilia (remnants) cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 29, 30). Uncus strong, almost uniformly broad throughout, setose posteriorly, with rather straight apical part; socius broad, rounded terminally; hamus large, curved, broadening apically; valva broad, oval posteriorly; saccus almost as long as socius, rather broad; aedeagus slender, as long as valva.

Female not known.

Pseudocomotis lacarbonerae sp. n.

(Figs 31, 32, 73)

D i a g n o s i s. *P. lacarbonerae* is closely related to *P. serendipita* BROWN, 1990 from Morona-Santiago Province and *P. razowskii* PELZ, 2004, both Ecuadoran; *lacarbonerae* has cream forewing markings, broad socii, and large area of spines of the sacculus.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the type locality, La Carbonera, Venezuela.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Venezuela, Merida, La Carbonera, 1500 m, 12. 12. 1997, Henri DESCRIMON leg.”; GS 1347 MZUJ.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 44 mm. Head and thorax cream, labial palpus and part of tegula brown, tuft dark brown. Forewing weakly expanding terminad; costa straight; apex broadly rounded; termen indistinctly oblique, straight. Ground colour cream; interfascia with pearl group of scales. Markings typical of the genus, brown, broad, especially in terminal third of wing. Cilia damaged. Hindwing cream with broad, confluent brown-grey strigulation. Cilia (worn) cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 31, 32). Uncus slender, pointed; socius broad; gnathos arms slender broadening terminally; hamus long, slender; vinculum large, triangular in terminal part; valva broad, convex caudally; sacculus straight ventrally with large terminal process and oblique group of setae extending from base of the latter; median part of transtilla broad, well sclerotized; aedeagus fairly broad, convex subterminally.

Female not known.

Enarmoniini***Ancylis micta* sp. n.**

(Figs 33, 74)

D i a g n o s i s. *A. micta* is similar to Ecuadoran *A. brevuncus* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2011 but *micta* has creamish hindwing, very large socii, and very broad aedeagus.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to a mixture of characters of Enarmoniini and Eucosmini; Latin: micta – mixed.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Venezuela, Dept Trujillo, El Baho, Sector Canadas, 2300 m, 18.04.2006, leg. T. PYRCZ”; GS 1367 MZUJ.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 15 mm. Head grey cream, labial palpus brownish. Forewing slender, broadest medially; costa weakly convex; apex elongate, pointed; termen straight, not oblique beneath apex. Ground colour creamish tinged pale brown; suffusions brownish; postmedian pair of costal area and terminal third of wing distinctly suffused grey; costal strigulae cream, grey in posterior wing area; divisions brownish. Markings brown in form of a spot in middle of median fascia and at apex, remaining parts much paler, slightly yellower. Cilia brownish cream. Hindwing creamish tinged brown on peripheries; cilia brownish cream, cream in anal area.

Male genitalia (Fig. 33). Uncus strong, distinctly sclerotized; socius very large, rounded terminally, densely hairy; process of pedunculus well developed, slender; valva slightly broadening subterminally; sacculus slightly convex with subtriangular free termination; elongate, rounded apically process from base of costa of valva; aedeagus broad with small ventroterminal process; numerous sockets of cornuti present.

Female not known.

***Psudancylis elbahiana* sp. n.**

(Figs 34, 75)

D i a g n o s i s. *P. elbahiana* is closely related to Australian *P. acrogypsa* (TURNER, 1916) but *elbahiana* has shorter, caudally directed towards termination of the sacculus, shorter neck of the valva, and larger, less caudally convex cucullus.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the type locality, El Baho, Venezuela.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: “Venezuela, Dept El Baho, Val Santo Domingo, 2300 m, 19-20. 04.2006, leg. T. PYRCZ”; GS 1366 MZUJ.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 16 mm. Head grey, labial palpus snow white; thorax grey, basal 3/4 of tegula black, remaining part white. Forewing almost uniformly broad throughout; costa curved outwards in basal third; apex pointed; termen strongly incised beneath the latter, convex near middle. Ground colour glossy white suffused grey along dorsum and beyond ocellus, strigulated dark grey and brownish, rust beyond mid-costa; costal strigulae white, divisions rust. Markings: basal blotch and median fascia grey strigulated dark grey and blackish grey; the latter followed by grey suffusion marked with black. Cilia white, with some brownish scales, brown beyond apex, with black basal line from apex to

middle of convexity of termen. Hindwing pale brownish grey, darker on peripheries, whiter in basal third; cilia whitish grey.

Male genitalia (Fig. 34). Tegumen rather long; socii broad; inner lobe of pedunculus very broad; sacculus fairly long with moderate terminal process; neck of valva short; cucullus large, subtriangular, hardly convex caudally with distinct pollex; aedeagus stout, broadening ventroterminally.

Female not known.

Remarks. *Pseudancylis* was described by HORAK, 2006 as a monotypic genus for *Ancylis acrogypta* TURNER, 1916 from Queensland, Australia. This was an Oriental genus distributed from Sri Lanka, Java, Borneo, and Sumba to Australia. For the first time it is now recorded from the Neotropical region.

Eucosmini

Crociosema perijana sp. n.

(Figs 35, 76)

Diagnosis. *Epinotia perijana* is closely related to *E. accessa* (HEINRICH, 1931) from Panama but *perijana* has shorter uncus; it also is similar to the Ecuadoran *E. albocephalais* and *E. runtunica* both described by RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK in 2010 and 2009 respectively (they have longer aedeagus, narrower socius and angle of the sacculus).

Etymology. The specific name refers to the type locality, Sierra de Perija, Venezuela.

Material examined. Holotype male: "Venezuela, Estado Zulia, Sierra de Perija W Villa de Rosaria, 1500 m, antena 2, 04. 04. 2011, N10°20'28" W32°24'04", leg. T. PYRCZ"; GS 1374 MZUJ. Paratypes two males labelled as above, one with GS 1373 MZUJ.

Description. Wing span 17 mm. Head and thorax olive grey, labial palpus with dark grey terminal part of median joint, weaker spots on thorax proximally. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa uniformly convex; termen straight to beyond middle. Ground colour olive grey tinged greenish, costal strigulae creamer, divisions black developed along entire costa. Markings: trace of basal blotch and median fascia grey; blackish rounded remnant of subterminal fascia and weaker tornal blotch. Cilia darker than ground colour with browner, indistinct divisions and creamer tornal third. Hindwing brown; cilia similar.

