

Euliini (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) of Peru with description of new taxa and list of the New World genera

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Received: 10 Dec. 1996

Accepted for publication: 5 Jan. 1997

RAZOWSKI J. 1997. *Euliini (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)* of Peru with description of New taxa and list of the New World genera. Acta zool cracov. 40(1): 79-105.

Abstract. Twenty three genera and 36 species of *Euliini* are recorded from Peru; of this number 13 genera and 25 species are described as new. The New World *Euliini* are discussed and a list of the genera is provided.

Key words: *Euliini*, Peru, New World, Genera.

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GENERAL

No faunistic monograph on the *Tortricidae* of Peru has been completed to date, the only paper dealing with a part of this family being a revision of *Cochylinii* (RAZOWSKI, 1993). In this paper only the confirmed data on the *Euliini* are gathered. There are some other literature data, however, the determination of the species mentioned has not been verified, hence they are not included here. The remaining tribes of *Tortricidae* are represented by a few described genera and species. As concerns the subfamily *Tortricinae* only 2 species of *Sparganothini* (*Platynota zygogramma* MEYRICK, "*Amorbia*" *arrecta* MEYRICK), 4 species of *Atteriini* (*Archipimima concavata* MEYRICK, *A. flexicostalis* DOGNIN, *Atteria docima* DRUCE and *A. pavimentata* MEYRICK) and 4 species of *Archipini* (*Argyrotaenia cibdela* RAZOWSKI, *A. clivigera* MEYRICK, *A. oriphanes* MEYRICK, *Clepsis capnosticha* MEYRICK) have been described. Until now 9 genera and 12 species of *Euliini* have been recorded from Peru, these numbers now being increased to 23 and 36, respectively.

As concerns the number of taxa *Euliini* of the Neotropical region are after *Cochylini* the second tribe of *Tortricidae*. As one can see from the appendix (an alphabetic list of genera with their type species, distribution, and numbers of species included) the New World *Euliini* comprise 80 genera of which 75 occur in the Neotropical region. The numbers of the species included in the particular genera are rather low as almost half of them are monotypical. These numbers will certainly increase as one can realize from a comparison with the formerly described genera. On the other hand, a number of the monobasic genera will certainly be discovered as can be judged from the results of this paper (of 13 new genera 12 are monobasic). Each paper based on a large material provides further new data on the distribution, number of species belonging in the particular genera and the descriptions of numerous new taxa. On the basis of a comparison of the number of taxa and the

areas of the Neotropical region it may be supposed that only about 30% of species and 40% of genera have been described so far. The description of a greater of taxa will certainly improve our knowledge on the tribe in question but may also bring the possibility of inclusion of some taxa of doubtful tribal affinities. Even now there are some species or genera with an obscure systematic position. The diagnosis of the tribe seems to be provisional and incomplete (KUZNETZOV & STEKOLNIKOV, 1977, original description, in *Cochylini* as a subtribe *Euliiae*; HORAK & R. L. BROWN, 1991) as based on a single autapomorphy, e.g. the presence of the scale pencil of the fore tibia in the male. This character is, however, rather inconstant as in several genera the scale pencil is missing or occurs in some of species only (cf. J. W. BROWN, 1990). BROWN's conclusion that its presence and situation in *Schoenotenini* and *Atteriini* may be interpreted as evidence of a common ancestry of these three taxa requires reconsideration. The most recent diagnosis and characteristics of the tribe is by J. W. BROWN & POWELL (1991). *Euliini* are known in all continents but are most abundant in the Neotropical region. POWELL (1986) raised it to a tribal level and included the American taxa previously placed mainly in *Archipni*. He also alphabetically listed in it 24 genera, then POWELL, RAZOWSKI, J. W. BROWN, and R. L. BROWN (1984) provided an alphabetical list of the genera and species of the *Euliini* occurring south of the U.S.A. J. W. BROWN & POWELL (1991) proposed the phylogeny of 23 New World genera of this tribe. The system used in this paper is in part based on their arrangement, but should still be treated as provisional.

A c k n o w l e d g m e n t s. I would like express my thanks to Dr. O. KARSHOLT, Copenhagen, for providing the Peruvian material for study and to Mr. M. KOPEĆ who made the genitalia slides. The holotypes of the newly described species are in the collection of the Zoological Museum, Copenhagen.

SYSTEMATIC PART

Bicavernaria henicodes RAZOWSKI

Bicavernaria henicodes RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., **31**(10): 400, figs 47-50 (male genit.).

Described from Cusco: Machu Picchu.

Seticosta tambomachaya RAZOWSKI

Seticosta tambomachaya RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., **31**(10): 401, fig. 101 (female genit.).

Described from Cusco: Tambomachay.

Athorybia gen.n.

Type species: *Athorybia athorybia* sp.n.

Venation: In forewing all veins separate, R_5 to termen, at median cell distance between M_2 - M_3 twice shorter than between M_3 - Cu_1 , chorda atrophied; in hindwing Rr - M_1 stalked to about $1/4$, M_3 - Cu_1 on extremely short stem.

Male genitalia: Terminal part of tegumen as in *Chilips* RAZOWSKI and *Exoletuncus* RAZOWSKI but with larger broadened portion, more expanding proximally; vinculum fully developed; uncus dorsal, slender; socius large, drooping, with outer edge sclerotized, provided with small group of spines in outer part apically, hairy, long scaled; gnathos simple; proximal part of costa of valva extending dorsally; transtilla rather membranous; aedeagus short, broad; cornuti numerous.

R e m a r k s. Monotypical genus included in the *Exoletuncus*-group of genera, however, strongly differing from its members in the shape of the aedeagus and the presence of numerous cornuti. Its probable autapomorphies are the shape and degree of sclerotization of the socius and presence of the terminal spines; the small, non-capitate cornuti occurring in some *Euliini* were never found in this group.

Athorybia athorybia sp.n.

Alar expanse ca 13 mm; head and thorax grey; labial palpus ca 2, darker laterally, concolorous with base of tegula. Forewing expanding terminally; costa rather uniformly convex; apex broad, rounded; termen oblique, rather straight medially. Ground-colour greyish with some paler, whiter, and darker, more brownish places, strigulated or spotted with black. Basal area limited by curved outwards blackish line; median fascia before middle of wing, incised beneath middle, brownish, diffuse posteriorly, black; subapical and subterminal, median suffusions paler than median fascia, marked by some black dots. Fringes paler than ground colour with traces of basal line and divisions. Hindwing greyish, grey on periphery, densely strigulated dark grey; fringes long, grey, with darker median line.

Male genitalia (Figs 1,2): Uncus slender, not expanding distally; base of socius slender, distal; gnathos arms slender, terminal part long; valva slender, costa almost straight from beyond base; sacculus slender, tapering distally, terminating in slender thorn; transtilla submembranous, with very small basal sclerite. Aedeagus broad, with short coecum penis; cornuti numerous small and medium sized spines.

H o l o t y p e, male labelled: "Peru, Dept. Apurimac 46: Abancay, 2200 m 16.III.1987 O. KARSHOLT leg. Zool. Mus. Copenhagen"; G.S. 21106.

Exoletuncus artifex RAZOWSKI in litt.

One specimen from Prov. Apurimac, 12 km N. Abancay, Cerro Turon mocco, collected on 17-18.III.1987 by O. KARSHOLT.

Parexoletuncus gen.n.

Type-species: *Parexoletuncus mundius* sp.n.

Venation: In forewing *R*₅ to termen just beneath apex; chorda and M-stem not realised; *Cu*₂ just beyond base of *R*₁, oppositely; in hindwing *Rr* - *M*₁ stalked to 1/4, *M*₃ - *Cu*₁ very short stalked. Tongue well developed; tibial pencil absent.

Male genitalia: Uncus as in *Exoletuncus* RAZOWSKI, situated on longer and slenderer base; lateral parts of tegumen well sclerotized; socius elongate-ovate, hairy; gnathos arm slender, terminal plate resembling that in *Gauruncus* RAZOWSKI; vinculum slender, complete. Valva large, expanding terminally; transtilla simple, with dorsal fold; aedeagus as in *Exoletuncus*, slender.

R e m a r k s. Closest to *Exoletuncus*, with similar black and white coloration of forewing, similar shape of uncus, aedeagus and transtilla but differing in the shapes of gnathos, socius and valva. Monotypical.

Parexoletuncus mundius sp.n.

Alar expanse 17.5 mm; head and thorax except proximal belt white, labial palpus 1.5, black except for terminal joint and dorsum which are white. Forewing hardly expanding terminally; costa curved at base, then rather straight; termen straight, somewhat oblique. Ground-colour white with weak yellowish lemon hue; pattern deep black consisting of basal blotch, postbasal fascia terminating subdorsally, interrupted before end, median fascia divided into costal triangle and median streak followed by broad, dark grey suffusion reaching before tornus, subapical blotch followed by two spots before apex and subterminal marking along termen with a sharp prominence directed costad. Fringes whitish with grey basal line reaching apex where two blackish divisions present. Hindwing white-grey, whitish basally, grey on periphery; fringes concolorous with middle of wing, white in anal area, basal line grey, atrophied in anal part of wing.

Male genitalia (Figs 3,4): Base of transtilla broad, median portion slightly broadening dorsally; juxta small, strongly elongate dorsally. Costa of valva strong, straight; sacculus small, simple,

brodest subterminally; numerous longitudinal folds on distal half of valva; aedeagus slender, with slender, rather short coecum penis; caulis very small; cornuti absent.

H o l o t y p e, male: "Peru, Dept. Huánaco 15: 25 km NE Huánaco Cordillera Carpish Pattytrail, 2600 m 8.-10.II.1987 O. KARSHOLT leg. Zool. Mus. Copenhagen"; G.S. 21095.

Gnatheulia gen.n.

Type-species: *Gnatheulia gnathocera* sp.n.

Venation: In forewing R_5 to beneath apex, chorda from beyond R_1 , terminating at R_5 , M-stem just beneath M_1 , Cu_2 opposite mid-distance R_1 - R_2 ; M_3 closer M_1 than Cu_1 ; in hindwing Rr - M_1 stalked to $1/3$, M_2 - M_3 - Cu_1 rather equidistant. Tibial scale pencil absent. **Coloration:** Forewing yellowish with traces of pattern. Antennal setulae ca 3 times longer than length of flagellum joints.

Male genitalia: Tegumen broad, tapering towards uncus, this last subtriangular; socius simple, drooping; gnathos arm short, with very large process distally; vinculum fully developed, slender medially. Valva slender; costa well developed, broadening, slightly upcurved at base; sacculus simple; small thorn of disc of valva at its $1/3$, pulvinus atrophied, marked by group of hairs only. Transtilla membranous with small median sclerite; juxta high. Aedeagus slender; caulis small; coecum slender, fairly long; cornuti absent.

R e m a r k s. The shapes of the uncus, gnathos and valva are probable autapomorphies of this monotypical genus.

Gnatheulia gnathocera sp.n.

Alar expanse 15 mm; head and thorax ochreous, labial palpus ca 1.5, cream, paler basally, tegula ochreous yellow, tinged brownish basally. Forewing rather expanding terminally; costa slightly, uniformly convex; apex very short, not rounded; termen weakly oblique, delicately sinuate in submedian part. Ground-colour dark cream-yellow, strigulated brownish in distal third, suffused yellow-brown basally, with two parallel, somewhat convex indistinct lines, submedian and postmedian; brown suffusion at base of costa and a triangular spot at mid-costa representing median fascia. Fringes concolorous with wing, rust-brown to Cu_2 , then cream. Hindwing cream, yellow on periphery, fringes whitish without basal line.

Male genitalia (Figs 5,6): Socius rather short, ovate; terminal process of gnathos three times shorter than terminal process of gnathos arm; valva almost uniformly broad, upcurved terminally; sacculus simple, slender, weakly developed beyond basal third of valva. Aedeagus extending ventro-terminally.

H o l o t y p e, male: "Peru, Dept. Cajamarca 15 km W Huambos Sexi, 2200 m 20.V.1987 leg. N. KRABBE Zool.Mus.Copenhagen"; G.S.21081.

Ozotuncus gen.n.

Type-species: *Ozotuncus ozotuncus* sp.n.

Venation: In forewing R_5 to termen, M_2 equidistant to M_1 and Cu_1 , Cu_2 opposite ca $1/3$ R_1 - R_2 ; in hindwing Rr - M_1 stalked to ca $1/3$, M_3 - Cu_1 very short stalked. Third joint of flagellum of antenna short, setulae short (somewhat longer than length of joint), tibial scale pencil absent.

