

Systematic and distributional data on Neotropical Archipini (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

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Abstract. Seven Neotropical genera and 34 species are treated. One genus (*Raisapoana* gen. n.) and 20 species (*Sychnovalva simillima* sp. n., *Claduncaria maestrana* sp. n., *Raisapoana paraisoana* sp. n., *Argyrotaenia cubae* sp. n., *A. vinalesiae* sp. n., *A. santacatarinae* sp. n., *A. chiapasi* sp. n., *A. lojalojae* sp. n., *A. telemacana* sp. n., *A. granpiedrae* sp. n., *A. potosiana* sp. n., *Clepsis logilabis* sp. n., *C. jordaui* sp. n., *C. brunneotona* sp. n., *C. griseotona* sp. n., *C. labisclera* sp. n., *C. bertiogana* sp. n., *C. diversa* sp. n., *C. paralaxa* sp. n., *C. pinaria* sp. n.) are described as new.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Cochylini, Neotropics, distribution, new taxa.

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I. INTRODUCTION

This paper constitutes the second part of our series on the Neotropical Tortricidae (first is devoted to Atteriini: RAZOWSKI & BECKER 2010, in press). It follows the papers of the similarly entitled series on the Cochylini started by RAZOWSKI & BECKER (2002).

The papers consist of the descriptions of new taxa from various tropical New World countries, chiefly from Brazil, Costa Rica, and Ecuador and the unpublished data on their morphology and distribution.

Archipini are rather sparsely represented in the Neotropical region except for two large genera, *Argyrotaenia* and *Clepsis*. Apart of them there are eight genera, endemic in this region. Most of them were originally represented by single species (cf. RAZOWSKI & BECKER 2000a). During last ten years the knowledge on their distribution has little changed.

The recent literature on Archipini (since 1988) is as follows:

BROWN & CRAMER (2000), HEPPNER (1989), RAZOWSKI (1988, 1991, 1997, 1999, 2000a, 2000b), RAZOWSKI & BECKER (1999, 2000a, 2000b), RAZOWSKI & PELZ (2004), RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK (2006a, 2006b, 2008a, 2008b, 2009), RUBINOFF & POWELL (1999), TREMATERRA & BROWN (2004).

Material and method

The collection on which the present part is based was gathered by the junior author mainly in Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, and Ecuador. The holotypes of the new species and other material studied is preserved in the BECKER Collection. It will eventually be transferred to one of the museums in Brazil. Representatives of a few species originally from V. O. BECKER Collection have been kindly donated to the Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals PAS, Kraków, Poland.

Abbreviations used

GS – genitalia slide

[] – the numbers in brackets or in cited labels are the entry number of the specimens in the register book of the above mentioned collection.

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II. SYSTEMATIC PART

Exorstaenia RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000

This genus comprises two Brazilian species which are probably widely distributed in the eastern states of this country, from São Paulo and Minas Gerais south to Santa Catarina.

Exorstaenia festiva RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000

(Fig. 52)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Two specimens from Minas Gerais: Caraca, 1300 m, 25 X 1994 and São Paulo: São Paulo, 5 m, 15-17 V 1983.

R e m a r k s. This species is somewhat variable externally; above mentioned specimens with distinct brown costal markings, with subapical blotch triangular or slender extending to apex of wing. Known from Santa Catarina and Paraná. Facies of this species was not figured until now.

Exorstaenia nova RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000

(Fig. 53)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One male from São Paulo: São Paulo, 900 m, 3-7 I. 1983, with same label as the holotype and one from Minas Gerais: Serra do Cipó, 1400 m, 17-19 IV 1991.

Sychnovalva RAZOWSKI, 1977

This genus was described as monobasic from Paraná; then two further Brazilian species were discovered in Paraná and Santa Catarina and one (*S. flavida* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008) in Ecuador. Hence, this genus is certainly widely distributed in this region.

Sychnovalva crocea RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000

(Fig. 54)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Four specimens from Brazil; Santa Catarina: Bom Jardim da Serra, 1500 m, 1-4 X 1996 and Brusyue, 100 m, 15-20 I 1983. Minas Gerais: Nova Lima, 850 m, 20 X 1994.

R e m a r k s. Described from Paraná and Santa Catarina.

Sychnovalva flavida RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008

(Figs 41, 56)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Two specimens from Ecuador: Loja, 2750 m, 21 XII 1992.

Description of female genitalia (Fig. 41). Papilla analis broad; apophyses rather short, very slender; anteostial part of sterigma large with membranous cup-shaped portion; sclerite of antrum broad but weak; colliculum short; cestum reaching beyond middle of ductus bursae, broad basally; broad sclerites in corpus bursae and a moderate signum with large capitulum.

Remarks. Described from same province (Loja, altitudes of 2980 and 3100 m) on basis of two males. Female genitalia very similar to those of *S. crocea* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000 but in *flavida* the membranous part of sterigma is large.

***Sychnovalva syrrhapta* RAZOWSKI, 1997**

Material examined. One specimens from State of Paraná, Telemaco Borba, 750 m, 13-19. X. 1995.

Remarks. This specimen differs from the type in shorter and broader aedeagus. This species was described from Rio Vermelho, Santa Catarina.

***Sychnovalva simillima* sp. n.**

(Figs 1, 2, 55)

Diagnosis. *S. simillima* is closely related with *syrrhapta* but *simillima* aedeagus is simple, without dorsal spines and with short postzonal part.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to great similarity with *syrrhapta*.

Description. Wing span 18 mm. Head and thorax whitish, labial palpus ca 2. Forewing hardly expanding terminally; costa convex to middle; apex very short; termen slightly convex post-medially. Ground colour cream with ochreous and brownish suffusions especially along veins; costal spots brown. Markins: Brown, long subapical blotch and a blotch near middle of termen; median fascia in form of small costal spot and pale orange brownish, diffuse remaining part. Cilia (worn) cream scaled brown. Hindwing brownish, cream basally; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 1, 2). Uncus broadest submedially; gnathos delicate; valva as in *syrrhapta*; aedeagus with straight postzonal part; cornuti long.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Brasil: M[inas]G[erais], Nova Lima 850 m, 20.X. 1994; V. O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 93090"; GS 296. Paratypes, males: 3 specimens with same label dated 8.X.1985; one from Santa Catarina, Brusque 100 m, 5.I. 1989 and Jardim da Serra, 1500 m, 1-4.X. 1996; two from Paraná, Marumbi 500 m, 21.XI.1970 and Banhado Quatro Barras 800 m, 30.X.1970.

***Claduncaria* RAZOWSKI, 2000**

Described as monobasic genus *Cladotaenia* RAZOWSKI, 1999 proved preoccupied and was replaced by *Claduncaria*. Then another species was found in Jamaica. The third species is discovered in Cuba hence the genus is probably restricted to the islands of the Caribbean Sea.

***Claduncaria maestrana* sp. n.**

(Fig. 3, 4, 57)

Diagnosis. Related with *C. ochrochlaena* RAZOWSKI, 1999 from the Dominican Republic but *maestrana* with broad, expanding posteriorly lateral parts of uncus and smaller dorsal lobes of transtilla.

Etymology. The specific epithet is based on the name of the terra typica, the Maestra Range.

Description. Wing span 16 mm. Head and thorax grey, frons and base of antenna rust, labial palpus 1.5, brown. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa convex basally, slightly concave medially; termen straight, moderately oblique. Ground colour grey; costa slightly tinged ochreous, dots and strigulae rust brown. Markings rust brown consisting of two strigulae replacing basal blotch, median fascia brown at costa, paler, broad otherwise, and distinct, elongate subapical blotch.

Cilia whitish grey with basal line rust brown from apex to beyond middle of termen. Hindwing brownish cream, creamish basally; cilia paler.

V a r i a t i o n. One paratype (wing span 13 mm) with better developed rust markings.

Male genitalia (Fig. 3, 4). Uncus large consisting of very short, broad base and a pair of posterior lobes extending terminally; socius minute; arm of gnathos broad expanding posteriorly, terminal plate bifid apically; valva elongate; sacculus long, slender, convex ventrally; lobes of transtilla broad; aedeagus moderately long, typical of the genus.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Cuba: S[a]t[ia]go Sier[ra] Maestra, P. Cuba 1500 m, 31 VII 1990; 73582"; GS 015. **Paratypes**, 3 males from Holguin Pln., Mayari, 640 m, VIII 1990, Nr. 72022.

***Raisapoana* gen. n.**

Type species: *Raisapoana paraisoana* sp. n.

D i a g n o s i s. This new genus is related with *Argyrotaenia* and *Furcataenia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000; it characterizes by sclerotized base of dorsal edge of the valva (a rudimentary costa) and differs from them also in presence of the spiniform median process of transtilla, very broad uncus, and distal angulation of sacculus.

E t y m o l o g y. The name in the anagram of the specific name of the type species.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Venation: In forewing all veins separate, CuA1 opposite distance between bases of R1 - R2; M-stem and chorda absent. In hindwing Rs - M1 separate; M2 - M3 well distances; M3 - CuA1 closely approached at median cell.

Male genitalia. Tegumen broad; uncus very large; socius reduced to a group of hairs situated on a sclerite; gnathos arm long with terminal lobe; terminal plate very large, broad basally; valva rather small with costa preserved basally and sacculus long, angulate ventro-caudally; transtilla a simple band with spiniform dorsal process in middle; aedeagus simple.

Female not known.

Distribution and biology. Known to date from C Brazil (Goiás) where it was collected in May at the altitude of 1300 m.

***Raisapoana paraisoana* sp. n.**

(Figs 5, 6, 58)

D i a g n o s i s. This is the only representative of the genus (cf. its diagnosis); facies somewhat similar to *Argyrotaenia rufescens* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2009 from Ecuador but ground colour of forewing of *paraisoana* is golden brownish.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the type locality.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 13 mm. Head and thorax golden brownish, labial palpus 1.3, brownish. Forewing not expanding posteriorly; costa curved outwards basally, slightly concave subapically; termen somewhat depressed beneath apex. Ground colour brownish golden to middle, golden otherwise. Markings dark golden brown, edged dark brown consisting of strongly reduced basal blotch, distinct median fascia and subterminal fascia, and row of terminal spots. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing grey; cilia creamish.

Male genitalia (Figs 5, 6) as described for the genus.

Holotype male: "Brasil: GO[ias], Alto Paraíso 1300 m, 30. V. 1994, V. O. BECKER & K.S. SATTLER Col; Col. BECKER 92844"; GS 204. **Paratypes** two identically labelled males.

Argyrotaenia STEPHENS, 1851

This genus has numerous representatives in the New World but only one species is known from the Palearctic Region. The majority of species are Neotropical. This fauna was revised by RAZOWSKI & BECKER (2000b).

Argyrotaenia cubae sp. n.

(Figs 7, 8, 42, 59)

D i a g n o s i s. Closely related with *A. confinis* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000 from Chiapas, Mexico (Fig. 61) but median fascia of forewing not expanding dorsally, uncus narrowing subterminally, and base of ductus bursae without any sclerite. From Brazilian *A. hemixia* RAZOWSKI, 1991 this species differs chiefly by longer uncus and smaller signum.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 19 mm. Head and thorax brownish, proximal third of thorax dark brown; labial palpus 1,5 grey-brown. Forewing expanding terminally; costa convex basally; termen weakly oblique, sinuate. Ground colour cream ferruginous, cream along edges of markings, tinged yellowish brown terminally where weak refractive markings occurs. Markings brownish, dark brown along edges, dark brown spotted along costa; edges straight or slightly convex, parallel to one the other; posterior edge of subterminal fascia deeply concave medially. Cilia concolorous with ground colour, brown at apex and tornus. Hindwing cream tinged brownish, browner on peripheries; cilia paler.

V a r i a t i o n. Female ground colour paler than in male, markings distinct, hindwing darker.

Male genitalia (Figs 7, 8). Uncus long, narrowing before the end, rounded terminally; valva oval; sacculus slender; aedeagus fairly large.

Female genitalia (Fig. 42). Sterigma short with broadly rounded proximal corners; sclerite of antrum weak, long; ductus bursae without proximal sclerite; blade of signum long, slender, basal plate small, capitulum large.

Holotype male: "Cuba: S[an]t[i]ago Sier[ra]. Maestra, P. Cuba, 1500 m, 31 VII 1990, V. O. BECKER Col. 73584"; GS 016; paratype female same label, GS 017.

Argyrotaenia vinalesiae sp. n.

