

## ***Proeulia* CLARKE, 1962, the Western Neotropical *Tortricidae* genus (*Lepidoptera*), with descriptions of five new species and two allied genera**

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Received: 10 Oct. 1995

Accepted for publication: 10 Nov. 1995

RAZOWSKI J. 1995. *Proeulia* CLARKE, 1962, the Western Neotropical *Tortricidae* (*Lepidoptera*), with descriptions of five new species and two allied genera. Acta zool. cracov., 38(2): 271-283.

Abstract. *Proeulia* is redescribed and its 22 species are discussed. Five Chilean species (*chromaffinis*, *lentscens*, *cnecona*, *onerata*, *insperata*) and two genera (*Tylopeza* for *Eulia zelotypa* MEYRICK and *Varifula* for *Cnephasia fulvaria* BLANCHARD) are described as new. *Oenectra dives* BUTLER is synonymized with *Cnephasia fulvaria* BLANCHARD.

Key words: Revision, Neotropical, *Tortricidae*, *Proeulia*.

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*Proeulia* was described as containing two species from the Juan Fernandez Islands. The first revision was made by OBRAZTSOV (1964) who included 9 Chilean species and mentioned some generic characters. Then the first non-Chilean species was described by RAZOWSKI (1988) from Bolivia. BROWN (1989) included *Eulia hypochloris* MEYRICK in this genus but in the same period the new genus *Subtransillaspis* RAZOWSKI, 1990 was described for it. He also suggested that *Cnephasia fulvaria* BLANCHARD might deserve separation from *Proeulia*, which was in agreement with my opinion from a few years earlier when I provisionally revised the genera of Neotropical *Tortricinae* (not published). A description of some further generic taxa of this group require study on additional material. Now *Proeulia* with its 22 species is one of the larger Neotropical *Euliini* genera and the discovery of more species in western South America is expected.

A c k n o w l e d g m e n t s. It is a pleasure for me to express my gratitude to Dr James MÜLLER, head of the Lepidoptera Division, American Museum of Natural History, New York for lending me valuable material for study. All the types of the new described species are deposited in that institution (in the text the acronym is used AMNH).

### ***Proeulia* CLARKE, 1962**

*Proeulia* CLARKE, 1962, Proc. biol. Soc. Wash., 75: 293. Type-species: *Eulia robinsoni* AURIVILLIUS, 1922, by original designation.

External characters: Labial palpus 2 to 5 times longer than diameter of the eye. Forewing, after original description, with veins R - M1 stalked, after OBRAZTSOV (1964) variable (in *triquetra* variously stalked, connate or slightly separate), M3 - Cu1 slightly separate or connate (eg. in

*robustana* and *griseiceps*) which is also the case in other species. Fore-tibia with hair pencil in the male.

Male genitalia with well-developed, usually simple uncus (one exception only: with small apical bifurcation in *chromaffinis*), tapering apicad, broadening medially or basally. Socius varying from small to very long; gnathos simple or with outer, median or subterminal prominences of lateral arms and variably sized terminal plate. Vinculum long, slender, often with small apical prominence. Transtilla a simple, rather well-sclerotized band narrowing medially or with latero-dorsal parts broadening or even strongly expanding to form a pair of lobes (in *tenontias*). Valva large with often very broad basal part, more or less distinctly tapering terminally and/or upward-curved beyond the sacculus. This last in the form of simple sclerite or large, provided with sharp free termination. Pulvinus atrophying; basal part of disc of valva usually devoid of hairs. Aedeagus broad, with rather short anterior part and rounded coecum penis and with small ventral termination; cornuti, several strong inequally sized capitate spines. Occasionally a group of short, numerous spines developed. Juxta variable in shape, rather small; caulis usually small.

Female genitalia typical of this group of genera, with weakly sclerotized dorsal part of sterigma and short, well-sclerotized antevaginal part; anterior to sterigma there is a broad sclerite which may represent a colliculum. Often it is unified with this former. Ductus bursae membranous or with strong anterior sclerite extending towards the middle of corpus bursae. The sclerotization of this last is usually slight (some irregular areas) accompanied by various small spines. There is also an ovate ventral sclerite, a base for the sclerotized process (discovered by OBRAZTSOV and described as variable, being reduced to various degrees in *griseiceps*, *robinsoni*, *auraria*, *chrysopteris*, etc). This is the basis of a slender ductus seminalis. Accessory bursa not developed.

**B i o l o g y** and host plants. Only the food-plant of one species (*Aristolochia chilensis* of *auraria*) is known till now.

**D i s t r i b u t i o n.** This genus is known exclusively from the Western part of South America as almost all species are known from Chile and the offshore islands. Only one species, viz., *boliviae*, is described from Bolivia and the occurrence of another, undescribed species (a single female) in that country allows the supposition that the distribution of this genus is wider.

**R e m a r k s.** The supposed autapomorphies of *Proeulia* are the presence of a strongly sclerotized process from which extend ductus seminalis and the ventral plate of corpus bursae on which it is situated. The shapes of the valva, transtilla, and cornuti are the synapomorphies with some other *Euliini* genera treated below. The arrangement of species is based mainly on the structures of the uncus, valva, and transtilla, although, these characters are variably distributed. The structure of the transtilla in *tenontias* is traced in a few other species, but its processes are weakly developed.

### *Proeulia clenchi* CLARKE, 1980

*Proeulia clenchi* CLARKE, 1962, JI. Lepid. Soc., **34**(2): 182, figs 1 (phot. of holotype), 3, 5 (male and female genitalia). Type-locality: Chile: San Ambrosio I.

