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Tortricidae (Lepidoptera) from Peru*

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Abstract. This paper deals with Tortricidae of the mountains of Peru. 168 species are treated; 3 genera and 88 species are described as new and one new combination is proposed. These are: *Henricus tingomariae* sp. n., *Phalonidia baccatana* sp. n., *Phalonidia olivogrisea* sp. n., *Saphenista pascana* sp. n., *Saphenista cuscana* sp. n., *Saphenista rufoscripta* sp. n., *Deltophalonia huanuci* sp. n., *Gravitcornutia altoperuviana* sp. n., *Telurips dubius* sp. n., *Xapamopa* gen. n., *Xapamopa oxapampa* sp. n., *Gnathocolumna* gen. n., *Gnathocolumna asymmetra* sp. n., *Romanaria chachapoyas* sp. n., *Romanaria cedrana* sp. n., *Rhythmologa bicuspis* sp. n., *Anopinella rotunda* sp. n., *Anopinella granadana* sp. n., *Anopinella tergemina* sp. n., *Punctapinella conchitella* sp. n., *Seticosta tinga* sp. n., *Seticosta marcapatae* sp. n., *Seticosta transtillana* sp., *Seticosta constricta* sp. n., *Vulpoxena separabilis* sp. n., *Bidorpitia arbitralis* sp. n., *Cuproxena platuncus* sp. n., *Ernocornutia altovolans* sp. n., *Ernocornutia lamna* sp. n., *Ernocornutia basisignata* sp. n., *Ernocornutia alpha* sp. n., *Ernocornutia beta* sp. n., *Gauruncus molinopampae* sp. n., *Galomecalpa tingomaria* sp. n., *Inape arcuata* sp. n., *Inape intermedia* sp. n., *Inape saetiphora* sp. n., *Transtillaspis cholojuxta* sp. n., *Transtillaspis obvoluta* sp. n., *Transtillaspis parallela* sp. n., *Transtillaspis juxtarmata* sp. n., *Transtillaspis monoloba* sp. n., *Clarkeulia hamata* sp. n., *Ptyongnathosia lativalva* sp. n., *Ptyongnathosia palliorana* sp. n., *Ptyongnathosia lobosaccula* sp. n., *Orthocomotis oxapampae* sp. n., *Exoletuncus unguiculus* sp. n., *Silenis elcedranus* sp. n., *Yanachagana* gen. n., *Yanachagana polyperla* sp. n., *Terinebrica multidens* sp. n., *Netechma anterofascia* sp. n., *Netechma quatropuncta* sp. n., *Netechma zemiotes* sp. n., *Netechma saccata* sp. n., *Netechma gilvoniveana* sp. n., *Netechma parindanzana* sp. n., *Netechma brevidagus* sp. n., *Netechma pecuniosa* sp. n., *Pseudomeritastis quieta* sp. n., *Sisurcana vilcanotae* sp. n., *Sisurcana clavus* sp. n., *Sisurcana pascoana* sp. n., *Sisurcana latiloba* sp. n., *Sisurcana olivobrunnea* sp. n., *Archipimina yanachagae* sp. n., *Amorbia trisecta* sp. n., *Sparganopseustis unithicta* sp. n., *Sparganothina aurozodion* sp. n., *Sparganothina xanthozodion* sp. n., *Sparganothina refugiana* sp. n., *Anchicremna uncinata* sp. n., *Argyrotaenia rufina* sp. n., *Argyrotaenia interfasciae* sp. n., *Argyrotaenia griseina* sp. n., *Argyrotaenia graviduncus* sp. n., *Argyrotaenia nigrorbis* sp. n., *Argyrotaenia posticirosea* sp. n., *Clepsis microceria* sp. n., *Auratonota chemillena* sp. n., *Omiostola paradelta* sp. n., *Omiostola albidobrunnea* sp. n., *Tsinilla stenuncus* sp. n., *Tsinilla pallidipuncta* sp. n., *Gretchena beryllina* (MEYRICK, 1927), comb. n., *Epinotia albocephalaeis* sp. n., *Epinotia marcapatae* sp. n., *Epinotia mediostria* sp. n., *Quebradnotia unitriangula* sp. n., *Gymnandrosoma junina* sp. n., *Dichrorampha ochromosaica* sp. n.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Peru, new taxa, faunistics.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Tortricidae fauna of Peru have never been worked out as a whole family and only the data on two tribes, Cochylini and Euliini, were published earlier (RAZOWSKI 1993, 1997). Formerly, several species were described from this country but these data are dispersed in the literature. The most recent larger papers dealing with Cochyliini and Tortricinae which include the descriptions of new species are those by CLARKE (1968) and RAZOWSKI (1988). RAZOWSKI (1993) noticed that the Peruvian fauna of Cochyliini was represented by 8 genera and 29 species (among them as much as 16 species were described as new). In subsequent paper the same author (RAZOWSKI 1997) listed 23 genera and 36 species of Euliini and noted that until that date only 9 genera and 12 species were known from Peru.

In the present paper we list 8 species of cochylines of which 7 species are new and 84 species of euliines of which 51 species are new. Other tribes of the family have never been revided.The above data show how still incomplete is our knowledge on Peruvian Tortricidae.

The neighbouring countries, except for Ecuador, are also insufficiently explored, however, there are numerous data on Tortricidae from Bolivia and Colombia but they require separate revisions (e.g. the work by ZELLER, 1877). The earlier faunistic records have not been included in our paper unless their identifications were verified.

In our former studies on Tortricidae of Ecuador (last paper, RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK 2009) we found that cloud forest environment and cloud forest/paramo ecotone of the Andes harbour the highest known species diversity. We also found that from all the species recorded in Ecuador only few were reported to occur also in other andean countries, as Bolivia, Peru and Colombia. Among the Peruvian Tortricidae comparatively more species are shared with ecuadoran fauna. For all 170 peruvian species treated in this paper, 35 were also reported from Ecuador, five from Colombia three from Venezuela two from Bolivia and one from Brazil and British Guiana. A preliminary comparison between the countries of the western part of the continent will be possible when the fauna of Colombia is studied (RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, in preparation).

For the time being, holotypes of species described in the present paper are temporarly stored in the Zoological Museum, Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Poland since immediate acces to them is crucial for the continuation of our research on neotropical tortricids.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

The results of our research on peruvian Tortricidae presented below are mainly based on the material collected by the junior author and co-workers from Zoological Museum, Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Poland during three entomological expeditions organized to Peru in years 1998, 2003 and 2005. The expeditions were aimed to explore Lepidoptera diversity of the cloud forest and cloud forest/paramo environments in the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes.

The sampling sites were carefully selected from the geographical perspective in order to obtain a comparative material from various locations along the Cordillera at different elevations from 1300 to 3100 m. Specimens collected were pinned during the field work. In the laboratory the moths were relaxed und mounted, and their genitalia prepared for examination of the taxomic characters.

The geographical positions of collection sites in Peru are given as follows:

No	Prowince	Collection site	Altitude	Latitude	Longitude
1.	Dept. Pasco	Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillen N.P.	2460 m	S 10°34'13''	W 75°20'58''
2.	Amazonas	Molinopampa-Granada	2400 m	S 06°12'25''	W 77°40'00''
3.	Huanuco	Carpish Pass	2750 m	S 09°43'58''	W 76°07'16''
4.	Cusco	Cordillera Vilcanota, Marcapata	3100 m	S 13°34'10''	W 70°54'09''
5.	Junin	Pampa Hermosa	1330 m	S 11°00'41''	W 75°25'07''
6.	Pasco	Pozuzo, Huampal Yanachaga-Chemillen N.P.	1100 m	S 10°10'57''	W 75°34'28''

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results of our research indicate that a number of tortricid species in Peru is very high. We may speculate that a very reach fauna of Peruvian Tortricidae evolved as a result of massive speciation and diversification that have occurred in the past among species especially confined to the upper cloud forest zone and the paramo/cloud forest ecotone environments.

It has to be mentioned that Peruvian Eastern Cordillera constitute a long chain of mountains that form enormous archipelago of ecological islands. There are many rivers draining waters toward the East cutting the chain of the East Cordillera into smaller fragments. Examples are Río Marañon, Río Blanco, Río Paucartambo, Río Cachi, Río Apurimac, Río Vilcanota/Urubamba and other. For many tortricids deep valleys constitute very efficient geographical barriers isolating populations inhabiting high altitude environments from contacting each other. Tortricids are weakly flying moths and do not exhibit tendency for a long distance migration. Because of this, the gene flows between populations inhabiting similar elevational zones are highly restrained, or even impossible. Additionally, because of geographical isolation, environmental conditions in the upper cloud forest zone and in cloud forest/paramo ecotone, as well as in paramo, may vary to some extent in particular groups of mountains. In consequence, variations in selecting pressures could modify processes of speciation and lead to the evolution of local faunas. Results of our earlier research in Equador and now in Peru indicate that differences in species composition and high level of endemism in isolated high altitude environments may be a quite common phenomena in the Andes.

It has to be emphasized that the results of our research presented in the present paper were based mainly on the material collected only in few sites in the field. Obviously, when diversity data are obtained for all mountaneus gruoups of the Peruvian Andes in the future, the total number of tortricid moths will be much higher. Therefore, further research is needed to obtain more data from other sites in the Eastern Cordillera, and also from different elevations. Only then ranges of geographical distribution and species diversity patterns of the Peruvian Tortricidae may be fully evaluated.

IV. RECTIFICATIONS

We would like to correct two following mistakes which happened in the descriptions of the Ecuadoran Tortricidae.

Dimorphopapa rutruncus RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2007, Polskie Pismo entomol.,**76**: 32; type locality: 12 km SSE Cosanga, Napo Province.

Dimorphopalpa rutruncus RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2009, Acta zool. cracov.,**51B**: 144; type locality: Yanayacu, Cosanga, Province of Napo. **Synon. n.**

Transtillaspis tungurahuana RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2005, Acta zool. cracov.,**48B**: 76; type locality: Rio Verde, Tungurahua Province.

Transtillaspis tungurahuana RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2009, Acta zool. cracov.,**51B**: 139; type locality: Banos-El Tablon, Tungurahua Province, **nom. praeocc.** New name for the latter is *Transtillaspis protungurahuana*, **nom. n.**

V. SYSTEMATIC PART

Tortricinae

Tortricini

Acleris emera RAZOWSKI, 1993

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One male from Dept. Huanuco, via Huanuco – Tingo Maria, Carpish, 23.01.2003, 2750 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK.

This species was described from Bolivia (Incachaca, Cochabamba, 2100 m). It was known from a single male.

Cochylini

Henricus tingomariae sp. n.

(Figs 1, 116. 117, 244)

D i a g n o s i s. Facies very similar to *H. cerussatus* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006 from the Morona-Santiago Privince, Ecuador and also to Colombian *Aphalonia praeposita* (MEYRICK, 1917). This species is distinct chiefly by the unique densely dentate plate of basal part of valva.

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

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 34 mm (female 37 mm). Head whitish cream, labial palpus 2, tinged brown basally, flagellum of antenna brownish grey; thorax rust brown, black proximally. Forewing broadest at 2/3 where costa is bent; termen weakly oblique, almost straight. Ground colour cream in postmedian part tinged ochreous, in basal part more ferruginous; dorsal and several costal strigulae blackish; basal area and median fascia greenish olive with some black spots in costal area; subterminal fascia and following fasciae pale greyish green. Groups of refractive scales pale yellow brown or (larger, rounded, convex) rust brown, other, on the ground colour pearl. Cilia rather cream with some brown and blackish scales. Hindwing whitish with dense greyish strigulae; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Figs 116, 117). Uncus absent; socii broad with some minute spines; vinculum arms broad; valva broad basally, slender otherwise with subcostal fold and large basal sclerite with thorny posterior margin; sacculus rather broad, short, straight ventrally; median part of transtilla broad, helmet-shaped; aedeagus large curved with dorso-median thorn and large ventral termination; cornutus a single short spine.

Female genitalia (Fig. 244). Sterigma broad, rounded laterally with broad proximal lobes; transverse sclerite posterior to postostial part; antrum broad, expanding proximally, separated from sclerite of copus bursae by a narrow membrane finely spined similarly as the posterior part of corpus bursae; separate sclerite near middle of the latter.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dept. Huanuco, via Huanuco – Tingo Maria, Carpish, 23.01.2003, 2750 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 692.

Paratype female: Dept. Pasco, P.N. Yanachaga Chemillén, Refugio El Cedro, 1-6/02.2003, 2420 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; GS 691.

Phalonidia baccatana sp. n.

(Figs 3, 118, 119)

D i a g n o s i s. Male genitalia similar to those of *P. rufoatra* RAZOWSKI, 1992 from Costa Rica and Ecuadoran *P. loipa* RAZOWSKI, 1994 but the aedeagus in this species is broad. Facies of *baccatana* differs from all known *Phalonidia* LE MARCHAND, 1933 by broad forewing and colouration.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the presence of glossy dots of the forewing; Latin: baccata – pearly.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 21 mm. Head, upper part of labial palpi (3.5, rust brown laterally) and thorax cream; tegula ferruginous except the end. Forewing broad; costa uniformly, weakly convex; termen slightly oblique, almost straight. Ground colour cream partly sufused ferruginous limited to some parts of interfascia, the broadest forming dorsal blotch; costa brown with some cream spots. Markings diffuse brown with ferruginous parts. Pearl dots forming incomplete fasciae present. Cilia cream with orange rust suffusions and two brown interruptions beneath apex. Hindwing whitish with grey suffusions in posterior area and confluent spots except for basal third. Cilia concolorous with ground colour with greyish basal line.

Male genitalia (Figs 118, 119). Socii rather broad, separate from one another towards base; vinculum rather broad; valva slender except for basal third; sacculus broad with small postbasal prominence and short, triangular termination; aedeagus large with well developed ventral termination and broad coecum penis; cornutus almost twice shorter than aedeagus.

Female not known.

Holotype male: “Peru, Dep. Huanuco, via Huanuco – Tingo Maria, Carpish, 23.01.2003, 2750 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 624.

Paratype: one male, identically labelled as holotype.

Phalonidia olivogrisea sp. n.

(Figs 4, 245)

D i a g n o s i s. Externally very similar to *P. walkeri* RAZOWSKI, 1967 from Callao, Peru but *walkeri* with more proximal postmedian interfascia, smaller subterminal fascia, and row of subterminal spots. This species is much larger than *walkeri* (wing span 10 mm, labial palpus 1,2) and has a distinct glossy marking.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to colouration of forewing; Latin: oliva – olive, grisea – grey.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span ca 27 mm. Head and thorax olive grey; labial palpus ca 2.5. Forewing slender, expanding to 2/3 where costa bent; apex gently rounded; termen slightly convex, oblique. Ground colour whitish preserved in form of broad postmedian interfascia terminating at tornus and indistinct subapical interfascia; proximal 2/3 of wing olive grey, more brown along middle; posterior markings paler than the latter except for subterminal fascia. Cilia concolorous with ground colour with distinct olive grey suffusions except for tornal part. Hindwing grey, darkening on periphery; cilia grey.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 245). Papilla analis long, rather uniformly broad; cup-shaped part of sterigma short; concave median area subtriangular, lateral arms broad; apophyses fairly long; ductus bursae broad with large median area of sclerotized folds and median origin of ductus seminalis; accessory bursa from base of ductus bursae; corpus bursae free of spines and sclerites.

Holotype female: “Peru, prov. Cusco, Cordillera Vilcanota, Marcapata, 14.02.2005, 3100 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 699.

Saphenista pascana sp. n.

(Figs 5, 120, 121)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is close to *P. peruviana* RAZOWSKI, 1993, (Fig. 6) and *S. nephelodes* (CLARKE, 1968) from Bolivia but differs from them in cream ground colour of forewing and rudimentary markings; from *peruviana* it differs by simple, longer socii, long ventral termination of aedeagus and longer, slender cornutus.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific epithet refers to the departament of Pasco in which there is the type locality.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 19,5 mm. Head whitish cream, labial palpus ca 2, brownish laterally; thorax cream brown. Forewing weakly expanding terminad; costa slightly bent; termen long, fairly oblique, straight. Ground colour cream dorsum and base slightly tinged brownish, some brownish dots chiefly along middle of wing to termen. Markings: brownish yellow remnants of basal blotch and median fascia at costa and small subapical spot. Cilia (rubbed) concolorous with wing, browner at tornus. Hindwing cream, paler basally; cilia white cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 120, 121). Socii rather slender, moderately long; valva broad at base, tapering terminad; sacculus small, simple; vinculum large; transtilla with moderate but strong median part; aedeagus fairly broad with large ventral termination; cornutus long.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep. Pasco, P.N. Yanachaga Chemillén, Refugio El Cedro, 1-6/02. 2003, 2420 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 705.

Saphenista cuscana sp. n.

(Figs 7, 122, 123)

D i a g n o s i s. Related with *S. amusa* RAZOWSKI, 1993 from Department of Puna, Peru (Fig. 8) and Ecuadoran *S. subsphragidias* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002 (Fig. 9) but *cuscana* with brown subterminal fascia and mid-dorsum, longer cornutus, and long ventral termination of aedeagus.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 21 mm. Head dirty whitish cream, labial palpus 2, rust laterally; thorax more grey proximally than the head. Forewing expanding terminally; costa tolerably straight; termen long, rather straight. Ground colour creamish, in basal half of wing suffused pale brown, with some glossy parts and brownish dots; dorsum sufused brownish with diffuse brown submedian blotch and subtornal spot. Costal part of median fascia grey; subterminal fascia broad, dark brown in costal half, more rust brown towards tornus where atrophying; subapical markings fine. Cilia concolorous with ground colour of terminal area with brownish grey interrutpions. Hindwing creamish, darker and spotted grey on periphery; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Figs 122, 123). Socius large, tapering terminally; valva slender; sacculus small, simple; median part of transtilla strong; vinculum rather weakly sclerotized; aedeagus broad postmedially with long ventral termination and moderate, slender cornutus.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, prov. Cusco, Cordillera Vilcanota, Marcapata, 14.02.2005, 3100 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 704.

Paratypes. Three males with the same data as holotype.

Saphenista rufoscripta sp. n.

(Figs 10, 124, 125)

D i a g n o s i s. Similar and rather close to *S. burrens* RAZOWSKI, 1993 (Fig. 11) from Peru (Department of Huanaco), collected at similar altitude (2600 m) but *rufoscripta* with pale apical

area of forewing and brown dorso-basal blotch. Male genitalia of this species differ from *peruviana* chiefly by short median process of transtilla strongly expanding terminally and broader aedeagus.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the colouration of the forewing; Latin: rufa – rusty, scripta – written.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 22.5 mm. Head cream; labial palpus over 2, mixed brown laterally; thorax brownish, end of tegula cream. Forewing expanding posteriorly; costa hardly convex; termen tolerably straight. Ground colour yellowish cream with indistinct rust hue except for apical area; base of costa and dorsum suffused brown. Markings consist of large dorso-basal blotch and subapical triangle, both finely white edged; costal part of median fascia and a suffusion from end of median cell to tornus pale brownish rust; subterminal fascia rust brown. Cilia darker than ground colour, brown at tornus. Hindwing cream, cilia paler.

V a r i a t i o n. Paratype with somewhat slenderer forewing and darker markings; apical part of hindwing with weak brownish grey markings.

Male genitalia (Figs 124, 125). Socii fairly large, broadest postmedially; vinculum large, without processes, rather weakly sclerotized; valva slender, long, curved upwards; sacculus simple, small; median part of transtilla distincly broadening posteriorly; aedeagus stout with small ventral termination; cornutus large with lateral capitulum.

Female not known.

Holotype male: “Peru, Dep. Huanuco, via Huanuco – Tingo Maria, Carpish, 23.01.2003, 2750 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 700.

Paratype male from Dept. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillen N.P., S 10°32’43” W 75°21´30”, 1.02.2003, 2460 m., leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ; GS 1104.

Saphenista pululahuana RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One male from Dept. Pasco, P.N. Yanachaga Chemillén, Sector Los Cedros, 1.02.2003, 2400 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; GS 1038.

R e m a r k s. This species was described from Province of Pichincha, Ecuador from the altitude of 3100 m. The present specimen slightly differs from the holotype in the colouration, shape of median part of transtilla and the size of cornutus.

Deltophalonia huanuci sp. n.

(Figs 12, 126, 127)

D i a g n o s i s. Facies similar to *D. obscura* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008 and *D. termasia* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2009 both Ecuadoran but *huanuci* distinct chiefly by very long median part of transtilla with base similar to the former species.

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 22 mm (in one paratype 19 mm). Head and thorax black-grey, labial palpus 1.3, darker; median part of thorax dark grey. Forewing broadest medially; costa convex; termen hardly convex, rather not oblique. Ground colour cream grey distinctly suffused brownish grey. Markings blackish, diffuse, consisting of basal blotch with oblique posterior edge, broad median fascia and indistinct subterminal fascia. Cilia brownish grey more rust at tornus. Hindwing creamish grey with confluent brown-grey strigulation; cilia (rubbed) greyish.

Male genitalia (Figs 126, 127). Socius long with small free tip; valva moderately broad, gradually convex ventrally; sacculus typical of the genus, with small apical thron; median part of transtilla large, tapering terminad, pointed; anellus densely spined medially; aedeagus with sharp ventral termination.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep. Huanuco, via Huanuco – Tingo Maria, Carpish, 23.01.2003, 2750 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 782.

Paratypes. Two males with the same data as holotype; GS 641, GS 702; one male from Prov. Cusco, Cordillera Vilcanota, Marcapata, 14.02.2005, 3100 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; GS 801.

Euliini

Gravitcornutia altoperuviana sp. n.

(Figs 13, 128, 129)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is closely related with *G. cuspis* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2003 from Ecuador, *altoperuviana* without free termination of sacculus and with much shorter and thicker cornutus.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific epithet refers to the collection of the moth at high elevation in Peru; Latin: altus – high.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 14 mm; head and thorax ochreous cream, labial palpus ca 2, cream. Forewing broadest medially; costa weakly convex; apex pointed; termen obliquely straight. Ground colour cream, rather glossy; strigulae and two subterminal lines ochreous cream; a few dots along dorsum and costa blackish, two black spots at termen beneath apex. Markings weak, ochreous in form of incomplete postbasal fascia and median fascia tinged grey at costa. Cilia paler than strigulation. Hindwing cream with a few subterminal brownish dots; cilia paler than wing.

Male genitalia (Figs 128, 120). Uncus moderately long, broadening terminally; socii broad; gnathos slender; valva rather slender, rounded caudally; saculus simple reaching half the length of valva; dorsal part of transtilla very large, well sclerotized, with latero-apical tips; aedeagus broad with elongate ventral termination; cornutus strong.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dept. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 1.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ; GS 703.

Telurips peruvianus RAZOWSKI, 1988

(Fig. 14, 15, 246)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One male from Dept. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 1.02.2003, 2460 m; GS 744; one female from Dept. Pasco, P.N. Yanachaga Chemillén, Refugio El Cedro, 1-6/02.2003, 2420 m; GS 794.

D e s c r i p t i o n of female genitalia (Fig. 246). Papilla analis long; apophyses fairly long; anteostial sterigma slender; postostial sterigma rather broad, with weakly sclerotized posterior part and transverse distal fold; antrum short with weak sclerite strengthened at ostium bursae; ductus bursae short with proximal sclerite extending to middle of corpus bursae by means of an oblique belt connected with broad oval, concave plate marked by marginal thorns.

R e m a r k s. This species was described from Cusco, Peru and was collected at the altitude of 2700 m. Female was unknown until now; it is larger than the male (wing span 18 mm) with forewing weakly expanding terminally and apex more elongate. Male genitalia of our specimen slightly differ from the holotype by having more concave sacculus with terminal broadening. This may, however, depend on the preparation.

Telurips dubius sp. n.

(Figs 16, 130, 131)

D i a g n o s i s. Facies similar to *peruvianus*; sacculus of *dubius* without free termination and aedeagus broad with ventral process.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the doubtful position of this species; Latin: dubius – doubtful.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 17 mm (in paratype 15 mm). Head and thorax grey-brown; labial palpus of paratype 2.3. Forewing expanding terminally; costa uniformly convex; termen weakly oblique, straight. Ground colour pale brownish; suffusions, some veins, and strigulation brownish. Markings brown: dorso-basal blotch present; median fascia difuse posteriorly; subapical and terminal blotches present. Cilia brownish. Hindwing dirty cream mixed pale brownish posteriorly with similar strigulation. Cilia similarly coloured as the wing.

Male genitalia (Figs 130, 131). Uncus slender, broad basally; socius large, elongate-oval; arm of gnathos slender, strongly broadening posteriorly; valva elongate, tapering in distal third terminally, with submedian sclerite; sacculus simple, short; transtilla with two slender sublateral processes bases of which connected by means of thick membrane; aedeagus broad with short posterior part, large ventral process and minute subdorsal spine; coecum penis broad, with proximal lobes; cornuti missing.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dept. Huanuco, via Huanuco – Tingo Maria, Carpish, 23.01.2003, 2750 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 786.

Paratype male: Dept. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 3.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ; GS 779.

R e m a r k s. This species shares some characters with representatives of *Proathorybia* RAZOWSKI, 1999 especially the markings and the valva but strongly differs from them in having transtilla typical of *Telurips.*

Xapamopa gen. n.

Type-species: *Xapamopa oxapampa* sp. n.

D i a g n o s i s. This genus shares some characters with *Dogolion* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2003 but its male genitalia differ by autapomorphic spiny gnathos with atrophied terminal plate and large base of costa of valva; the female is distinct by the heavily sclerotized cup-shaped part of sterigma. It is related with *Eriotortrix* RAZOWSKI, 1988 as having similar base of costa of valva, shortened lateral arm of gnathos, and reduced posterior parts of gnathos. Main differences between these genera are the shape of uncus (bifurcate in *Eriotortrix*), sacculus, and transtilla.

E t y m o l o g y. The generic epithet is an anagram of the name of the type-species.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Venation: in forewing all veins separate; CuA2 opposite with indistrict base of chorda; chorda from ¼ distance between R1-R2; M-stem atrophying proximally. In hindwing Rs-M1 stalked to 1/3; M2 originating from one point with base of M3-CuA1 which are short stalked.

Male genitalia. Uncus slender, moderately large; socius long, hairy, with lateral sclerite; gnathos base broad, posterior part rounded with a row of marginal spines, with indistinct terminal plate; costa of valva well sclerotized with large base; sacculus simple; transtilla narrowing medially; juxta small, simple; aedeagus moderately long; coecum penis broad; caulis membranous; cornuti missing.

Female genitalia. Papilla analis moderately large, broadening proximally; sterigma large with anteostial part cup-shaped, broad posteriorly; postostial sterigma with pair of broad submedian lobes followed by a median sclerite; lateral arms broad; sclerite of antrum weak; ductus bursae rather short, expanding proximally; signum absent.

Distribution and biology. A montane genus (the type-species collected at 2460 m) known to date from Department of Pusco, Peru. Monotypic.

Xapamopa oxapampa sp. n.

(Figs 17, 18, 132, 133, 247)

D i a g n o s i s. The only representative of the genus with facies similar to Ecuadoran *Dogolion oligodon* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2003 and *D. terrix* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006.