(Figs 9, 10, 43, 61)

D i a g n o s i s. Close to *cubae* and *C. neibana* RAZOWSKI, 1999 from the Dominican Republic but *vinalesiae* with basal and terminal parts of uncus similarly broad, sacculus strongly convex medially, proximal edge of sterigma well sclerotized, slender, and signum moderate.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the type locality.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 10 mm. Head brownish cream, frons cream white, labial palpus 1.3, brownish; thorax cinnamon brown. Forewing not extending terminally; costa uniformly convex; termen weakly oblique. Ground colour pale cinnamon with indistinct darker strigulation. Markings indistinct, brownish represented by median fascia. Cilia paler than ground colour. Hindwing pale brownish grey; cilia creamer.

V a r i a t i o n. Female (wing span 12 mm) more yellow-brown in shade, without markings.

Male genitalia (Figs 9, 10). Uncus fairly broad, somewhat narrowing postmedially; valva oval; sacculus strongly convex in middle ventrally; aedeagus simple, slender.

Female genitalia (Fig. 43). Sterigma weakly sclerotized except for proximal edges and lateral parts; antrum with weak, small sclerite; signum moderately large with well developed capitulum.

Holotype female: "Cuba: Pinar Rio Vinales, 100 m, 20 VIII 1990, V. O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 73817", GS 405; paratype male, same label, GS 404.

Argyrotaenia santacatarinae sp. n.

(Figs 11, 12, 44, 62)/

D i a g n o s i s. Most similar to *confinis* as the shapes of valva and sterigma show but *santacatarinae* sacculus somewhat similar to that of *A. chroeca* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000 from Costa Rica. Facies differing from all known species, with forewing grey brown or brown with ochreous suffusion, usually unicolorous.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the terra typica, the state of Santa Catarina.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 14 mm. Head brownish, labial palpus ca 2, ochreous brownish; thorax darker than head. Forewing hardly expanding terminally; costa weakly convex, mostly so at base; termen weakly oblique, rather straight. Ground colour dark greyish brown scaled grey. Markings indistinct, brown-grey with some blackish brown marginal marks. Cilia creamish. Hindwing dark brown; cilia whitish with brown basal line.

V a r i a t i o n. Wing span 15-17 mm. One male with ground colour grey-brown scaled grey and blackish terminally, suffused rust basally; markings rust brown with a few brown marks along proximal edge of median fascia which is broad dorsally and medially, ill-defined at costa. Cilia ochreous cream, grey at apex and tornus. Forewing of other specimens ochreous brown suffused yellow-brown especially along costa. Hindwing brown.

Male genitalia (Figs 11, 12). Uncus large, tapering posteriorly, rounded apically; arms of gnathos slender; sacculus with angulate postmedian prominence; aedeagus slender.

Female genitalia (Fig. 44). Sterigma rather broad with rounded proximal corners; sclerite of antrum weak; no proximal sclerite in ductus bursae; blade of signum moderate; capitulum rather small.

Holotype male: "Brasil: SC [Santa Catarina], São Joaquim, 1400 m, 22-24 I 1983, V. O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 52320; GS 205. Paratypes 3 males identically labelled as above, one female from Bom Jardim 1500 m, 14 X 1996 [108500].

Argyrotaenia chiapasi sp. n.

(Figs 13, 14, 45, 63)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is close to *sagata* but *chiapasi* differs from it in the uncus tapering terminally, curved aedeagus, and more posterior dorsal convexity of sacculus. It may be externally compared with *Clepsis cristobalica* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2003 (Fig. 65) and *glabra* both from Chiapas.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the state of Chiapas.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 16 mm. Head brownish cream; thorax brownish; labial palpus 2.2, brownish, dark brown posteriorly. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa convex in basal part, slightly concave subapically; termen weakly oblique, rather straight. Ground colour brownish cream hardly suffused cinnamon brown with some appressed glossy scales; brown dots near apex and subterminally. Markings rust brown consisting of posterior trace of basal blotch, median fascia broadest dorsally and elongate subapical blotch. Cilia yellowish cream. Hindwing pale brownish cream, cilia lighter.

V a r i a t i o n. Female 20 mm; head and thorax brownish; ground colour cream hardly tinged yellowish. Markings ill-defined, brown.

Male genitalia (Figs 13, 14). Uncus long, slender, tapering terminally; median part of arm of gnathos broad; sacculus broad and convex forming a dorsal lobe beyond middle, then slender; aedeagus moderately small, slender, weakly bent; cornuti numerous short spines.

Female (Fig. 45). Anteostial part of sterigma moderate, lateral arms long; antrum fairly large with broad sclerite; ductus bursae short; signum large with broad basal sclerite and capitulum and large, curved blade.

Holotype male: "Mexico: Chiapas, San Cristobal de las Casas, 2300 m, 23-27 VI 1981, V. O. BECKER Col; V. O. BECKER 43765;" GS 226. Paratypes two males and one female with identical labels (female with GS 278).

Argyrotaenia sagata RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000

(Fig. 66)

Material examined. One male from Brazil, Minas Gerais: Caraca, 1300 m, 1-2 IV 1992.

Remarks. This species was described from male holotype collected in Rio de Janeiro (National Parc Itatiaia, 2400 m).

Argyrotaenia lautana POWELL, 1960

(Figs 23, 24, 73)

Material examined. Two males from Mexico: Nueva Leon, C. Potosi, 2800 m, 26. VI. 1997.

Remarks. This species was described from California, U.S.A. (San Bernardino Mountains) and insufficiently illustrated (uncus only). Our specimens characterize with distinct dorsal lobe of sacculus similar to *sagata* and slender, curved aedeagus (Figs 23, 24).

Argyrotaenia magnuncus RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008

Material examined. A few specimens from Ecuador: Azuay, Cajas, 3150 m, 23 XII 1992.

Remarks. Described from Province of Cotopaxi, Ecuador where it was collected at the altitude of 2800 m.

Argyrotaenia artocopa (MEYRICK, 1932)

Material examined. One specimens from Mexico, Veracruz: Huatusco, 1300 m, 19-23 VIII 1981; one example from Ecuador (Napo Prov., Baeza, 2000 m, 29 XII 1992).

Remarks. Described from Costa Rica. Probably widely distributed in this area (RAZOWSKI & BECKER 2000b).

Argyrotaenia dichroaca (WALSINGHAM, 1914)

Material examined. Six specimens from Costa Rica (Braulio Carillo, 1100 m, VII 1981).

Argyrotaenia dispositana (ZELLER, 1877)

Material examined. Four specimens from Ecuador, Carchi: Maldonado 2200 m, 9-11 XI 1993.

Remarks. Described from Colombia (Bogota); known also from Ecuador (RAZOWSKI 1999, RAZOWSKI & BECKER 2000b).

Argyrotaenia subcordillerae RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008

Material examined. Several specimens from Ecuador (Province of Carchi, Maldonado, 2200 m, 9-11 I 1993 and from Prov. of Pastaza, Mera, 1300 m, XII 1992).

Remarks. This species was described from the same province of Ecuador.

Argyrotaenia lojalojae sp. n.

(Figs 15, 16, 67)

Diagnosis. This species is distinct externally by grey forewing ground colour; it is closely related with *A. albosignata* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000 from Paraná, Brazil, *A. scotina* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2004 from Ecuador (Morona-Santiago Prov.), and several other species, *lojalojae* distinct by uncus expanding terminally, gently convex sacculus, and large lobes of transtilla.

Etymology. The name refers to the type locality and name of the province.

Description. Wing span ca 18 mm. Head and thorax cream brown, labial palpus ca 2, browner, proximal part of thorax grey-brown, end of tegulae whitish grey. Forewing weakly ex-

panding terminally, termen moderately oblique. Ground colour white in basal half of wing mixed grey, in distal half with silver; strigulation and suffusions grey, some costal strigulae blackish. Markings: Incomplete basal blotch brownish tinged rust with black median mark; median fascia rust brown, blackish at costa; subapical blotch blackish. Cilia white with a few black interruptions. Hindwing whitish, in distal half diffusely strigulated brownish grey; cilia concolorous with middle of wing.

Male genitalia (Figs 15, 16). Uncus slender to middle, distinctly expanding terminally, slightly concave apically; valva broad; sacculus long, slender, slightly concave postbasally; lateral parts of transtilla broad, rounded; aedeagus, simple, slender.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Ecuador: Loja. Loja 2750 m, 12 XII 1992, V. O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 103103"; paratypes four males with identical labels.

Argyrotaenia dichotoma (WALSINGHAM, 1914)

(Fig. 68)

Material examined. Eleven females from Mexico, Chiapas: San Cristobal de las Casas, 2300 m, 23-27 VI 1981.

Remarks. Described from Guerrero, Mexico from the female. Colouration somewhat variable: one example with posterior third of wing suffused pale brownish ferruginous.

Argyrotaenia telemacana sp. n.

(Figs 17, 18, 69)

Diagnosis. Closest to *A. octavana* BROWN & CRAMER, 1999 from Puebla and *A. glabra* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000 from Chiapas, Mexico but *telemecana* externally different by white colouration; male genitalia differing from them by the large uncus.

Description. Wing span 13 mm. Head and thorax whitish, the latter with a few brown dots; labial palpus ca 2, brown proximally and subterminally. Forewing hardly expanding terminad; costa curved basally; termen weakly oblique, straight. Ground colour whitish densely sprinkled and dotted brown. Markings in form of grey brown dotted spots at mid-costa and subapically followed by rows of brown dots reaching dorsum; distal edge of postbasal blotch replaced by a row of similar dots. Cilia whitish. Hindwing white cream with similar cilia and a few brownish grey strigulae at apex.

Male genitalia (Figs 17, 18). Uncus large, expanding posteriorly; valva tapering terminally; sacculus moderately broad, slender beyond submedian convexity; aedeagus simple; cornutus long.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Brasil: PR [Paraná] 7550 m, Telemaco Borba 13-19 X 1995, V. O. BECKER Col; Col. 97766"; GS 81.

Etymology. The name refers to the type locality.

Argyrotaenia glabra RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000

(Fig. 70)

Material examined. Four specimens labelled identically as the type series (Mexico: Chiapas, San Cristobal de las Casas).

Remarks. The facies of this species is for the first time illustrated in this paper. There is a slight variation in the colouration of forewing; there are paler, brown-yellow specimens with browner markings and yellow ferruginous almost monochrome examples.

Argyrotaenia granpiedrae sp. n.

(Figs 19, 20, 46, 71)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is closely related with *glabra* but *granpiedrae* with ferruginous markings, oblique termen, very long cornuti, postmedian lobe of sacculus, and reduced cup-shaped part of sterigma.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific epithet refers to the type locality.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 14 mm. Head and thorax cream ferruginous; labial palpus 1.3, rust brown postmedially, concolorous with base of tegula. Forewing slender, costa curved outwards basally; termen straight, oblique. Ground colour cream hardly suffused rust along costa; strigulae and base of wing rust. Markings rust: Basal blotch and subapical blotch well developed, median fascia indistinct. Cilia cream. Hindwing grey cream densely but finely strigulated grey; cilia white cream.

V a r i a t i o n. Female: Wingspan 15 mm. Head and thorax rust brown. Forewing suffused with same colour with atrophied costal markings and rust brown dorsal blotches; pale ground colour preserved only at mid-dorsum.

Male genitalia (Figs 19, 20). Uncus moderate, tapering terminad; valva tapering posteriorly; sacculus broad to middle, very slender beyond ventral lobe; aedeagus long, curved; cornuti very long.

Female genitalia (Fig. 46). Sterigma small with rather slender anteostial part; sclerite of antrum weak; ductus bursae slender in distal half, broad proximally, without any sclerite; signum rather small with large capitulum.

Holotype male: "Cuba: S[an]t[ia]go, Gran Piedra, 20 VI 1990, V. O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 72991", GS 409; paratypes 3 males and female (GS 408) with identical labels.

Argyrotaenia potosiana sp.n.

(Fig. 21, 22, 72)

D i a g n o s i s. Related with *A. ponera* (WALSINGHAM, 1914) from Puebla, Mexico but *potosiana* with cream ground colour of forewing, strong postbasal lobe of ventral edge of sacculus and without series of lateral sclerites.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the type locality.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 19 mm. Head cream with orangeous suffusions, thorax darker with stronger suffusions, labial palpus 2. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa curved at base, then only weakly so; termen weakly oblique, slightly sinuate. Ground colour cream, tinged yellowish along costa; dorsum, base and median area suffused orange, apex slightly so. Cilia whitish. Hindwing and cilia cream white.

Male genitalia (Figs. 21, 22). Uncus moderate; valva subtriangular, rounded; sacculus long, with distinct ventral lobe postbasally; aedeagus curved, rather slender, simple; cornuti moderate.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Mexico NL [Nuevo Leon], C. Potosi, 2800 m, 26 VI 1997, V. O. BECKER Col; Col. Becker 110420; GS 020. Paratypes 3 identically labelled males.