Almost unicolorous species with head and thorax buff, forewing (10-21 mm) pale ochreous-buff minutely dotted greyish. In the male genitalia uncus slender; socius short; valva simple, upward-curved, fairly uniformly broad throughout; sacculus slender, rounded terminally. Aedeagus with two cornuti, one larger, the other slender and shorter. Female with short cup-shaped part of sterigma, short ductus bursae and rather small plate-shaped ventral sclerite.

***Proeulia kuscheli* CLARKE, 1980**

*Proeulia kuscheli* CLARKE, 1980, Jl. Lepid. Soc., **34**(2): 184, figs 2 (phot. of holotype), 4 (male genit.). Type-locality: Chile: San Ambrosio I.

Unicolorous species with head, thorax, and forewing olive. Male genitalia as in preceding species but with valva slenderer beyond the sacculus, sacculus more convex, socius much longer, aedeagus broader before zone, with shorter unequally long cornuti. Female unknown.

***Proeulia boliviae* RAZOWSKI, 1988**

*Proeulia* [sic!] *boliviae* RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., **31**(10): 407. Type-locality: Bolivia: Cochabamba: Incachaca.

Forewing (9 mm) ground-colour brownish cream with some brownish shades and scattered brown dots; costo-basal blotch and costal spots before apex blackish. Male genitalia distinctive in having strong, submedially broadest uncus, very broad valva and short, very broad aedeagus; 3 cornuti almost as long as aedeagus. Female unknown.

The only non-Chilean described species of this genus.

***Proeulia leonina* (BUTLER, 1883)**

*Sciaphila leonina* BUTLER, 1883, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, **1883**: 69. Type-locality: Chile: Valparaiso. – *Proeulia leonina*: OBRAZTSOV, 1964, Proc. U.S. natn. Mus., **116**: 185, pl.1, figs 1-7 (phot. of lectotype, male & female genit.).

Forewing pale, ochreous-cream, with some scattered brown dots; fringes slightly mixed brownish. Hindwing brownish; fringes creamy. Variation: one example with numerous blackish dots along veins except for costal and basal areas of the wing. Male genitalia: Uncus short; socius very long; valva very broad, with short sacculus; aedeagus longer than costa of valva; three cornuti (2 almost equal in size) in vesica. Female genitalia: Colliculum distinct; distal part of ductus bursae membranous; ventral sclerite of corpus bursae accompanied by minutely spined, oblique sclerotic belt.

***Proeulia inconspicua* OBRAZTSOV, 1964**

*Proeulia inconspicua* OBRAZTSOV, 1964, Proc. U. S. natn. Mus., **116**: 190, pl.6, figs 4 (phot.), 5,6 (male genitalia of holotype). Type-locality: Chile: La Obra, Santiago.

Forewing (11 mm) ochreous, sprinkled and strigulate rust; oblique rust-brown fascia extending from mid-costa to tornus, preserved in middle part of wing. Hindwing fuscous white. Male genitalia: Valva very broad basally, slender in the distal part; sacculus broad, rounded distally; socius and uncus small; two long and one short cornutus in vesica. Female unknown.

***Proeulia apospasta* OBRAZTSOV, 1964**

*Proeulia apospasta* OBRAZTSOV, 1964, Proc. U.S. natn. Mus., **116**: 191, pl.6, figs 1 (phot.), 2,3 (female genitalia of holotype). Type-locality: Chile: Concepción.

Forewing (10 mm) ochreous mixed ferruginous at base and posteriorly; dorsum much paler; median fascia slender, not reaching tornus, concolorous fascia from mid-dorsum to disc and a broad ferruginous blotch from base of wing to before median fascia. Hindwing light fuscous. Female genitalia with slender preostial part of sterigma; ductus bursae marked with elongate sclerites, some extending into corpus bursae. Male unknown.

*Proeulia auraria* (CLARKE, 1949)

*Eulia auraria* CLARKE, 1949, Acta zool. Lilloana, 7: 583, pl.2, figs 6-6b. Type-locality: Chile: Santiago: Cajón de Maipo. – *Proeulia auraria*: OBRAZTSOV, 1964, Proc. U. S. natn. Mus., 116: 186, pl.2, figs 1,6,7 (phot.), 3-5 (male genitalia), pl.3, figs 1,2 (phot.), 3,4 (female genitalia).

Forewing 7-12 mm; ground-colour ochreous-cream mixed brownish; strigulation ferruginous; pattern brown. Coloration variable; some parts of wing suffused brownish or ferruginous, costa at base grey-brown, similarly coloured blotch at tornus, median fascia irregularly broad, often yellow-brown at costa, followed by similar streak before apex; tornal part of median fascia often broad, brown or brown-grey; fringes at tornus brown-grey. Pale, almost unicolorous specimens seen; some elements of pattern atrophying, some additional ones may appear. Male genitalia: Uncus small, slender, socius short; sacculus slender with small apical part; two to four very long and one short cornutus in vesica. Female genitalia: Colliculum cup-shaped; sclerite of ductus bursae irregular, lateral; ventral sclerite of corpus bursae incised ventrally, with well-developed prominence.

**D i s t r i b u t i o n.** Known from several localities in Chile. Food-plant: *Aristolochia chilensis*.

*Proeulia aethalea* OBRAZTSOV, 1964

*Proeulia aethalea* OBRAZTSOV, 1964, Proc. U.S. natn. Mus., 116: 188, pl.4, figs 1 (phot.), 2,3 (male genitalia of holotype, female genitalia). Type-locality: Chile: La Obra, Santiago.