E t y m o l o g y. The name derives from the name of the type locality.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 18 mm. Head and thorax pale ochreous cream; labial palpus 1.5, brown to beyond middle; thorax with blackish antemedian fascia. Forewing slightly expanding terminally; costa convex to middle, then almost straight; termen obliquely straight. Ground colour ochreous cream densely reticulated brown. Markings brown with spots concolorous with the ground colour consisting of costal half of median fascia and subapical blotch. Cilia ochreous cream. Hindwing pale ochreous, reticulate brownish posteriorly; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Figs 132, 133) and female genitalia (Fig. 247) as described for the genus.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 1.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ; GS 790.

Paratypes. Three males with the same data as holotype; GS 806; one female from Dept. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 3.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ; GS 807.

Gnathocolumna gen. n.

Type-species: *Gnathcolumna asymmetra* sp. n.

D i a g n o s i s. Facies similar to representatives of several eulines, e. g. *Dogolion* but generic position peculiar. To some degree, the male genitalia resemble those of *Odonthalitus* RAZOWSKI, 1990 but *Gnathcolumna* gnathos with lateral arms connected by means of very large, autapomorphic terminal plate, base of uncus with two minute thorns, and valva very broad.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Venation: In forewing R5 to termen beneath apex; distance between M2-M3 about twice shorter than between M3-CuA1; CuA2 atrophied; chorda absent, M-stem distinct, extending from ca 1/3 of costal stem of median cell to mid-distance M1-M2. In hindwing Rs-M1 stalked to 1/3; M3 equidistant to M2 and CuA1.

Male genitalia. Uncus strong, not hairy with base rather weakly sclerotized, armed with two minute thorns; socius small, oval, hairy; arm of gnathos short; terminal plate in form of very large process terminating in a pair of sharp processes; vinculum weakly connected ventrally; valva broad with well developed costa; sacculus broad basally, convex, setose beyond middle, with sharp terminal process; transtilla submembranous medialy with lateral sclerites; juxta small; aedeagus long, strongly bent, open ventro-postmedially; coecum penis short; caulis reduced; cornuti a group of minute thorns.

Female not known.

Gnathocolumna asymmetra sp. n.

(Figs 19, 134, 135)

D i a g n o s i s. The only representative of the genus. Facies similar to *Telurips* RAZOWSKI, 1988.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the asymmetry of the terminal plate of gnathos.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 19 mm. Head and thorax dark grey-brown; labial palpus ca 2.5. Forewing almost unifromly broad throughout; costa uniformly convex; apex pointed; termen oblique, sinuate beneath apex. Ground colour cream brown, paler posteriorly; suffusions, strigulae, and venation in posterior half of wing brownish. Markings greyish brown: Basal blotch atrophying; median fascia concave proximally; subterminal fascia slender, arched, incomplete. Cilia (worn)

cream, brown scaled. Hindwing dirty cream; strigulation grey-brown; cilia creamish with brownish divisions.

Female not known.

Male genitalia (Figs 134, 135) as described for the genus.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 1.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ; GS 757.

Romanaria chachapoyas sp. n.

(Figs 20, 136, 137)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is exteranally very similar and close to *R. spasmaria* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006 from the Morona-Santiago Province, Ecuador but differs chiefly by lack of the ventral processes of the transtilla and a rather broad termination of uncus.

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 18 mm. Head and thorax snow white, collar and labial palpus to before end of median segment black. Forewing hardly expanding terminally; costa slightly convex; termen oblique, straight. Ground colour white with sparse, minute blackish dots; pinkish grey suffusions at markings in median part of wing and at mid-termen. Markings black: Three spots along costa, first basally; paler indistinct dots before apex and at termen; slender dorsal blotch and subterminal marking extending from costa to median cell connected with one another by means of an elongate fascia inside the latter. Cilia white, black from beneath apex to beyond mid-termen. Hindwing greyish tinged brownish towards termen; scent organs black situated in subcostal area. Cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Figs 136, 137). Uncus strong, expanding terminally; socius large, elongate-oval; terminal plate of gnathos long, curved; valva broad, oval; sacculus long, with distinct free termination; median part of transtilla large with slender dorso-lateral projections terminating in spines; aedeagus slender, without a spiniform cornutus; coecum penis broad.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Prov. Amazonas, Molinopampa-Granada, 27.6.1998, 2400 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 669.

Romanaria cedrana sp. n.

(Figs 21, 248)

D i a g n o s i s. Externally similar to *Netechma guamotea* and *Furcinetechma sangaycola* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2009 from Ecuador (both from Province of Morona Santiago); from *Netechma gilvoniveana* it differs chiefly in more proximal position of the posterior forewing fascia.

E t y m o l o g y. The name derives from the name of the type locality – El Cedro.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 26 mm. Head and thorax dirty cream; labial palpus ca 3, brownish. Forewing hardly expanding posteriorly; costa almost straight medially; termen straight, weakly oblique. Ground colour cream in major part slightly mixed yellowish, cream subterminally; suffusions yellowish ferruginous; marginal dots brown; weak suffusion at mid-termen. Markings brown: Basal blotch diffuse; proximal fascia diffusely broadened subcostally; posterior fascia almost interrupted subdorsally. Cilia cream with one brownish strip. Hindwing cream; cilia paler.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 248). Sterigma large in posterior part weakly sclerotized, irregularly edged; anterior part rounded; ostium bursae large; ductus bursae short; elongate, arched sclerite in corpus bursae.

Holotype female: "Peru, Dep. Pasco, P.N. Yanachaga Chemillén, Sector Los Cedros, 1.02.2003, 2400 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 1027.

Rhythmologa bicuspis sp. n.

(Figs 22, 23, 138, 139, 249)

D i a g n o s i s. Closely related with *R. polyfenestra* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2009 from Ecuador (Province of Zamora Chinchipe) but *bicuspis* without dense pale spots on the forewing, gradually tapering terminal part of valva without a ventro-subterminal thorn, and with presence of ventro-terminal thorn of aedeagus.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the presence of two thorns of valva; Latin: bi – twice, double, cuspis – a blade.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 22 mm. Head whitish cream, labial palpus ca 3; thorax mixed brownish. Forewing typical of the genus. Ground colour cream tinged brownish basally and dorsally, with some concolorous dots. Markings brown (rubbed) consisting of incomplete basal blotch and median fascia. Cilia damaged. Hindwing cream tinged brownish on periphery; cilia white cream.

Female forewing ground colour and suffusions stronger than in male; black dots along wing edges; median fascia interrupted medially; weak subapical blotch and distinct subterminal blotch present. Hindwing brown cream, cilia paler, more yellowish at apex.

Male genitalia (Figs 138, 139). Socii large, fusing dorsally; valva rather uniformly broad, tapering apically where a triangular thorn occurs; sacculus slender posteriorly, with distinct ventral termination; aedeagus large, slender posteriorly, with ventro-terminal thorn.

Female genitalia (Fig. 249). Sterigma with well sclerotized posterior arms, weak median part, and rounded basal portion; antrum broader than ductus bursae; the latter long, broad proximally; basal part of ductus seminalis large.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 1.02.2003, 2460 m., leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ"; GS 761.

Paratype female, the same label as holotype; GS 616.

Anopinella rotunda sp. n.

(Figs 24, 140, 141)

D i a g n o s i s. Close and somewhat similar to Peruvian *A. tucki* BROWN & ADAMSKI, 2003 and *A. peruvensis* BROWN & ADAMSKI, 2003 but *rotunda* posterior edge of costal blotch straight, terminal area without markings, hindwing brown, and terminal part of valva rounded.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name concerns the shape of the end of valva; Latin: rotunda – rounded.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 22 mm. Head yellow-brown, labial palpus 2.3, paler, with brownish marks; thorax rust brown. Forewing expanding terminad; costa slightly convex; termen hardly concave near middle. Ground colour brownish cream, cream in costal third postbasally, mixed rust dorsally, slightly tinged greyish terminally; strigulation and lines fine, brown. Markings: Basal blotch brownish, atrophying dorsally; costal blotch dark brown, weakly convex posteriorly, marked with white spot in median cell, with indistinct rust shades and brown strips. Cilia (worn) brownish rust. Hindwing dark, brown, cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Figs 140, 141). Uncus slender, pointed; socius atrophying; gnathos arm slender, terminal plate large with inner, distal sclerite; valva concave before middle ventrally; cucullus concave caudally, apex rounded; saculus simple; transtilla slender, broadening laterally; aedeagus slender terminally.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dept. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 4-5.02.2003, 2460m., leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ"; GS 619 .

Anopinella granadana sp. n.

(Figs 25, 250)

D i a g n o s i s. Externally this species resembles *A. ophiodes* (WALSINGHAM, 1914) from Guatemala and several other species e.g. *A. tinalandana* BROWN & ADAMSKI, 2003 from Ecuador but *granadana* may be distinguished by distinctly fasciate forewing cilia and strigulated hindwing. From the latter *granadana* differs also by long, membranous antrum.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific epithet derives from the name of the type locality.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 22.5 mm. Head brownish white, labial palpus ca 3, browner with brown markings; thorax brownish with some paler (whiter end of tegula) and brown parts. Forewing expanding terminally; costa rather straight; termen fairly oblique, almost straight. Ground colour whitish suffused brownish rust with rows of darker spots along middle of the interfasciae; dorsum spotted brownish, costa and termen with paler brown. Markings brownish with darker parts; costal blotch darkest with some brown spots and one white dot. Cilia whitish with brown strips. Hindwing brownish white suffused brownish grey on periphery, with dense brownish grey strigulae confluent posteriorly; cilia whitish.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 250). Postostial sterigma in form of well sclerotized posterior ribs fused medially where a short proximal projection extends; ostium bursae protected by a slender sclerite; antrum membranous, large; ductus of accessory bursa originating at one fourth of ductus bursae.

Holotype female: "Peru, Prov. Amazonas, Molinopampa-Granada, 27.6.1998, 2400 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK & T. PYRCZ"; GS 623.

Paratype. One female with the same data as holotype.

Anopinella tergemina sp. n.

(Figs 26, 251)

D i a g n o s i s. Facies somwehat similar to *Saeticosta triangulifera* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2004 (fig. 7) and *A. triquetra* (WALSINGHAM, 1914) from Guatemala but forewing dorsum brown and terminal marking with almost straight, brown proximal edge.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific epithet refers to the costal forewing marking; Latin: tergemina – triangular.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 21 mm. Head brownish cream; labial palpus 3, brownish with creamer terminal joint; thorax brownish with two submedian longitudinal, more cream fasciae. Forewing weakly expanding posteriorly; costa slightly bent; termen delicately sinuate. Ground colour whitish with pale brownish dots and suffusions; dorsum brownish partly tinged rust; basal blotch brown; costal triangle brownish with brown and cream brown marks; termen brownish with brown venation and subtornal whitish line, weakly concave, brown along proximal edge; subterminal suffusion pale brownish. Cilia rust brown. Hindwing brownish grey with diffuse, darker strigulation; cilia whiter.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 251). Posterior edge of sterigma well sclerotized, connected with ostium by means of broad, weakly sclerotized area; ostium protected by a rather broad proximal sclerite; antrum membranous; ductus of accessory bursa proximal.

Holotype female: "Peru, Dep. Pasco, P.N. Yanachaga Chemillén, Refugio El Cedro, 1-6.02.2003, 2420 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 621 .

Punctapinella conchitella sp. n.

(Figs 27, 252)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is very similar to Colombian *P. conchitis* (MEYRICK, 1912) and closely related with *P. paraconchitis* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008 from Ecuador; *conchitella* is distinct by the very large sterigma-antrum complex and the very short ductus bursae.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name is derived from the name *conchitis*.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 17.5 mm. Head and thorax white; labial palpus over 3, tinged pale brownish laterally. Forewing slightly expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; termen hardly sinuate. Ground colour snow-white. Markings cream ferruginous with blackish marks; basal blotch in costal half of wing; costal blotch with almost black costal part; postmedian fascia slender, convex grey; terminal fascia in part pale cream ferruginous, with fine blackish edges; white spot beyond mid-part of costal edge of costal blotch, another, smaler spot in median cell. Cilia whitish with brownish rust interruptions. Hindwing whitish basally, suffused brownish grey from beyond middle, with weak, darker strigulation; cilia cream, tinged brownish in apical area.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 252). Postostial sterigma membranous with weakly sclerotized belt along middle; cup-shaped part fused with antrum, rather weakly sclerotized; ductus bursae very short, membranous; corpus bursae with postmedian convexity marked near base by an irregular sclerite, followed by long ductus of accessory bursa; ductus seminalis originating proximally.

Holotype female: “Dept. Pasco, P.N. Yanachaga-Chemillén, Sector Los Cedros, 1.02.2003, 2400 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1022 .

Seticosta phrixotricha RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2004

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One male from Dep. Huanuco, via Huanuco – Tingo Maria, Carpish, 23.01.2003, 2750 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; GS 635.

Described from Brazil (Paraná, Rio Negro).

Seticosta tinga sp. n.

(Figs 28, 142, 143)

D i a g n o s i s. Very close and similar to *S. szeptyckii* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2009 from the Cotopaxi Province and *S. chlorothicta* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2004 from Province of Loja, both in Ecuador but *tinga* with large group of costal spines, slender, postmedian lobes of uncus; from the latter it differs by a sharp prominence from posterior edge of postbasal interfascia of forewing; from Colombian *S. aeolozona* (MEYRICK, 1926), *tinga* differs by long costal setae and straight dorso-proximal process of aedeagus.

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

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 25 mm. Head and thorax dirty whitish, labial palpus (ca 4) brownish laterally, tegula brownish at base. Forewing as in *szeptyckii* and its allies. Ground colour yellowish in form of two interfasciae with brownish maculation along their median parts; postbasal interfascia with sharp prominence submedially. Remaining area chestnut brown with some brown marks, median marking tinged rust medially. Cilia concolorous with markings. Hindwing creamish with dense grey strigulation; cilia creamish.

Male genitalia (Figs 142, 143). Uncus moderately large with postmedian, slender terminally lobes and terminal part of similar length; valva as in *chlorothicta* but with large costal group of strong setae; transtilla gradually expanding dorsally; adeagus slendedr with straight dorso-proximal process of aedeagus.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep. Huanuco, via Huanuco – Tingo Maria, Carpish, 23.01.2003, 2750 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 634; Paratypes: 7 males with the same data as holotype.

Seticosta marcapatae sp. n.

(Figs 29, 144, 145)

D i a g n o s i s. *S. marcapatae* is closely related with *S. cigcligrapha* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2004 and *S. subariadnae* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2009 from Ecuador but this species with broad terminal part of uncus, long sacculus, and long, straight edge of ventral incision of valva.

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 17 mm. Head and thorax cream, the latter scaled brown; labial palpus 4, brownish laterally epecially in basal third, base of tegumen brownish. Forewing as in *subariadnae*; wing brown with some darker marks and whitish ground colour limited to lines between which brownish suffusions developed. Cilia brownish. Hindwing dirty cream with diffuse brownish grey posterior suffusion and confluent strigulation; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Figs144, 145). Uncus broad with rather small lateral lobes and broad terminal third; gnathos arms rather strong, terminal plate small; sacculus fairly long, angulate, followed by straight edge of neck of valva and rather short cucullus; lateral parts of transtilla forming broad, rounded lobes; aedeagus short with large dorso-proximal process (shorter than in *subariadnae*).

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Prov. Cusco, Cordillera Vilcanota, Marcapata, 14.02.2005, 3100 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 613.

Seticosta transtillana sp. n.

(Figs 30, 146, 147)

D i a g n o s i s. Facies similar to *S. retearia* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2004 from Ecuador but *transtillana* with straight subterminal pale lines and concolorous radial veins (except for R1). In the genitalia *transtillana* differs from all known males chiefly by subtriangular lobes of transtilla.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific epithet refers to the peculiar shape of transtilla.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span ca 18 mm. Head brownish (labial palpi missing), thorax concolorous with two creamer submedian lines and whitish edged tegula. Forewing as with *retearia*. Ground colour cream white with fasciae suffused brownish medially and whiter edges; the majority of veins whitish. Otherwise wing brown except for posterior part of median cell where more yellowish brown. Cilia brownish. Hindwing pale brownish grey with darker diffuse strigulation, creamer towards base; cilia brownish cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 146, 147). Uncus slender; socius rather small; gnathos with well developed terminal plate; valva slender with a shallow ventral incision, elongate cucullus, and six strong, curved costal setae; transtilla well sclerotized with pair of dorsal lobes; aedeagus short, broad, without dorso-proximal process (for comments see *homosacta*).

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N. P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 2460m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ"; GS 689.

Seticosta constricta sp. n.

(Figs 31,148, 149)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is externally similar and closely related with *retearia* but *constricta* with straight irregularly edged posteriorly subterminal pale marking and large ventral projection of proximal corner of cucullus.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the median costriction of valva (Latin: constrictio).

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 22 mm. Head cream brown, labial palpus 3, browner laterally; thorax brownish with cream markings. Forewing slightly broader than in *transtillana* with straight termen. Ground colour cream suffused brownish except for postbasal fascia extending from costa; radial veins suffused brownish except for two last ones. Remaining area dull brown, costal triangle dark brown. Cilia brownish. Hindwing cream basally suffused greyish brown chiefly on periphery, with some grey subterminal strigulae; cilia (worn) creamish.

Male genitalia (Figs 148, 149). Uncus slender; socius small; terminal plate of gnathos rather weak; valva slender broadly sinuate near middle; sacculus short, angulate; cucullus with long, slender ventro-proximal process; costa with some (2 ones preserved) curved, strong setae; dorsal part of transtilla short, broadly concave medially; aedeagus short, broad, without dorso-proximal process.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep. Huanuco, via Huanuco – Tingo Maria, Carpish, 23.01.2003, 2750 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 690.

Seticosta homosacta MEYRICK, (1900)

(Fig 32)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Four males from: Two specimens from Dept. Pasco, P.N. Yanachaga-Chemillén, Sector Los Cedros, 1.02.2003, 2400 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; two specimens from Dept. Huanuco, via Huanuco – Tingo Maria, Carpish, 23.01.2003, 2750 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK.

R e m a r k s. *S. homosacta* was described from Rio Bamba in Ecuador; it differs from Colombian *S. sagmatica* (MEYRICK, 1912) in the shape of the valva which has a less concave ventral edge and a lack of terminal marking.

These two species externally resemble the species of *Anopinella* POWELL, 1986 and lack the dorso-proximal process of aedeagus. The lack of the latter is treated as a secondary reduction. Hence, the differences between the two genera are reduced chiefly to the forewing markings and the gnathos. In *Anopinella* gnathos characterizes with distinct lobes of the terminal part of its lateral arms whilst in *Seticosta* the arms are slender and terminate in a small plate. Another close genus with well developed costal setae of valva is *Punctapinella* Brown, 1991. Its type-species characterizes by simple aedeagus, the presence of terminal plate of gnathos and the sclerotized area extending from middle of the posterior edge of sterigma to vicinity of ostium bursae.

Vulpoxena separabilis sp. n.

(Figs 33, 150, 151)

D i a g n o s i s. Facies similar to *V. falcaria* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008 from Morona-Santiago Province of Ecuador but *separabilis* with small end of aedeagus and large processes of gnathos.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the possibility separation (Latin: separabilis – possible for separation) of this species from its congeners.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 20 mm. Head cream brown, labial palpus 2, cream; thorax brownish, creamer posteriorly. Forewing weakly expanding terminad; costa gradually convex; termen rather not oblique, hardly sinuate beneath apex. Ground colour cream with brownish suffusions and veins in posterior third of wing; costa and markings rust brown; basal blotch preserved in costal area; median fascia with small costal part and diffuse median spot, posterior edge of subapical blotch parallel to apical blotch. Cilia worn (cream, brownish beneath apex). Hindwing yellowish cream tinged brownish at apex; cilia white cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 150, 151). Uncus strong, fairly long; socius moderate; arm of gnathos broadening postmedially where a strong process occurs; valva tapering terminad; sacculus fairly

long with short ventro-terminal thorn; transtilla a transverse band; aedeagus with small, curved termination.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N. P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ"; GS 721.

Bidorpitia arbitralis sp. n.

(Figs 34, 253)

D i a g n o s i s. Externally similar to *B. ceramia* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006 from Ecuador but *arbitralis* with dark, orange hindwing; closely related with Brazilian *B. exanthina* (MEYRICK, 1931) but the new species with long, slender sclerite of corpus bursae.

E t y m o l o g y. This name refers to an arbitrary identification of the species as *ceramia* is known from a male only.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 25 mm. Head brownish grey, labial palpus 1.5, greyish; thorax rust brown. Forewing weakly expanding terminad; costa somewhat convex to middle; termen hardly oblique, indistinctly sinuate. Ground colour rust brown with dense refractive strigulation. Markings browner than ground colour, diffuse, characteristic of the genus. Cilia rust brown, cream at tornus.

Hindwing orange, paler basally; cilia concolorous with adjacent parts of wing.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 253). Papilla analis broad; sterigma large, in major part membranous, better sclerotized along middle, with oval dorso-posterior sclerite; ductus bursae very short with two basal lobes; slender sclerite along median part of corpus accompanied by weak (well stained in preparation) postero-lateral parts.

Holotype female: "Peru, Dep. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N. P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ"; GS 750.

Paratype female. One specimen with the same data as the holotype.

Cuproxena platuncus sp. n.

(Figs 35, 36, 152, 153, 254)

D i a g n o s i s. Facies resembling that of *C. latiana* BROWN, 1991 from Venezuela, *platuncus* with broad, expanding terminally uncus provided with long, curved process and single process of sacculus.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name derives from the structure of uncus; Greek: platys – flat.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 22 mm. Head and collar brown, labial palpus 2, grey; thorax brownish cream. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa somewhat convex at base, then weakly so; apex pointed; termen weakly sinuate and oblique. Ground colour cream with indistinct brownish admixture and dispersed brown scales; grey suffusion at dorsum postbasally; a few black dots along costa, one large at base and two ones near apex; costal blotch dark brown with indistinct chestnut suffusions. Cilia cream. Hindwing cream with paler cilia.

Female termen straight; ground colour strongly suffused ferruginous grey with weak brownish strigule; costa blotch blackish; three black subapical spots present. Otherwise as described above.

Male genitalia (Figs 152). Uncus strongly expanding terminally, rounded apically, with postbasal slender, long process; socius and gnathos small; sharp process terminating arm of gnathos, terminal plate much longer; valva broad, pointed apically; sacculus broadly rounded postmedially with sharp submedian process; transtilla with pair of elongate, rounded apically submedian processes; aedeagus slender, pointed ventro-terminally.

Female genitalia (Fig. 254). Papilla analis slender; sterigma very large, rounded proximally, with pair of submedian lobes; sclerite of antrum fairly strong, broad; ductus bursae very short; ductus seminalis extending from distal part of corpus bursae; long, slender sclerite in corpus bursae.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 4-5.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ"; GS 618.

Paratypes. Two females. One with identical labels as the holotype and with GS 617; the other specimen with label: "Peru, Dep. Pasco, P.N. Yanachaga Chemillén, Refugio El Cedro, 1-6/02.2003, 2420 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK".

Ernocornutia altovolans sp. n.

(Figs 37, 154, 155)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is very close and similar to *E. altonapoana* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2009 from Napo Prov., Ecuador, *altovolans* with broad median part of uncus, indistinctly sinuate sacculus, and broad aedeagus.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to place of collection of the moth in Peru; Latin – altus – high, volans – flying.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 18 mm. Head grey-brown brown scaled; labial palpus ca 3, browner. Forewing expanding terminally; costa bent before apex; termen sinuate, weakly oblique. Ground colour brownish cream, sprinkled and suffused greyish brown; markings darker than ground colour, partly diffuse, typical of the genus. Cilia worn. Hindwing pale cream whiter basally, densely strigulated grey; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Figs 154, 155). Uncus broad, broadest postbasally; socius fairly broad, rather short; valva slender with short cucullar part; sacculus hardly concave medially; transtilla weakly sclerotized, slender medially; aedeagus large, broad.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, prov. Cusco, Cordillera Vilcanota, Marcapata, 14.02.2005, 3100 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 788.

Ernocornutia lamna sp. n.

(Figs 38, 156, 157)

D i a g n o s i s. Closest to *altonapoana*, *lamna* with plesiomorphic gnathos and ventral prominance of end of sacculus.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the shape of terminal plate of gnathos; Latin: lamna – a flat piece of metal.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 17 mm. Head and thorax brownish yellow; labial palpus ca 2.5, cream terminally. Forewing somewhat expanding terminally; costa bent mainly subterminally; termen oblique. Ground colour yellow-brown with pale orange hue; suffusions darker; spots browner. Markings indistinct, yellow-brown with browner dots. Cilia concolorous with wing. Hindwing cream tinged yellow posteriorly; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 156, 157). Uncus slender, broadening basally; socius fairly large, broadest near middle; gnathos arm simple, terminal plate expanding posteriorly; valva moderately broad with hairy verntral lobe beyond sacculus; sacculus concave medially with small terminal prominence; transtilla submembranous; aedeagus moderately broad, curved.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 1.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ"; GS 795.

Ernocornutia basisignata sp. n.

(Figs 39, 255)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is close to *E. chiribogana* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008, *basisignata* membranous part of ductus bursae short and lobes of sterigma large; the new species differ from already described congeners by cream basal blotch of forewing.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the forewing markings; Latin: basis – base, signata – signed.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 15 mm. Head and thorax brown, labial palpus ca 3, brownish. Forewing slender; costa convex basally; termen rather not oblique, hardly sinuate. Ground colour cream in form of a large basal blotch, incomplete subterminal interfascia and remnants of subapical interfascia reticulated brownish; other parts of ground colour suffused brownish and dark greyish brown. Markings greyish brown, indistinct. Cilia greyish brown with distinct, darker basal line. Hindwing grey cream densely strigulated grey-brown; cilia dirty cream.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 255). Papilla analis typical of the genus, broad; sterigma broad with pair of submedian, rounded lobes; sclerite of antrum long; non-sclerotized part of ductus bursae shorter than the latter.

Holotype female: "Peru, Dep. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 3.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ"; GS 778.

Ernocornutia alpha sp. n.

(Figs 40, 256)

D i a g n o s i s. Related with *E. sangayana* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008 from Province of Morona-Santiago, Ecuador but *alpha* with simple, shorter ductus bursae and broad sclerites of anterior lobes of sterigma.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the succession of the species (cf. *beta*).

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 18 mm. Head and thorax brown; labial palpus 2,3, broad posteriorly. Forewing somewhat expanding terminally; costa uniformly convex; termen oblique, rather sinuate. Ground colour cream almost completely suffused brown, in distal third of wing diffusely dotted rust; strigulation brown; cream blotch at base of wing followed by indistinct, darker subcostal patch. Marking brown, indistinct: Remnants of median fascia, slender, termen brown edged. Cilia brown. Hindwing and cilia cream densely spotted grey.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 256).

Holotype female: "Peru, prov. Cusco, Cordillera Vilcanota, Marcapata, 14.02.2005, 3100 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 789.

Ernocornutia beta sp. n.

(Figs 41, 257)

D i a g n o s i s. Closely related with *sangayana* and *alpha* but this species is distinguished by broad antrum, short apophyses, long ductus bursae, and proportionally small papilla analis.

E t y m o l o g y. The name, as above, refers to the succession of the species.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 19 mm. Head and thorax brown cream; labial palpus 2.5, brown. Forewing as with *alpha*. Ground colour brownish cream and cream with yellowish brown suffusions; basal blotch cream. Markings brownish, diffuse, similar to that in *alpha*. Cilia brownish

cream at apex, cream at tornus, otherwise with brown interruptions. Hindwing cream, hardly strigulated; cilia paler.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 257). Papilla analis moderately large with rather small proximal part; sterigma small with fairly narrow proximal lobes and slender anterior sclerites; apophyses anteriores short; antrum membranous, broad; accessory bursa originating near middle of ductus bursae.