Cornuclepsis RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000

A monotypic genus from Costa Rica with unknown female. It was described as closely related with *Clepsis* with one supposed autapomorphy, a very long basal process of trastilla; other characters are rather similar to the species of the *Smicrotes*- group of *Clepsis*.

***Cornuclepsis seminivea* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000**

(Fig. 74)

Material examined. One male with the label identical as with the holotype.**Remarks.** Described from Cerro de la Muerte, Costa Rica.***Clepsis* GUENÉE, 1845**

This is a cosmopolitan genus widely distributed in the New World; in South America dominates the *Smicrotes*-group revised by RAZOWSKI (1979) and then again treated in several papers. The most important of them is that by RAZOWSKI & BECKER (2003).

***Clepsis longilabis* sp. n.**

(Figs 25, 26, 75)

Diagnosis. This species reminds of the Holarctic group of *Clepsis* with strong, curved upward labides and is somewhat similar to the Neotropical group represented by *C. joaquimana* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1999 from Brazil; *longilabis* is distinct chiefly by well sclerotized, elongate labides with subtriangular plates directed mesad. In colouration this species is somewhat similar to *Claduncaria maestrana*.

Etymology. The name refers to the long labis.

Description. Wing span 14 mm. Head and thorax grey; labial palpus ca 2, brownish medially. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa weakly convex at base; termen weakly oblique, straight. Ground colour grey with fine darker strigulation; blackish dots along termen and sparsely on markings. Markings brownish: Basal blotch ill-defined; costal part of median fascia and subapical blotch brown, dorsal half of fascia broad, paler than the costal part. Cilia pale ochreous cream. Hindwing pale brown, creamer basally; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 25, 26). Uncus large, broadening terminally; socius atrophying; gnathos arms slender, angulate postmedially; valva broad to before middle, then tapering terminally, with rather straight dorsal edge and proximal fold; angle of sacculus submedian, posterior part slender; labis strong curved upward (cf. diagnosis); aedeagus simple, extending ventro-terminally; four long cornuti in vesica.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Brasil: S[ão]P[aulo], Betrioga 5 m, 7-9 X 1996, V. O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 99869"; GS 203. Paratype, same label but dated 5 XI 1995.

***Clepsis joaquimana* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1999**

(Fig. 76)

Material examined. One male from the type locality; same data as the holotype (São Joaquim, Santa Catarina, 1400 m, 22-24 I 1983).

***Clepsis jordaoi* sp. n.**

(Fig. 47, 77)

Diagnosis. Externally similar to *joaquimana* but *jordaoi* with strigulated apical third of wing. Female genitalia somewhat resemble *C. metalleta* (WALSINGHAM) but characterize with long cestum and short, broad sterigma.

Description. Wing span 16 mm. Head and thorax whitish with slight grey admixture; head paler; labial palpus over 2. Forewing rather slender, hardly expanding posteriorly; costa convex at base; termen weakly oblique, almost straight. Ground colour whitish sprinkled and strigulated brownish. Markings: Basal blotch rudimentary; median fascia in form of a proximal, straight line;

subapical blotch grey with brown spots; apical area strigulated brownish. Cilia whitish. Hindwing cream, cilia whitish.

Female genitalia (Fig. 47). Sterigma short with rounded proximal corners; sclerite of antrum minute; ductus bursae and cestum long; signum with reduced basal plate.

Holotype female: “Brasil: S[São]P[aulo], Campos de Jordão, 1500 m, 8 I 1983, V. O. BECKER Col.; BECKER Col. 51528; GS 231. Paratype an identically labelled female.

Etymology. The name refers to the type locality.

***Clepsis brunneotona* sp. n.**

(Figs 27, 28, 78)

Diagnosis. This species is closely related with Brazilian *C. centonata* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1999 from Paraná, *brunneotona* uncus twice slenderer, gnathos arm with subterminal prominence and aedeagus longer.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to brown shade of forewing; Latin: brunneus – brown, tonus – tone, shade.

Description. Wing span 17 mm. Head pale ferruginous, thorax greyer, labial palpus 1.5. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa convex; termen slightly oblique, straight. Ground colour cream ferruginous, spots and strigulae brown; base of wing and costa suffused ferruginous. Markings brown consisting of dorso-posterior half of basal blotch, median fascia and subapical blotch (in holotype brown ferruginous). Cilia brownish cream, brownish at apex and basally. Hindwing cream distinctly strigulated pale grey; cilia pale cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 27, 28). Uncus rather slender, uniformly broadening from 1/3; gnathos simple, slender; valva tapering terminally; sacculus simple, convex; lateral part of transtilla slender membranously connected with one the other medially; aedeagus small, slightly curved medially.

Female not known.

Holotype male: “Brasil: S[anta] C[atarina], Bom Jardim da Serra, 1500 m, 1-4 X 1996, V. O. BECKER Col, Col. BECKER 108493; GS 69. Paratypes four identically labelled males.

***Clepsis griseotona* sp. n.**

(Figs 29, 30, 48 79)

Diagnosis. Closely related with *telemacana*, *brunneotona* and *centonata*, *griseotona* aedeagus broad; female genitalia very similar to *jordaoi* but ductus bursae of this species longer and signum smaller.

Etymology. This name refers to the colouration of forewing; Latin: griseus – grey, tonus – tone, shade.

Description. Wing span 14 mm. Head brownish grey, labial palpus 1.5; thorax browner than head. Forewing not expanding posteriorly; costa curved basally; termen straight, slightly oblique. Ground colour grey, whiter dorsally; strigulation dark grey. Markings grey strigulated dark grey, with basal blotch rather weak. Cilia greyish. Hindwing greyish cream, strigulation grey; cilia pale cream.

Female wing span 17 mm; head white-grey, thorax grey. Ground colour paler than in male, strigulation weaker, markings partially reduced, browner.

Male genitalia (Figs 29, 30). Uncus fairly long, broadening terminally; valva somewhat elongate postmedially; sacculus convex before middle; arms of transtilla slender; aedeagus broad, with rather short postmedian part.

Female genitalia (Fig. 48). Sterigma short, subsquare; antrum sclerite small; ductus bursae long, slender; cestum median; blade of signum distinctly bent.

Holotype male: "Brasil: S[anta] C[atarina], Bom Jardim da Serra, 1500 m, 1-4 X 1996, V. O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 108494"; GS 68; paratypes two females, same labels, one with genitalia on slide Nr 70.

Clepsis labisclera sp. n.

(Figs 49, 80)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is related with *metalleta*, with similar colouration but *labisclera* without cestum and with distinct latero-posterior sclerite of labia. Facies of *labisclera* is very similar to *Argyrotaenia mesosignaria* RAZOWSKI, 1999 from the Dominican Republic (cf. Fig. 81).

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the sclerites of the labia.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 19 mm (in paratype 14 mm). Head and thorax brownish rust, labial palpus 2, darker. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa rather uniformly convex; termen straight to middle, not oblique. Ground colour pale greyish ferruginous densely strigulated rust. Markings rust brown, preserved in form of an incomplete median fascia (anterior line and costal suffusion) and indistinct subapical blotch. Cilia (worn) whitish scaled rust. Hindwing pale brownish cream, whiter basally; cilia white.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 49). Papilla analis large, constricted postmedially, with elongate lateral hairless sclerite; sterigma fairly broad with rounded anterior corners; antrum membranous with pair of weak sclerites; ductus bursae rather broad, without cestum; signum slender with ill-defined capitulum.

Holotype female: "Cuba: Stgo [Santiago], Sier[ra] Maestra 1500 m, 31. VII. 1990, V. O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 73583"; paratype female, same label.

Clepsis devexa (MEYRICK, 1926)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One specimen from Ecuador (Tungurahua Province, Rio Verde, 1600 m, 26 XI 1992) and one from Province of Carchi (Maldonado, 2000 m, 9-11 I 1993).

R e m a r k s. This species was described from Mt. Tolima, Colombia from the altitude of 12.500 ft what is comparable with the collecting altitude of our specimens.

Clepsis bertiogana sp. n.

(Figs 31, 32, 82)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is related with *C. spirana* RAZOWSKI, 1979 from Veracruz, Mexico but differs from it by shorter proximal parts of transtilla, and its large lateral parts armed with a few thick thorns and long almost coalescent median parts.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the type locality.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span ca 11 mm. Head and thorax brownish cream, labial palpus ca 1.5. Forewing slightly broadening postmedially; termen indistinctly convexly oblique. Ground colour brownish cream sprinkled brown. Markings brown with some darker strips consisting of trace of basal blotch, slender median fascia broadening costally and dorsally and subapical blotch accompanied by two small subterminal marks. Cilia paler than ground colour, brownish at tornus. Hindwing pale brownish grey, paler basally; cilia concolorous with wing base.

Male genitalia (Figs. 31, 32). Uncus strong, distinctly broadening terminally; transtilla as described above, aedeagus moderately short.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Brasil: S[ão] P[aulo], Bertioga 5 m, 5 XI 1995, V. O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 99163".

Clepsis diversa sp. n.

(Figs 33, 34, 83)

D i a g n o s i s. Close to *C. zoquipana* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2003 from the Federal District of Mexico but this last (Fig. 84) with forewing unicolorous brown-yellow, terminal half of uncus smaller, and cornuti slender.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 13 mm. Head and thorax pale brownish cream, labial palpus ca 2. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa hardly concave postmedially; termen moderately oblique, rather straight. Ground colour olive brownish cream with dense, fine more brown strigulation and blackish grey groups of scales in terminal area; costal fold orang, reaching 1/3 of costa. Markings grey costal part of median fascia followed by indistinct suffusion and elongate, darker subapical blotch. Cilia paler than ground colour. Hindwing whitish grey, cream grey on peripheries, cilia whiter.

Male genitalia (Figs 33, 34). Terminal part of uncus large, broad; sacculus strongly convex medially; lateral parts of transtilla elongate-triangular with long dorsal spines; aedeagus tapering terminally; coecum penis broad; cornuti two long spines.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Mexico: N[uevo] L[eon], C. Potosi 2800 m, 26 VI 1997, V. O. BECKER Col."; Col. BECKER 110426; GS 1357.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the external difference to a very close species, *zoquipana*.

Clepsis paralaxa sp. n.

(Figs 35, 36, 50, 85)

D i a g n o s i s. Close to *C. laxa* RAZOWSKI, 1979 from Chihuahua, Mexico but *paralaxa* with posterior lobe of sacculus, broad laterally part of transtilla, longer, slenderer distal part of uncus, and reduced basal plate of signum.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 17 mm. Head pale brownish cream, labial palpus (over 2,5) and thorax browner. Forewing not expanding posteriorly; costa curved basally with costal fold broader anteriorly; termen straight, weakly oblique. Ground colour pale brownish cream delicately strigulated brownish ferruginous, suffused so terminally. Markings yellow-brown with anterior edges rust; median fascia with straight proximal edge, grey at dorsum; subapical blotch slightly browner. Cilia cream, brownish grey to median line (especially at underside). Hindwing cream; cilia concolorous tinged brown at apex.

V a r i a t i o n. Female paratype darker, more brownish than holotype with stronger strigulation and terminal part of forewing much darker than the remaining area; markings brownish with distinct strigulae.

Male genitalia (Figs 35, 36). Uncus moderately broad to middle with elongate-oval distal half; sacculus with dorsal fold terminating in a broad lobe; aedeagus distinctly tapering terminally; coecum penis slender.

Female genitalia (Fig. 50). Sterigma subsquare with small, rounded proximal corners; sclerite of antrum weak; ductus bursae without sclerites; signum with reduced basal plate but with distinct capitulum and fairly long blade.

Holotype male: "Mexic: DF[Districto Federal], Mexico 2600 m, 24 VIII 1981, Col. BECKER; Col. BECKER 41838; GS 1088. Paratype female, same label.

E t y m o l o g y. This name refers to the similarity to *C. laxa*; Greek: para – near, close.

Clepsis crinis RAZOWSKI, 1979

(Fig. 64)

Material examined. Three males from Mexico: Nuevo Leon, C. Potosi, 2800 m, 26 VI 1997. Described from vicinity of Iturbide, same state. A few specimens from Hidalgo: Real del Monte in April examined (coll. American Museum of Natural History, New York).

Clepsis confragosa RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2003

Material examined. One female identically labelled as the holotype (Mexico: Veracruz, Huatusco, 1300 m).

Clepsis carillana RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2003

(Fig. 86)

Material examined. Three specimens from the type locality with same data (Costa Rica, Braulio Carillo, 1100 m, VII. 1981).