Variation. One paratype with much paler, whiter dorsal area.

Male genitalia (Fig. 35). Uncus short, tapering terminad; socius broad, narrowing basally, pointed apically; sacculus broad, rounded posteriorly; neck of valva very small; cucullus as long as sacculus; aedeagus slender.

Female not known.

Crociosema accessa (HEINRICH, 1931)

Material examined. One female from Venezuela (Edo. Tachira P.N. Batalon, Paramo el Rosal, Via San Jose de Bolivar, 2900 m, 04. III. 1996, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK).

Remarks. *E. accessa* was described from Panama.

Crociosema plebeiana ZELLER, 1847

Material examined. One female from Venezuela (Edo. Tachira, P.N. Paramo el Rosal, Via San Jose de Bolivar, 2900 m, 4. III. 2009, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK).

Remarks. *C. plebeiana* is a cosmopolitan species known from several parts of South America.

Argepinotia tariquiana sp. n.

(Figs 47, 77)

Diagnosis. *A. tariquiana* is most probably closely related to Ecuadoran *T. atrovirens* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008 but *tariquiana* has grey (in *atrovirens* greenish) ground colour of forewing and distinct brown-grey blotch in the apical area.

Etymology. The specific name refers to the type locality.

Material examined. Holotype female: "Bolivia, Prov. Tarija, Res. Tariquia, Salinas, 920 m, 04. 02. 2009, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 1320 MZUJ.

Description. Wing span 18 mm. Head and thorax brownish, frons whitish, thoracic markings brown. Forewing uniformly broad throughout; costa weakly convex basally then straight; apex pointed; termen concave beneath apex. Ground colour grey with whitish grey and dark grey marks, costal part of postbasal interfascia whitish grey. Markings and costal divisions grey, brown-grey suffusions near middle of median and subterminal fascia. Cilia grey, in tornal third more white. Hindwing brownish, dark posteriorly; cilia creamish brown.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 47). Cup-shaped part of sterigma as long as postostial posterior part fused with subgenital sternite which is armoured with two processes; colliculum large; signa almost equal, large.

Grapholitini*Gymnandrosoma aurantianum* LIMA, 1927

Material examined. Five specimens from Bolivia (Prov. Tarija, Res. Tariquia, Salinas, 920 m, 04. II. 2009, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK).

Remarks. This species was described from Brazil but is also known from Mexico and West Indies to Argentina (cf. ADAMSKI & BROWN 2001).

Tachirinia gen. n.

Type-species: *Tachirinia rosallana* sp. n.

D i a g n o s i s. *Tachirinia* is similar and related to *Gymnandrosoma* DYAR, 1904 but *Tachirinia* has well developed, slender socii and transverse row of setae beyond end of the neck of valva.

E t y m o l o g y. The generic name refers to the type locality, Tachira, Venezuela.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Forewing broad, without costal fold. Markings consisting of several parallel fasciae; ocellus not developed; two series of black dots at both edges of subterminal fascia. Venation: in forewing R5 to termen beneath apex; M3-CuA1 separate; chorda and M-stem fully developed. In hindwing Rs-M1 separate; M3-CuA1 connate.

Male genitalia. Tegumen simple; socii elongate, moderately sclerotized, sparsely hairy; tuba analis membranous; valva large with short neck; sacculus convexly rounded, long hairy near middle; cucullus large with small dorsal lobe and large ventral lobe in shape of broad, naked terminal process; row of dense spines along a fold limiting proximal part of cucullus; aedeagus simple, tapering terminad; cornuti a bunch of moderately long, slender spines. Scent organs: a pair of large lateral glands in the membrane before eighth abdominal segment with long, slender scales and a group of short scales.

Female not known.

R e m a r k s. *Tachirinia* is a monotypical genus consisting of a montane species collected in Venezuela at the altitude of 2900 m.

***Tachirinia rosalana* sp. n.**

(Figs 36, 78)

D i a g n o s i s. In facies, *Tachirinia rosalana* does not resemble any tortricine moths; in the male genitalia it is somewhat similar to *G. aurantium* but *rosalana* has transverse row of setae limiting the cucullus and strong process from its ventral lobe.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the type locality, Paramo el Rosal.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male: "Venezuela, Edo. Tachira P.N. Batalon, Paramo el Rosal, Via San Jose de Bolivar, 2900 m, 04. 03. 1996, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 13482 MZUJ.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 22 mm. Head and thorax olive cream, labial palpus mixed grey, darkest ventrolaterally. Forewing distinctly expanding terminally; costa and termen tolerably straight, the latter moderately long, oblique. Ground colour cream densely marbled pale olive grey especially in posterior third of wing; costal strigulae cream, divisions olive grey; ocellar area not differentiated; some black dots subterminally. Markings atrophied; basal area edged by a darker line marked by dark grey spot at costa. Cilia cream with some reddish rust divisions and basal line. Hind wing white cream, brownish in apical area and partially on peripheries; cilia white cream.

