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New species of *Gorytvesica* RAZOWSKI, 1997 and *Transtillaspis* RAZOWSKI, 1987 (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae: Euliini) from Ecuador

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Abstract. The Neotropical genera *Gorytvesica* RAZOWSKI, 1997 and *Transtillaspis* RAZOWSKI, 1987 are compared and discussed; 10 species of *Gorytvesica* (*G. cosangana* sp.n, *G. ebenoptera* sp.n., *G. paraleipa* sp.n, *G. tenera* sp.n, *G. medeter* sp.n., *G. sychnospina* sp.n, *G. homaema* sp.n, *G. homora* sp.n, *G. fustigera* sp.n, *G. sachatamiae* sp.n.) and 19 species of *Transtillaspis* (*T. plagifascia* sp. n., *T. alluncus* sp.n., *T. cracens* sp.n., *T. lypra* sp.n., *T. juxtonca* sp.n., *T. emblema* sp.n., *T. neelys* sp.n., *T. cothurnata* sp.n., *T. herospina* sp.n., *T. crepera* sp.n., *T. ependyma* sp.n., *T. mecosacculus* sp.n., *T. galbana* sp.n., *T. empheria* sp.n., *T. parummaculatum* sp.n., *T. rioverdensis* sp.n., *T. mindoana* sp.n., *T. tungurahuana* sp.n., *T. nedyma* sp.n.) are described as new from Ecuador; *Transtillaspis argentilinea* RAZOWSKI & BECKER 2002 is transferred to *Gorytvesica*; the female of *T. irrorata* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2003 is described; the actually known species of *Gorytvesica* and *Transtillaspis* are listed.

Key words: Insecta, Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, *Gorytvesica, Transtillaspis*, new species, Ecuador.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Gorytvesica RAZOWSKI, 1997 was described to comprise two new Peruvian species, *G. gorytodes* and *G. decumana*. Then *G. derelicta* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002 was discovered in Loja, Ecuador. In the present material from Ecuador as much as eleven species were found of which ten are described below as new.

Originally (RAZOWSKI 1997), this genus was compared with *Inape* RAZOWSKI, 1988 from which it differs in the structure of aedeagus and transtilla. Also the importance of the forewing pattern was suggested. Comparing the wider material we found that *Gorytvesica* is genitally very similar to *Transtillaspis* RAZOWSKI, 1987. The synapomorphy of these two genera is the presence of proximal dense group of fixed cornuti. At present we may point out three differing characters, viz.,

the forewing pattern which in *Gorytvesica* is highly specialized consisting of two rather parallel white lines, in male genitalia the shape of transtilla and in female genitalia the broad, plate-shaped sterigma indistinctly connected with its median part (in *Transtillaspis* the main sclerites of sterigma are its postero-lateral lobes). Median part of transtilla is very slender provided at most with a minute dorsal prominence. The shape of ventral edge of transtilla is inconstant in *Gorytvesica* being either weakly expanding ventrad or, as in the majority of the species of *Transtillaspis*, large extending along proximal edge of valva. Dorsal portion of transtilla in *Transtillaspis* characterizes with the presence of a pair of the submedian spinulate lobes.

An additional character is the shape of the dorsomedian process of juxta which, however, may be inconstant. In all species of *Gorytvesica* that area is straight or concave and in *Transtillaspis* it extends usually in a more or less large, slender process.

In *argentilinea* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002 originally described in *Transtillaspis* and known only from male holotype the transtilla is simple without dorsal lobes and the pattern is typical for *Gorytvesica* with white forewing lines. So we transfer this species to *Gorytvesica*.

There is, however, one new species of *Transtillaspis* (*T. plagifascia* sp. n.) which is in male genitalia very similar to *Gorytvesica argentilinea* comb.n. and *G. fustigera* sp.n. Because as all differing characters are typical for *Transtillaspis* (the presence of dorsal lobes of transtilla, the absence of the white forewing lines, the main sclerites of sterigma in form of the postero-lateral lobes) we place this species in *Transtillaspis*.

D i s t r i b u t i o n. *Gorytvesica* is known to date only from Peru and Ecuador at middle to high elevations in the Andes.

The distributional centre of *Transtillaspis* also seems to be in the western part of the continent between Venezuela and Argentina at middle to high elevations. Only two species are known from Brazil.

B i o l o g y. Nothing is known for *Gorytvesica* but three of the newly described species of *Transtillaspis* were raised from larvae. A paper on the preimmature stages will be published later. All larvae were found in rolled or spun leaves of small trees or shrubs. Unfortunetly to date only one of the foodplants could be identified: *Lantana camara* L., 1753 (Verbenaceae). This species was not listed as foodplant for Euliini by BROWN & PASSOA 1998.

The specimens examined in this paper, including the types, are in the collection of V. PELZ, Ruppichteroth, Germany (CVPR); the holotypes eventually will be deposited in the Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt/Main, Germany (SMFL).

N o t e. Numbers included in descriptions of the labial palpus refer to the proportion of their total length to the horizontal diameter of the compound eye.

Abbreviations:

> – road from > to

CREA – Centro de Reconversión Económica del Austro (Azuay, Cañar y Morona-Santiago, Ecuador)

CVPR – Collection of Volker PELZ, Rupichteroth

GU – Genitalia slide

HT – Holotype

ISEZ – Instytut Systematyki Ewolucji Zwierząt PAN, Kraków

PAS – Polish Academy of Sciences

PUCE – Museo de Zoología, Centro de Biodiversidad y Ambiente, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador, Quito, Ecuador

PN – National Park

Prov. – Province

SFFL – Senckenberg Museum Frankfurt am Main

sta – collecting station

N, E, S, W – compass points

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II. SYSTEMATIC PART

Gorytvesica RAZOWSKI, 1997

Gorytvesica RAZOWSKI, 1997, Acta zool. Cracov., 40(1): 92. Type-species: *Gorytvesica gorytodes* RAZOWSKI, 1997 – by original designation.

List of the known species:

G. argentilinea (RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002), comb.n. – Ecuador

G. fustifera sp. n. – Ecuador

G. decumana RAZOWSKI, 1997 – Peru

G. cosangana sp. n. – Ecuador

G. ebenoptera sp. n. – Ecuador

G. paraleipa sp. n. – Ecuador

G. medeter sp. n. – Ecuador

G. tenera sp. n. – Ecuador

G. sychnospina sp. n. – Ecuador

G. homaema sp. n. – Ecuador

G. homora sp. n. – Ecuador

G. derelicta RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002 – Ecuador

G. gorytodes RAZOWSKI, 1997 – Peru

Gorytvesica cosangana sp. n.

(Figs 1, 2, 51, 52, 119)

D i a g n o s i s. Externally *G. cosangana* sp.n. is similar to *G. decumana* but hindwing darker, brownish creamy distinctly diffusely strigulated with grey-brown. The male genitalia are completely different; in *G. cosangana* sp.n. the sacculus without free termination.

E t y m o l o g y. The species name refers to the name of the type locality. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 16.0 mm in holotype, in male paratypes 14.0-17.0 mm, in female paratypes, 17.0-17.5 mm. Head brownish ferruginous; thorax browner proximally; labial palpus 2.0, concolorous with head. Forewing as in compared species, however, termen slightly longer, more oblique. White markings two slender, parallel fasciae, anterior tapering costally, posterior atrophying near tornus. Remaining area brown ferruginous suffused and strigulated with brown; terminal area of wing reticulate, termen without strigulae; costal spots brown. Cilia brownish rust. Hindwing creamy brown diffusely reticulated and suffused with grey-brown; cilia brownish creamy.

Variation. Forewing brown more or less dark; suffusions and reticulation variable; white lines more or less broad, curved or almost straight.

Male genitalia (Figs 51, 52). Uncus slender, rounded apically; socius slender except for base where expanding proximad; arm of gnathos slender, with small terminal plate; valva moderately broad with short, slender terminal third; costa convex before this last; sacculus long, simple, concaving beyond base ventrally; disc with small sclerite above middle; median part of transtilla constricted; dorsolateral processes of juxta large, left one shorter, distinctly angulate; aedeagus rather short; row of fixed cornuti consisting of four spines, distal one the largest; posterior group much slenderer unequally sized spines. Their number varies from 4 to 7.

Female genitalia (Fig. 119). Sterigma large, broad with rather weakly sclerotized posterior portion and broad anterior portion; large, longitudinally folded sclerites in ductus bursae extending to posterior part of corpus bursae.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 12 km SSE Cosanga, 2120 m, 0E37'26"S 77E48'51"W, 24. X. 2002, sta 36, leg. GIELIS & PELZ, GU-2292-V.P.; CVPR, eventually SMFL. Paratypes (18): 3 males: same data as HT; 1 male: Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 10 km SSE Cosanga, 2180 m, 0E37'13"S 77E49'29"W, 23. X. 2002, sta 35, leg. GIELIS & PELZ, GU-2290-V.P; 5 males, 1 female (GU-2277-V.P.): Ecuador, Napo - Prov.,15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0E38'56"S 77E47'34"W, 30. IX. 2002, sta 12, leg. GIELIS & PELZ; 3 males: same locality but 25.X.2002, sta 37, leg. GIELIS & PELZ; 3 males, 1 female: same locality but 27. X. 2002, sta 39, leg. GIELIS & PELZ; 1 female (GU-2281-V.P.): same locality but 23.-26.VI.2003, leg. Volker PELZ; CVPR, ISEA, PUCE.

Gorytvesica ebenoptera sp. n.

(Figs 3, 4, 53, 54, 120)

D i a g n o s i s. Very close and similar to *G. cosangana* sp.n. but readily distinguished in having dark brown hindwing and lower number of cornuti. External differences to *G. homora* sp.n. not found but male genitalia of the latter are quite distinct having strongly sclerotized, sharp socii.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific epithet refers to dark, brown colouration of the moth; Latin/Greek: ebenus – ebony; pteron – wing. The name is defined as a noun in apposition.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span in holotype 14.5 mm, in female paratype 17.0 mm; head and thorax dark brown; labial palpus 2.0, concolorous. Shape of forewing similar to that in the above mentioned two species. Wing dark brown, in distal third tinged rust with weak brown strigulation. White line as in *G. homora* sp. n. but the posterior line terminates in a row of spots. Whitish spots in posterior part of costa in the female paratype. Hindwing blackish brown; cilia greyish.

Male genitalia (Figs 53, 54) as in *G. cosangana* sp.n. but processes of juxta somewhat more curved and posterior group of cornuti consisting of three longer and one short spines.

Female genitalia (Fig. 120) as in *G. cosangana* sp.n. but the posterior sclerite of ductus bursae much weaker not extending into corpus bursae with slender right side.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Morona-Santiago-Prov., Macas, Proano, 5 km SO Alshi, 1700 m, 27.IX. - 4.X. 2000, leg. Volker PELZ"; GU-1381-V.P.; CVPR, eventually SMFL. Paratype: 1 female: same data as HT (GU-1113-V.P.); CVPR.

Gorytvesica paraleipa sp. n.

(Figs 17, 117)

D i a g n o s i s. Externally *G. paraleipa* sp.n. is similar to *G. cosangana* sp.n. but hindwing brownish with indistinct strigulation. In the female genitalia it differs from *G. cosangana* sp.n. in the presence of a large posterior lobe of sterigma and slenderer sclerites of ductus bursae reaching middle of corpus bursae.

E t y m o l o g y. The name concerns the similarity with *G. cosangana* sp.n.; Greek: paraleipo – not turning attention.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 21.0 mm (in paratypes 21.0-22.5 mm). Head and thorax rust brown, this last browner proximally; labial palpus 2.0 concolorous with head. Forewing ferruginous distinctly suffused with brown to middle, with weak brown reticulation. White lines slenderer than in *G. cosangana* sp.n., the posterior not expanding towards costa. Cilia brownish. Hindwing brownish with weak rust suffusion apically; cilia paler, grey-brown.

Variation. One paratype with stronger brown admixture of the forewing and dark greyish brown hindwing.

Male unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 117). Distal part of sterigma concave in middle posteriorly; proximal portion broad, rather short; colliculum membranous; bursa copulatrix with elongate sclerite extending from mid-corpus to colliculum; ductus seminalis in median portion of this last.

Holotype, female: "Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 12 km SSE Cosanga, 2120 m, 0E37'26"S 77E48'51"W, 24. X. 2002, sta 36, leg. GIELIS & PELZ", GU-2284-V.P.; CVPR, eventually SMFL. Paratypes (2): 1 female: same data as HT (GU-1593-V.P.); 1 female: Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 10 km SSE Cosanga, 2180 m, 0E37'13"S 77E49'29"W, 23. X. 2002, sta 35, leg. GIELIS & PELZ, GU-1848-V.P; CVPR.

Gorytvesica medeter sp. n.

(Figs 18, 118)

D i a g n o s i s. Externally *Gorytvesica medeter* sp. n. is similar and very closely related with *G. paraleipa* sp.n. and *G. sychnospina* sp.n. differing in shorter sclerite of bursa copulatrix and more rounded postostial median part of sterigma.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to specific differences between the most similar species of this group e.g. *G. paraleipa* sp.n. and *G. sychnospina* sp.n.; Greek: medeteros – none of the two. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 18.5 mm; head and thorax dark brown; labial palpus 2.0. Forewing broad, similarly shaped as in the two above mentioned species. Wing dark brown with slight rusty admixture, somewhat paler distally than mediadially. White lines: anterior curved at dorsum, interrupted subcostally; posterior line atrophying before termen. Cilia concolorous with distal part of wing. Hindwing grey-brown; cilia paler.

Male unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 118) very similar to those in *G. paraleipa* sp.n. but sterigma much broader with shorter, broader, rounded proximally median sclerite of the postostial part; sclerite of bursa copulatrix short, rather broad, lateral.

Holotype, female: "Ecuador, Pichincha - Prov., 7 km NW Mindo, Sachatamia, 1700m, 0E1'35"S 78E45'34"W, 8.-11. XII. 2004, leg. Volker PELZ"; GU-2491-V.P.; CVPR, eventually SMFL.

Gorytvesica tenera sp. n.

(Figs 5, 6, 55, 56, 121)

D i a g n o s i s. *Gorytvesica tenera* sp.n. is closely related to *G. cosangana* sp.n. as the shapes of genitalia show but in *G. tenera* sp.n. the processes of juxta and row of proximal cornuti are much smaller. Colouration as in all preceding species but white markings consisting of two large blotches, one at 2/3 of costa, one before mid-dorsum and one small rounded spot in subterminal area.

E t y m o l o g y. The species epithet refers to forewing markings; Latin: tenera – delicate. The name is defined as a noun in apposition.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 17mm in holotype in female paratype 18 mm. Head rust; labial palpus 2.0; thorax brown. Forewing ferruginous, distinctly suffused brown to middle, strigulated with same colour. White blotches marked with brown dots at wing edges. Cilia brownish. Hindwing grey creamy, mixed brownish apically, with weak grey-brown strigulation; cilia concolorous with middle of wing. In female the shape of white markings somewhat different than in holotype and the hindwing much darker.

Male genitalia (Figs 55, 56) as in *G. cosangana* sp.n. but dorsolateral processes of juxta smaller; proximal group consisting of two cornuti, distal group – of 7 spines.

Female genitalia (Fig. 121) similar to those in *G. cosangana sp.n.* but sclerites of bursa copulatrix much shorter.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 10 km SSE Cosanga, 2180 m, 0E37'13"S 77E49'29"W, 26. X .2002, sta 38, leg. GIELIS & PELZ "; GU-1851-V.P.; CVPR, eventually SMFL. Paratype: 1 female: same locality as HT but 23. X. 2002, sta 35, leg. GIELIS & PELZ, GU-1850-V.P; CVPR.

Gorytvesica sychnospina sp. n.

(Figs 9, 10, 63, 64, 115)

D i a g n o s i s. Externally *G. sychnospina* sp.n.is very similar to *G. cosangana sp.n.* but distinct by broad costal half of posterior fascia and its weak or atrophied dorsal portion. Easily distinguished in male genitalia by subterminal concavity of sacculus and in female genitalia by extremely large sterigma.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the great number of cornuti; Greek: sychnos – plentiful, Latin: spina – spine. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 17.5 mm in holotype, in male paratypes 16.0-18.0 mm, in females 19.0-20.0 mm. Head rusty brown, thorax browner; labial palpus 2.0 concolorous with head. Forewing rusty, densely strigulated with brown, suffused with dark brown chiefly near white lines. White markings consisting of two lines, the anterior fully developed, slightly convex, the posterior atrophying or very slender towards tornus. Cilia rusty brown. Hindwing creamy grey, strigulation brownish grey; cilia dirty cream. In females hindwing without strigulae, pale brownish grey, slightly tinged with rust at apex.