Remarks. The facies of this species was not illustrated originally, hence the photograph of the holotype is provided.

Clepsis pinaria sp. n.

(Figs 37, 38, 51, 87)

Diagnosis. This new species is closely related with *C. naucinum* RAZOWSKI, 1990 from Costa Rica but *pinaria* differs chiefly in lack of signum, broader base of uncus and labis, and postzonal part of aedeagus.

Etymology. The name refers to the collecting site at the Pinar River.

Description. Wing span 13.5 mm. Head and thorax brown cream, labial palpus ca 2, creamer. Forewing uniformly broad throughout; costa curved basally, then hardly so; termen weakly oblique, slightly convex. Ground colour cream preserved in the terminal area and edges of markings, otherwise strongly suffused and strigulated leaden grey. Markings: Remnants of basal blotch and median fascia rust brown, subapical blotch small, brown. Cilia cream. Hindwing pale brownish grey, cilia creamish.

Variation. Male (10 mm) ground colour with brownish grey suffusions and strigulation. Markings brown; row of brown spots along termen.

Male genitalia (Figs 37, 38). Uncus rather large, expanding terminally; transtilla with broad lateral parts (labides) and distinct spines, extending mesad; postzonal part of aedeagus broad, distal part tapering ventrally.

Female genitalia (Fig. 51). Sterigma short with small proximal corners; ductus bursae with 17 coils; signum absent.

Holotype female: "Cuba: Pinar Rio, Sierra Rosario, 400 m, 5-15 VI 1990, V. O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 71532"; paratypes two males, same label.

Clepsis exaraesima RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2003

(Figs 39, 40, 87)

Material examined. Three specimens identically labelled as the holotype.

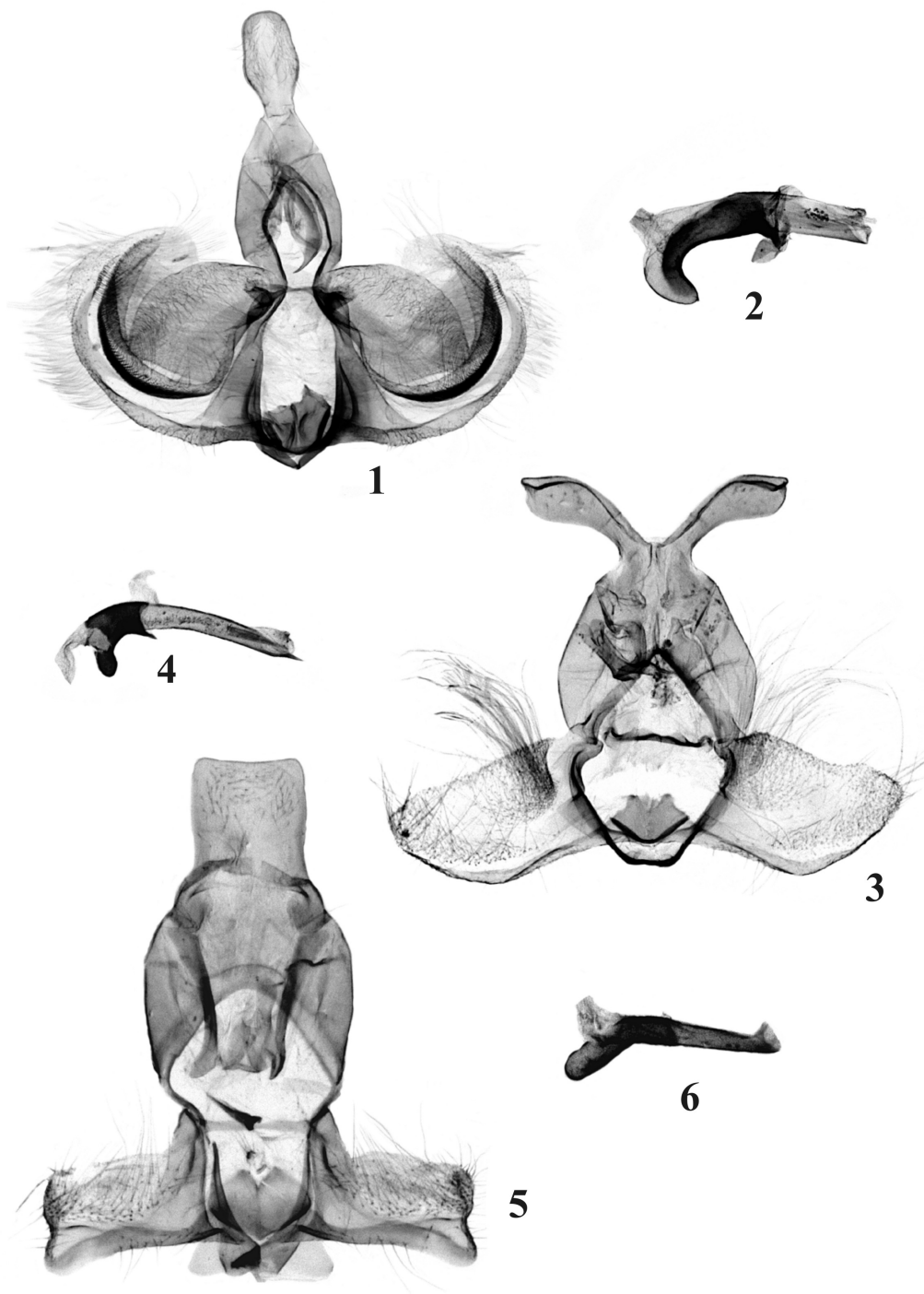
Description of male genitalia (Figs 39, 40). Uncus large, fairly broad, hardly narrowing basally; sacculus convex in middle, with slender dorso-posterior part; lateral part of transtilla with large, situated dorsally spiny lobes and distinct median portions; aedeagus slender, weakly bent, tapering terminally.

R e m a r k s. This species was described on basis of single female and compared with *C. absconsa* (ZELLER, 1877). The discovery of a male has not solved the problem of the systematic position of this species. It shows some characters of the group with simple aedeagus whilst the female has coiled ductus bursae. The shape of transtilla is rather peculiar. Hence, we place this species provisionally at the end of the system.

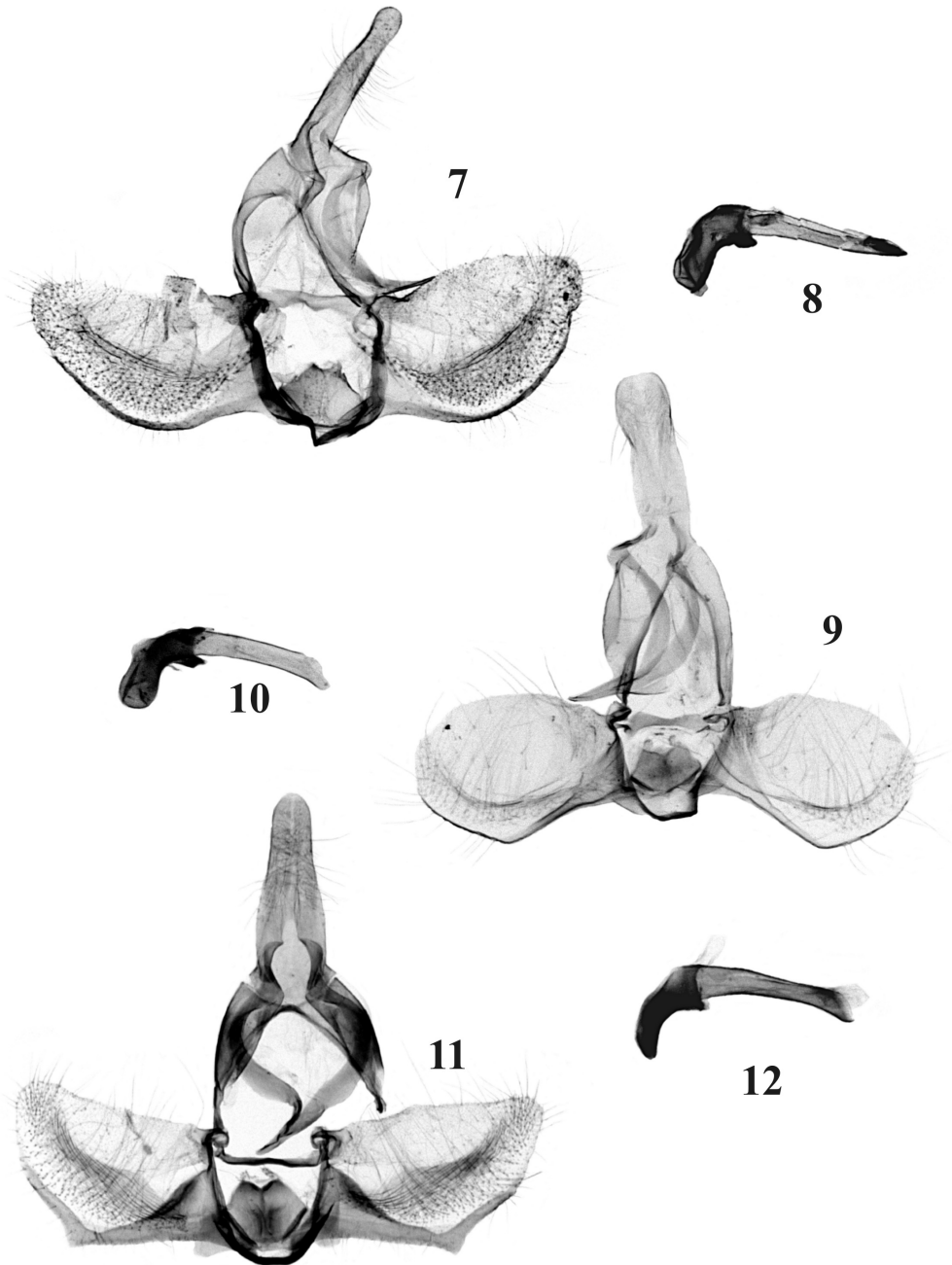
R e m a r k s. The illustration of adult is published for the first time.