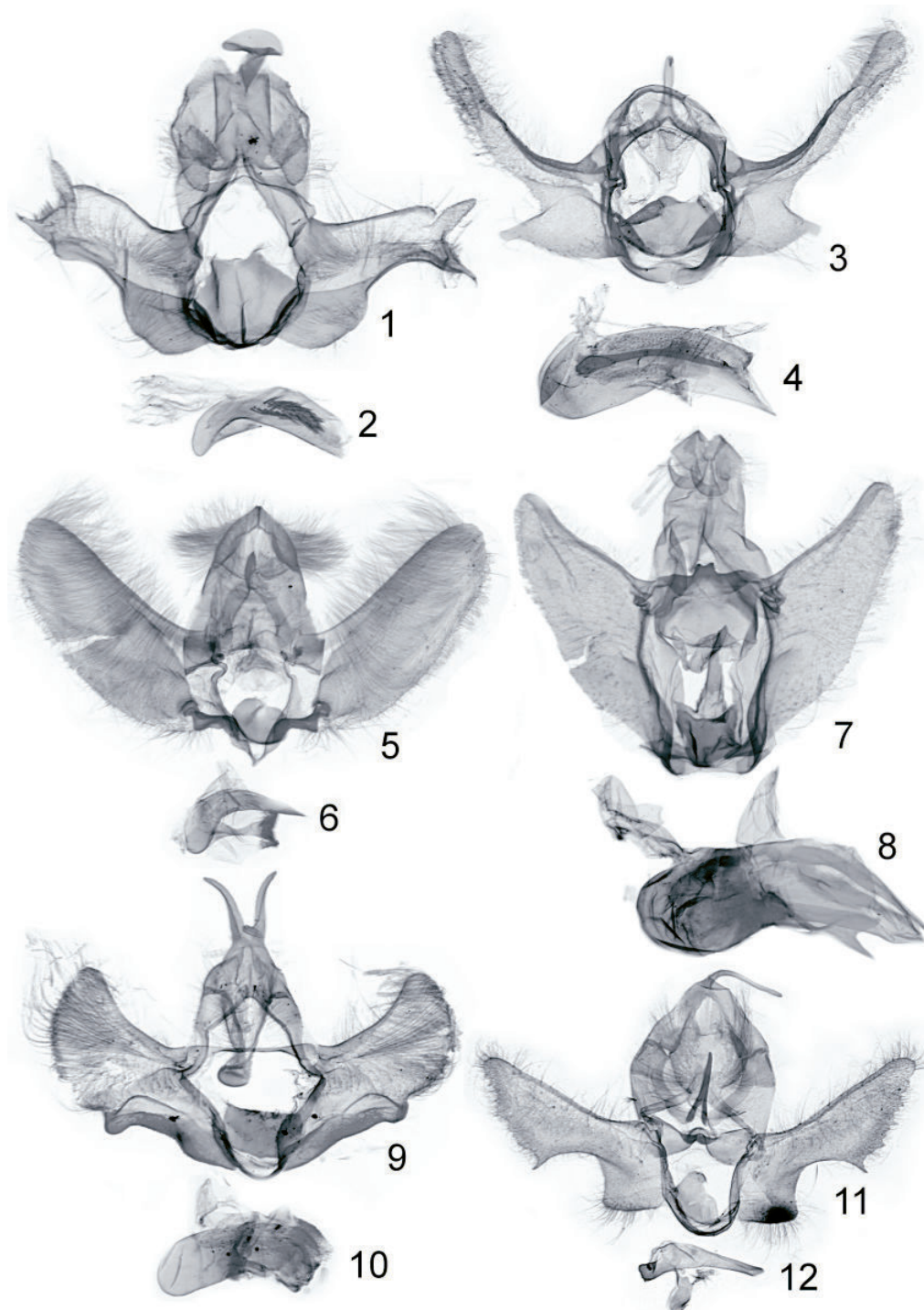
Male genitalia (Fig. 36) as described for the genus.

A c k n o w l e d g e m e n t s. We thank Dr. Tomasz PYRCZ, Kraków and Dr. Pierre BOYER, Le Puy-Saint-Reparate, France, Dr. A. KUN and Dr. B. BENEDEK for their help in completing the material and Mr. Artur CZEKAJ for his technical help chiefly arranging the plates and taking photographs. Mr. Witold ZAJDA is thanked for the dissection of the moths.