Forewing (11 mm) fuscous with brownish hue, fringes mixed grey. Traces of pattern two diffuse darker fascias inclined basad. Male genitalia: Uncus slender, small; socius moderate; sacculus with small apical prominence; cornuti arranged in two groups: dorsal, with eleven slender long ones, and ventral with three half the length of the former. Female genitalia: Colliculum short; ductus bursae short, membranous in distal half; corpus bursae with weak sclerites folding longitudinally; ventral sclerite ovate, with long process.

**D i s t r i b u t i o n.** Chile: La Obra and Valparaíso.

*Proeulia triquetra* OBRAZTSOV, 1964

*Proeulia triquetra* OBRAZTSOV, 1964, Proc. U.S. natn. Mus., 116: 189, pl. 5, figs 1,5 (phot. of types), 2-4 (male genit.), 6,7 (female genit.). Type-locality: Chile: Chillán, Nuble.

Head and thorax brown, variable in shade; forewing (9 - 11 mm) ochreous-brown, also variable, reticulate brown; dorsum, a pale whitish-ochreous triangle connected with base of wing by means of slender, more ochreous fascia; dorsal edge of brown area, median fascia and a fascia towards apex of wing much darker, brown. Two specimens examined dark, with brown fascias, brownish inner suffusion of dorsal triangle and rust-brown reticulate distal third of wing. Male genitalia: Uncus slender; socius broad, rather short; median plate of gnathos long; sacculus short, angulate distally; aedeagus with 3 long cornuti and a group of 11 - 14 short cornuti. Female genitalia: Colliculum short; ductus bursae with rather weak sclerites extending towards middle of corpus bursae; ventral sclerite small with large process, situated in proximal part of ductus bursae.

**D i s t r i b u t i o n.** Chile: OBRAZTSOV mentions 4 localities (Chillán, San Ignacio, Concepción and Araucanía), new locality is Llanquihue at Lago Chapo.

*Proeulia griseiceps* (AURIVILLIUS, 1922)

*Eulia griseiceps* AURIVILLIUS [in] SKOTTSBERG, 1922, Nat. Hist. Juan Fernández and Easter Island, 3(2): 267, fig. 18. Type-locality: Juan Fernández: Masatierra. – *Eulia striolana* AURIVILLIUS, 1922, ibid.: 267, pl.11,



fig. 19. Type-locality: Juan Fernández I. *Proeulia griseiceps*: CLARKE, 1962, Proc. biol. Soc. Wash., **75**: 293; 1965, Proc. U.S. natn. Mus., **117**(3508): 72, figs 70 (male genit.), 71 (female genit.), *striolana* synonymised.

No redescription; CLARKE (1965) mentions that this species is very variable but its genitalia are constant. Male genitalia: Uncus fairly broad; socius short; arm of gnathos with broad lateral process; two long cornuti and one three times shorter, curved cornutus in vesica. Female genitalia: Colliculum as long as anterior sclerite of ducus bursae which extends to about middle of corpus; process of ventral sclerite very long.

**D i s t r i b u t i o n**: A few localities in Masatierra, Juan Fernández.

***Proeulia robinsoni* (AURIVILLIUS, 1922)**

*Eulia robinsoni* AURIVILLIUS [in] SKOTTSBERG, 1922, Nat Hist. Juan Fernández and Easter Island, **3**(2): 266, pl. 11, fig. 17. Type-locality: Juan Fernández: Masatierra. – *Proeulia robinsoni*: CLARKE, 1962, Proc. biol. Soc. Wash., **75**: 293; 1965, Proc. U.S. natn. Mus., **117**: 71, figs 66 (male genit.), 67 (female genit.), 68 (venation), 69 (head).

Male genitalia as in *striolana* but uncus slenderer, more tapering in distal half; lateral process of arm of gnathos broader; three unequally long cornuti in vesica; juxta probably with slender distal process (as in *griseiceps*) as can be judged from the drawings in CLARKE, 1965. In female genitalia this species differs from *griseiceps* in weaker sclerite of bursa copulatrix and small process of ventral sclerite.

**D i s t r i b u t i o n**: Juan Fernández: Masatierra.

***Proeulia chromaffinis* sp.n.**

Alar expanse 22 mm; head and thorax cinnamon-brown, the latter mixed cream distally; labial palpus ca 5. Forewing broad, expanding distally; ground-colour pale ferruginous, mixed cream dorsally, strigulated brown; pattern in form of large dark-brown, dorso-postbasal blotch, darker, rounded, white edged, subternal blotch, slender, rust, partially brown median fascia and brownish subapical blotch; greyish-brown spots along dorsum and ternal part of termen; fringes (damaged) in part ferruginous. Hindwing cream white, mixed brownish on periphery; fringes dirty cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 1,2) resembling those in *aethalea* but distinctive in having small bifurcation of uncus and presence of two cornuti only; other characters: arm of gnathos with lateral prominence, socius short.

**H o l o t y p e**, male: "Chile, Nuble: Las Trancas, XII-15-1976, L.E. Peña", G.S. 10557; in collection of AMNH.

***Proeulia chrysopteris* (BUTLER, 1883)**

*Tortrix chrysopteris* BUTLER, 1883, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, **1883**: 69. Type-locality: Chile. – *Eulia chrysopteris*: MEYRICK [in] WAGNER, 1912, Lepidopterorum Catalogus, pt. 10: 39; 1913 [in] Wytzman Genera Insectorum, pt. 149: 39. *Proeulia chrysopteris*: OBRAZTSOV, 1964, Proc. U.S. natn. Mus., **116**: 194, pl. 8 (males), 1,5,9 (phot.), 2 - 4, 6 - 8 (genit.), pl. 9 (females), figs 1,4,5 (phot.), 2,3 (genit.).