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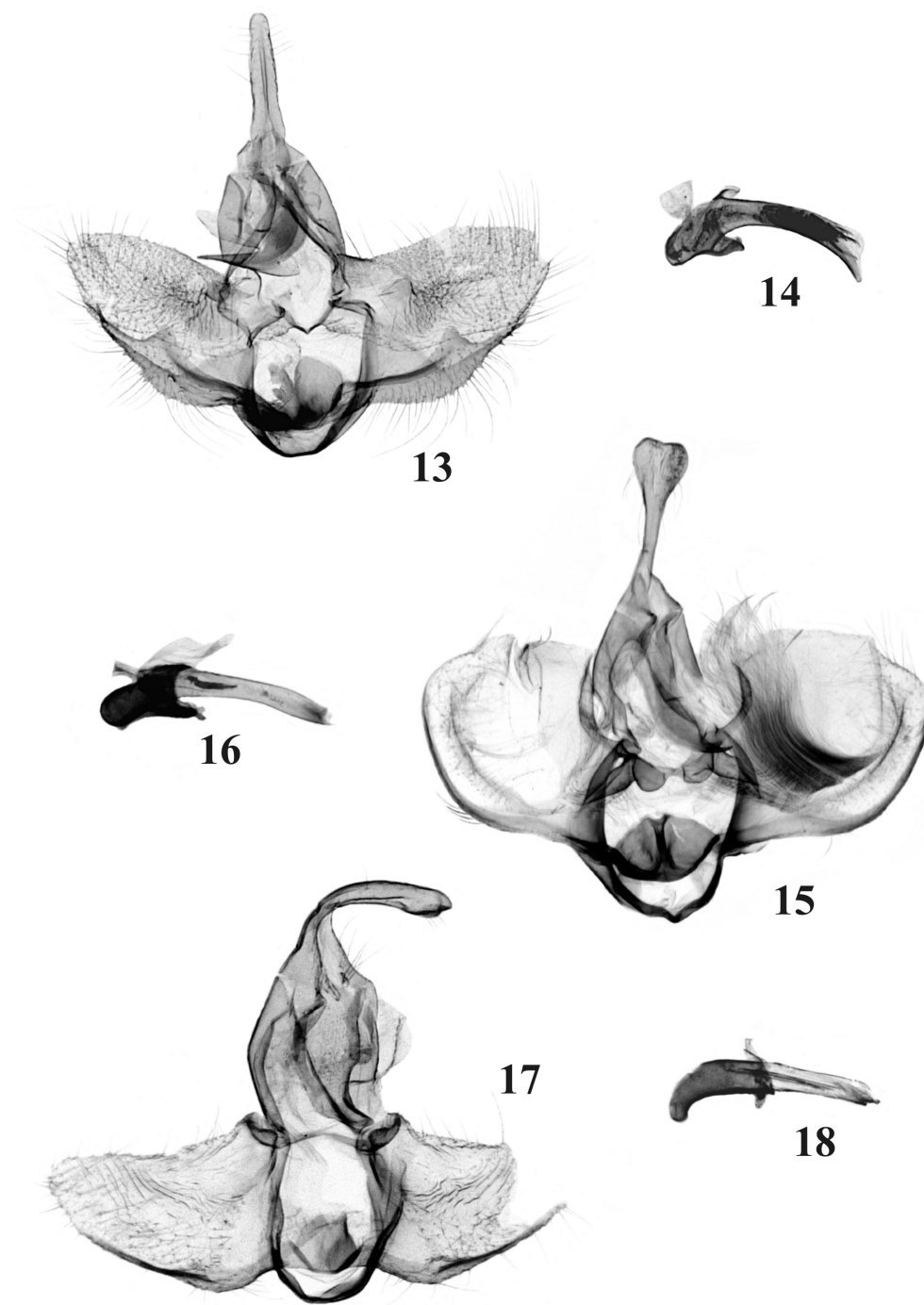
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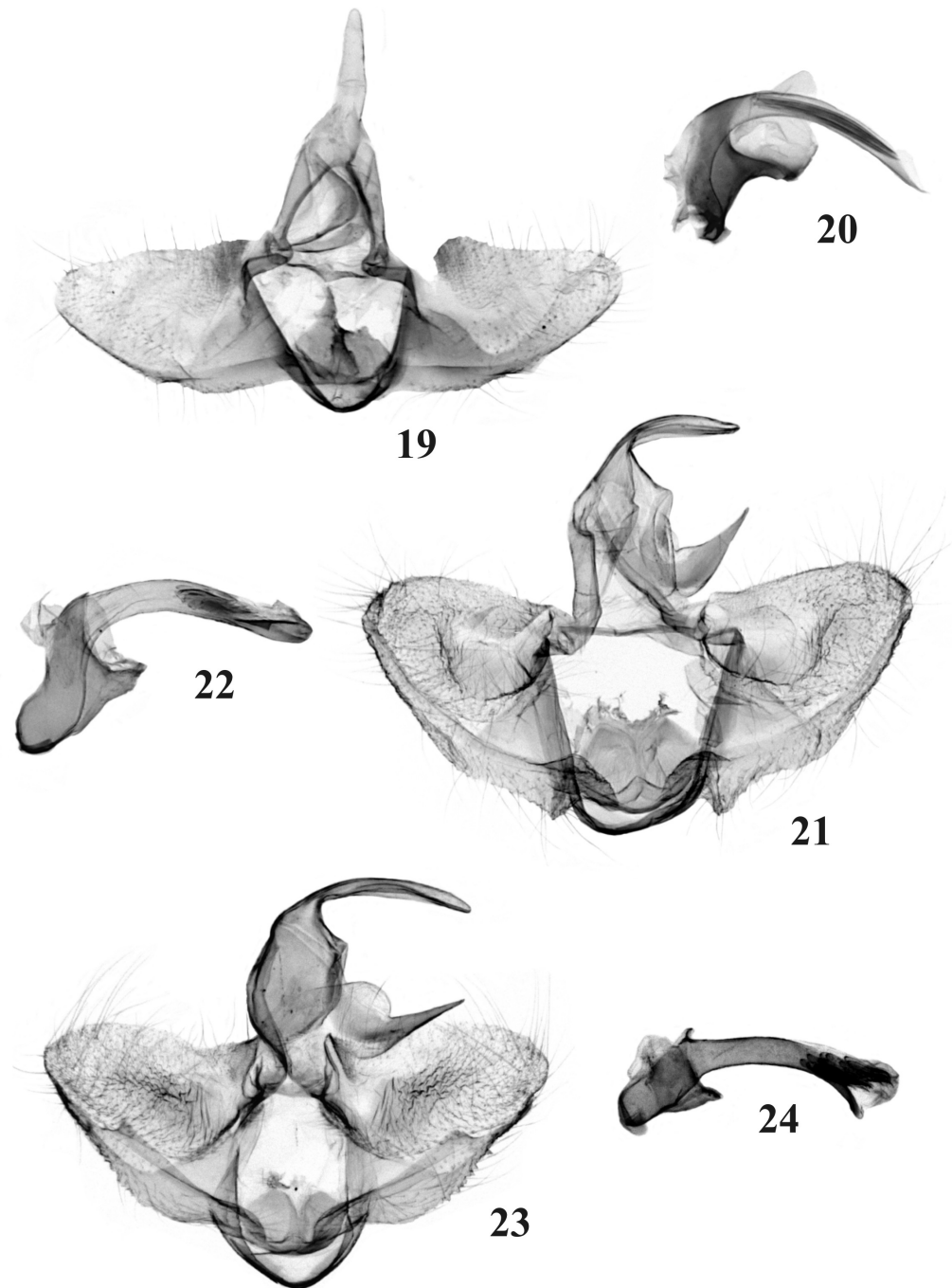
Figs 1-6. Male genitalia: 1, 2 – *Sychnovalva simillima* sp. n., holotype, 3, 4 – *Claduncaria maestrana* sp. n., holotype, 5, 6 – *Raisapoana paraisoana* sp. n., holotype.



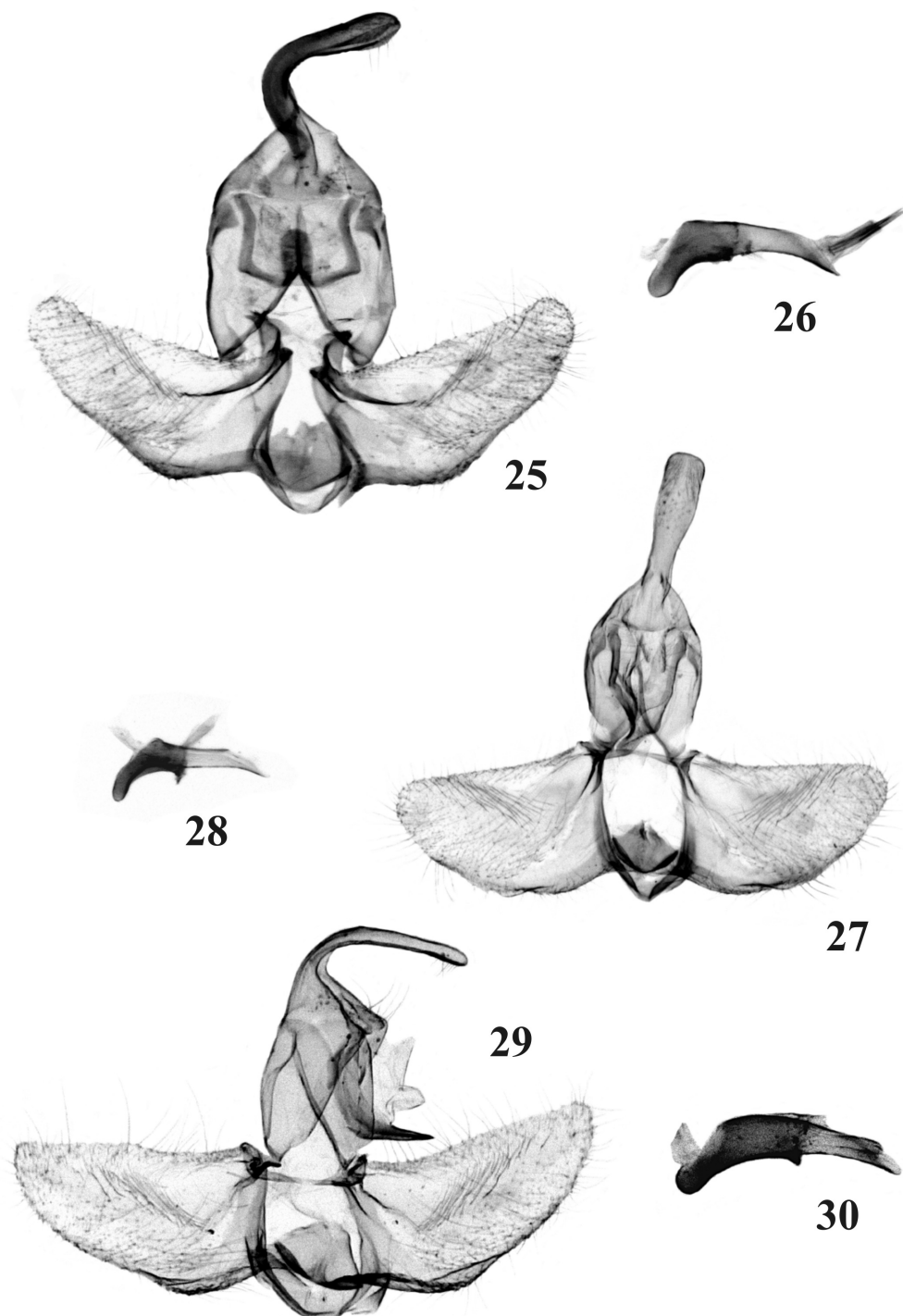
Figs 7-12. Male genitalia: 7, 8 – *Argyrotaenia cubae* sp. n., holotype, 9, 10 – *Aryrotaenia vinalesiae* sp. n., holotype, 11, 12 – *Argyrotaenia santacatarinae* sp. n., holotype.



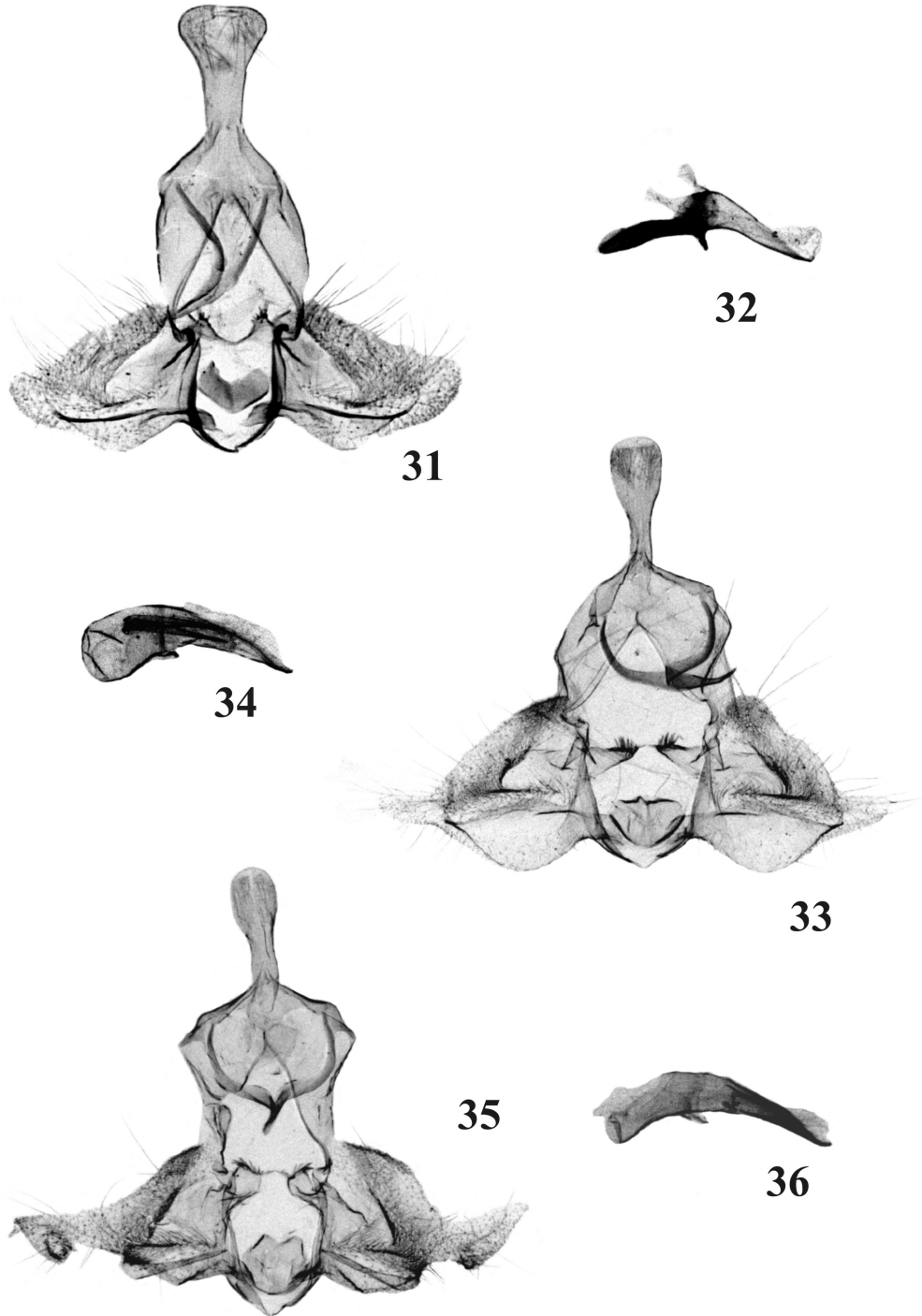
Figs 13-18. Male genitalia: 13, 14 – *Argyrotaenia chiapasi* sp. n., holotype, 15, 16 – *Argyrotaenia lojalojae* sp. n., holotype, 17, 18 – *Argyrotaenia telemacana* sp. n., holotype.