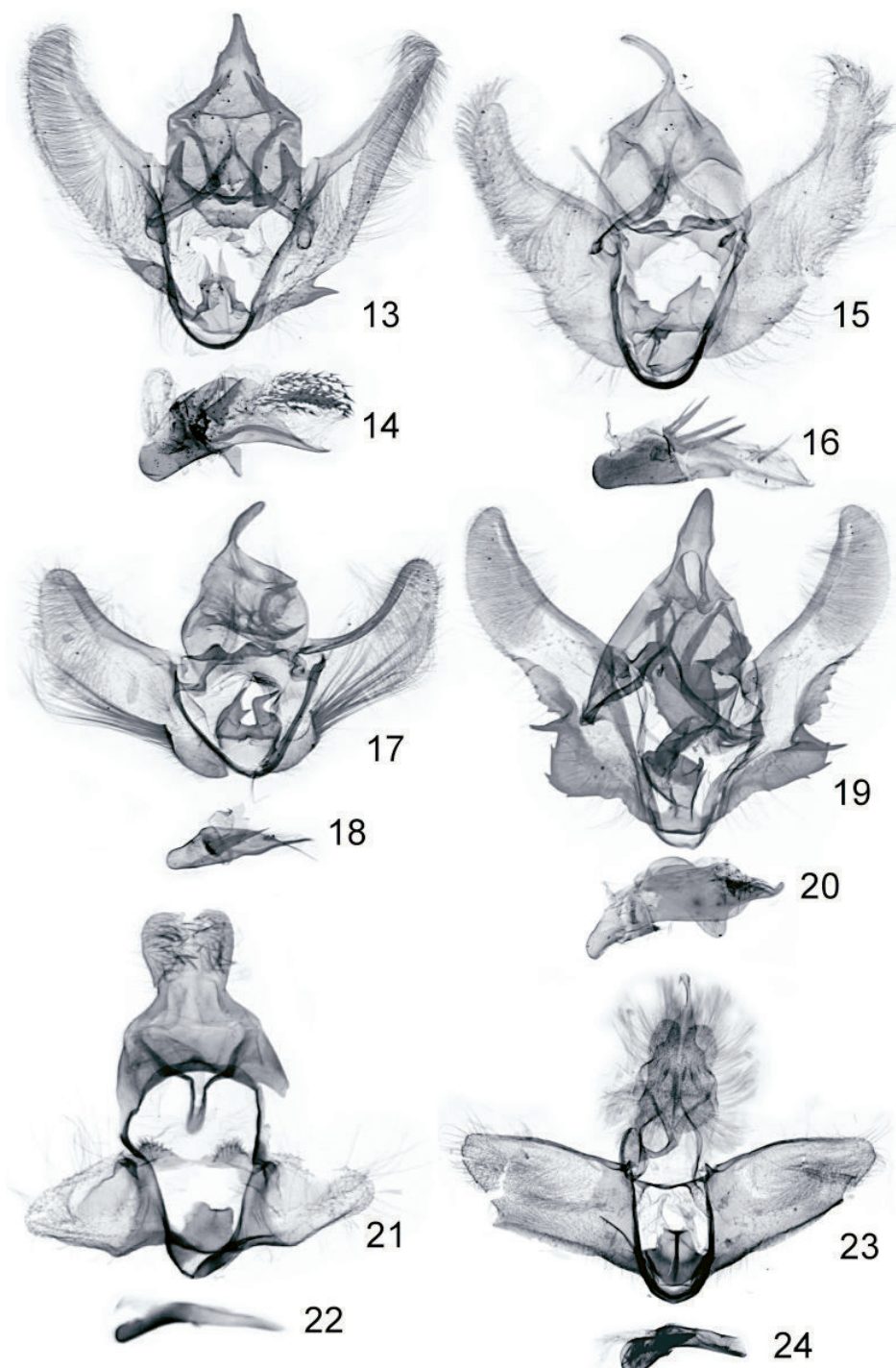
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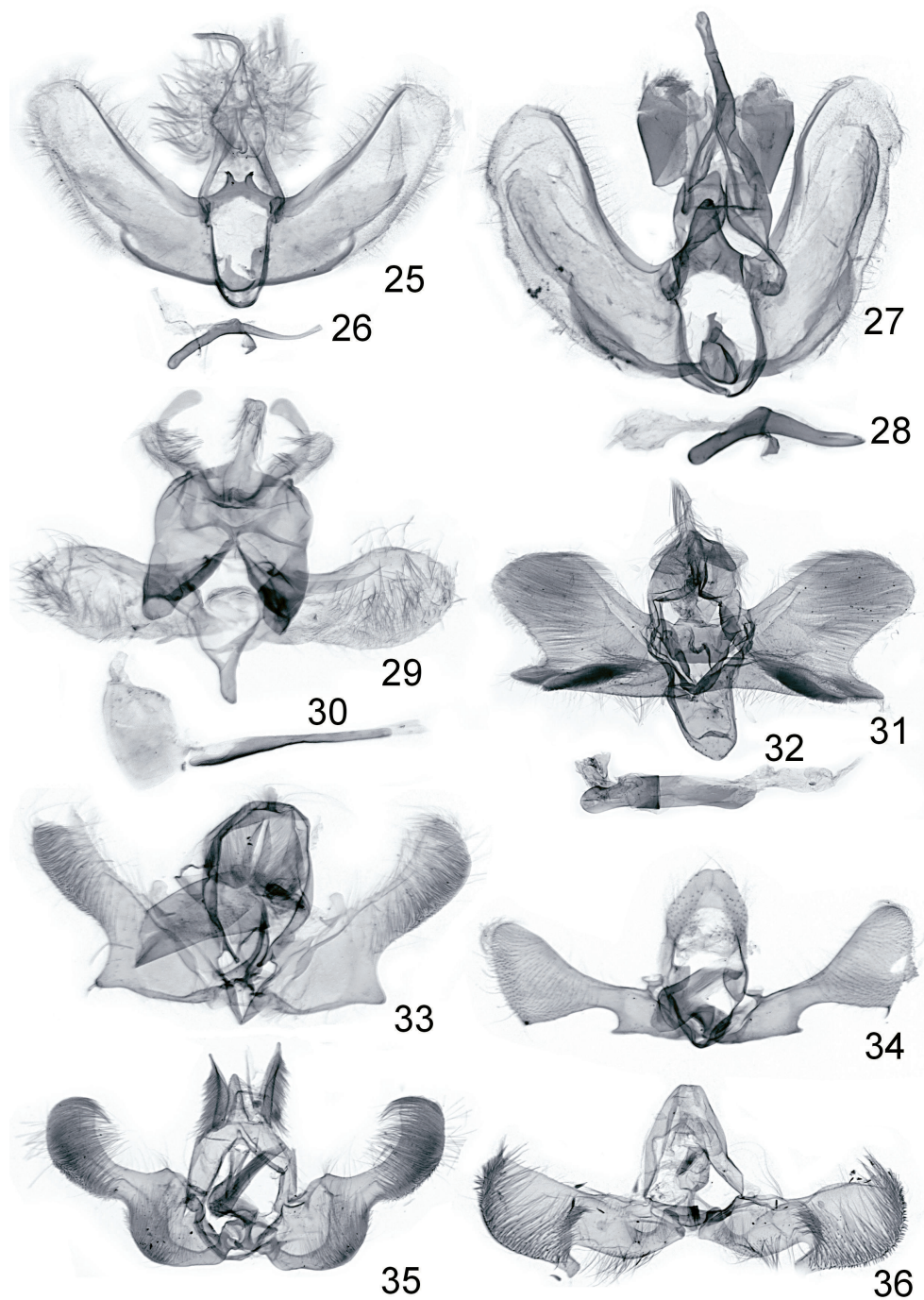
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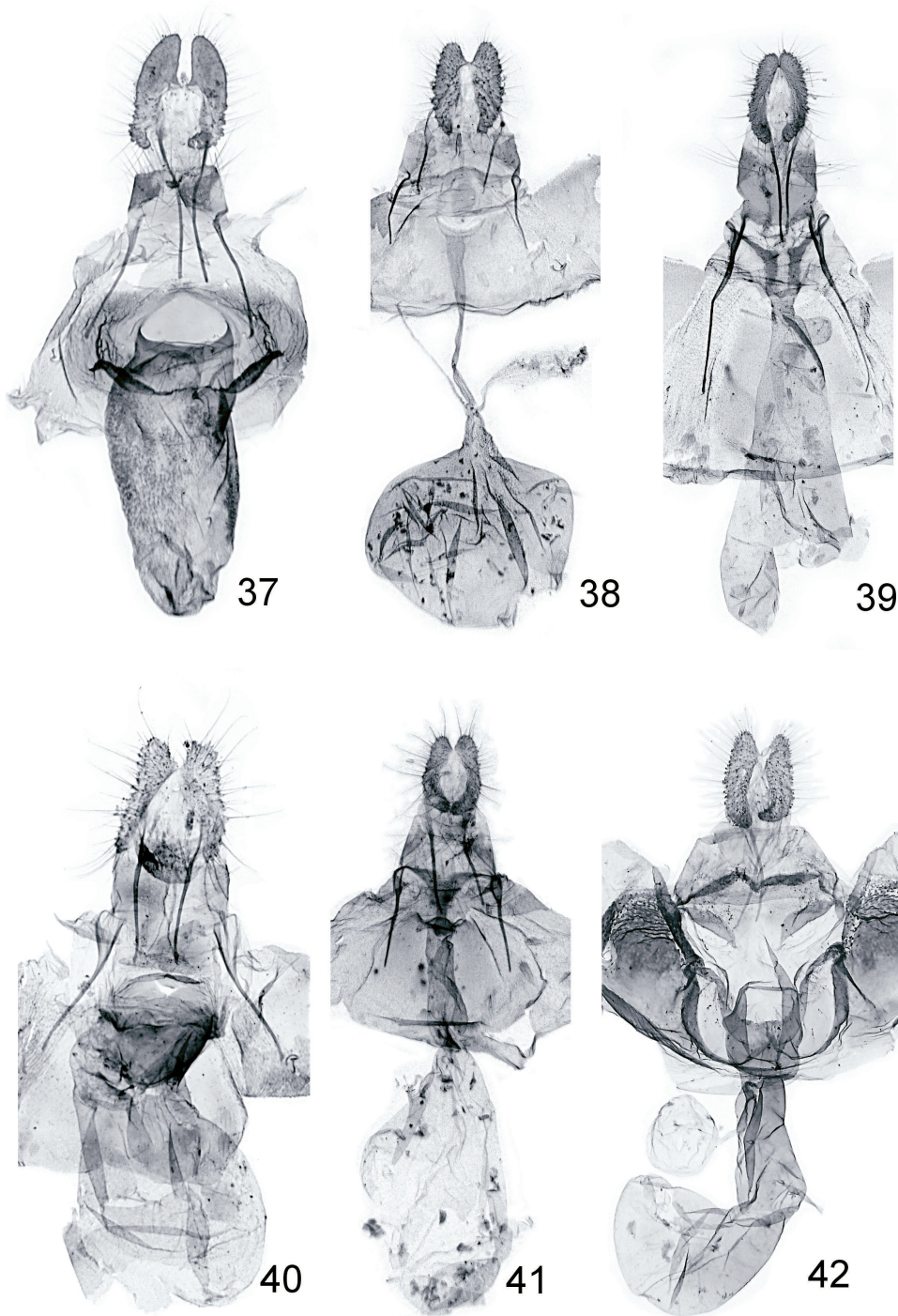
Figs 1-12. Male genitalia: 1, 2 – *Acleris trujilloana* sp. n., holotype; 3, 4 – *Phalonidia torijana* sp. n., holotype; 5, 6 – *Deltophalonia deltochlaena* (MEYRICK), Tariqia, Bolivia; 7, 8 – *Aethes labonita* sp. n., holotype; 9, 10 – *Gauruncus tomaszi* sp. n., holotype; 11, 12 – *Galomecalpa tamaria* sp. n., holotype.