Male genitalia: Tegumen strong, broad; base of uncus elongate, tapering; uncus slender in basal third then expanding, provided with pair of lateral processes and median prominence of distal edge; socius drooping, slender, very long, well sclerotized laterally, weakly so otherwise; gnathos simple; vinculum complete, slender. Valva slender, sacculus ca $1/4$ of its ventral edge; costa strong; pulvinus atrophied. Transtilla with trifurcate dorsal prominence and broad median sclerite oppositely; juxta armed with dorso-posterior process; coecum penis very short; cornuti long, capitate.

R e m a r k s. The shapes of the uncus, the socius and the transtilla are probable autapomorphies of this monotypical genus.

Ozotuncus ozotuncus sp.n.

Alar expanse over 16 mm. Head cream ochreous; labial palpus ca 2; thorax more rust than head proximally, creamer distally. Forewing rather uniformly broad throughout; costa uniformly convex; termen weakly oblique, rather straight. Small, yellowish cream, marked brown basally and medially at base of wing with distal edge oblique, straight; otherwise ground colour whitish or cream strigulated and sprinkled brown, ferruginous, partially mixed reddish beyond basal blotch limited by brownish fascia parallel to slender median fascia; a suffusion marked by some darker spots limiting subapical area. Fringes damaged. Hindwing greyish cream, whiter towards base, creamer distally, strigulated grey; fringes concolorous with middle of wing; basal and terminal line preserved in apical area only.

Male genitalia (Figs 7,8): Lateral processes of end part of uncus extending ventrally; lateral bristles of uncus present; setiform scales on gnathos; sacculus hardly convex postmedially; two cornuti in vesica.

H o l o t y p e, male: "Peru, Dept. Huánaco 15: 25 km NE Huánaco Cordilliera Carpish Pattaytrail, 2600 m 8.-10.II.1987 O. KARSHOLT leg. Zool. Mus. Copenhagen"; G.S. 21115.

Telurips peruvianus RAZOWSKI

Telurips peruvianus RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., **31**(10): 391, figs 10-12 (male genit.).

Described from Cusco: Machu Picchu.

Cuproxena cara J. W. BROWN

Cuproxena cara J. W. BROWN, 1991 [in] J. W. BROWN & POWELL, Univ. California Publ. Entomol., **111**: 53.

Described from Carabaya, Oconeque from single female.

Punoo gen.n.

Type-species: *Punoo dentparypha* sp.n.

Venation: In forewing R_5 to termen, Cu_2 opposite $2/3$ distance between bases of R_1 - R_2 , chorda and M-stem invisible; in hindwing Rr - M_1 stalked to middle, M_3 - Cu_1 closely approached to one another at the median cell. No tibial scale pencil.

Male genitalia: Tegumen short, broad, with long, slender pedunculi and very short distal portion; uncus absent, distal edge extending dorsally; socius broad, with small dorsal portion; gnathos rudimentary, half ring-shaped, without terminal part; vinculum complete, rather slender, well sclerotized. Valva slender, with long costa and sacculus, armed with some thorns distally; transtilla membranous; juxta broad. Aedeagus simple, curved postmedially with long, slender coecum penis, caulis very short, zone median, cornuti absent.

R e m a r k s. This genus shows some characters similar to *Cochylini*, viz., the shape of the aedeagus and the tegumen, but the presence of the ill-developed gnathos and the habitus speaks of its affinities with *Euliini*. The ear-shaped base of the transtilla, the caudal row of thorns of the valva and the shape of the gnathos are probable autapomorphies of this genus. Monotypical.

Punoo dentparypha sp.n.

Alar expanse 17 mm; head whitish, vertex mixed grey; labial palpus over 1.5, cream above, ochreous mixed brown towards base laterally; thorax concolorous with vertex, collar and base of tegula blackish brown. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa, rather weakly uniformly convex; termen oblique, rather straight. Ground-colour rather glossy, whitish grey, in costal area partially mixed ochreous, finely reticulate with grey; some black dots in an arch limiting apical area, some paler dots along dorsum and termen and basal half of costa. Pattern in form of black

triangle near mid-costa extending towards middle of cubital arm of median cell by more brown suffusion. Fringes pale grey-white; basal line weak, grey. Hindwing white cream, darker, indistinctly spotted grey-cream in apical third; fringes concolorous with wing base, with indistinct basal line.

Male genitalia (Figs 9,10): Distal part of socius tapering apically; costa of valva terminating in a curved thorn, 2-3 smaller thorns in ventral portion of caudal part of valva, sacculus broad basally, then slender, provided with ventro-terminal process; transtilla broad, weakly incised dorso-medially; vesica sculptured.

H o l o t y p e, male: "Peru, Dept. Puno 56: 5 km E Limbani 28.III.1987, 3000 m O. KARSHOLT leg. Zool. Mus. Copenhagen"; G.S.: 21109.

Pycnospina gen.n.

Type-species: *Pycnospina centrota* sp.n.

Venation: In forewing R_3 approaching R_4 at median cell, R_5 reaching termen, M_3 almost equidistant to M_2 and Cu_1 , Cu_2 posterior to base of R_1 from cubital arm of median cell; hindwing $Rr-M_1$ stalked to $1/3$, M_3-Cu_1 short-stalked. No tibial scale pencil of foreleg.

Male genitalia: Tegumen well sclerotized, long; base of uncus slenderer than top part of this last; uncus well sclerotized, slender to middle then bilobed, with a few terminal hairs; socius hairy, with dorsal portion much shorter than ventral portion; gnathos arm extending distally into a capitate process, terminal part small; vinculum short, well sclerotized, complete. Valva slender with costa armed in strong process, sacculus marked by dorso-terminal bunch of specialised scales, distal part of valva weakly sclerotized, with long row of short spines reaching its top, group of setae beneath base of transtilla. Transtilla very broad, rather weakly sclerotized, marked by slender, lateral sclerites. Aedeagus simple, coecum penis small, with very large apodeme of muscles, caulis moderate, cornuti absent.

R e m a r k s. The shapes of the uncus, valva and transtilla, the presence and situation of the processes, spines and setae are probable autapomorphies of this genus. The structure of the distal part of the valva somewhat resembles that in *Lobogenesis* RAZOWSKI from Costa Rica. A monotypical genus.

Pycnospina centrota sp.n.

Alar expanse 14.5 mm. Head pale brownish cream; labial palpus 2, brownish beyond middle; thorax concolorous, tegula blackish basally. Forewing somewhat expanding terminally; costa rather uniformly curved outwards, termen slightly oblique, gently concave medially. Ground-colour brownish cream, sprinkled and suffused brownish, distal third brownish; basal fourth of costa, small median spot and a few costal strigulae before apex blackish, more brown mark in middle of wing. Fringes (damaged) concolorous with ground colour, basal line greyish. Hindwing creamy mixed brownish on periphery, with darker strigulation in distal third; fringes creamy, basal line grey.

Male genitalia (Figs 11,12): Distal lobes of uncus flat, broad medially; socius elongate, rounded proximally and distally; base of costa of valva broad, up-curved, dorsal edge of sacculus well sclerotized; aedeagus small, slender, extending dorso-terminally; juxta small, extending dorsally.

H o l o t y p e, male: "Peru, Dept. Huánaco 15: 25 km NE Huánaco Cordillera Carpish Pattytrail, 2600 m 8.-10.II.1987 O. KARSHOLT leg. Zool. Mus. Copenhagen"; G.S. 21083

Icteralaria furcularia sp.n.

Alar expanse 17-18 mm; head grey-white, labial palpus over 2, mixed brownish grey laterally; thorax whitish grey, base of tegula brown. Forewing somewhat expanding terminally; costa slightly

convex; apex very short; termen slightly sinuate, fairly oblique. Ground-colour in dorsal half of wing and subterminally whitish, with some brown dots; costal and terminal areas suffused brownish grey, with indistinct pinkish hue, base more brown; brown dots or strigulae along costa and dorsum. Pattern: submedian fascia with almost parallel edges, dark brown, terminating in median cell in the costal suffusion; subternal blotch rather triangular, directed basad, reaching *PCu*, concolorous; median fascia in form of brownish suffusion, brown in middle of wing, fusing with top of preceding fascia, with terminal edge concave, dark brown, almost reaching costa; subterminal pattern as a more or less distinct blotch with convex proximal edge. Fringes whitish suffused brown, with brownish basal line. Hindwing whitish, suffused brown on periphery, similarly strigulated; in the type strigulation atrophying, in one paratype hindwing brownish grey; fringes cream to brownish, basal line brownish, if present.

Male genitalia (Figs 13,14): Sacculus large, with small, sharp terminal process, broadest postbasally, with small, minutely serrate plate dorsally. Median part of transtilla cup-shaped, with two small, dorsal processes. Aedeagus as long as sacculus, slightly convex before end, ventrally.

H o l o t y p e, and 4 male paratypes labelled: "Peru, Dept. Apurimac 47: 12 km N Abancay Cerro Turonmocco 17.-18.III.1987, 3500 m O. KARSHOLT leg. Zool. Mus. Copenhagen"; G.S. 21097.

Icteralaria delicta sp.n.

Alar expanse 15.5 mm; head whitish, labial palpus ca 2, tinged brown laterally, dark brown in basal half of median joint, antenna brownish with whitish scape; thorax ochreous-white base of tegula brown. Forewing very slightly expanding posteriorly; costa uniformly, weakly convex; apex very short; termen weakly oblique, tolerably straight. Ground-colour whitish in dorsal half of wing, darker, spotted brownish in terminal part towards apex, tinged pale brownish pink in costal half and in middle subterminally. Pattern: two dorsal dark purple-brown blotches, one, subtriangular-elongate before middle, second subsquare, before tornus; trace of costal half of median fascia in form of brownish suffusion extending from costa; series of brownish spots on suffusion representing subapical blotch. Fringes brownish cream, cream in dorsal half, with brownish grey basal line to mid-termen. Hindwing whitish cream, cream on periphery, with pale brownish grey transverse strigulation; fringes whitish cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 15,16) as in *furcularia* but dorso-basal sclerite of sacculus armed with a small dorsal thorn and sacculus much smaller.

H o l o t y p e, male: "Peru, Dept. Puno 56: 5 km E Limbani 28.III.1987, 3000 m O. KARSHOLT leg. Zool. Mus. Copenhagen"; G.S.: 21096.

R e m a r k. This species differs externally from *furcularia* by ill-defined median part of the subterminal blotch and a weakly tapering dorso-postbasal blotch.

Icteralaria bicerithium sp.n.

Alar expanse ca 17 mm; head and thorax whitish grey; labial palpus over 2; base of tegula brown. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa bent at 1/3; apex very short, rather sharp; termen straight, weakly oblique. Ground-colour whitish, strigulated brown, suffused brown chiefly in basal third; pattern brown: trace of basal blotch and two fascias parallel to termen, submedian and postmedian; terminal and subapical spots diffuse; fringes damaged. Hindwing whitish tinged cream, densely strigulated brown, with largest diffuse strigulae in anal and postbasal areas; fringes whitish.

Male genitalia (Figs 17,18): Uncus short (as long as cornutus); sacculus broad, not reaching middle of ventral edge of valva, provided with small terminal thorn not extending beyond valva and sclerotized fold near middle of base; median part of transtilla large, with two strong, sharp processes. Aedeagus moderate, with ventro-terminal process; juxta armed with dorso-lateral processes somewhat shorter than cornutus.

H o l o t y p e male: "Peru, Dept. Apurimmac 44: 25 km S Chalhuanca Rio Cotaruse, Lacaia 14.-15.III.1987, 3500 m O. KARSHOLT leg. Zool. Mus. Copenhagen"; G.S. 21084.

Icteralaria atemeles sp.n.

Alar expanse 20 mm; head whitish, mixed grey dorsally; labial palpus ca 3, grey, white beneath; thorax similar in colour, blackish grey proximally, base of tegula darker, collar cream. Forewing distinctly expanding terminally; costa almost straight, termen straight, oblique. Ground-colour whitish suffused and sprinkled sepia-grey, base of wing, basal half of costa and a suffusion near middle of termen much darker; pattern more blackish (some spots) than suffusions in form of submedian spot fused with median blotch by means of a radial suffusion; proximal part of median blotch extending towards costa and traces of subapical blotch; the area between these extensions dark grey. Fringes (damaged) concolorous with ground-colour. Hindwing whitish with slight grey-cream admixture, diffusely spotted grey except for basal area; fringes white-grey.

