

Tortricidae (Lepidoptera) from the Valley of Río Gualaceo, East Cordillera in Ecuador, with descriptions of new taxa

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Abstract. Tortricidae collected in Río Gualaceo Valley with special attention to their elevational distribution are listed. Three genera and 34 species are described as new: *Henricus cerussatus* sp.n., *Bonagota moronaecola* sp.n., *Dogolion textrix* sp.n., *Netechma brunneochra* sp.n., *Netechma nigricunea* sp.n., *Netechma triangulum* sp.n., *Netechma chyrostium* sp.n., *Netechma paralojana* sp.n., *Romanaria gen.n.*, *Romanaria spasmaria* sp.n., *Inape cinnamobrunnea* sp.n., *Badiaria gen.n.*, *Badiaria plagiostrigata* sp.n., *Gorytvesica cidnozodion* sp.n., *Gorytvesica chara* sp.n., *Gorytvesica cerussolinea* sp.n., *Ernocornutia gualaceana* sp.n., *Ernocornutia limona* sp.n., *Bidorpidia ceramia* sp.n., *Moronganita gen.n.*, *Moronganita moronana* sp.n., *Orthocomotis albimarmorea* sp.n., *Orthocomotis marmorobrunnea* sp.n., *Argyrotaenia cacaotaria* sp.n., *Sisurcana pallido-brunnea* sp.n., *Anacrusis erioheir* sp.n., *Archipimima undulicostata* sp.n., *Sparganothina flava* sp.n., *Paramorbia aureocastanea* sp.n., *Auratonota chlamydophora* sp.n., *Auratonota aurochra* sp.n., *Epinotia chloana* sp.n., *Epinotia tenebrica* sp.n., *Epinotia illepidosa* sp.n., *Epinotia brunneomarginata* sp.n., *Laculataria nigroapicata* sp.n., *Gretchenia ochrantennae* sp.n. *Cnephasia iantha* MEYRICK is transferred to *Inape*, *Argyroplae intermissa* (MEYRICK) to *Epinotia*.

Key words: Insecta, Lepidoptera: Tortricidae, new taxa, Ecuador.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The authors originally intended to present a study of a transect in the valley of Río Gualaceo but the collection has not been completed. The collection in the chosen stands could not be continued and thus the material proved too small for any statistic treatment. We therefore decided to publish the data on the collected material in form of a faunistic paper with descriptions of several new taxa. We turned special attention to the vertical distribution of the moths in hope it might be useful for further studies in similar territories.

Material and methods. The present study is based on specimens collected from 18th August to 31st August 2003 at six sites set in an elevational transect on eastern slopes of the East Cordillera in the Province Morona-Santiago, Ecuador. All collection sites were set along the road leading from

Gualaceo (Province Cañar) to Limón (Province Morona-Santiago) in the upper part of the valley of Río Gualaceo, which together with Río Negro makes a tributary of Río Paute. The transect was set across 1150m wide altitudinal zone with the lowest site situated at the elevation of 2200m and the highest one at 3350m. The distance between the first and the last collection site was approximately 8600m.

Altitudes, date of collection and geographical position co-ordinates for each site was as follows:

Elevation	date	latitude	longitude
2200m	30.08.03	03°01'26" S	78°35'07" W
2450m	20.08.03	03°00'55" S	78°35'38" W
2750m	21.08.03	03°00'42" S	78°36'48" W
2950m	22.08.03	03°00'22" S	78°38'33" W
3100m	18.08.03	03°00'10" S	78°33'50" W
3350m	31.08.03	03°00'10" S	78°39'34" W

The slopes of the valley of Río Gualaceo (Figs 1, 2) in its upper part are covered by relatively undisturbed cloud forest vegetation largely exhibiting its primary character. Vegetation in the vicinity of the upper most collection site consisted of various shrubs and plants characteristic for transitional zone, the ecotone, between the cloud forest and paramo vegetation.

During the period of collection weather was rainy and clouds covered slopes of the mountains through most of the day and night. Temperatures at the beginning of collecting varied between 6.0 and 13 Centigrades depending on elevation.

The climate in this part of the Andes is characterized by high precipitation, low temperatures, strong winds, and limited sunshine.

Moths were collected at all sites by attracting them at night using a UV electric bulbs 250 W emitting a mixed, visible and UV light, powered by electric generator HONDA 350. Collections were made consistently between 19⁰⁰ and 22³⁰ hrs.

Note. The holotypes of the new described species are deposited in the Lepidoptera collection of the Zoological Museum Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Poland.

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II. SYSTEMATIC PART

Cochylini

Henricus cerussatus sp.n.

(Figs 3, 39, 40)

Diagnosis. Externally quite distinct from all known species of this genus in having broad forewing which resembles rather some species of *Aphalonia* RAZOWSKI, 1984 in shape and colouration. Male genitalia with broad socii as in *H. macrocarpanus* (WALSINGHAM, 1895) but abdominal scent organs absent.

Etymology. The species name refers to whitish ground colour of forewing; Latin: cerussa – white paint.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 27.5 mm. Head white; labial palpus over 2, marked brownish postbasally; thorax cream, blackish proximally. Forewing distinctly expanding posteriorly, costa rather straight, bent in terminal part; apex broad, rounded; termen somewhat oblique, gently concave medially. Ground colour cream white with pale brownish grey suffusions and lines; costal and dorsal strigulae brownish black; costa concolorously suffused to middle. Markings: median fascia brownish black much paler medially, atrophying towards costa, spotted blackish in costal portion; orange dot beyond median cell near cubital arm of cell, some paler dots anterior to fascia; trace of fasciae in posterior half of wing, anterior orangeous, posterior pale brownish grey. Cilia concolorous with ground colour; dividings brownish. Hindwing slightly paler than forewing ground colour, with distinct grey strigulae and fasciae. Cilia pale cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 39, 40). Socius broad, rounded proximally, spiny terminally; valva broad, tapering terminad; sacculus rounded terminally; median part of transtilla stout, with terminal teeth; aedeagus large, simple, without any terminal bifurcation; caulis large; cornuti one strong anterior spine and a series of posterior smaller spines with atrophying capituli.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°01'26" W78°35'07", 30.08.2003, 2200m, Leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ"; GS 35.

Euliini

Bonagota moronaecola sp.n.

(Figs 4, 92)

D i a g n o s i s. Externally resembling *B. melanecta* (MEYRICK, 1917) from Ecuador but is quite different in the genitalia; the new species is closest to Bolivian *B. boliviana* BROWN & RAZOWSKI, 2003 as the elongate proximal corners of sterigma show. However, those in *boliviana* are at least three times smaller, slender, tapering apicad.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the name of Province Morona-Santiago where the type locality is situated and the moths; Latin: colo – I live.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 23 mm. Head and thorax grey, labial palpus ca 1.5; thorax with some blackish spots. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa weakly onvex; apex rounded; termen somewhat oblique, hardly convex. Ground colour white; suffusions and transverse strigulation greyish; dorsum grey with dark grey strigulae and lines, basal area grey. Markings in costal and tornal areas grey, dorsal half of median fascia blackish grey, black marked costally; some black dots subterminally. Cilia grey. Hindwing whitish tinged white cream in terminal third, with indistinct grey strigulation; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 92). Posterior part of sterigma rather short, proximal lobes very large, slightly bent, rounded apically; sclerotic lobes of ostium bursae developed; colliculum membranous, broader than remaining ductus bursae; the last and corpus bursae without any sclerites.

Holotype, female: "Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°01'26" W78°35'07", 30.08.2003, 2200m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ"; GS 51.

Paratype, female: Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°01'26" W78°35'07", 30.08.2003, 2200m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ.

Doglion textrix sp.n.

(Figs 5, 93)

D i a g n o s i s. Very close to Ecuadorian *Doglion oligodon* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2003 but distinct by short termen of forewing and greyish colouration; female genitalia with much larger lateral parts of sterigma.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to elaborate lineation of forewing; Latin: textor – weaver.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span ca 22 mm. Head greyish white scaled with grey; labial palpus ca 2, slender, whitish above at the end of median joint, this last dark grey laterally. Thorax cream scaled with brownish, marked with grey. Forewing slender, not expanding terminally; costa somewhat convex; apex short; termen fairly oblique, rather straight. Ground colour cream densely sprinkled with grey, with darker strigulae and lines. Markings grey, diffuse; median fascia with two black spots at costa and larger, vertical mark near middle followed by interrupted black line not reaching tornus; two black spots before apex; termen dotted with grey. Cilia cream densely scaled with grey. Hindwing cream in distal part suffused and strigulated with grey; cilia cream, mixed with grey in apex third.

Male genitalia not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 93). Sterigma large with elongate lateroposterior parts followed by median sclerite; colliculum large, broadest medially; ductus bursae somewhat shorter than the latter; corpus bursae without sclerites.

Holotype, female: "Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'55", W 78°35'38", 20.08.2003, 2450m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ". GS 21.

R e m a r k. *D. textrix* is the second species of *Dogolion* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2003; both are Ecuadorian.

Netechma brunneochra sp.n.

(Figs 6, 41, 42)

D i a g n o s i s. Externally similar to *N. distincta* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2001 from Carchi, Ecuador but easily distinguished by heavily setose sacculus and large ventroterminal lobe of valva.

E t y m o l o g y. The name concerns forewing markings; Latin: brunneus – brown, Greek: chra – touched.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 24-25 mm. Head cream; labial palpus over 3, scaled with brown; thorax cream weakly tinged with brownish, base of tegula brown. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa convex; termen straight. Ground colour cream white dotted with dark brown especially along wing edges, suffused between markings with brownish violet except distal third of wing. Markings dark brown consisting of remnants of basal blotch; oblique dorsobasal fascia directed towards costal blotch (remainder of median fascia); subterminal very broad marking with separate tornal blotch and median terminal much paler marking; costal and median parts of marking with dark grey suffusions dotted with dark brown. Cilia brown, cream at apex and tornus. Hindwing cream slightly mixed with pale ochreous in apical third; strigulation greyish; cilia white cream. Female forewing slightly slenderer, markings more distinct.

Male genitalia (Figs 41, 42). Valva large, broad basally and terminally with large ventroterminal lobe; sacculus densely spined ventrally, deeply incised in middle ventrally with distinct, rounded angle; median part of transtilla broad with terminal concavity and pair of lateral prominences; aedeagus rather short, stout; cornuti absent.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'42", W 78°36'48", 21.08.2003, 2750m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ". GS 7.

Paratype, male: Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'42", W 78°36'48", 22.08.2003, 2950 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ (abdomen lost).

Netechma nigricunea sp.n.

(Figs 7, 43, 44)

D i a g n o s i s. Habitus similar to that in *N. indanzana* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2003 from Indanza and *N. cuneifera* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2003 from Carchi, Ecuador but with distinct subapical spot of forewing and slender median part of transtilla.

E t y m o l o g y. The species name refers to maculation of forewing; Latin: niger – black, cuneus – a wedge.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 23 mm (in paratypes 18-22 mm). Head and thorax white, this last black medioposteriorly; labial palpus 2.5, black to before end (dorsum, dorsal third of median joint and terminal joint white); collar black; tegula black with subterminal dot. Forewing hardly expanding terminally; costa slightly convex; termen straight. Ground colour white dotted with black, tinged with greyish in middle postmedially. Marking black consisting of costal parts of basal blotch and median fascia, subspical spot, elongate tornal mark, large wedge-shaped dorsobasal blotch and small marking at mid-termen. Cilia white, black from beneath apex to 2/3 of termen. Hindwing brownish grey, diffusely spotted; cilia whiter than wing.

Male genitalia (Figs 43, 44). Uncus and gnathos strong; socius short; valva slender with costa concaving postbasally, provided with two caudal spines; sacculus long, almost straight ventrally, asymmetrical; right sacculus rounded terminally, left one provided with very long, curved process; median part of transtilla wedge-shaped sharp terminally; aedeagus stout, convex dorsoposteriorly, provided with small ventral termination; cornuti a series of ca 10 slender spines with reduced capituli.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°01'26", W 78°35'07", 30.08.2003, 2200m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ". GS 53.

Paratype, male: Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'42", W 78°36'48", 21.08.2003, 2750m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ.

Netechma triangulum sp.n.

(Figs 8, 45, 46)

D i a g n o s i s. In habitus it resembles *Netechma pyrrhocolona* (MEYRICK, 1926) but is easily distinguished by subtriangular dorsal blotch of forewing and the presence of long digital process of mid-part of costa of valva.

E t y m o l o g y. The name concerns shape of the forewing marking; Latin: triangulum – triangle.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 22 mm. Head whitish; labial palpus tinged with pale brownish laterally; thorax concolorous with head, tegula more ochreous brownish. Forewing somewhat expanding terminally; termen fairly oblique, gently concave medially. Ground colour cream suffused with pale brownish, browner in costal third; marginal strigulae fine, brown; some oblique brownish lines across the wing, the strongest from 3/4 of costa to 2/3 of termen. Remaining marking: a distinct dark brown triangular blotch in basal part of dorsum (reaching its middle). Cilia (worn) cream tinged with brownish. Hindwing cream tinged with brownish in posterior half with darker, diffuse strigulation; cilia dirty cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 45, 46). Uncus and socius moderate; terminal part of gnathos slender; valva broad with large median process at middle of costa; sacculus slender, slightly concave ventrally, provided with ventroterminal thorn; median part of transtilla broad to middle, slender, hooked terminally; aedeagus slender, strongly bent terminating in sharp ventral process; cornuti numerous small spines.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'55", W 78°35'38", 20.08.2003, 2450m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ"; GS 26.

Netechma chyrostium sp.n.

(Figs 9, 94)

D i a g n o s i s. Externally very similar to *N. pyrrhocolona* (MEYRICK, 1926) described from Santa Catarina, Brazil. It differs from it in having a diffuse subterminal fascia of forewing and very broad, short cup-shaped part of sterigma.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to shape of ostium: Greek: chytr – pot.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 20 mm. Head cream, vertex slightly tinged with brownish; labial palpus ca 3, more grey. Thorax concolorous with vertex, end of tegula cream. Forewing broad, distinctly expanding terminally; costa moderately convex; termen weakly oblique, slightly concave towards middle. Ground colour dirty cream tinged with greyish in costal area, dotted with blackish; terminal area grey limited proximally by a curved diffused brownish grey fascia; median fascia grey paler subcostally and medially; large, semicircular rust-brown blotch before mid-dorsum finely edged with white. Cilia greyish, grey-brown basally and terminally. Hindwing whitish brown grey terminally; strigulation weak; cilia whitish, greyish brown at apex with concolorous basal line.

Male genitalia not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 94). Papilla analis broad; ostium bursae large; cup-shaped part of sterigma very broad distally; ductus bursae broad, provided with numerous longitudinal, rather weakly sclerotized folds; ductus seminalis, as in *pyrrhocolona*, extending from top part of corpus bursae.