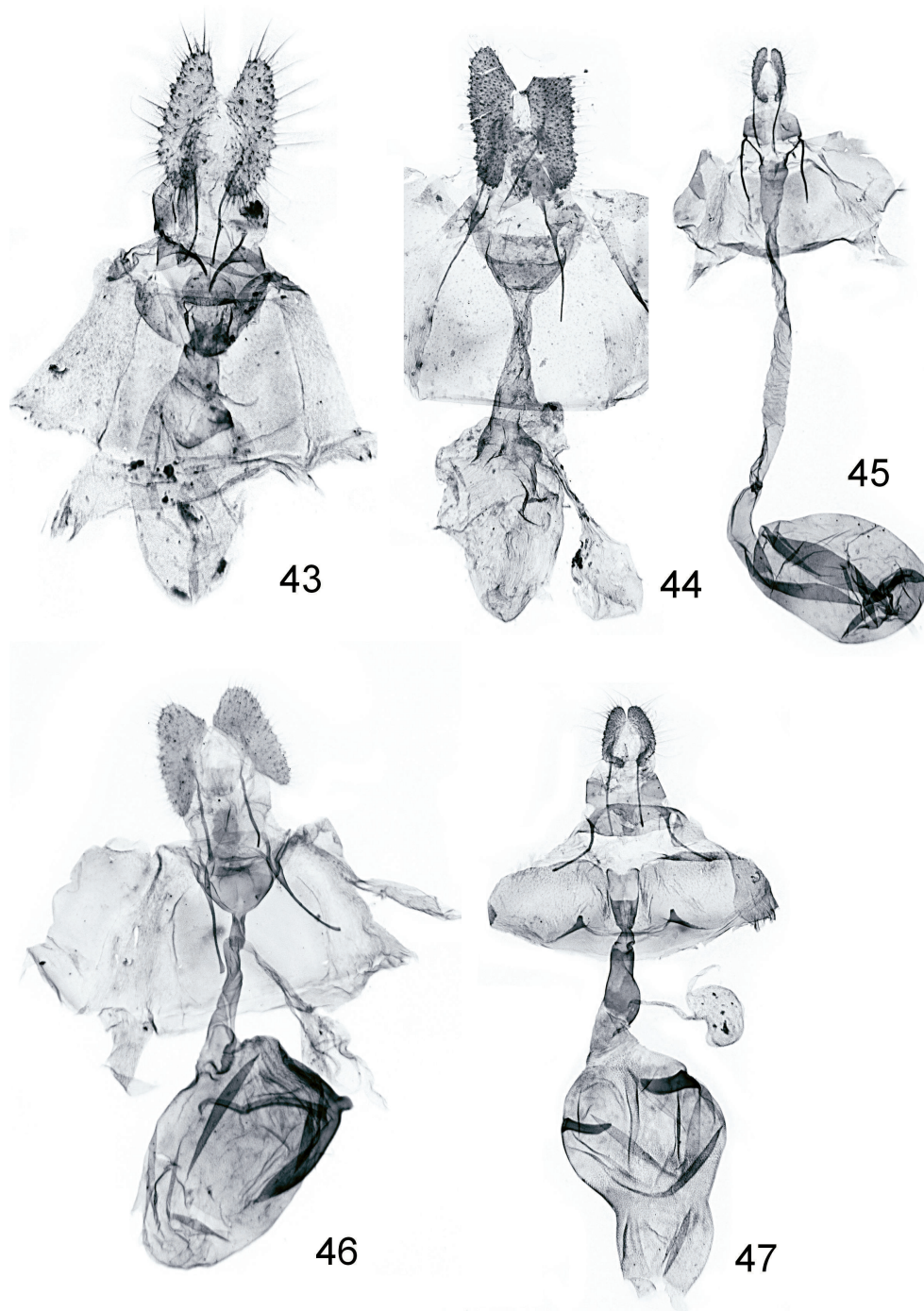
Figs 13-24. 13,14 – *Transtillaspis scyruncus* sp. n., holotype; 15, 16 – *Transtillaspis sequax* sp. n., holotype; 17, 18 – *Transtillaspis setata* sp. n., holotype; 19, 20 – *Transtillaspis stiphra* sp. n., holotype; 21, 22 – *Clepsis peguncus* sp. n., holotype; 23, 24 – *Sisurcana tachirica* sp. n., holotype.