Forewing (13 mm) ochreous, golden-ochreous or with addition of brown, with reticulation rust or brownish if present; dorsum with subternal triangle varying in colour from whitish to ochreous or brownish, edged dark brown; remnants of pattern brownish to rust brown, base of costa often brownish. Male genitalia: Uncus rather short; socius broad; sacculus with sharp, curved free termination; two or three strong cornuti in vesica accompanied by a small plate. Female genitalia:

Colliculum long, distal edge of anterior plate of sterigma with small submedian lobes; ductus bursae and distal part of corpus bursae sclerotized; ventral sclerite large.

**D i s t r i b u t i o n:** Known from several localities in Central Chile. New data: two specimens from Acungagua.

*Proeulia lentescens* sp.n.

Alar expanse 13 mm; Thorax brownish grey; forewing fairly broad, not expanding terminad. Ground-colour white with scattered brown scales; pattern dark greyish-brown consisting of basal blotch subdivided in three spots, median fascia with straight proximal edge accompanied by subternal fascia (blotch) reaching middle of median cell and subapical blotch sending a line towards end of termen. Fringes whitish suffused brown. Hindwing pale brownish-grey darker on periphery, fringes greyish.

Male genitalia (Figs 3,4): Uncus slender, broadest medially; socius small; arm of gnathos with two lateral protrusions; valva broad, with short distal, slightly upward-curved part; sacculus long, with flattened end of free termination; median part of transtilla with slender cornuti, two rather short, strong, capitate spines.

**H o l o t y p e**, male: "Chile, Coquimbo: Cuesta de Civil-olen, NE Los Vilos, Feb. 4, 1986, L.E. Peña"; G.S. 10558; coll. AMNH.

**R e m a r k s.** This is the only *Proeulia* species characterized by ground-colour of the forewing, also distinctive in the male genitalia.

*Proeulia cnecona* sp.n.

Alar expanse 19-20 mm; head brownish ochreous, labial palpus 2; thorax brownish, tegula darker. Forewing slender, fairly uniformly broad throughout, termen weakly oblique. Ground-colour cream-ferruginous, with weak pinkish hue, strigulation brown. Pattern ferruginous-brownish, spotted and suffused brown, dorso-basal blotch brown, rather perpendicular to dorsum; median fascia atrophying beyond middle breadth of wing, accompanied by broad, parallel fascia extending from dorsum more anteriorly, terminating in middle cell; proximal edge of subapical pattern rather parallel to median pattern, extending towards end of termen, atrophying before end; fringes concolorous with ground-colour, with brown divisions in tornal half. Hindwing whitish cream suffused grey-brown, distinctly strigulate; fringes whitish with median line greyish.

Male genitalia (Figs 5,6) as in *insperata* but with shorter uncus gradually tapering towards middle, short, rounded apically socius, very small terminal plate of gnathos and broader valva; sacculus long, slender, with long, hooked free termination. Aedeagus slender, long; cornuti: 3 strong and two short spines.

**H o l o t y p e**, male: "Chile, Cord. Nahuelbuta (Arauco & Malleco Prov.), Pichinahuel, 1300 m., Jan. 13/15 1977, L.E. Peña"; G.S. 10559; coll. AMNH.

**R e m a r k s.** Externally resembling *exusta* but with much shorter labial palpus and well-developed basal pattern. The dorsal edge of the transtilla is well sclerotized but not expanding, intermediate between *onerata* and *lentescens*. Female unknown.

***Proeulia onerata* sp.n.**

Alar expanse 20 - 22 mm. Head cinnamon brown, more or less dark; labial palpus over 3; thorax rust brown. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; ground-colour golden-yellow reticulate ferruginous, dorsum suffused ferruginous; median fascia and subternal fascia parallel to it, ferruginous or darker; subapical pattern atrophied; fringes ochreous-ferruginous. Hindwing cream, in anal area, or half of wing brownish-grey, without reticulation; fringes cream or cream-grey. Variation: some specimens with very strong rust suffusion and reticulation of forewing, with more or less distinct postbasal blotch and subternal fascia; median fascia extending from end of median cell towards traces of subapical blotch.

Male genitalia (Figs 7,8): Uncus broad, subtriangular to beyond middle, very slender in terminal third; socius long, slender; arm of gnathos slender, terminal plate with long distal part; transtilla, a simple band-shaped sclerite; valva broad basally, tapering terminad, upward-curved; sacculus long, with sharp free end. Two large, dorsal and one small, very slender cornuti present.

Female genitalia (Fig. 15): Median parts of ante-ostial sterigma elongate, pointed; colliculum large; anterior sclerite of ductus bursae large, extending to middle part of corpus bursae; ventral sclerite partially spined.