Holotype, female: "Ecuador, Prov. Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°01'26", W 78°35'07", 30.08.2003, 2200m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ"; GS 56.

***Netechma paralojana* sp. n.**

(Figs 10, 95)

D i a g n o s i s. Externally extremely similar to Ecuadoran *N. chamaecera* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2001 from Carchi and *N. lojana* described in same paper from Loja Province but with sclerotized sac extending from distal part of ductus bursae.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to great similarity of this species to *lojana*; para – close.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 18 mm. Head cream hardly tinged with pinkish, labial palpus 3.5 scaled with brown laterally; thorax pinkish cream. Forewing as in *lojana*. Ground colour cream pink, darkening terminally. Markings black partly finely edged with cream white consisting of dorsobasal fascia interrupted subcostally followed by a small subtornal triangle, and posterior fascia concave distally. Cilia concolorous with posterior part of wing. Hindwing whitish, mixed with dirty ochreous in apex part, with some diffuse greyish spots; cilia white cream.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 95). Sterigma proportionally small with medioposterior lobe, rather broad lateral parts; proximal part of it (or antrum) tubular, rather short; ductus bursae long, broadening basally; ductus seminalis originates on a broad sclerotic base; corpus bursae without sclerites.

Holotype, female: "Ecuador, Prov. Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'55", W 78°35'38", 20.08.2003, 2450 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ"; GS 54.

***Romanaria* gen.n.**

Type-species: *Romanaria spasmaria* sp.n.

D i a g n o s i s. Habitus resembling that of some *Netechma* species but the genitalia quite distinct somewhat similar to those in *Corneulia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1999 especially by the large dorsal processes of transtilla. Ventral portions of transtilla with pair of smaller hooks.

E t y m o l o g y. The genus name Romanaria is derived from the first name Roman to commemorate late professor of zoology of the Jagiellonian University, Roman WOJTUSIAK.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Venation: in forewing all veins separate, R5 to termen beneath apex; distance between bases of R1-R2 2.5 times longer than between R2-R3; M3-CuA1 approaching to one another basally. In hindwing Rs-M1 approaching basally; M3-CuA1 connate. Long scales along both sides of radial arm of median cell.

Male genitalia. Tegumen fairly long tapering in distal part; socius dorsal, weakly bent, well sclerotized, slender, without ventroterminal setae or hairs; socius drooping, bent; gnathos arm long,

terminal plate large; vinculum slender with small medioproximal portion; valva simple with well developed costa, rounded caudal edge; pulvinus atrophied; sacculus slender but strong, provided with sharp free termination; transtilla with broad lateral portions and large median part provided with two pairs of processes, the dorsal large, spiny, the ventral smaller, slender, distinctly hooked; aedeagus fairly broad; coecum penis large; caulis moderate; cornuti numerous minute thorns.

Female not known.

Early stages not known; biology – cf. with the species.

Distribution. Ecuador.

***Romanaria spasmaria* sp.n.**

(Figs 11, 47, 48)

Diagnosis. Externally resembling some representatives of *Netechma* RAZOWSKI,[1992] e.g. Brazilian *N. altobrasiliiana* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2001 but with Z-shaped marking on forewing.

Eymology. The name refers to refracted black band on forewing. Greek: *spasma* – broken piece.

Description. Wing span 17 mm; head and thorax whitish cream; labial palpus ca 2, ochreous brownish dorsally and terminally otherwise black; scape of antenna, collar and base of tegula black. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa gently convex; termen oblique, almost straight. Ground colour cream white slightly suffused with greyish, dotted with black; two black spots at base of costa and a few dots before middle; pale ochreous rust suffusion in median part of costa and traces of similar colour beneath end of median cell and near mid-termen. Marking black extending from mid-dorsum to inner part of median cell then rather obliquely to 3/4 of costa. Cilia cream, blackish at mid-termen posteriorly. Hindwing white cream in basal area otherwise more brownish grey sprinkled grey-brown; cilia white cream. Large tufts of blackish and brown scent scales at radial arm of median cell.

Male genitalia (Figs 47, 48) as described for the genus.

Female not known.

Distribution. Known from type locality only.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Prov. Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'55", W 78°35'38", 20.08.2003, 2450 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ"; GS 46.

***Galomecalpa hydrochroa* (MEYRICK, 1930)**

One specimen from Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'55", W 78°35'38", 20.08.2003, 2450m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ.

This species was known to date from Chimborazo Province.

***Galomecalpa secunda* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002**

One specimen from Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'55", W78°35'38", 20.08.2003, 2450m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ.

Known from Ecuador only; described from Morona, Indanza. It was collected at the altitude of 2800 m.

***Inape cinnamobrunnea* sp.n.**

(Figs 12, 49, 50.)

Diagnosis. This species is close to Bolivian *I. penai* RAZOWSKI, 1988 and *I. auxoplaca* (MEYRICK, 1926) from Colombia but readily distinguished by the very long cornuti.

Eymology. The name refers to the forewing colouration.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 26 mm. Head rust; labial palpus over 2; thorax dark brown, cream medioposteriorly. Forewing slightly expanding posteriorly; costa convex at base, then weakly so; apex short; termen somewhat oblique, slightly sinuate beneath apex. Ground colour ferruginous slightly tined with orange in costal half, browner in dorsoterminal fourth where refractive dots; strigulation weak, brown; rust brown dots sparse. Markings dark brown with purple shade consisting of basal blotch atrophying dorsally, extending along cubital veins to tornus; remnants of median fascia in form of costal, median and subtornal spots; two costal rust spots before apex. Cilia orange rust. Hindwing brownish cream; strigulation greyish; cilia pale ochreous cream. Variation: paler and darker specimens with more or less complete markings; worn specimen seemingly greyer.

Male genitalia (Figs 49, 50). Uncus slender, broadest postbasally; socius moderate; valva long; sacculus simple, with small postmedian transverse rib; dorsal lobes of transtilla broad, rather short; aedeagus stout with short ventral termination; cornuti a pair of very long, slender spines.

Female not known.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Prov. Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'55", 78°35'38", 20.08.2003, 2450m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ"; GS 16.

Paratypes: one male specimen from Ecuador, Prov. Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'55", 78°35'38", 20.08.2003, 2450m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ; two specimens from Ecuador, Prov. Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'42", W 78°36'48", 22.08.2003, 2950 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ.

***Inape soriana lojana* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, in press**

Two specimens collected in Ecuador, Prov. Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°01'26", W 78°35'07" 30.08.03, 2200 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ and in Ecuador, Prov. Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'42", W 78°36'48", 22.08.2003, 2950 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ.

I. soriana lojana was described from Loja Province, Ecuador where it was taken at the altitude of 2750 m.

***Inape iantha* (MEYRICK, 1912), comb.n.**

(Figs 13, 14, 51, 52, 96)

Cnephasia iantha MEYRICK, Trans. Entomol. Soc. London, **1911**: 684. Type locality: San Antonio, Colombia. Depository of type: Natural History Museum London.

D i a g n o s i s. Judging from the female genitalia *iantha* is related with *lojana* and its allies; all those species characterize with one long densely spined sclerite of corpus bursae and one short sclerite. However, ductus bursae of *iantha* is distinct, provided with a posterior sclerotic ring and proximal part of corpus bursae ductus bursae forms a small sac. The male of *iantha* characterizes with a reduction of dorsal processes of transtilla but its aedeagus and cornuti are typical of the genus.

Male (Figs 51, 52). Uncus broadest submedially; socius rounded apically, long hairy; valva slender, weakly bent; sacculus slender armed with postmedian ventral process; juxta small simple; transtilla constricted medially with reduced processes; aedeagus fairly broad, extending ventroterminally; two equally long cornuti present.

Female genitalia (Fig. 96) very distinct by weak sterigma and slender ductus bursae. Longer sclerite of corpus bursae concave, spiny throughout, shorter sclerite elongate, only with marginal spines.

Specimens examined: male: Ecuador, Prov. Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'22" W 78°38'33", 22.08.2003, 2950m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ; GS 22; female: Ecuador, Prov. Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°01'26", W 78°35'07" 30.08.03, 2200 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ; GS 17.

Gauruncus gampsognathos RAZOWSKI, 1988

One specimen collected in Ecuador, Prov. Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'55'', W78°35'38'', 20.08.2003, 2450m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ.

Until now this species was known only from tropical cloud forest area in Cochabamba, Incachaca, Bolivia.

Transtillaspis RAZOWSKI, 1987

This genus was recently revised and several new species were described from Ecuador (RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2005). In the collection studied there are two species very close to *T. ependyma* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2005 taken at the altitude of 2950 m. Our specimens differ from that species by the shape of transtilla and processes of juxta.

Transtillaspis hedychnium RAZOWSKI, 1991

Two males: Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'42'', W 78°36'48'', 21.08.2003, 2750m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ; Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'42'', W 78°36'48'', 22.08.2003, 2950 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ.

This species was to date known only from Venezuela. The Ecuadorian examples do not differ from them in the genitalia.

Transtillaspis galbana RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2005

One specimen collected in Ecuador: Province Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'55'', W 78°35'38'', 20.08.2003, 2450m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ.

Recently described from several localities in the Napo-, Morona-Santiago- and Zamora-Chinchipe provinces. It was taken at there the altitudes of 1850-2200 m.

Badiaria gen.n.

D i a g n o s i s. Facies somewhat similar to that in some *Gorytvesica* RAZOWSKI, 1997, (e.g. Ecuadorian *G. fustigera* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2005) with two parallel whitish lines across the forewing but with concolorous line reaching apex. Genitalia rather similar to those in *Proeulia* CLARKE, 1962 and *Clarkeulia* RAZOWSKI, 1982 but with concave apex of uncus and its lateral prominences; female with similar sterigma.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to brownish background colour of wings. Latin: badius – brown.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Venation. In forewing distance between bases of R1 and R2 four times that between R2-R3; R5 to termen; trace of chorda at 1/3 of the former; M3-CuA1 approaching basally; CuA2 rather opposite of base of chorda. In hindwing Rs-M1 approaching in basal third; M3-CuA1 connate.

Male genitalia. Tegumen very broad; pedunculi short; uncus strong expanding terminally minutely hairy terminally, without ventral brush, with laterosubterminal prominences and bilobed apical part; vinculum rather broad, complete; socius well sclerotized, slightly bent; arm of gnathos simple, terminal plate large; valva slender with long costa and simple sacculus somewhat expanding postbasally; median part of transtilla broad; juxta very small; aedeagus simple, upcurved terminally, with short left side; coecum penis slender; cornutus capitate, curved.

Female genitalia. Proximal part of papilla analis broad; apophyses long, slender; sterigma large sclerotized along lateral edges and posteriorly; cup-shaped part of sterigma short, sclerotized posteriorly; bursa copulatrix with weak sclerites posteriorly and medially where a few small spines occur; corpus bursae weakly differentiated.

R e m a r k s. The supposed autapomorphies are the shape of terminal part of uncus and its minute hairs and the shape of sterigma.

Badiaria plagiostrigata sp.n.

(Figs 15, 53, 54, 97)

D i a g n o s i s. The only species of this genus; for differing characters see above.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to oblique lineation of forewing, Greek: *plagios* – oblique.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 21 mm (in female 23 mm, in male paratype 19 mm). Head cream scaled with rust, upper side of labial palpus (over 2) cream, outer surface rust; thorax pale ferruginous. Forewing expanding terminally; costa convex; apex short; termen fairly oblique, tolerably straight (slightly variable). Ground colour of forewing pale ferruginous, sprinkled and sparsely dotted with brown. Markings dark rust brown in form of subdorsal curved blotch followed by two parallel fasciae and incomplete fascia edging proximally subapical blotch. Anterior edges of markings edged with silver white, concolour line along vein R₄ to apex, edged dark brown. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing dirty cream densely spotted with greyish; cilia pale yellowish cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 53, 54) as described for the genus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 97) as described above.

Holotype, male: “Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'10”, W 78°33'50”, 18.08.2004, 3100m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ”; GS 32. Paratypes, male: Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'42”, W 78°36'48”, 21.08.2003, 2750m, Leg WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ; Female: Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'10”, W 78°39'34”, 31.08.2003, 3350m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ; GS 31.

Gorytvesica cidnozodion sp.n.

(Figs 16, 57, 58)

D i a g n o s i s. Closely related to Ecuadorian *G. derelicta* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002 and Peruvian *G. gorytodes* RAZOWSKI, 1997 but readily distinguished chiefly by the short, slender distal part of valva.

E t y m o l o g y. The species name refers to size and colouration; Latin: *cidno* – homely, Greek: *zodion* – small animal.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 16.5 mm. Head and thorax dark brown; labial palpus ca 2. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa gently curved outwards throughout; termen fairly oblique, tolerably straight. Ground colour dark brown. Two snow white oblique lines atrophying towards dorsum situated ante- and postmedially. Cilia brown. Hindwing paler than forewing; cilia pale brownish.

Male genitalia (Figs 57, 58). Uncus similar to *derelicta* but broadening postmedially; socius slender, rather well sclerotized; posterior process of gnathos slender, close to median plate; valva similar to that in *gorytodes* but with shorter caudal edge and dorsoterminal portion; sacculus strong; cornuti smaller than in *derelicta* and *gorytodes*.

Holotype, male: “Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'55”, W 78°35'38”, 20.08.2003, 2450m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ”. GS 29.

Gorytvesica chara sp.n.

(Figs 17, 98)

D i a g n o s i s. Close to two Ecuadorian species, viz., *G. paraleipa* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2005 and *G. cosangana* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2005 but distinguished by the pale ochreous cream basal portion of hindwing, the broader posterior lobes of sterigma and the smaller sclerites of bursa copulatrix.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the colouration of markings; Greek: *chara* – nice.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 21.5 mm. Head rust brown; labial palpus ca 2, much paler; thorax dark brown. Forewing hardly expanding terminally; costa indistinctly convex; termen some-

what oblique. Ground colour brown; some cream brown indistinct spots in terminal area and along dorsum. Fasciae cream slightly tinged with yellowish costally; anterior fascia broad, straight posteriorly; postmedian – slender, tapering in dorsal half towards tornus; trace of subapical fascia present. Cilia brown. Hindwing greyish brown, cream costally; cilia brownish.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 98). Posterior lobes of sterigma broad, somewhat concave in middle distally; antrum region large with subtriangular proximal sac; spiny sclerite from before middle of corpus bursa to antrum, extending latrally before the end.

Holotype, female: "Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'55", W 78°35'38", 20.08.2003, 2450m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ"; GS 28.

***Gorytvesica cerussolinea* sp.n.**

(Figs 18, 99)

D i a g n o s i s. Habitus as in *G. fustigera* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2005 from Ecuador but with darker, brown main colour of forewing; from *G. sychnospina* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2005 from Napo Prov., Ecuador it differs in the presence of strigulae of hindwing and the small sterigma.