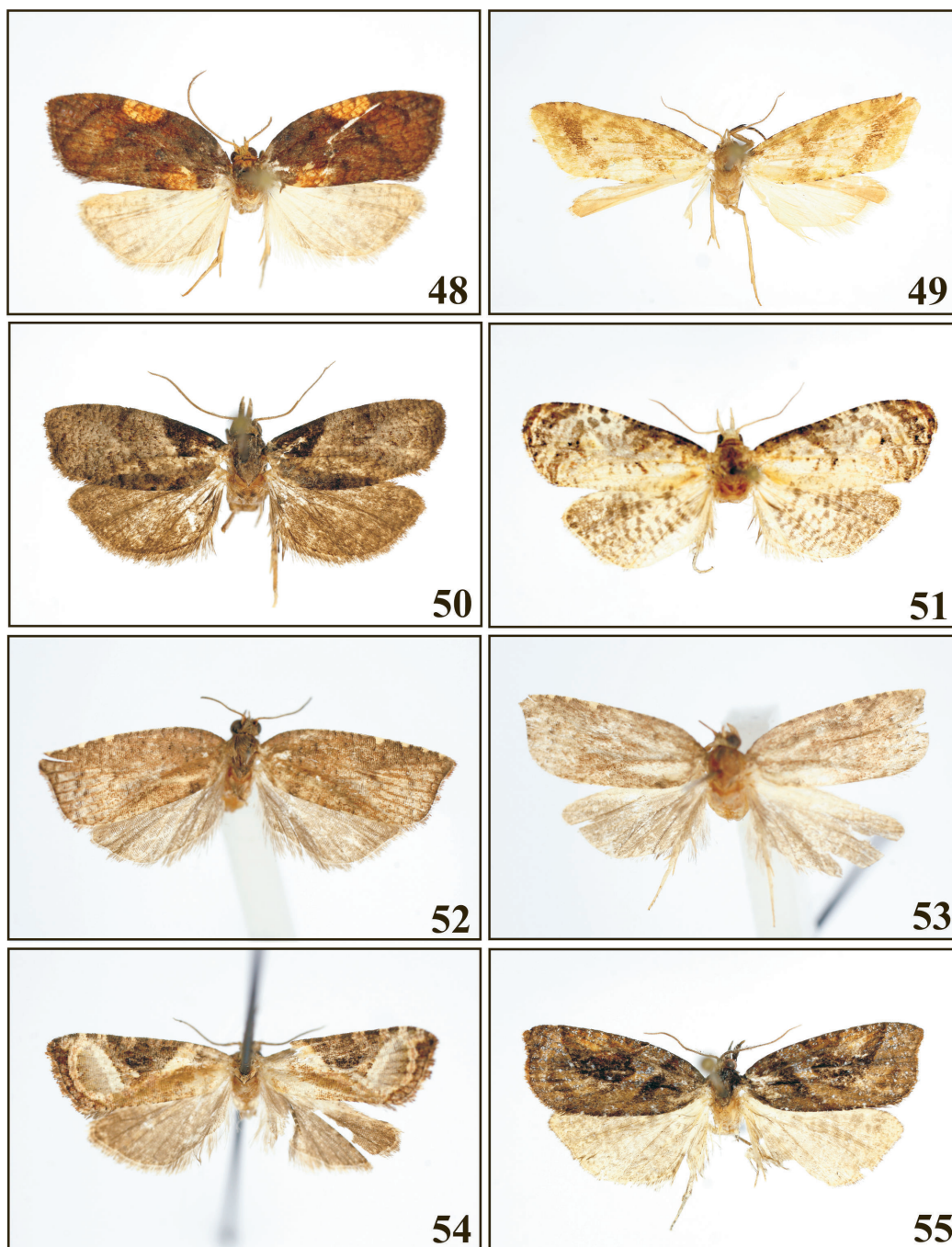
Figs 25-36. Male genitalia: 25, 26 – *Archipimima hamata* sp. n., holotype; 27, 28 – *Tinacrusis boyeri* sp. n., holotype; 29, 30 – *Auratonota storthynx* sp. n., holotype; 31, 32 – *Pseudocomotis lacarbonerae* sp. n., holotype. 33 – *Ancylis micta* sp. n., holotype; 34 – *Pseudancylis elbahiana* sp. n., holotype; 35 – *Crociosema perijana* sp. n., holotype; 36 – *Tachirinia rosallana* sp. n., holotype.