**H o l o t y p e**, male: "Chile, Nuble: Las Trancas, SE Recinto, 1400 m, Dec. 10-21, 1983, Luis E. Peña", G.S. 10562; coll. AMNH. Paratypes, 3 males, one labelled identically as above but dated Dec.17-20, one "Chile, Nuble: Chillén area "Shangri la", Las Trancas, E. Recinto, January 19-22, 1979, 1400 m, L.E. Peña", another male and one female with the label "Chile, Cord.: Nahuelbuta (Arauco & Malleco Prov.), Pichinahuel, 1300 m., Jan. 15/20, 1977, L.E. Peña"; another female: "Chile, Malleco: Cabreria, Cord. Nahuelbuta, I. 15/20.1977, L.E. Peña". Coll. AMNH.

**R e m a r k s.** In genitalia similar to *cneca* but easily distinguished by broad valva and presence of three cornuti. Externally resembling some representatives of *Dorithia* POWELL.

***Proeulia cneca* OBRAZTSOV, 1964**

*Proeulia cneca* OBRAZTSOV, 1964, Proc. U.S. natn. Mus., **116**: 193, pl.7, figs 5 (phot.), 6,7 (male genit.). Type-locality: Chile: Guayacán, Santiago.

Forewing (11 mm) ochreous with weak silvery shine and yellowish suffusions mainly along base, wing edges, and beyond disc; blackish dots near disc and in terminal area. Male genitalia: Uncus broad in basal half, then very slender; dorso-median part of transtilla weakly sclerotized; valva not upward-curved, sacculus with long free termination; single strong cornutus present.

***Proeulia insperata* sp.n.**

Alar expanse, 18 mm; head and thorax brownish; labial palpus over 3. Forewing not expanding terminally, almost unicolorous brownish-cream, reticulate brownish; hindwing cream, distinctly suffused brownish.

Male genitalia (Figs 9,10): Basal broadening of uncus distinct, much shorter than in *cneca* and *onerata*, distal part larger, broader; socius very long; terminal plate of gnathos small; valva weakly tapering to end of sacculus; this last long, provided with curved free termination; one large and one three times shorter, bent cornuti present.

**H o l o t y p e**, male: "Chile, Santiago: Las Canchas, Aculeo, Dec. 10, 1981, L.E. Peña"; G.S. 10560; coll. AMNH



**N o t e s.** Externally (a rather damaged specimen) and genitally similar to *cneca*, but with stronger uncus and very long socius; dorsal edge of transtilla broadening laterally.

*Proeulia tenontias* (MEYRICK, 1912)

*Cnephasia tenontias* MEYRICK, 1912, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, **1911**: 685. Type-locality: Chile. – MEYRICK, 1912 [in] WAGNER, Lepidopterorum Catalogus, pt.10: 49; 1913 [in] WYSTMAN, Genera Insectorum, pt. 149: 47. *Eulia tenontias*: CLARKE, 1958, Catalogue type specimens Microlepid. MEYRICK, **3**: 139, pl. 69, fig. 4-4b (phot., male genit.). *Proeulia tenontias*: OBRAZTSOV, 1964, Proc. U.S. natn. Mus., **116**: 192, pl. 7, figs 1 (phot.), 2-4 (female genit.).

Forewing (ca 11 mm) rather slender, pale ferruginous with darker reticulation and pattern in form of mark V with top at tornus and small blotch (or short fascia) before mid-dorsum. Male genitalia: Uncus slender; socius rather broad, short; valva broad basally, upward-curved; sacculus long, with free termination; transtilla armed with two submedian, dorsal processes; aedeagus long with two long and four much shorter, unequally-sized cornuti in vesica. Female genitalia: Sterigma in form of rather slender anterior plate, membranous dorsally; colliculum long; sclerite of ductus bursae long; ventral sclerite of corpus bursae posterior, with distinct process.

**D i s t r i b u t i o n:** A few localities in Chile, eg. Valparaiso and "south-central" part of that country.

Unplaced species

*Proeulia approximata* (BUTLER, 1883)

*Oenectra approximata* BUTLER, 1883, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, **1883**: 67. Type-locality: Chile: Valparaiso. – *Proeulia approximata*: RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., **31**(10): 408 (note on type, n.comb.).

The holotype labelled "Valparaiso, I.1882, T. Edmonde 1882-107", "Chile 82-107" deposited in the Natural History Museum London lacks the abdomen. Redescription: Forewing (11 mm) pale ochreous-ferruginous, with ferruginous strigulation and browner, slender median fascia accompanied by a diffuse subternal triangle; fringes paler than pattern; hindwing whitish cream, mixed grey except for apex area, with brownish strigulation.

**N o t e:** I have examined Obraztsov slide nr. 162-Obr. The female genitalia are very similar to his *aethalea* but unfortunately I had no opportunity to compare it with that specimen.

*Proeulia exusta* (BUTLER, 1883), new comb.

*Dichelia exusta* BUTLER, 1883, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, **1883**: 69. Type-locality: Chile: Valparaiso.

Forewing (11 mm) rather slender; ground-colour pale ferruginous with somewhat darker strigulation and blackish-brown spots in dorsal half of wing and edges of pattern; the latter consisting of three weak, parallel fascias and dorso-basal suffusion.

**N o t e.** The only specimen, male, is not dissected.

*Proeulia montana* (BARTLETT-CALVERT, 1893)

*Antithesia montana* BARTLETT-CALVERT, 1893, Anns Univ. Santiago de Chile, **84**: 831. Type locality: Chile: no data. – *Proeulia montana*: CLARKE, 1978, Jl. Lepid. Soc., **32**(4): 257, redescription; unknown to me.



## APPENDIX

The following two new genera are described to accommodate the species previously placed in *Proeulia* or showing some characters similar to those in that genus.

*Varifula* gen.n.