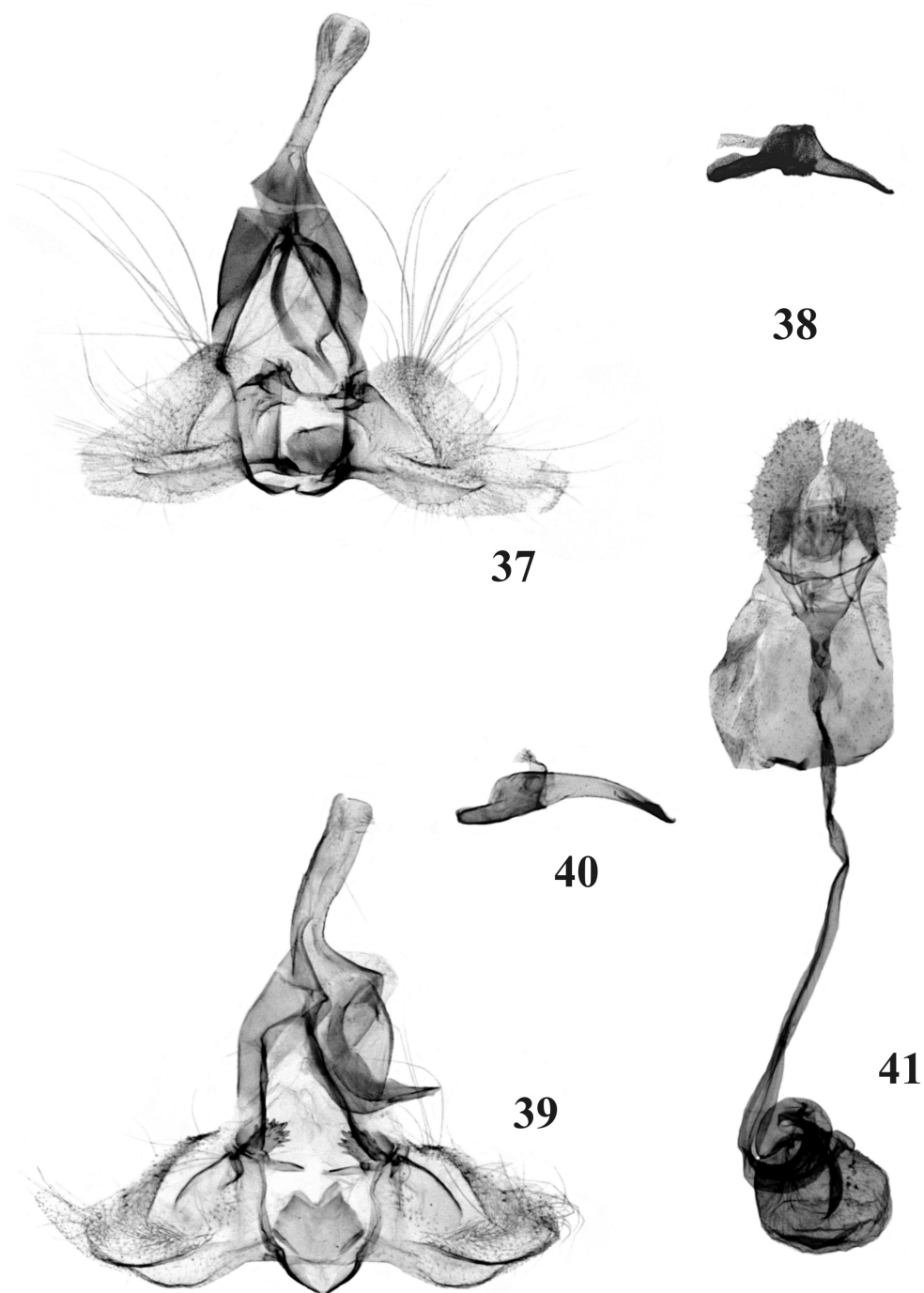
Figs 19-24. Male genitalia: 19, 20 – *Argyrotaenia granpiedrae* sp. n., holotype, 21, 22 – *Argyrotaenia potosiana* sp. n., holotype, 23, 24 – *Argyrotaenia lautana* POWELL, 1960, Mexico: Potosi.



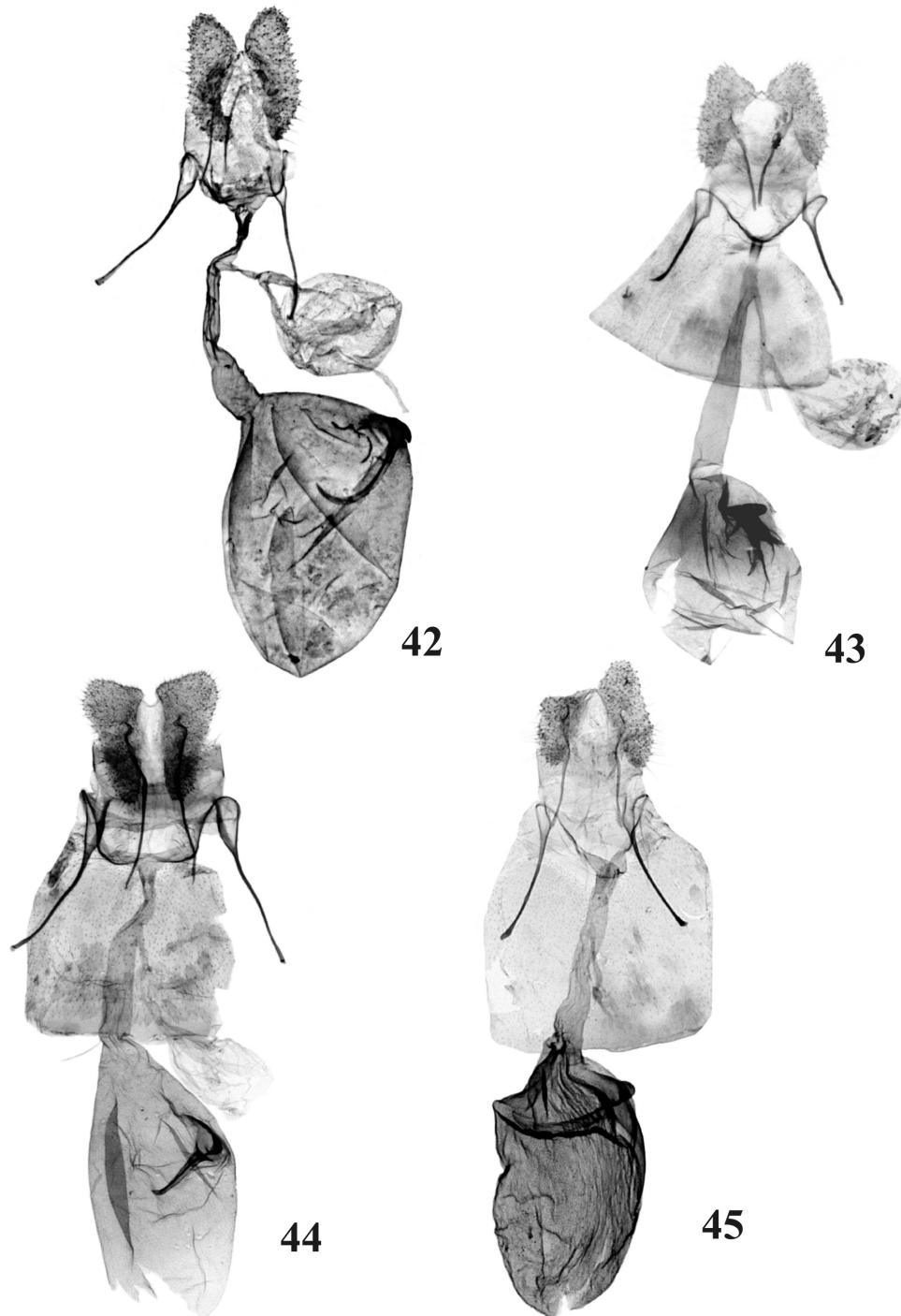
Figs 25-30. Male genitalia: 25, 26 – *Clepsis longilabis* sp. n., holotype, 27, 28 – *Clepsis brunneotona* sp. n., holotype, 29, 30 – *Clepsis griseotona* sp. n., holotype.



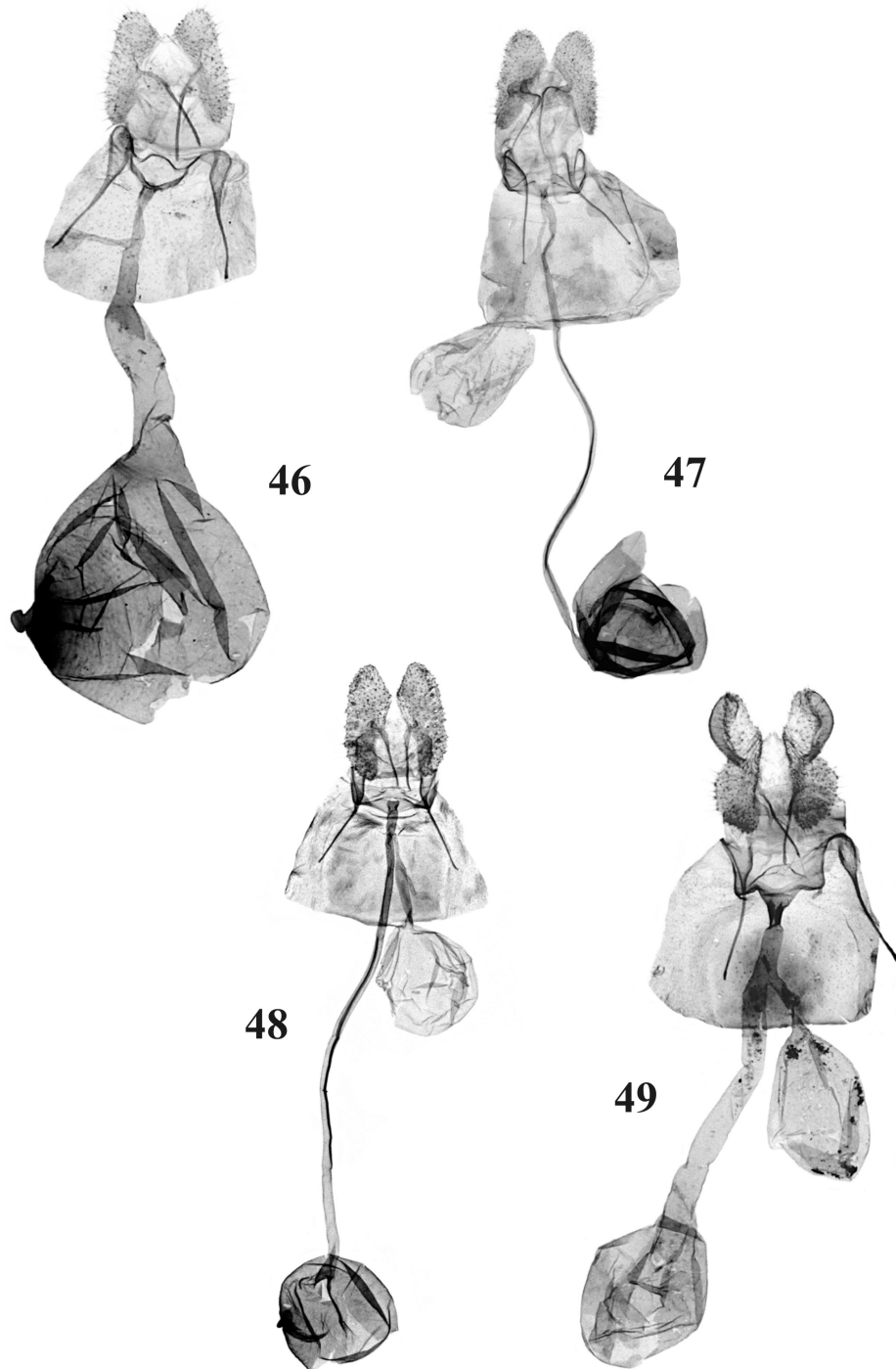
Figs 31-36. Male genitalia: 31, 32 – *Clepsid bertogana* sp. n., holotype, 33, 34 – *Clepsid diversa* sp. n., holotype, 35, 36 – *Clepsid paralaxa* sp. n., holotype.