Male genitalia (Figs 63, 64). Uncus and socii rather similar to those in preceding species; valva short, broad to middle with nearly straight costa, terminal portion very slender, caudal edge long, more or less convex; sacculus almost straight ventrally, weakly rounded at the end followed by subterminal concavity and terminal process; processes of juxta large, curved; cornuti: short proximal group consisting of strong spines and numerous slender spines constituting the posterior group.

Female genitalia (Fig. 115). Sterigma very broad, slightly convex posteriorly, with corners rounded; sclerites of distal part of bursa copulatrix very broad.

Holotype, male: " Ecuador, Napo - Prov.,15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0E38'56"S 77E47'34"W, 23.-26.VI.2003, leg. Volker PELZ" ; GU-2289-V.P.; CVPR, eventually SMFL.

Paratypes (15): 3 males, 1 female (GU-1875-V.P.): same data as HT; 1 male (GU-1957-V.P.): same locality as HT but 25.X.2002, sta 37, leg. GIELIS & PELZ; 2 males: same locality as HT but 27. X. 2002, sta 39, leg. GIELIS & PELZ; 2 males (GU-2497-V.P., GU-2498-V.P.): Ecuador, Tungurahua - Prov., 17 km E Baños, Río Verde, 1500 m, 1E24'11"S 78E17'22"W, 1.-3. XII. 2004, leg. Volker PELZ; 1 male, 1 female (GU-2422-V.P.) same locality but 16.-18. XII. 2004, leg. Volker PELZ; 3 males (GU-1111-V.P., GU-1112-V.P., GU-1383-V.P.): Ecuador, Morona-Santiago-Prov., Macas, Proaño Alshi, 5 km SO Alshi, 1700 m, 27.IX.-4.X. 2000, leg. Volker PELZ; 1 male (GU-1382-V.P.): Ecuador, Morona-Santiago -Prov., Macas, Proano Inapula, CREA – Domono, 1100m, 2. X. 2000, leg. Volker PELZ; CVPR, ISEA, PUCE.

Gorytvesica homaema sp. n.

(Figs 13, 59, 60)

D i a g n o s i s. Closely related to *G. sychnospina* sp.n. as the shape of valva shows. In male genitalia it is easily distinguished from *G. sychnospina* sp.n. in having a broad uncus, broad, apomorphic, distinctly sclerotized socius and rudimentary terminal process of sacculus.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the alliance with *G. sychnospina* sp.n.; Greek: homaimos – of allied blood. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 18.0 mm. Head and thorax rusty, the latter suffused with brown proximally; labial palpus 2.0. Wing rusty suffused and sprinkled with brown to beyond posterior white line, terminal portion paler. White lines slender, the anterior convex postmedially, the posterior atrophying towards wing edges. Cilia brownish. Hindwing grey, blackish from beyond middle; cilia greyish.

Male genitalia (Figs 59, 60). Uncus rounded apically; socius broad sharp terminally; valva broad except for terminal portion; sacculus distinctly convex at base, with small subcaudal prominence; dorsolateral processes of juxta broad, rounded apically; anterior group of cornuti very small, posterior group consisting of 10 fairly short spines.

Female unknown.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 10 km SSE Cosanga, 2180 m, 0E37'13"S 77E49'29"W, 26. X. 2002, sta 38, leg. GIELIS & PELZ"; GU-1846-V.P.; CVPR, eventually SMFL.

Gorytvesica homora sp. n.

(Figs 14, 61, 62)

D i a g n o s i s. *Gorytvesica homora* sp.n. is very closely related with *G. homaema* sp.n. but differing externally by fully developed white lines and reticulate remaining area of forewing. These two species and *G. sychnospina* sp.n. built a group characterized in male genitalia by broad rounded caudally anterior part of valva and slender dorsoposterior part; however in *G. homora* sp.n. and *G. homaema* sp.n. the socius is of unusual shape. In *G. homora* sp.n. the distal part of valva is longer, caudal part of valva is more convex, and processes of juxta are broader than in *G. homaema* sp.n.

E t y m o l o g y. The name concerns great similarity to *homaema*; Greek: homoros – neighbouring. The name is defined as a noun in apposition.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 18.0 mm. Head and thorax brownish; labial palpus 2.0. Wing ferruginous densely strigulated, reticulated and suffused with brown; base of wing and apex area somewhat paler; white lines slender, almost parallel; cilia brownish. Hindwing brown, slightly paler basally, cilia similar.

Male genitalia (Figs 61, 62) as in *G. homaema* sp.n. but uncus broader basally, socius and distal part of valva slenderer, and ventro-caudal prominence of sacculus atrophied. Other differences as mentioned in the diagnosis.

Female not known.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 12 km SSE Cosanga, 2120 m, 0E37'26"S 77E48'51"W, 24. X. 2002, sta 36, leg. GIELIS & PELZ, GU-1847-V.P.; CVPR, eventually SMFL.

Gorytvesica fustigera sp. n.

(Figs 15, 16, 67-70)

D i a g n o s i s. Very closely related and similar to *G. argentilinea* (RAZOWSKI & BECKER) as the facies and shapes of the particular parts of the male genitalia show. *Gorytvesica fustigera* sp.n. is, however, easily distinguished by the presence of numerous slender spiniform cornuti of the posterior group.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the shape of uncus; Latin: fustis – club, gerere – to carry. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 18.5 mm. Head and thorax brownish; labial palpus 2.0. Colouration and shape of white lines as in *G. argentilinea*. Hindwing cream grey; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Figs 67, 68). Uncus rather long, club-shaped, slender to beyond middle; socius broad, rounded; sacculus tapering terminad, with subterminal transverse prominence; processes of transtilla large. Otherwise as mentioned in the diagnosis.

Female unknown.

N o t e. The paratype (Figs 16, 69, 70) is smaller (wing span 14.0 mm) and shows some small differences in male genitalia to the holotype especially in having a shorter, less expanding apically uncus.

Holotype, male: " Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 10 km SSE Cosanga, 2180 m, 0E37'13"S 77E49'29"W, 26. X .2002, sta 38, leg. GIELIS & PELZ "; GU-2288-V.P.; CVPR, eventually SMFL. Paratype: 1 male (GU-2275-V.P): Ecuador, Napo – Prov., 12 km SSE Cosanga, 2120 m, 0E37'26"S 77E48'51"W, 24. X. 2002, sta 36, leg. GIELIS & PELZ, CVPR.

Gorytvesica sachatamiae sp. n.

(Figs 11, 12, 65, 66, 116)

D i a g n o s i s. The systemartic position of this species seems separate, however, several characters remind those in *G. decumana*; in male genitalia *G. sachatamiae* sp. n. is very distinct by the shapes of apomorphic gnathos and sacculus; female is easily distinguished by extremely large sclerites of bursa copulatrix.

E t y m o l o g y. The species is named after the name of its collecting locality. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span in males 13.5-14.5 mm in female 16.5 mm. Head creamy ferruginous, thorax rust; labial palpus 2.0, concolorous with head. Ground colour pale ferruginous, darker towards wing base, with some darker strigulae; in distal half of wing whitish spots present; costa marked with some blackish spots. White markings consisting of two lines; the anterior extending from dorsum interrupted subcostally accompanied by small costal spots; posterior line broad at costa, tapering towards end of termen where slender. Cilia creamy ferruginous, basal line more rust. Hindwing whitish grey, tinged pale ferruginous at apex; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Figs 65, 66). Uncus very large, almost uniformly broad throughout; gnathos arms short, terminal plate strongly reduced, pointed; socii broad, elongate-ovate; valva very broad, short basally, rather slender in distal portion; basal part of sacculus broad, convex, marked with one small thorn like process, then deeply concave, with almost straight distal part armed with three thorns; transtilla typical for the genus; juxta large with broad dorso-lateral lobes; aedeagus large, stout, with short ventral termination; cornuti: anterior group consisting of five or six spines, posterior group with twelf spines.

Female genitalia (Fig. 116). Sterigma enormous, with very broad postostial and anteostial parts; sclerite of ductus bursae very strong; remaining parts of bursa copulatrix membranous.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Pichincha - Prov., 7 km NW Mindo, Sachatamia, 1700m, 0E1'35"S 78E45'34"W, 8.-11. XII. 2004, leg. Volker PELZ"; GU-2492-V.P.; CVPR, eventually SMFL. Paratypes (3): 2 males (GU-2515-V.P.,GU-2513-V.P.), 1 female (GU-2493-V.P.): same data as HT, all CVPR.

Gorytvesica derelicta RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002

(Figs 7, 8, 57, 58, 122)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Three males (GU- 1730-V.P., GU-1947-V.P.), 2 females (GU-2286-V.P.): Ecuador: Loja - Prov, 10 km SE Loja, PN Podocarpus, Cajanuma Ranger Stt, 2850 m, 4E6'58"S 79E10'19"W, 7.-8. X. 2002, sta 20/21, leg. GIELIS & PELZ; 1 female (GU-1512-V.P): Ecuador, Loja - Prov, 60 km N Loja, 5 km N San Lucas, 2965 m, 3E40'56"S 79E16'9"W, 10.X.2002, sta 23, leg. GIELIS & PELZ; CVPR.

This species described from Loja Province and was collected at the altitude of 2750 m. The description was based on the male holotype and a female collected on same place and date which, however, was not included in the type series due to external differences (RAZOWSKI & BECKER 2002). The new material supports the presumed conspecifity of male and female specimens, based on the evidence that they were found several times now together on same places. To date no other *Gorytvesica* species was found in the Loja-Province. So in this species a clearly marked sexual dimorphism seems present, a hitherto seldom encountered phenomenon in Euliini. The species is easily distinguished by the white, dark edged hindwing in the female. The female genitalia are similar to those in *G. tenera* sp.n.

Transtillaspis RAZOWSKI, 1987

Transtillaspis RAZOWSKI, 1987, Bull. Polish Acad. Sci., Biol. Sci.,35(1-3): 73. Type-species: *Transtillaspis batoidea* RAZOWSKI, 1997 – by original designation.

The differences between this genus and *Gorytvesica* are discussed above. The species of *Transtillaspis* are generally brownish or greyish in colour without oblique white lines of the forewing and their genitalia characterized with the presence of submedian lobes of the transtilla and in female weak latero-posterior lobes of sterigma.

List of the known species:

T. atimeta RAZOWSKI, 1997 – Peru
T. baea RAZOWSKI, 1987 – Colombia
T. bascanion RAZOWSKI, 1987 – Peru
T. batoidea RAZOWSKI, 1987 – Peru
T. bebela RAZOWSKI, 1987 – Colombia
T. blechra RAZOWSKI, 1987 – Colombia
T. brachistocera RAZOWSKI, 1987 – Colombia
T. brandinojuxta RAZOWSKI, 1987 – Bolivia
T. cherada RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2001 – Brazil
T. cornutipea RAZOWSKI, 1997 – Peru
T. hedychnium RAZOWSKI, 1991 – Venezuela
T. irrorata RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2003 – Ecuador
T. luiscarlosi RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2003 – Ecuador
T. monoseta RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2003 – Ecuador
T. multisetae RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2003 – Ecuador
T. zonion RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2001 – Brazil
T. anxia RAZOWSKI & BROWN, 2004 – Colombia
T. tucumana RAZOWSKI & BROWN, 2004 – Argentina
T.cinifera RAZOWSKI & BROWN, 2004 – Venezuela
T. plagifascia sp. n. – Ecuador

T. alluncus sp. n. – Ecuador
T. cracens sp. n. – Ecuador
T. lypra sp. n. – Ecuador
T. juxtonca sp. n. – Ecuador
T. emblema sp. n. – Ecuador
T. neelys sp. n. – Ecuador
T. cothurnata sp. n. – Ecuador
T. herospina sp. n. – Ecuador
T. crepera sp. n. – Ecuador
T. ependyma sp. n. – Ecuador
T. mecosacculus sp. n. – Ecuador
T. galbana sp. n. – Ecuador
T. empheria sp. n. – Ecuador
T. parummaculatum sp. n. – Ecuador
T. rioverdensis sp. n. – Ecuador
T. mindoana sp. n. – Ecuador
T. tungurahuana sp. n. – Ecuador
T. nedyma sp. n. – Ecuador

Transtillaspis plagifascia sp. n.

(Figs 47-50, 71-74, 127, 128)

D i a g n o s i s. *Transtillaspis plagifascia* sp. n. is closely related to *T. blechra* RAZOWSKI, 1987 from Colombia but differing in male genitalia in very slender base of uncus, whose terminal part is broadening strongly and abruptly, whilst in *T. blechra* the uncus broadens gradually. In *T. plagifascia* sp. n. the processes of juxta are almost equally long, in *T. blechra* left process is broad, much shorter; sacculus in *T. plagifascia* sp. n. is more stout and vesica characterizes with higher number of cornuti in posterior groups ca. 14-21 (only 9 in *T. blechra*).

In male genitalia *T. plagifascia* sp. n. is also very similar to *Gorytvesica argentilinea* comb.n. It differs from it as already mentioned mainly in two important diagnostic characters, viz., the presence of the dorsal lobes of transtilla and the absence of the white forewing lines. Also in female genitalia the sterigma is typical for *Transtillaspis*.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the forewing markings; Greek: plagios – olique, Latin: fascia – fascia. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 14.5-18.0 mm in males and 17.0-23.5 mm. Head and thorax creamy grey, labial palpus 2.5, thorax grey, darker, more brownish grey proximally. Ground colour of forewing greyish densely sprinkled and dotted with brownish grey. Markings greyish brown with browner spots between veins: Basal blotch preserved at costa and as a dorso postbasal spot; submedian fascia from 1/3 of costa to before mid-dorsum, median fascia from before mid-costa to tornus; subterminal fascia reaching almost middle of termen. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing whitish creamy strigulated with pale brownish grey; cilia creamy. Female darker than male, with distinct strigulation and less complete markings.

Variation. The species exhibits a great variability. Ground colour lighter and darker sometimes more brownish. Fasciae sometimes weak, occasionally strongly pronounced. Some paratypes with large reddish blotch at dorsum of forewing (Fig. 47).

Male genitalia (Figs 71-74). Uncus club-shaped; socius and arm of gnathos slender; valva rather slender; saculus broad, convexly rounded at middle where small transverse fold; distinct dorsal

lobes of transtilla submedially; aedeagus short; proximal group of cornuti consisting of three to five spines, posterior group a row of 13-18 slenderer almost equally long spines and 1-3 separate spines.

Female genitalia (Figs 127, 128). Postostial part of sterigma rather weakly sclerotized except for posterior lateral arms; anteostial portion fairly broad accompanied by large membranous ventral sac; sclerite of ductus bursae reaching posterior portion of corpus bursae.

B i o l o g y. Larva found in spun leaves and flowers of *Lantana camara* (Verbenaceae).

Holotype, male: "Ecuador: Tungurahua - Prov., 15 km N Ambato, 2550m 1E7'16"S 78E34'4"W, 17.X.2002, sta 28, leg. GIELIS & PELZ"; GU-2116-V.P.; CVPR, eventually SMFL. Paratypes (59): 11 males (GU-2118-V.P.,GU-2122-V.P.), 3 females (GU-2115-V.P., GU-2117-V.P.): same data as HT, 10 males, 1 female: Tungurahua - Prov. Ambato, 2595m, 1E14'S 78E36"W, 1.-30. VI. 2003, leg. Volker PELZ, 3 males (GU-EC116, GU-1752-V.P., GU-1780-V.P.): same dates but e.l. 5.VII. 2003, 1 male: same locality but 21.IX.2002, sta 1, leg. GIELIS & PELZ, 2 males: 22.IX.2002, sta 2, leg. GIELIS & PELZ, 1 male: Tungurahua - Prov., 3 km E Izamba, 2675m, 1E12'S 78E32"W, 3.X.2002, sta 15, leg. GIELIS & PELZ; 6 males (GU-2111, 1689, 2393), 4 females (GU 1699, 2110, 2239): Ecuador: Azuay - Prov., PN Cajas, Laguna Llaviuco, 3225 m 2E50'38"S 79E8'35"W, 5.X.2002, sta 17, leg. GIELIS & PELZ, 5 males, 3 females: same locality but 12.x.2002, sta 26, leg. GIELIS & PELZ, 5 males (GU 2108, 2107, 2102): Azuay Prov., 25 km S Cuenca, Pto. de Tinajilla, 3320m, 3E9'46"S 79E1'30"W, 6.X.2002, sta 18, leg. GIELIS & PELZ, 2 males (GU 2121), 1 female: Ecuador: Loja -Prov, 60 km N Loja, 5 km N San Lucas, 2965 m, 3E40'56"s 79E16'9"W, 10.X.2002, sta 23, leg. GIELIS & PELZ, 1 male (GU 2383): Ecuador: Loja - Prov, 10 km SE Loja, PN Podocarpus, Cajanuma Ranger Stt, 2850 m, 4E6'58"S 79E10'19"W, 7.X.2002, sta 20, leg. GIELIS & PELZ; CVPR, ISEA, PUCE.