Type-species: *Cnephasia fulvaria* BLANCHARD, 1852.

Labial palpus 4 times longer than diameter of eye; forewing and venation as in *Proeulia*; foretibia in male without hair pencil. Male genitalia with characteristic, terminally broad, laterally membranous arms of gnathos, both this last and the terminal plate minutely spined; transtilla also minutely spined forming a rather membranous pocket with ventral edge well sclerotized, smooth; apodeme of muscle 2 very large; valva and sacculus simple, the former with well-developed pulvinus. Large, capitate cornuti known in *Proeulia* absent, instead a group of short spines has developed.

Female genitalia as in *Proeulia* but without ventral sclerite of corpus bursae.

D i s t r i b u t i o n: Chile.

R e m a r k s. The supposed autapomorphies are the shape of the gnathos, transtilla, and the absence of the ventral plate of corpus bursae. The generic name is an anagram of the name of the type-species.

*Varifula fulvaria* (BLANCHARD, 1852)

*Cnephasia fulvaria* BLANCHARD, 1852, Type-locality: Chile. – *Oenectra dives* BUTLER, 1883, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1883: 68. Type-locality: Chile: Valparaiso.

Head pale ochreous yellow, labial palpus ca 6; thorax and ground-colour of forewing concolorous; the latter dotted and suffused brownish or ochreous; suffusions at base of costa, before apex, beyond middle and in dorsal half submedially; darkest element: brownish line limiting basal area. Hindwing cream; strigulation brownish, terminal suffusion browner, paler. Variation: Ground-colour olive-cream to pale ochreous; pattern often mixed olive-brown, well-developed in median and postmedian areas, termen occasionally dark-edged, fringes rather concolorous with ground-colour, brownish at apex and along middle.

Male genitalia (Figs 11,12) as described for the genus; sacculus more or less convex basally, ventral termination of aedeagus long.

Female genitalia (Fig. 16): Papilla analis large, apophyses strong; colliculum fused with sclerites of ductus bursae, long; corpus bursae without sclerite.

D i s t r i b u t i o n. Chile: Valparaiso, Aconcagua.

R e m a r k s. BROWN (1989) discussed the type-specimen of *dives* correctly supposing that the genital differences mentioned above distinguish it from the other species of *Proeulia* (although, he mentioned that the cornuti are absent). The examined material allows me to synonymize *dives* with *fulvaria*.

*Tylopeza* gen.n.

Type-species: *Eulia zelotypa* MEYRICK, 1912.

Externally somewhat resembling the members of the two discussed genera; venation as in *Proeulia*.

Male genitalia: Uncus very strong; socius drooping; transtilla a transverse, distinct sclerite armed with very large, bifid dorsal process; valva long, rounded terminally; pulvinus atrophying; sacculus short, simple; aedeagus as in other genera of this group; cornuti, strong, capitate spines.

**D i s t r i b u t i o n:** Colombia.

**R e m a r k s.** The only supposed autapomorphy of this genus is the shape of the transtilla, especially its large, strongly sclerotized median bifurcation. The shape of the aedeagus, cornutus and valva are the synapomorphies with the above discussed genera and other taxa of this group of *Euliini*. Female unknown. The name is an anagram of the specific name of the type-species.

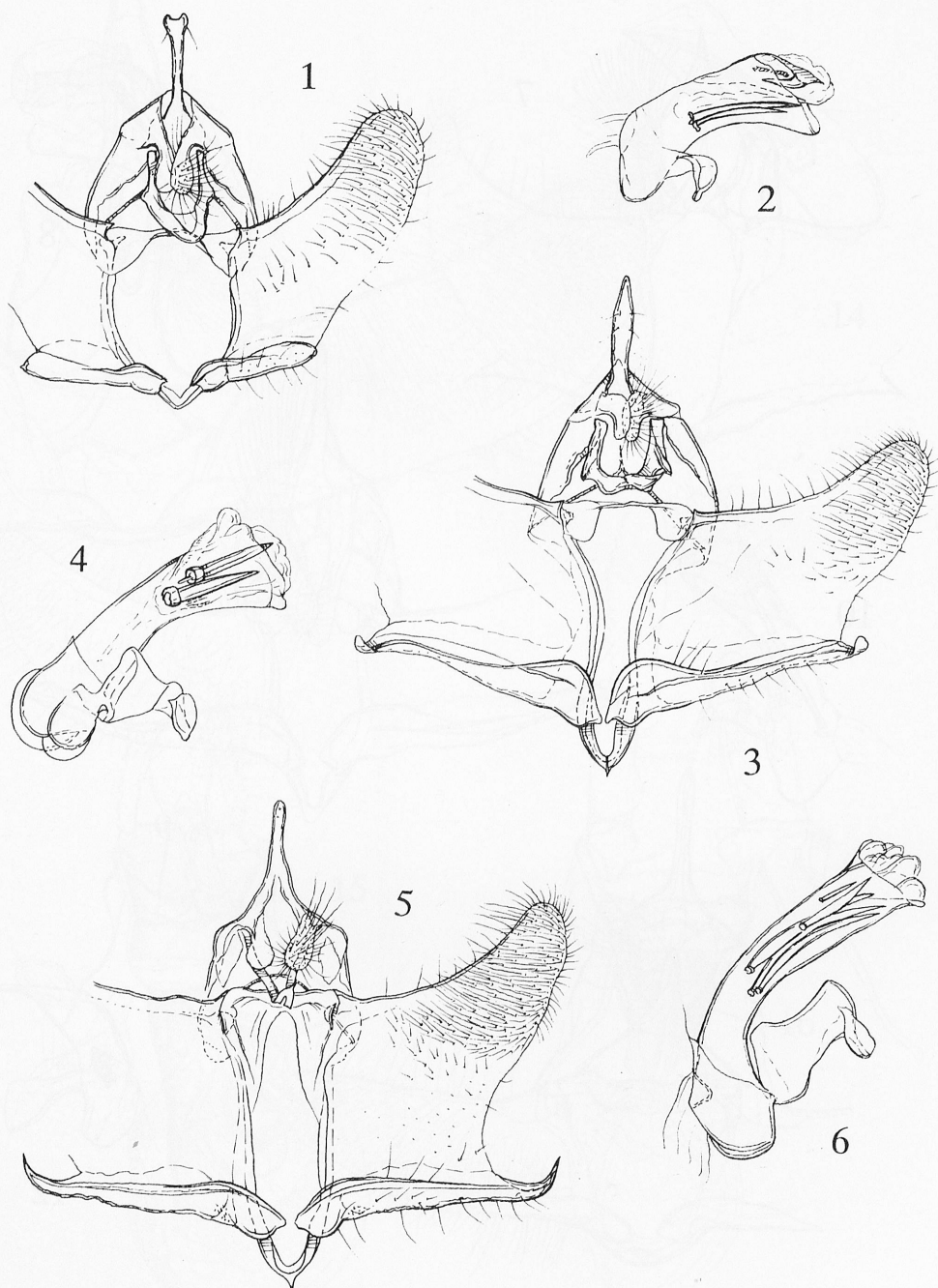
***Tylopeza zelotypa* (MEYRICK, 1912) n.comb.**