E t y m o l o g y. The name concerns forewing lines: Latin: cerussa – white paint, linea – line.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 23 mm. Head and thorax brown; labial palpus ca 3. Forewing slightly expanding posteriorly; costa somewhat convex; termen weakly oblique, hardly concaving towards middle. Ground colour vivid brown, paler terminally where minute brown strigulae present. Lines snow white, proximal hardly convex, distal slightly concave subcostally. Cilia brown. Hindwing cream, in basal half more whitish grey in distal part tinged with pale ochreous; suffusions and strigulation grey. Cilia pale ochreous cream.

Male unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 99). Posterior lobes of sterigma small, anterior part rather slender, median portion weakly sclerotized; distal half of bursa copulatrix with broad but rather weak sclerites.

Holotype, female: "Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'42", W 78°36'48", 21.08.2003, 2750m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ"; GS 27.

***Exoletuncus* sp.**

Two female specimens collected at the altitude of 2200 m in Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°01'26", W 78°35'07", 30.08.2003, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ; GS 68.

Externally differing from *guacamayosensis* only by the small cream spots of thorax similar to those in *E. similis* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2005 from Zamora-Chinchipe Province. Until the female genitalia of *similis* are known we cannot identify this species. They are completely different from *guacamayosensis* especially by the presence of a finger like process of ventral portion of colliculum. This points out for the more distinct differences in the female genitalia between species than in their facies and male genitalia.

***Exoletuncus guacamayosensis* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2005**

Two specimens collected in Ecuador, prov. Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'55", W 78°35'38", 20.08.2003, 2450 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ.

This species was described from Cosanga and its vicinity, Napo Province at the altitudes of 1850, 2120 and 2180 m; GS 67.

***Oregocerata rhyparograpta* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002**

One example from Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'22", W 78°38'33", 22.08.2003, 2950 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ. Described from Pastaza Province, Ecuador; collected at the altitude of 1300 m; GS 8.

Oregocerata zonalis RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002

One specimen collected in Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, 03°01'26" W 78°35'07", 30.08.2003, 2200m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ.

This species was described from Loja Province, Ecuador and was taken at the altitude of 2750 and 3000 m; GS 40.

Erncornutia gualaceoana sp.n.

(Figs 19, 57, 58.)

D i a g n o s i s. Close to Bolivian *Erncornutia catopta* RAZOWSKI, 1988 but differing from it by the longer lobes of arms of gnathos, the shorter postsaccular part of valva and the well sclerotized dorsum of transtilla.

E t y m o l o g y. The species name refers to the name of locality situated near collecting site of this species.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 21.5 mm. Head pale cream brown, labial palpus 4.5, slender, paler basally; thorax brownish, base of tegula more grey-brown. Forewing expanding terminally; costa moderately convex; apex sharp; termen weakly oblique, somewhat sinuate beneath apex. Ground colour cream densely suffused and sprinkled with brown with some diffuse orange spots; costa tinged yellow, spotted with grey-brown. Markings ill-defined, brownish, rather well developed at costa; subterminal fascia arched, edged with cream proximally. Cilia pale brownish. Hindwing cream slightly darkening towards apex; in basal and median areas greyish spots; cilia concolorous with wing.

Male genitalia (Figs 57, 58.). Uncus distinctly expanding terminally, rounded apically; terminal lobes of gnathos broad, thorny, median part completely reduced; basal part of sacculus rather short, median part sinuate, terminal portion tapering apically armed with short spines; aedeagus rather short; two cornuti in vesica.

Female not known.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'10" W78°39'34", 31.08.2003, 3350m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ"; GS 19.

Erncornutia limona sp.n.

(Figs 20, 59, 60.)

D i a g n o s i s. Closely related with *E. capronata* RAZOWSKI, 1988 from Colombia but easily distinguished by long uncus and very long, slender process of arm of gnathos.

E t y m o l o g y. The species name refers to the locality name, Limon.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 21 mm. Head ferruginous cream; labial palpus broadest postmedially, ca 3; thorax concolorous with head but tegula blackish except for end part. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; Ground colour yellowish cream sprinkled and suffused with brownish or ferruginous; some strigulae blackish; costal spots representing postbasal and median fasciae, two or three small spots in distal part of costa; postbasal fascia preserved in dorsal third of wing; tornal spot small, all black; black-brown blotch near mid termen. Cilia ochreous yellow with some brown marks and indistinct medin line. Hindwing dirty cream mixed with pale ochreous terminally; strigulation distinct, grey; cilia concolorous with wing.

Male genitalia (Figs 59, 60.). Uncus slender over 1.5 times longer than socius; this last elongate-ovate; gnathos arm slender provided with very long subterminal process; valva rather uniformly broad throughout with three sete at the end part of costa and broad terminal portion; sacculus slender, with terminal broadening rounded ventrally, provided with group of short bristles; transtilla convex dorsally; aedeagus as long as valva; one large and numerous minute cornuti in vesica.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'22" W 78°38'33", 22.08.2003, 2950m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ"; GS 61.

***Bidorpidia ceramia* sp.n.**

(Figs 21, 61, 62)

D i a g n o s i s. Habitus similar to that in *B. dictyophanes* (MEYRICK, 1926) from Brazil; male genitalia of *ceramia* strongly differing from those in all known species of this genus chiefly in very broad, trifid termination of gnathos.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to colouration of forewing; Latin: *ceramia* – red colored.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 24 mm. Head rust, labial palpus ca 2, paler and browner; thorax rust cream posteriorly; end of tegula cream. Forewing distinctly expanding terminally; costa weakly curved outwards; apex short, sharp; termen rather not oblique, tolerably straight. Ground colour cream ferruginous suffused and delicately strigulated with rust. Markings rust, diffuse consisting of incomplete basal blotch, costal part of median fascia and incomplete fascia extending from mid-dorsum ro before apex. Cilia rust. Hindwing cream to middle, pale ochreous orange on periphery; cilia orange cream, cream in anal area.

Male genitalia (Figs 61, 62). Tegumen very broad; uncus large, constricted basally expanding posteriorly, provided with two lateral and single median process terminally; socius large, broad; distal part of arm of gnathos very large, with transverse folds, median plate large; valva distinctly tapering terminally; costa weak; sacculus well sclerotized in basal third marked with slender dorso-postbasal process; aedeagus small, thorny, provided with terminal process; single, very slender capitate cornutus present.

Female not known.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, 03°01'26" W 78°35'07", 30.08.2003, 2200m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ"; GS 72.

***Moronanita* gen.n.**

Type species: *Moronanita moruana* sp.n.

D i a g n o s i s. Facies similar to that in dark coloured *Lobogenesis* RAZOWSKI, 1990 but male genitalia of unusual shape distinct by the presence of uncus like process of dorsoanterior portion of tegumen.

E t y m o l o g y: the name is based on the name of the Ecuadorian province Morona-Santiago.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Venation. In forewing distance between bases of R1-R3 twice longer than between R2-R3; trace of chorda before mid-distance between R1-R2; M3-CuA1 approaching basally; CuA2 posterior to base of chorda. In hindwing Rs close to M1 in basal third; M3-Cu1A well separate.

Male genitalia. Tegumen broad with large dorsoanterior lobe resembling uncus; uncus a small hairy process situated between posterior bases of socii; socius broad, lateroterminal; vinculum simple; valva similar to that in many *Acleris*-species, Tortricini with bristled caudal edge; costa with distinct median lobe; basal third of sacculus broad, free termination absent; pulvinus fused partly with basal portion of sacculus, not extending proximad; transtilla simple, ill-defined medially; juxta large; aedeagus provided with lateral arm; cornuti a fused group of small thorns.

Female not known.

***Moronanita moruana* sp.n.**

(Figs 22, 63, 64.)

D i a g n o s i s. The only species of the genus (see description).

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the name of province Morona-Santiago.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 12.5 mm. Head brownish; labial palpus concolorous, terminal joint whitish apically; thorax brownish with darker marks. Forewing rather slender, almost

uniformly broad throughout; costa weakly convex at base then almost straight; apex short, rounded; termen moderately oblique, gently concaving medially. Ground colour cream grey densely suffused and dotted with brown-grey; in distal third of wing scattered rust scales; costal strigulae ochreous, very small; dividings brown-grey. Markings reduced to weak lines in subterminal area. Cilia brown-grey. Hindwing dirty cream distinctly strigulated with brown-grey; cilia concolorous with wing, basal line – with strigulation.

Male genitalia (Figs 63, 64) as described with the genus. Female unknown.

Female not known.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Prov. Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'55", W78°35'38", 20.08.2003, 2450m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ"; GS 38.

***Orthocomotis albimarmorea* sp.n.**

(Figs 23, 65, 66.)

D i a g n o s i s. Closely related with another Ecuadorian species, *O. expansa* RAZOWSKI, 1999 described from Carchi Province; it differs from *expansa* in white ground colour of forewing marked with dispersed numerous black dots. The genital differences are slight. The socius is much smaller, less tapering distally than in *expansa*, rounded terminally.

E t y m o l o g y. The species name refers to whitish marble-like markings of forewings.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span ca 26 mm. Head white; labial palpus about 2, blackish grey, median joint black dorsolaterally, terminal joint black proximally, both white otherwise. Forewing typical of the genus. Ground colour white sprinkled with black, sparcely scaled with green and reddish beyond median cell. Markings black: basal blotch and median fascia incomplete, the latter broad at dorsum; subapical blotch connecting with dorsal blotch near tornus by means of a green spot, sprinkled with reddish; subterminal blotch black followed by green terminal suffusion. Cilia white with black interruptions. Hindwing whitish grey suffused with grey, densely strigulated with dark grey; periphery dark grey; cilia concolorous with wing, whitish in anal area.

Male genitalia (Figs 65, 66). Uncus slender, slightly expanding and rounded terminally; valva simple, fairly broad; cornuti numerous small granules and thorns.

Female not known.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Prov. Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'55", W78°35'38", 20.08.2003, 2450m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ"; GS 3.

***Orthocomotis marmorobrunnea* sp.n.**

(Figs 24, 67, 68, 100)

D i a g n o s i s. Related and similar to *O. herbacea* CLARKE, 1956 from Costa Rica but differing from it by the longer sacculus, the presence of numerous strong cornuti and much longer, in major part well sclerotized ductus bursae.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to brown, marble-like marking.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 31 mm (in paratypes 27-32 mm). Head brownish, labial palpus brownish grey with cream parts analogical to those in preceding species. Shape of forewing as in *albimarmorea*. Ground colour whitish cream forming slender margins along markings with grey, ochreous greenish and green suffusions densely strinkled with black scales. Markings typical of the genus, black with green scales forming larger areas and sparce reddish scales. Basal blotch consisting of smaller blotches connected with one the other by means of suffusions; distinct black median blotch terminating between elements of median fascia; this last consisting of three blotches; subapical blotch fused with subterminal blotch, concave posteriorly; terminal marking slender. Cilia white with black interruptions. Hindwing brownish cream strongly suffused and diffusely strigulated with brownish grey; cilia pale, brownish cream.

Variation. Paler and darker specimens with various suffusions.

Male genitalia (Figs 67, 68). Uncus moderately slender, socius broadest near middle; distal portion of valva short; sacculus much longer than costa of valva, gently convex, terminating in a rather broad process; cornuti numerous minute thorns and rather thick spines of various sizes.

Female genitalia (Fig. 100). Sterigma broad; ostium and colliculum wide, weakly sclerotized; ductus bursae long, broadest postmedially, partly well sclerotized; sclerite of corpus bursae ill-defined.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°01'26", W 78°35'07", 30.08.2003, 2200m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ"; GS 5.

Paratype, female: Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'55", W 78°35'38", 20.08.2003, 2450m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ. GS 4.

Paratype males (6 specimens): 4 specimens from Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°01'26", W 78°35'07", 30.08.2003, 2200m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ; 1 specimen from Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'42", W 78°36'48", 20.08.2003, 2750m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ; 1 specimen from Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'22" W 78°38'33", 22.08.2003, 2950m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ.

Archipini

Argyrotaenia cacaoticaria sp.n.

(Figs 25, 69, 70)

D i a g n o s i s. Related with *A. dichroaca* (WALSINGHAM, 1914) from Costa Rica but distinguished by uniformly broad uncus and postmedian process of sacculus.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to cocoa-colour of forewings.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 17 mm. Head brownish with some rust scales; labial palpus ca 1.5, rust; thorax brown, base of tegula with rust hue. Forewing not expanding terminally; termen oblique, sinuate. Ground colour elements indistinct, brown scaled dark brown, with some more cream scales in terminal area; weak rust spot in middle subterminally. Markings dark, blackish brown, ill-defined except for costal part of median fascia and subapical blotch. Cilia rust, blackish at apex. Hindwing greyish brown, darker on periphery; cilia similar.

Male genitalia (Figs 69, 70.). Uncus uniformly broad throughout; arm of socius broad; sacculus long with postmedian process ventrally; transtilla rather broad, slightly convex medially; aedeagus simple.

Female not known.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'22" W 78°38'33", 22.08.2003, 2950m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ"; GS 24.

Atteriini

Sisurcana rhora RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2004

Four males collected in Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east. Two males at S 03°00'22", W 78°38'33", 22.08.2003, 2950m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ; two males at S 03°00'55", W 78°35'38", 20.08.2003, 2450m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ.

The species was described from the Morona Province, Ecuador where was collected at the altitude of 2800 m.

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

Five males from Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'10'', W78°33'50'', 18.08.2003, 3100m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ. One male with abdomen missing.

This species was known to this date only from Morona Indanza, Ecuador; collected at the altitude of 2800 m.

***Sisurcana pallidobrunnea* sp.n.**

(Figs 26, 71, 72.)

D i a g n o s i s. Externally resembling *S. temna* but closer to *S. leptina* RAZOWSKI, 2004 from Pichincha, Ecuador. From *temna* it is distinguished by the much broader valva and its convex caudal edge.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to weak brownish colouration of forewings. Latin: pallidus – pale, brunnea - brown.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 28 mm (in paratype 27 mm). Head brownish cream; labial palpus ca 3.5, brownish, terminal joint brown at base, cream apically. Thorax brownish. Forewing slightly expanding terminally; costa bent to middle, with slender fold to 1/4; apex short; termen weakly oblique, straight. Ground colour cream brown with slight rust admixture; strigulation fine, sparse, brown. Markings black in form of remnants of basal blotch at costa and costal part of median fascia fusing with three spots forming a subapical blotch. Cilia worn. Hindwing brownish grey in distal part spotted cream. Cilia (remnants) paler than wing.

Variation. Paratype with weaker markings consisting of numerous strigulae and spots; ground colour with distinct strigulation.

Male genitalia (Figs 71, 72.). Basal part of uncus rather broad, tapering to beyond 1/3, then very slender; gnathos very slender, simple; valva broad, convex caudally; sacculus simple, slender, convex postmedially; dorsum of transtilla with two thorny submedian patches; aedeagus slender, bent, tapering terminad; cornuti not found.