Male genitalia (Figs 19,20): Valva tapering terminally; sacculus strong, with base sclerotized dorsally, tapering beyond middle, provided with large, terminal process; median part of transtilla atrophying, its dorsal processes preserved, accompanied by two sublateral, smaller thorns; aedeagus strong with large, slightly curved ventro-postmedian process; strong, curved cornutus accompanied by a plate with a terminal thorn in vesica.

H o l o t y p e and paratype, males: "Peru, Dept. Lima 30: 10 km N. Oyón Quabrada Quichas Pueblo Quichas, 4000 m. 24.-26.II.1987 O. KARSHOLT leg. Zool. Mus. Copenhagen"; G.S. 21203.

Icteralaria lacera sp.n.

Alar expanse 16 mm; head and thorax brown, this last paler distally; labial palpus broad, ca 3. Forewing uniformly broad throughout; costa weakly convex; termen short, slightly oblique, somewhat sinuate medially. Ground-colour pale yellowish brown, sprinkled brownish, paler in basal and subterminal areas than medially; pattern brown, rather diffuse, somewhat darker than suffusions between veins; base of wing suffused and strigulate; postbasal dorsal blotch atrophying in middle of breadth of wing connecting with median pattern; this last concave distally, atrophying in dorsal third of wing and beyond middle of costa (its proximal part belongs to median fascia); subterminal suffusion broad, smooth. Fringes concolorous with ground-colour, cream in tornus area, with blackish brown basal and terminal lines. Hindwing whitish cream strigulated and sprinkled grey; fringes concolorous with wing base, basal line greyish.

Female genitalia (Fig. 50): Papilla analis fairly long; sterigma broad, with lateral scobinate plates and median ovate sclerite followed by scobinate membranes; ostium bursae in short, broad sclerite; ductus bursae broad, membranous, with anterior accessory bursa; corpus bursae in major part well sclerotized, densely spined.

H o l o t y p e, female: "Peru, Dept. Cerro de Pasco 13: 22 km NW Cerro de Pasco Upper Huallaga Valley Pariamarca, ca. 3800 m 6.-8.II.1987 O. KARSHOLT leg. Zool. Mus. Copenhagen". G.S. 21114.

Icteralaria modesta sp.n.

Alar expanse 18.5 mm; head brownish, labial palpus ca 2, greyer; thorax darker than head, whiter distally. Forewing hardly expanding terminally; costa indistinctly convex; termen straight, somewhat oblique. Ground-colour pinkish cream, whitish at pattern edges, suffused with leaden grey in median and terminal parts of wing, more ferruginous before terminal pattern, with olive brownish in basal area where grey, somewhat refractive marks paler. Pattern very dark, brown with indistinct purpish hue in form of large triangular blotch before middle of dorsum followed by small

subtornal blotch directed basad corresponding with large subapical blotch reaching mid-breadth of wing; the former dorsal mark corresponding with small blotch at mid-costa; two or three small spots between the two series of elements; dark brown subterminal elements in middle of suffusion. Fringes yellowish cream, tinged pinkish at apex, with cream in dorsal half; divisions brown. Hindwing cream white, brownish on periphery, cubital pencil of hairs brownish; fringes brownish white, whitish in anal area; median line brown-grey.

Female genitalia (Fig. 51): Papilla analis rather short; sterigma submembranous, with sclerotized, scobinate anterior and lateral parts; colliculum differentiated, membranous, as broad as ductus bursae; this last and partially corpus bursae rather strongly sclerotized and spined; ductus seminalis dorsal; accessory bursa originating in distal part of corpus bursae.

H o l o t y p e, male: "Peru, Dept Huánaco 15: 25 km NE Huánaco Cordilliera Carpath Pattytrail, 2600 m 8.-10.II.1987 O. KARSHOLT leg. Zool. Mus. Copenhagen"; G.S. 21101.

Psedaleulia gen.n.

Type-species: *Psedaleulia qualitata* sp.n.

Venation: In forewing all veins separate, at median cell distances between R_3 - R_4 twice longer than R_4 - R_5 , this last to termen postapically, Cu_2 originating opposite to middle distance R_1 - R_2 ; in hindwing Rr - M_1 stalked to $1/3$, M_3 - Cu_1 connate. No scale pencil in foretibia.

Male genitalia: Distal portion of tegumen well sclerotized, fairly broad; uncus slender, simple, without hairs; socius broad, drooping; gnathos short, with long terminal part; vinculum complete, extending in middle ventrally; valva rather uniformly broad with short costa marked with group of bristles, subcostal lobe hiding bases of spines below costa, another group of spines beyond base, medially; sacculus simple; transtilla sclerotized laterally, membranous otherwise; aedeagus fairly broad, with rather slender, short coecum; no cornuti in vesica.

R e m a r k s. Female unknown. Male genitalia closest to those in *Deltobathra* MEYRICK but with different valva, gnathos and aedeagus (cf. fig. 23); the presence of two groups of spines and subcostal lobe of disc of valva, the very short, spined costa of valva and the dorsal lobe of distal part of aedeagus are probable autapomorphies of this monotypical genus.

Psedaleulia qualitata sp.n

Alar expanse 12.5 mm; head and thorax pale brownish (damaged), labial palpus 1.5. Forewing indistinctly expanding terminally; costa somewhat convex; apex short; termen tolerably straight, somewhat oblique. Basal half of wing whitish cream, with some darker strigulae, convexly angled near middle breadth of wing; posterior part of wing of sepia colour, darkening in terminal area where some much darker dots, paler beyond proximal blackish brown marks: elongate costal and streak-like median remainders of median fascia; trace of subapical blotch concolorous. Fringes (remnants) blackish grey. Hindwing cream white, grey beyond basal area, darkening, more brownish grey on periphery; fringes greyish with grey median line.

Male genitalia (Figs 21,22) as described for the genus.

H o l o t y p e, male: "Peru, Dept. Huánaco 15: 25 km NE Huánaco Cordilliera Carpath Pattytrail, 2600 m 8.-10.II.1987 O. KARSHOLT leg. Zool.Mus.Copenhagen"; G.S. 21073.

Deltobathra MEYRICK

Deltobatra MEYRICK, 1923, Exotic Microlepid.,3: 55; type-species: *Deltobathra platamodes* MEYRICK, 1923, by monotypy. CLARKE, 1958, Cat. MEYRICK types,3: 92, figs 1-1c (photographies of wings, venation, head, male genitalia).

Venation: In forewing R_5 reaching termen, $M_3 - Cu_1$ approaching to one another at median cell, Cu_1 opposite $2/3$ distance $R_1 - R_2$, chorda and median stem rather weakly preserved; in hindwing $Rr - M_1$ stalked to before middle, $M_3 - Cu_1$ short-stalked.

Male genitalia (Fig. 23): Tegumen high; uncus slender, anterior; base of socius broad, long haired; gnathos strong but short, with long median process; valva tapering distally, bristled in terminal third, and at middle of costa; aedeagus simple, slender; cornuti absent.

R e m a r k s. Monotypical genus characterised by the shape of valva, costal spines, setation of distal part of valva and the shape of gnathos.

Deltobathra platamodes MEYRICK

Deltobathra platamodes MEYRICK, 1923, Exotic Microlepid., 3: 55. Type-locality: Peru: Jurimaguas.

Illustrated by CLARKE (1958), the genitalia as redescribed for the genus. Described from two specimens, the female from Brazil, Pará designated by CLARKE for paralectotype may prove not conspecific.

Pyncocornuta gen.n.

Type-species: *Pyncocornuta pyrausta* sp.n.

Venation: In forewing R_5 to termen, chorda from $1/3$ distance between $R_1 - R_2$, terminating beneath base of R_5 ; in hindwing $M_3 - Cu_1$ almost connate. Antenna short ciliate; tongue well developed; scale pencil of foretibia absent.

Male genitalia: Tegumen high; vinculum short, complete; uncus simple, slender, without hairs; socius small drooping; arm of gnathos slender proximally, terminal plate very large, bilobed. Costa of valva with strong basal lobe; sacculus strong; pulvinus small, subdorsal; end of fold forming small hairy lobe; transtilla with pair of lateral funnel-like sclerites. Aedeagus small, with slender coecum penis and small caulis; cornuti, numerous, small capitate spines.

R e m a r k s. This monotypical characterises genus with some peculiar characters mentioned above; the shapes of the gnathos, transtilla and valva elements are its probable autapomorphies. The systematic position of *Pyncocornuta* seems uncertain and separate within *Euliini* and provisionally I am placing it beyond the genera with simple aedeagus and uncus.

Pyncocornuta pyrausta sp.n.

Alar expanse 19.5 mm; head white scaled grey-brown, labial palpus ca 2, brown laterally except distal portion; thorax white-grey, tegula dark brown, white distally. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa tolerably straight; termen oblique, slightly sinuate medially. Ground-colour white, suffused brownish except veins and pattern edges, spotted brown. Base of wing strongly suffused brown, similar suffusion along termen somewhat concave medially and at costa forming with submedian and subdorsal dark brown elements almost complete fascias parallel to termen; rust shade between these elements at costa. Fringes white, divisions and basal line brown. Hindwing white cream, whitish towards base, densely reticulate brownish grey; fringes white cream, basal line grey.

Male genitalia (Figs 24,25): End of gnathos arm with small prominence, terminal plate broadening apically; valva broad, tapering distally; sacculus with terminal lobe; dorsal and ventral edges of transtilla sclerotized, folding proximally; juxta broad, incised dorso-medially.

H o l o t y p e, male: "Peru, Dept. Lima 4: 45 km NE Chosica Millo Valley, 4000 m Quabrada Yanac 26.-28.I.1987 O. KARSHOLT leg. Zool. Mus. Copenhagen"; G.S. 21100.

Oryguncus oribasus RAZOWSKI

Oryguncus oribasus RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., 31(10):402, figs 53-57 (male genit.).

Described from Cusco, Machu Picchu.

Galomecalpa monogramma sp.n.

Alar expanse 25 mm; head and thorax ferruginous-brown, tegula paler, more rust; labial palpus ca 5, ferruginous. Forewing rather uniformy broad in distal half, with costa weakly convex, apex broad, rounded, termen weakly oblique, hardly convex. Ground-colour cinnamon-rust with rust-brown dark brown edged fascia on dorsal arm of median cell extending to middle of vein *Cu*₂. Fringes concolorous with wing, mixed yellowish below apex, paler rust before it. Hindwing whitish cream, mixed grey on periphery; fringes paler than wing, whiter at anal field.

Male genitalia (Figs 26,27) similar to those in *G. megaloplaca* (MEYRICK, 1932) from Bolivia but differ in shorter socius, longer gnathos, broad median part of transtilla and weakly concave median part of sacculus (cf. RAZOWSKI, 1990: 397).

H o l o t y p e, male: "Peru, Dept. Lima 30: 10 km N. Oyón Quabrada Quichas Pueblo Quichas, 4000 m. 24.-26.II.1987 O. KARSHOLT leg. Zool. Mus. Copenhagen"; G.S. 21092.

Simanica gen.n.

Type-species: *Simanica stenoptera* sp.n.

Forewing slender. Venation: In forewing *R*₅ to termen just beneath apex, basal part of chorda distinct, originating beyond *R*₁, rather opposite to base of *Cu*₁; in hindwing *M*₃-*Cu*₁ almost connate. Foretibia without scale pencil; tongue rather atrophied.

Male genitalia as in *Clarkeulia* RAZOWSKI or *Transtillaspis* RAZOWSKI but median part of transtilla very slender; dorso-posterior area of aedeagus longitudinally folded as in the last mentioned genus and *Terinebrica* RAZOWSKI.

Simanica stenoptera sp.n.

Alar expanse ca 13 mm. Head whitish scaled olive brown; labial palpus ca 1.5, slender, similar in colour, darkest along middle, whitish ventrally; thorax darker than head, suffused brownish anteriorly, base of tegula brown-grey. Forewing very slender, not expanding posteriorly; costa tolerably straight, termen strongly oblique, straight. Ground-colour whitish along costa and dorsum, otherwise suffused cream or pale brownish cream; brownish streak from mid-base to apex, broadest postmedially similar short streak along anal veins at base; fringes white. Hindwing with apex broad, rounded, dark grey in colour; fringes white. Variation: One paratype much darker, with pattern more grey: median streak expanding distally reaching costa in terminal third, dorsal half of wing and termen strongly suffused. Another paratype pale, with forewing whitish ochreous-grey sprinkled brownish grey, with median streak diffuse, edged white.