Holotype female: "Peru, Prov. Amazonas, Molinopampa-Granada, 27.6.1998, 2400 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK & T. PYRCZ"; GS 701.

Gauruncus molinopampae sp. n.

(Figs 42, 158, 159)

D i a g n o s i s. Related with *G. armatus* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2006 from the Province of Macas, Ecuador but *molinopampae* without pale transverse lines of the forewing and with dorso-basal process of valva.

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

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 18 mm. Head brownish grey, labial palpus ca 1.3; thorax brown. Forewing rather not expanding terminad; costa strongly curved at base, then weakly so; apex pointed; termen weakly oblique, hardly sinuate. Wing brown from apex to end of median cell and mid-termen with fine darker strigulation; remaining area cream ferruginous with terminal brownish suffusion and some concolorous strigulae; two creamish spots at costa subapically. Cilia brownish. Hindwing brownish; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Figs 158, 159). Uncus divided postmedially; gnathos typical of the genus; valva convex ventro-caudally with subsorsal curved process; sacculus oblique to middle, with small termination; aedeagus with broad ventral part and slenderer dorsal lobe; coecum penis slender.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 4-5.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ"; GS 805.

Gauruncus gampsognathos RAZOWSKI, 1988

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One specimen from Peru, Prov. Amazonas, Molinopampa-Granada, 27.6.1998, 2400 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK & T. PYRCZ; GS 78.

R e m a r k s. Described from Bolivia, found also in Ecuador; all stands between 2180 and 2460 m.

Galomecalpa tingomaria sp. n.

(Figs 43, 160, 161)

D i a g n o s i s. Closely related with *G. monogramma* RAZOWSKI, 1997 from Peru but easily distinguished from it (Fig. 44) by broad forewing and yellowish cream ground colour which in *monogramma* is orange ferruginous.

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 24 mm (in paratypes 23-25 mm). Head yellowish cream; labial palpus 3.5 brown laterally; thorax concolorous with head, rust brown in proximal half. Forewing broad; costa gradually curved outwards throughout; termen indistinctly oblique, straight. Ground colour white cream with weak ochreous cream suffusions and strigulation; dorsum from beyond base to tornus broadly suffused pale brownish yellow; costal dots rust and brown. Markings dark brown: Basal blotch preserved at costa, extending obliquely towards 1/3 of dorsum in form of brownish ochreous fascia; costal blotch with rust shades. Cilia yellowsh cream. Hindwing cream with dense grey reticulation and terminal suffusion; cilia greyish cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 161, 162). Uncus long, very slender; socius large, elongate; gnathos slender; valva rather broad, tapering terminad; sacculus long, gently concave postmedially with small free terminatiom; aedeagus proportionally small, slender.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep. Huanuco, via Huanuco – Tingo Maria, Carpish, 23.01.2003, 2750 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 620;

Paratypes: 5 males with the same data as the holotype.

Galomecalpa meridana RAZOWSKI & BROWN, 2004

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One male from Dept. Pasco, P.N. Yanachaga Chemillén, Sector Los Cedros, 1.02.2003, 2400 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; GS 1026 MZUJ.

R e m a r k s. This species was described from Merida, Venezuela. The genitalia of our example fit well with those of the holotype.

Galomecalpa hydrochroa (MEYRICK, 1930)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One male from Prov. Amazonas, Molinopampa-Granada, 27.6.1998, 2400 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK & T. PYRCZ; GS 217.

R e m a r k s. Known to this date only from Ecuador (provinces of Chimborazo and Morona-Santiago). All specimens collected at about 2450 m.

Galomecalpa secunda RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2001

(Fig. 45)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One male from Dept. Pasco, P.N. Yanachaga Chemillén, Refugio El Cedro, 1-6/02.2003, 2420 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; GS 612.

R e m a r k s. This species was described from Ecuador, the Province of Morona Santiago (collected at 2800 m).

Galomecalpa parsonsi RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2006

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Two male specimens from Dept. Huanuco, via Huanuco – Tingo Maria, Carpish, 23.01.2003, 2750 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; two male specimens from, Dept. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 4-5.02.2003, 2460m., leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ. GS 610, 611; one male from Dept. Huanuco, Acomayo, Carpish Pass, S 9°43'35" W 76°06´13", 2780 m, 24.01.2003, leg. L. WOJAKIEWICZ; GS 966.

R e m a r k s. This species was described from the Province of Pichincha, Ecuador from the altitude of 2300 m.

Inape arcuata sp. n.

(Figs 46, 162, 163)

D i a g n o s i s. Very closely related with *I. luteina* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2006 from Ecuador, *arcuata* with minute prominence of ventral edge of sacculus, without any dorso-terminal one, and without pair of smaller cornuti; externally *arcuata* similar to another Ecuadoran species, *uncina*, described by same authors as *luteina*.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the curvature of transtilla; Latin: arcuatus – arched.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 23 mm. Head and thorax rust brown; labial palpus ca 2.3. Forewing expanding terminad; costa uniformly convex; termen obliquely straight. Ground colour pale ferruginous; strigulation and dots at costa fine, dots of subapical area and in median cell blackish, distinct. Markings of costal half of wing dark black-brown, median fascia followed by there

paler fasciae, greyer suffusion, pale rust, indistinct otherwise; greyish black centred spot at end of median cell followed by black-brown subterminal spot. Cilia concolorous with ground colour, brown at apex. Hindwing creamish, tinged brownish grey in posterior half, with darker spots; cilia cream, brownish at apex.

Male genitalia (Figs 162, 163). Uncus slender; socius broad; valva moderately slender; sacculus with indistinct ventral prominence; dorsal processes of transtilla large, median part arched, well sclerotized; aedeagus short, with small coecum penis; one slender, curved cornutus and two elongate sclerites in vesica.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Prov. Amazonas, Molinopampa-Granada, 27.6.1998, 2400 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK & T. PYRCZ"; GS 686.

Inape xerophanes (MEYRICK, 1909)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One female from Prov. Amazonas, Molinopampa-Granada, 18.8,1998, 2900 m, leg. T. PYRCZ"; GS 754.

R e m a r k s. Described from Peru (Agualani); male genitalia illustrated by CLARKE (1968), female by BROWN & RAZOWSKI (2003).

Inape uncina RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2006

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One male from Dept. Pasco, P.N. Yanachaga Chemillén, Refugio El Cedro, 1-6.02.2003, 2420 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; GS 730.

R e m a r k s. Described from Ecuador (Province of Zamora-Chinchipe, 2200 m). Our specimen has a little longer sacculus and two shorter cornuti of the smaller group.

Inape elegans RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2006

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One male from Dept. Pasco, P.N. Yanachaga Chemillén, Sector Los Cedros, 1.02.2003, 2400 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; GS 1036.

R e m a r k s. This species was described from Ecuador (Province of Napo, 3430 m).

Inape intermedia sp. n.

(Figs 47, 164, 165)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is intermediate between *I. eparmuncus* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2006 and its allies (with broad uncus and spined sacculus) and *I. commoda* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2006 (with simple sacculus and moderately broad uncus). From two other Ecuadoran species, *I. cinnamobrunnea* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006 and *I. balzapamba* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008 *intermedia* differs also chiefly by broader uncus.

E t y m o l o g y. This name refers to the intermediate position of this species (cf. diagnosis); Latin: intermedia – intermediate.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 21 mm. Head and thorax dark brown, labial palpus over 2, paler. Forewing rather broad; costa uniformly convex; termen hardly oblique, almost straight. Ground colour cream brown; strigulae fine, brownish; spots along tornus brown. Markings dark brown consisting of basal blotch and postmedian costal blotch atrophying near apex of wing. Cilia worn. Hindwing brownish grey, ceamer towards base, strigulae brownish grey; cilia dirty cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 164, 165). Uncus fairly broad, expanding postbasally; socius broad; valva simple, elongate; sacculus simple, hardly convex; dorsal processes of transtilla rather short, not curved; aedeagus short with distinct ventro-terminal thorn; cornuti two equally sized spines.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep. Huanuco, via Huanuco – Tingo Maria, Carpish, 23.01.2003, 2750 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 739.

Paratype male. One specimen with the same data as holotype.

Inape cinnamobrunnea RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One male from Prov. Amazonas, Molinopampa-Granada, 29.6.1998, 2600 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK & T. PYRCZ; GS 753.

R e m a r k s. This is an Ecuadoran species described from the Province of Morona-Santiago where it was collected at the altitudes of 2450m and 2950 m. Our specimen differs from the type-series in having darker, brownish grey hindwing and strongly reduced dorsal projections of transtilla.

Inape homeotypa RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2006

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One male from Prov. Amazonas, Molinopampa-Granada, 27.6.1998, 2400 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK & T. PYRCZ; GS 719.

R e m a r k s. Described from Ecuador (province of Loja, 2850 m). Our specimen with eight (in holotype 3) cornuti of smaller group; long cornutus single in the two.

Inape homologa RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2006

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Two males from Prov. Amazonas, Molinopampa-Granada, 27.6.1998, 2400 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK & T. PYRCZ; GS 615, GS 775.

R e m a r k s. This species was described from Ecuador, Province of Loja, (2850 m).

Inape saetiphora sp. n.

(Figs 48, 49, 166, 167, 258)

D i a g n o s i s. Close to Colombian *I. circumsetae* BROWN & RAZOWSKI, 2003, *saetiphora* with dark brown forewing markings and group od setae limited to sacculus.

E t y m o l o g y. The name derives from setose sacculus; Latin: saeta – seta, Greek: phoreo – I carry.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 23 mm. Head and thorax rust brown; labial palpus ca 2.5. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa uniformly convex; termen weakly oblique, almost straight. Ground colour brownish, in apical third of wing more grey, tinged whitish grey between fasciae. Markings dark brown with indistinct rust admixture consisting of angulate basal blotch, submedian, median and subapical fasciae. Cilia brown, pale ferruginous towards tornus. Hindwing greyish cream, pale basally, mixed brownish grey and spotted in distal half; cilia concolorous with middle of wing.

Male genitalia (Figs 166, 167). Uncus slender; socius broad; posterior part of valva slender; sacculus angulate, in distal half setose; processes of transtilla large; aedeagus fairly large, coecum penis small, curved; one curved cornutus and small sclerite in vesica.

Female genitalia (Fig. 258). Posterior part of sterigma with slender lateral arm; anterior part forming a membranous sac; long plate-shaped sclerite with row of spines in corpus bursae.

Holotype: "Peru, prov. Cusco, Cordillera Vilcanota, Marcapata, 14.02.2005, 3100 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 687 .

Paratypes. Three males and one female with the same data as holotype

Inape reductana BROWN & RAZOWSKI, 2003

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One female from Dept. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 4-5.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ; GS 762.

R e m a r k s. This species was described from Peru (Machu Picchu, Cuzco, 2700 m).

Our specimen is pale, with rather weak yellowish brown forewing markings and pale cilia (in the holotype cilia are yellow-brown).

Transtillaspis bascanion RAZOWSKI, 1987

(Fig. 259)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One female from Dept. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 1.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ; GS 776; one male from Dept. Pasco, Pozuzo, Huampal, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°10'57" W 75°24´36", 9.02.2003, 1050 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ; GS 760.

R e m a r k s. This species was described from Peru (Machu Picchu, Cusco). Our male has shorter processes of transtilla, slenderer cornuti and spines of sacculus. The female genitalia were unknown to this date.

Female genitalia (Fig. 259). Postostial sterigma large, with several transverse, finely spined folds; anteostial part broad, sac-shaped, with weak inner sclerites; ductus bursae short, armed with strong inner sclerite forming a small anterior sac.

Transtillaspis cholojuxta sp. n.

(Figs 50, 168, 169)

D i a g n o s i s. Closely related with *T. cosangana* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2009 and *T. rioverdensis* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2005 from Ecuador provinces of Cosanga and Tungurahua, *cholojuxta* with flat and short right process of juxta. Facies in all three species is very similar.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the unequal processes of juxta; Greek: cholos – lame.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 20 mm. Head and thorax brown, labial palpus 2. Forewing somewhat expanding terminally; costa uniformly convex; termen weakly oblique. Ground colour whitish preserved in form of spots situated mainly along costa, two largest spots subapically and subterminally; remaining area suffused brown more or less densely dotted dark brown, some spots ferruginous. Cilia brown. Hindwing dark greyish brown; cilia cream with brown basal line.

Male genitalia (Figs 168, 169): Uncus slender, fairly long; socius rather short; gnathos moderate; valva tapering terminally from beyond sacculus; the latter simple, straight, slender terminally; juxta with pair of submedial lobes; left process of juxta long, slender, curved, right process flattened, shorter, broad; aedeagus broad, tapering ventro-terminally.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 3.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ"; GS 642.

Paratype male. "Peru, Dep. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 4-5.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ".

Transtillaspis obvoluta sp. n.

(Figs 51, 260)

D i a g n o s i s. *T. obvoluta* is distinct forewing elements of markings which are dark brown cream edged; female genitalia similar to Ecuadoran *T. mindoana* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2005 but corpus bursae with weak sclerites and numerous spines.

E t y m o l o g y. This name refers to forewing markings; Latin obvoluta – edged.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 25 mm. Head and thorax brownish cream; labial palpus 2, browner. Forewing indistinctly expanding posteriorly; costa uniformly convex; termen somewhat oblique, straight. Ground colour brownish chrean slightly suffused brownish basally and dorsally, strigulated brown. Markings dark brown with yellowish brown parts, edged cream, consisting of submedian dorsal blotch pale dorsally, median fascia with straight proximal edge extending in paler part to before end of termen, and small blotch at mid-termen. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing pale brownish paler basally than posteriorly where weak brown strigulation present; cilia paler than wing.

V a r i a t i o n. Paratype paler than holotype with median markings almost connected with one another and two terminal blotches.

Male not known.

Female (Fig. 260). Sterigma broad with well sclerotized distal edge of anteostial part, double, spiny posterior edge of postostial part and small, slender lateral parts; ductus bursae very large, asymmetric, with weak sclerite; corpus bursae with groups of numerous spines.

Holotype female: " Peru, Dep. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 4-5.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ"; GS 609.

Transtillaspis parallela sp. n.

(Figs 52, 170, 171)

D i a g n o s i s. Closely related with *bascanion* but *parallela* distinguished by short cornuti and ventro-posterior part of aedeagus; from *T. longisetae, parallela* differs in having asymmetric transtilla.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the parallel similarity of the characters with the above mentioned species.

D i a g n o s i s. Wing span 21 mm. Head and thorax pale brownish grey; labial palpus ca 2.5. Forewing rather slender; costa convex; termen oblique. Ground colour brownish cream with brownish suffusions, darker intervenal lines, and remnants of markings. Cilia worn. Hindwing brownish grey; cilia worn.

Male genitalia (Figs 170, 171). Uncus slender; socius short; valva tapering terminally; basal part of sacculus short with three long, slender spines; dorsal lobes of transtilla symmetric, dentate; aedeagus with long ventro-posterior part; cornuti rather short, slender.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, prov. Cusco, Cordillera Vilcanota, Marcapata, 14.02.2005, 3100 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 787.

Transtillaspis juxtarmata sp. n.

(Figs 53, 172, 173)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is related with *T. crepera* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2005 from Ecuador (Province of Napo) but differs from it and all known congeners by presence of the additional thorn of juxta. Facies similar to *T. longisetae* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008 from Ecuador (Province of Bolivar).

E t y m o l o g y. The specific epithet refers to the shape of the juxta; Latin: armata – armed.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 21 mm. Head and thorax brown; labial palpus ca 2.5. Forewing hardly expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; termen moderately oblique, straight. Ground colour creamish brown, ill-defined, preserved mainly at dorsum and in posterior third of wing where strigulated brown; remaining area suffused brown. Markings indistinct, brown. Cilia concolorous with suffusions. Hindwing cream tinged brownish, strigulation brownish; cilia concolorous with middle of wing.

Male genitalia (Figs 172, 173). Uncus fairly short, rounded apically; socius moderate; valva curved upward terminally; sacculus rather broad with subtriangular ventral projection terminally; dorsal lobes of transtilla broad, short, submedian; dorsal lobes of juxta asymmetric with additional inner processes; aedeagus moderate, with long ventral termination; small group of fixed proximal thick cornuti and some 10 slender posterior spines.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep. Huanuco, via Huanuco – Tingo Maria, Carpish, 23.01.2003, 2750 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 777.

Transtillaspis ependyma RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2005

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One male from Prov. Amazonas, Molinopampa-Granada, 27.6.1998, 2400 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK & T. PYRCZ; GS 784.

R e m a r k s. Described from Ecuador (Province of Loja, 2850 m).

Transtillaspis papallactana RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2009

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Four specimens. Three males from Prov. Cusco, Cordillera Vilcanota, Marcapata, 14.02.2005, 3100 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; GS 755; one male from Prov. Amazonas, Molinopampa-Granada, 27.6.1998, 2400 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK & T. PYRCZ;

R e m a r k s. This species was described from Ecuador (Province of Napo, 3650 m).

Transtillaspis monoloba sp. n.

(Figs 54, 55, 174, 175, 261)

D i a g n o s i s. Facies similar to *juxtarmata*, female genitalia as in *bascanion* but with ductus bursae completely membranous; *monoloba* transtilla with single median prominence and long, sharp processes of juxta.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific epithet derives from the shape of transtilla; Greek: monos – single, lobos – a lobe.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 19 mm. Head and thorax brownish, labial palpus ca 1.5. Forewing hardly expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; termen somewhat oblique, straight. Ground colour dirty cream preserved as medio-dorsal blotch and two slender interfasciae spotted medially; costal interruption cream; remaning area suffused brown. Markings not differentiated. Cilia brownish. Hindwing brownish grey (confluent strigulation), whiter basad; cilia brownish cream.

Female (20 mm) darker than male, with browner cilia and reticulate interfasciae.

Male genitalia (Figs 174, 175). Uncus fairly short; socius small; valva tapering terminally from beyond sacculus; sacculus simple, slender; dorsum of transtilla forming a strong median lobe; juxta small with long, asymmetric, slender processes, the left with inner postbasal lobe; aedeagus rather large; basal group three fused cornuti, posterior group consisting of rather large spines.

Female genitalia (Fig. 261). Postostial sterigma with broad, rounded terminally lobes; anteostial sterigma forming a sac with latero-proximal lobes and median, rather weak sclerite; ductus bursae broad, without sclerites.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep. Huanuco, via Huanuco – Tingo Maria, Carpish, 23.01.2003, 2750 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK" GS 698.

Paratype female. One specimen with the same data as the holotype; GS 720.

Clarkeulia hamata sp. n.

(Figs 56, 176, 177)

D i a g n o s i s. Closely related with *C. radicana* (ZELLER, 1877) from Colombia, *hamata* uncus very broad.

E t y m o l o g y. This name derives from the shape of saccular spines which are hooked apically; Latin: hamata – hooked.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 19 mm. Head and thorax grey; labial palpus over 2. Forewing hardly expanding terminally; costa convex; termen weakly oblique, straight. Ground colour cream ferruginous with more rust portions; costo-basal triangular blotch grey, edged cream; dorsum cream dotted black; costa finely strigulated; weak grey dots in posterior area of wing; brown spot at tornus. Cilia worn, rather concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing grey, cream towards base; cilia pale cream.

V a r i a t i o n. Paratype, wing span 21 mm; darker than holotype with dorsum suffused blackish and with numerous blackish grey dots in postmedian area.

Male genitalia (Figs 176, 177). Uncus broad, expanding postmedially; socius rather short; arm of gnathos broad medially, with small proximal thorn; posterior part of valva rather slender; sacculus armed with posterior group of six long, hooked terminally spines; transtilla simple; aedeagus broad with posterior plate.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Prov. Amazonas, Molinopampa-Granada, 27.6.1998, 2400 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK & T. PYRCZ"; GS 715.

Clarkeulia radicana (ZELLER, 1877)

Transtillaspis calderana RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008, Genus, **19**(3): 520 – **synon. n.**

This species was described from Ecuador (Province of Pichincha). The differences to *radicana* seem insufficient and we are satisfied to sink *calderana* as its synonym.

Oregocerata rhyparograpta RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2003

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Two males. One specimen from Dept. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 4-5.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ; GS 722. One specimen from Dept. Pasco, P.N. Yanachaga Chemillén, Refugio El Cedro, 1-6.02.2003, 2420 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK.

R e m a r k s. This species was described from the Pastaza Province, Ecuador.

Ptyongnathosia lativalva sp. n.

(Figs 57, 178, 179)

D i a g n o s i s. Related with Colombian *P. flaminia* (MEYRICK, 1926) and Ecuadoran *P. oxynosocia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1922, *lativalva* with simple sacculus.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the shape of valva; Latin: latus – broad.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 25 mm. Head and thorax whitish cream; labial palpus 2.5 rust to beyond middle; tegula cream brown. Forewing broad; costa convex throughout; termen rather straight, slightly oblique. Ground colour cream slightly mixed yellow-brown, dotted brownish; costa suffused brownish; brown spot at apex. Pale brownish traces of markings in costal area. Cilia

concolorous with ground colour, browner at apex, with basal line ochreous brown. Hindwing cream, whiter basad, mixed brownish towards apex, spotted brownish. Cilia brownish cream, creamer anally.

Male genitalia (Figs 178, 179). Uncus rather slender basally expanding from middle, deeply incised terminally; socius broad, oval, with a sclerite at base; arm of gnathos with broad, plate-shaped posterior lobe; valva broad beyond sacculus, oval, with oblique antemedian row of hairs; sacculus simple; dorsal lobe of transtilla median, rounded; aedeagus small, slender, strongly bent.

Female not known.

Holotype male: " Peru, Dep. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 4-5.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ"; GS 803.

Ptyongnathosia palliorana sp. n.

(Figs 58, 180, 181)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is closely related with *lativalva*, also similar and close to *flaminia* but *palliorana* base of uncus extremely broad and basal portion of arm of gnathos with inner lobe.

E t y m o l o g y. The name derives from the small size of the moth in comparison with *lativalva*.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 20 mm. Head and thorax greyish cream; labial palpus 3. Forewing expanding terminad; costa slightly convex; termen somewhat oblique, rather straight. Ground colour cream with ochreous brownish admixture; dots and traces of markings brownish; greyish brown diffuse spot at end of median cell. Cilia slightly darker than ground colour. Hindwing cream hardly tinged brownish in apex area, dotted greyish brown; cilia whitish cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 180, 191). Base of uncus very broad followed by slender part of uncus and broad terminal portion weakly concave apically; socius broad sclerotized at base; arm of gnathos with postbasal inner lobe opposite to elongate broadening; terminal lobe large; valva elongate-oval similar to *lativalva*; sacculus simple, slender; dorsal part of transtilla sclerotized, weakly convex; aedeagus small, slender; one small cornutus in vesica.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, prov. Cusco, Cordillera Vilcanota, Marcapata, 14.02.2005, 3100 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 785.

Ptyongnathosia lobosaccula sp. n.

(Figs 59, 182, 183)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is externally similar to *flaminia* and *lativalva*; *lobosaccula* differs from other congeners in having large, slender uncus and a basal lobe of sacculus.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to to lobe of sacculus.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 17 mm. Head whitish; labial palpus 3, grey laterally; thorax white-grey. Forewing broad; costa uniformly convex; apex short; termen not oblique, slightly sinuate beneath apex. Ground colour pale cream ferruginous, paler, more greyish cream along costa; spots numerous, brownish, smaller and blackish in subdorsal area. Markings reduced to greyish spot at end of median cell. Cilia concolorous with ground colour, cream at tornus. Hindwing creamish tinged ochreous posteriorly, densely dotted grey; cilia cream, more ochreous at apex.

Male genitalia (Figs 182, 183). Uncus long, broadening terminally, concave apically; socius large; gnathos arm with lateral and posterior lobes; valva elongate with weakly convex caudal edge; sacculus slender except for basal lobe marked by a small fold; transtilla submembranous; aedeagus small, distinctly curved, terminating in a dent; cornutus a single short spine.

Female not. known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep. Pasco, P.N. Yanachaga Chemillén, Sector Los Cedros, 1.02.2003, 2400 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 1021.

Runtunia runtunica RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One male from Dept. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 4-5.02.2003, 2460m., leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ.

R e m a r k s. Described from Ecuador (Province of Pichincha).

Psedaleulia qualitata RAZOWSKI, 1997

(Fig. 60)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One male from Dept. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 3.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ.

R e m a r k s. Described from Huanaco, Peru where it was collected at the altitude of 2600 m.

Monochamia monochama RAZOWSKI, 1997

(Figs 61, 62)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One male from Dept. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 3.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ.

R e m a r k s. Described from Huanaco, Peru fom the altitude of 2600 m. The examined specimen (Fig. 61) differs from the holotype (Fig. 62) in the more expanding terminally forewing and longer termen; in the genitalia it differs from the holotype in dorsal part of transtilla uniformly convex. It is possible the present example represents a distinct species.

Orthocomotis golondrina RAZOWSKI, PELZ & WOJTUSIAK, 2007

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One male from Dept. Pasco, Pozuzo, Huampal, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°10'57" W 75°24´36", 9.02.2003, 1050m.

R e m a r k s. Described from Ecuador (Carchi Province, 2000 m).

Orthocomotis euchaldera CLARKE, 1955

(Fig. 262)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One male from Dept. Pasco, P.N.Yanachaga-Chemillén, Refugio El Cedro, 1-6/02.2003, 2420m. Leg J. WOJTUSIAK. GS 631.

R e m a r k s. This species was described from Colombia. RAZOWSKI & al. (2007) recorded and illustrated identical male specimens from Ecuador (provinces: Morona-Santiago, 1700 m; Napo, 1850 m, Pichincha, 2068 m), also with some doubts and comments concerning their identification.

Female genitalia (Fig. 262). Sterigma short; ostium bursae ventrally protected by a distinct sclerite; antrum very broad distally, better sclerotized and tapering towards corpus bursae; the latter with large posterior sclerite.

Orthocomotis cosangana RAZOWSKI, PELZ & WOJTUSIAK, 2007

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Six males. One male from Dept. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 4-5.02.2003, 2460 m., leg. WOJTUSIAK. GS 627; three males with the same data but collected on 3.02.2003 and three males with the same data but collected on 1.02.2003.

R e m a r k s. This species was described from Ecuador, Cosanga, 1850 m; Province of Napo. Our dissected specimen characterizes with broad termination of aedeagus marked by two fine thorns; other characters are similar to those of Ecuadoran examples especially the peculiar submedian lobes of transtilla.

Orthocomotis oxapampae sp. n.

(Figs 63, 184, 185)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is similar and closely related with *cosangana* from which it differs chiefly in a large, curved postbasal process of sacculus, simple transtilla without any lobes, and a presence of two groups of cornuti.

E t y m o l o g y. The name derives from the name of the type locality.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 28 mm. Head and thorax brownish with some creamer scales; labial palpus ca 2, brownish to before end of median joint. Forewing and markings similar to *cosangana*. Ground colour whitish cream with indistinct brownish admixture. Cilia cream, divisions brown. Hindwing pale greyish brown with weak, confluent darker strigulation; cilia cream with brownish parts.