Female not known.

Holotype, male: “Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°01'26'', W 78°35'07'', 30.08.2003, 2200m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ”; GS 14. Paratype, male: Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°01'26'', W 78°35'07'', 30.08.2003, 2200m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ; not dissected.

***Sisurcana polychontra* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2004**

One male from Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'55'', W78°35'38'', 20.08.2003, 2450m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ.

This species was described Morona Indanza, Ecuador and was taken at the altitude of 2800 m.

***Anacrusis erioheir* sp.n.**

(Figs 27, 73, 74.)

D i a g n o s i s. Facies very similar to that in *Sisurcana leprana* (FELDER & ROGENHOFER, 1875) described from Colombia but uncus provided with two dorsoterminal lobes and socius both with hairs and scales as in other *Anacrusis* species. Valva plesiomorphic, with well developed costa and sacculus.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to termination of uncus; Greek: erio – a strengthening prefix, very; heir – claw.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span ca 30 mm. Head brownish cream, thorax more olive; labial palpus ca 2.5, broad, greyish brown, creamer terminally. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa curved outwards in basal third, indistinctly concave postmedially; apex fairly short; termen

distinctly concave from beneath apex to M₂ then somewhat oblique. Ground colour cream tinged slightly with ferruginous at base dorsally, along costal arm of median cell and medioterminally, with olive in costal area except costal edge, mixed with whitish; strigulation and minute dots brownish, spots olive; two cream spots beneath apex subterminally; minute black dots along distal half of costa. Markings brownish olive; median fascia indistinct, incomplete. Cilia dark rust brown, more cream at apex, rust beneath middle, cream at tornus. Hindwing cream hardly tinged with ochreous in basal portion, with pale brownish grey distally; spots diffuse brownish grey; cilia rather cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 73, 74). Tegumen long, shoulders oblique; uncus slender with pair of dorso-terminal lobes accompanied by long claw-shaped process extending ventroposteriorly; socius large, broad, rounded terminally with long submedian area of scales; gnathos arm rather delicate, slender; terminal plate of gnathos long, rounded apically; subscaphium a thread like sclerite; valva elongate, rounded caudally; sacculus simple, slender, convex postbasally and medially; transtilla broad, expanding dorsally with two densely spined submedian processes; aedeagus slender with small ventroterminal thorn; coecum penis moderate; two cornuti in vesica.

Female not known.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'55", W 78°35'38", 20.08.2003, 2450m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ"; GS 9.

Anacrusis aerobatica (MEYRICK, 1917)

One male collected Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°01'26", W 78°35'07", 30.08.2003, 2200m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ.

Described from Colombia; taken at the altitude of 5,800 feet.

Archipimima sinuocostana sp.n.

(Figs 28, 75, 76.)

D i a g n o s i s. Very close to two Peruvian species, viz., *A. concavata* (MEYRICK, 1930) from which it is distinguished by brown periphery of hindwing and apical part of forewing less extending costally; from *A. flexicostalis* (DOGNIN, 1908) it differs in pale anterior part of hindwing and slender uncus.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to sinuate forewing costa.

Male genitalia (Figs 75, 76). Tegumen rather short; uncus slender, broadening apically; arm of gnathos slender; terminal plate minute; valva broad; postbasal part of sacculus long directed towards mid-valva (similar to that in *A. tylonota* (MEYRICK, 1926) but much longer; dorsal lobes of transtilla broad, short; aedeagus slender, simple; cornuti not found).

Female not known.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'55", W 78°35'38", 20.08.2003, 2450m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ". GS 10.

Paratype male: Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'55", W 78°35'38", 20.08.2003, 2450m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ; not dissected.

Sparganothini

Sparganothina flava sp.n.

(Figs 29, 77, 78.)

D i a g n o s i s. A rather generalized species (proportionally broad uncus, well preserved gnathos) somewhat resembling Mexican *S. xanthista* (WALSINGHAM, 1913) but differing in slender, minutely spined transtilla; from all known species of this genus it differs in serrate a ventrocaudal part of valva.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to brown powdered light-yellow background colour of forewings; Latin: *flava* – yellow.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 17.5 mm. Head cream with slight ochreous admixture; labial palpus ca 4; thorax somewhat darker than head. Forewing expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; termen somewhat oblique, straight. Ground colour cream sprinkled and strigulated with rust. Markings rust, indistinct, typical of the genus. Cilia worn. Hindwing white cream with weak pale ferruginous strigulae in apical third; cilia worn.

Male genitalia (Figs 77, 78). Uncus rather short, fairly broad, somewhat expanding in terminal part; socius elongate-oval; arm of gnathos slender; valva broad with broad spiny area beyond sacculus; angle of sacculus rounded, edge beyond this last with numerous small thorns; median part of transtilla broad, minutely spined; aedeagus simple, much shorter than costa of valva; cornuti not found.

Female not known.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'55", W78°35'38"20.08.2003, 2450m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ"; GS 58.

Paramorbia aureocastanea sp.n.

(Figs 30, 79, 80, 101)

D i a g n o s i s. Externally very similar to *Paramorbia rostellana* (ZELLER, 1877) from Colombia. It differs from *rostellana* chiefly in the twice longer uncus, the presence of small process from ventral concavity of sacculus and the very large lateral lobes of sterigma.

E t y m o l o g y. The species name refers to the yellow and brown colour pattern of forewings. Latin: *aureus* – golden, *castaneus* – chestnut.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 27 mm (male paratypes 27-30, female 34 mm). Head and thorax dark yellow, labial palpus ca 3.5, yellow brown, yellower dorsally; tegula in major part rust, median part of thorax scaled with rust. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa strongly curved outwards at base, then little so; apex short terminating in bifurcation of R4-R5; termen slightly oblique, tolerably straight. Ground colour golden yellow suffused, strigulated and reticulated with rust or orange rust. Markings rust consisting of incomplete basal blotch (atrophying basally, fairly well preserved distally); median fascia extending from 1/3 of costa to mid-dorsum, diffuse posteriorly; subapical blotch triangular. Cilia brownish. Hindwing cream grey slightly mixed with ochreous in apical part, with weak strigulation; cilia paler than wing. Female darker than male, with rudimentary basal blotch and brown discal dot followed by creamy spot. Hindwing brownish tinged with ochreous; cilia similar.

Male genitalia (Figs 79, 80). Uncus slender as long as costa of valva; socius elongate-oval; valva slightly convex caudally; sacculus broadest postmedially, with distinct postbasal angulation and small prominence in middle of ventral concavity; median part of transtilla broad, weakly concaving dorsally, spined; aedeagus rather short, extending dorso posteriorly, provided with small dorsal thorn subterminally.

Female genitalia (Fig. 100). Apophyses slender, fairly long; sterigma forming two large well sclerotized lobes at the ostium level and moderate lateroposterior parts; anteostial part slender, convexly rounded; colliculum sclerites indistinct; collar like sclerite concave dorsomedially, provided with slender lateral lobes.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'42", W78°36'48", 21.08.2003, 2750m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ"; GS 1. Paratypes: two males from Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'55", W78°35'38", 20.08.2003, 2450m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ; six males from Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°01'26", W 78°35'07", 30.08.2003, 2200m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ; one male from Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon

road, east, S 03°00'42", W 78°36'48", 20.08.2003, 2750m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ; one male from Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'22" W 78°38'33", 22.08.2003, 2950m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ. Two females from Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°01'26", W 78°35'07", 30.08.2003, 2200m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ,

one female from Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'42", W 78°36'48", 20.08.2003, 2750m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ.

Chlidanotini

Aurattonota chlamydophora sp.n.

(Figs 31, 81, 82)

D i a g n o s i s. Externally resembling *A. cataponera* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1999 but distinct by strong yellow maculation of dorsal fasciae of forewing; male genitalia close to *A. foederata* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1999 (both Ecuadorean) but differing by the longer uniformly broad uncus, shorter aedeagus and longer vinculum.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to colouration of forewing costa; Greek: chlamys – over-coat, phoreo – to carry.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 17 mm. Head and thorax yellow cream; labial palpus 2, median joint marked with blackish dorso anteriorly and terminally; scape of antenna and base of tegula black. Forewing rather broad, expanding posteriorly; costa weakly oblique; termen gently concave, weakly bent. Ground colour pale yellowish cream, glossy along marking edges. Markings in form of golden yellow fasciae transversely marked with black; three dorsal fasciae oblique, fourth fascia extending from tornus rather perpendicular to dorsum followed by a parallel silvery greyish shade. Cilia (worn) concolorous with ground colour with black basal line. Hindwing whitish slightly suffused with greyish on periphery, with a few grey strigulae near apex; cilia white with basal line greyish.

Male genitalia (Figs 81, 82). Uncus slender, uniformly broad throughout not tapering apically; vinculum fairly long, somewhat rounded apically; valva weakly broadening terminally; aedeagus slender; coecum penis broad; vesica with long posterior sclerite; cornuti short numerous spines.

Female not known.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'55", W 78°35'38", 20.08.2003, 2450m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ". GS 47.

Paratype: male from Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'55", W 78°35'38", 20.08.2003, 2450m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ".

Aurattonota aurochra sp.n.

(Figs 32, 83, 84)

D i a g n o s i s. Similar and closely related with *A. stigmosa* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1999 from Ecuador; in male genitalia it differs from *stigmosa* by the slenderer valva (more similar to that in Mexican *A. serotina* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1999) and much broader, shorter aedeagus.

E t y m o l o g y. The name concerns the colour of markings; Latin: aureus – golden, ochreous.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 22 mm. Head cream; labial palpus 3, median joint in major part brownish black laterally; scape of antenna cream; thorax yellowish with two black posterior spots and almost entirely black tegula. Forewing somewhat expanding terminally; costa fairly straight; termen straight slightly oblique. Ground colour cream strongly suffused with golden yellow between markings. Markings black with ochreous parts: three dorsal elongate blotches followed by tornal spot; subterminal markings broad; paler marking beneath apex. Cilia golden

yellow. Hindwing whitish, weakly tinged with brownish in terminal part, with indistinct darker strigulae. Cilia cream, white in anal part of wing.

Male genitalia (Figs 83, 84). Uncus slender with large brush of long setae; hamus long, slender; vinculum slender, extending at the top proximally; valva slender, gradually broadening beyond middle terminally, with caudal part rounded; aedeagus broad; cornuti very short.

Female not known.

Holotype, male Ecuador, Prov. Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°01'26", W 78°35'07", 30.08.2003, 2200m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ. GS 57.

Eucosmini

Epinotia chloana sp.n.

(Figs 33, 85)

D i a g n o s i s. Close to *E. zamorata* RAZOWSKI, 1999 from Zamorra-Chinchipe, Ecuador but easily distinguished by green suffusions of the ground colour of forewing, shorter uncus and elongate-subtriangular socius.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to colouration of forewing; Greek: chloanus – greenish.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span ca 22 mm. Head and thorax white; labial palpus ca 2, hardly tinged with greenish terminally; scape of antenna white; base of tegula greenish grey; two black spots in proximal part of thorax. Forewing weakly expanding posteriorly; costa tolerably straight upcurved to middle; termen hardly concave medially. Ground colour white with large greenish suffusions. Markings black: remnants of basal blotch; pair of postbasal blotches, larger subtriangular at dorsum, smaller subsquare at costa; two spots in median area of costa, one near apex paler towards M₁, and one at tornus. Cilia white tinged with green. Hindwing whitish mixed with pale brownish grey at apex; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 85). Base of uncus broad, distal half uniformly slender, well sclerotized; socius broad at base, distinctly tapering terminally; basal part of valva broad, neck very short; angle of sacculus distinct, marked with group of spines; cucullus long with small proximal lobe and large, subtriangular dorsal lobe; aedeagus proportionally short.

Female not known.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Prov. Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'22" W 78°38'33", 22.08.2003, 2950m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ"; GS 52.

Epinotia tenebrica sp.n.

(Figs 34, 86, 87)

D i a g n o s i s. Very close to *chloana* but brownish in colouration of forewing; in male genitalia it is distinct by the broader uncus and cucullus and convex sacculus.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to colouration of forewing; Latin: tenebricus – darkened.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 24 mm. Head brownish; labial palpus over 3; thorax ochreous brownish, tegula with dark brown marks. Forewing slightly expanding terminally; apex broad, rounded; termen weakly oblique, hardly convex. Ground colour pale ochreous cream sprinkled and suffused with brownish except for dorsal area where costal strigulae cream interrupted with brown. Markings ill-defined. Cilia brownish, mixed with cream at tornus. Hindwing whitish grey to middle, mixed with pale brownish in remaining part; strigulation brownish, diffuse; cilia pale brownish cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 86, 87). Uncus not expanding basally, gradually tapering terminad; socius broad, tapering terminally; sacculus convex ventrally, with broad angle and large group of spines; cucullus somewhat longer than sacculus, with weak proximal lobe and large dorsal lobe.

Female unknown.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'10'', W78°39'34'', 31.08.2003, 3350m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ"; GS 63.

***Epinotia illepidosa* sp.n.**

(Figs 35, 88)

D i a g n o s i s. Similar and close to *E. tenebrica* sp.n. but with slender forewing, club shaped uncus and long aedeagus.

E t y m o l o g y. The name concerns colouration of moth; Latin: illepidosus – without a charm.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 23 mm. Head and thorax dirty cream; labial palpus ca 3; tegula pale rust. Forewing hardly expanding terminally; costa rather straight; termen fairly oblique, straight. Ground colour pale brownish strongly suffused with brown, with traces of markings (all worn). Cilia pale brownish. Hindwing whitish, in distal part hardly mixed with brownish; trigulation pale brownish; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Figs 88). Uncus moderately long, broadest medially; socius large, rather slender; basal half of valva very large, neck very short, ill-defined; angle of sacculus broad with large group of spines followed by perpendicular caudal edge; cucullus proportionally small with weak lobes; aedeagus long, slender.

Female not known.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'10'', W78°39'34'', 31.08.2003, 3350m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ"; GS 18.

***Epinotia brunneomarginata* sp.n.**

(Figs 36, 89)

D i a g n o s i s. Externally differing from other species in broad forewing and weakly oblique termen but with male genitalia similar to *illepidosa*, *tenebrica* and *chloana*; however, it differs from them iby the short sacculus and very long cucullus. Male genitalia somewhat resembling *E. intermissa* (MEYRICK, 1931), comb.n. from Brazil *brunneomarginata* with distinctly slenderer and longer socii.