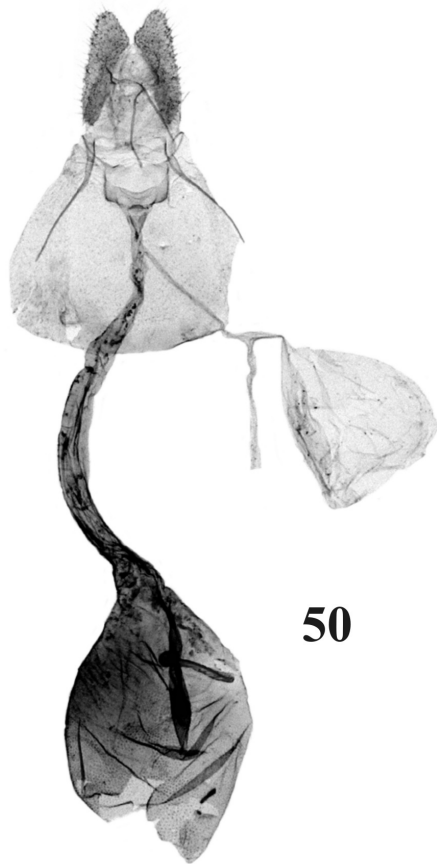
Figs 37-41. Male and female genitalia: 37, 38 – *Clepsis pinaria* sp. n., holotype, 39, 40 – *Clepsis exaraesima* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2003, type locality, 41 – *Sychnovalva flavida* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008, Ecuador, Loja.



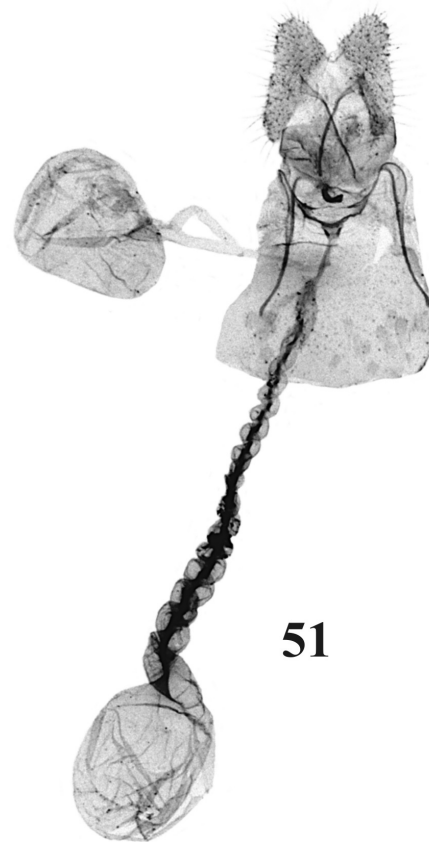
Figs 42-45. Female genitalia: 42 – *Argyrotaenia cubae* sp. n., paratype, 43 – *Argyrotaenia vinalesiae* sp. n., paratype, 44 – *Argyrotaenia santacatarinae* sp. n., paratype, 45 – *Argyrotaenia chiapasi* sp. n., paratype.



Figs 46-49. Female genitalia: 46 – *Argyrotaenia granpiedrae* sp. n., paratype, 47 – *Clepsis jordaoi* sp. n., holotype, 48 – *Clepsis griseotona* sp. n., paratype, 49 – *Clepsis labisclera* sp. n., holotype.

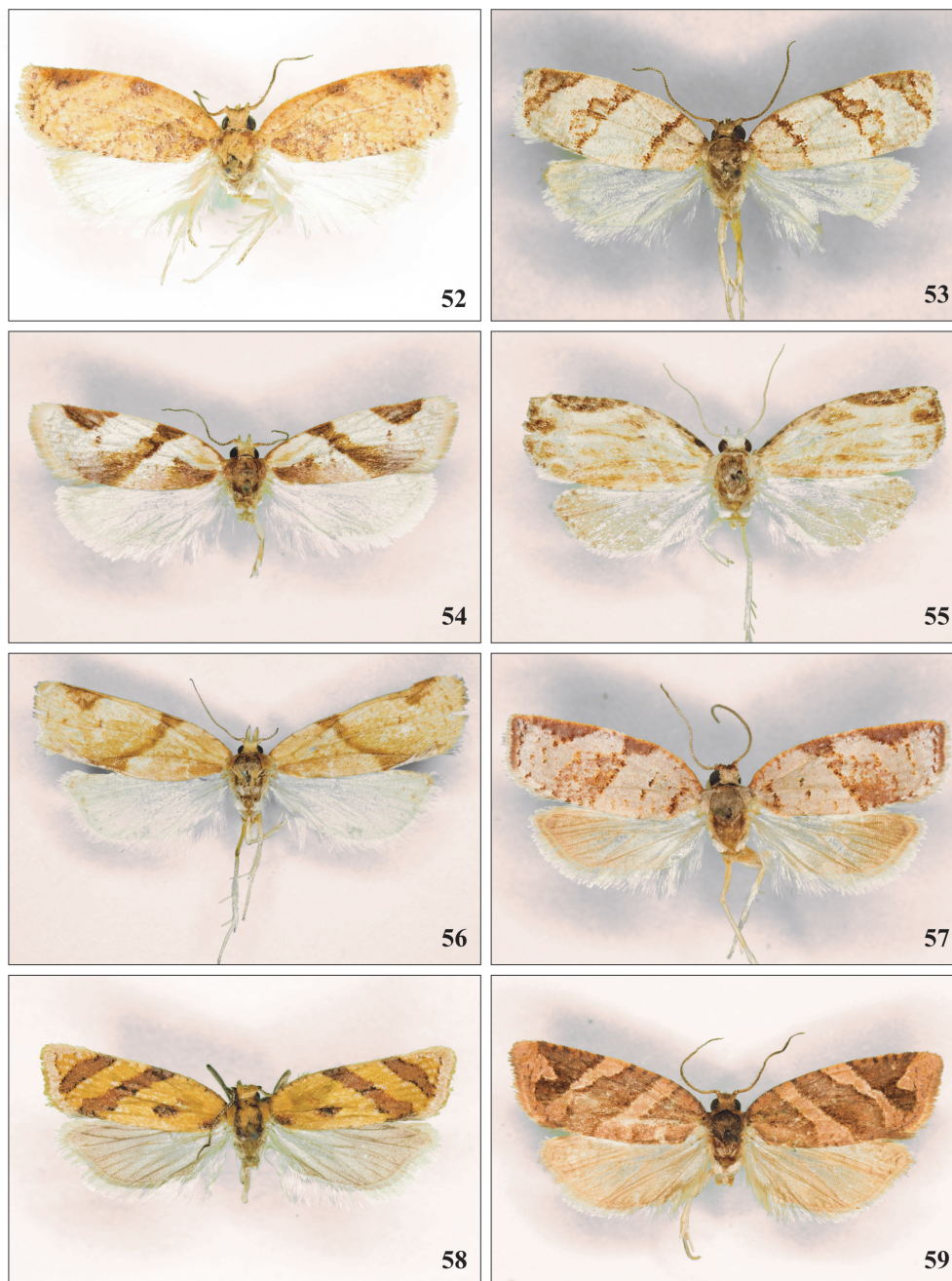


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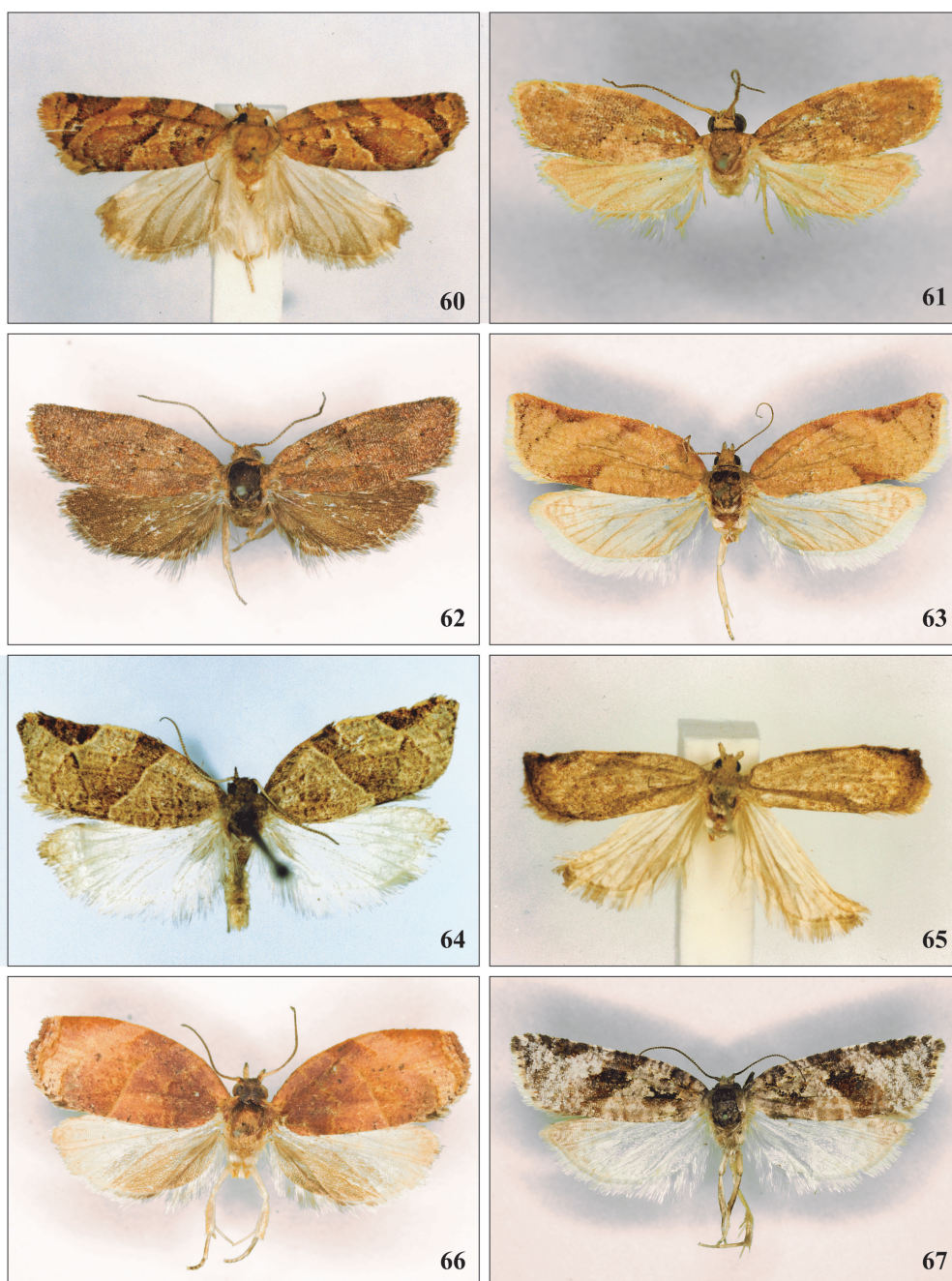