Male genitalia (Figs 28,29): Uncus fairly short, weakly tapering near middle, without hairs; socius well developed; median part of transtilla large; valva rather slender; sacculus without free termination, reaching one-third of ventral edge of valva; juxta with very large dorso-median process; aedeagus slender with small dorso-median dent in plicate area.

H o l o t y p e, and 2 paratypes, males labelled: "Peru, Dept. Cusco 52: 38 km SE Sicuani Abra La Raya Pass 25.-26.III.1987, 4300 m O. KARSHOLT leg. Zool. Mus. Copenhagen", genitalia of holotype on slide Nr. 21072.

Clarkeulia mitigata sp.n.

Alar expanse 24 mm; head whitish grey; labial palpus over 2, grey laterally; thorax grey, basal half of tegula darker. Forewing slender, not expanding terminally, with costa weakly convex, apex rather short, pointed; termen distinctly oblique. Ground-colour whitish suffused cream-grey; rows of blackish dots on veins most distinct in terminal half of wing and along dorsum, ochreous brown suffusion on base of radial stem, weaker suffusion dorso-basally. Brown-grey spot at end of median cell. Fringes whitish, mixed ochreous at apex. Hindwing cream grey, with indistinct greyer strigulation terminally; fringes whitish, incomplete brownish grey median line present.

Male genitalia (Figs 30,31) somewhat resembling *C. perversa* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1984 from Pará, Brazil but differing chiefly in sharp end of the sacculus.

H o l o t y p e, male: "Peru, Dept. Lima 30: 10 km N Oyón Quabrada Quichas Pueblo Quichas, 4000 m. 24.-26.II.1987 O. KARSHOLT leg. Zool.Mus. Copenhagen"; G.S. 21090.

Terinebrica tenebrica RAZOWSKI

Terinebrica tenebrica RAZOWSKI, 1987, Tinea, **12**, Suppl.: 135, figs 20-24 (male genit.).

Described from Cusco: Machu Picchu.

Terinebrica seiugata RAZOWSKI

Terinebrica seiugata RAZOWSKI, 1987, Tinea, **12** (Suppl.): 138, figs 43,44 (female genitalia).

Known to date from two females from Cusco: Machu Picchu; a male externally similar to the types is labelled "Peru, Dept. Puno 56: 5 km E Limbani, 28.III.1987, 3000 m, O. KARSHOLT leg."

Male genitalia (Figs 32,33) resembling those in Bolivian *T. saetigera* RAZOWSKI, 1987 but differing chiefly in smaller base of sacculus and equally long dorsal processes of juxta and well developed its dorso-median process.

Terinebrica spinodela sp.n.

Alar expanse 20 mm. Head brownish grey; labial palpus over 1; thorax concolorous with head, mixed olive brownish anteriorly. Forewing broad, indistinctly expanding terminally, with costa slightly convex; apex rounded; termen weakly oblique, hardly sinuate postapically. Ground-colour greyish, weakly strigulated in basal half and dorsum, creamy near pattern. Large, purple brown blotch from 1/3 of dorsum, very dark, brown in distal part, rounded terminally, concave distally; median fascia rather diffuse, grey mixed ochreous brownish near middle where extending towards dorsal blotch, and before tornus where terminating; subapical blotch grey, diffuse, reaching apex, marked with some brown dots anteriorly; dark brown streak before mid-termen. Fringes yellowish ochreous with dark brownish grey basal line and a few divisions. Hindwing dark brownish grey with somewhat paler fringes; median line brown.

Male genitalia (Figs 34,35): Uncus slightly expanding distally; socius with setae and hairs; gnathos simple, rather small. Costa of valva slightly extending caudad; sacculus provided with large, spined dorsal process; disc with oblique fold near middle. Central part of transtilla large, accompanied by submedian dentate processes; dorso-lateral processes of juxta large. Aedeagus membranous from beyond zone except for slender ventro-terminal sclerite; coecum penis broad, very short.

R e m a r k. Genitally close to *seiugata*, but very characteristic by presence of large process of the sacculus.

H o l o t y p e, male: "Peru, Dept. Huánaco 15: 25 km NE Huánaco Cordillera Carpisah Pattytrail, 2600 m 8.-10.II.1987 O. KARSHOLT leg. Zool. Mus. Copenhagen"; G.S. 21082.

Transtillaspis cornutipea sp.n.

Alar expanse 16.5 mm; head greyish brown; labial palpus 1.5 brown; proximal part of tegumen brown, remaining parts cream or cream grey (in mid-portion). Forewing weakly expanding distally; termen oblique, tolerably straight. Ground-colour cream suffused and strigulated brown, pale in dorsal areas. Distal part limited by an arched line densely reticulate with same colour. Basal and costal areas to median fascia brown, concave distally; median fascia slender, weakly developed in dorsal half. Fringes brownish. Hindwing cream, in distal part mixed pale ochreous, strigulated grey; fringes concolorous with wing middle, with brownish grey remnants of median line and divisions.

Male genitalia (Figs 36,37) similar to those in Colombian *T. bebeli* RAZOWSKI, 1987 but easily distinguished by smaller uncus, submedian prominences of transtilla, larger sacculus, longer aedeagus and presence of strong dorso-median process of juxta; further differences are in the size (larger) and number of cornuti.

H o l o t y p e, male: "Peru, Dept. Huánaco 15: 25 km NE Huánaco Cordillera Carpath Pattytrail, 2600 m 8.-10.II.1987 O. KARSHOLT leg. Zool. Mus. Copenhagen"; G.S. 21108.

Transtillaspis atimeta sp.n.

Alar expanse ca 17 mm. Head and anterior part of tegumen brown-grey, remaining part brownish cream; labial palpus ca 2, dark brown. Forewing expanding posteriorly; costa uniformly curved outwards; termen weakly oblique, almost straight. Wing almost unicolorous greyish brown, with some darker dots along costa and traces of costal part of median fascia and subapical blotch. Fringes concolorous with wing. Hindwing greyish cream, whiter basally, strigulation grey; fringes concolorous with peryphery of wing, with darker basal line.

Male genitalia (Figs 38,39) resembling the preceding species mainly in the shapes of the uncus, gnathos and transtilla but having much smaller socius and slenderer valva; sacculus in the new species is very slender but terminating in a subventral process; juxta with pair of small dorso-lateral processes and two very large processes of dorso-median area, one ventral, up-curved distally, the other dorsal, spined; cornuti, a series of small, curved apically capitate spines.

H o l o t y p e, male: "Peru, Dept. Puno 56: 5 km E Limbani 28.III.1987, 3000 m O. KARSHOLT leg. Zool. Mus. Copenhagen"; G.S.: 21107.

Transtillaspis bascanion RAZOWSKI

Transtillaspis bascanion RAZOWSKI, 1987, Bull. Pol. Acad. Sci., Biol.Sci.,**35**(1-3): 75, figs 1-3 (male genit.).

Described from Cusco: Machu Picchu.

Transtillaspis batoidea RAZOWSKI

Transtillaspis batoidea RAZOWSKI, 1987, Bull. Acad. Pol. Sci., Biol.Sci.,**35**(1-3): 75, figs 4-6 (male genit.).

Described from Cusco: Machu Picchu.

Inape semuncus sp.n.

Alar expanse ca 20 mm; head dirty cream; labial palpus over 2.5, more brown; thorax brownish cream, base of tegula browner. Forewing gradually expanding distally; costa gently convex; termen weakly oblique, hardly convex. Wing cream tinged cinnamon ochreous, more ferruginous along costa and terminally, darkest in apical area. Bifid at base, dark brown line on anal veins, concolorous dot at tornus. Fringes paler than distal part of wing, more cream towards dorsum. Hindwing transparent whitish cream, slightly mixed yellowish on periphery where weak transverse strigulation present; fringes whitish.

Male genitalia (Figs 40,41): Uncus long, slenderer than in known species (*I. penai* RAZOWSKI, 1988 from Bolivia and *I. auxoplaca* (MEYRICK, 1929) from Colombia); uncus small; valva slender, with sacculus reaching its ventral third; processes of transtilla slender, gently curved; aedeagus almost uniformly broad, provided with small ventral termination, caulis very short, coecum penis large; cornuti, 4 long, capitate spines.

R e m a r k s. This species strongly differs from other two species of this genus and resembles some species of *Transtillaspis*. However, it has simple juxta and the transtilla and the uncus similar to *Inape*.

H o l o t y p e, male: "Peru, Dept. Ancash 22: 35 km SE Huarez Cerro Cahuish, 4100 m Quabrada Pucavado, 15.-18.II. 1987 O. KARSHOLT leg. Zool. Mus. Copenhagen", G.S. 21091.

Inape xerophanes (MEYRICK)

Tortrix xerophanes MEYRICK, 1909, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, **1909**: 15.

Described from "Aqualani".

Hynhamia brunnana J. W. BROWN

Hynhamia brunnana J. W. BROWN, 1990, Entomol. News, **101**(3): 325.

Described from Peru.

Gorytvesica gen.n.

Type-species: *Gorytvesica gorytodes* sp.n.

Venation: In forewing R_5 reaching termen, distances between bases of $M_1 - M_2$ and $M_2 - M_3$ similar, remnant of chorda extending from just beyond base of R_1 ; in hindwing $Rr - M_1$ stalked to $1/3$; $M_3 - Cu_1$ short-stalked. Ocellus large, antenna short bristled, foretibia without scale pencil.

Male genitalia: Tegumen and its appendages as in two preceding genera; vinculum complete, strong; valva broad in basal portion, with sacculus terminating at least with one process. Transtilla slender medially, extending as far as to juxta ventro-laterally, this last with dorso-lateral processes (in type-species fusing with transtilla); aedeagus broad, with strong coecum penis and minute caulis; cornuti, 2 - 3 groups of variably long capitate spines, anterior one forming a cluster.

R e m a r k s. The species of this genus characterise with brown forewing crossed by a pair of almost parallel white lines; probably it is closest to *Inape* RAZOWSKI, 1988 but differs in the structure of aedeagus and transtilla. Two species included.

Gorytvesica gorytodes sp.n.

Alar expanse 16 mm; head and thorax dark brown, much paler distally; labial palpus 2, strongly up-curved, brown. Forewing uniformly broad throughout; costa hardly convex beyond basal curvature, apex short, rather sharp, termen hardly sinuate, weakly oblique. Wing brown, with numerous whitish spots between brown reticulation in distal part; two silvery white, hardly arched, oblique lines, one from $1/3$ of costa to before mid-dorsum, the other from $2/3$ of costa to tornus. Fringes damaged. Hindwing brown with much paler fringes; median line brown.

Male genitalia (Figs 42,43): Socius slender, moderate; arm of gnathos expanding terminally; base of distal part of gnathos with sclerotized belt extending towards its base; distal part of valva very slender; sacculus armed with ventro-terminal thorn; processes of transtilla large, flat, expanding terminally; aedeagus with 4 groups of cornuti (one consisting of curved spines) in vesica.

H o l o t y p e, male: "Peru, Dept. Huánaco 125: 25 km NE Huánaco Cordillera Carpath Pattytrail, 2600 m 8.-10.II.1987 O. KARSHOLT leg. Zool. Mus. Copenhagen"; G.S. 21093.

Gorytvesica decumana sp.n.

Alar expanse 21 mm; head and thorax dark brown; labial palpus 2, somewhat up-curved; distal part of tegumen and end of tegula white. Forewing broad; costa gently curved outwards beyond $1/3$; apex broad; termen hardly sinuate below apex. Wing dark brown with whitish spots in distal part of wings formed by dense reticulation; two silvery white lines as in *gorytodes*. Fringes damaged. Hindwing pale greyish white with diffuse brownish strigulation; remainders of fringes whitish.

Male genitalia (Figs 44,45): Uncus large, socius very broad, rounded distally; gnathos simple; valva slender with long sacculus provided with ventro-subterminal lobe; processes of juxta small, asymmetrical; aedeagus very broad.

H o l o t y p e, male: "Peru, Dept Huánaco 125: 25 km NE Huánaco Cordillera Carpish Pattytrail, 2600 m 8.-10.II.1987 O. KARSHOLT leg. Zool. Mus. Copenhagen"; G.S. 21094.

Monochamia gen.n.