E t y m o l o g y. The species name refers to the dark brown stripe parallel to forewings hind margin.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 24 mm. Head and thorax cinnamon, vertex tinged with grey; labial palpus 1.5, slender, upcurved; collar pale rust. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa rather straight; apex very short; termen not oblique beneath apex, hardly concave. Ground colour cinnamon suffused with greyish at places, brown along costa; costal strigulae fine, cream; divisions brown; brownish black line along CuP; speculum paler than ground colour with posterior row of three black spots, without refractive lines. Cilia cream ferruginous, grey at tornus. Hindwing pale brownish more cream basally; cilia pale brownish cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 89). Uncus long, rather uniformly broad throughout; socius shorter than uncus, tapering apicad; valva long, slender with distinct neck; cucullus slender with group of spines at proximal lobe; sacculus short with row of long bristles near middle; aedeagus moderately broad.

Female not known.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°01'26'', W 78°35'07'', 30.08.2003, 2200m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ"; GS 48.

***Laculataria nigroapicata* sp.n.**

(Figs 37, 90)

D i a g n o s i s. Similar and close to *L. chondrites* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2005 from Venezuela. It is easily distinguished by large ventral lobe of cucullus and very long uncus.

E t y m o l o g y. The name is referred to a presence of black spot in apical part of the forewing.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 19 mm. Head cream; labial palpus ca 1.5, with dark grey marks; thorax cream with brown markings, posterior half of tegula green. Forewing slender, weakly expanding posteriorly; costa straight with fold reaching middle; termen rather straight, moderately oblique. Ground colour white in form of broad blotch extending from beyond base of dorsum to tornus and in proximal portion almost to costa, brownish cream from this last to tornus and apex, however, mixed brown-grey posteriorly. Base of wing and a spot at tornus green with brown strigulae; speculum whitish with black inner spots and grey lines, marked with black anteriorly; black spot at dorsal end of basal area; concolorous diffuse blotch near apex of wing; apex black. Cilia grey except for median and tornal parts where white. Hindwing white suffused with pale brownish on periphery; cilia paler than suffusion, white in anal area.

Male genitalia (Fig. 90). Tegumen slender; uncus very long, slender, broadest near base; socius broad, long hairy; valva rather slender with neck indistinct; cucullus short, broad with large proximal lobe and small dorsal lobe; angle of sacculus indistinct; aedeagus rather small, slender; henion rudimentary.

Female not known.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'22" W 78°38'33", 22.08.2003, 2950m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ"; GS 43.

Paratype, male: Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'22" W 78°38'33", 22.08.2003, 2950m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ.

Gretchenia ochrantennae sp.n.

(Figs 38, 91)

D i a g n o s i s. Closely related with *G. garai* W. MILLER, 1987 from Ecuador but easily distinguished by a lack of green scaling of thorax and forewing and the presence of uncus.

E t y m o l o g y. The name concerns colouration of flagellum of antenna; Latin (also English): chreous and antenna.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span ca 19 mm. Head brownish cream scaled with brown; labial palpus ca 2, browner; scape of antenna brownish; flagellum ochreous; thorax brown scaled with brownish cream. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa straight except for base; termen hardly oblique, rather straight. Ground colour brownish sprinkled with brown, with groups of white scales forming some groups and more cream dots; costal strigulae fine, brownish cream; dividings dark brown. Markings dark brown in form of pair of postbasal blotches (subdorsal large, rounded; costal subsquare, much smaller), median fascia interrupted subcostally and subdorsally and elongate subterminal blotch near apex of wing. Cilia brownish cream with basal line and distal parts brown. Hindwing dirty white mixed with pale brownish in apical area; cilia similar.

In paratypes forewing broader than in holotype.

Male genitalia (Fig. 91). Uncus broad deeply concave apically; socius large tapering basally; basal part of valva broad with rather straight ventral edge of sacculus; angle of sacculus distinct, caudal edge perpendicular to ventral edge; neck of valva broad; cucullus tapering terminad; pollex long, slender, terminating in a distinct spine; terminal part of aedeagus constricted, then expanding ventrad.

Female not known.

Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'22", W 78°38'33", 22.08.2003, 2950m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ"; GS 65. Paratypes, two males, one from Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'22" W 78°38'33", 22.08.2003, 2950m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ (with abdomen missing); one from Ecuador, Prov.Morona-Santiago, Gualaceo-Limon road, east, S 03°00'42", W 78°36'48", 21.08.2003, 2750m, leg. WOJTUSIAK, PYRCZ, GARLACZ; GS 59.

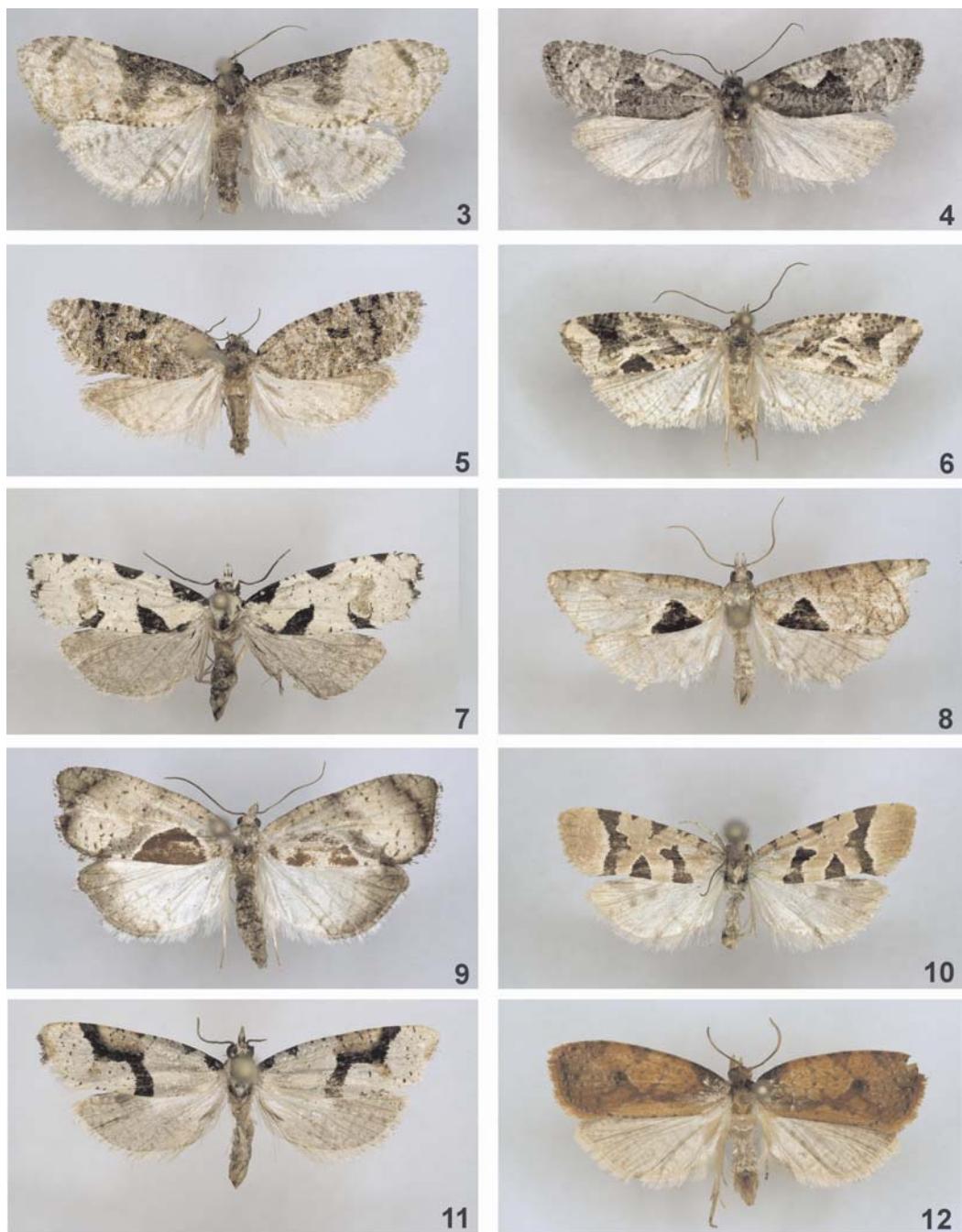


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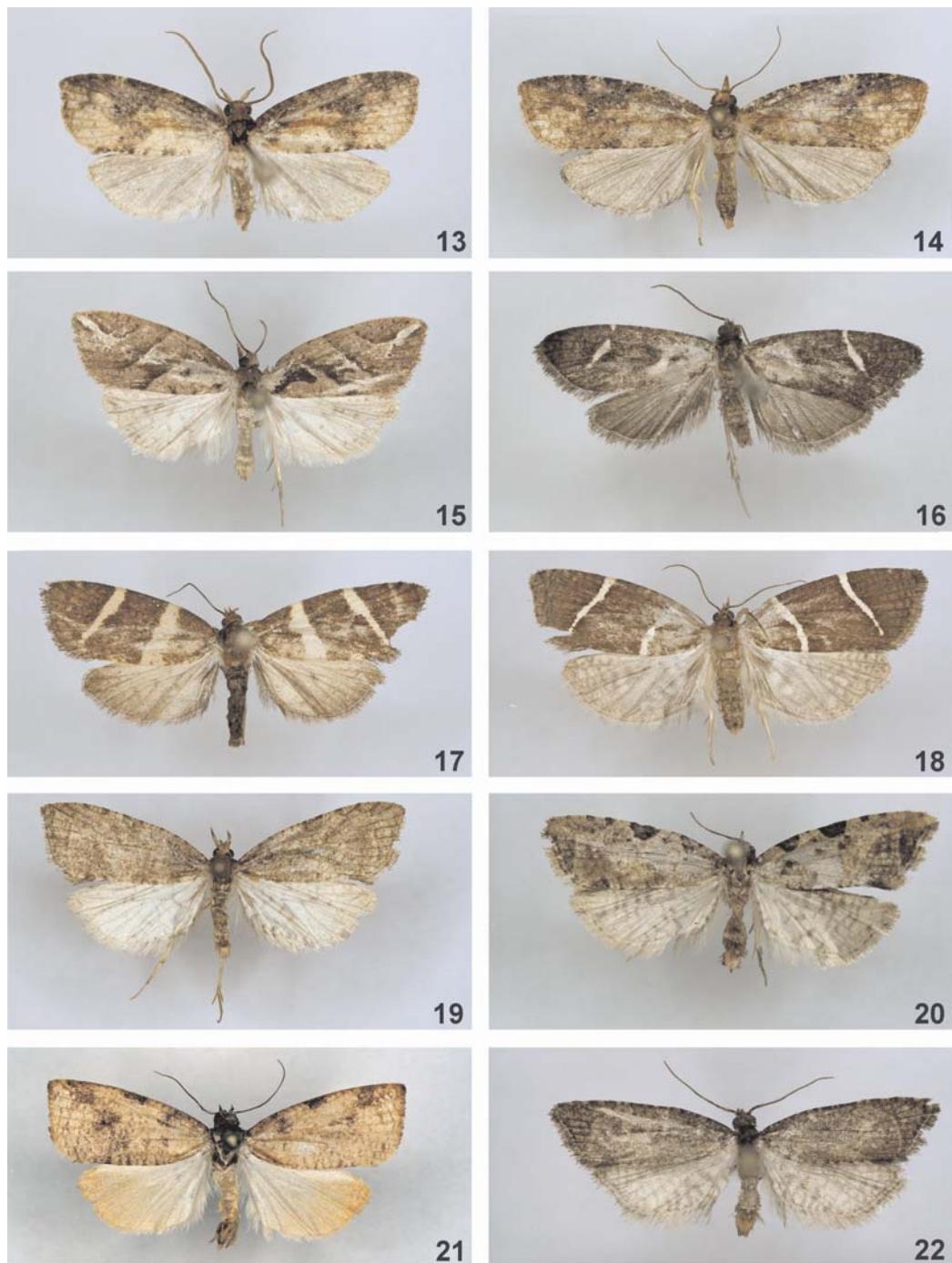


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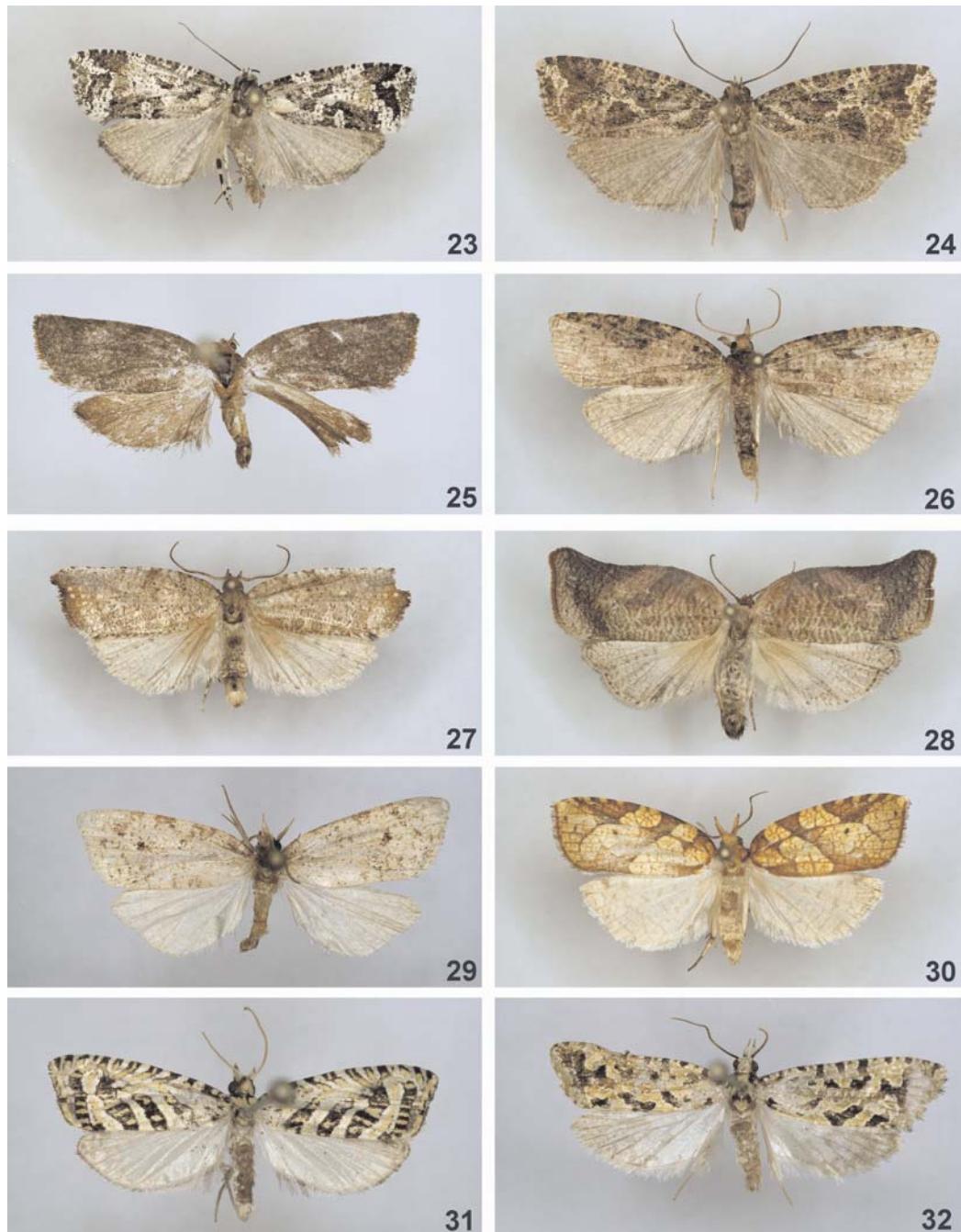
Figs 1, 2. Collecting area: 1 – Upper part of Río Gualaceo Valley with cloud forest vegetation, 2 – same valley, vegetation at collection site at 3400 m.