Male genitalia (Figs 184, 185). Uncus moderately long, tapering near middle; socius large; valva tapering distally; sacculus with strong, curved postbasal process and short ventral termination; transtilla simple; aedeagus rather short with well developed ventral termination; cornuti two groups of spines, the proximal consisting of almost fused subgroups, the posterior consisting of slenderer spines.

Female not known.

Holotype male: “Dep. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32’43” W 75°21´30”, 4-5.02.2003, 2460m., leg. WOJTUSIAK”. GS 630;

Paratypes. Two male specimens with the same data as holotype but one collected on 1.02.2003 and the other on 3.02.2003.

Orthocomotis mediana RAZOWSKI, PELZ & WOJTUSIAK, 2007

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Eleven males. Nine males from Dept. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, P.N. Yanachaga-Chemillén, Refugio El Cedro, 1-6.02.2003. 2420 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK. GS 628 and GS 629; one male from Dept. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32’43” W 75°21´30”, 4-5.02.2003, 2460m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK. GS 626; one male from Dept. Pasco, Oxapampa, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32’43” W 75°21´30”, 1.02.2003, 2420m., leg. R. GARLACZ. GS 1099; one male from Prov. Pasco, Oxapampa, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32’43” W 75°21´30”, El Cedro, cloud forest N.P., 2460 m, 31.01.2003, leg. L. WOJAKIEWICZ; GS 971 MZUJ.

R e m a r k s. This species was described from Ecuador (provinces: Tungurahua, at 1290 m; Pichincha, at 1958 m, 2258 m; and Morona-Santiago, at 1700 m).

Exoletuncus angulatus RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2005

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Five males. Three specimens from Dept. Huanuco, via Huanuco – Tingo Maria, Carpish, 23.01.2003, 2750 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; GS 670; one specimen from Prov. Amazonas, Molinopampa-Granada, 27.6.1998, 2400 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK & T. PYRCZ; one specimen from Dept. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32’43” W 75°21´30”, 3.02.2003, 2460 m., leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ.

R e m a r k s. This species was described from Ecuador (Napo Prov., 2120 m). Our specimen differs from the holotype in having a minute uncus.

Exoletuncus unguiculus sp. n.

(Figs 64, 186, 187)

D i a g n o s i s. Externally, *unguiculus* is similar to *E. canescens* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2005 from the Province of Napo, Ecuador as its colouration shows, *unguiculus* with four creamish lines in the posterior part of forewing. It is also closely related and similar to *E. guacamayonensis* of same authors and from same province but differs from them by a claw-shaped termination of sacculus.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the shape of sacculus; Latin: unguiculus – a small claw.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 23 mm. Head brownish white, vertex white, labial palpus ca 3, brown, whitish basally and terminally; thorax brown, cream posteriorly. Forewing typical of the genus. Ground colour reduced to yellowish white lines extending from dorsum to costa and forming a net (cf photograph). Cilia creamish with brown median line. Hindwing greyish cream in posterior half diffusely spotted brownish grey; cilia whitish with brownish grey elements.

Male genitalia (Figs 186, 187). Uncus absent; socius slender, long; valva elongate-oval; sacculus slender with fairly long free termination; transtilla simple; aedeagus broad, short, with large ventral termination; anellus with dorsal spinulation.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep. Pasco, P.N. Yanachaga Chemillén, Refugio El Cedro, 1-6/02.2003, 2420 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 658.

Paratypes. One male from Prov. Pasco, Oxapampa, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", El Cedro, cloud forest, 1.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. R. GARLACZ; GS 1101; one male from Dept. Pasco, P.N. Yanachaga Chemillén, Sector Los Cedros, 1.02.2003, 2400 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; GS 1031.

Apotomops rhampha RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One female from Prov. Amazonas, Molinopampa-Granada, 27.6.1998, 2400 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK & T. PYRCZ; GS 707.

R e m a r k s. This species was described from the Loja Province (collected at 2800 m); the present specimen shows small genital differences to the holotype as having somewhat slenderer and longer proximal processes of sterigma.

Dogolion tetrix RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006

(Fig. 65, 263)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One female from Dept. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 3.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ; GS 707.

R e m a r k s. Described from Ecuador (Prov. Morona-Santiago, 2400 m).

The examined specimen is well patterned, with distinct blackish postmedian markings. The female genitalia (Fig. 263) with large, sclerotized sac of antrum.

Subterinebrica nigrosignatana RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One male from Prov. Amazonas, Molinopampa-Granada, 27.6.1998, 2400 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK & T. PYRCZ; GS 668.

R e m a r k s. Described from Ecuador, Prov. Loja, Saraguro from the elevation of 2980 m.

Silenis elcedranus sp. n.

(Figs 66, 67, 188, 264)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is very closely related with *S. senilis* RAZOWSKI, 1987 from Bolivia but differs from it chiefly by the single dorsal lobe of transtilla (in *senilis* it is bilobed); female somewhat similar to *S. psychotria* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1991 from Brazil, but *elcedranus* without longitudinal, distinctly spined sclerites.

E t y m o l o g y. The name is derived from the name of the type locality: El Cedro.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 16 mm. Head cream, labial palpus ca 2.5; thorax brownish, base of tegula brown. Forewing slightly expanding terminally; costa uniformly convex; termen weakly oblique, rather straight. Ground colour cream ringed brownish, suffused brown in dorsal third, tinged pearl posteriorly, dotted brownish; costal spots brown. Markings brownish, brown in costal part and subtornally; black-brown streak at mid-termen. Cilia brownish yellow. Hindwing cream tinged brownish especially on periphery, with indistinct strigulation posteriorly; cilia yellowish cream.

Male genitalia (Fig 188). Uncus moderately large, similar to that in *senilis*; socii rather small; valva tapering posteriorly; sacculus long with slender free termination.

Female genitalia (Fig. 264). Sterigma with large, rounded lateral lobes; antrum rather membranous posteriorly, well sclerotized anteriorly; ductus bursae fairly long, weakly sclerotized similarly as the posterior part of corpus bursae; other sclerites weak with incomplete spinulation.

Holotype male: “Peru, Dep. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32’43” W 75°21´30”, 4-5.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ”; GS 716.

Paratypes. One male from Dept. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32’43” W 75°21´30”, 1.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ; one male from Dept. Pasco, P.N. Yanachaga Chemillén, Refugio El Cedro, 1-6.02.2003, 2420 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; one female from Dept. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32’43” W 75°21´30”, 1.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ; GS 729.

Yanachagana gen. n.

Type-species: *Yanachagana polyperla* sp. n.

D i a g n o s i s. Similarly coloured as some other eulines, e.g. *Netechma splendida* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008 from Ecuador but *polyperla* with large lustrous spots of forewing; male genitalia resembling representatives of *Toreulia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000, *Yanachagana* with reduced gnathos, large armature of transtilla and ventral process of base of cucullus.

E t y m o l o g y. The generic name derives from the name of the type locality of the type-species.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wings broad, forewing with series of lustrous blotches. Venation: In forewing all weins separate, R5 to termen beneath apex; base of CuA2 opposite base of R1; chorda fully developed extending from beyond base of R1 to R5; M-stem rudimentary. In hindwing Rs approximate to M1 basally; M2-M3 very short stalked, strongly approaching CuA1.

Male genitalia with uncus very slender; socii moderate; gnathos membranous; vinculum complete; valva broad basally with well developed costa, sacculus short, angulate followed by a row of spines and well sclerotized process limiting ventral incision; transtilla two basal lobes and a submedian lobe armed with pair of unequally large processes; aedeagus with pair of thorny median lobes and large coecum penis; two minute cornuti in vesica.

Female not known.

Biology unknown except for the collection data of the type-species (2420 m). Distribution: Peru.

Yanachagana polyperla sp. n.

(Figs 68, 189, 190)

D i a g n o s i s. The only species of the genus, c.f. its diagnosis.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the forewing pattern: Greek: poly – numerous, Latin: perla – pearl.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 29 mm. Head and scape of antenna whitish, labial palpus ca 2 brown laterally; thorax whitish sparsely scaled brownish. Forewing broad; costa slightly convex; termen straight, not oblique. Ground colour pearl white consisting of three series of blotches (the largest postbasally and terminally) separated from one the other by means of a slender rust brown fasciae dotted pearl. Cilia white with fine brown interruptions. Hindwing white cream in distal part tinged and strigulated brownish.

Male genitalia (Figs 189, 190) as described for the genus.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep. Pasco, P.N. Yanachaga Chemillén, Refugio El Cedro, 1-6.02.2003, 2420 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 666.

Terinebrica multidens sp. n.

(Figs 69, 265)

D i a g n o s i s. Facies similar to *T. inouei* RAZOWSKI,1987 from Santa Catarina, Brazil, *multidens* with large subterminal forewing blotch and strongly dentate lobes of sterigma. These lobes resemble those in *T. vectura* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2007 from Paraná, Brazil but much smaller and posterior sclerite of corpus bursae long, slender.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to dentation of sterigma; Latin: multum – many.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 19.5 mm. Head and thorax greyish; labial palpus 2.5. Forewing expanding to middle; termen weakly oblique, rather straight. Ground colour olive grey indistinctly strigulate to middle and along costa to apex, yellowish cream posteriorly where greyish and pinkish brown suffusions occur; veins suffused brownish grey. Markings: Dorsal blotch dark brown, very slender, expanding before median cell posteriorly followed by a brown-grey suffusion marked by some three anterior blackish spots reaching costa; brown triangular blotch at mid-termen accompanied by two or three spots. Cilia yellowish with some brownish interruptions. Hindwing brownish grey; cilia yellowish with brownish basal line.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 265). Sterigma broad, weakly sclerotized ventro-laterally, with two distally dentate large lobes; ductus bursae very short; long, slender sclerite in distal part of corpus bursae and large median sclerite with row of spines.

Holotype female: "Peru, Dep. Pasco, P.N. Yanachaga Chemillén, Sector Los Cedros, 1.02.2003, 2400 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 1025.

Netechma anterofascia sp. n.

(Figs 70, 266)

D i a g n o s i s. Facies similar to *N. tenuifascia* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2009 from Ecuador but in this species the posterior fascia of forewing absent; female genitalia not similar to any of its congeners as having elongate anterior sclerite of ductus bursae.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the presence of only anterior fascia of the forewing marking.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 19 mm. Head whitish scaled grey, labial palpus greyish 2, whitish posteriorly; thorax creamish, tinged brown proximally. Forewing uniformly broad throughout; costa weakly convex; termen obliquely straight. Ground colour cream in major part, epecially in costal area and terminal third of wing, suffused ferruginous; some marginal dots brown. Markings: Anterior fascia extending from 1/4 of dorsum terminating subcostally dark brown accompanied by remnants of costal part, connected with subapical grey black spotted blotch by means of a brownish

suffusion; remnants of terminal markings at mid-termen. Cilia cream, in costal half dark brown. Hindwing cream tinged brownish at apex area, strigulated grey; cilia white cream.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 266). Sterigma weak with slender lateral parts, weakly sclerotized around ostium; antrum sclerite elongate; ductus bursae broad, well sclerotized in proximal part with group of thorns near middle, membranous postmedially; ductus seminalis originating in posterior part of the latter; corpus bursae small, membranous.

Holotype female: "Peru, Dep. Huanuco, via Huanuco – Tingo Maria, Carpish, 23.01.2003, 2750 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 697.

Netechma brunneochra RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One male from Prov. Amazonas, Molinopampa-Granada, 29.6.1998, 2600 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK & T. PYRCZ.

R e m a r k s. Described from Ecuador, Province of Morona-Santiago (at 2750 and 2980 m).

Netechma nigricunea RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One male from Dept. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 4-5.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ; GS 655.

R e m a r k s. Described from Ecuador, Province of Morona-Santiago (at 2200 m, 2750 m).

Netechma quatropuncta sp. n.

(Figs 71, 267)

D i a g n o s i s. Facies similar to *nigricunea*, *quatropuncta* with four almost equally sized black spots at costa and dorsum.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific epithet refers to the presence of costal and dorsal spots of forewing; Latin: quatro – four, punctum – spot, point.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 22 mm. Head dirty white, labial palpus 2.3, blackish to beyond middle; thorax black (worn) with white marks. Forewing slightly expanding terminally; costa weakly bent; termen almost straight. Ground colour white finely dotted black in posterior half; costa blackish basally. Four black spots at costa and dorsum and one elongate mark near mid-termen. Cilia white, blackish at the latter mark. Hindwing brownish cream with darker reticulation and periphery; cilia whitish cream.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 267). Apophyses posteriores very long; sterigma membranous; ostium bursae wide; antrum sclerite short; corpus bursae not differentiated from bursa copulatrix, with long posterior sclerite.

Holotype female: "Peru, Prov. Amazonas, Molinopampa-Granada, 27.6.1998, 2400 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 653.

Netechma zemiotes sp. n.

(Figs 72, 191, 192, 268)

D i a g n o s i s. Externally similar to *N. guamotea* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2009 from Province of Morona-Santiago, Ecuador, *zemiotes* with slender, pointed blotch near mid-dorsum of forewing; close to *N. gravidarmata* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2009 from Province of Loja, same country but *zemiotes* with long, slender end of sacculus.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific epithet refers to the shape of sacculus which may do a trouble to the female; Greek: zemiotes – detriment.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 19 mm. Head and tegula cream, remaning parts of thorax whitish, labial palpus over 2, tinged brownish grey. Forewing slender, weakly expanding posteriorly; costa slightly convex; termen traight, weakly oblique. Ground colour cream with weak brownish pink suffusions at base and in median part of wing; some dots and markings dark brown: Submedian, dorsal blotch slender, opposite to median costal spot, another triangular spot at costa postbasally; incomplete subterminal marking parallel to termen, with oblique mark reaching anal vein. Cilia paler than ground colour with three greyish divisions beneath apex. Hindwing cream tinged yellowish towards apex, with some cream grey strigulae; cilia white cream.

Female darker than male with larger suffusions and denser strigulation; markings brown with darker marks. Hindwing brownish grey creamish basally, with weak strigulation.

Male genitalia (Figs 191, 192). Uncus very slender with small basal broadening; socii and gnathos rather delicate; valva broad with large postbasal broadening; sacculus with long ventral branch and bifurcate dorsal branch; median part of transtilla large, tapering terminad, with single apical thorn; aedeagus slender, strongly curved, extending dorsally; cornuti not found.

Female genitalia (Fig. 268).

Holotype male: " Peru, Dept. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 1.02.2003, 2460 m., leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ"; GS 656.

Paratype female: Same label; GS 657.

Netechma saccata sp. n.

(Figs 74, 269)

D i a g n o s i s. Externally comparable with *N. delicta* RAZOWSKI, 1997 from this country (Department of Puno) but *saccata* without basal markings of forewing; from all known females of the congeners *saccata* differs by the presence of large sac of corpus bursae, most similar to *zemiotes*.

E t y m o l o g y. This name refers to the presence of a sac of corpus bursae.

D i a g n o s i s. Wing span 17 mm. Head white, labial palpus ca 3 grey black except for the basal and terminal parts; thorax white with black marks. Forewing rather not expanding terminally; costa weakly convex basally; termen straight, somewhat oblique. Ground colour white with some grey strigulae in postmedian half of wing; costal spots black. Markings black in costal and postmedian area grey internally consisting of three dorsal spots and opposite costal spots; terminal mark indistinct, grey. Cilia white scaled black. Hindwing cream, darker posteriorly, whiter basally; strigulation grey; cilia whitish.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 269), Postostial part of sterigma broad, slightly concave medioposteriorly; anteostial sterigma very slender; antrum large with weak median sclerite; ductus bursae short, with longitudinal folds; corpus bursae with large, rather weakly sclerotized sac.

Holotype female: "Peru, Dep. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 4-5.02.2003, 2460m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ"; GS 659.

Netechma gilvoniveana sp. n.

(Figs 75, 193, 194)

D i a g n o s i s. Facies reminds Ecuadoran *guamotea*, but *gilvoniveana* forewing anterior fascia incontinuous; this species is related with *N. spinaea* RAZOWSKI, 1999 from Bolivia but the latter with group of ventral thorns of aedeagus.

E t y m o l o g y. Latin: gilvus – honey, niveus – white.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 21 mm. Head and thorax cream tinged brownish, labial palpus 2.3, browner basally, base of tegula brownish. Forewing hardly expanding terminad; costa uniformly weakly convex; termen slightly oblique, straight. Ground colour cream, whitish cream sub-

terminally, in median cell, and subdorsally; suffusions pale ferruginous; costal dots and remnants of costal markings brown. Markings brown, both fasciae interrupted, anterior fascia subcostally, posterior fascia subdorsally. Cilia cream with two brown interruptions beneath apex. Hindwing white cream, brownish on periphery; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 193, 194). Uncus and gnathos very slender, socius moderately large; valva broad with long caudal edge and elevated hairy area near midle of disc; sacculus long, rather uniformly slender, with rounded apically free termination; aedeagus, fairly broad, without thorns and terminal process; cornuti absent.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 4-5.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ"; GS 651.

Netechma parindanzana sp. n.

(Figs 76, 195, 196)

D i a g n o s i s. Very close and similar to *N. indanzana* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2001 from Ecuador (Province of Morona), *parindanzana* differing chiefly by a very strong cornutus, slightly shorter valva, and higher more thorny transtilla.

E t y m o l o g y. The name derives from the specific name of a close species, *indanzana*.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 16 mm. Head and thorax white black marked, labial palpus ca 2, tinged brownish to middle. Forewing slender, weakly expanding terminad; termen fairly oblique. Ground colour white. Markings black (worn), as in *indanzana*. Hindwing creamish, brownish on periphery.

Male genitalia (Figs 195, 196). Uncus slender, broadening basally; socius and gnathos delicate; valva almost uniformly broad throughout; sacculus simple, rather weak; dorsal part of transtilla large with upper part broad, sparsely thorny; aedeagus slightly longer than costa of valva; cornutus very large.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep. Pasco, P.N. Yanachaga Chemillén, Refugio El Cedro, 1-6/02.2003, 2420 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 664.

Netechma brevidagus sp. n.

(Figs 77, 197, 198)

D i a g n o s i s. Very closely related with *indanzana* and *parindanzana*, *brevidagus* with triangular black blotch at mid-dorsum of forewing, short adeagus, and distinct thorns of transtilla.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the length of aedeagus; Latin: brevis – short.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 15 mm. Head and thorax white, labial palpus over 2, brownish. Forewing slightly expanding terminad, costa weakly convex, termen straight, fairly oblique. Ground colour white finely dotted blackish brown, with black costal spots. Markings black consisting of dorso-postbasal blotch, dorsal triangle and small tornal blotch; two large spots at costa represent, remnants of median fascia and subapical blotch. Cilia white with weak brownish interrupions.

Male genitalia (Figs 197, 198). Uncus very slender; socius moderately large; gnathos slender; valva rather uniformly broad; sacculus simple, well sclerotized dorsally; dorsal part of transtilla large, concave in middle apically, with distinct thorns; aedeagus rather short, broad.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 3.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ"; GS 654.

Netechma pecuniosa sp. n.

(Figs 78, 199, 200)

D i a g n o s i s. Facies very similar to *N. splendida* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008 from Carchi Province, Ecuador but *pecuniosa* with three dorso-postbasal spots (in *splendida* two spots); aedeagus, cornuti and transtilla similar to *N. crucifera* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008 also from the Carchi Province.

E t y m o l o g y. The name derived from the forewing maculation resembling coins; Latin: pecunia – money.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 24 mm (one paratype 25 mm). Head yellowish cream, labial palpus over 3, brown, cream posteriorly; thorax brown with large yellowish cream spots. Forewing broad; costa arched outwards; termen rather not oblique, hardly convex. Ground colour in form of numerous yellowish cream, glossy, rounded spots forming more or less complete rows obliquely from dorsum and numerous concolorous dots chiefly in costal half of wing; two large double spots in median part of costa. Remaining area brown. Cilia concolorous with spots, with brown interruptions. Hindwing creamish in distal half of wing strigulated and reticulated pale brownish grey. Cilia yellowish cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 199, 200). Uncus slender, broadening basally; socius and gnathos moderately large; valva elongate-oval, rounded terminally; sacculus simple, rather broad; transtilla with pair of dorsal finely thorny lobes; aedeagus short, very broad, with short ventral termination; cornuti numerous slender spines forming a cluster and elongate plate.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep. Huanuco, via Huanuco – Tingo Maria, Carpish, 23.01.2003, 2750 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK" GS 678.

Paratypes two males with the same data as holotype; one with genitalia in slide 677.

Pseudomeritastis quieta sp. n.

(Figs 79, 270)

D i a g n o s i s. Facies similar to Colombian *P. voluta* (MEYRICK, 1912) and its allies but *quieta* postbasal fascia slender, slightly arched, median fascia well developed at costa, and subapical fascia concave near costa proximally.

E t y m o l o g y. The name concerns the colouration; Latin: quieta – quiet.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 25 mm. Head grey, thorax darker, labial palpus 3.5. Forewing fairly broad; costa uniformly convex; termen weakly oblique, almost straight. Ground colour ash-grey; strigulation brownish grey, in subterminal interfascia brownish. Markings brown ferruginous spotted and reticulated brown; postbasal fascia slender, convex; median fascia weakly interupted subcostally fused with large posterior blotch forming two distal lobes; subterminal fascia broad at costa, conceve beneath it subcostally, reaching dorsal portion of termen. Cilia whitish; median line rust brown, incontinuous. Hindwing pale orange cream darkening towards apex; cilia cream.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 270). Papilla analis fairly large, broadest subterminally; apophyses posteriores moderately long, apophyses anteriores short; sterigma rather short, rounded proximally where membranous at middle; antrum protected by large cup-shaped sclerite, with indistinct sclerites; remaining part of ductus bursae very short; corpus bursae elongate, free of sclerites.

Holotype female: "Peru, Dep. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 3.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ"; GS GS 766.

Atteriini

Sisurcana leprana (FELDER & ROGENHOFER, 1875)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Two male specimens from Dept. Pasco, P.N. Yanachaga Chemillén, Refugio El Cedro, 1-6.02.2003, 2420 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; one male with the same data but with GS 747; two males from Prov. Cusco, Cordillera Vilcanota, Marcapata, 14.02.2005, 3100 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK, one of them with GS 746.

R e m a r k s. This species was described from Bogota (Colombia) and is probably more widely distributed.

Sisurcana vilcanotae sp. n.

(Figs 80, 201, 202)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is closely related with *S. spinana* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2007 from Ecuador (Province of Napo, 2120 m) but *vilcanotae* with sacculus angulate at 1/3, weak ventral incision of valva and straight aedeagus.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name derives from the name of the Cordillera Vilcanota where there is the type locality.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 31 mm. Head and collar cinnamon ferruginous; labial palpus 2; median part of thorax and tegula brown. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa uniformly convex; termen slightly sinuate. Ground colour brown ferruginous with some paler, yellower places in costal half of wing postmedially; silver grey suffusions in basal (between indistinct remnants of markings), along costa, and posterior parts of wing. Markings diffuse, dark rust brown. Cilia pale ferruginous with more rust base. Hindwing dirty cream mixed grey in distal half wehre grey strigulation occurs; cilia rather concolorous with wing.

Male genitalia (Figs 201, 202). Uncus slender with broad base; socius moderately large; gnathos with slender lateral arm and fairly long terminal plate; valva broad basally, tapering terminally beyond sacculus; sacculus strong with broad angulate base, weak submedian concavity and clavate free termination; dorsum of transtilla with two thorny submedian lobes; aedeagus slender, almost straight beyond zone; coecum penis broad; cornuti short, broad.

Female not known.

Holotype male: “Peru, prov. Cusco, Cordillera Vilcanota, Marcapata, 14.02.2005, 3100 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 768;

Paratype. An identically labelled male (GS 770).

Sisurcana clavus sp. n.

(Figs 81, 203, 204)

D i a g n o s i s. Closely related with *vilcanotae*, *clavus* with forewing termen oblique, not sinuate, aedeagus curved, sacculus with hardly angulate, slender basal part.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the termination of sacculus; Latin: clavus – a claw.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 23 mm. Head and thorax cream, the latter with brownish marks; labial palpus 2.5. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa somewhat convex; termen straight, oblique. Ground colour cream densely sprinkled and strigulated brownish. Markings brown: Median fascia consisting of suffusions and strigulae, remaining elements slender, indistinct. Cilia worn, probably concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing cream, suffused grey posteriorly, with brown-grey strigulation. Cilia (worn) cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 203, 204). Uncus very slender, long, with short base; socius rather large; arm of gnathos broadening posteriorly; valva broad with long caudal edge; basal third of sacculus slender, terminal claw large; dorsal prominences of transtilla small; aedeagus broad beyond zone, slender posteriorly, bent.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Prov. Cusco, Cordillera Vilcanota, Marcapata, 14.02.2005, 3100 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 774.

Sisurcana topina RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2004

(Fig. 271)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Six specimens from Dept. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga--Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 1.02.2003, 2460 m., leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ, GS 749 and 799; two specimens from Dept. Pasco, Pozuzo, Yanachaga-Chemillén, S 10°10'57" W 75°24´36, GS 792; three specimens from Dept. Huanuco, via Huanuco – Tingo Maria, Carpish, 23.01.2003, 2750 m, leg J. WOJTUSIAK; one specimen from Dept. Pasco, P.N. Yanachaga Chemillén, Refugio El Cedro, 1-6.02.2003, 2420 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK.

R e m a r k s. This species was described from Ecuador (Morona-Santiago, Tungurahua provinces where it was collected at 1100-1700 m).

D e s c r i p t i o n of female genitalia (Fig. 271, unknown to date). Papilla analis rather uniformly broad; proximal lobes of sterigma distinct, anteostial part median rather slender; sclerite of antrum weak; anterior part of ductus bursae sclerotized as far as to base of ductus seminalis; signum with elongate-triangular blade.

Sisurcana pascoana sp. n.

(Figs 83, 205, 206)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is externally similar and related with *S. procidua* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2004 from Morona-Santiago Province, Ecuador, *pascoana* with broad termination of uncus, straight aedeagus and processes of transtilla directed laterally.

E t y m o l o g y. This name derives from the name Pasco, department in which the type locality is situated.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 22 mm. Head and thorax cream brown; labial palpus 2.5. Forewing weakly expanding terminad; costa convex especially in basal third; termen weakly concave beneath apex. Ground colour yellowish cream suffused pale rust brown especially in basal half, with similar strigulae and some oblique lines. Markings concolorous with lines consisting of two crossed lines broadening at costa and dorsum and paler subapical blotch. Cilia brownish, dark brown at tornus. Hindwing creamish paler basally, with some brown-grey spots; cilia cream with some brown interruptions.

Male genitalia (Figs 205, 206). Uncus broadening terminally; socius fairly broad; gnathos arms slender; valva elongate broadest postmedially; sacculus slender, connected with weaker sclerite extending to beyond middle of dorsal wall of valva; dorsal lobes of transtilla directed laterad; aedeagus slender, straight beyond zone; cornuti broad.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep. Pasco, P.N. Yanachaga Chemillén, Refugio El Cedro, 1-6. 02.2003, 2420 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; GS 745.

Paratype. One male an identically labelled as the holotype; one male from Dept. Pasco, P.N. Yanachaga Chemillén, Sector Los Cedros, 1.02.2003, 2400 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK, GS 1035.

Sisurcana latiloba sp. n.