Remark. The populations from southern Ecuador (Azuay- and Loja-Provinces) are on average larger and in male genitalia 2 or 3 separate cornuti in proximal group are present. In specimens from Tungurahua Province only exceptionally a second separate spine in posterior group is present.

Transtillaspis alluncus sp. n.

(Figs 21, 75, 76)

D i a g n o s i s. *Transtillaspis alluncus* sp.n. is close to *T. plagifascia* sp.n. but distinct in browner forewing, and in male genitalia by slender uncus and strong dorsal lobes of transtilla.

E t y m o l o g y. The name concerns the shape of uncus; Greek: allos – another. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 14.0 mm. Head creamy brown, labial palpus 2.2, concolorous with head, thorax brownish. Ground colour of forewing brownish, paler, more ochreous in distal third; costal spots brownish; strigulate and sprinkled with brown. Markings brown in form of three oblique fasciae and incomplete basal marking. Cilia pale brownish. Hindwing creamy, tinged with ochreous distally, diffusely strigulated with brownish grey; cilia creamy.

Male genitalia (Figs 75, 76). Uncus slender, rather short, sharp terminally; valva gradually tapering terminad; sacculus short, broad, angulate terminally; dorsal lobes of median part of transtilla large; distal part of aedeagus long; cornuti a proximal group of six long spines and a slender distal spine; dorso-lateral processes of juxta slender, long.

Female unknown.

Holotype, male: " Ecuador: Zamora-Chinchipe -Prov. 22 km E Loja, PN Podocarpus, San Francisco Ranger Stt, 2200 m, 3E59'15"S 79E5'37"W, 9. X. 2002,sta 22, leg. GIELIS & PELZ"; GU-2390-V.P.; CVPR, eventually SMFL.

Transtillaspis cracens sp. n.

(Figs 22, 77, 78)

D i a g n o s i s. *Transtillaspis cracens* sp.n is probably closest to *T. alluncus* sp. n. but characterizes with strongly reduced forewing markings, slender uncus and large distance between bases of dorsal lobes of transtilla.

E t y m o l o g y. The name concerns shape uncus; Latin: craceus – slim. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 21.0 mm. Head and thorax ochreous brownish; labial palpus 2.0. Forewing weakly expanding terminally, termen oblique. Ground colour pale brownish creamy; suffusions brownish, spots brown agglomerated in dorso-terminal fourth of wing; cilia brownish, more cream at tornus. Hindwing cream, spotted with brownish grey; cilia pale cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 77, 78). Uncus fairly long, very slender; valva moderately broad, with costa concaving postmedially; sacculus one third of valva, with terminal fold; dorsal lobes of transtilla rather short, sublateral; dorso-lateral processes of juxta asymmetric, stout; proximal group of cornuti consisting of three curved spines, posterior group of two unequal straight spines.

Female unknown.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador: Loja - Prov, 10 km SE Loja, PN Podocarpus, Cajanuma Ranger Stt, 2850 m, 4E6'58"S 79E10'19"W, 7.X.2002, sta 20, leg. GIELIS & PELZ", GU-2244-V.P.; CVPR, eventually SMFL.

Transtillaspis lypra sp. n.

(Figs 23, 79, 80)

D i a g n o s i s. Externally *T. lypra* sp.n. resembles *T. alluncus* sp.n. but is distinct by dorso-median process of juxta. In possession of this structure it is very similar to *T. brandinojuxta* RAZOWSKI, 1987 from Bolivia and *E. irrorata* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2003 from Ecuador. The former characterizes with broad, rod like postero-median process of juxta, the latter with almost equally long terminations of juxta and large lobes of transtilla.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to dark colouration of the forewing; Greek: lypros – sad. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 14.5 mm. Head and thorax cream brownish with browner parts; labial palpus 2.0. Forewing expanding to middle, then uniformly broad. Ground colour creamy brownish strigulated with blackish brown, venation similarly suffused. Markings dark ochreous brownish diffusely strigulated with black-brown: three proximal fasciae diffused, broad, partly confluent; subterminal fascia very slender. Cilia brownish grey. Hindwing cream brownish, darker on periphery; cilia much paler.

Male genitalia (Figs 79, 80). Uncus rather short, slender, slightly expanding postmedially; valva tapering terminad; sacculus reaching to beyond 1/3 of this last, tapering distad, marked with slender terminal thorn; dorsal lobes of transtilla small, submedian; dorso-lateral processes of juxta slender, dorso-median process large bifurcate apically, medio-posterior process slender, curved; three strong, curved cornuti constituting the anterior group.

Female not known.

Holotype, male: " Ecuador, Napo - Prov.,15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0E38'56"S 77E47'34"W, 25.X.2002, sta 37, leg. GIELIS & PELZ" ; GU-2380-V.P.; CVPR, eventually SMFL.

Transtillaspis irrorata RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2003

(Figs 45, 46, 105, 106,125)

Material examined. One male (GU-1130-V.P): Ecuador, Morona-Santiago-Prov., Macas, Proano Alshi, 5 km SO Alshi, 1700 m, 27.IX.-4.X. 2000, leg. Volker PELZ"; 1 female (GU-2581-V.P.): Ecuador, Tungurahua – Prov., 17 km E Banos, Río Verde, 1500 m, 1E24'11"S 78E17'22"W, 16.-18. XII. 2004, leg. Volker PELZ; CVPR.

In the material at hand we found one further male from same locality as the type series and also one female, however, from a different locality. Its colouration fits well that of the males. Wing span is 14.0 mm.

Female genitalia (Fig. 125) resemble those in *T. emblema* sp.n. especially in proximal portion of sterigma whose sclerite is, however, much broader in *T. irrorata*. Sclerites of posterior part of ductus bursae large, ventral one extending distinctly proximad; remaining parts of corpus bursae completely membranous.

For reasons of comparison also the male specimen is illustrated (Figs 45, 105, 106).

Transtillaspis juxtonca sp. n.

(Figs 24, 81, 82)

D i a g n o s i s. *Transtillaspis juxtonca* sp.n. is externally very similar to *T. lypra* sp. n. and *T. crepera* sp. n. but the genitalia are strongly differing in lack of dorso-median process of juxta.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific epithet refers to the shapes of the dorsal processes of juxta; Greek: onkos – hook. The name is defined as a noun in apposition.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 16 mm. Head and thorax cream brown, labial palpus 2.2. Forewing expanding posteriorly mostly to middle. Ground colour brownish cream strigulated and dotted with brown; costal spots distinct. Markings brownish black consisting of confluent basal and postbasal marks followed by three parallel fasciae and incomplete apical markings. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing creamy, tinged ochreous at apex, diffusely spotted with brownish grey; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 81, 82). Uncus short, slender, broadening basally; sacculus reaching to beyond one third of costa, terminating in a sharp process; dorsal lobes of transtila distinctly separated by means of median concavity; juxta provided with two strong dorso-posterior hooks.

Female unknown.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador: Loja – Prov, 10 km SE Loja, PN Podocarpus, Cajanuma Ranger Stt, 2850 m, 4E6'58"S 79E10'19"W, 7.X.2002, sta 20, leg. GIELIS & PELZ", GU-1725-V.P.; CVPR, eventually SMFL.

Transtillaspis emblema sp. n.

(Figs 25, 26, 83, 84, 126)

D i a g n o s i s. *Transtillaspis emblema* sp.n. is externally comparable with *T. neelys* sp. n. but differing in having brown postmedian area of forewing, in male genitalia in simple sacculus and in female genitalia in rather short distal sclerite of ductus bursae.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to nice appearence of moth; Latin: emblema – adornment. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 13.5-15.0 mm in males, 14.0-16.0 mm in females. Male: Head rust brown, thorax dark brown; labial palpus 2.5. Ground colour of forewing whitish suffused and diffusely strigulated with grey-brown; submedian fascia rather parallel to termen; in anterior half of wing ground colour pale brownish with indistinct ferruginous hue and brown partly confluent strigulae and dots; posterior part of wing brown, paler at termen, with some darker places and in-

numerous whitish dots. Cilia concolorous with distal part of wing. Hindwing dark brown; cilia slightly paler.

Female generally paler but with slenderer submedian fascia marked with brown dots; terminal portion of wing more rust brown; numerous whitish dots forming more or less conplete lines across the wing. Cilia brownish grey. Hindwing whitish grey, greyish brown on periphery, with cilia greyer.

Male genitalia (Figs 83, 84). Uncus as in *T. alluncus* sp. n. but shorter, tapering terminad, not broadening postmedially; valva broad basally, slightly concave beyond sacculus; this last rather short, convex; dorsal lobes of transtilla distinct, weakly approaching to middle; dorso-lateral processes of juxta short, curved; aedeagus almost as long as costa of valva; cornuti an anterior group of three rather short of spines.

Female genitalia (Fig. 126). Postostial media part of sterigma forming a large plate folded proximally and distally; distal sclerite of ductus bursae shorter than in *T. neelys* sp. n., not exending proximally.

B i o l o g y. Type series reared from larvae found in spun leaves of unidentified tree.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador: Napo - Prov., 5 km W Papallacta, Laguna Papallacta, 3430 m, 0E22'27"S 78E9'50"W, 28. X .2002 e.l. 21. XI. 2002, sta 40, leg. GIELIS & PELZ"; GU-1432-V.P.; CVPR, eventually SMFL.

Paratypes (7): 1 male, 6 females (GU-1431-V.P.): same data as HT (e.l. 21.XI -15.XII); CVPR, ISEA, PUCE.

Transtillaspis neelys sp. n.

(Figs 27, 28, 85, 86, 129, 130)

D i a g n o s i s. *Transtillaspis neelys* sp.n. is externally very similar to *T. emblema* sp.n. but with dominant colour of forewing cinnamon; male readily distinguisghed by the presence of strong basal spines of sacculus, females of the two species are very similar to one another but in *T. neelys* sp. n. the sclerite of ductus bursae extending proximally.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to late recognition of the species; Latin: neelys – lately arrived. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span mm. Head and thorax brownish, vertex tinged with rust, labial palpus 2.0, concolorous with head; thorax whitish postmedially. Shape of forewing as in *T. emblema* sp. n.; ground colour white, preserved in form of numerous dots and spots, strigulated with grey-brown, grey along costa and proximally. Remaining area cinnamon with browner strigulae. Cilia pale ferruginous. Hindwing creamy grey, brownish grey on periphery, with darker strigulation; cilia greyish cream.

Females with ill-defined white maculation atrophying in median or posterior parts of wing. Hindwings more or less dark.

Male genitalia (Figs 85, 86). Uncus moderately long with small latero-submedian processes; valva rather slender; ventral part of sacculus short, armed with two strong spines; dorsal lobes of transtilla subtriangular, ventrolateral portions strongly sclerotized; aedeagus as in *T. emblema* sp. n., with similar group of cornuti.

Female genitalia (Figs 121, 122). Distal part of ductus bursae well sclerotized, slightly asymmetric, with elongate proximal portion of right side.

B i o l o g y. Some specimen reared from larvae found in rolled leaves of unidentified shrub.

Holotype, male: " Ecuador, Napo - Prov.,15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0E38'56"S 77E47'34"W, 23.-26.VI.2003, leg. Volker PELZ, GU-1892-V.P.; CVPR, eventually SMFL. Paratypes (16): 2 males, 3 females (GU-1751-V.P., GU-1754-V.P).: same data as HT, some e.l. 7.-14.VII.2003; 7 males:same locality but 30. IX. 2002, sta 12, leg. GIELIS & PELZ, 2 males: same locality but 27. X. 2002, sta 39, leg. GIELIS & PELZ, 1 male: same locality but 25.X.2002, sta 37, leg.

GIELIS & PELZ, 1 female (GU-2763-V.P.): Ecuador, Tungurahua - Prov., 17 km E Banos, Río Verde, 1500 m, 1E24'11"S 78E17'22"W, 16.-18. XII. 2004 e.l. 15.I.2005, leg. Volker PELZ; CVPR, ISEA, PUCE.

Transtillaspis cothurnata sp. n.

(Figs 29, 87, 88)

D i a g n o s i s. *Transtillaspis cothurnata* sp.n. is externally and in male genitalia very similar to *T. multisetae*. It is, however, distinguished by much slenderer valva with sacculus extending more basad than in *T. multisetae. T. cothurnata* is also closely related to *T. neelys* sp. n. but with uncus broader, rounded apically; externally similar to *T. plagifascia* sp. n., however, with ferruginous cream ground colour of forewing and a series of three black spots subterminally.

E t y m o l o g y. The name derives from Greek and referst to the shape of succulus: kothornos – a shue on enlarged sole; latinized: cothurnata. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 18.5 mm. Forewing rather slender, termen somewhat oblique. Ground colour ferruginous creamy suffused with pale brownish ochreous, with similar brownish strigulae and brownish costal spots. Markings ferruginous brownish, diffuse, incomplete, consisting of two oblique fasciae in submedian and median area and basal suffusion; subterminal fascia represented by three or four black spots before mid-termen. Cilia creamy. Hindwing creamy grey with grey strigulation; cilia more creamy.

Male genitalia (Figs 87, 88). Uncus fairly broad, rounded apically; valva slender; sacculus producing basally, armed with numerous long spines; median part of transtilla with two dorsal lobes distinctly separated medially; aedeagus extending ventro-terminally; proximal group of cornuti present.

Female not known.

Holotype, male: " Ecuador, Napo - Prov.,15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0E38'56"S 77E47'34"W, 23.-26.VI.2003, leg. Volker PELZ" ; GU-1822-V.P.; CVPR, eventually SMFL.

Transtillaspis multisetae RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2003

(Figs 30, 109, 110)

Material examined. One male: Ecuador, Tungurahua - Prov., 17 km E Banos, Río Verde, 1500 m, 1E24'11"S 78E17'22"W, 16.-18. XII. 2004, leg. Volker PELZ; GU-2762-V.P.; CVPR.

This species was described recently (RAZOWSKI & PELZ 2003) from the surroundings of Macas in Morona-Santiago Province. In the present material the above mentioned male with 17.0 mm wingspan was found, confirming a wider distribution of the species in Ecuador and illustrated here for reason of comparison with *T. cothurnata* sp.n.

Transtillaspis herospina sp. n.

(Figs 44, 89, 90)

D i a g n o s i s. Externally this species reminds *T. cothurnata* sp.n. but distinguished by smooth cream ochreous ground colour of forewing and a single blackish subterminal spot; male genitalia of *T. herospina* sp. n. differing from those of all known species of the genus by the presence of strong spiniform process of base of sacculus.

E t y m o l o g y. The species epithet refers to the strong process of sacculus; Greek: heros – strong, Latin: spina – spine. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 16.5 mm. Head and thorax brownish; labial palpus 2.5, pale ochreous cream. Ground colour of forewing pale ochreous cream without strigulation except for terminal area; costa and subtornal dots more brown. Markings consisting of blackish brown basal blotch, diffuse ochreous brownish median fascia, slender subapical blotch and blackich spot be-

fore mid-tornus. Cilia rather concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing creamy, tinged with ochreous at apex, with weak light brownish strigulation; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 89, 90). Uncus slender, rounded apically, provided with pair of submedian thorns; valva tapering terminad, with convex caudal edge; sacculus slender, short, armed with strong submedian process; transtilla slender with atrophying dorsal prominences; dorso-lateral and median processes of juxta very short; ventral termination of aedeagus long; vesica with numerous minute spines.

Female not known.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador: Loja - Prov, 10 km SE Loja, PN Podocarpus, Cajanuma Ranger Stt, 2850 m, 4E6'58"S 79E10'19"W, 7.X.2002, sta 20, leg. GIELIS & PELZ", GU-1718-V.P.; CVPR, eventually SMFL.

Transtillaspis crepera sp. n.

(Figs 31, 91, 92)

D i a g n o s i s. *Transtillaspis crepera* sp.n. is similar and close to *T. juxtonca* sp.n. but distinguished by much smaller, slenderer dorso-lateral processes of juxta and fused dorsal lobes of transtilla.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the colouration of forewing; Latin: crepera – dark. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 16 mm. Head and thorax pale brownish; labial palpus 2.5 concolorous with head. Forewing expanding terminally with apex sharp and termen oblique. Ground colour pale brownish with weak ochreous admixture; strigulation brown, markings somewhat dareker consisting of large diffuse postbasal suffusion and three usual oblique fasciae; apical area with slender lines; spots along costa and dorsum small. Cilia brownish. Hindwing ochreous cream, cream towards base; strigulation pale brownish; cilia pale ochreous cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 91, 92). Uncus slightly longer and broader than in *T. juxtonca* sp.n.; valva and sacculus similar, the latter with smaller terminal process; dorsal part of transtilla with uniform median lobe; dorso-lateral processes of juxta slender, broad basally, similar to one another; anterior group of cornuti consisting of four strong spines, posterior group represented by single short spine.