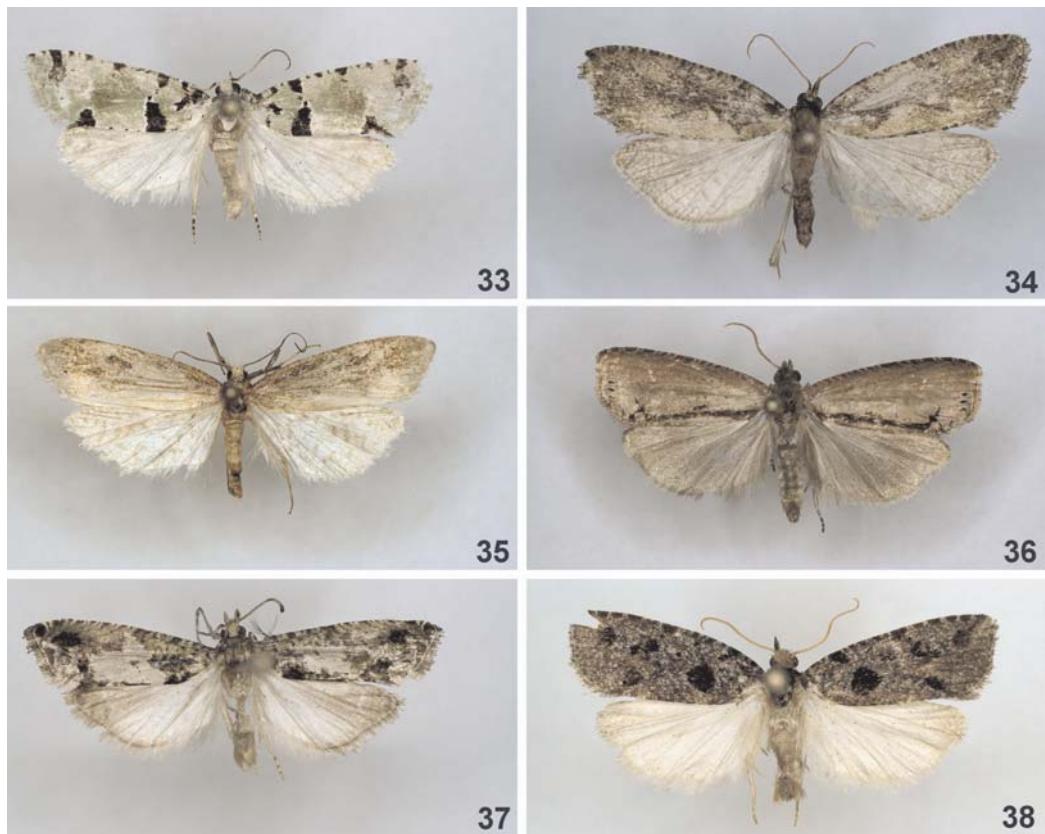
Figs 3-12. Adults: 3 – *Henricus cerussatus* sp.n., holotype, 4 – *Bonagota moronaecola* sp.n., holotype, 5 – *Dogolion textrix* sp.n., holotype, 6 – *Netechma brunneochra* sp.n., holotype, 7 – *Netechma nigricunea* sp.n., holotype, 8 – *Netechma triangulum* sp.n., holotype, 9 – *Netechma chytrostium* sp.n., holotype, 10 – *Netechma paralojana* sp.n., holotype, 11 – *Romanaria spasmaria* sp.n., holotype, 12 – *Inape cinnamobrunnea* sp.n., holotype.



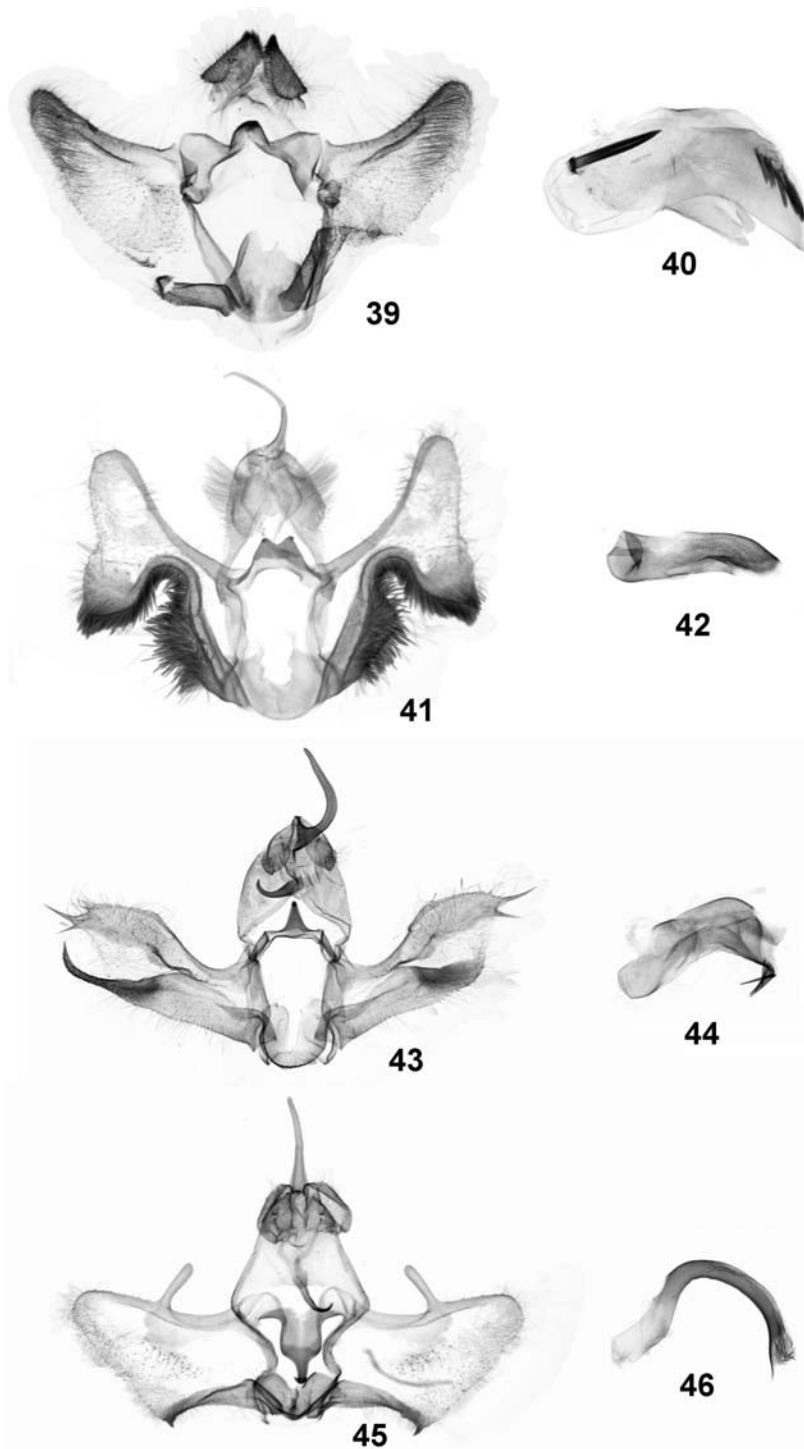
Figs 13-22. Adults: 13 – *Inape iantha* (MEYRICK), male, Ecuador. 14 – *Inape iantha* (MEYRICK), female, Ecuador, 15 – *Badiaria plagiostrigata* sp.n., holotype, 16 – *Gorytvesica cidnozodion* sp.n., holotype, 17 – *Gorytvesica chara* sp.n., holotype, 18 – *Gorytvesica cerussolinea* sp.n., holotype, 19 – *Ernocornutia gualaceoana* sp.n., holotype, 20 – *Ernocornutia limona* sp.n., holotype, 21 – *Bidorpidea ceramia* sp.n., holotype, 22 – *Moronanita moronana* sp.n., holotype.



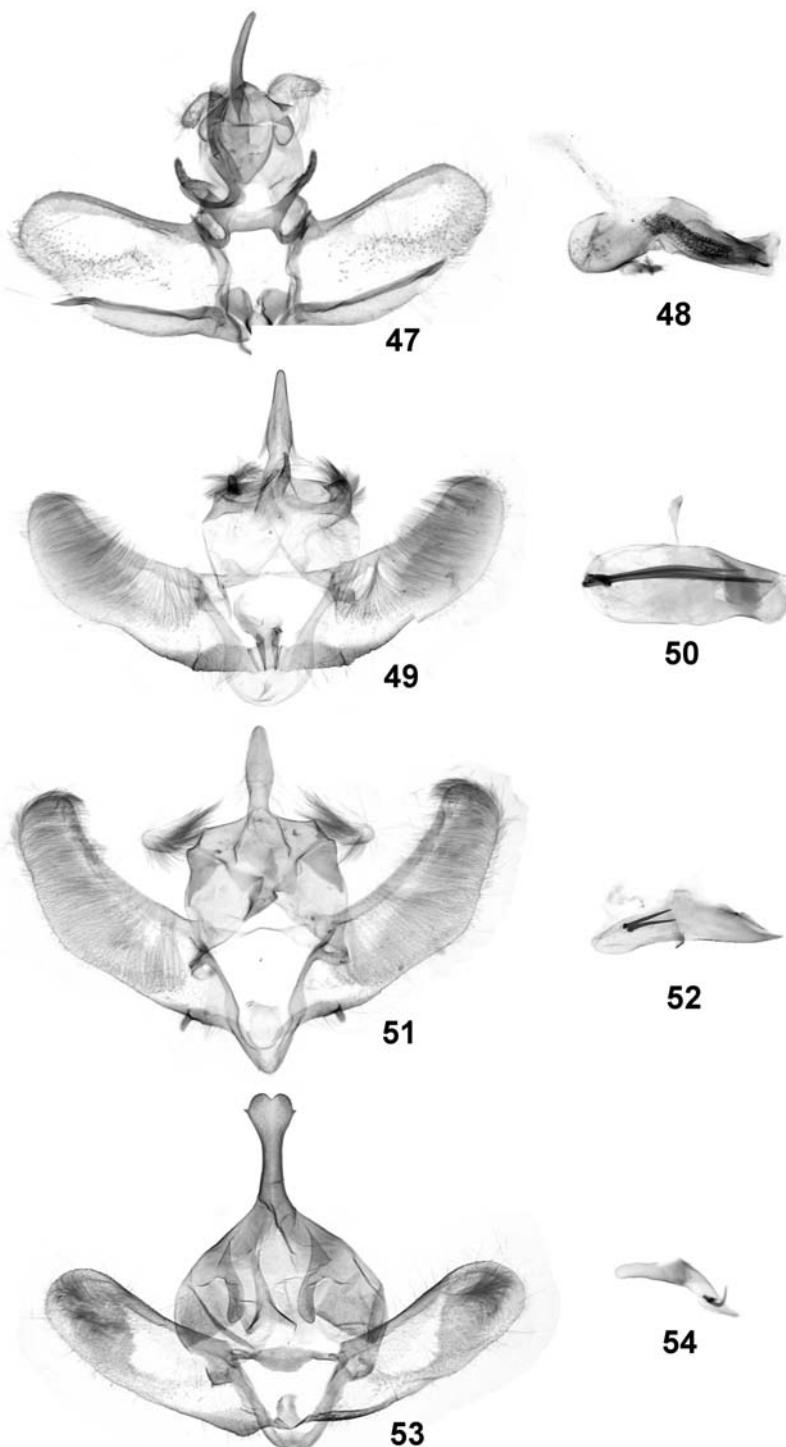
Figs 23-32. Adults: 23 – *Orthocomotis albimarmorea* sp.n., holotype. 24 – *Orthocomotis marmorobrunnea* sp.n., holotype, 25 – *Argyrotaenia cacaoticaria* sp.n., holotype, 26 – *Sisurcana pallidobrunnea* sp.n., holotype, 27 – *Anacrusis erioheir* sp.n., holotype, 28 – *Archipimima sinuocostana* sp.n., holotype, 29 – *Sparganothina flava* sp.n., holotype, 30 – *Paramorbia aureocastanea* sp.n., holotype, 31 – *Auratonota chlamydophora* sp.n., holotype, 32 – *Auratonota aurochra* sp.n., holotype.