(Figs 84, 207, 208)

D i a g n o s i s. Facies similar to Ecuadoran *S. topina* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2004 and male genitalia to those in *S. triangulifera* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2004, but *latiloba* anterior curvature of sacculus larger and its termination slender; in all those species the aedeagus is of similar type.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the shape of transtilla; Latin: latus – broad, lobus – a lobe.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 20 mm. Head and thorax brownish; labial palpus ca 2 pale ferruginous. Forewing rather not expanding terminally; costa convex basally then straight; termen concave beneath apex. Ground colour cream ferruginous, mixed greyish terminally; strigulation rust. Markings rust: Basal blotch diffuse; median fascia slender in costal part; subapical blotch elongate; two brown dots in middle subterminally. Cilia rust brown, creamer at tornus. Hindwing pale ferruginous, grey in anal and basal area, with indistinct grey rust dots posteriorly; cilia concolorous with adjacent parts of wing.

Male genitalia (Figs 207, 208). Uncus moderate, slender from beyond base; lateral arm of gnathos delicate, terminal plate large, curved; valva broad basally; sacculus convex in basal half, then straight with small plate-shaped termination; transtilla with two large, thorny dorsal lobes; aedeagus long, slender, bent.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep. Pasco, P.N. Yanachaga Chemillén, Sector Los Cedros, 1.02.2003, 2400 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 1033.

Sisurcana procidua RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2004

(Fig. 210)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Two males from Dept. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 3.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ; one male with the same data but collected on 1.02.2003, GS 742, and one male with the same data but collected on 4-5.02.2003.

R e m a r k s. This species was described from Morona-Santiago Province, Ecuador (1700-2000 m). Another Ecuadoran sample recorded by RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2007 from Zamora-Chinchipe Province was collected at 2200 m and somewhat differs from the type-series. Our specimens show even larger differences especially in the length and curvature of aedeagus (Fig. 210); however, their transtillae are more similar.

Sisurcana olivobrunnea sp. n.

(Figs 85, 272)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is similar to *procidua*, *olivogrisea* with dark hindwing; female genitalia of *olivobrunnea* are most similar to *S. polychondra* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2004 from Morona-Santiago, Ecuador but the latter with shorter blade of signum and ductus bursae, and broader lobes of sterigma.

E t y m o l o g y. The name derives from the colouration of the moth; Latin: olivea – olive colour, grisea – grey.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 21 mm. Head olive cream; labial palpus 2.5, browner, brown terminally; thorax olive grey. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa curved outwards to middle; termen concave beneath apex, then convex. Ground colour olive grey; strigulation greyish brown; base of wing concolorously suffused. Markings ill-defined consisting of costal remnants of postbasal and median fascia and subapical blotch. Cilia grey-brown. Hindwing grey-brown more cream bsally and costally, strigulated brown-grey. Cilia cream grey.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 272). Sterigma rather short with broadly rounded, not extending proximal corners, membranous medialy; pair of elongate, densely spiny medio-posterior lobes; antrum not sclerotized; ductus bursae long, broad proximally; blade of signum fairly large.

Holotype female: "Peru, Dep. Pasco, Pampa Hermosa, 22.02.2003, 1330 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ"; GS 741.

Archipimima concavata (MEYRICK, 1930)

(Fig. 86, 273)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One famale from Amazonas, Chachapoyas, Molinopampa-Granada, 27.06.1998, 2400 m, leg J. WOJTUSIAK; GS 748.

R e m a r k s. This species was described from Aqualani, Peru. Our specimen is externally identical with the the type preserved in the Natural History Musuem, London. Female genitalia of our specimens figured (Fig.273).

Archipimina yanachagae sp. n.

(Figs 87, 211, 212)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is externally similar and closely related with *A. archipiforma* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2004 from Ecuador, *yanachagae* with strongly curved lateral parts of transtilla and distinct subterminal process of sacculus.

E t y m o l o g y. The name derives from the name of Yanachaga-Chemillén National Park.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span ca 23 mm. Head and thorax grey cream; labial palpus 2.5. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa curved outwards basally; apex elongate; termen sinuate, fairly oblique. Ground colour cream grey with whiter transverse lines, brown suffusions, and dark brown dots; posterior third of costal area suffused brownish grey. Markings rudimentary consisting of postbasal fascia marked by some blackish scales and traces of median fascia. Cilia (worn) brownish. Hindwing pale dirty cream tinged grey and sparsely darker strigulated posteriorly; cilia grey-white.

Male genitalia (Figs 211, 212). Uncus rather short, slender, weakly expanding terminally; socius moderate; gnathos with long terminal plate; valva broad, semioval posteriorly; sacculus straight to before middle ventrally then directed towards mid-posterior part of disc where broadening, rounded terminally, provided with subterminal thorn; transtilla with curved lateral part and pair of submedian dorsal prominences; aedeagus, long, slender.

Female not known.

Holotype male: “Peru, Dept. Pasco, Pozuzo, Huampal, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°10’57” W 75°24´36”, 9.02.2003, 1050 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ”; GS 743.

Paratype. One male with the same data as holotype.

Sparganothini

Amorbia trisecta sp. n.

(Figs 88, 213, 214)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is distinct by the trilinear forewing markings; it is closely related with *A. cuneana* (WALSINGHAM, 1879) from the U.S.A., California and *A. productana* (WALKER, 1863) described from Honduras and distributed south as far as to Brazil and Colombia but *trisecta* aedeagus with longer ventro-terminal part with apical dent.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to pale lines which divide the wing into three parts; Greek: treis, tri – three, Latin: secta – cut.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 24 mm. Head rust brown, labial palpus 4; thorax brown with tegula paler terminally. Forewing pale brownish ferruginous with some brown strigulae (the largest edged cream). Markings brown; basal blotch edged cream posteriorly, median and subterminal fascia edged cream anteriorly, straight; posterior part of median fascia with two weakly pale edged prominences; distal edge of the subterminal marking not expressed. Cilia concolorous with markings. Hindwing brownish; cilia creamer.

V a r i a t i o n. Paratype paler than holotype.

Male genitalia (Figs 213, 214). Uncus very slender with moderately broad base; distal part of socius long, uniformly broad, proximal part short, rounded; valva elongate-oval; sacculus slender, weakly concave near middle, weakly expanding postmedially; transtilla broadly convex dorsally; aedeagus slender, with fine ventral termination; a bunch of moderately long cornuti in vesica.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 1.02.2003, 2460 m., leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ"; GS 752.

Paratype. One male with the same data as holotype.

Sparganopseustis unithicta sp. n.

(Figs 89, 274)

D i a g n o s i s. Externally this species resembles *S. flaviciliana* (WALSINGHAM, 1913) from Costa Rica and *S. ningorana* (WALSINGHAM, 1914) from Guatemala, *unithicta* forewing costa with single, white costal spot on forewing.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to presence of costal spot; Latin: unus – one, Greek: thicta (from thixo) – touched.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 28 mm. Head and thorax creamish brown; labial palpus ca 7. Forewing not expanding terminad; costa curved to 1/3; apex moderately long, pointed; termen sinuate beneath apex, then not oblique. Ground colour pale brownish ferruginous in dorsal half of wing brownish olive along costa and terminally; dots numerous, blackish. White subtriangular spot before mid-costa. Cilia orange yellow with orange basal line, brownish at apex and tornus. Hindwing grey, paler basally; cilia whitish grey.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 274). Sterigma broad with fairly broad anteostial part; sclerite of antrum weak; ductus bursae moderately long; signum a large, rounded proximally transverse pocket near middle of corpus bursae.

Holotype female: "Peru, Dept. Pasco, P.N. Yanachaga Chemillén, Sector Los Cedros, 1.02.2003, 2400 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 1032.

Sparganothina aurozodion sp. n.

(Figs 90, 215, 216)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is very closely related with *S. pollicis* LANDRY & POWELL, 2001 from Santa Catarina, *aurozodion* with four dark fasciae crossing the forewing, large uncus, and serrate end of sacculus.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the colouration; Latin: aureus – golden, Greek: zodion – a small animal.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 19.5 mm. Head and thorax cream yellow; labial palpus ca 5, brown ventro-medially, tegula and collar dark brown. Forewing slightly expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; termen moderately oblique, straight. Ground colour golden yellow; markings with brown dark brown edges consisting of postbasal line connected with wing base costally and subdorsally, two slender fasciae from costa to tornus and end of termen crossed by a fascia from middle of the former to before apex and a fascia near termen. Cilia concolorous with ground colour divided brown at apex. Hindwing cream with weak yellow-brown strigulae at apex; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 215, 216). Uncus broad basally, tapering terminad; socius broad, rounded proximally, tapering distally; valva rather broad; sacculus long, straight ventrally, armed with sumbmedian thorn and large sclerite extending dorsad where terminating in a slender process; dorsal part of transtilla broad, convex, with some small thorns; aedeagus fairly broad, simple.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 4-5.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ"; GS 676.

Paratype: An identically labelled male.

Sparganothina xanthozodion sp. n.

(Figs 91, 217, 218)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is close to *aurozodion* and *pollicis*, *xanthozodion* without dark brown forewing markings, with much shorter uncus, broad socius, and without saccular thorn.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to colouration of forewing; Greek: xanthos – yellow, zodion – a small animal.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 14 mm. Head and thorax yellow, basal half of labial palpus (ca 3) and base of tegula brown. Forewing weakly expanding terminad; costa almost straight; termen moderately oblique. Ground colour yellow in form of several blotched. Markings brownish rust developed as four crossing slender fasciae, postbasal and terminal. Cilia yellow with weak brownish interruptions (worn). Hindwing broad, brown, in distal half mixed rust; cilia pale brownish.

Male genitalia (Figs 217, 218). Uncus slender, short; socius broad, somewhat tapering apically; valva fairly broad; end of sacculus slightly extending terminally, dorsal process forming a broad lobe with short, slender termination; no median thorn of sacculus; median part of transtilla weakly convex, spiny; aedeagus fairly broad, simple.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Prov. Pasco, Oxapampa, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°10'57" W 75°24´36", Huampal, 1050 m, 9.02.2003, , leg. R. GARLACZ & L. WOJAKIEWICZ; GS 969 MZUJ.

Sparganothina refugiana sp. n.

(Figs 92, 219, 220)

D i a g n o s i s. Related with *S. decagramma* (MEYRICK, 1932) from Santa Catarina, Brazil, *refugiana* with broad subterminal marking parallel to termen more oblique termen, smaller distance between thorns of sacculus, and longer aedeagus.

E t y m o l o g y. This name derives from the word refugium.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 23 mm. Head and thorax yellowish, labial palpus 5, brownish to middle; thorax with brownish marks. Forewing slightly expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; termen straight, oblique. Ground colour yellowish consisting of series of transverse blotches; markings brownish with slight violet hue forming variable fasciae. Cilia (worn) yellowish, brown scaled. Hindwing yellowish, darker terminally where a few pale brownish strigulae are present; cilia white yellow.

Male genitalia (Figs 219, 220). Uncus long, very slender; socius large, somewhat broadening proximally; costa of valva slightly protruding terminally; sacculus with pair of median thorns; median part of transtilla convex; aedeagus slender, fairly long.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 4-5.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ"; GS 675.

Anchicremna uncinata sp. n.

(Figs 93, 221, 222)

D i a g n o s i s. Similar and closely related with *A. eulidias* MEYRICK, 1926 from Mt. Tolima, Colombia, *uncinata* with long, slender posteriorly aedeagus terminating in a distinct ventral process.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the shape of termination of aedeagus; Latin: uncus – a hook.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 27.5 mm. Head and thorax brownish; labial palpus ca 4, brown; tegula pale scaled posteriorly. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa convex basally; termen straight, somewhat oblique. Ground colour brownish strigulated brown and creamish; concolorous lines along anterior edges of markings; blackish spot in middle of posterior edge of basal area; median and subterminal fasciae reduced to their proximal edges; subapical blotch diffuse. Cilia yellowish cream; basal line brown. Hindwing cream slightly tinged brownish terminally; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 221, 222). Uncus long, slender with broad base; socius large, rather uniformly broad; valva weakly tapering, rounded terminally; sacculus a simple sclerotization of basal third of ventral edge of valva; transtilla narrowing medially, heavily sclerotized, thorny dorsally; aedeagus slender, slightly bent, with slender ventral termination; coecum penis slender proximally; cornuti a compact group of short spines.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, prov. Cusco, Cordillera Vilcanota, Marcapata, 14.02.2005, 3100 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 769.

Archipini

Argyrotaenia dispositana (ZELLER, 1877)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One male from Amazonas, Chachapoyas, Molinopampa-Granada, 27.06.1998, 2400 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; GS 724; two females from the same data, one with GS 723.

R e m a r k s. This species was described from Colombia (Bogota) then found in Ecuador.

Argyrotaenia cacaoticaria RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One male from East Cordillera, P.N. Yanachaga-Chemillén, Huampal, 1050 m, 8.02.2003, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK GS 1041 MZUJ.

R e m a r k s. This species was described from the province of Morona-Santiago (2950 m).

Argyrotaenia rufina sp. n.

(Figs 94, 223, 224)

D i a g n o s i s. Related with *A. cibdela* RAZOWSKI, 1988 from Peru (Cusco) and Ecuadoran *A. rufescens* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2009, *rufina* with valva broad, sacculus covex postmedially and uncus tapering terminad; this species differs externally from all its congeners.

E t y m o l o g y. The name derives from the colouration of costa of forewing; Latin: rufus – rust, inus – adjectival suffix (here: rufous).

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 18.5 mm. Head cream ferruginous, thorax darker; labial palpus 1.5. Forewing broadest submedially, not expanding terminad; costa strongly curved to 1/3, then gradually so; termen strongly oblique towards tornus. Ground colour cream ferruginous tinged greyish in middle posteriorly, strigulated ferruginous, concolorously suffused dorsally; costa yellowish rust from before middle to apex with indifferentiated subapical blotch. Cilia ferruginous,

mixed brown-grey beneath apex, cream at tornus. Hindwing dark, grey-brown, paler basally; cilia cream with dark brown basal line.

Male genitalia (Figs 223, 224). Uncus slender, slightly broadening basally, rather straight apically; valva broad; sacculus slightly concave before middle, distinctly convex postmedially; transtilla convex medially; lateral lobes of vinculum large, tapering terminally; aedeagus straight.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N. P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 1.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ" GS 732.

Argyrotaenia interfasciae sp. n.

(Figs 95, 225, 226)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is closely related with *A. atrata* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2009 and *A. subcordillerae* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008 both from Ecuador, sacculus of *interfasciae* deeply incised near middle ventrally and postbasal interfascia pale.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the mentioned interfascia of forewing which strongly differs from the remaining ones.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 13 mm. Head and thorax blackish brown, labial palpus 1.5, paler. Forewing broadest near middle, strongly convex proximally, slightly concave postmedially; termen weakly oblique. Ground colour cream slightly tinged ochreous before middle, darker in posterior parts of wing, dotted and strigulated brownish. Markings olive brown dark spotted, paler terminally. Cilia cream feruginous. Hindwing dark brown, cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Figs 225, 226). Uncus club-shaped, expanding posteriorly; valva broad, convex dorsally; sacculus broad to beyond middle, slender posteriorly, distinctly concave near middle; aedeagus slender, bent; cornuti moderately long.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dept. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N. P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 1.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ"; GS 731.

Paratypes. One male from Dept. Pasco, P.N. Yanachaga Chemillén, Refugio El Cedro, 1-6/02.2003, 2420 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; one male from Dept. Pasco, P.N. Yanachaga Chemillén, Sector Los Cedros, 1.02.2003, 2400 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; GS 1028.

Argyrotaenia griseina sp. n.

(Figs 96, 227, 228)

D i a g n o s i s. Externally, this species is somewhat similar to *subcordillerae*, *griseina* ground colour of forewing greyish, hindwing whitish proximally, sacculus and uncus very slender.

E t y m o l o g y. The name derives from the colouration of forewing; Latin: griseina – griseous.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 20 mm. Head whitish, labial palpus 2.3, dark brown, thorax whitish densely scaled black. Forewing rather not expanding posteriorly; costa curved basally; termen oblique, weakly sinuate. Ground colour whitish slightly tinged grey; strigulation blackish grey. Markings greish black spotted black; basal blotch incomplete; dorsal half of median fascia grey; subapical blotch and small terminal marks black. Cilia white with black strip beneath apex. Hindwing whitish, mixed grey in apical portion; cilia white and grey respectively.

Male genitalia (Figs227, 228). Uncus long, slender, expanding terminally; valva broad basally where convex dorsad, with differentiated terminal part; sacculus very long, slender; aedeagus moderately sized, elongate ventro-terminally.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep. Huanuco, via Huanuco – Tingo Maria, Carpish, 23.01.2003, 2750 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 674.

Paratype. One male from Prov. Cusco, Cordillera Vilcanota, Marcapata, 14.02.2005, 3100 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; GS 728.

Argyrotaenia graviduncus sp. n.

(Figs 97, 229, 230)

D i a g n o s i s. Closely related with *A. pilalona*, *graviduncus* with similar facies and valva but with very broad end of uncus and straight distal part of sacculus.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the size of uncus; Latin: gravidus – burdened.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 18 mm. Head and thorax brownish cream (rubbed). Forewing not expanding terminally; costa almost straight from before middle; termen somewhat oblique, straight. Ground colour cream suffused and strigulated brownish. Markings pale brown; basal blotch ill-defined; median fascia and subapical blotch slender. Cilia (worn) cream, brown scaled. Hindwing whitish cream, darker terminally; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Figs 229, 230). Uncus slender to middle, very broad posteriorly; terminal plate of gnathos long; valva elongate, almost straight dorsally; sacculus long, weakly concave before middle, almost straight posteriorly; aedeagus slender, curved.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Prov. Cusco, Cordillera Vilcanota, Marcapata, 14.02.2005, 3100 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 793.

Argyrotaenia nigrorbis sp. n.

(Figs 98, 275)

D i a g n o s i s. Similar and related with *subcordillerae, nigrorbis* with rounded, black subterminal blotch and white vertex, short, slender ductus bursae, and long blade of signum.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the forewing colouration; Latin: niger – black, orbis – circle.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 23 mm. Vertex of head white, scape of antenna and labial palpus (1.5) black; thorax white medially, tegula and some marks black. Ground colour glossy white; strigulae sparse, blackish grey; dorsal part of median fascia grey marked rust. Markings black-grey with black parts: basal blotch divided into parts; median fascia curved subcostally; subapical and subterminal blotch distinct, the latter rounded; terminal marking beneath apex of wing, elongate. Cilia white, black interruption beneath apex. Hindwing whitish in distal third brownish; cilia white and brownish respectively.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 275). Cup-shaped part of sterigma fairly broad, short; antrum membranous; ductus bursae proportionally short; blade of signum long.

Holotype female: "Dept. Huanuco, via Huanuco – Tingo Maria, Carpish, 23.01.2003, 2750 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 667.

Paratype. One female from Dept. Pasco, P.N. Yanachaga-Chemillén, Refugio El Cedro, 1-6/02.2003, 2420 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK.

Argyrotaenia posticirosea sp. n.

(Figs 99, 276)

D i a g n o s i s. Judging on some external and genital characters this species is related with *A. citharexylana* (ZELLER, 1866) from Colombia, *posticirosea* hindwing rosa pink, medio-proximal lobe of sterigma large, and signum with very large capitulum and blade.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific epithet refers to colouration of hindwing; Latin: posticus – posterior, rosea – pink.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 19 mm. Head brown, labial palpus 1.5, paler, thorax dark brown. Forewing costa strongly convex basally, concave postmedially; apex protruding costad; termen weakly oblique, hardly sinuate. Ground colour brown suffused blackish dorsally; strigulation sparse, fine; costa hardly mixed grey. Markings: Trace of median fascia at costa; slender and rust brown subapical blotch; termen brown edged to middle. Cilia brown, paler in tornal third. Hindwing rosa-pink with brown apex (reverses similar); cilia brownish.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Figs 276). Papilla analis rather broad; medio-anterior lobe of sterigma large, proximal corners rounded; signum very large.

Holotype female: "Peru, Dep. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 4-5.02.2003, 2460m., leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ"; GS 733.

Idolatteria mimica RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Male holotype from the Province of Amazonas (Molinopampa-Granada, 2400 m).

Idolatteria ops RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male labelled as above.

Clepsis capnosticha (MEYRICK, 1917)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One male from Dept. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 1.02.2003, 2460 m., leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ; GS 804.

R e m a r k s. Described from Peru (Lima).

Clepsis microceria sp. n.

(Figs 100, 101, 231, 232, 277)

D i a g n o s i s. Closely related with Colombian *C. abscisana* (ZELLER, 1877) and *C. gelophodes* (MEYRICK, 1936) from Venezuela, with similar shape of forewing but *microceria* end of sacculus very small, sharp.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to termination of sacculus; Greek: micros – small, ceria – cerast (kretastes) horny, -ia, suffix expressing a similarity.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 18 mm. Head and thorax brownish, labial palpus ca 2. Forewing costa convex to middle where extending outwards by means of marginal scales, concave postmedially; apex extending costally; termen weakly oblique, slightly sinuate. Ground colour brown cream, paler at places, distinctly suffused brown, with sparse brown dots and strigulae and subterminal reticulation. Markings indistinct except subapical brown blotch. Cilia brownish. Hindwing grey-brown, paler basally; cilia similar.

V a r i a t i o n. Female forewing slenderer than in male. Ground colour more or less pale brownish to yellow-brown; in two specimens a slender subterminal marking present.

Male genitalia (Figs 231, 232), Uncus broad, distinctly expanding terminally; terminal part of valva resembling brachiola; sacculus convex postmedially with very short, sharp termination; terminal projections of labis short, dorsal lobes short, distinct; aedeagus convex ventrally with small dorso-lateral prominence.

Female genitalia (Fig. 277). Proximal sclerite of sterigma arched; proximal corners distinct, angulate; ductus bursae with eight distinct coils; signum small with short blade.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 3.02.2003, 2460 m., leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ"; GS 440.

Paratypes. Two males from the same data but collected on 9.02.2003; GS 735; two males with the same data but collected on 1.02.2003; GS 736 and one female with the same data collected on 1.02.2003; GS 737.

Chlidanotinae

Polyorthini

Pseudatteria molybdanthes RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Holotype male from Chachapoyas Province (Peña Blanca), paratype female from Amazonas Province (Molinopampa).

Pseudatteria cantharopa pulchra OBRAZTSOV, 1966

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. The type series from Province Chachapoyas (Peña Blanca, Rio Chido, 2450 m), Amazonas Province (Molinopampa, 2400 m and 2850 m).

Pseudatteria chrysanthema (MEYRICK, 1912)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One female from Cuzco, Quincemil, 600 m, 7.10.2009, leg P. BOYER.

Described from Colombia, known also from Venezuela, Britisah Guiana, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia.

Chlidanotini

Pseudocomotis chingualana RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2009

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One male from Dept. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 4-5.02.2003, 2460m., leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ; GS 625.

R e m a r k s. This species was described from Ecuador, Province of Sucumbios (Rio Chingual, 1500 m).

Auratonota chemillena sp. n.

(Figs 102, 233, 234)

D i a g n o s i s. Closely related with *A. angustovalva* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2007 from Zamora-Chinchipe Province, Ecuador, *chemillena* hindwing pale, cream, uncus broad terminally strongly bristled, hamus with broad, curved termination. Also comparable with *A. rubromixta* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008 from Loja, Ecuador but *chemillena* with broad uncus and end of hamus.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name derives from the type locality.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 20.5 mm. Head cream, vertex and almost entire labial palpus (2) mixed ferruginous; thorax cream ferruginous. Forewing expanding terminad; costa almost straight;

termen straight, oblique. Ground colour cream with ferruginous suffusions. Markings typical of the genus, rust brown, darkest postmedially. Cilia worn. Hindwing cream mixed pale ferruginous apically; cilia (worn) cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 233, 234). Uncus rather strong, distinctly expanding terminally with long ventral setae; socius weak; hamus large, curved apically; vinculum slender; valva slender except for cucullar part; sacculus simple, long, concave; aedeagus moderately long, with terminal dent.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Dep. Pasco, P.N. Yanachaga Chemillén, Refugio El Cedro, 1-6/02.2003, 2420 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 679.

Macrochlidia leucoatra RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2007

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Four males. Two specimens from Dept. Pasco, P.N. Yanachaga Chemillén, Refugio El Cedro, 1-6/02.2003, 2420 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; GS 672; two specimens from Dept. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 4-5.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARŁACZ; GS 673.

R e m a r k s. This species was described from Ecuador (Province of Zamora-Chinchipe, 2200 m).

Heppnerographa carchiana RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1999

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One male from Dept. Pasco, P.N. Yanachaga Chemillén, Refugio El Cedro, 1-6/02.2003, 2420 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; GS 622.

R e m a r k s. This species was discovered in Ecuador (Province of Carchi, 2200 m). Our specimens with somewhat broader end of uncus and more convex caudal edge of valva.

Olethreutinae

Olethreutini

Episimus transferanus (WALKER, 1863)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One female from Prov. Amazonas, Molinopampa-Granada, 27.6.1998, 2400 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK & T. PYRCZ; GS 649.

R e m a r k s. This species was described from Amazonas, Brazil; it is widely distributed in this region as found from South Florida and Texas (USA), Mexico, Central America, Caribbean to Colombia and Brazil (RAZOWSKI & BROWN, 2008, who also record the biological data).

Omiostola paradelta sp. n.

(Figs 103, 235)

D i a g n o s i s. Similar and close to *O. triangulifera* and *O. delta* both described by RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008 from Province of Carchi, but *paradelta* with costal edge of dorsal blotch concave, tornal blotch preserved, and base of uncus long, hardly tapering posteriorly.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the shape of dorsal blotch of forewing; delta – a Greek letter.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 17 mm. Head and thorax brown, labial palpus dark rust brown. Forewing typical of the genus. Ground colour brownish with much darker suffusions and diffuse strigulation; slight cream admixture anterior to subterminal fascia; the latter brown. Markings intensely dark brown consisting of large dorso-basal blotch with concave costal edge and straight posterior edge and small tornal blotch. Cilia brown, creamer at tornus. Hindwing pale brownish; cilia similar.

V a r i a t i o n. Wing span 17-28 mm; paler and darker specimens.

Male genitalia (Fig. 235). Basal part of uncus broad, indistinctly tapering posteriorly, bifid parts slender; neck of valva weakly expressed; cucullus weakly curved; sacculus with small angle followed by a minute naked prominence and setose area fusing with setae of cucullus.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 4-5.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ"; GS 608.

Paratypes. Three males with the same data as holotype; three males with the same label but date 1.02.2003.

Omiostola albidobrunnea sp. n.

(Figs 104, 236)

D i a g n o s i s. Similar (especially in shape and pattern of forewing) and related with *O. splendissima* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008 from Carchi Province, Ecuador, *albidobrunnea* head white and dorsal marking of forewing absent, group of posterior saccular spines very small, and aedeagus broad.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the colouration of forewing; Latin: albidus – white, brunnea – brown.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 12.5 mm. Head and thorax white, lateral part of median joint of labial palpus, proximal part of tegula and collar dark brown. Forewing slightly expanding terminad; costa weakly convex; termen slightly concave near middle, not oblique. Ground colour white strigulated brown, most densely in dorsal area; costal strigulae white followed by ochreous olive suffusions, divisions dark brown; ocellus pale yellowish with distinct inner spots. Markings olive brown with dark brown dots and strigulae consisting of large median blotch extending from costa to subdorsal area and paler terminal marking with two dark brown blotches. Cilia (worn) whitish brown scaled. Hindwing white tinged brown posteriorly; cilia worn.