Female not known.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 12 km SSE Cosanga, 2120 m, 0E37'26"S 77E48'51"W, 24. X. 2002, sta 36, leg. GIELIS & PELZ, GU-2381-V.P.; CVPR, eventually SMFL.

Transtillaspis ependyma sp. n.

(Figs 32, 93, 94)

D i a g n o s i s. Externally this species somewhat resembles *T. galbana* sp. n. and *T. empheria* sp. n.; in male genitalia sacculus similar to that in *T. crepera* sp. n. but with larger sharp termination, and with broader dorsal lobe of transtilla (fused submedian lobes).

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the colouration of forewings covering pale hindwings; Greek: ependyma – overcoat. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 17.0 mm. Head brownish ferruginous, thorax browner proximally; labial palpus 2.5, concolorous with head. Termen of forewing not oblique to middle. Ground colour ferruginous mixed and dotted with brownish to middle, then weakly so, pale along costa. Markings brownish, indistinct, preserved in form of incomplete median fascia terminating with black-brown at tornus; a few blackish brown dots subterminally. Cilia concolorous with distal part of wing. Hindwing pale ochreous cream; strigulation brownish grey, diffuse; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 93, 94). Uncus fairly broad, tapering in distal half terminally; sacculus rather short, slender terminating in a sharp process; dorsal lobe of transtilla median; numerous very short thorn like cornuti in vesica.

Female not known.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador: Loja - Prov, 10 km SE Loja, PN Podocarpus, Cajanuma Ranger Stt, 2850 m, 4E6'58"S 79E10'19"W, 7.X.2002, sta 20, leg. GIELIS & PELZ", GU-1627-V.P.; CVPR, eventually SMFL.

Transtillaspis mecosacculus sp. n.

(Figs 33, 95, 96)

D i a g n o s i s. Systematic position of *Transtillaspis mecosacculus* sp.n. is not clear; externally this species is similar to several species of this genus e.g. *T. crepera* sp. n. or *T. alluncus* sp. n. but characterizes with hardly strigulate ground colour of forewing; in male genitalia easily distinguished from all known species by long sacculus terminating in a rounded ventral pprominence.

E t y m o l o g y. The species name refers to long sacculus; Greek: mekos – length. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 24.0 mm. Head brownish, thorax paler posteriorly; labial palpus 2.0, concolorous with head. Costa of forewing curved outwards, termen oblique. Ground colour brownish, in basal half mixed with ferruginous where suffused and strigulated with brownish. Markings brown,diffuse, incomplete, broadening and darker towards tornus. Fringes brownish, more cream at tornus. Hindwing whitish cream, mixed ochreous and indistinctly strigulated with greyish brown in apex area; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 95, 96). Uncus broadening terminally; valva broad proximally; sacculus slender, expanding terminaly, convexly rounded in end part ventrally; lobes of transtilla weak; dorso-lateral processes of juxta short, broad; posterior lobe broad; aedeagus broad; cornuti, numerous very slender spines.

Female not known.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador: Loja - Prov, 10 km SE Loja, PN Podocarpus, Cajanuma Ranger Stt, 2850 m, 4E6'58"S 79E10'19"W, 7.X.2002, sta 20, leg. GIELIS & PELZ", GU-1707-V.P.; CVPR, eventually SMFL.

Transtillaspis galbana sp. n.

(Figs 35, 36, 97, 98)

D i a g n o s i s. *Transtillaspis galbana* sp.n. is closely allied with *T. empheria* sp.n., with similar dorsal process of base of sacculus but easily distinguished by short dorso-lateral processes of juxta.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to colouration of forewing; Greek/Latin: galbanum – a kind of resin. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 18.0-21.0 mm. Head and thorax brown; labial palpus 2.0, concolorous with head. Forewing weakly expanding terminad, costa gradually convex, termen slightly oblique. Ground colour ochreous cinnamon dotted with dark brown mainly in distal third of wing; terminal part of costa suffused with brownish grey, costal spots similar or darker. Markings: Basal blotch dark brown with oblique posterior edge; rather concolorous spots at tornus; traces of median fascia somewhat darker than ground colour; cilia rather concolorous tinged with brownish in apex fourth. Hindwing brownish grey with paler spots; cilia cream.

Variation. Paratype (GU-2260-V.P.) from Loja-Province darker than holotype with weak maculation; median fascia atrophied. Hindwing much paler, creamer than in holotype.

Male genitalia (Figs 97, 98). Uncus slender, rather short, broadening near middle; sacculus broad at base, tapering terminad, armed with slender dorso-basal process; lobes of transtilla weak; dorsal processes of juxta broad, slightly bent; numerous very slender cornuti in vesica. In one paratype (GU-2260-V.P.) cornuti slightly longer, less numerous.

Female not known.

Holotype, male: " Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 10 km SSE Cosanga, 2180 m, 0E37'13"S 77E49'29"W, 23. X. 2002, sta 35, leg. GIELIS & PELZ, GU-2262-V.P; CVPR, eventually SMFL. Paratypes (18): 3 males: Ecuador, Napo - Prov.,15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0E38'56"S 77E47'34"W, 30. IX. 2002, sta 12, leg. GIELIS & PELZ; 2 males: same locality but 25.X.2002, sta 37, leg. GIELIS & PELZ; 4 males (GU-1671-V.P.): same locality but 27. X. 2002, sta 39, leg. GIELIS & PELZ; 3 males (GU-1598-V.P): Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 12 km SSE Cosanga, 2120 m, 0E37'26"S 77E48'51"W, 24. X. 2002, sta 36, leg. GIELIS & PELZ, 1male (GU-1174-V.P.): Ecuador, Morona-Santiago-Prov., Macas, Proano Alshi, 5 km SO Alshi, 1700 m, 27.IX.-4.X. 2000, leg. Volker PELZ, 1 male (GU-2260-V.P.): Ecuador: Zamora-Chinchipe - Prov. 22 km E Loja, PN Podocarpus, San Francisco Ranger Stt, 2200 m, 3E59'15"S 79E5'37"W, 9. X. 2002,sta 22, leg. GIELIS & PELZ; CVPR, ISEZ, PUCE.

Transtillaspis empheria sp. n.

(Figs 34, 99, 100)

D i a g n o s i s. *Transtillaspis empheria* sp.n. is similar to *T. galbana* sp. n. but without brown basal blotch; in male genitalia readily distinguished by having very long, curved dorso-lateral processes of juxta and slender dorso-posterior process.

E t y m o l o g y. The name points to a similarity with *T. galbana* sp. n.; Greek: empheros – similar. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 20.5 mm. Head pale cinnamon, thorax browner; labial palpus 2.2 concolorous with head. Forewing expanding terminad; termen weakly oblique. Ground colour cinnamon, slightly mixed with brown in basal area, brownish at costa basally; strigulation fine, brownish. Markings cinnamon brown: median fascia atrophying near tornus, trace of preceding fascia extendig from blackish brown mark at tornus; subapical blotch indistinct; a few black-brown dots before mid-termen. Cilia concolorous with distal part of wing, mixed with brownish beneath apex. Hindwing dirty cream strigulated with pale brownish grey; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 99, 100). Uncus moderately long, slender; sacculus with straight dorso-basal process; lobes of transtilla small; dorso-lateral process of juxta very long, curved, sharp apically, medio-posterior processes slender, curved; numerous slender, small and very small cornuti in vesica.

Female not known.

Holotype, male: " Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 10 km SSE Cosanga, 2180 m, 0E37'13"S 77E49'29"W, 23. X. 2002, sta 35, leg. GIELIS & PELZ, GU-2261-V.P; CVPR, eventually SMFL.

Transtillaspis nedyma sp. n.

(Figs 37, 38, 111-114)

D i a g n o s i s. Habitus of *T. nedyma* sp.n. as in *T. neelys* sp. n.; closely related to *T. alluncus* sp. n.; differing from it externally in having ochreous ground colour of forewing, in male genitalia in slender sacculus and long uncus. Very closely related also to *T. parummaculatum* sp. n., *T. empheria* sp.n. and *T. rioverdensis* sp. n. as the structure of aedeagus and juxta shows. *T. nedyma* sp.n. differs from *T. parummaculatum* sp.n. in very small spines of vesica and from the other mentioned species in slenderer, longer uncus.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the appearence of the species; Greek: nedymos – nice. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 19.0 mm in holotype, in paratype 20.5 mm. Head and thorax brownish, labial palpus 2.5, concolorous with head. Forewing fairly broad, termen not oblique. Ground colour ochreous with orange hue, tinged with grey in tornal and terminal parts of wing, with blackish brown dots. Markings greyish brown: An oblique basal blotch and diffuse spot at end of median cell. Cilia ochreous brownish. Hindwing greyish brown, paler basally, with ochreous anal portion; cilia whitish; basal line distinct, brown.

Male genitalia (Figs 111-114). Uncus fairly long, slender; valva slightly convex caudally; sacculus slender, straight ventrally; transtilla slender medially; dorso-lateral processes of juxta very long, unequal; aedeagus fairly short with long, acute ventral termination; coecum penis large; vesica minutely spined and thorny, without any distinct spiniform cornuti.

Female not known.

Holotype, male: " Ecuador, Napo - Prov.,15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0E38'56"S 77E47'34"W, 30. IX. 2002, sta 12, leg. GIELIS & PELZ", GU-2374-V.P; CVPR, eventually SMFL.

Paratype: 1 male(GU-1608-V.P.): Ecuador: Zamora-Chinchipe -Prov. 22 km E Loja, PN Podocarpus, San Francisco Ranger Stt, 2200 m, 3E59'15"S 79E5'37"W, 9. X. 2002, sta 22, leg. GIELIS & PELZ; CVPR.

Transtillaspis parummaculatum sp. n.

(Figs 39, 101, 102)

D i a g n o s i s. Externally this new species resembles *T. nedyma* sp. n. but differs in having brown maculation on ochreous cinnamon ground colour of forewing; male genitalia distinct by extremely long dorso-lateral processes of juxta and rod like termination of aedeagus.

E t y m o l o g y. The species epithet refers to the markings of forewing; Latin: parum – not numerous, maculatum – spotted. The name is defined as a noun in apposition.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 16.0 mm. Head ochreous cinnamon, thorax with brown spots; labial palpus 2.2. Forewing broad, apex rounded, termen somewhat convex. Ground colour ochreous cinnamon retained in form of spots, suffused with brownish before middle, strigulated and spotted with brown. Markings dark brown, diffuse; median fascia extending towards tornus; subterminal, terminal and basal markings rather weak. Cilia brown with ochreous dividings. Hindwing dark brown; cilia paler and greyer.

Male genitalia (Figs 101, 102). Uncus slender, fairly long; sacculus simple, slender, tapering terminally; median part of transtilla slender; lobes weak; dorso-lateral processes of juxta very long, slender, sharp terminally; ventro-terminal part of aedeagus long, slender; cornuti several slender spines of the posterior group only.

Female not known.

Holotype, male: " Ecuador, Napo - Prov.,15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0E38'56"S 77E47'34"W, 27. X. 2002, sta 39, leg. GIELIS & PELZ", GU-1743-V.P; CVPR, eventually SMFL.

Transtillaspis rioverdensis sp. n.

(Figs 40, 103, 104)

D i a g n o s i s. Externally *T. rioverdensis* sp.n. is very similar to *T. parummaculatum* sp. n. but with weaker brown suffusions of forewing. *Transtillaspis rioverdensis* sp.n. is closely related to that species and to *T. nedyma* sp.n. but easily distinguished in male genitalia by a shorter, basally broad uncus and much shorter, and broader processes of juxta.

E t y m o l o g y. The species epithet refers to the type locality. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Head brownish cream, labial palpus 2.0, thorax brownish ferruginous. Wing span 14.0 mm; ground colour of forewing ferruginous strigulated with brown; concolorous

suffusions in postmedian part of wing; costal strigulae whitish. Cilia ferruginous brownish. Hindwing brown; cilia brownish cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 103, 104). Uncus broad basally tapering terminally; valva upcurved, tapering in terminal part; sacculus simple, slender; submedian part of transtilla somewhat expanding dorsally; processes of juxta fairly broad, one distinctly shorter than the other; cornuti ca 20 short spines.

Female unknown.

Holotype, male: " Ecuador, Tungurahua - Prov., 17 km E Baños, Río Verde, 1500 m, 1E24'11"S 78E17'22"W, 1.-3. XII. 2004, leg. Volker PELZ", GU-2477-V.P; CVPR, eventually SMFL.

Transtillaspis mindoana sp. n.

(Figs 41, 42, 107, 108, 124)

D i a g n o s i s. *Transtillaspis mindoana* sp.n. is closely related to *T. multisetae* and *T. cothurnata* sp.n. as the structure of sacculus shows but readily distinguished by very broad uncus terminating in a minute apical prominence.

E t y m o l o g y. The species epithet refers to Mindo, famous for its rich bird fauna and nearby to the type locality. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 15.0-16.0 mm in males, 18.0 mm in female; head pale brownish, labial palpus 2.0, concolorous with head, thorax brownish with slight ferruginous admixture, base of tegula browner. Ground colour of forewing dirty ferruginous with darker groups of scales and brownish black strigulae, spots and suffusions. Markings indistinct preseserved in costal part of wing consisting of postbasal and median parts of fasciae. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing pale brownish creamy tinged with ferruginous in apex area; strigulation grey, diffuse; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 107, 108). Uncus very large, broadest postmedially, tapering apically where small sharp prominence; arm of gnathos broad, expanding medially; valva slender beyond base, rounded caudally; sacculus short, extending ventrally, armed with several fairly long spines; transtilla asymmetrical: left process very long, bent outwards posteriorly, rigth process very short, subtriangular; aedeagus with very long rod like latero-posterior process; two small cornuti.

Female genitalia (Fig. 124). Sterigma in major part membranous, with latero-posterior sclerites and slender proximal transverse sclerite close to weak lateral sclerotization of ductus bursae; remaining parts of bursa copulatrix membranous.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Pichincha - Prov., 7 km NW Mindo, Sachatamia, 1700m, 0E1'35"S 78E45'34"W, 8.-11. XII. 2004, leg. Volker PELZ"; GU-2422-V.P.; CVPR, eventually SMFL. Paratypes (3): 2 males (GU-2523-V.P.,GU-2576-V.P.), 1 female (GU-2546-V.P.): same data as HT, all CVPR.

Transtillaspis tungurahuana sp. n.

(Figs 43, 123)

D i a g n o s i s. Externally *Transtillaspis tungurahuana* sp.n. is similar to *T. mindoana* sp.n. but in female genitalia distinct by larger, extending proximally sclerites of ductus bursae.

E t y m o l o g y. The species name refers to the type locality situated in the Tungurahua Province. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 20.0 mm. Head and thorax pale ferruginous, brown medially; labial palpus 2.0, grey brown with some ferruginous scales. Shape of forewing as in *T. mindoana* sp.n. except for termen which is less oblique. Ground colour ferruginous with darker transverse strigulation and cream dots; some dots especially along costa blackish suffused and partially confluent in anterior half of wing chiefly costally. Cilia rather concolorous with ground colour with whiter basal dots, brown at tornus. Hindwing brownish grey, cilia paler.

Male unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 123). Posterior parts of sterigma forming distinct arms, median portion well sclerotized; sclerites of ductus bursae asymmetrical extending proximally, connected by means of slender rod subterminally.