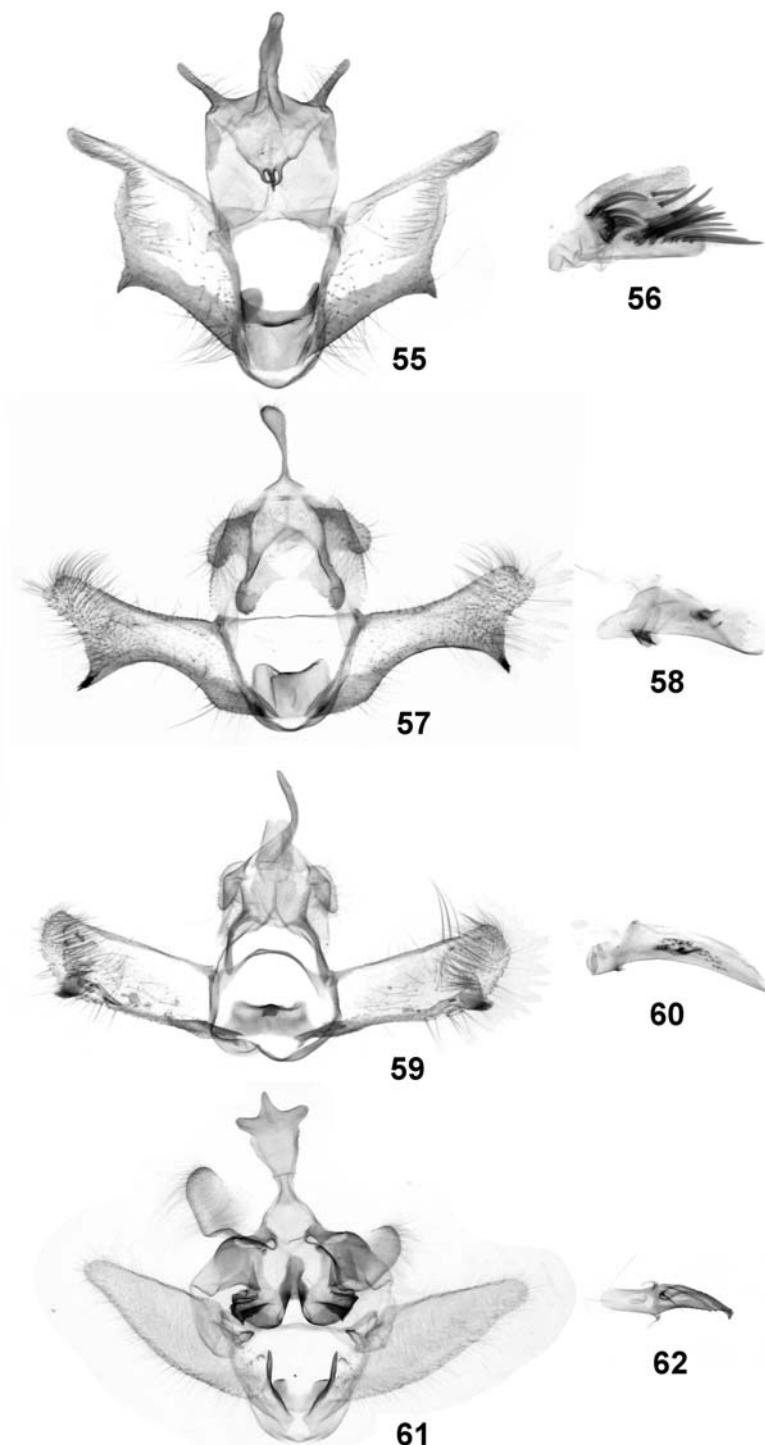
Figs 33-38. Adults: 33 – *Epinotia chloana* sp.n., holotype, 34 – *Epinotia tenebrica* sp.n., holotype, 35 – *Epinotia illepidosa* sp.n., holotype, 36 – *Epinotia brunneomarginata* sp.n., holotype, 37 – *Laculataria nigroapicata* sp.n., holotype, 38 – *Gretchenia ochrantennae* sp.n., holotype.



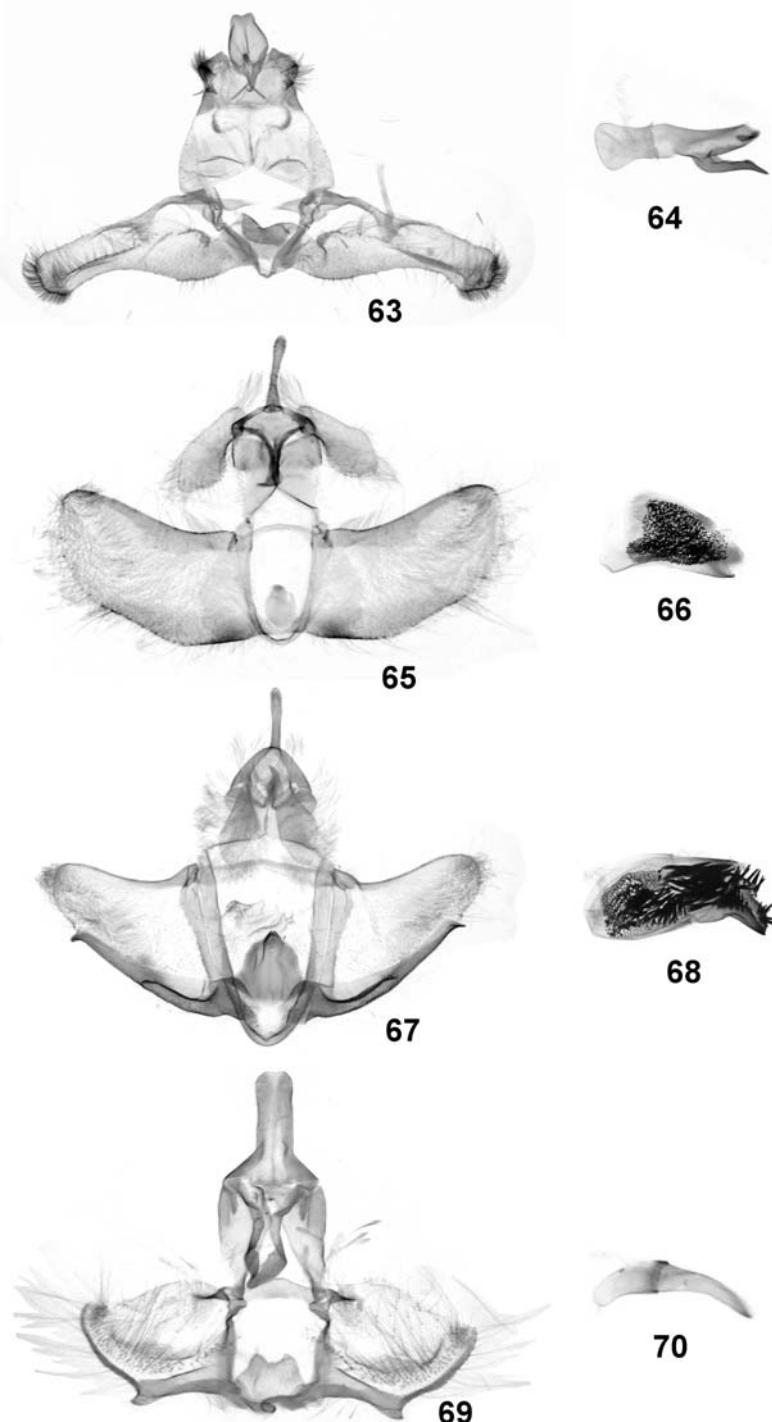
Figs 39-45. Male genitalia: 39, 40 – *Henricus cerussatus* sp.n., holotype, 41, 42 – *Netechma brunneochra* sp.n., holotype, 43, 44 – *Netechma nigricunea* sp.n., holotype, 45, 46 – *Netechma triangulum* sp.n., holotype.



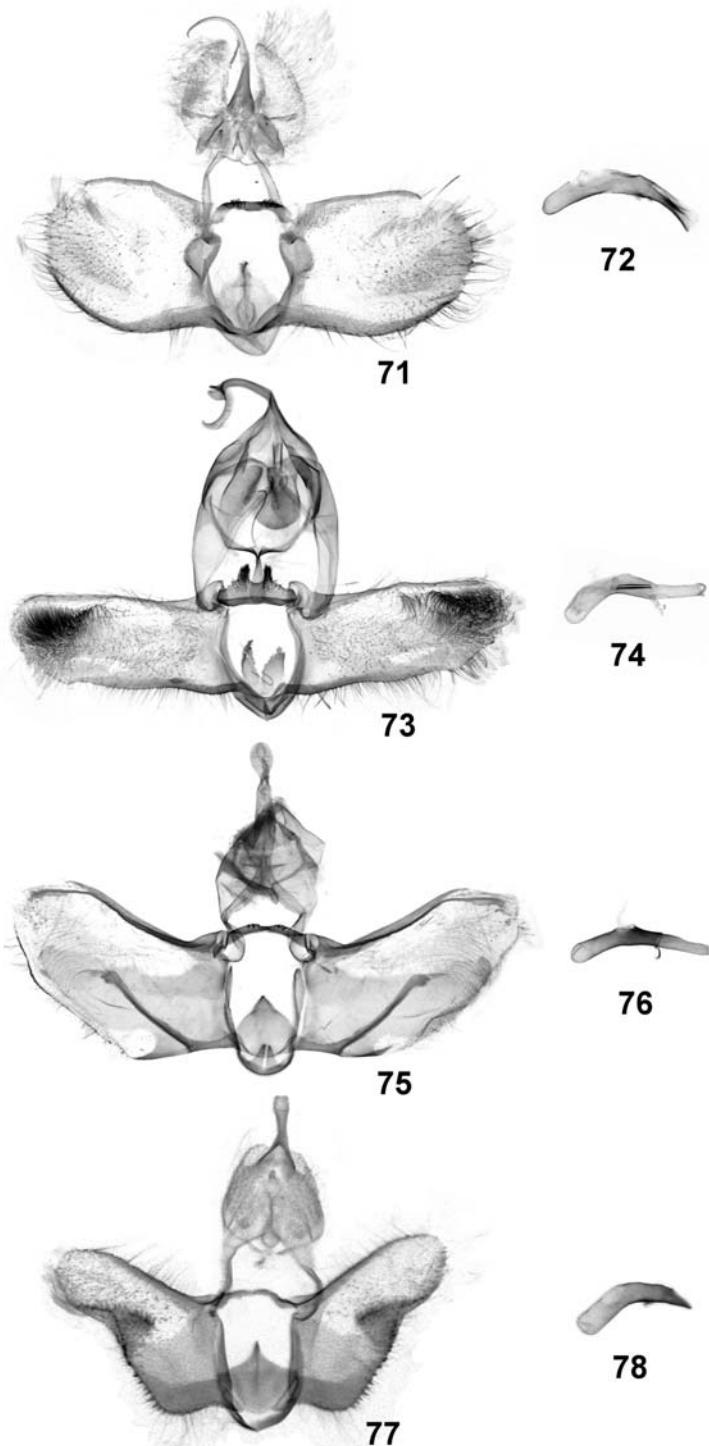
Figs 47-54. Male genitalia: 47, 48 – *Romanaria spasmaria* sp.n., holotype, 49, 50 – *Inape cinnamobrunnea* sp.n., holotype, 51, 52 – *Inape iantha* (MEYRICK), male, Ecuador. 53, 54 – *Badiaria plagiostrigata* sp.n. holotype.



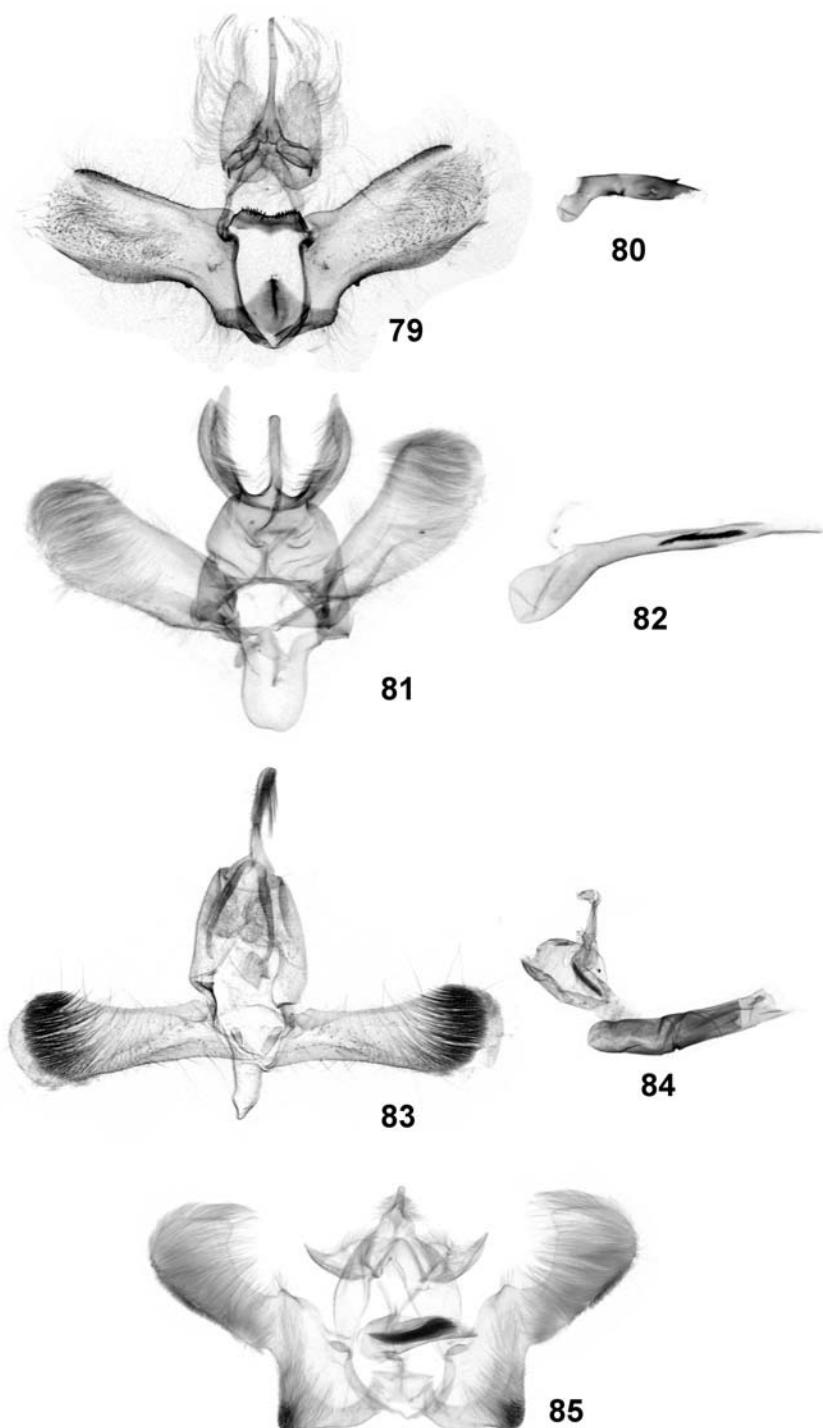
Figs 55-62. Male genitalia: 55, 56 – *Gorytvesica cidnozodion* sp.n., holotype, 57, 58 – *Erncornutia gualaceoana* sp.n., holotype, 59, 60 – *Erncornutia limona* sp.n., holotype, 61, 62 – *Bidorpidea ceramia* sp.n., holotype.