Male genitalia (Fig. 236). Base of uncus broad, tapering posteriorly, posterior processes slender; socius moderate, elongate-oval; cucullus slender; sacculus rather broad, angulate, posterior group of spines small; aedeagus broad.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 4-5.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ"; GS 633.

Tsinilla stenuncus sp. n.

(Figs 105, 237)

D i a g n o s i s. Very similar to *T. albidecora* from Ecuador, costal half of posterior edge of subterminal fascia of *stenuncus* shorter, less oblique terminating near middle of a rounded blotch situated at mid-termen and costa of forewing not curved medially.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers fo the shape of uncus; Greek: stenos – narrow.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 19 mm. Head and thorax blackish brown. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa gradually convex; termen convex. Ground colour white suffused pale ferruginous cream, preserved in costal part of postmedian area; in remaining area ground colour strongly suffused brown, with blackish and refracrtive spots and strigulae; subapical fascia pale ferruginous with some brown marks followed by rounded blotch near middle of termen; ocellus with broad lines; cilia blackish (in paratype, in holotype damaged). Hindwing dark brown; cilia somewhat paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 237). Uncus slender, broadest postbasally, tapering apically; socius moderate; valva slender, broadest in basal third, weakly concave medially; cucullus elongate with distinct

pulvinus provided with two apical spines, one five the length of the other; some spines at base of cucullus and in neck of valva; aedeagus simple.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep Pasco, Pozuzo, Huampal, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°10'57" W 75°24´36", 9.02.2003, 1050 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ"; GS 640.

Paratype. One male from Dept. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 4-5.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ.

Tsinilla pallidipuncta sp. n.

(Figs106, 238)

D i a g n o s i s. Close and externally similar to *T. ubericolor* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008 from Ecuador; male genitalia resembling those of another Ecuadoran species *I. tristis* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008, *pallidipuncta* uncus hardly tapering apically and neck of valva ill-defined; externally *ubericolor* differs from this species in rust subapical, costal area and broad median fascia.

E t y m o l o g y. This name refers to the presence of whitish subapical spot of forewing; Latin: pallidus – pale, punctum – point.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 22 m. Head greyish brown; thorax dark brown. Forewing somewhat expanding terminally; costa rather uniformly convex; termen weakly convex, not oblique. Ground colour grey ferruginous in costal posterior third of wing where marked by a cream spot; ocellar area glossy grey without spots; basal half of wing brownish grey tinged creamish costally, with some brown dots. Markings dark blackish brown in form of large median fascia strongly tapering dorsally and rounded blotch near middle of termen. Cilia brown-grey with dark brown interruptions, greyer toward tornus. Hindwing dark brown; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 238). Uncus constricted basally, bulbous postmedially, hardly tapering apicad; valva slender, long, somewhat broader basally; cucullus weakly differentiated with indistinct pulvinus marked by a pair of spines, of which proximal is short; aedeagus moderate.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep. Pasco, P.N. Yanachaga-Chemillén, Refugio El Cedro, 1-6/02.2003, 2420 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 638.

Paratypes. Two males from Dept. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 4-5.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ; one male from Prov. Pasco, Oxapampa, , Yanachaga-Chemillén, El Cedro, cloud forest N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 2460, 1.02.2003, leg. R. GARLACZ; GS 1100.

Enarmoniini

Ancylis ecuadorica RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2009

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One female from Dept. Huanuco, via Huanuco – Tingo Maria, Carpish, 23.01.2003, 2750 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; GS 693.

R e m a r k s. Described from Ecuador (Province of Morona-Santiago, 3100 m).

Eucosmini

Gretchena beryllina (MEYRICK, 1927), **comb. n.**

(Figs 107, 108, 239, 278)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Three specimens from Dept. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ, collected in 4-5.02.2003; GS 681; 1.02.2003; and 3.02.2003; GS 680.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Male genitalia (Fig. 239). Uncus, short, broad, protruding laterally; socius long, pointed, hairles; basal part of valva broad, neck slender; cucullus upcurved; pollex small with two or three short spines; aedeagus rather large.

Female (Fig. 278). Cup-shaped part of sterigma large, well sclerotized fused with slender sclerites arched medially, then directed proximally toward middle of another arched sclerite of subgenital sternite; postostial sterigma membranous except for two submedian posterior sclerites forming lateral pockets; antrum membranous; cingulum broad; corpus bursae pear-shaped; signa pair, large.

R e m a r k s. Externally, this species described from Colombia, does not differ from our examples; in the genitalia the difference is in lack of subterminal thorn of ventral edge of aedeagus. Female was unknown until now. It was described in *Eucosma* HÜBNER, [1823].

Epinotia guarandae RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008

(Fig. 279)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Four males and five females. One male from Prov. Pasco, Oxapampa, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°10'57" W 75°24´36", Huampal, 1050 m, 9.02.2003, leg. R. GARLACZ & L. WOJAKIEWICZ; GS 968; Five males from Dept. Pasco, P.N. Yanachaga-Chemillén, Sector Los Cedros, 1.02.2003, 2400 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; GS 1019; GS 1018; one female from Dep. Huanuco, via Huanuco – Tingo Maria, Carpish, 23.01.2003, 2750 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; GS 636; one female from Dept. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 4-5.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ; GS 643; one female from Dept. Pasco, Pampa Hermosa, 22.02.2003, 1330 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ.

D e s c r i p t i o n of female genitalia (Fig. 279). Ovipositor and apophyses fairly long; sterigma elongate, without sclerotized anteostial part, expanding terminally, with broad lateroposterior parts; sclerite of ductus bursae median, long, slender; signa large, slender.

R e m a r k s. *E. guarandae* was described from the Province of Bolivar, Ecuador, from the altitude of 1250 m.

Epinotia chloana RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One male from Dept. Pasco, P.N. Yanachaga-Chemillén, Refugio El Cedro, 1-6.02.2003, 2420 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; GS 652.

R e m a r k s. Described from Ecuador (Province of Morona-Santiago, 2950 m).

Epinotia albocephalaeis sp. n.

(Figs 109, 240)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is related with *E. chlorochara* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK from the Cotopaxi Province of Ecuador as the male genitalia show; the habitus of the two are quite different, *albocephalaeis* is much larger with pure white, not greenish, forewing ground colour. The new species reminds the Brazilian *Episimus intermissus* (MEYRICK, 1931).

E t y m o l o g y. The specific epithet refers to the colouration of the head; Latin: albus – white, Greek: cephalaëis – head.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 27 mm. Head and thorax white; basal and posterior part of median joint of labial palpus and base of tegula blackish. Forewing indistinctly expanding terminad; costa weakly oblique; termen weakly oblique, rather straight. Ground colour white; costal divisions and markings black; the latter consisting of postbasal blotch terminating in median cell, almost opposite to small costal spot; subtornal and tornal spots connected to form a clasp opposite to costal part of median fascia; two latter elements connected by remnants of pale ferruginous median fascia; and large subapical marking. Cilia worn. Hindwing greyish white strigulated grey; cilia (worn) white.

Male genitalia (Fig. 240). Uncus tapering terminad; socius fairly broad anteriorly; henion slender; sacculus broadly rounded caudally, setose at angle; neck of valva marked by small ventral incision; cucullus expanding terminally to form a dorsal lobe; aedeagus moderate.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep. Huanuco, via Huanuco – Tingo Maria, Carpish, 23.01.2003, 2750 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 671.

Paratypes. Two males with the same data as holotype.

Epinotia zamorlojae RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One female from Dept. Pasco, Pampa Hermosa, 22.02.2003, 1330 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ; GS 639.

R e m a r k s. Described from Ecuador (Province of Zamora-Chinchipe, 2200 m).

Epinotia opposita (HEINRICH, 1931)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One female from Prov. Amazonas, Molinopampa-Granada, 27.6.1998, 2400 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK & T. PYRCZ; GS 650.

R e m a r k s. Described from Lima, Peru, known also from Ecuador (provinces of Carchi, 2000 m, Bolivar 1250 m, and Napo 3650 m).

Epinotia marcapatae sp. n.

(Figs 110, 111, 241, 280)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is externally similar to *E. lineana* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008 from Ecuador and *Crocidosema venata* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006 from Venezuela but *marcapatae* with remnants of transverse pattern and very slender neck of valva. Female genitalia of this species resemble Ecuadoran *E. tubuligera* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008, *marcapatae* with large, sclerotized cup-shaped 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 18 mm. Head grey cream, thorax and labial palpus brown. Forewing slender, uniformly broad throughout; costa slightly bent; termen oblique, hardly sinuate. Ground colour grey-white, suffusions and veins grey and brownish; costal strigulae indistinct, divisions brownish; ocellar area marked by a few inner spots. Markings brown, incomplete consisting of postbasal median spot and remnants of median fascia. Cilia grey, scaled brownish. Hindwing brownish grey, cilia paler and creamer.

Male genitalia (Fig. 241). Uncus slender with broad base; socius large, in distal half tapering terminally; lateral parts of henion well sclerotized, long; base of valva large, sacculus angulate with caudal edge perpendicular; neck of valva long, sclerotized; dorsal lobe of cucullus small, ventral lobe long, densely bristled; basal cavity large; aedeagus slender, fairly long.

Female genitalia (Fig. 280). Ovipositor moderately long; sterigma very short, membranous with large, sclerotized cup-shaped part; ductus bursae slender with very long cingulum; signa two, inequally long. Subgenital sternite well sclerotized with elongate proximal corners and paired process of proximal edge.

Holotype male: "Peru, prov. Cusco, Cordillera Vilcanota, Marcapata, 14.02.2005, 3100 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 695.

Paratype female with the same data as holotype; GS 696.

Epinotia mediostria sp. n.

(Figs 112, 281)

D i a g n o s i s. Shape of wings rather similar to *E. cosmoptila* (MEYRICK, 1917) from Argentina, *mediostria* hindwing pale, cream, termen of forewing more distinctly oblique beneath apex. Female genitalia as with *E. zamorlojae*, but this species with short oviposior.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the markings of forewing; Latin: medius – median, stria – stria.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 17 mm. Head and thorax brownish cream, end of labial palpus and tegula brown. Forewing slender; costa convex; apex pointed; termen straight, oblique to middle. Ground colour at costa brownish cream becoming brown in terminal third, costal strigulae very small, brownish cream, divisions brown; dorsum cream; brown radial fascia from middle of base to end of median cell accompanied by a fine whitish line along costal edge; terminal area mixed rust; ocellus greyish with three blackish inner spots and short refractive lines. Cilia brownish, cream at tornus. Hindwing cream brownish in apex area; cilia cream and brownish respectively.

V a r i a t i o n. Female 21 mm, browner than male, with slightly suffused base of forewing.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 281). Ovipositor moderately elongate; cup-shaped part of sterigma well sclerotized, expanding posteriorly; postostial sterigma weakly sclerotized, expanding terminally; colliculum median, long; signa similar, large.

Holotype female: "Peru, Dept. Huanuco, via Huanuco – Tingo Maria, Carpish, 23.01.2003, 2750 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 694.

Paratype female. One specimen with the same data as holotype.

Quebradnotia nolckeniana (ZELLER, 1877)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Three females from prov. Cusco, Cordillera Vilcanota, Marcapata, 14.02.2005, 3100 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; GS 661; one male with the same data; GS 660.

R e m a r k s. Described from Colombia, known also from Venezuela (Cordillera de Merida, 2950-3400 m). This identification based on the habitus may prove incorrect. Female genitalia of the present material are identical with those described by RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK (2006), the male is completely different from the representatives of *Quebradnotia* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006 and to some degree it resembles genitalia of *Mesochariodes* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006.

Quebradnotia unitriangula sp. n.

(Figs 113, 282)

D i a g n o s i s. Facies resembling *nolckeniana* and its allies (e.g. *Q. saragurae* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008 from Ecuador) but *unitriangula* with pale posterior half of wing and only one pale dorsal blotch of forewing.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the forewing pattern: Latin: uni (from unus) – one, triangulum – triangle.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 16 mm. Head blackish grey; labial palpus black with white median spot and termination; thorax grey, tegula blackish. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa slightly convex; termen somewhat oblique, hardly depressed beneath apex. Ground colour of posterior half of wing whitish finely dotted black, in remaining part of wing whitish grey, more or less suffused grey, black along edges of a white, triangular dorsal blotch; pale rust suffusion at posterior edge of this area subdorsally. Cilia whitish densely scaled black except at tornus. Hindwing whitish hardly tinged brown at apex; cilia whitish.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 282). Ovipositor moderately elongate; apophyses posteriores long; sterigma a sclerite around ostium bursae, broadening posteriorly, extending finely laterally; antrum membranous; cingulum long, extending from before middle to before antrum; signa rather small.

Holotype female: "Peru, prov. Cusco, Cordillera Vilcanota, Marcapata, 14.02.2005, 3100 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 708.

Laculataria nigrapicata RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One specimen from Dept. Huanuco, via Huanuco – Tingo Maria, Carpish, 23.01.2003, 2750 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; GS 706.

R e m a r k s. This species was described from the Morona-Santiago Province (collected at the altitude of 2950 m).

Laculataria splendida RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2009

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One male from Dept. Pasco, P.N. Yanachaga-Chemillén, Sector Los Cedros, 1.02.2003, 2400 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; GS 1024.

R e m a r k s. This is an Ecuadoran species described from the Province of Tungurahua from the altitude of 3100 m.

Gretchena ochrantennae RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One male from Prov. Amazonas, Molinopampa-Granada, 27.6.1998, 2400 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK & T. PYRCZ; GS 780.

R e m a r k s. This species was described from Ecuador (Province of Morona-Santiago, 2950 m).

Grapholitini

Gymnandrosoma junina sp. n.

(Figs 114, 242)

D i a g n o s i s. Facies similar to *G. desotanum* HEINRICH, 1929 from the USA (Florida), *junina* with large cream brown strigulate dorso-posterior area followed by brown blotch, long aedeagus, and short ventral incision of valva.

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

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 16 mm. Head and thorax rust brown, labial palpus creamish. Forewing expanding terminally; costa wekly convex; termen slightly concave beneath apex. Ground colour: Interfascie brownish olive strigulated brown, dorso-postmedian area yellowish cream densely strigulated brown; costal strigulae yellowish cream indistinct except for two last subapical ones; divisions brown; ocellus with well developed lines and inner spots, brownish at tornus. Markings purple brown, basal blotch brown; termen edged black. Cilia brown, creamer in dorsal part. Hindwing dark brown; cilia brownish cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 242). Uncus and socii reduced; ventral incision of valva very short followed by a hairless angle of cucullus; cucullus large, oval; aedeagus long, slender.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Prov. Junin, Chanchamayo, San Ramón, Pampa Hermosa, 1300 m, 22.02.2003, leg. R. GARLACZ"; GS 1105.

Dichrorampha ochromosaica sp. n.

(Figs 115, 243)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is close to *D. sarmentana* ZELLER, 1877 and *D. circumfusana* ZELLER, 1877, both from Colombia, *ochromosaica* with long uncus and pale ground colour of forewing.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the colouration of forewing; Greek: ochros – ochre, mosaica – mosaic.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 12.5 mm. Head pale brownish cream, labial palpus paler, with grey end of median joint. Forewing expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; apex broad; termen incised beneath apex. Ground colour yellowish cream, tinged orange chiefly in posterior part of wing; costal strigulae cream, divisions brown; ocellus ill-defined with one brown dot; refractive markings present; distinct brown strigulation especially at dorsum basally and medially. Markings indistinct represented by brown blotch at end of median cell.

Male genitalia (Fig. 243). Uncus long; neck of valva well expressed, ventral incision at base of cucullus deep; ventral lobe of cucullus broad, rounded apically; aedeagus short, simple, bent.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Peru, Dep. Pasco, Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N.P., S 10°32'43" W 75°21´30", 1.02.2003, 2460 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & GARLACZ"; GS 710.

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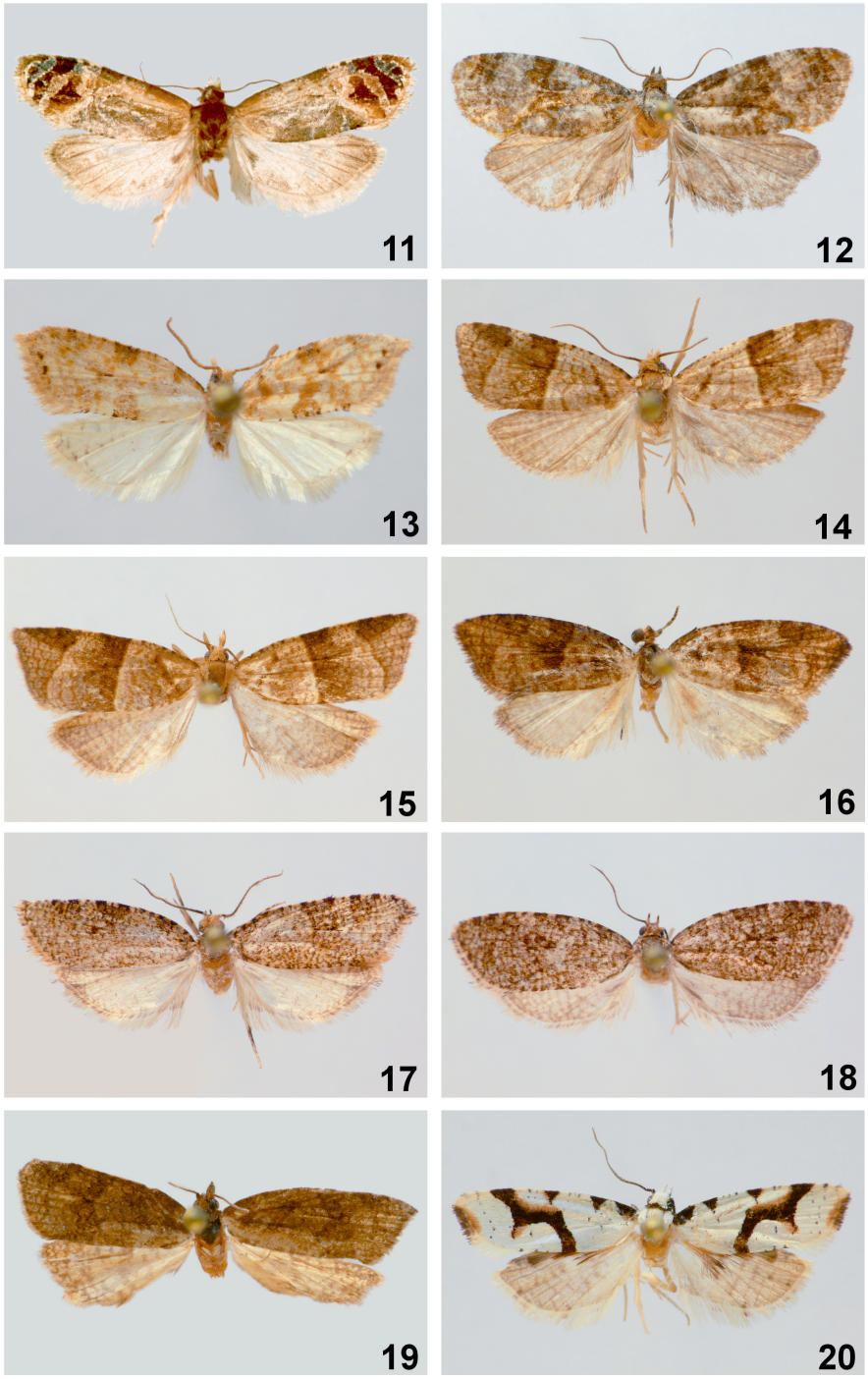
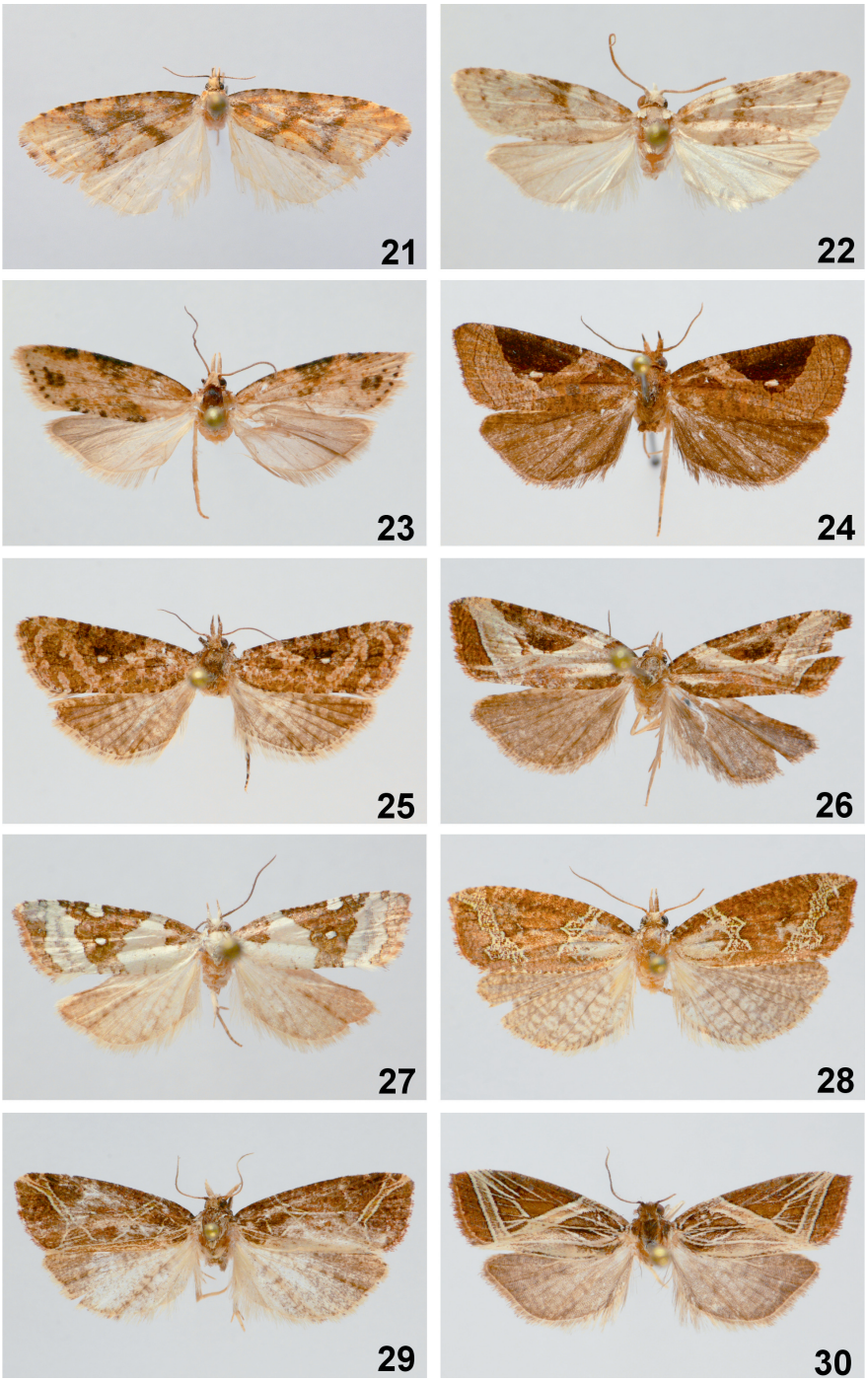
Figs 1-10. Adults: 1 – *Henricus tingomariae* sp. n., holotype, male; 2 – *Henricus tingomariae* sp. n., paratype, female; 3 – *Phalonidia baccatana* sp. n., holotype, male; 4 – *Phalonidia olivogrisea* sp. n., holotype, female; 5 – *Saphenista pascana* sp. n., holotype male; 6 – *Saphenista peruviana* RAZOWSKI, 1993, holotype; 7 – *Saphenista cuscana* sp. n., holotype male; 8 – *Saphenista amusa* RAZOWSKI, 1993, holotype; 9 – *Saphenista subsphragidias* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002, holotype; 10 – *Saphenista rufoscripta* sp. n., holotype, male.

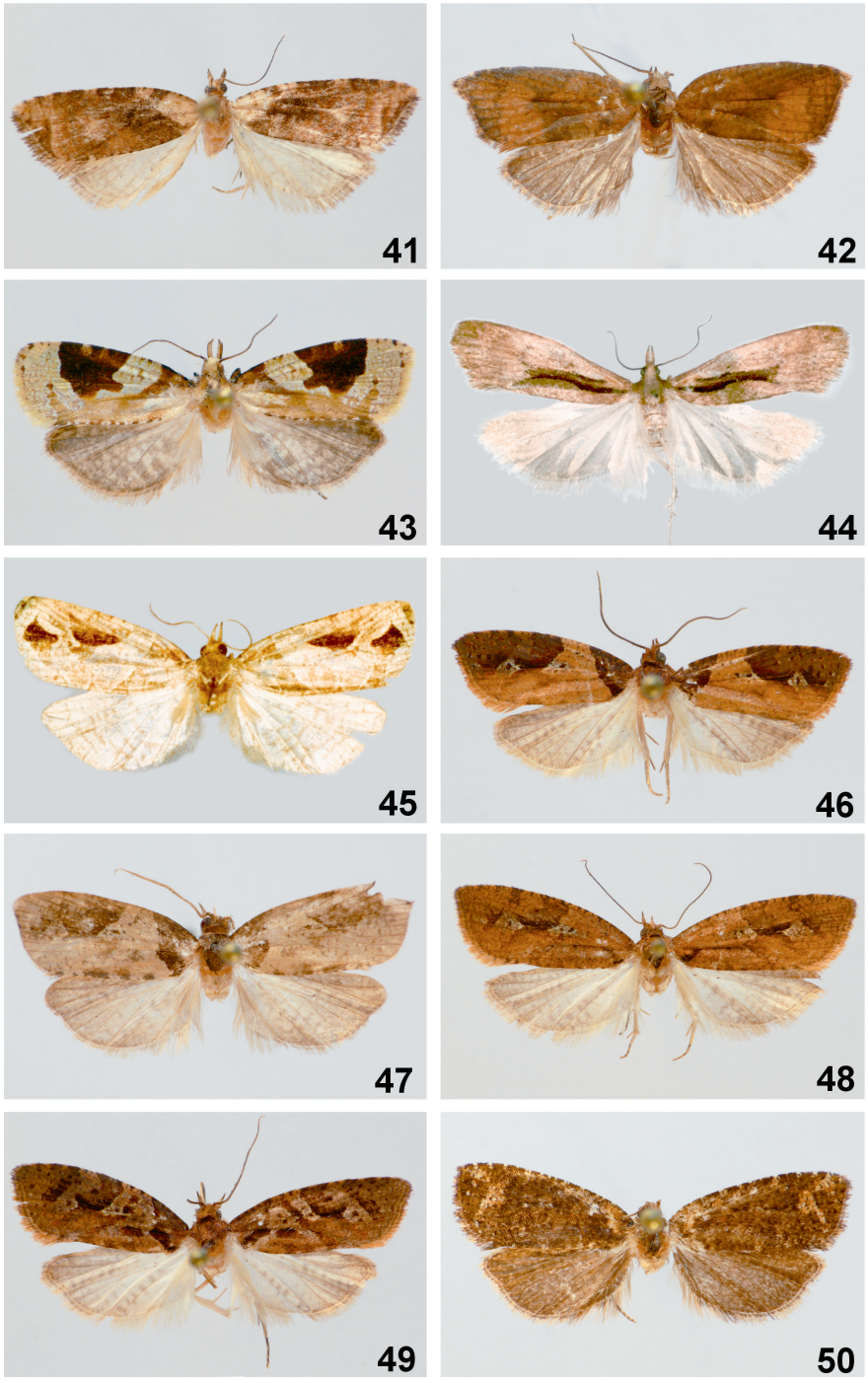


Figs 11-20. Adults: 11 – *Saphenista burrens* RAZOWSKI, 1993, holotype; 12 – *Deltophalonia huanuci* sp. n., holotype, male; 13 – *Gravitcornutia altoperuviana* sp. n., holotype, male; 14 – *Teluripus peruvianus* RAZOWSKI, 1988, holotype, male; 15 – *Telurips peruvianus* RAZOWSKI, 1988, female; 16 – *Telurips dubius* sp. n., holotype, male; 17 – *Xapamopa oxapampa* sp. n., holotype, male; 18 – *Xapamopa oxapampa* sp. n., paratype, female; 19 – *Gnathocolumna asymmetra* sp. n., holotype, male; 20 – *Romanaria chachapoyas* sp. n., holotype, male.