*Eulia zelotypa* MEYRICK, 1912, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, **1911**: 679. Type-locality: Colombia: San Antomio. – *Eulia zelotypa*: CLARKE, 1958, Catalogue type specimens Microlepid. MEYRICK, **3**: 143, pl. 71, figs 4-4b (phot. of type, male genit.).

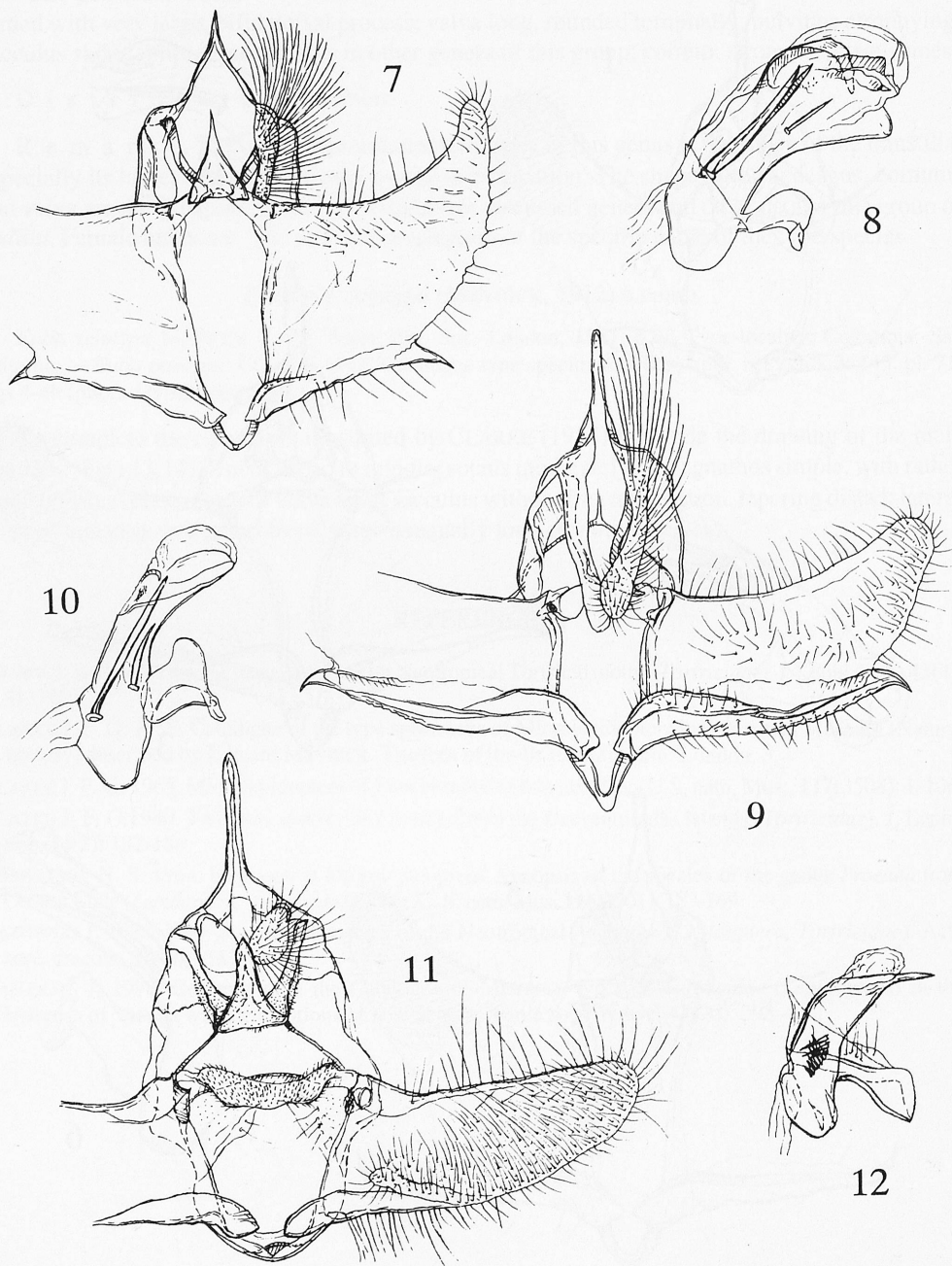
To complete the characters illustrated by CLARKE (1958) I include the drawing of the male genitalia (Figs 13,14). Uncus broad to middle; socius moderately long; gnathos simple, with rather small terminal plate; costa of valva long; sacculus without free termination, tapering distad; lateral arms of transtilla well sclerotized; three unequally long cornuti in vesica.