T y p e - s p e c i e s: *Monochamia monochama* sp.n.

Venation: In forewing $R_4 - R_5$ connate, R_5 to termen, distance $M_2 - M_3$ somewhat larger than between $M_3 - Cu_1$, Cu_2 just beyond base of R_1 oppositely, chorda weak extending from beyond R_1 ; in hindwing $Rr - M_1$ stalked to $1/3$, $M_3 - Cu_1$ connate. Antenna long bristled; no scale pencil of foretibia.

Male genitalia: Uncus slender, with lateral setae; socius with subdorsal base, hairy and scaled (curved, sharp scales); gnathos simple; valva broad with well developed long costa and slender sacculus and a spine above its end; transtilla with submedian weak lobes; juxta and aedeagus simple; coecum penis long, slender; cornutus very long.

R e m a r k s. The supposed autapomorphies of *Monochamia* are the shape of the valva, the presence of large subventral spine and the shape of the transtilla. The cornutus is slender, with simple base.

Monochamia monochama sp.n.

Alar expanse ca 17 mm; head and posterior half of thorax cream; labial palpus 2, pale brownish ochreous, cream above; tegula pale ochreous. Forewing broad; costa strongly curved outwards at base, then weakly so; apex short; termen somewhat oblique, sinuate. Wing glossy cream, with basal and costal areas mixed cream ochreous, costa indistinctly suffused grey; pattern indistinct, represented by costal half of median fascia somewhat darker than ground colour. Fringes yellowish; median line almost black. Hindwing whitish, more yellowish cream apically; fringes concolorous with middle of wing; lines absent.

Male genitalia (Figs 46,47): Ventral part of socius over 3 times broader than its smaller dorsal portion; gnathos delicate; vinculum well developed. Costa of valva convex medially; sacculus slender, without free termination; disc of valva rather well sclerotized above spine. Distal part of aedeagus straight; caulis small.

H o l o t y p e, male: "Peru, Dept. Huánaco 15: 25 km NE Huánaco Cordillera Carpish Pattytrail, 2600 m 8.-10.II.1987 O. KARSHOLT leg. Zool. Mus. Copenhagen"; G.S. 21111.

Abancaya gen.n.

Type-species: *Abancaya gnyepeta* sp.n.

Venation: In forewing R_5 reaching termen, trace of chorda near R_4 , distance $M_2 - M_3$ twice shorter than between $M_3 - Cu_1$; in hindwing $M_3 - Cu_1$ short-stalked. Antenna distinctly ciliate (cilia ca 3 times longer than joint of flagellum). Scale pencil of foretibia absent.

Male genitalia: Tegumen weakly sclerotized in basal half laterally; vinculum fully developed; uncus strong, simple; socius drooping, hairy and scaled; valva elongate with distinct costa, simple, slender sacculus and small pulvinus. Transtilla slender, with spined lateral lobes; aedeagus simple; coecum penis rather short; cornuti, numerous (ca 20) slender spines with small capituli.

R e m a r k s. The shapes of the valva and transtilla resemble some *Archipini* genera but the costa of valva is fully developed. The supposed autapomorphy is the presence of the dorsal lobes of the lateral part of transtilla. A monotypical genus.

Abancaya gnypta sp.n.

Alar expanse ca 22 mm; head pale grey-brown; labial palpus over 1, rather slender; thorax concolorous, with grey suffusion beyond collar. Forewing broad, expanding posteriorly; costa distinctly convex in basal third, then weakly so; apex rather short; termen weakly oblique, sinuate beneath apex. Ground colour brown cream with cinnamon hue; basal blotch and median fascia in form of suffusions, this last submedian; brown-grey spot near end of median cell, rather concolorous spots along costa representing subapical blotch. Fringes strongly damaged, concolorous with ground colour, cream at tornus, with basal line brown. Hindwing broad, with short apical part, white cream slightly suffused greyish terminally, delicately spotted grey except for apex area; fringes white cream, traces of basal line greyish.

Male genitalia (Figs 48,49): Uncus somewhat tapering beyond base, weakly expanding terminally, marked by a few ventro-terminal hairs; gnathos arm slender, terminal plate long; socius fairly large, broadest submedially; ventro-terminal part of aedeagus well sclerotized, slightly bent.

H o l o t y p e, male labelled: "Peru, Dept. Apurimac 47: 12 km N Abancay Cerro Turonmocco 17.-18.III.1987, 3500 m O. KARSHOLT leg. Zool. Mus. Copenhagen"; G.S. 21110.

Rhytmologa numerata MEYRICK

Rhytmologa numerata MEYRICK, 1926, Exotic Microlepid.,**3**: 249. – CLARKE, 1958, Cat. Microlepid. Meyrick,**3**: 211, figs 1-1d (photographies of wings, venation, head, female genitalia of lectotype).

Described from Colombia (type locality Mt. Tolima). The specimen from Peru (Dept. Puno, 5 km E Limbani, 3000 m, 28.III. 1987, O. KARSHOLT leg.) is a female identical with the type.

Female genitalia (Fig. 52): Sterigma membranous, ostium bursae surrounded by a weak sclerite situated in deeply incised subgenital sternite; colliculum bulbous with transverse, median sclerite before which dorsal ductus seminalis originates; ductus bursae slender except for proximal third where cestum strong, partially well sclerotized; accessory bursa extending from slender sac of distal portion of corpus bursae.

Unplaced species

Tortrix fissiculata MEYRICK

Tortrix fissiculata MEYRICK, 1917, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, **1917**: 9. Type-locality: Peru: "Aqualani". – *Eulia fissiculata* CLARKE, 1958, Cat. Meyrick types,**3**: 124, figs 4-4b.

APPENDIX

Alphabetical list of the New World genera of *Euliini*

Abancaya gen.n., p. 93.

Acroplectis MEYRICK, 1927, Exotic Microlepid.,**3**: 370. Type species: *Acroplectis haemanthes* MEYRICK, 1927. – Distr.: Southwestern part of the U.S.A. Monotypical.

Anopina OBRAZTSOV, 1962, Am. Mus. Novitates, Nr.2082: 2. Type species: *Tortrix triangulana* KEARFOTT, 1908. – Distr.: From Canada (Ontario - Alberta - British Columbia) to Guatemala. Twenty species.

Anopinella POWELL, 1986, Pan-Pacific Ent.,**62**(4): 394. Type species: *Eulia isodelta* MEYRICK, 1912. – Distr.: Colombia to Argentina. Three species.

Apolychrosis AMSEL, 1962, Z. Angewandte Ent.,**49**: 395. Type species: *Apolychrosis schwerdtfegeri* AMSEL, 1962. – Distr.: Mexico, Guatemala. Five species.

Apotomops POWELL & OBRAZTSOV, 1986, Pan-Pacific Ent., 62(4): 396. Type species: *Olet-hreutes wellingtonana* KEARFOTT, 1907. – Distr.: Canada (British Columbia) and southern U.S.A. (Texas). Two species.

Atepa RAZOWSKI, 1991, J. Research Lepid., 30(1-2): 14. Type species: *Atepa cordobana* RAZOWSKI, 1991. *Apeta* RAZOWSKI, 1991, Misc. Zool., 14: 108, incorrect subsequent spelling. – Distr.: Mexico. Four species.

Athorybia gen.n., p. 80.

Bicavernaria RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., 31(10): 399. Type species: *Bicavernaria henicodes* RAZOWSKI, 1988. – Distr.: Peru. Monotypical.

Bonagota RAZOWSKI, 1986, Sciences nat., Bull. Nr. 52: 22. Type species: *Sciaphila bogotana* ZELLER, 1863. – Distr.: Colombia, Brazil and Argentina. Five species.

Chicotortrix RAZOWSKI, 1987, Tinea, 12, Suppl.: 123. Type species: *Chicotortrix zeteles*, 1981. – Distr.: Colombia. Monotypical.

Chileulia POWELL, 1986, Pan-Pacific Ent., 62(4): 395. Type species: *Eulia stalactitis* MEYRICK, 1931. – Distr.: Argentina. Monotypical.

Chilips RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., 31(10): 388. Type species: *Chilips claduncus* RAZOWSKI, 1988. – Distr.: Colombia and Chile. Two species.

Chrysoxena MEYRICK, 1912, Trans. Soc. Ent. London, 1911: 685. Type species: *Tortrix auriferana* BUSCK, 1911. – Distr.: Brazil (from Mato Grosso to Parana). Monotypical.

Clarkenia RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., 31(10): 406. Type species: *Clarkenia superba* RAZOWSKI, 1988. – Distr.: El Salvador and Colombia. Two or three species.

Clarkeulia RAZOWSKI, 1982, Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci., Biol. Sci., 30(1-12): 38 (as subgenus of *Deltinea* PASTRANA). Type species: *Deltinea (Clarkeulia) sematica* RAZOWSKI, 1982. – Distr.: From Colombia to Bolivia and Brazil. 38 species.

Coryssovalva RAZOWSKI, 1987, Tinea, 12, Suppl.: 130. Type species: *Coryssovalva cosmocosta* RAZOWSKI, 1987. – Distr.: Colombia. Monotypical.

Cuproxena POWELL & J. W. BROWN, 1991 [in] J. W. BROWN & POWELL, Univ. California Publ. Entomol., 111: 48. Type species: *Cuproxena cornuta* J. W. BROWN & POWELL, 1991. – Distr.: From Central Mexico to Argentina. 27 species.

Cylichneulia RAZOWSKI, 1994, SHILAP Revta lepid., 22(85): 67. Type species: *Cylichneulia cylichna* RAZOWSKI, 1994. – Distr.: Venezuela. Two species.

Deltinea PASTRANA, 1961, Revta Invest. agr. Buenos Aires, 15(2): 343. Type species: *Deltinea costalimai* PASTRANA, 1961. – Distr.: Argentina. Monotypical.

Deltobathra MEYRICK, 1924, Exotic Microlepid., 3: 55. Type species: *Deltobathra platamodes* Meyrick, 1923. – Distr.: Peru. Monotypical.

Dorithia POWELL, 1964, Univ. California Publ. Entomol., 32: 116. Type species: *Tortrix semicirculana* FERNALD, 1882. – Distr.: from USA: Rocky Mountains, and Chiapas in Mexico to Guatemala and El Salvador. 17 species.

Ecnomiomorpha OBRAZTSOV, 1959, Am. Mus. Novitates, Nr. 1959: 3. Type species: *Tortrix nigrivelata* Walsingham, 1914. – Distr.: Panama. Monotypical.

Eriotortrix RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., 31(10): 402. Type species: *Eriotortrix iresinephora* RAZOWSKI, 1988. – Distr.: Colombia. Two species.

Ernocornutia RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., 31(10): 397. Type species: *Ernocornutia catopta* RAZOWSKI, 1988. – Distr.: Colombia. Three species.

Ernocornutina RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., 31(10): 398. Type species: *Ernocornutina gambra* RAZOWSKI, 1988. – Distr.: Argentina. Monotypical.

Eulia HUBNER, [1825], Verz. bekannter Schmett.: 392. Type species: *Phalaena Tortrix ministrana* LINNAEUS, 1758. – *Lophoderus* STEPHENS, 1829, Syst. Cat. Br. Insects, 2: 184. Type species: *Phalaena Tortrix ministrana* LINNAEUS, 1758. – Distr.: Holarctic; Northern part of Nearctic Subregion. Monotypical.

Exoletuncus RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., 31(10): 390. Type species *Exoletuncus exoristus* RAZOWSKI, 1988. – Distr.: Colombia. Monotypical.

Galomecalpa RAZOWSKI, 1990, Annls zool., 43(20): 397. Type species: *Eulia megaloplaca* MEYRICK, 1932. – Distr.: Bolivia. Two species.

Gauruncus RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., 31(10): 404. Type species: *Gauruncus gampsognathos* RAZOWSKI, 1988. – Distr.: Bolivia and Argentina. Two species.

Gnatheulia gen.n., p. 82.

Gorytvesica gen.n., p. 92.

Harposcleritia RAZOWSKI, 1990, Annls zool., 43(20): 399. Type species: *Tortrix stictoneura* MEYRICK. – Distr.: Brazil. Monotypical.

Helicteulia RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., 31(10): 388. Type species: *Helicteulia heos* RAZOWSKI, 1988. – Distr.: Bolivia. Monotypical.

Hynhamia RAZOWSKI, 1987, Bull. Pol. Acad. Sci., Biol. Sci., 35(1-3): 69. Type species: *Tortrix hemileuca* MEYRICK, 1932. – Distr.: Colombia. Four species.