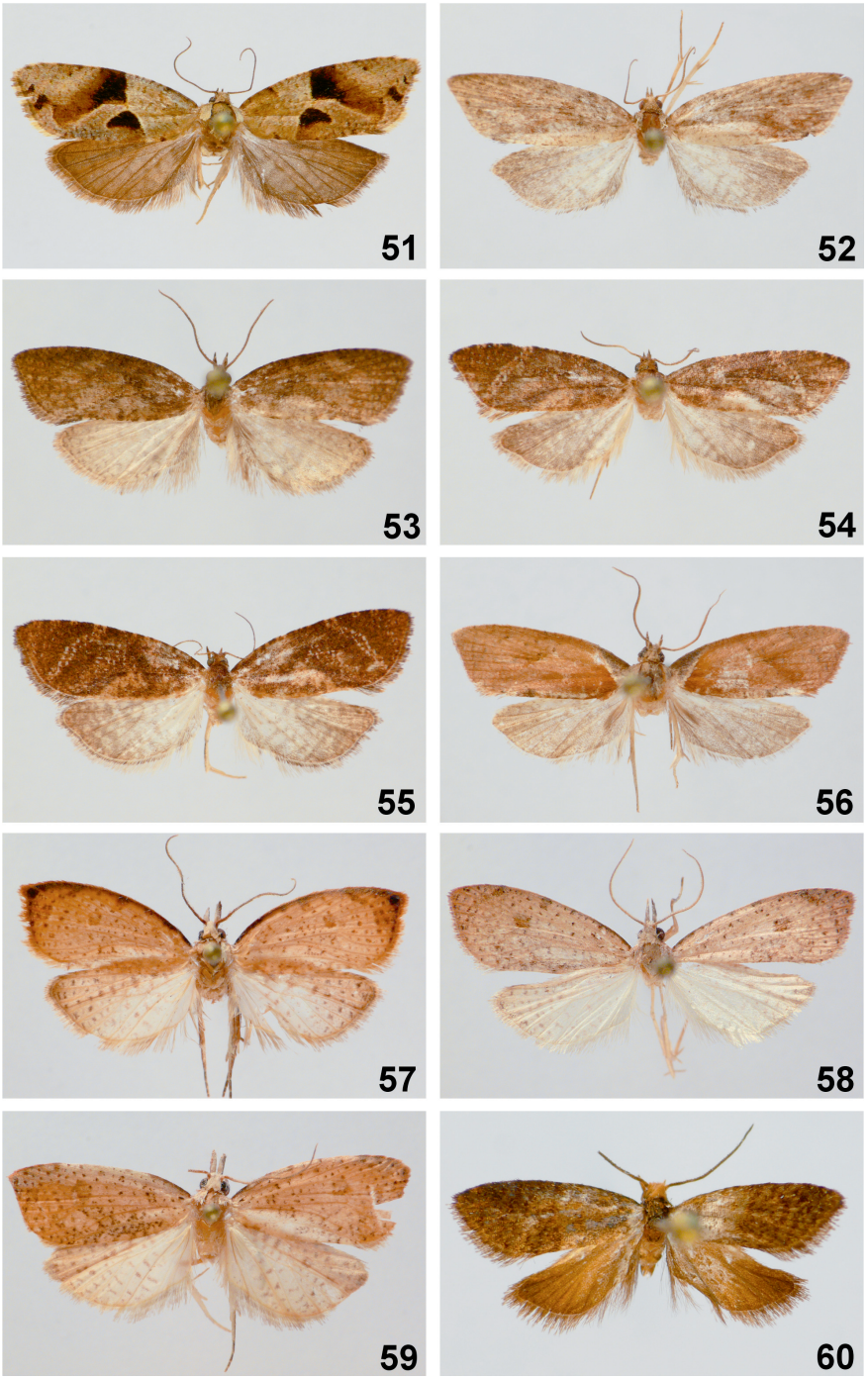


Figs 21-30. Adults. 21 – *Romanaria cedrana* sp. n., holotype, female; 22 – *Rhythmologa bicuspis* sp. n., holotype, male; 23 – *Rhythmologa bicuspis* sp. n., paratype, female; 24 – *Anopinella rotunda* sp. n., holotype, male; 25 – *Anopinella granadana* sp. n., holotype, female; 26 – *Anopinella tergemina* sp. n., holotype, female; 27 – *Punctapinella conchitella* sp. n., holotype, female; 28 – *Seticosta tinga* sp. n., holotype, male; 29 – *Seticosta marcapatae* sp. n., holotype, male; 30 – *Seticosta transtillana* sp. n., holotype, male.

Figs 31-40. Adults. 31 – *Seticosta constricta* sp. n., holotype, male; 32 – *Seticosta homosacta* MEYRICK, 1900; 33 – *Vulpoxena separabilis* sp. n., holotype, male; 34 – *Bidorpitia arbitralis* sp. n., holotype, female; 35 – *Cuproxena platuncus* sp. n., holotype, male; 36 – *Cuproxena platuncus* sp. n., paratype, female; 37 – *Ernocornutia altovolans* sp. n., holotype, male; 38 – *Ernocornutia lamna* sp. n., holotype, male; 39 – *Ernocornutia basisignata* sp. n., holotype, female; 40 – *Ernocornutia alpha* sp. n., holotype, female.

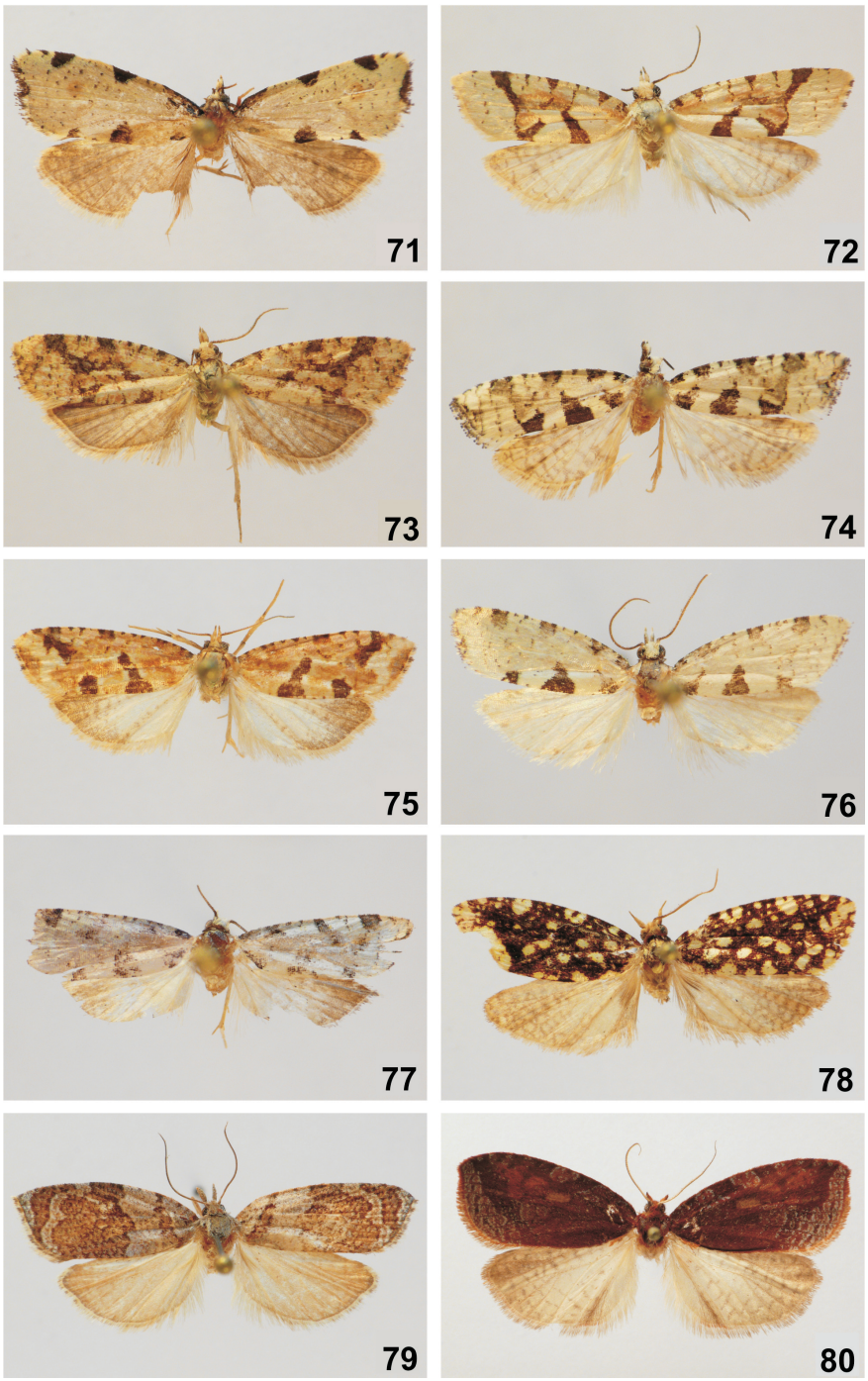


Figs 41-50. Adults. 41 – *Ernocornutia beta* sp. n., holotype, female; 42 – *Gauruncus molinopampae* sp. n., holotype, male; 43 – *Galomecalpa tingomaria* sp. n., holotype, male; 44 – *Galomecalpa monogramma* RAZOWSKI, 1997, holotype; 45 – *Galomecalpa secunda* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2001, holotype; 46 – *Inape arcuata* sp. n., holotype, male; 47 – *Inape intermedia* sp. n., holotype, male; 48 – *Inape saetiphora* sp. n., holotype, male; 49 – *Inape saetiphora* sp. n., paratype, female; 50 – *Transtillaspis cholojuxta* sp. n., holotype, male.

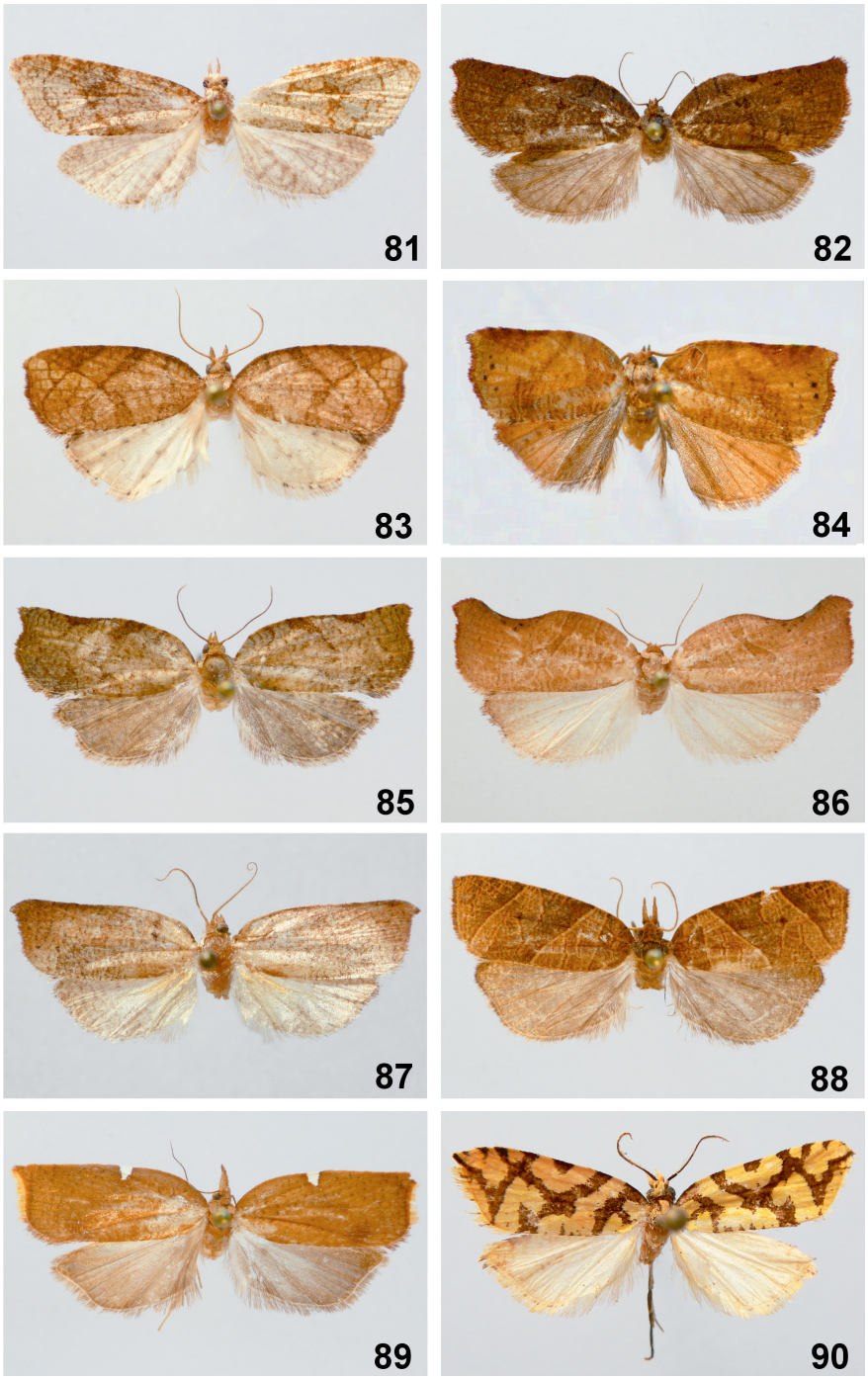


Figs 51-60. Adults. 51 – *Transtillaspis obvoluta* sp. n., holotype, female; 52 – *Transtillaspis parallela* sp. n., holotype, male; 53 – *Transtillaspis juxtarmata* sp. n., holotype, male; 54 – *Transtillaspis monoloba* sp. n., holotype, male; 55 – *Transtillaspis monoloba* sp. n., paratype, female; 56 – *Clarkeulia hamata* sp. n., holotype, male; 57 – *Ptyongnathosia lativalva* sp. n., holotype, male; 58 – *Ptynognathosia palliorana* sp. n., holotype, male; 59 – *Ptyongnathosia lobosaccula* sp. n., holotype, male; 60 – *Psedaleulia qualitata* RAZOWSKI, 1997.

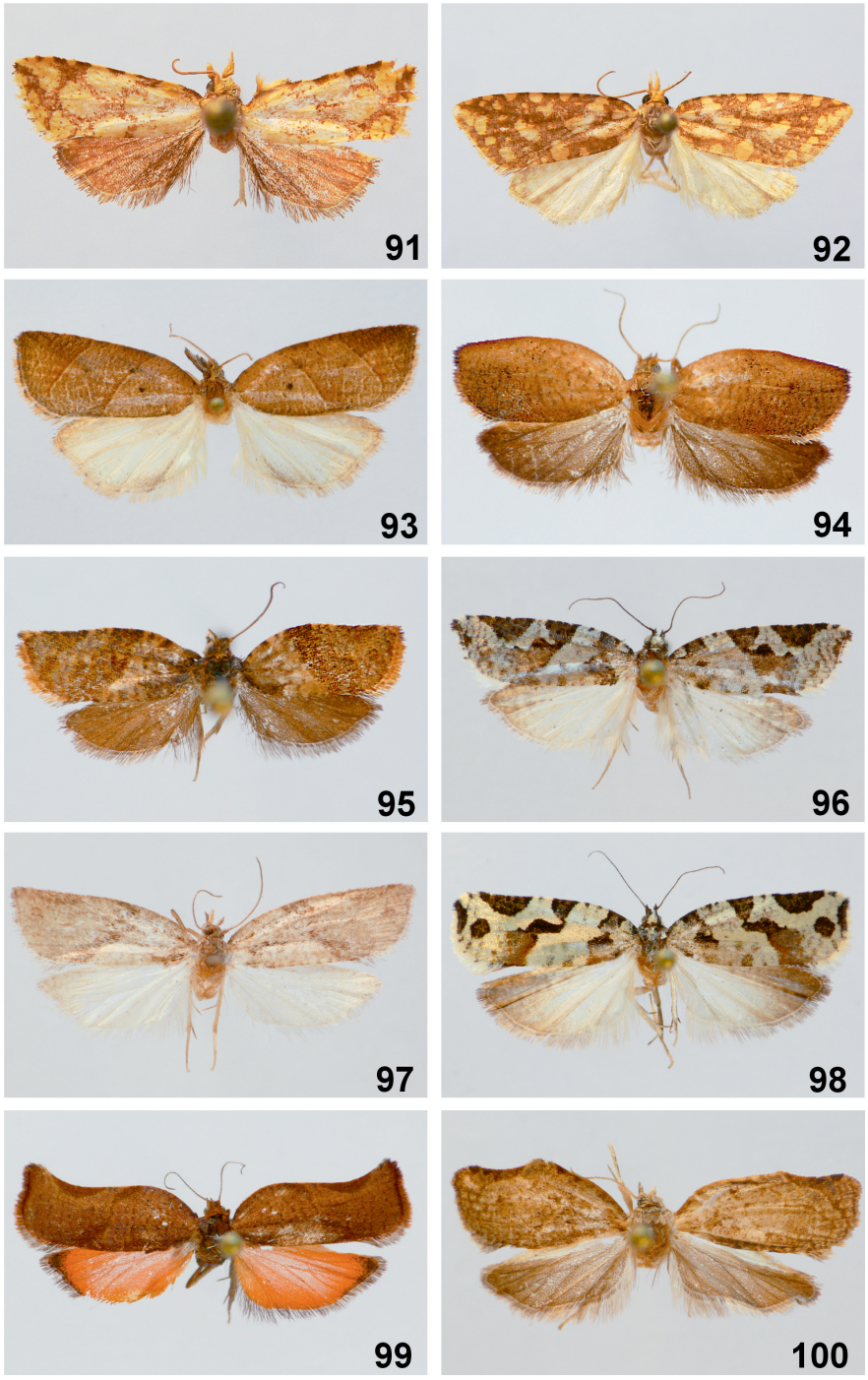
Figs 61-70. Adults. 61 – *Monochamia monochama* RAZOWSKI, 1997; 62 – *Monochamia monochama* RAZOWSKI, 1997, holotype; 63 – *Orthocomotis oxapampae* sp. n., holotype, male; 64 – *Exoletuncus unguiculus* sp. n., holotype, male; 65 – *Dogolion tetrix* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006, Pasco; 66 – *Silenis elcedranus* sp. n., holotype, male; 67 – *Silenis elcedranus* sp. n., paratype, female; 68 – *Yanachagana polyperla* sp. n., holotype, male; 69 – *Terinebrica multidens* sp. n., holotype, female; 70 – *Netechma anterofascia* sp. n., holotype, female.



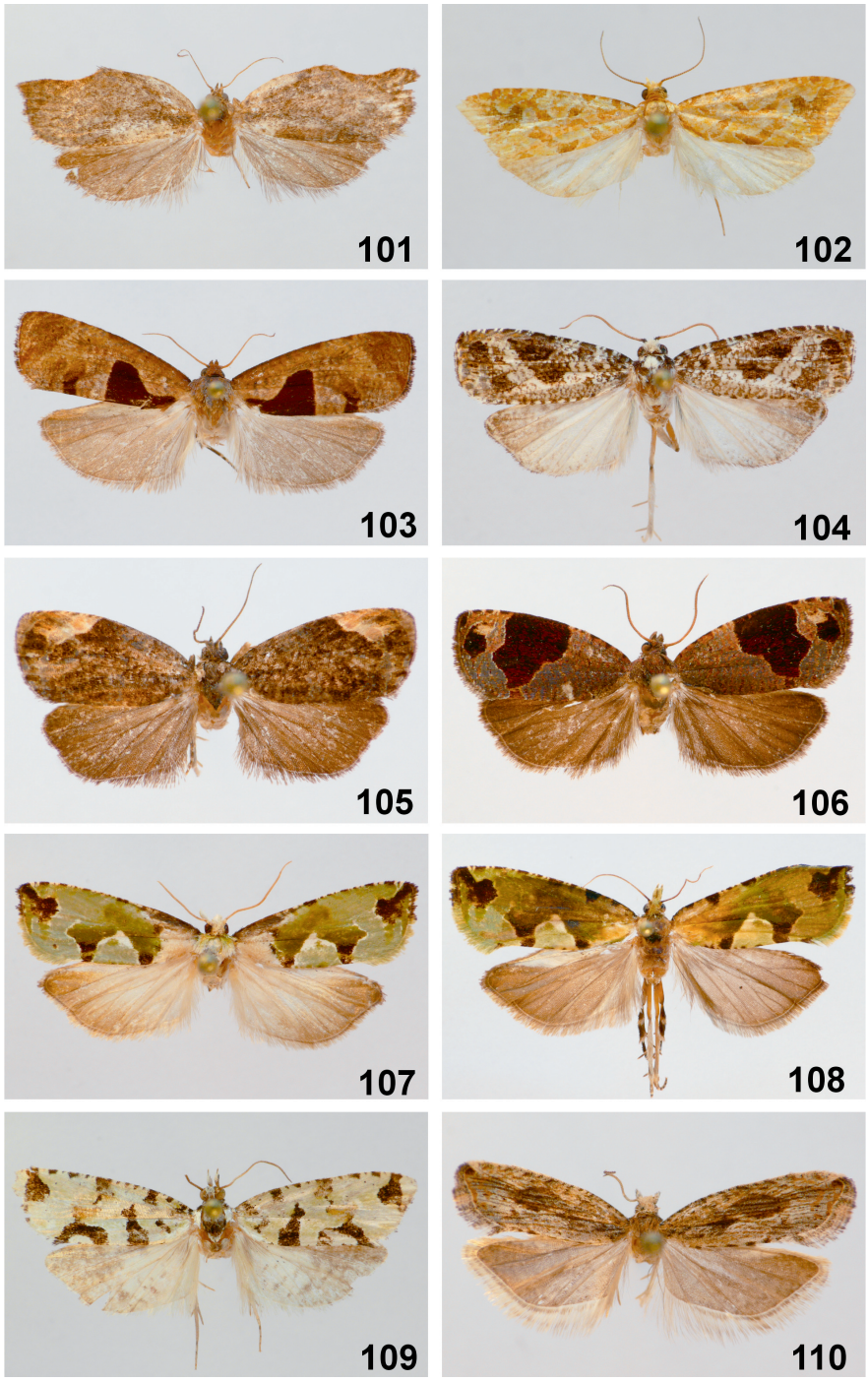
Figs 71-80. Adults. 71 – *Netechma quatropuncta* sp. n., holotype, female; 72 – *Netechma zemiotes* sp. n., holotype, male; 73 – *Netechma zemiotes* sp. n., paratype, female; 74 – *Netechma saccata* sp. n., holotype, female; 75 – *Netechma gilvoniveana* sp. n., holotype, male; 76 – *Netechma parindanzana* sp. n., holotype, male; 77 – *Netechma brevidagus* sp. n., holotype, male; 78 – *Netechma pecuniosa* sp. n., holotype, male; 79 – *Pseudomeritastis quieta* sp. n., holotype, female; 80 – *Sisurcana vilcanotae* sp. n., holotype, male.



Figs 81-90. Adults. 81 – *Sisurcana clavus* sp. n., holotype, male; 82 – *Sisurcana topina* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2004, female, Pasco; 83 – *Sisurcana pascoana* sp. n., holotype, male; 84 – *Sisurcana latiloba* sp. n., holotype, male; 85 – *Sisurcana olivobrunnea* sp. n., holotype, female; 86 – *Archipimima concavata* (MEYRICK, 1930), female; 87 – *Archipimina yanachagae* sp. n., holotype, male; 88 – *Amorbia trisecta* sp. n., holotype, male; 89 – *Sparganopseustis unithicta* sp. n., holotype, female; 90 – *Sparganothina aurozodion* sp. n., holotype, male.

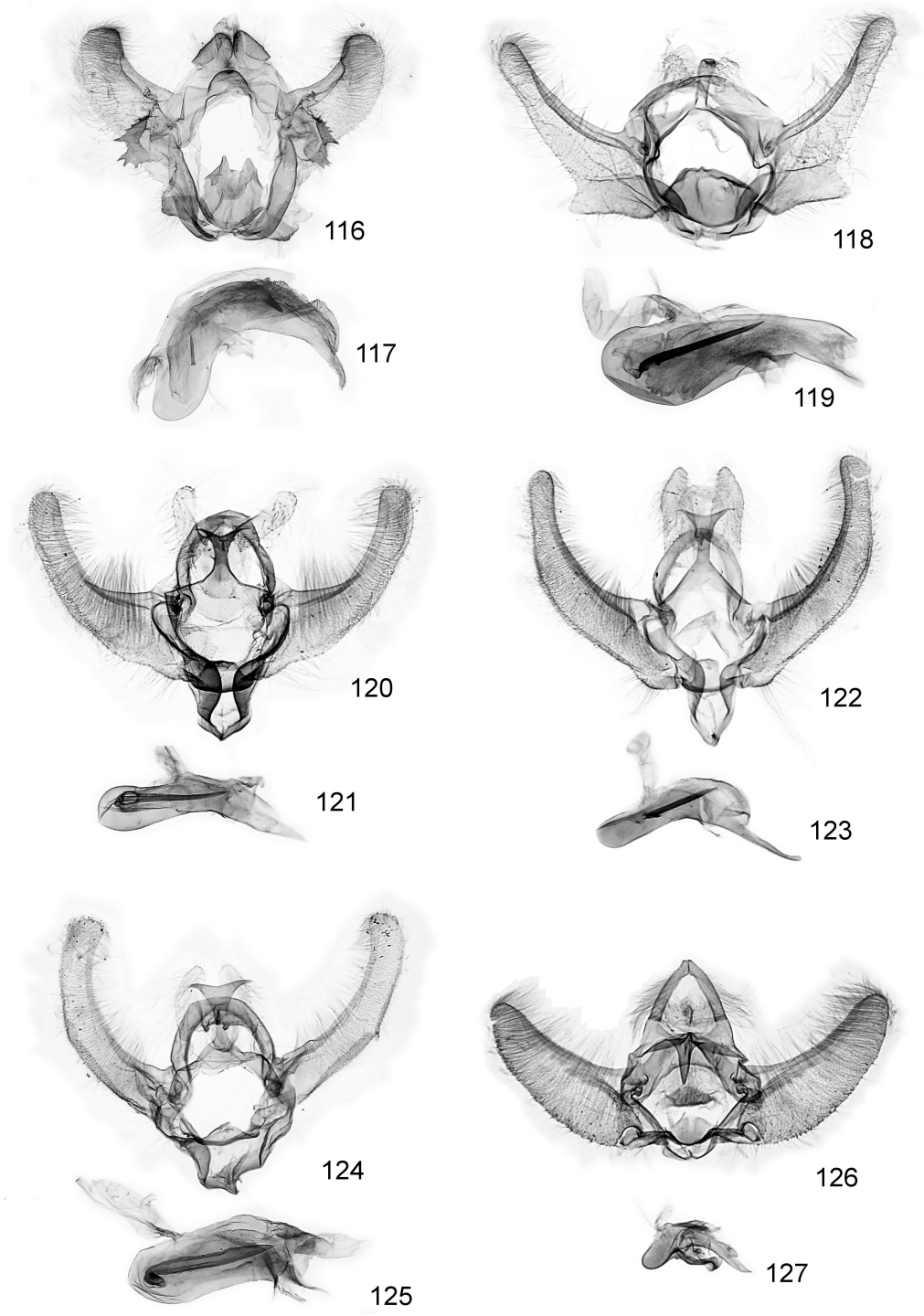


Figs 91-100. Adults. 91 – *Sparganothina xanthozodion* sp. n., holotype, male; 92 – *Sparganothina refugiana* sp. n., holotype, male; 93 – *Anchicremna uncinata* sp. n., holotype, male; 94 – *Argyrotaenia rufina* sp. n., holotype, male; 95 – *Argyrotaenia interfasciae* sp. n., holotype, male; 96 – *Argyrotaenia griseina* sp. n., holotype, male; 97 – *Argyrotaenia graviduncus* sp. n., holotype, male; 98 – *Argyrotaenia nigrorbis* sp. n., holotype, female; 99 – *Argyrotaenia posticirosea* sp. n., holotype, female; 100 – *Clepsis microceria* sp. n., holotype, male.