Holotype, female: " Ecuador, Tungurahua - Prov., 17 km E Baños, Río Verde, 1500 m, 1E24'11"S 78E17'22"W, 1.-3. XII. 2004, leg. Volker PELZ", GU-2485-V.P; CVPR, eventually SMFL

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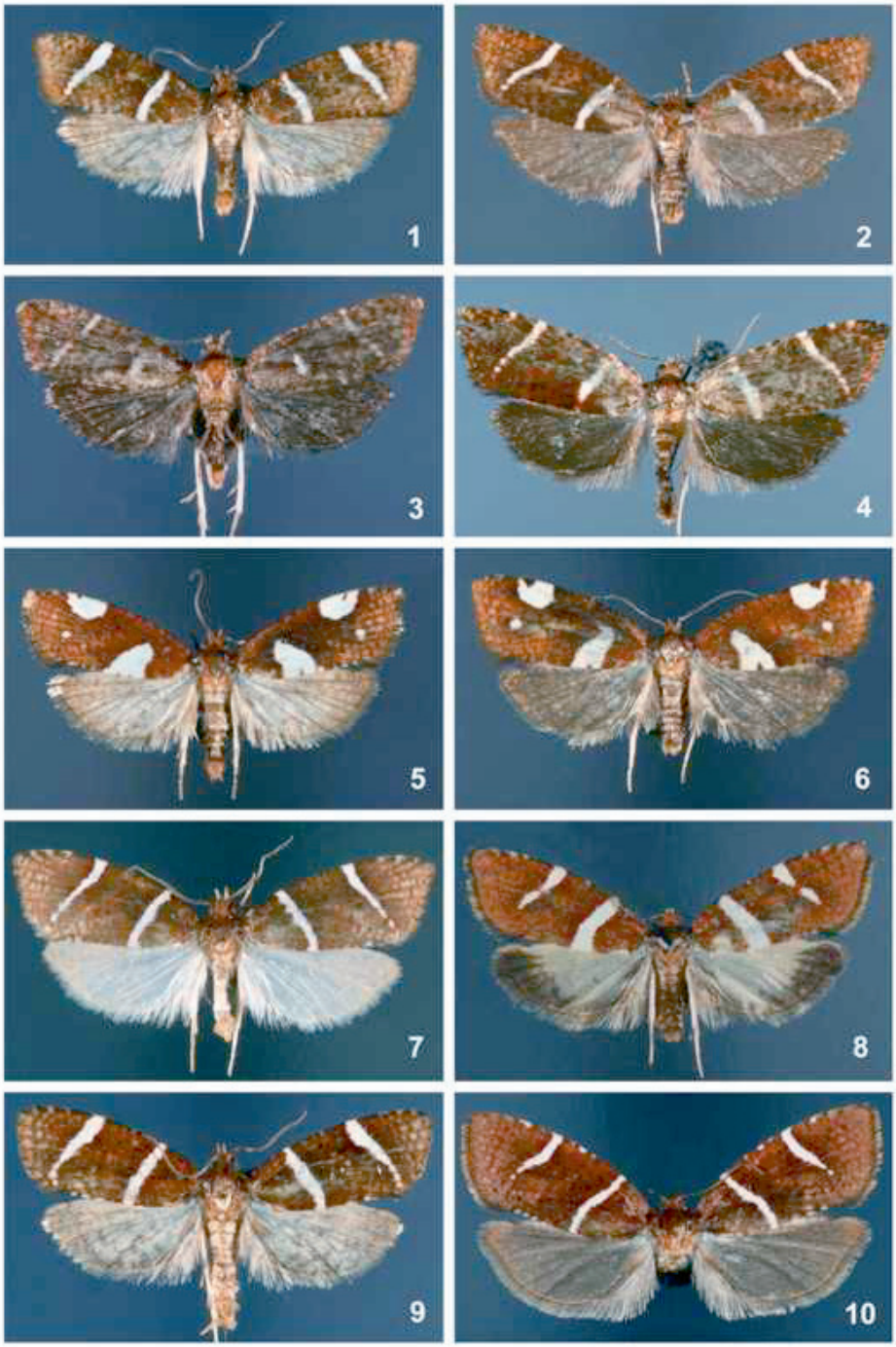
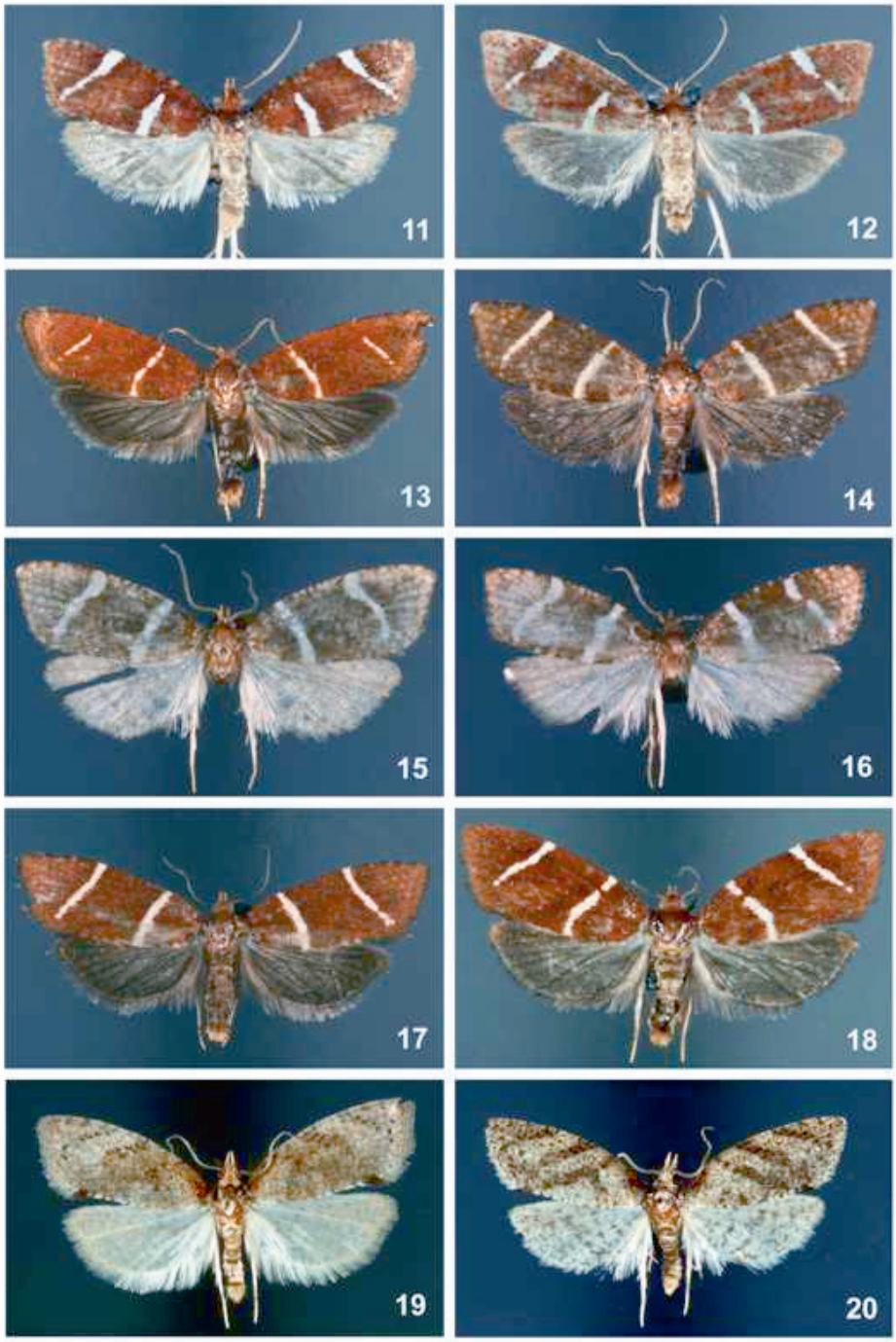
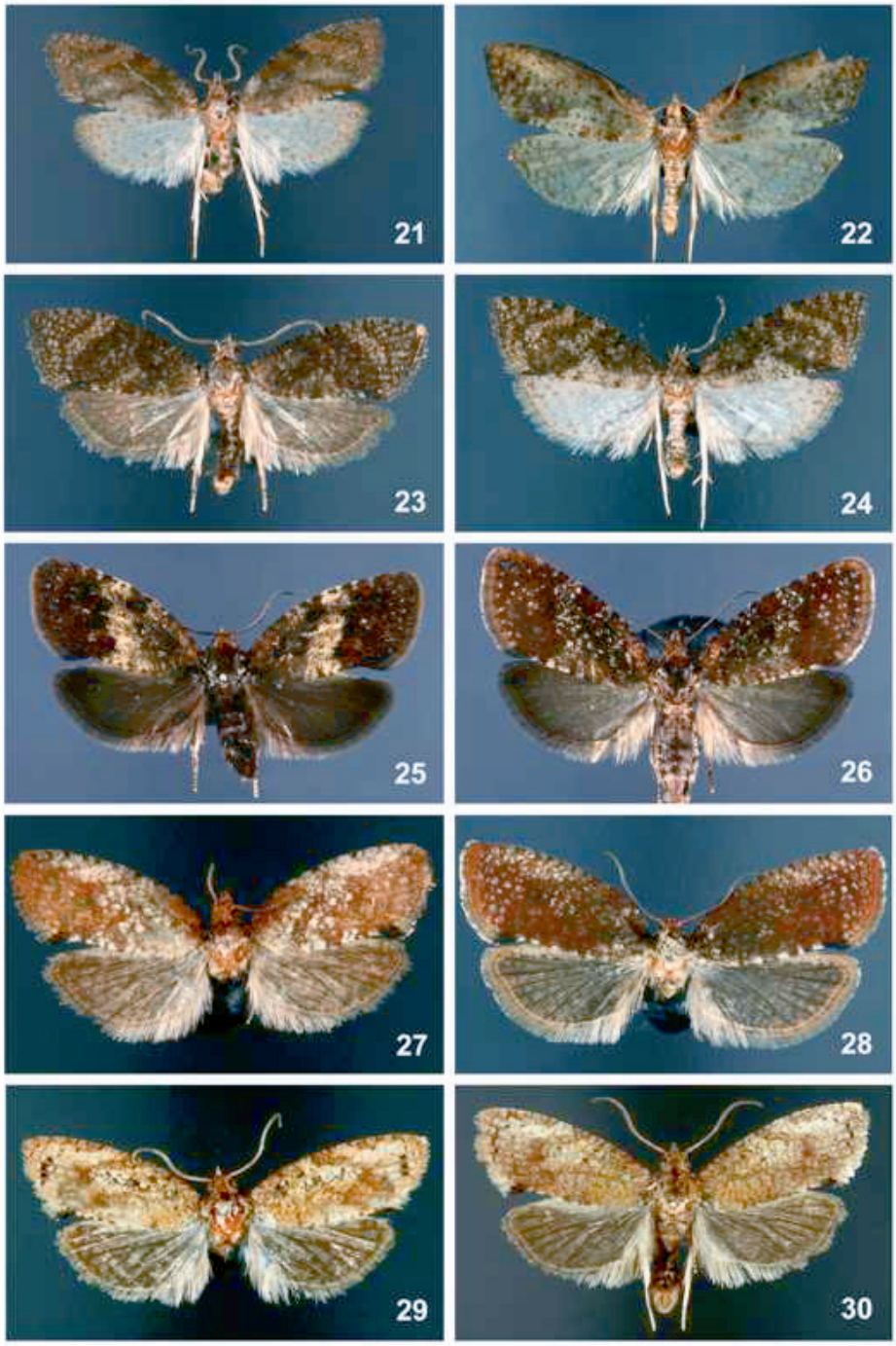


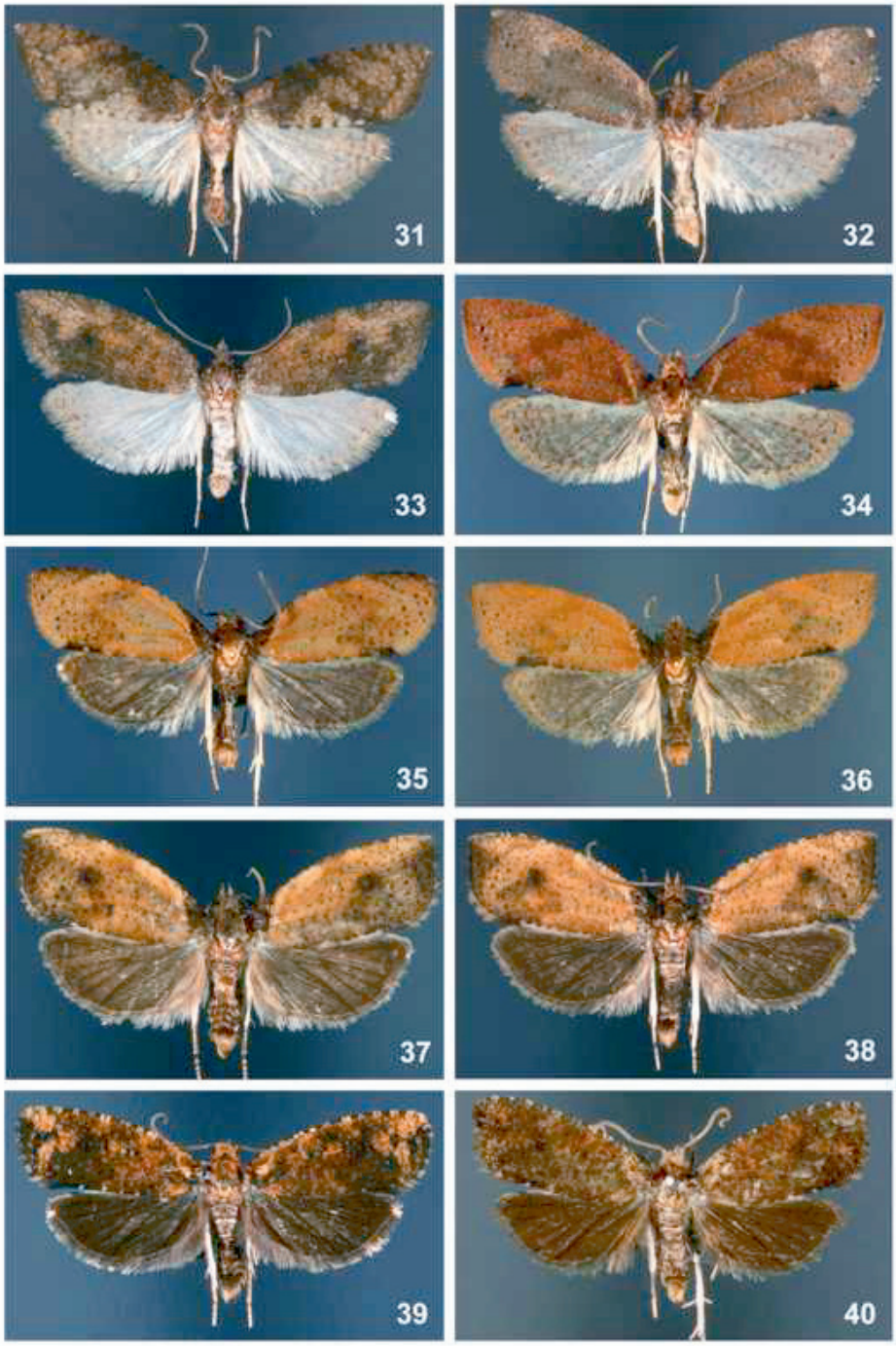
Figs 1-10. Adults of *Gorytvesica* RAZOWSKI: 1 – *G. cosangana* sp.n., holotype, male, 2 – same species, paratype female (GU-2277-V.P.); 3 – *G. ebenoptera* sp.n., holotype, male, 4 – same species, paratype, female; 5 – *G. tenera* sp.n., holotype, male, 6 – same species, paratype female; 7 – *G. derelicta* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, paratype, male (GU-1730-V.P.), 8 – same species, paratype, female (GU-1944-V.P.); 9 – *G. sychnospina* sp.n., holotype, male, 10 – same species, paratype, female (GU-1875-V.P.).