Hyptiharpa RAZOWSKI, 1991, Mics. Zool., 14(1990): 106. Type species: *Hyptiharpa hypostas* RAZOWSKI, 1991. – Distr.: Mexico. Monotypical.

Hypenolobosa RAZOWSKI, 1991, Misc. Zool., 14(1990): 107. Type species: *Hypenolobosa glechoma* RAZOWSKI, 1991. – Distr.: Mexico. Monotypical.

Icteralaria RAZOWSKI, 1991, Misc. Zool., 14(1990): 110. Type species: *Icleralaria idiochroma* RAZOWSKI, 1991. – Distr.: Costa Rica. Eight species.

Inape RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., 31(10): 394. Type species: *Inape penai* RAZOWSKI, 1988. – Distr.: Colombia, Peru, Bolivia. Six species.

Lobogenesis RAZOWSKI, 1990, SHILAP Revta lepid., 18(71): 213. Type species: *Lobogenesis lobata* RAZOWSKI, 1990. – Distr.: Costa Rica. Monotypical.

Monimosocia RAZOWSKI, 1990, Annls zool., 43(20): 399. Type species *Eulia parvisignis* MEYRICK, 1931. – Distr.: Brazil. Monotypical.

Monochamia gen.n., p. 93.

Neoeulia POWELL, 1986, Pan-Pacific Ent., 62(4): 389. Type species: *Phalonia dorsistriatana* Walsingham, 1884. – Distr.: Southern U.S.A, Mexico. Monotypical.

Netechma RAZOWSKI, 1991, Misc. Zool., 14(1990): 108. Type species: *Tortrix technema* Walsingham, 1914. – Distr.: Costa Rica. One species.

Odonthalitus RAZOWSKI, 1990, SHILAP Revta lepid., 18(71): 210. Type species: *Odonthalitus lacticus* RAZOWSKI, 1990. – Distr.: Mexico. Monotypical.

Oregocerata RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., 31(10): 392. Type species.: *Oregocerata orcula* RAZOWSKI, 1988. – Distr.: Bolivia. Monotypical.

Oryguncus RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., 31(10): 401. Type species: *Oryguncus oriba-sus* RAZOWSKI, 1988. – Distr.: Peru. Monotypical.

Osmaria RAZOWSKI, 1991, Acta zool. cracov., 34(1): 177. Type species: *Phtheochroapsaeroptera* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1986. – Distr.: Mexico. Monotypical.

Ortognathosia RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., 33(10): 391. Type species: *Ortognathosia santamariana* RAZOWSKI, 1988. – Distr.: Guatemala. Monotypical.

Ozotuncus gen.n., p. 82.

Paraptila MEYRICK, 1912, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, **1911**: 677. Type species: *Paraptila argocosma* MEYRICK, 1912. – Distr.: From Mexico to Bolivia. Eight species.

Parexoletuncus gen.n., p. 81.

Popayanita RAZOWSKI, 1987, Tinea, **12**, Suppl.: 124. Type species: *Popayanita ptycta* RAZOWSKI, 1987. – Distr.: Colombia. Monotypical.

Proeulia CLARKE, 1962, Proc. biol. Soc. Wash., **75**: 293. Type species: *Eulia robinsoni* AURIVILLIUS, 1922. – Distr.: Chile and Bolivia. 22 species, one Bolivian.

Psedaleulia gen.n., p. 87.

Pseudomeritastis OBRAZTSOV, 1966, Proc. U.S. Natn. Mus., **118**(3527): 222. Type species: *Tortrix cordigera* WALSINGHAM, 1914. – Distr.: From Costa Rica to Colombia and Bolivia. Seven species.

Psiathovalva RAZOWSKI, 1994, SHILAP Revta lepid., **22**(85): 69. Type species: *Psiathovalva spinacea* RAZOWSKI, 1994. – Distr.: Venezuela. Monotypical.

Ptoseulia RAZOWSKI, 1990, SHILAP Revta lepid., **18**(71): 212. Type species: *Ptoseulia oxyropa* RAZOWSKI, 1990. – Distr.: Costa Rica and Bolivia. Two species.

Ptyongnathosia RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., **31**(10): 393. Type species: *Ptyongnathosia oxybela* RAZOWSKI, 1988. – Distr.: Colombia. Monotypical.

Punctapinella J. W. BROWN, 1991, Contrib. Scince, Nr. 423: 2. Type species: *Eulia conchitis* MEYRICK, 1912. – Distr.: From Colombia and Venezuela to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Six species.

Punoa gen.n., p. 83.

Pycnocornuta gen.n., p. 88.

Pycnospina gen.n., p. 84.

Quasieulia POWELL, 1981, Pan-Pacific Ent., **62**(4): 392. Type species: *Quasieulia macduffini* POWELL, 1981. Distr.: Mexico and Guatemala. Three species.

Rebinea RAZOWSKI, 1986, Sciences nat., Bull. Nr. **52**: 22. Type species: *Sericoris erebina* BUTLER, 1883. – Distr.: Chile and Argentina. Two species.

Rhytmologa MEYRICK, 1926, Exotic Microlepid., **3**: 249. Type species: *Rhytmologa numerata* MEYRICK, 1926. – Distr.: Colombia, Peru. Monotypical.

Saetosacculina RAZOWSKI, 1990, Annls zool., **43**(20): 397. Type species: *Tortrix degenerans* MEYRICK. – Distr.: Brazil. Monotypical.

Seticosta RAZOWSKI, 1986, Sciences Nat., Bull., Nr. **52**: 22. – Distr.: Colombia and Venezuela to Argentina. Eleven species.

Silenis RAZOWSKI, 1987, Tinea, **12**, Suppl.: 128. Type species: *Silenis senilis* RAZOWSKI, 1987. – Distr.: Bolivia and Chile. Two species.

Simanica gen.n., p. 89.

Subtranstillaspis RAZOWSKI, 1990, Annls zool., **43**(20): 396. Type species: *Eulia hypochloris* MEYRICK, 1931. – Distr.: Costa Rica. Monotypical.

Tapinodoxa MEYRICK, 1931, Exotic Microlepid., **4**: 154. Type species: *Tapinodoxa autonephes* MEYRICK, 1931. – Distr.: Paraguay. Monotypical.

Terinebrica RAZOWSKI, 1987, Tinea, **12**, Suppl.: 132. Type species: *Terinebrica tenebrica* RAZOWSKI, 1987. – Distr.: From Venezuela to Argentina. Nine species.

Telurips RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., **31**(10): 390. Type species: *Telurips peruvianus* RAZOWSKI, 1988. – Distr.: Peru. Monotypical.

Thoridia J. W. BROWN, 1991 [in] J. W. BROWN & POWELL, Univ. California Publ. Entomol., **111**: 24. Type species: *Thoridia veirsi* J. W. BROWN & POWELL, 1991. – Distr.: Costa Rica. Monotypical.

Transtillaspis RAZOWSKI, 1987, Bull. Pol. Acad. Sci., Biol. Sci., **35**(1-3): 73. Type species: *Transtillaspis batoidea* RAZOWSKI, 1987. – Distr.: Colombia, Bolivia, Peru and Argentina. Eleven species.

Tylopeza RAZOWSKI, 1995, Acta zool. cracov., **38**(2): 279. Type species: *Eulia zelotypa* MEYRICK. – Distr.: Colombia. Monotypical.

Uelia RAZOWSKI, 1982, Sciences nat, Bull.Nr. **34**: 3. Type species: *Uelia sepidapex* RAZOWSKI, 1982. – Distr.: Brazil (Santa Catarina). Monotypical.

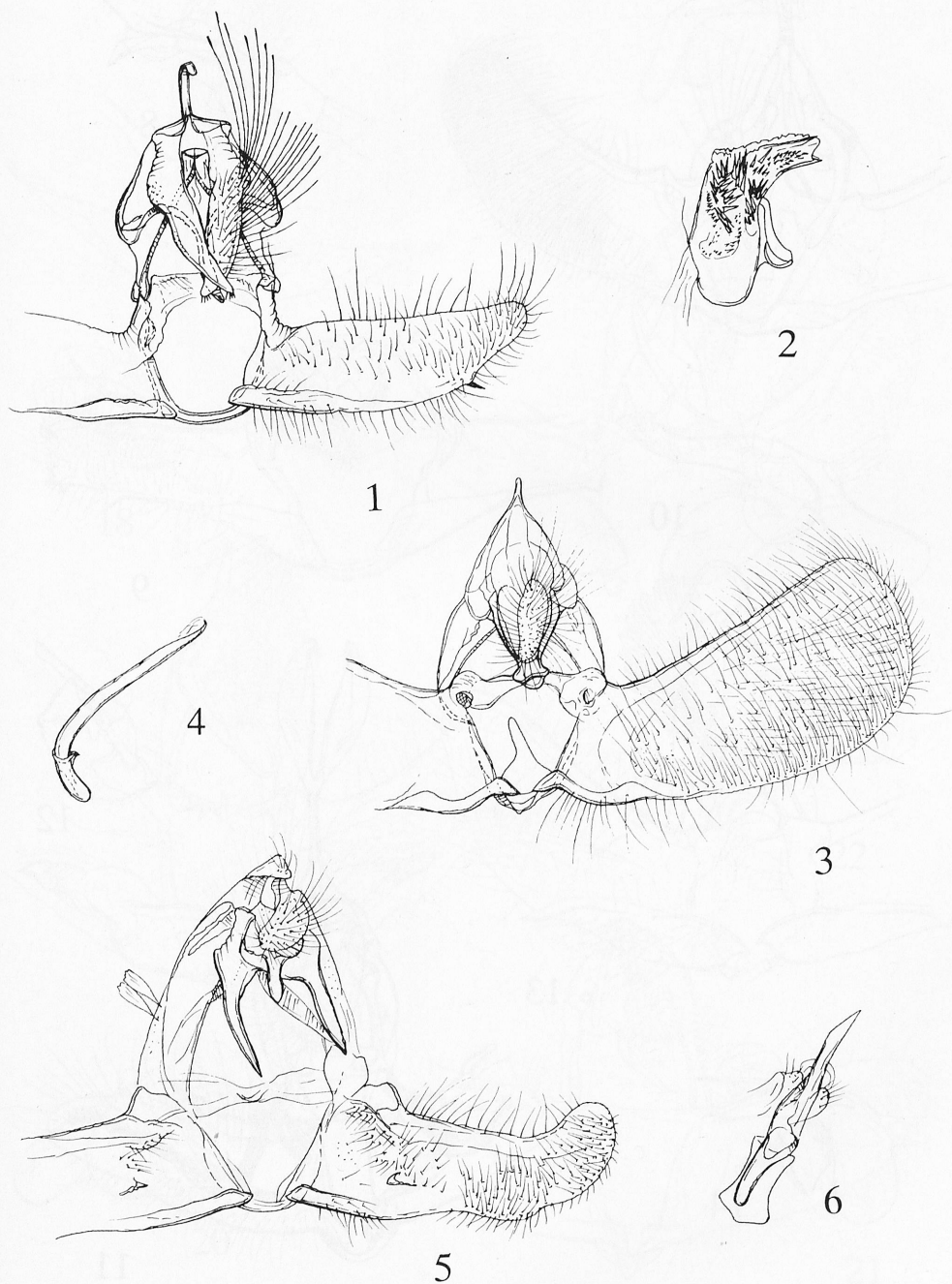
Uncicida RAZOWSKI, 1988, Acta zool. cracov., **31**(10): 396. Type species: *Uncicida galerasiana* RAZOWSKI, 1988. – Distr.: Colombia. Monotypical.

Varifula RAZOWSKI, 1995, Acta zool. cracov., **38**(2): 279. Type species: *Cnephasia fulvaria* BLANCHARD, 1852. – Distr.: Chile. Monotypical.