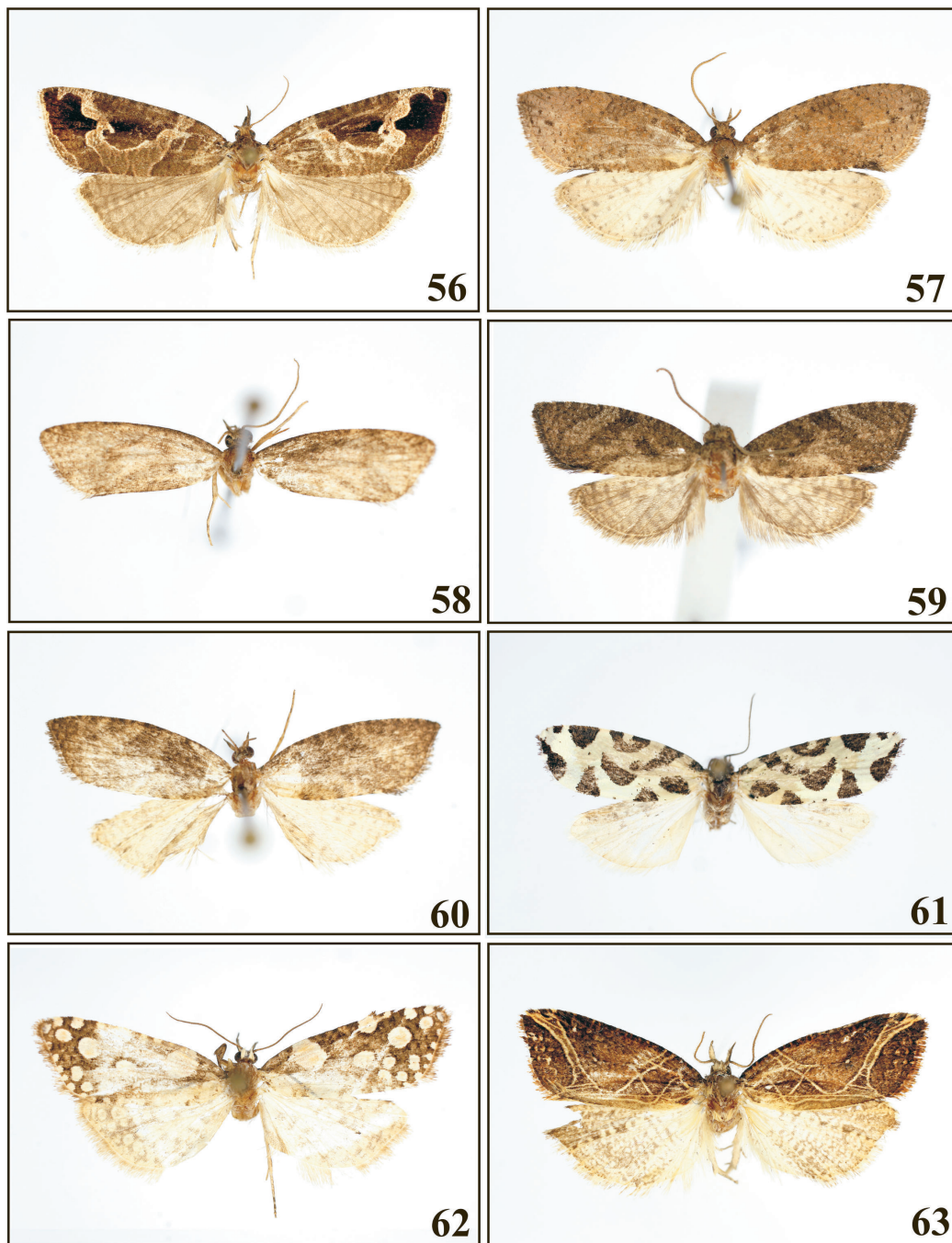
Figs 37-42. Female genitalia: 37 – *Gauruncus tomaszi* sp. n., holotype; 38 – *Anopinella tariquiana* sp. n., holotype; 39 – *Galomecalpa majestica* sp. n., holotype; 40 – *Transtillaspis setata* sp. n., paratype; 41 – *Punctapinella marginipunctata* sp. n., holotype; 42 – *Seticosta elbaho* sp. n., holotype.



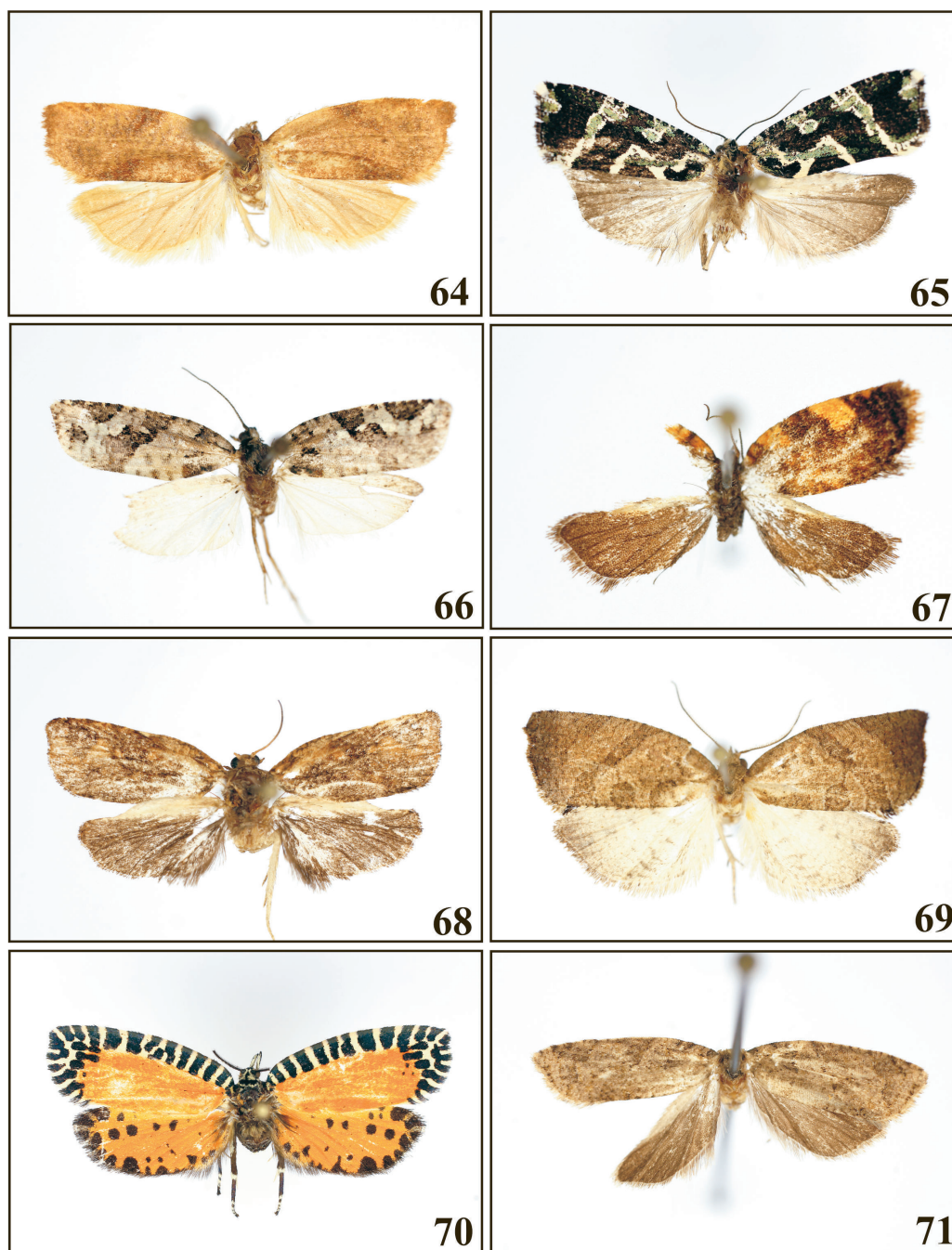
Figs 43-47. Female genitalia: 43 – *Cuproxena tarijana* sp. n., holotype; 44 – *Orthocomotis benedeki* sp. n., holotype; 45 – *Argyrotaenia griseina* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, Dept. Huanuco, Peru; 46 – *Biclonuncaria salinasia* sp. n., holotype; 47 – *Argepinnotia tariquiana* sp. n., holotype.