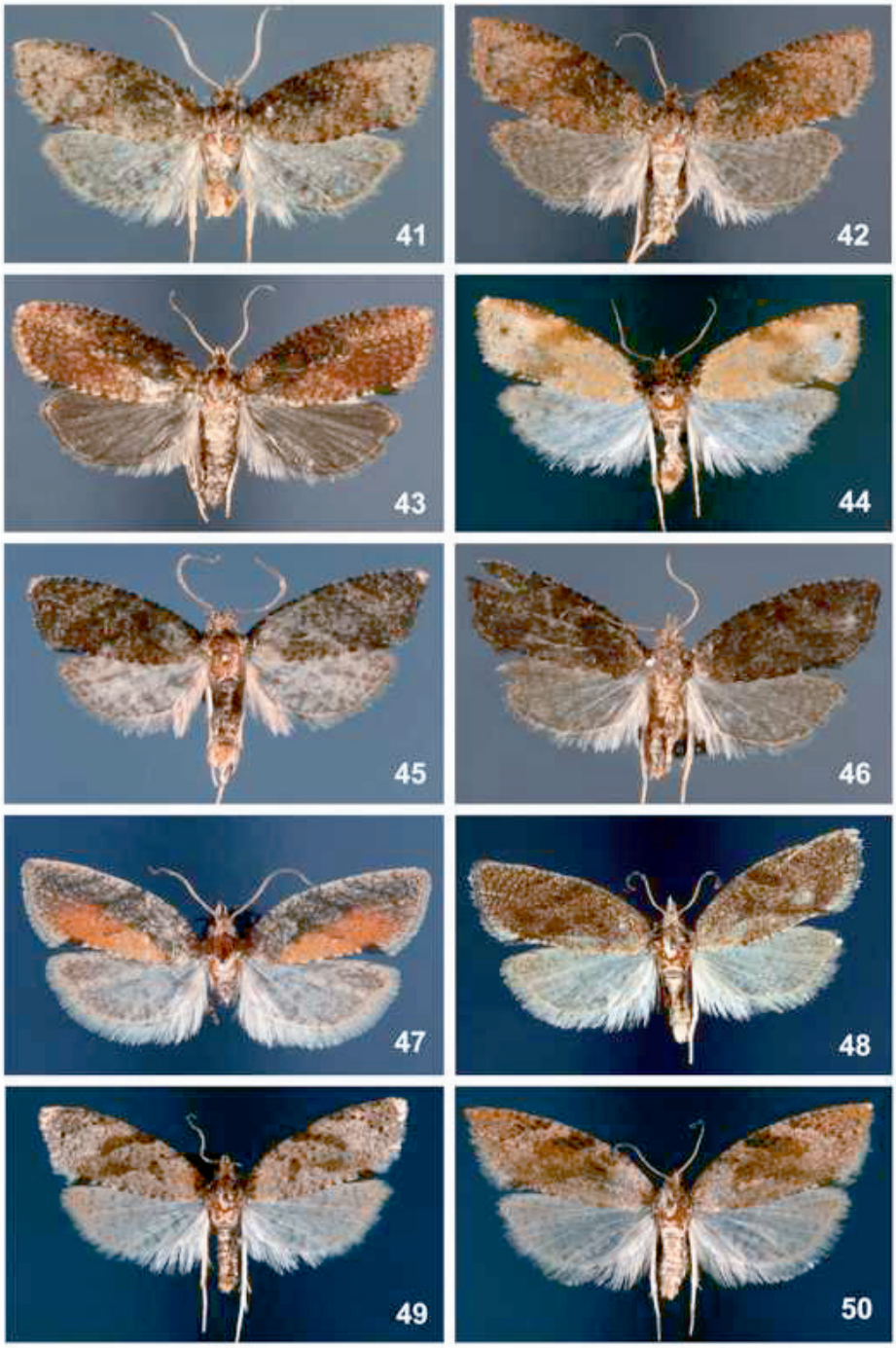
Figs 11-20. Adults of *Gorytvesica* RAZOWSKI and *Transtillaspis* RAZOWSKI: 11 – *G. sachatamiae* sp.n., holotype, male, 12 – same species, paratype, female (GU-2493-V.P.); 13 – *G. homaema* sp.n., holotype, male; 14 – *G. homora* sp.n., holotype, male; 15 – *G. fustigera* sp.n., holotype, male, 16 – same species, paratype, male (GU-2275-V.P.); 17 – *G. paraleipa* sp.n., holotype, female; 18 – *G. medeter* sp.n., holotype, female; 19 – *T. plagifascia* sp. n., paratype, male (GU-2108-V.P.), 20 – same species, holotype, male.



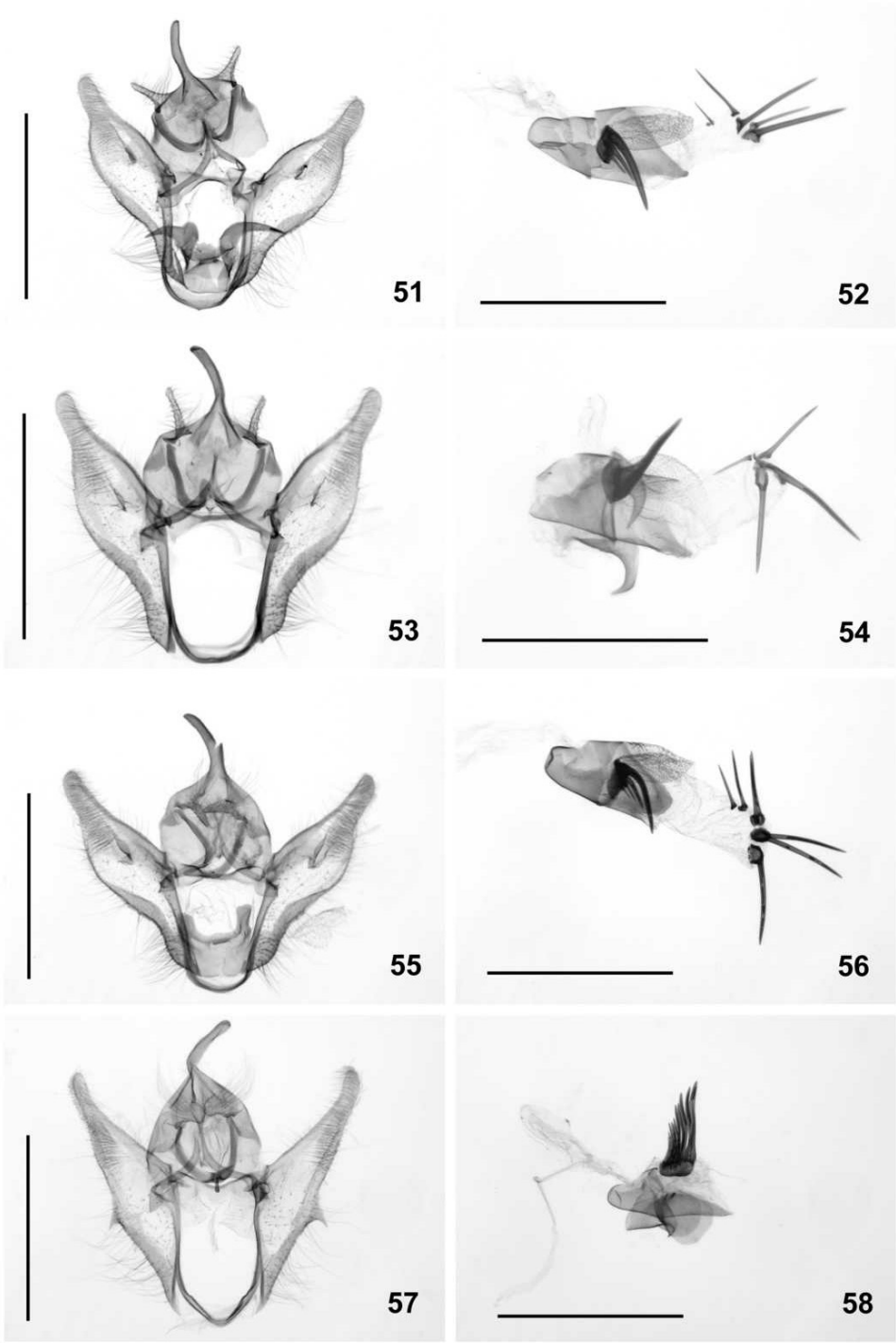
Figs 21-30. Adults of *Transtillaspis* RAZOWSKI: 21 – *T. alluncus* sp.n., holotype, male; 22 – *T. cracens* sp.n. holotype, male; 23 – *T. lypra* sp.n., holotype, male; 24 – *T. juxtonca* sp.n., holotype, male; 25 – *T. emblema* sp.n., holotype, male, 26 – same species, paratype female (GU-1431-V.P.); 27 – *T. neelys* sp.n., holotype, male, 28 – same species, paratype, female (GU-1754-V.P.); 29 – *T. cothurnata* sp.n. holotype male; 30 – *T. multisetae* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, Ecuador, male (GU-2762-V.P.).



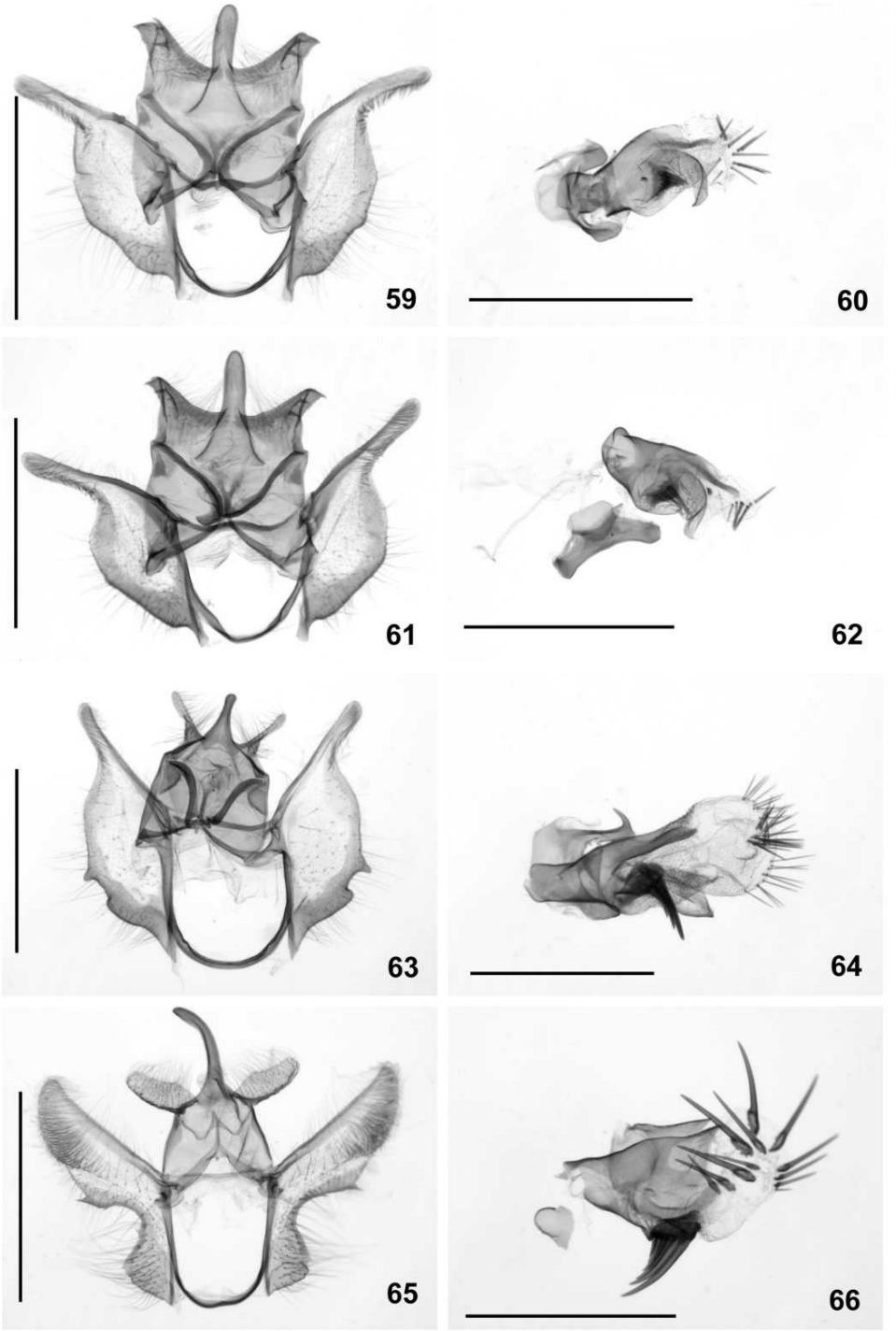
Figs 31-40. Adults of *Transtillaspis* RAZOWSKI: 31 – *T. crepera* sp.n., holotype, male; 32 – *T. ependyma* sp.n. holotype, male; 33 – *T. mecosacculus* sp.n., holotype male; 34 – *T. empheria* sp.n., holotype, male; 35 – *T. galbana* sp.n., holotype, male, 36 – same species, paratype, male (GU-2260-V.P.); 37 – *T. nedyma* sp.n., holotype, male, 38 – same species, paratype, male (GU-1608-V.P.); 39 – *T. parummaculatum* sp.n. holotype, male; 40 – *T. rioverdensis* sp.n. holotype, male.



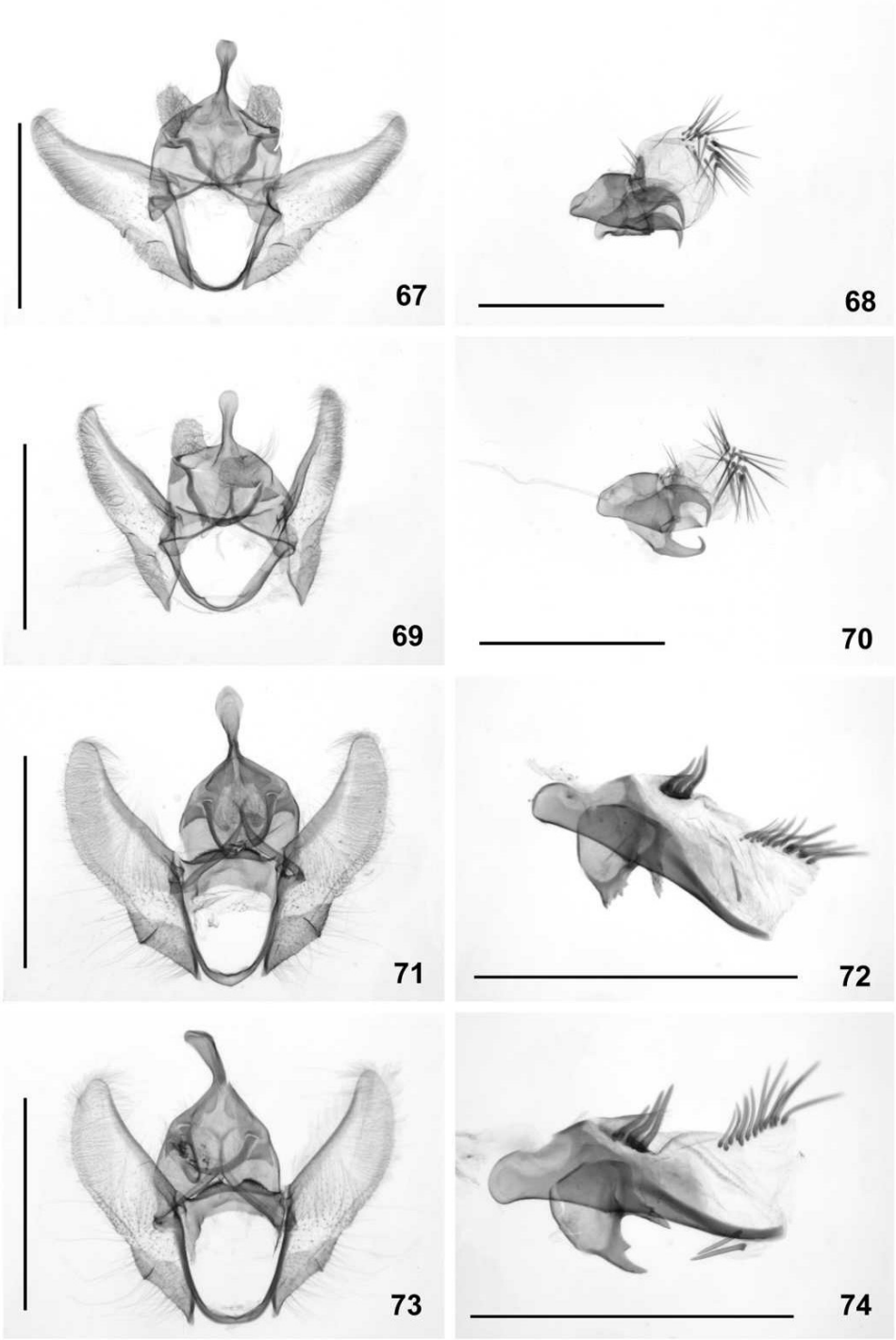
Figs 41-50. Adults of *Transtillaspis* RAZOWSKI: 41 – *T. mindoana* sp.n., holotype, male, 42 – same species, paratype female (GU-2546-V.P.); 43 – *T. tungurahuana* sp.n., holotype, female; 44 – *T. herospina* sp.n., holotype, male; 45 – *T. irrorata* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, male (GU-1130-V.P.). 46 – same species, female (GU-2581-V.P.); 47 – *T. plagifascia* sp. n., paratype, male (GU-EC116-V.P.), 48 – same species, paratype, female (GU-2117-V.P.), 49 – same species, paratype, male (GU-1689-V.P.), 50 – same species, paratype, female (GU-1688-V.P.).