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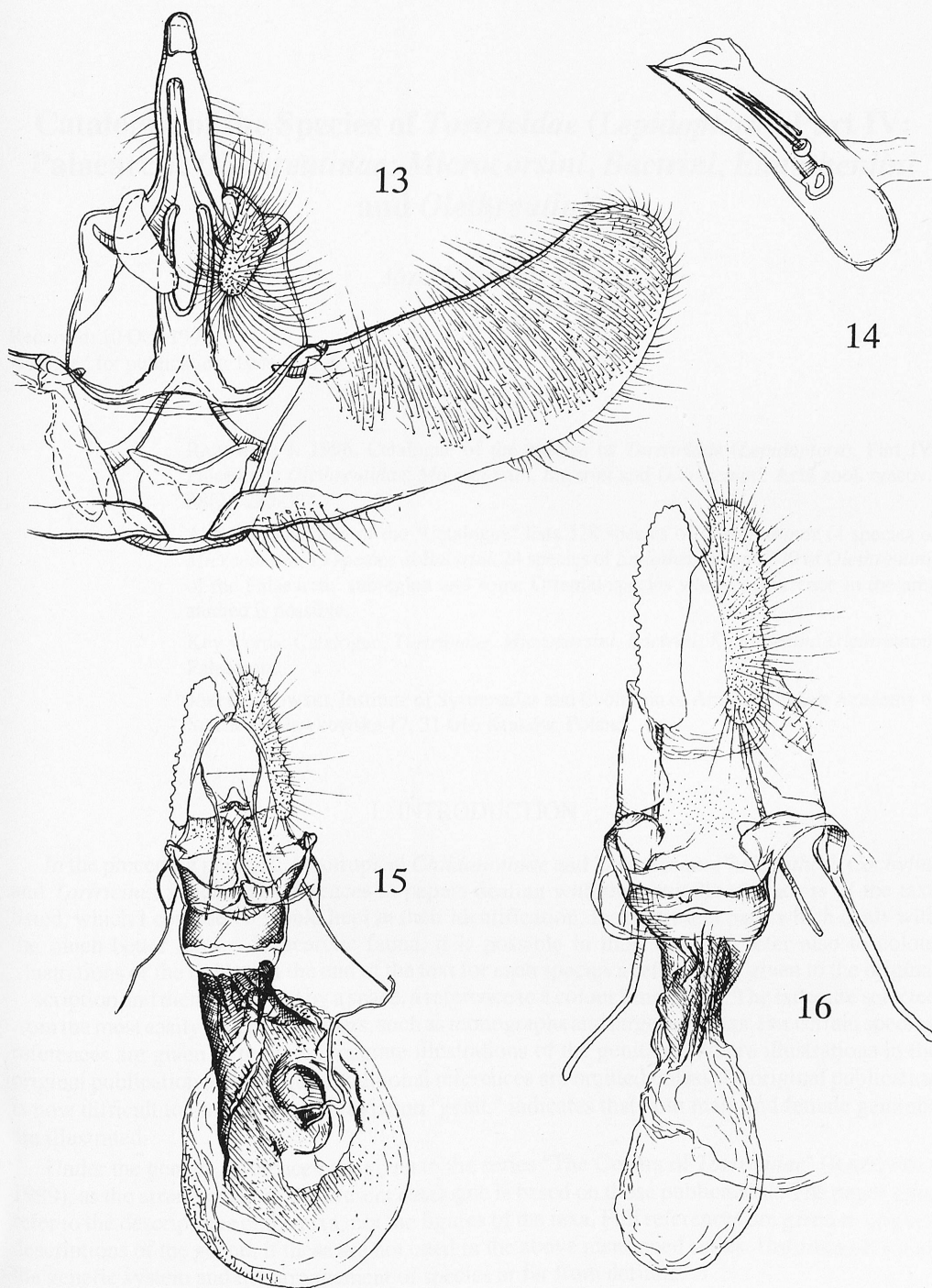


Figs 1-6. Male genitalia of *Proeulia* CLARKE: 1,2 – *P. chromaffinis* s.n., holotype; 3,4 – *P. lentescens* sp.n., holotype; 5,6 – *P. cnecona* sp.n., holotype.



Figs 7-12. Male genitalia of *Proeutelia* CLARKE and *Varifula* gen.n.: 7,8 – *P. onerata* sp.n., holotype; 9,10 – *P. insperata* sp.n., holotype; 11,12 – *V. fulvaria* (BLANCHARD), Chile.





Figs 13-16. Male and female genitalia: 13,14 – *Tylopeza zelotypa* MEYRICK, lectotype; 15 – *Proeulia onerata* sp.n., paratype; 16 – *Varifula fulvaria* (BLANCHARD), Chile.