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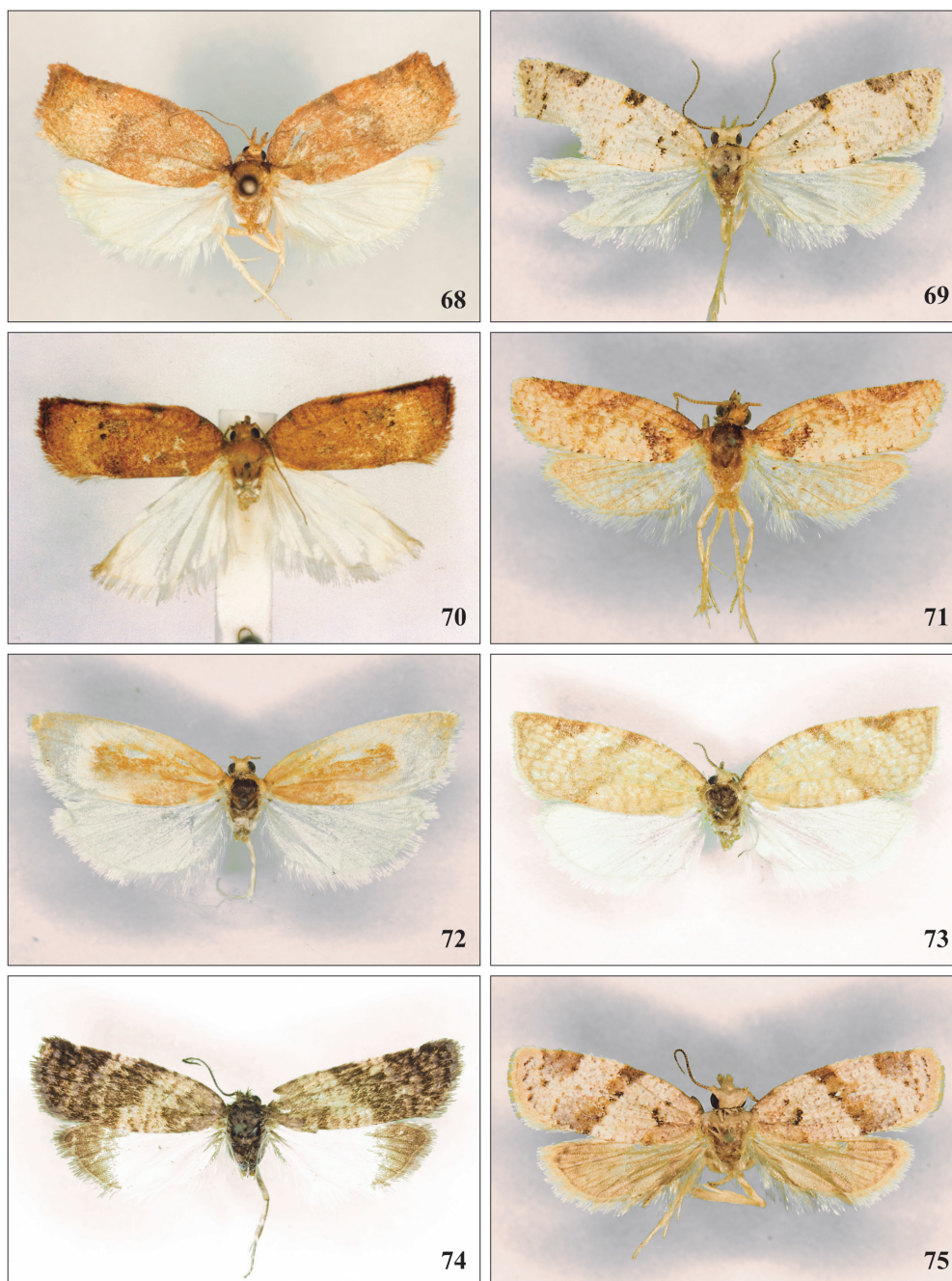
Figs 50-51. Female genitalia: 50 – *Clepsiparalaxa* sp. n., paratype, 51 – *Clepsipinaria* sp. n., paratype.



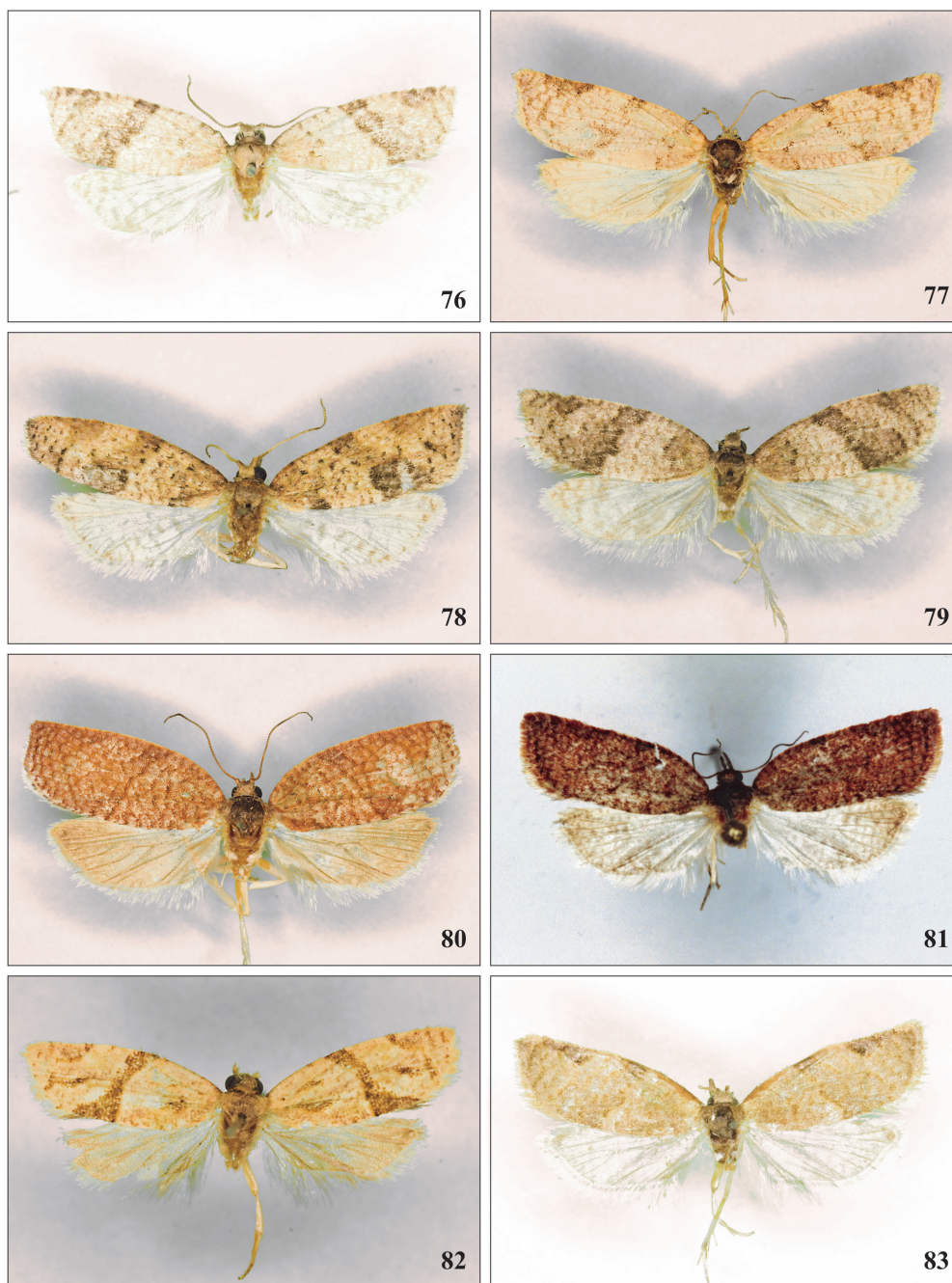
Figs 52-59. Adults: 52 – *Exorstaenia festiva* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Santa Catarina, Brazil, 53 – *Exorstaenia nova* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, São Paulo, Brazil, 54 – *Sychnovalva crocea* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Santa Catarina, Brazil, 55 – *Sychnovalva simillima* sp. n., holotype, 56 – *Sychnovalva flavida* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008, Loja, Ecuador, 57 – *Claduncaria maestrana* sp.n., holotype, 58 – *Raisapoana paraisoana* sp. n., holotype, 59 – *Argyrotaenia cubae* sp. n., holotype.



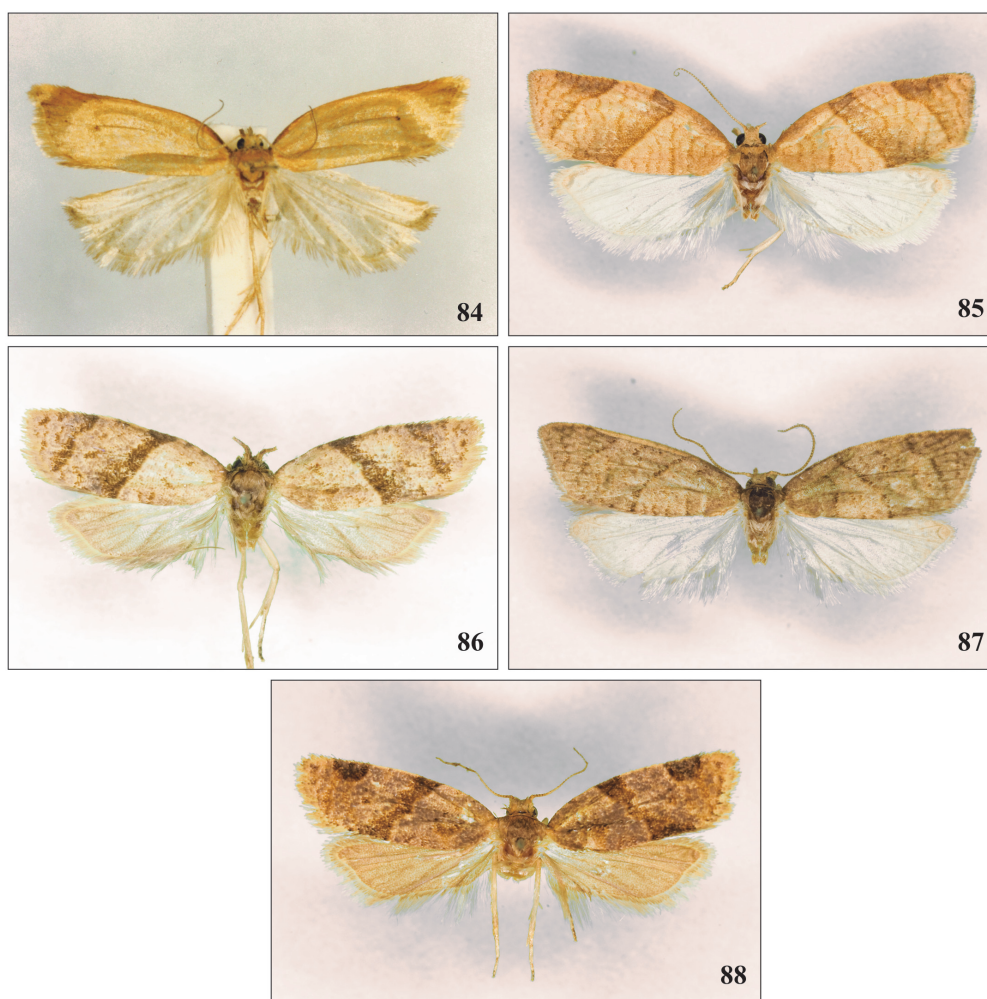
Figs 60-67. Adults: 60 – *Argyrotaenia confinis* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, holotype, Mexico, 61 – *Argyrotaenia vinale-siae* sp. n., holotype, 62 – *Argyrotaenia santacatarinae* sp. n., holotype, 63 – *Argyrotaenia chiapasi* sp. n., holotype, 64 – *Clepsis crinis* RAZOWSKI, 1979, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, 65 – *Argyrotaenia cristobalica* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2003, holotype, Mexico, 66 – *Argyrotaenia sagata* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Minas Gerais, Brazil, 67 – *Argyrotaenia loja-lojae* sp. n., holotype.



Figs 68-75. Adults: 68 – *Argyrotaenia dichotoma* (WALSINGHAM, 1914), Chiapas, Mexico, 69 – *Argyrotaenia telemacana* sp. n., holotype, 70 – *Argyrotaenia glabra* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, Chiapas, Mexico, 71 – *Argyrotaenia granpie-drae* sp. n., holotype, 72 – *Argyrotaenia potosiana* sp. n., holotype, 73 – *Argyrotaenia lautana* POWELL, 1960, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, 74 – *Clepsis seminivea* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, holotype, 75 – *Clepsis longilabis* sp. n., holotype.



Figs 76-83. Adults: 76 – *Clepsis joaquimana* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1999, Santa Catarina, Brazil, 77 – *Clepsis jordaoui* sp. n., holotype, 78 – *Clepsis brunneotona* sp. n., holotype, 79 – *Clepsis griseotona* sp. n., holotype, 80 – *Clepsis labisclera* sp. n., holotype, 81 – *Clepsis mesosignaria* RAZOWSKI, 1999, holotype, 82 – *Clepsis bertogana* sp. n., holotype, 83 – *Clepsis diversa* sp. n., holotype.



Figs 84-88. Adults: 84 – *Clepsis zoquipana* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2003, holotype, 85 – *Clepsis paralaxa* sp. n., holotype, 86 – *Clepsis carillana* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2003, holotype, Costa Rica, 87 – *Clepsis exaræsima* sp. n., holotype, 88 – *Clepsis pinaria* sp. n., holotype.