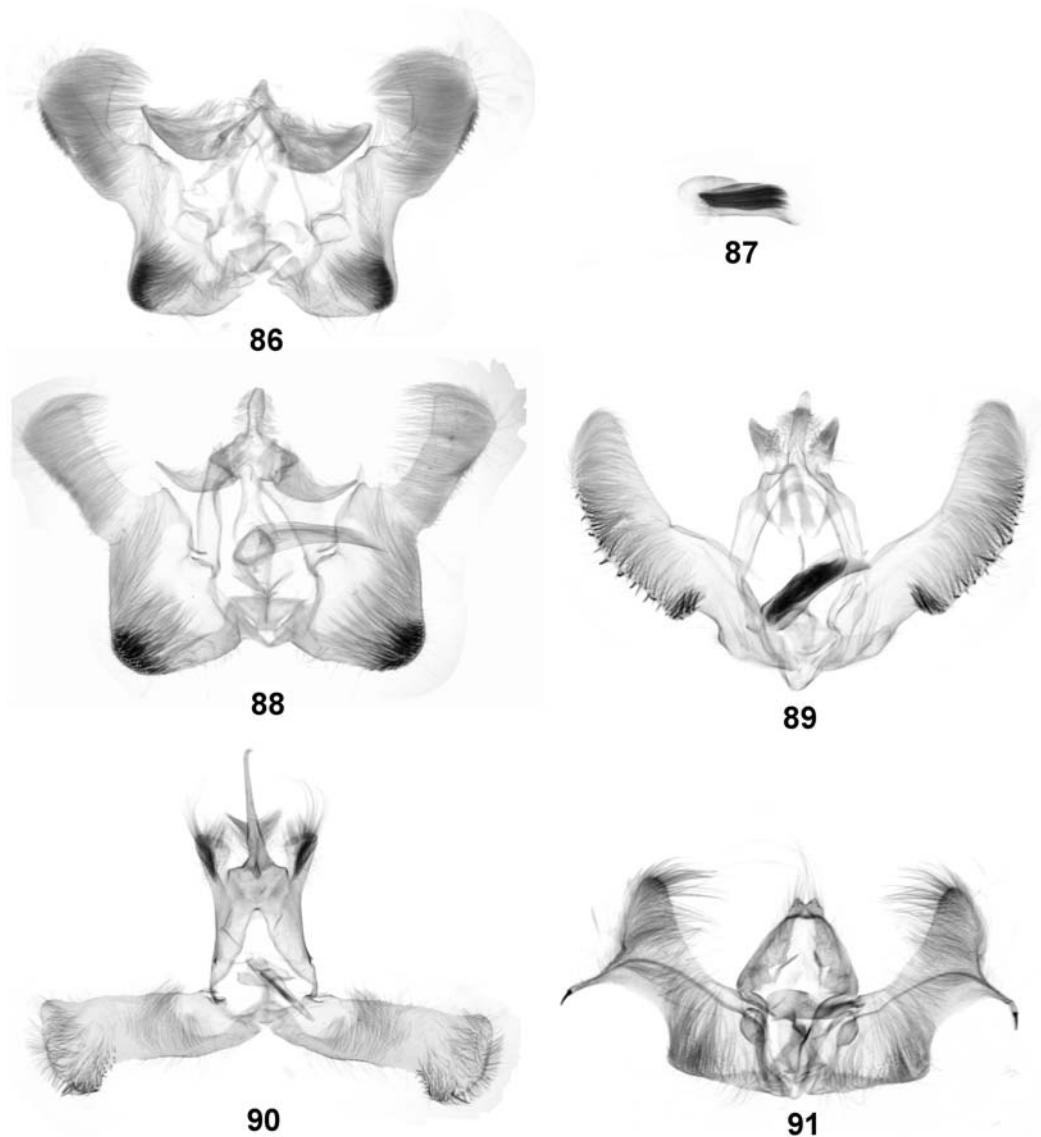
Figs 63-70. Male genitalia: 63, 64 – *Moronanita moronana* sp.n., holotype, 65, 66, – *Orthocomotis albimarmorea* sp.n., holotype, 67, 68 – *Orthocomotis marmorobrunnea* sp.n., holotype, 69, 70 – *Argyrotaenia cacaoticaria* sp.n., holotype.



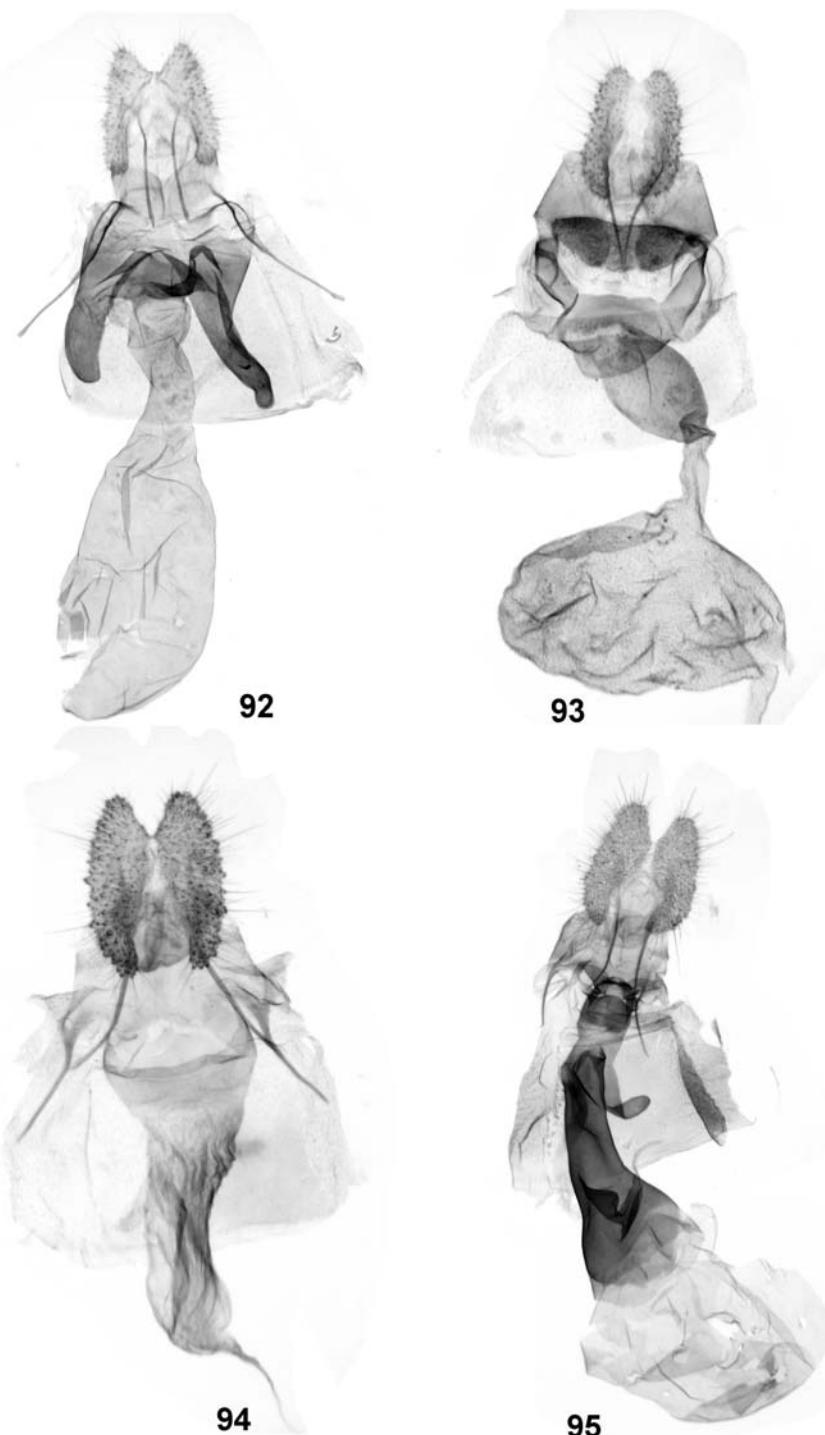
Figs 71-85. Male genitalia: 71, 72 – *Sisurcana pallidobrunnea* sp.n., holotype, 73, 74 – *Anacrusis erioheir* sp.n., holotype, 75, 76 – *Archipimima sinuocostana* sp.n., holotype, 77, 78 – *Sparganothina flava* sp.n., holotype.



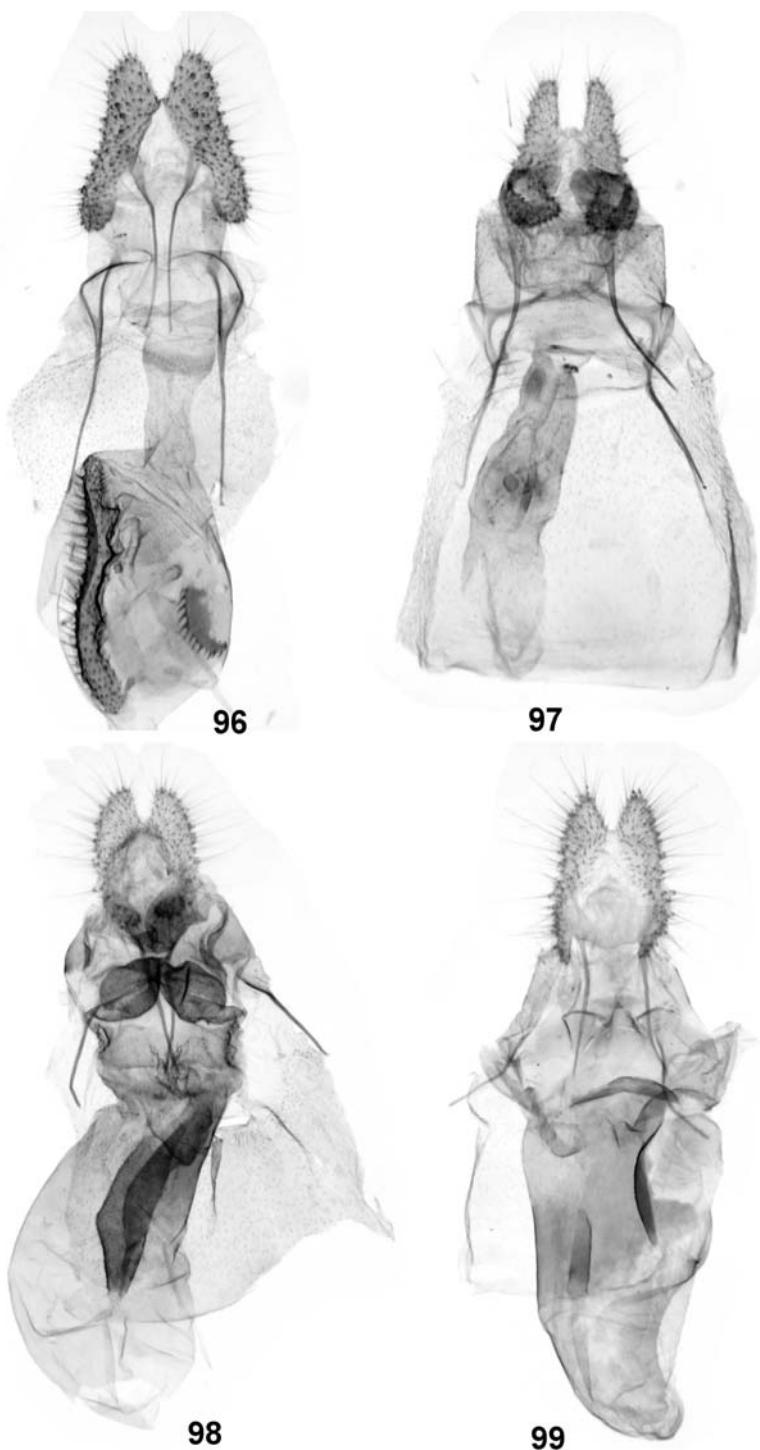
Figs 79-85. Male genitalia: 79, 80 – *Paramorbia aureocastanea* sp.n., holotype, 81, 82 – *Auratonota chlamydophora* sp.n., holotype, 83, 84 – *Auratonota aurochra* sp.n., holotype, 85 – *Epinotia chloana* sp.n., holotype.



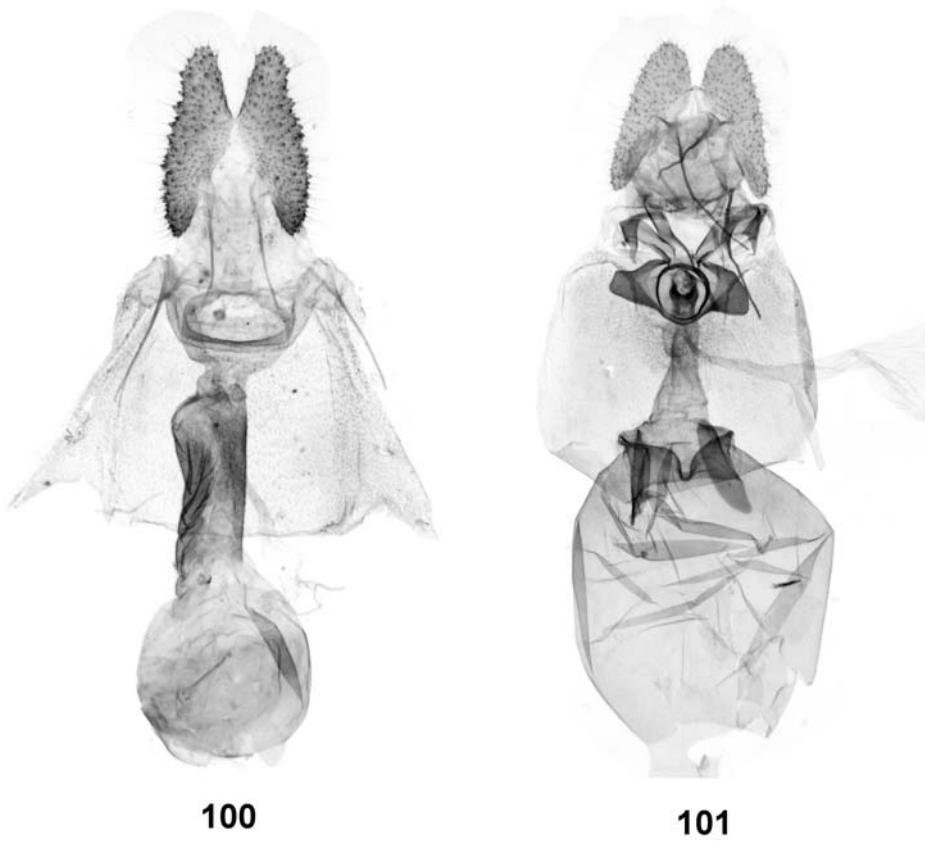
Figs 86-91. Male genitalia: 86, 87 – *Epinotia tenebrica* sp.n., holotype, 88 – *Epinotia illepidosa* sp.n., holotype, 89 – *Epinotia brunneomarginata* sp.n., holotype, 90 – *Laculataria nigroapicata* sp.n., holotype, 91 – *Gretchenia ochrantennae* sp.n., holotype.



Figs 92-95. Female genitalia: 92 – *Bonagota moronaecola* sp.n., holotype, 93 – *Dogolion textrix* sp.n., holotype, 94 – *Netechma chyrostium* sp.n., holotype, 95 – *Netechma paralojana* sp.n., holotype.



Figs 96-99. Female genitalia: 96 – *Inape iantha* (MEYRICK), Ecuador, 97 – *Badiaria plagiostrigata* sp.n., paratype, 98 – *Gorytvesica chara* sp.n., holotype, 99 – *Gorytvesica cerussolinea* sp.n., holotype.



Figs 100-101. Female genitalia: 100 – *Orthocomotis marmorobrunnea* sp.n., paratype, 101 – *Paramorbia aureocastanea* sp.n., paratype.