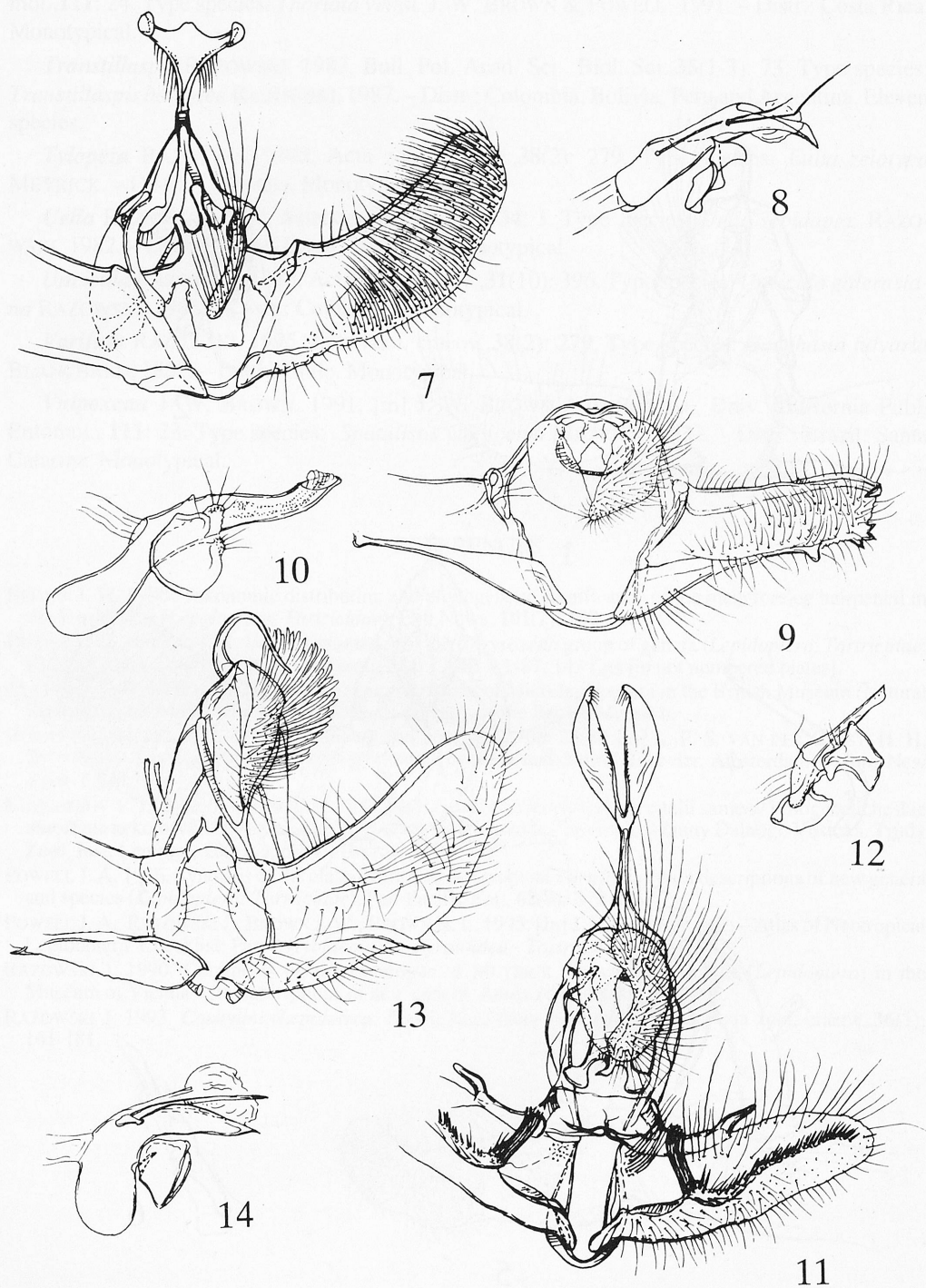
Vulpoxena J. W. BROWN, 1991, [in] J. W. BROWN & J. POWELL, Univ. California Publ. Entomol., **111**: 23. Type species: *Spatalistis vulpicoma* MEYRICK, 1932. – Distr.: Brazil: Santa Catarina. Monotypical.

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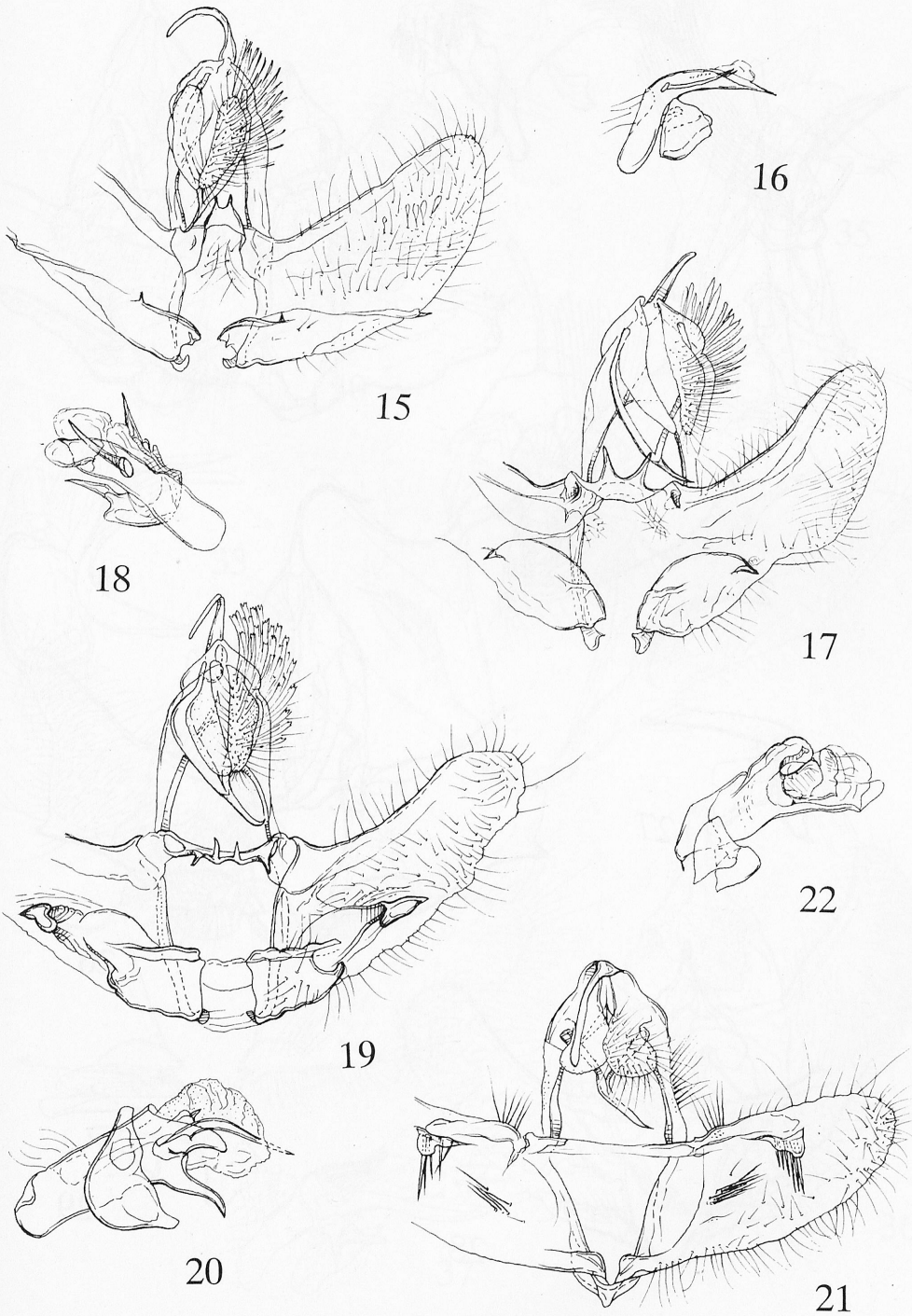
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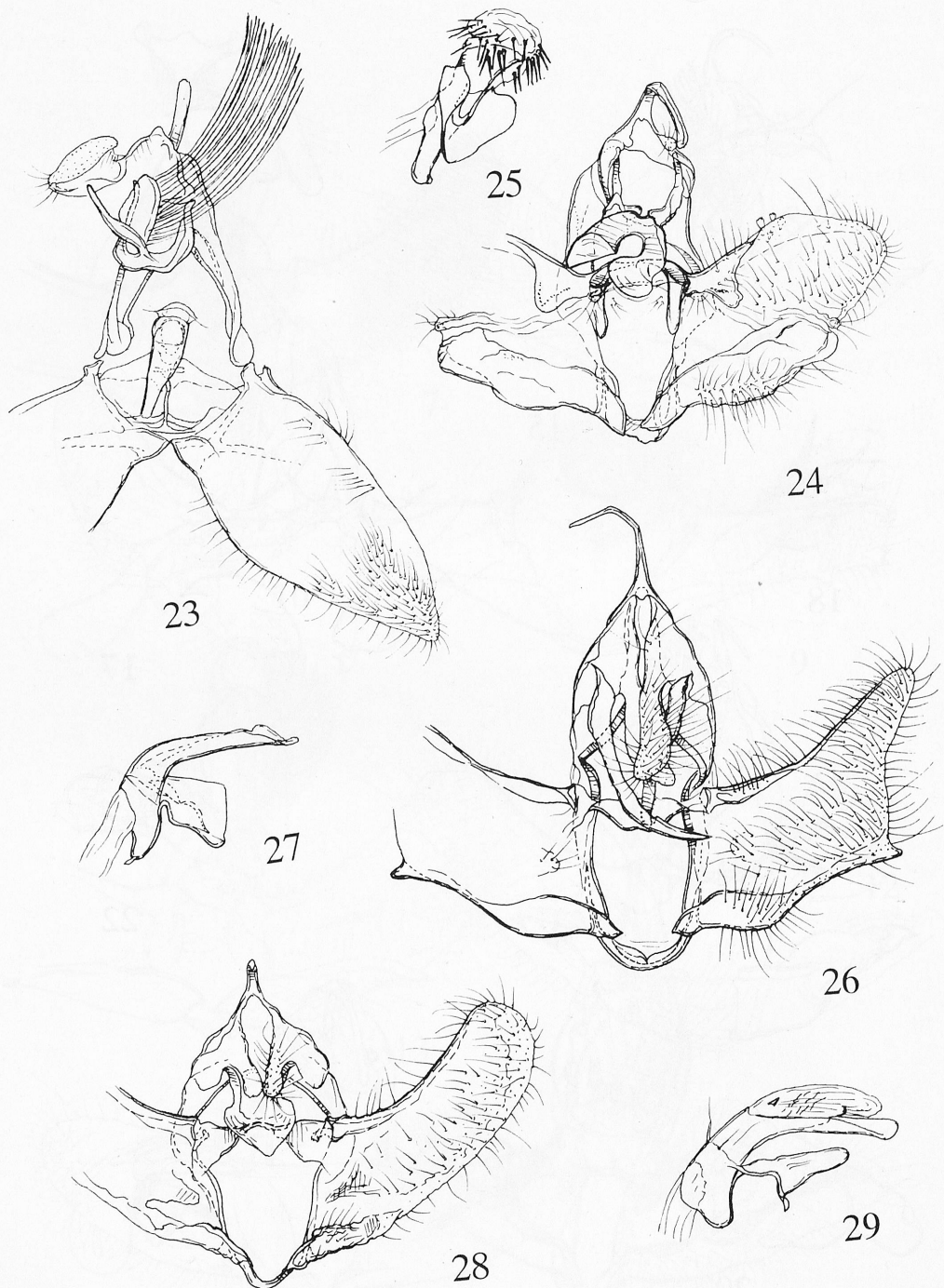
Figs 1-6. Male genitalia: 1,2 – *Athorybia athorybia* sp.n., holotype; 3,4 – *Parexoletuncus mundius* sp.n., holotype; 5,6 – *Gnatheulia gnathocera* sp.n., holotype.