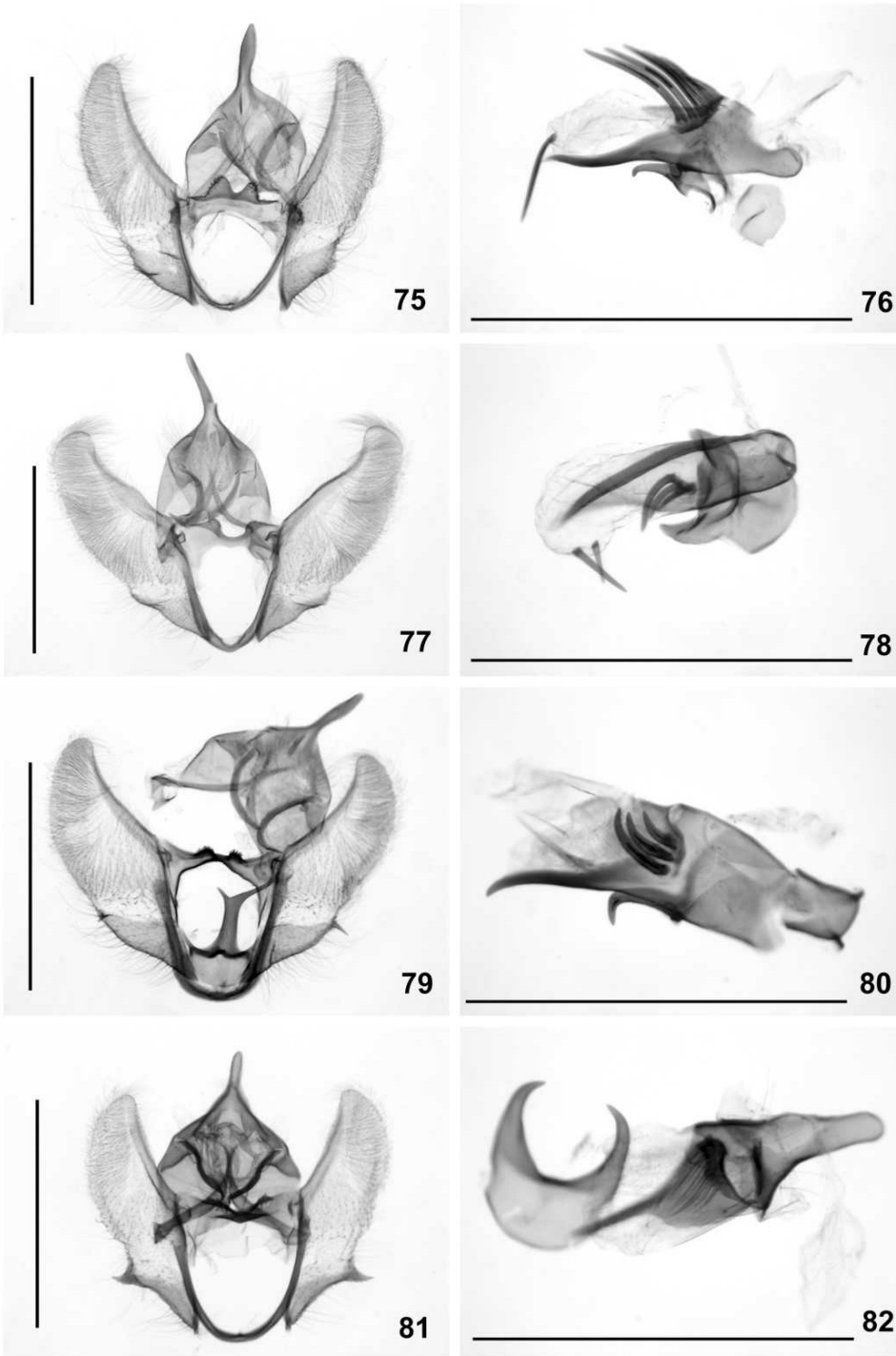
Figs 51-58. Male genitalia of *Gorytvesica* RAZOWSKI: 51, 52 – *G. cosangana* sp.n., holotype; 53,54 – *G. ebenoptera* sp.n., holotype; 55,56 – *G. tenera* sp.n., holotype; 57,58: *G. derelicta* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002, (GU-1730-V.P.). Scale bar 1.0 mm.



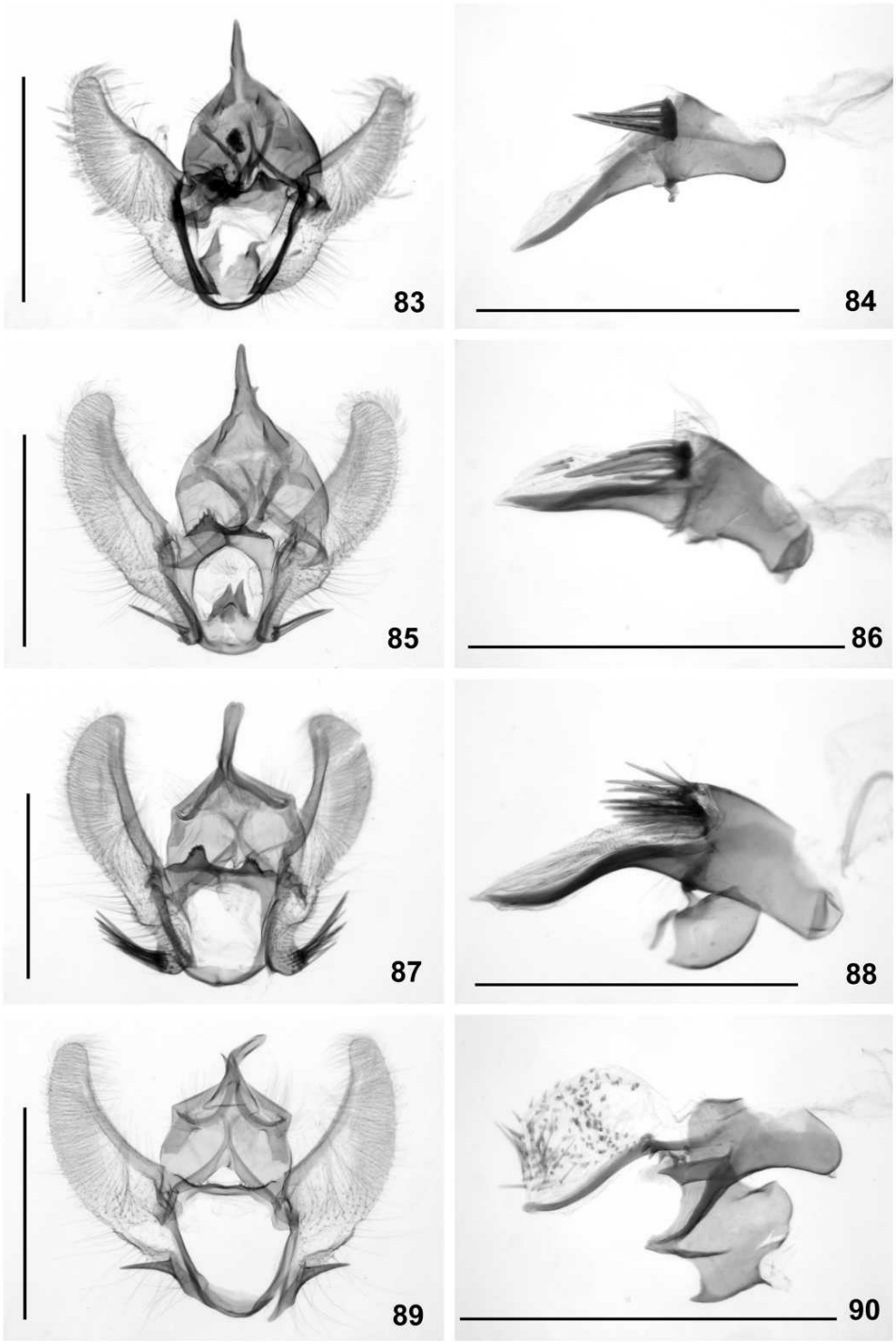
Figs 59-66. Male genitalia of *Gorytvesica* RAZOWSKI: 59, 60 – *G. homaema* sp.n., holotype; 61,62 – *G. homora* sp.n., holotype; 63,64 – *G. sychnospina* sp.n., paratype (GU-2499-V.P.); 65,66 – *G. sachatamiae* sp.n., holotype. Scale bar 1.0 mm.



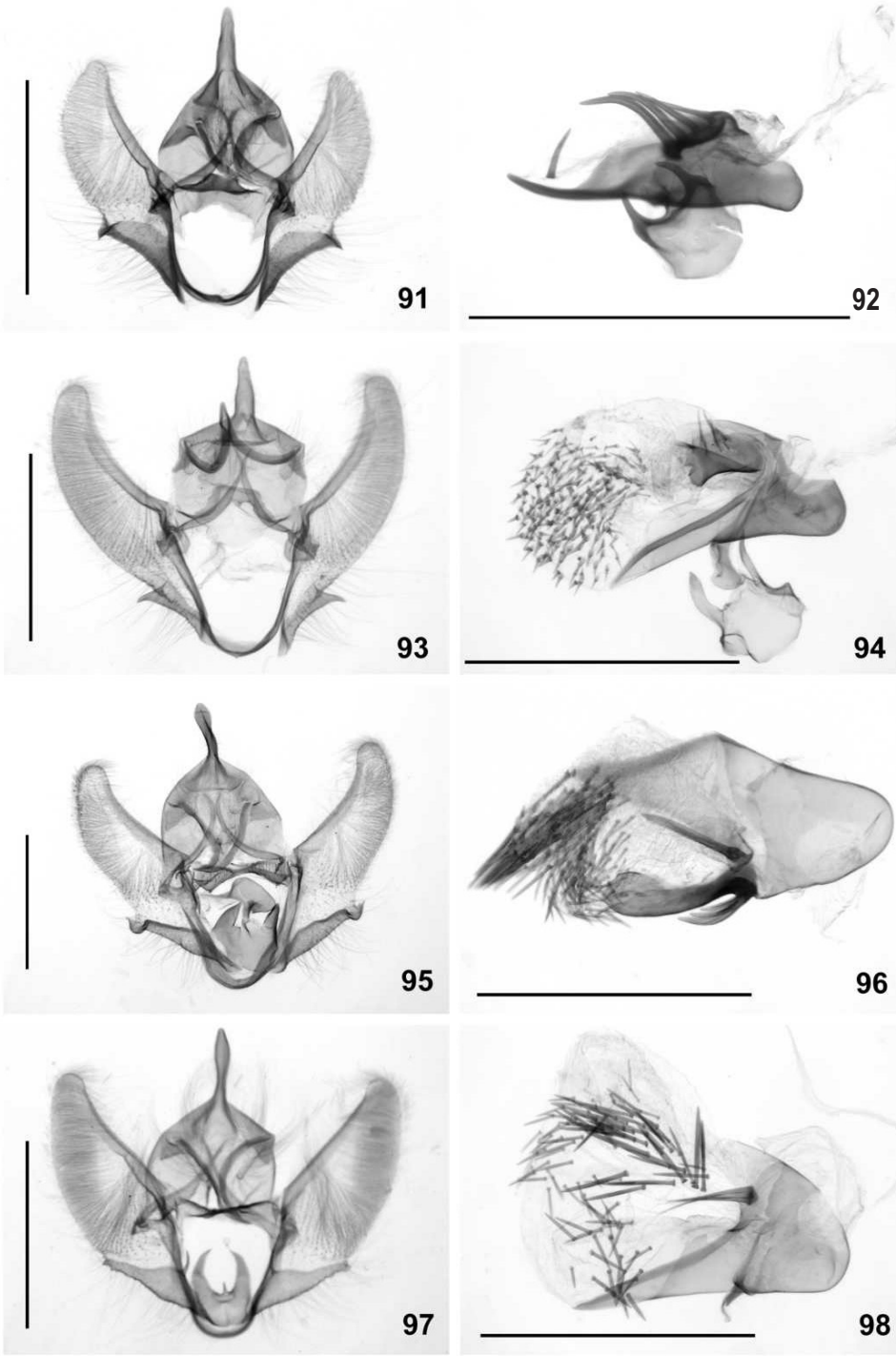
Figs 67-74. Male genitalia of *Gorytvesica* RAZOWSKI and *Transtillaspis* RAZOWSKI: 67,68 – *G. fustigera* sp.n., holotype, 69,70, – *G. fustigera* sp.n., paratype (GU-2275-V.P.); 71 – *T. plagifascia* sp.n., paratype (GU-EC116-V.P.), 72 – same species, aedeagus of paratype (GU-2116-V.P.), 73,74 – same species, paratype (GU-1689-V.P.). Scale bar 1.0 mm.



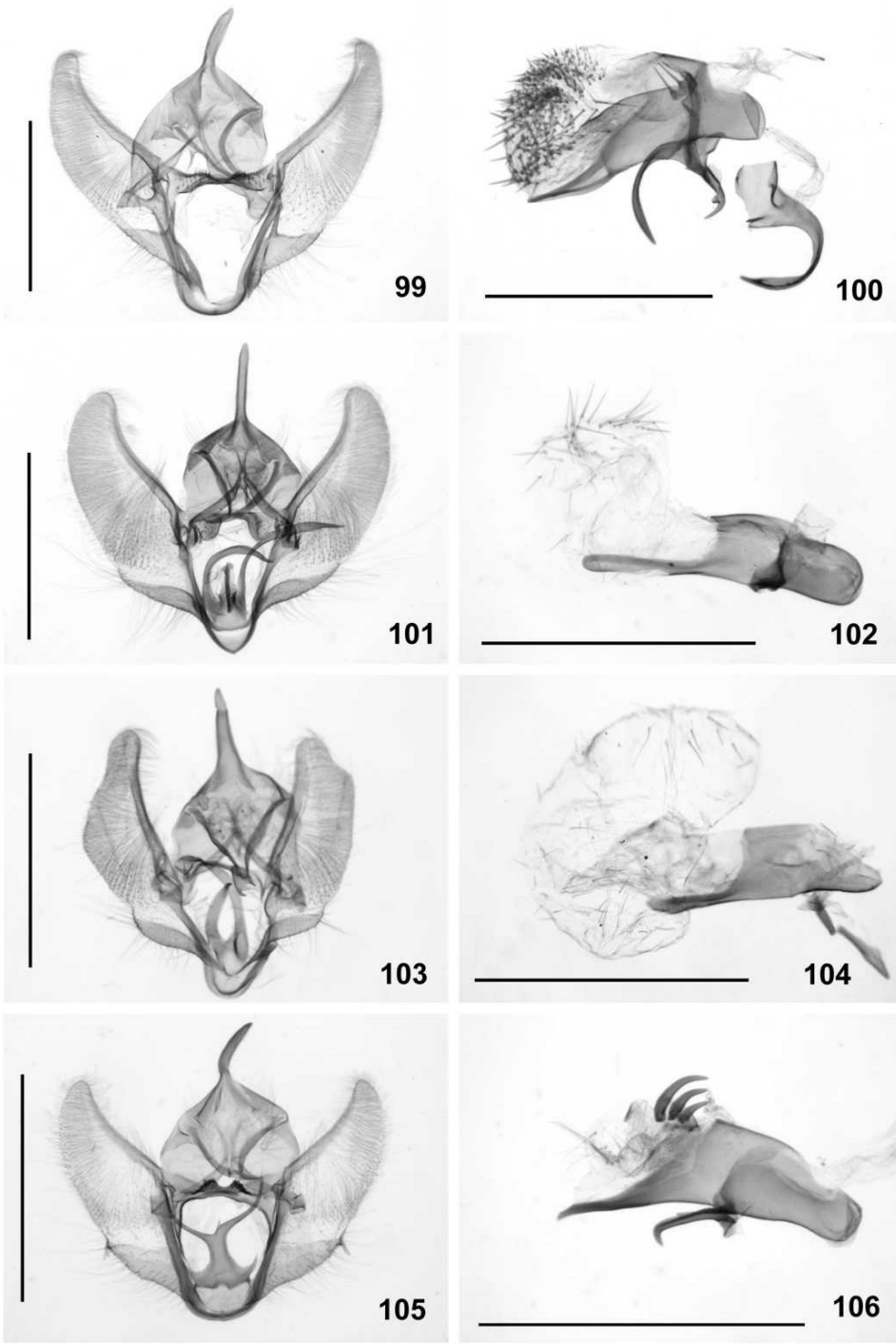
Figs 75-82. Male genitalia of *Transtillaspis* RAZOWSKI: 75,76 – *T. alluncus* sp.n., holotype; 77,78 – *T. cracens* sp.n., holotype; 79,80 – *T. lypra* sp.n., holotype; 81,82 – *T. juxtonca* sp.n., holotype. Scale bar 1.0 mm.