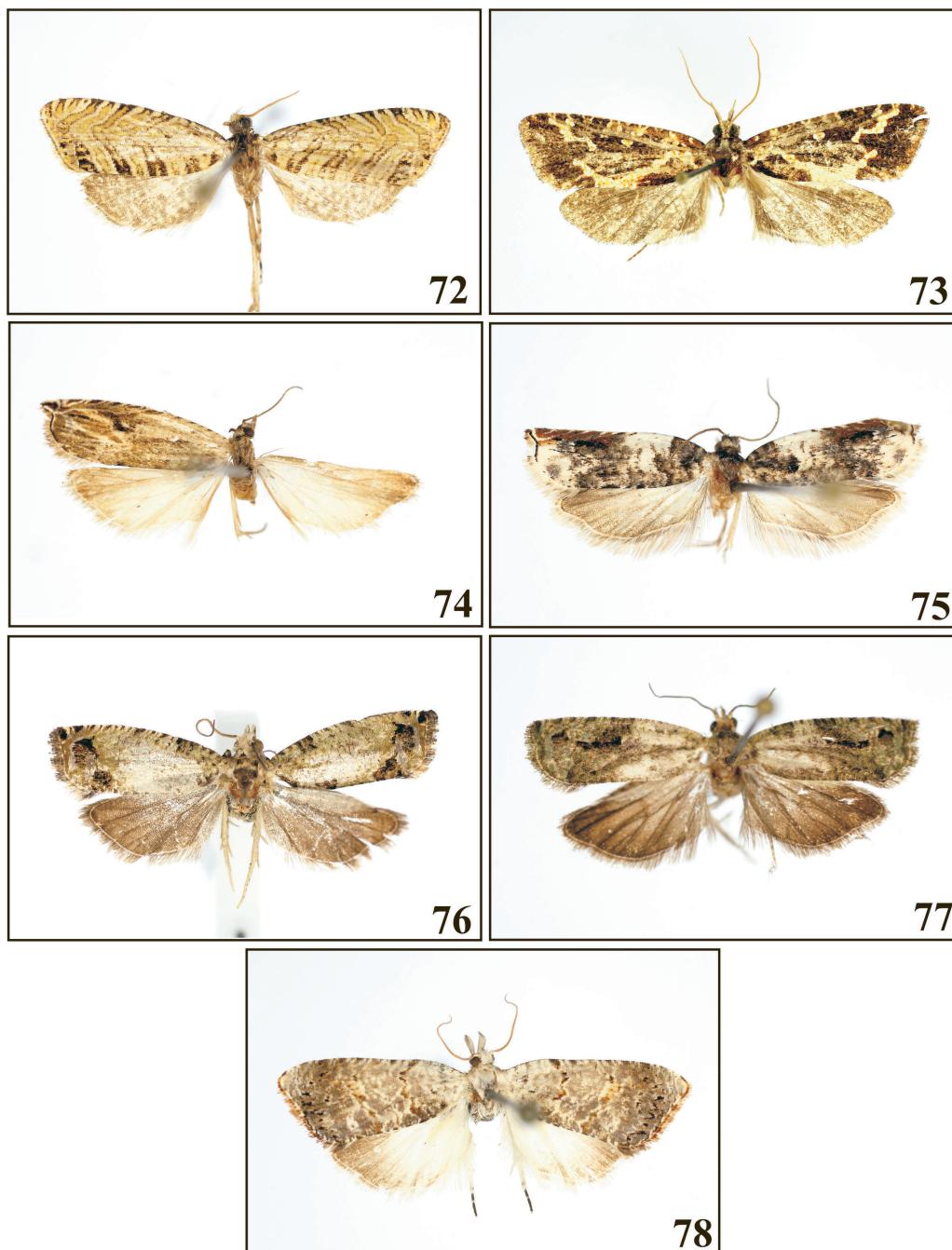
Figs 48-55. Adults: 48 – *Acleris trujilloana* sp. n., holotype; 49 – *Phalonidia tarijana* sp. n. holotype; 50 – *Deltophalonia deltochlaena* (MEYRICK), Tarija, Bolivia; 51 – *Aethes labonita* sp. n., holotype; 52 – *Gauruncus tomaszi* sp. n., holotype; 53 – same species, paratype; 54 – *Anopinella tariquiana* sp. n., holotype; 55 – *Galomecalpa tamaría* sp. n., holotype.



Figs 56-63. Adults: 56 – *Galomecalpa majestica* sp. n., holotype; 57 – *Transtillaspis scyruncus* sp. n., holotype; 58 – *Transtillaspis sequax* sp. n., holotype; 59 – *Transtillaspis setata* sp. n., holotype; 60 – *Transtillaspis setata* sp. n., paratype; 61 – *Transtillaspis stiphra* sp. n., holotype; 62 – *Punctapinella marginipunctata* sp. n., holotype; 63 – *Seticosta elbaho* sp. n., holotype.



Figs 64-71. Adults: 64 – *Cuproxena tarijana* sp. n., holotype; 65 – *Orthocomotis benedeki* sp. n., holotype; 66 – *Argyrotaenia griseina* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, Dept. Huanuco, Peru; 67 – *Clepsis peguncus* sp. n., holotype; 68 – *Sisurcana tachirica* sp. n., holotype; 69 – *Archipimima hamata* sp. n., holotype; 70 – *Tinacrusis boyeri* sp. n., holotype; 71 – *Biclonuncaria salinasia* sp. n., holotype.



Figs 72-78. Adults: 72 – *Auratonota storthynx* sp. n., holotype; 73 – *Pseudocomotis lacarbonerae* sp. n., holotype; 74 – *Ancylis micta* sp. n., holotype; 75 – *Pseudancylis elbahiana* sp. n., holotype; 76 – *Crocidosema perijana* sp. n., holotype; 77 – *Argepinotia tariquiana* sp. n., holotype; 78 – *Tachirinia rosallana* sp. n., holotype.