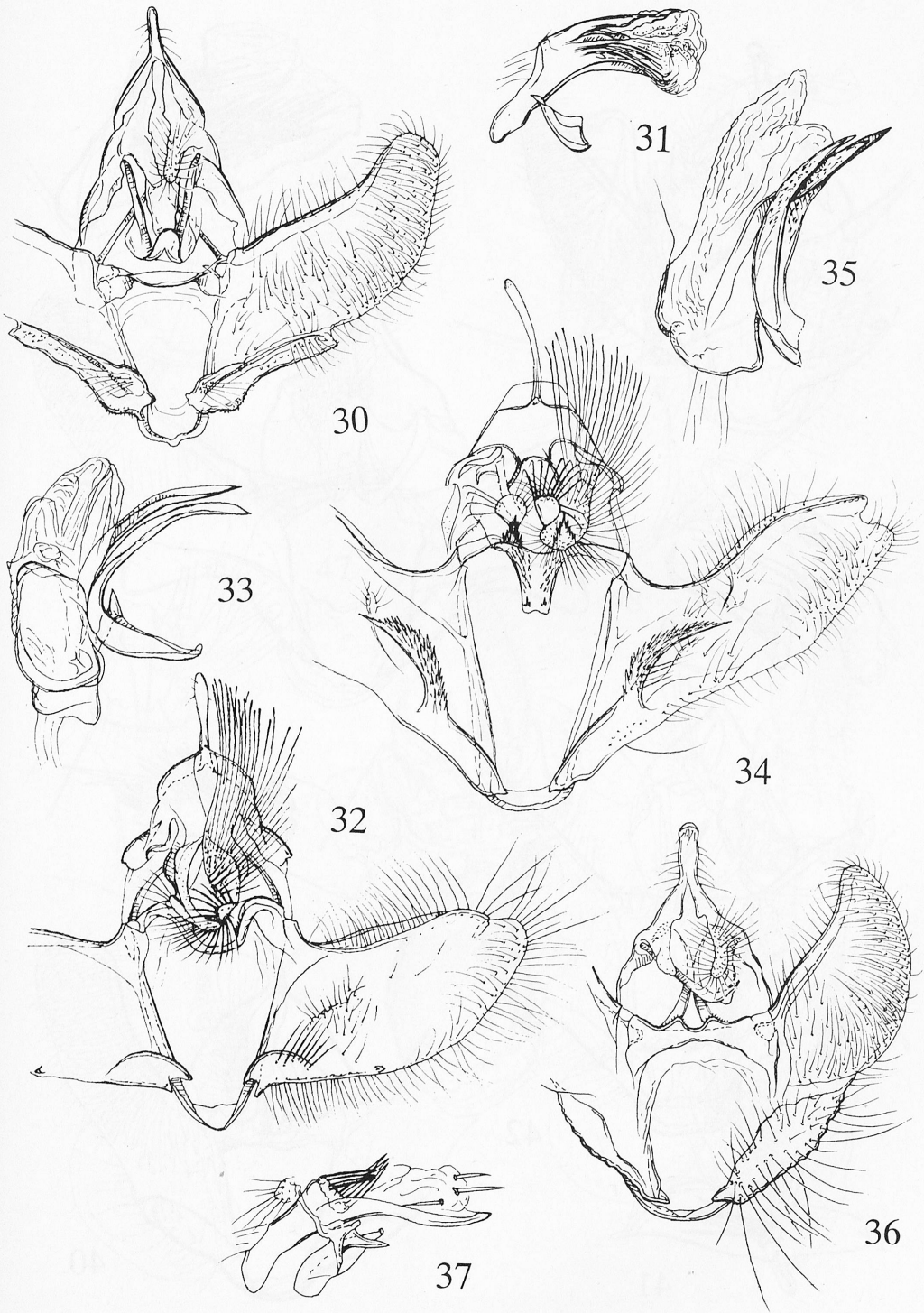
Figs 7-14. Male genitalia: 7,8 – *Ozotuncus ozotuncus* sp.n., holotype; 9,10 – *Punoa dentparypha* sp.n., holotype; 11,12 – *Pycnospina centrota* sp.n., holotype; 13,14 – *Icteralaria furcularia* sp.n., holotype.



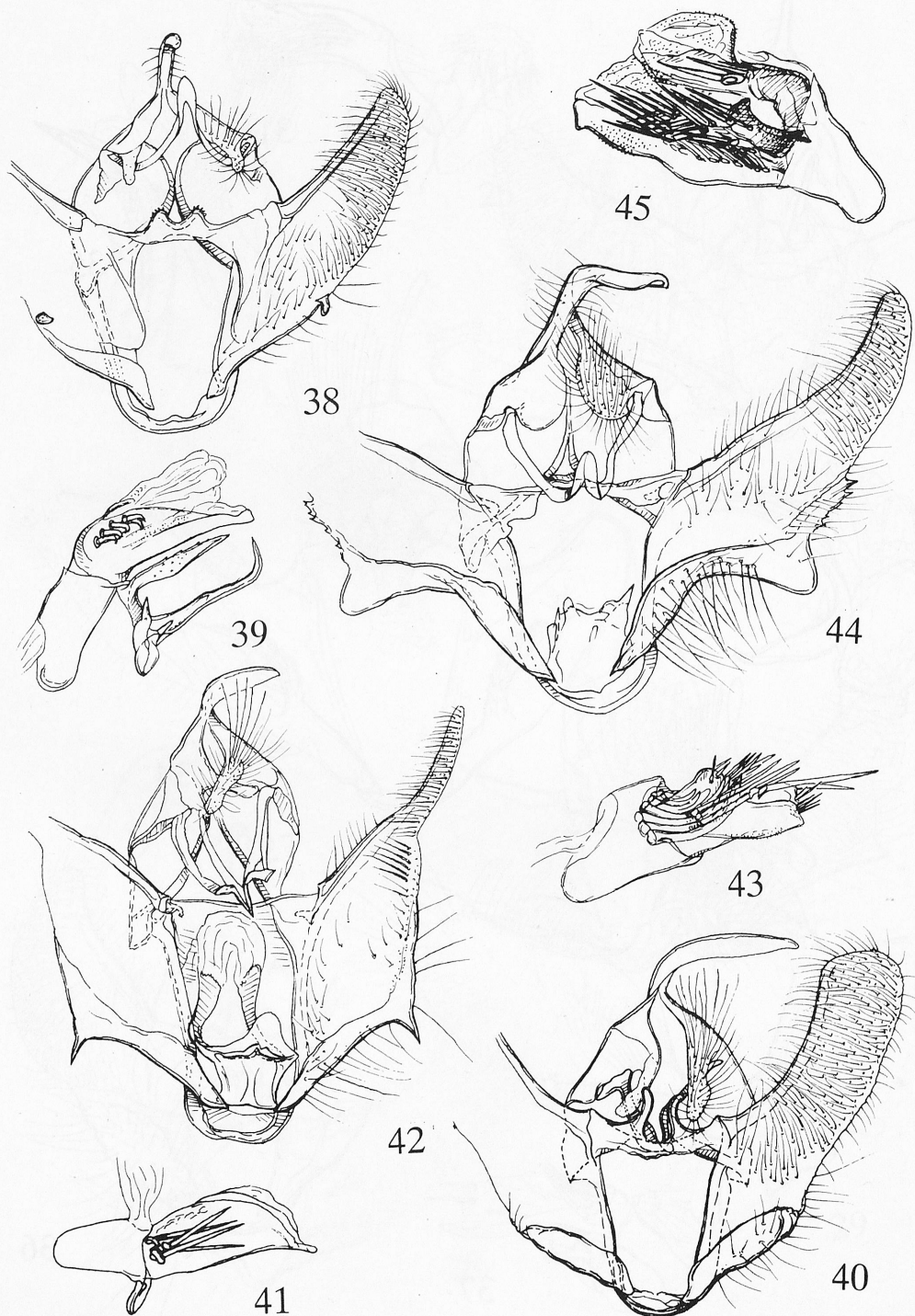
Figs 15-22. Male genitalia: 15,16 – *Icteralaria delicta* sp.n., holotype; 17,18 – *I. bicerathium* sp.n., holotype; 19,20 – *I. atemales* sp.n., holotype; 21,22 – *Psedaleulia qualitata* sp.n., holotype.



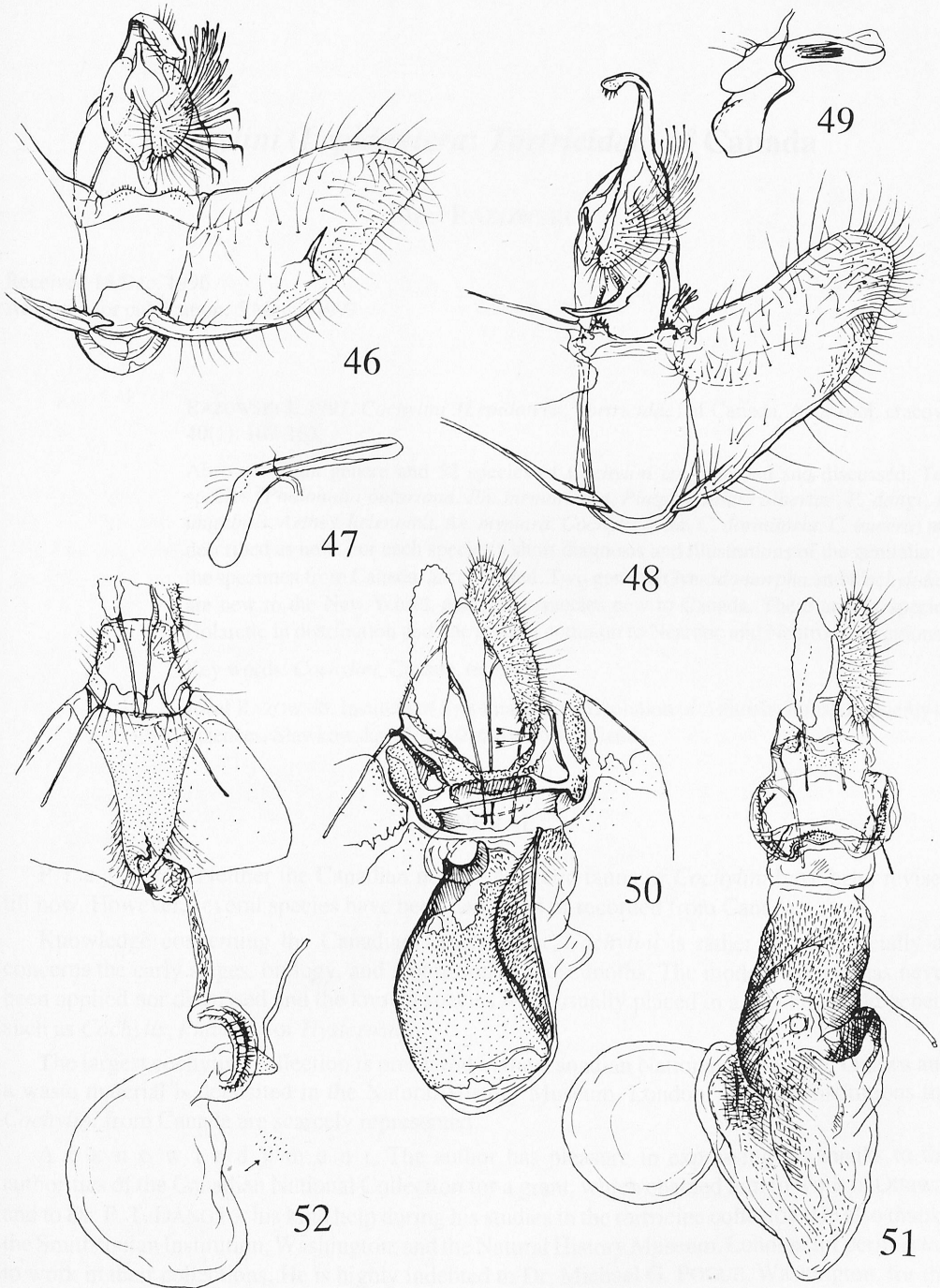
Figs 23-29. Male genitalia: 23 – *Deltobathra platamodes* MEYRICK, Peru; 24,25 – *Pycnocornuta pyrausta* sp.n., holotype; 26,27 – *Galomecalpa monogramma* sp.n., holotype, 28,29 – *Simanica stenoptera* sp.n., holotype.



Figs 30-37. Male genitalia: 30,31 – *Clarkeulia mitigata* sp.n., holotype, 32,33 – *Terinebrica seiugata* RAZOWSKI, Peru; 34,35 – *T. spinodela* sp.n., holotype; 36,37 – *Transtillaspis cornutipea* sp.n., holotype.



Figs 38-45. Male genitalia: 38,39 – *Transtillaspis atimeta* sp.n., holotype, 40,41 – *Inape semuncus* sp.n., holotype; 42,43 – *Gorytvesica gorytodes* sp.n., holotype; 44,45 – *G. decumana* sp.n., holotype.



Figs 46-52. Male and female genitalia: 46,47 – *Monochamia monochama* sp.n., holotype; 48,49 – *Abancaya gnypeta* sp.n., holotype; 50 – *Icteralaria lacera* sp.n., holotype; 51 – *I. modesta* sp.n., holotype; 52 – *Rhytmologa numerata* MEYRICK, Peru.