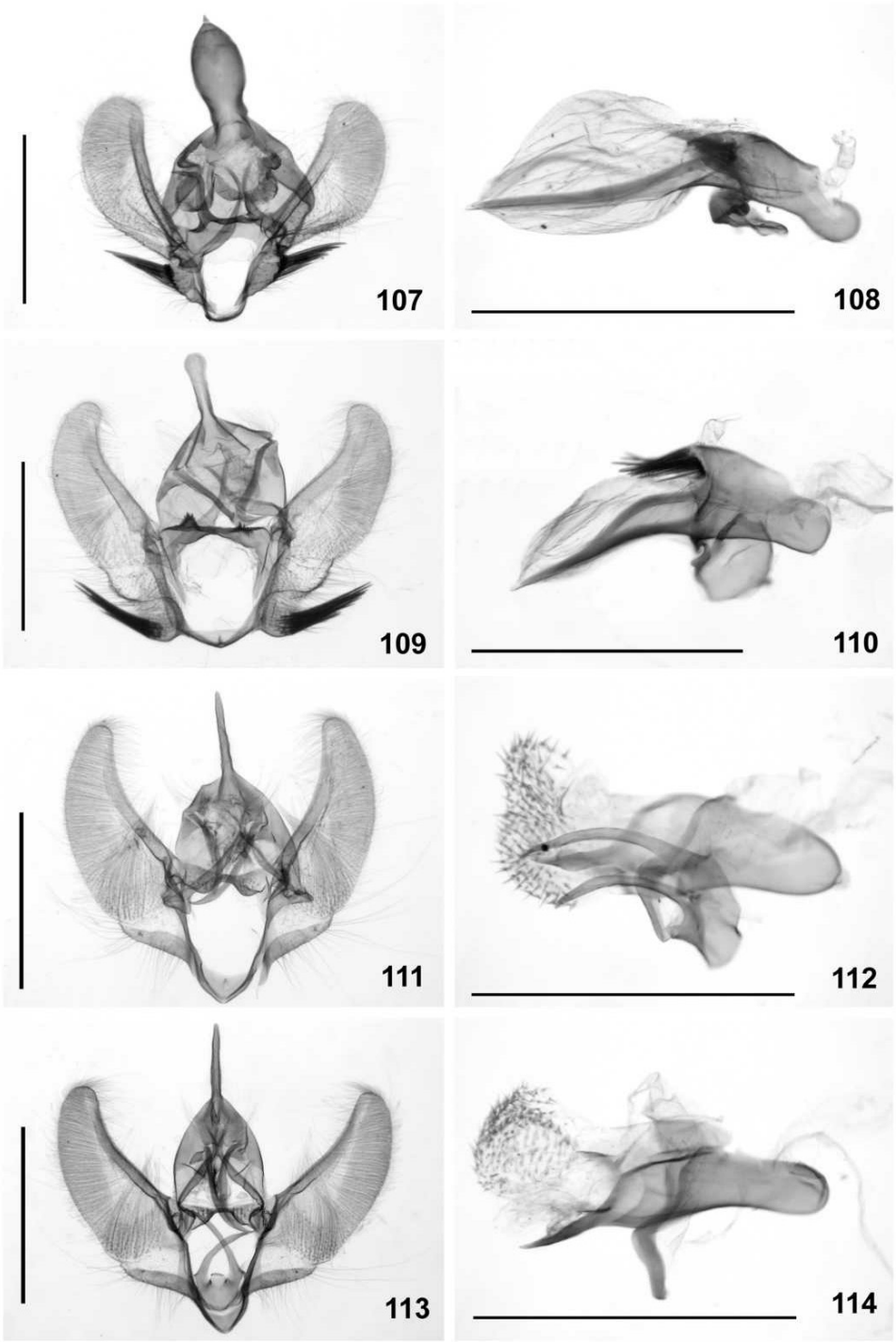
Figs 83-90. Male genitalia of *Transtillaspis* RAZOWSKI: 83,84 – *T. emblema* sp.n., holotype; 85,86 – *T. neelys* sp.n., holotype; 87,88 – *T. cothurnata* sp.n., holotype; 89,90 – *T. herospina* sp.n., holotype. Scale bar 1.0 mm.



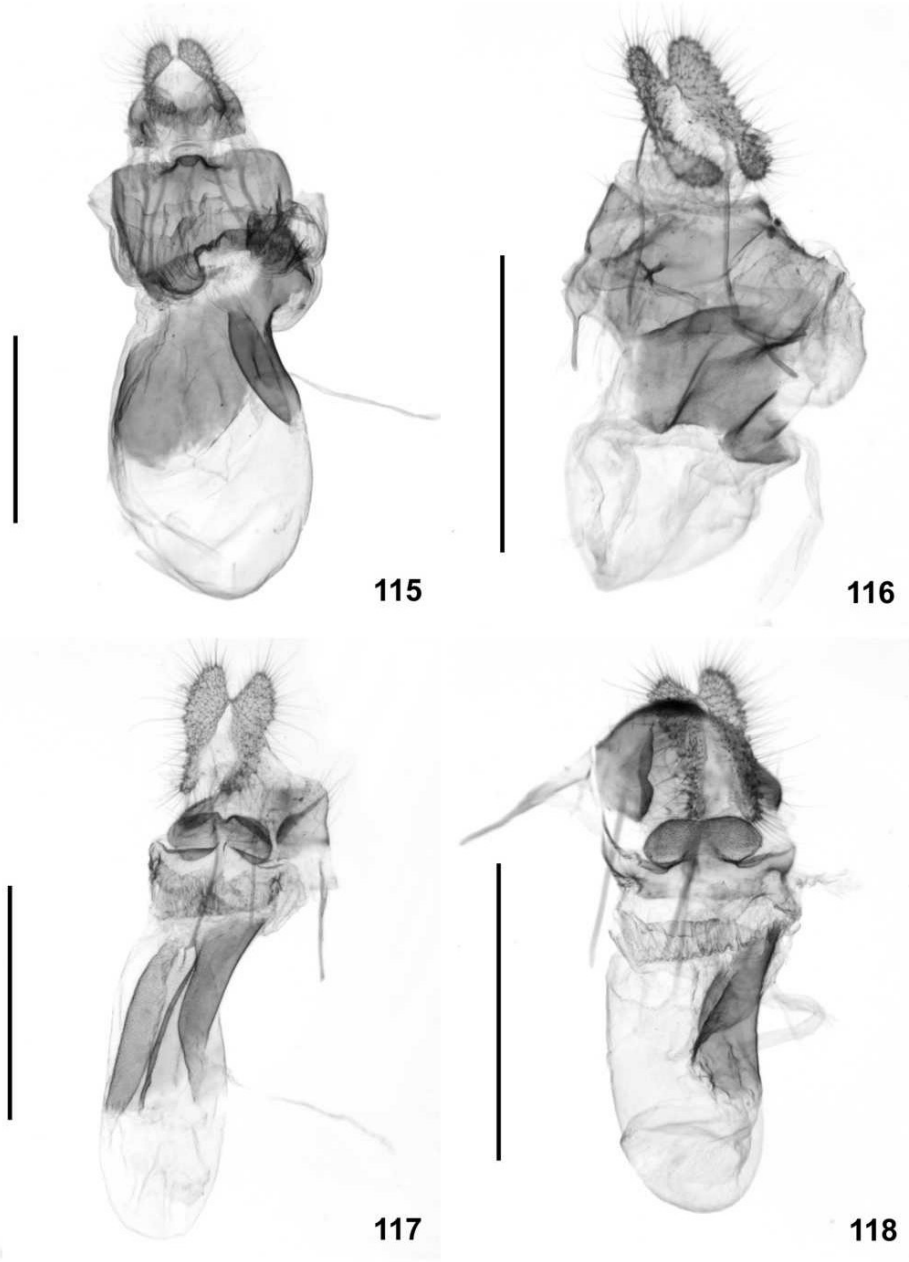
Figs 91-98. Male genitalia of *Transtillaspis* RAZOWSKI: 91,92 – *T. crepera* sp.n., holotype; 93,94 – *T. ependyma* sp.n., holotype; 95,96 – *T. mecosacculus* sp.n., holotype; 97,98 – *T. galbana* sp.n., paratype (GU-1598-V.P.). Scale bar 1.0 mm.



Figs 99-106. Male genitalia of *Transtillaspis* RAZOWSKI: 99,100 – *T. empheria* sp.n., holotype; 101,102 – *T. parummaculatum* sp.n., holotype; 103,104 – *T. rioverdensis* sp.n., holotype; 105,106 – *T. irrorata* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, Ecuador, Macas (GU-1130-V.P.). Scale bar 1.0 mm.

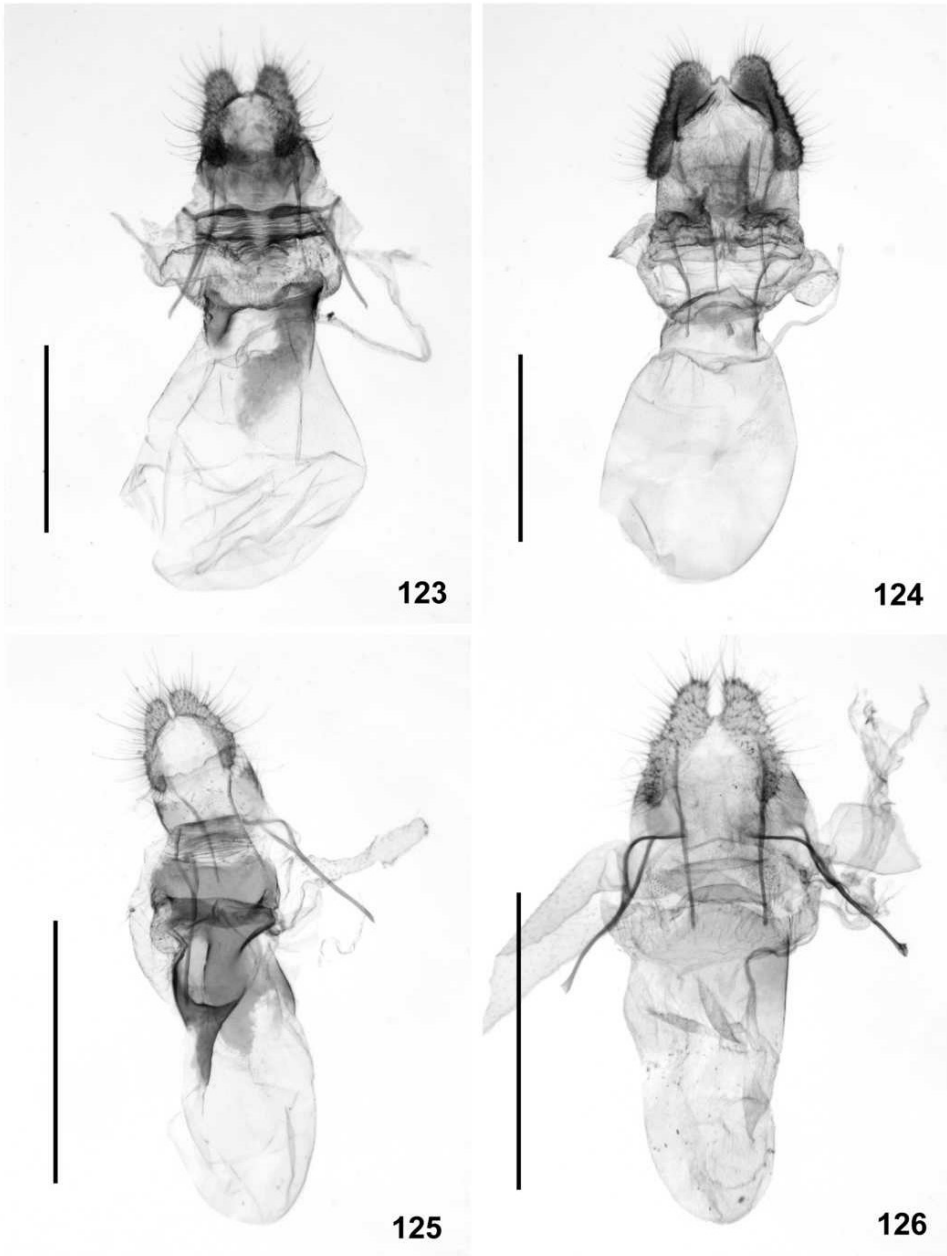


Figs 107-114. Male genitalia of *Transtillaspis* RAZOWSKI: 107,108 – *T. mindoana* sp.n., holotype; 109,110 – *T. multisetae* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, Ecuador, Tungurahua (GU-2762-V.P.); 111,112 – *T. nedyma* sp.n., paratype (GU-1608-V.P.), 113,114 – *T. nedyma* sp.n., holotype. Scale bar 1.0 mm.

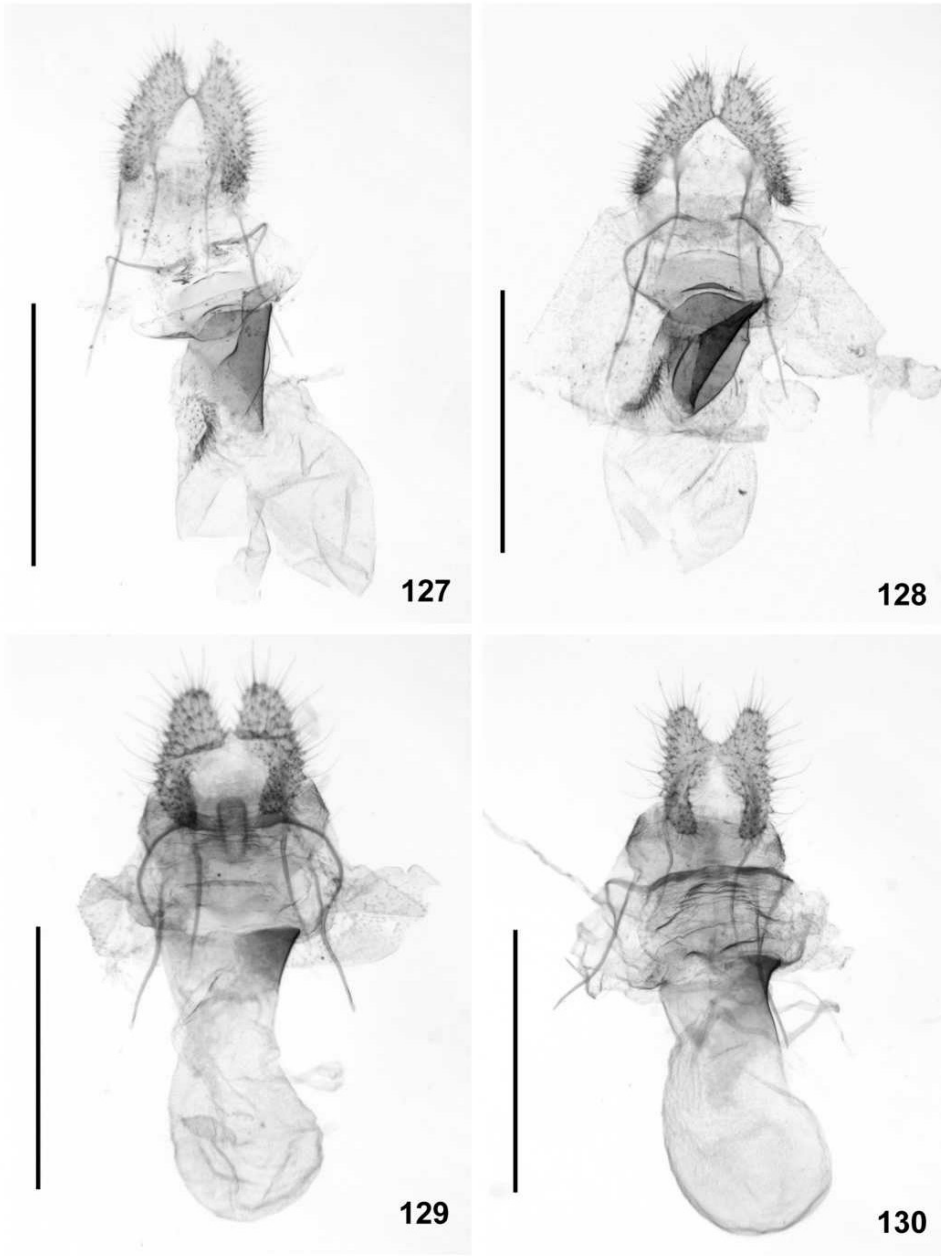


Figs 115-118. Female genitalia of *Gorytvesica* RAZOWSKI: 115 – *Gorytvesica sychnospina* sp.n., paratype (GU-2422-V.P.); 116 – *G. sachatamiae* sp.n., paratype (GU-2493-V.P.); 117 – *G. paraleipa* sp.n., holotype; 118 – *G. medeter* sp.n., holotype. Scale bar 1.0 mm.

Figs 119-122. Female genitalia of *Gorytvesica* RAZOWSKI: 119 – *G. cosangana* sp.n., paratype (GU-2277-V.P.); 120 – *G. ebenoptera* sp.n., paratype (GU-1113-V.P.); 121 – *G. tenera* sp.n., paratype; 122 – *G. derelicta* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, Ecuador, Cajanuma (GU-2286-V.P.). Scale bar 1.0 mm.



Figs 123-126. Female genitalia of *Transtillaspis* RAZOWSKI: 123 – *T. tungurahuana* sp.n., holotype; 124 – *T. mindoana* sp.n., paratype (GU-2546-V.P.); 125 – *T. irrorata* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, Ecuador, Tungurahua (GU-2581-V.P.); 126 – *T. emblema* sp.n., paratype (GU-1431-V.P.). Scale bar 1.0 mm.



Figs 127-130. Female genitalia of *Transtillaspis* RAZOWSKI: 127,128 – *T. plagifascia* sp.n., paratype (GU-2110-V.P.), 128 – same species, paratype (GU-1688-V.P.); 129,130 – *T. neelys* sp.n., paratype (GU-1751-V.P.), 130 – same species, paratype (GU-2763-V.P.). Scale bar 1.0 mm.