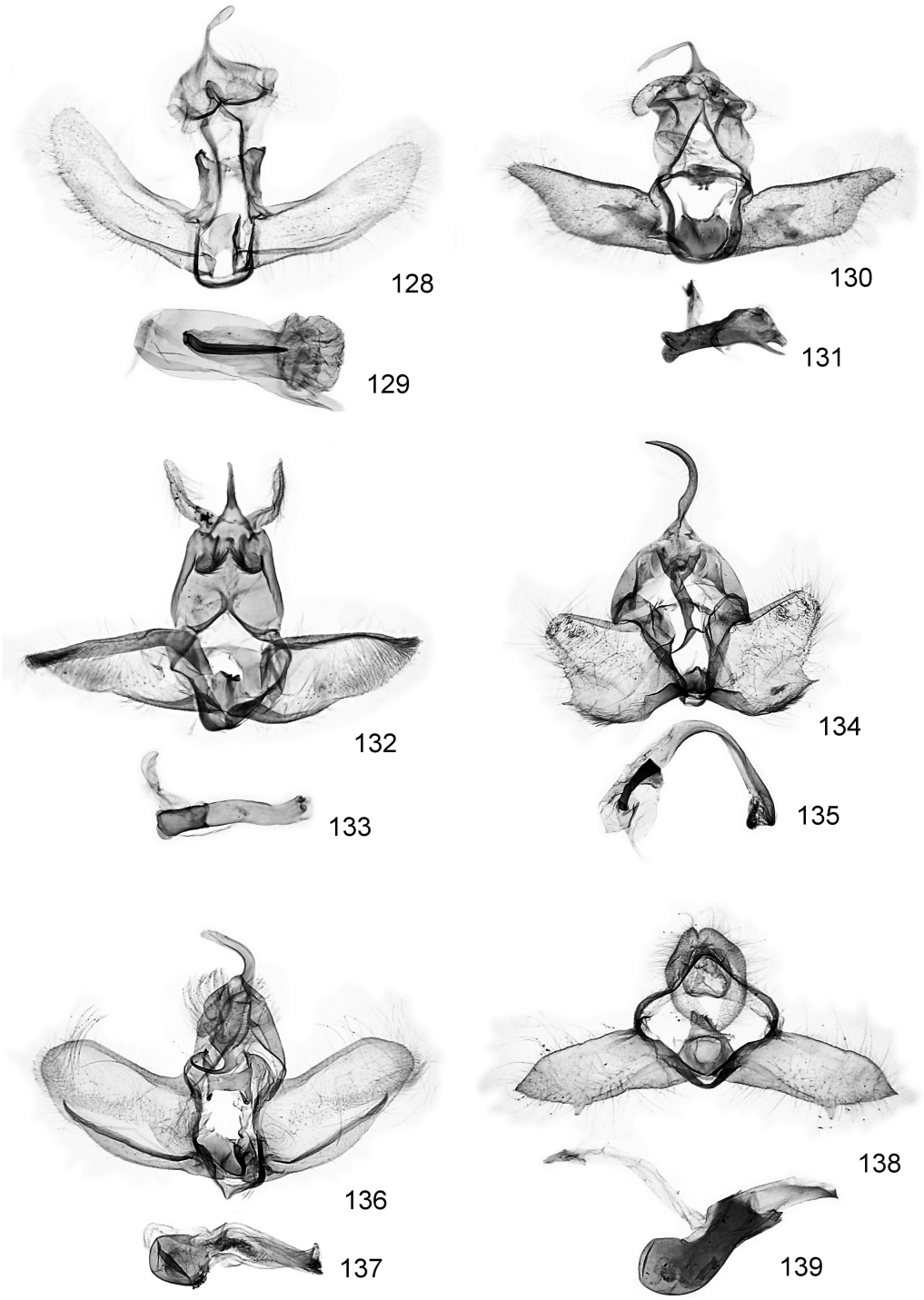


Figs 101-110. Adults. 101 – *Clepsis microceria* sp. n., paratype, female; 102 – *Auratonota chemillena* sp. n., holotype, male; 103 – *Omiostola paradelta* sp. n., holotype, male; 104 – *Omiostola albidobrunnea* sp. n., holotype, male; 105 – *Tsinilla stenuncus* sp. n., holotype, male; 106 – *Tsinilla pallidipuncta* sp. n., holotype, male; 107 – *Gretchena beryllina* (MEYRICK, 1927) Dept. Pasco, male; 108 – *Gretchena beryllina* (MEYRICK, 1927) Dept. Pasco, female; 109 – *Epinotia albocephalaeis* sp. n., holotype, male; 110 – *Epinotia marcapatae* sp. n., holotype, male.

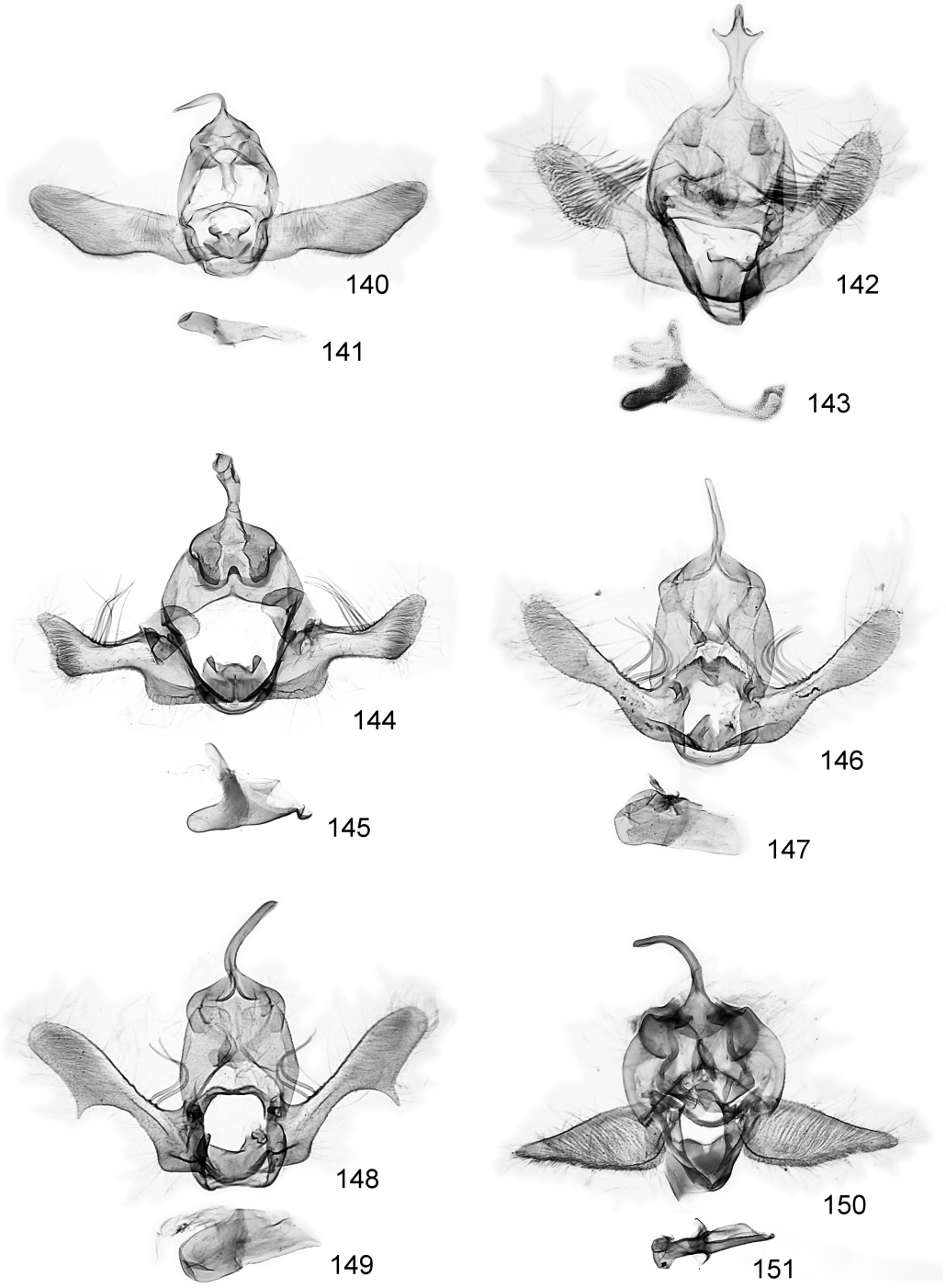
Figs 111-115. Adults. 111 – *Epinotia marcapatae* sp. n., paratype, female; 112 – *Epinotia mediostria* sp. n., holotype, female; 113 – *Quebradnotia unitriangula* sp. n., holotype, female; 114 – *Gymnandrosoma junina* sp. n., holotype, male; 115 – *Dichrorampha ochromosaica* sp. n., holotype, male.



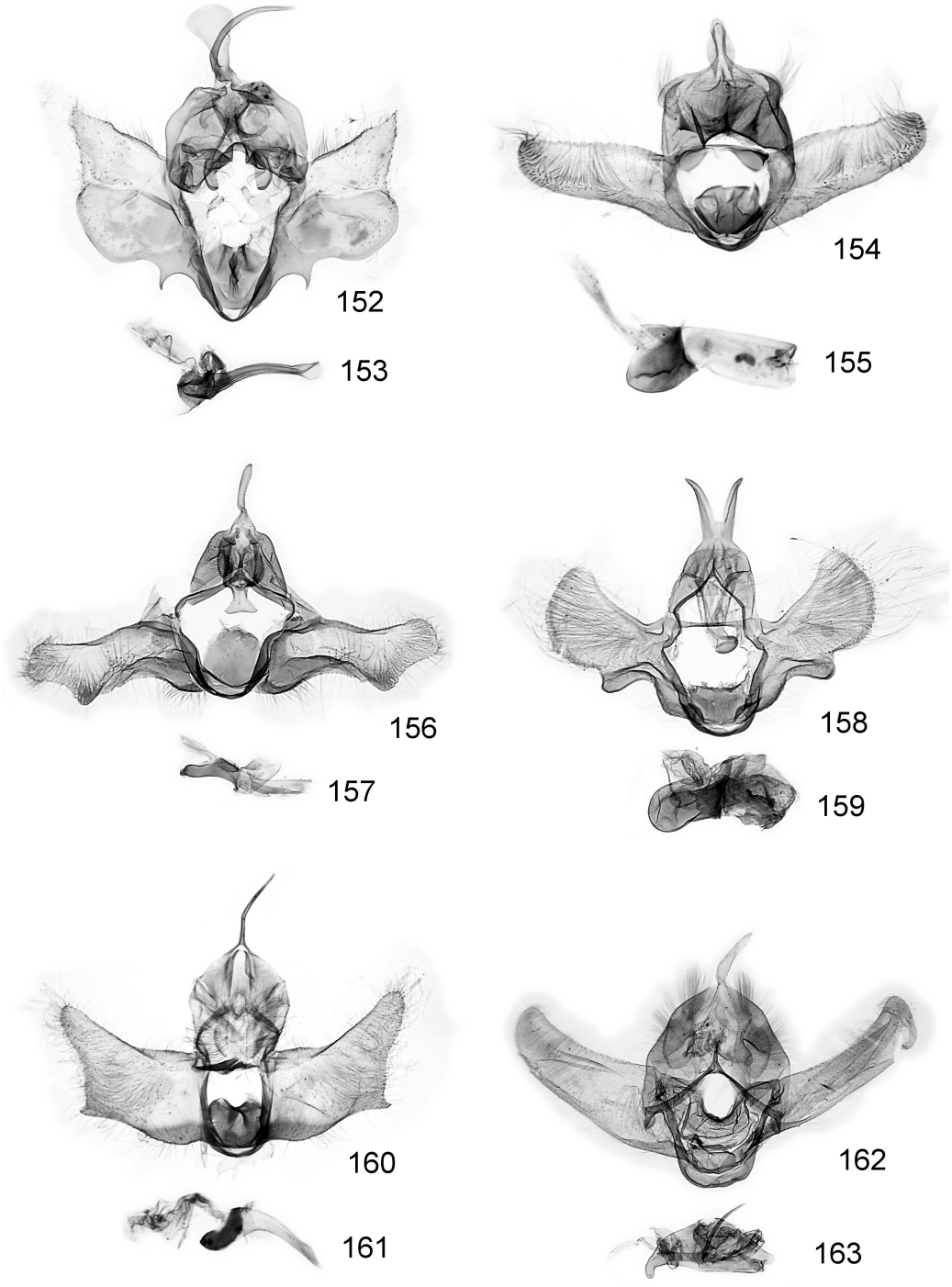
Figs 116-127. Male genitalia. 116, 117 – *Henricus tingomariae* sp. n., holotype; 118, 119 – *Phalonidia baccatana* sp. n., holotype; 120, 121 – *Saphenista pascana* sp. n., holotype; 122, 123 – *Saphenista cuscana* sp. n., holotype; 124, 125 – *Saphenista rufoscripta* sp. n., holotype; 126, 127 – *Deltophalonia huanuci* sp. n., holotype.



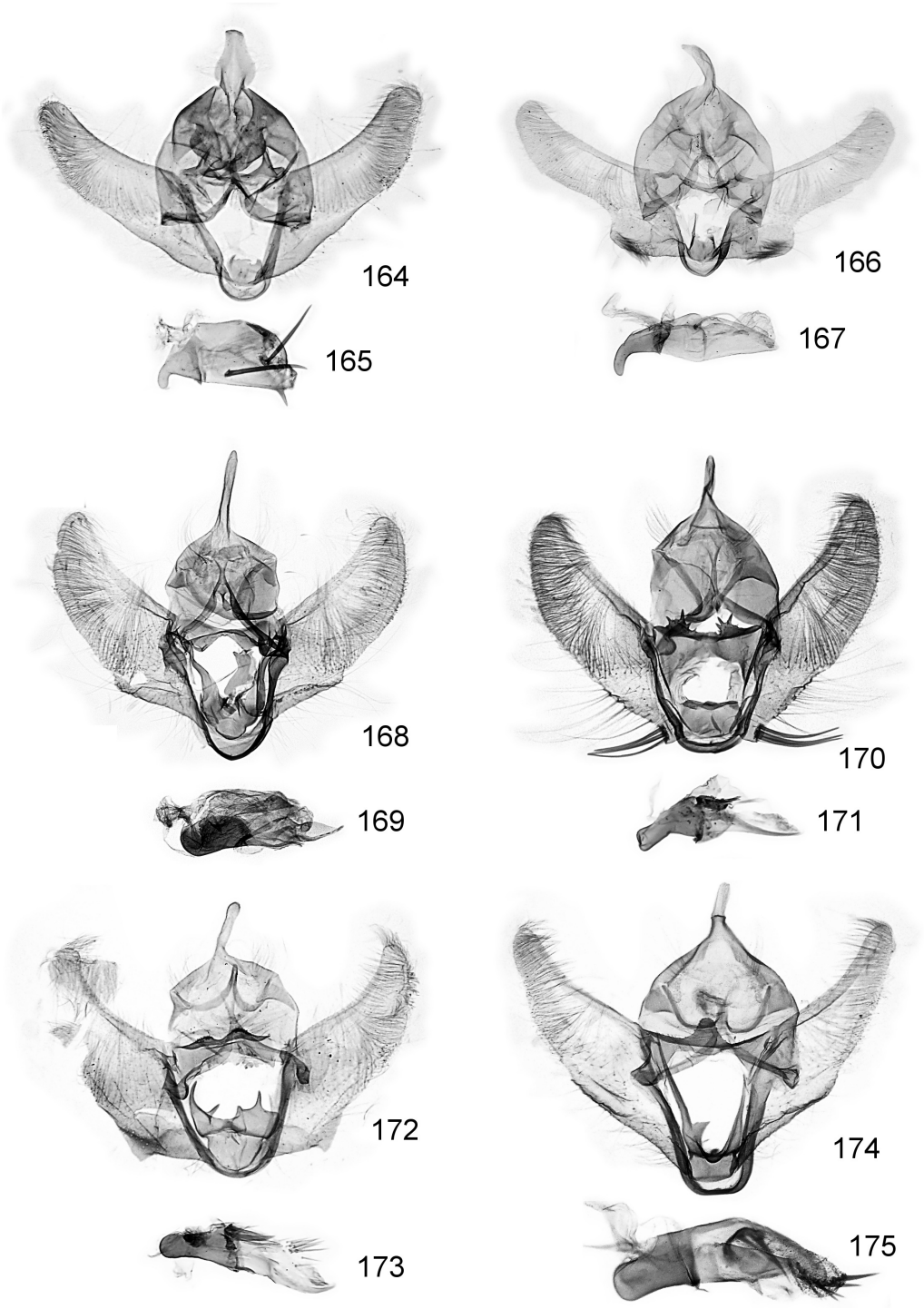
Figs 128-139. Male genitalia. 128, 129 – *Gravitcornutia altoperuviana* sp. n., holotype; 130, 131 – *Telurips dubius* sp. n., holotype; 132, 133 – *Xapamopa oxapampa* sp. n., holotype; 134, 135 – *Gnathocolumna asymmetra* sp. n., holotype; 136, 137 – *Romanaria chachapoyas* sp. n., holotype; 138, 139 – *Rhythmologa bicuspis* sp. n., holotype.



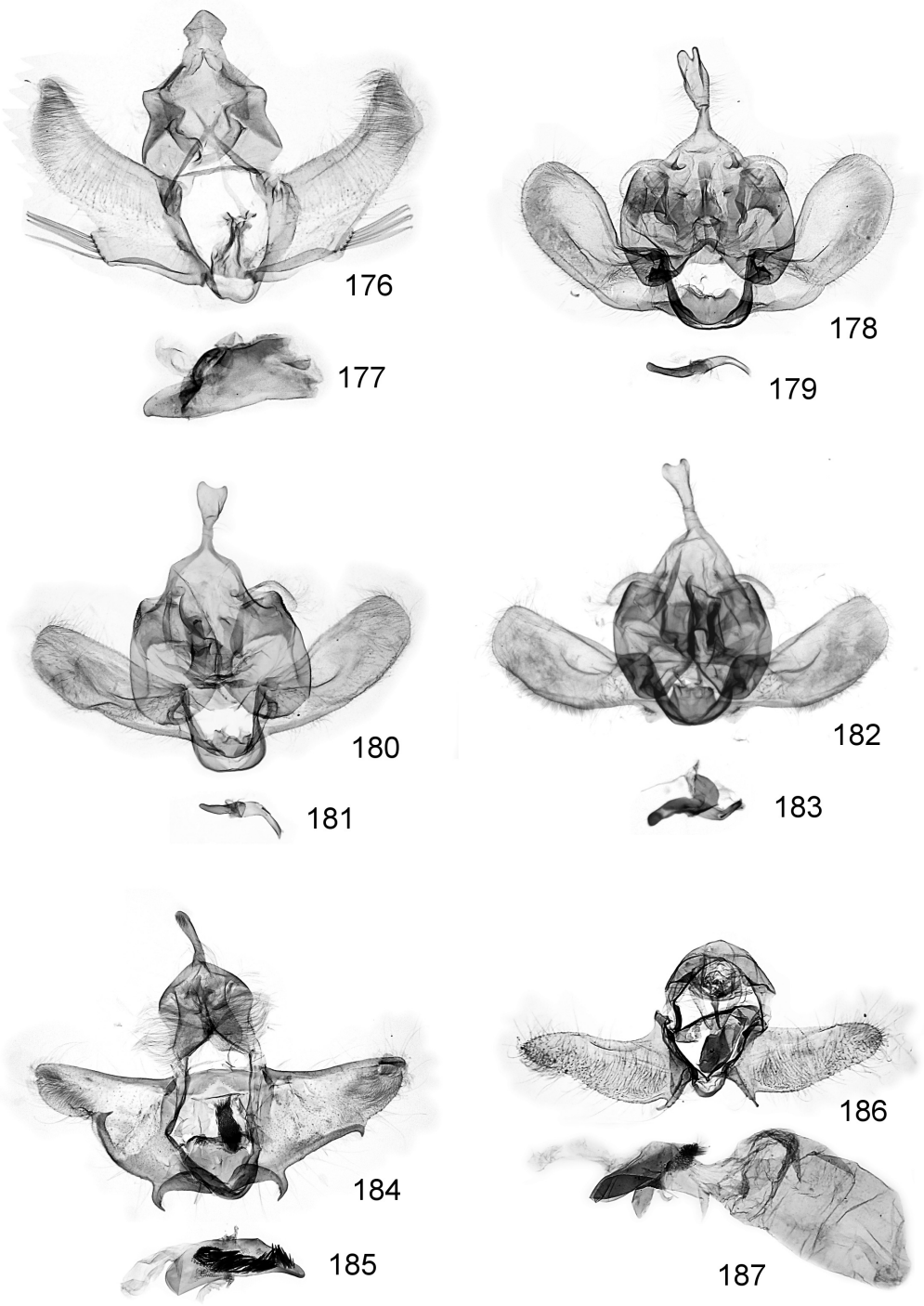
Figs 140-151. Male genitalia. 140, 141 – *Anopinella rotunda* sp. n., holotype; 142, 143 – *Seticosta tinga* sp. n., holotype; 144, 145 – *Seticosta marcapatae* sp. n., holotype; 146, 147 – *Seticosta transtillana* sp. n., holotype; 148, 149 – *Seticosta constricta* sp. n., holotype; 150, 151 – *Vulpoxena separabilis* sp. n., holotype.



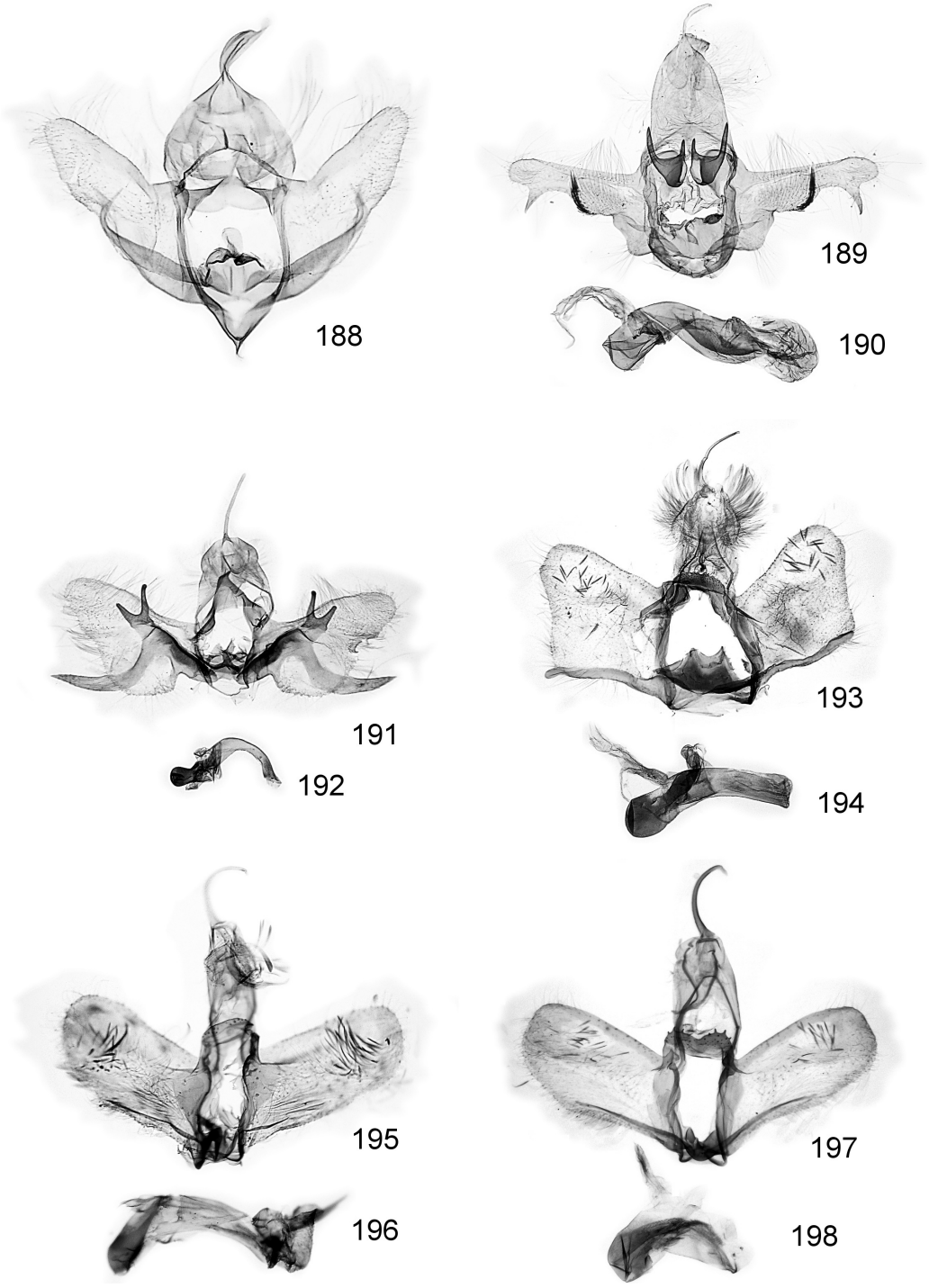
Figs 152-163. Male genitalia. 152, 153 – *Cuproxena platuncus* sp. n., holotype; 154, 155 – *Ernocornutia altovolans* sp. n., holotype; 156, 157 – *Ernocornutia lamna* sp. n., holotype; 158, 159 – *Gauruncus molinopampae* sp. n., holotype; 160, 161 – *Galomecalpa tingomaria* sp. n., holotype; 162, 163 – *Inape arcuata* sp. n., holotype.



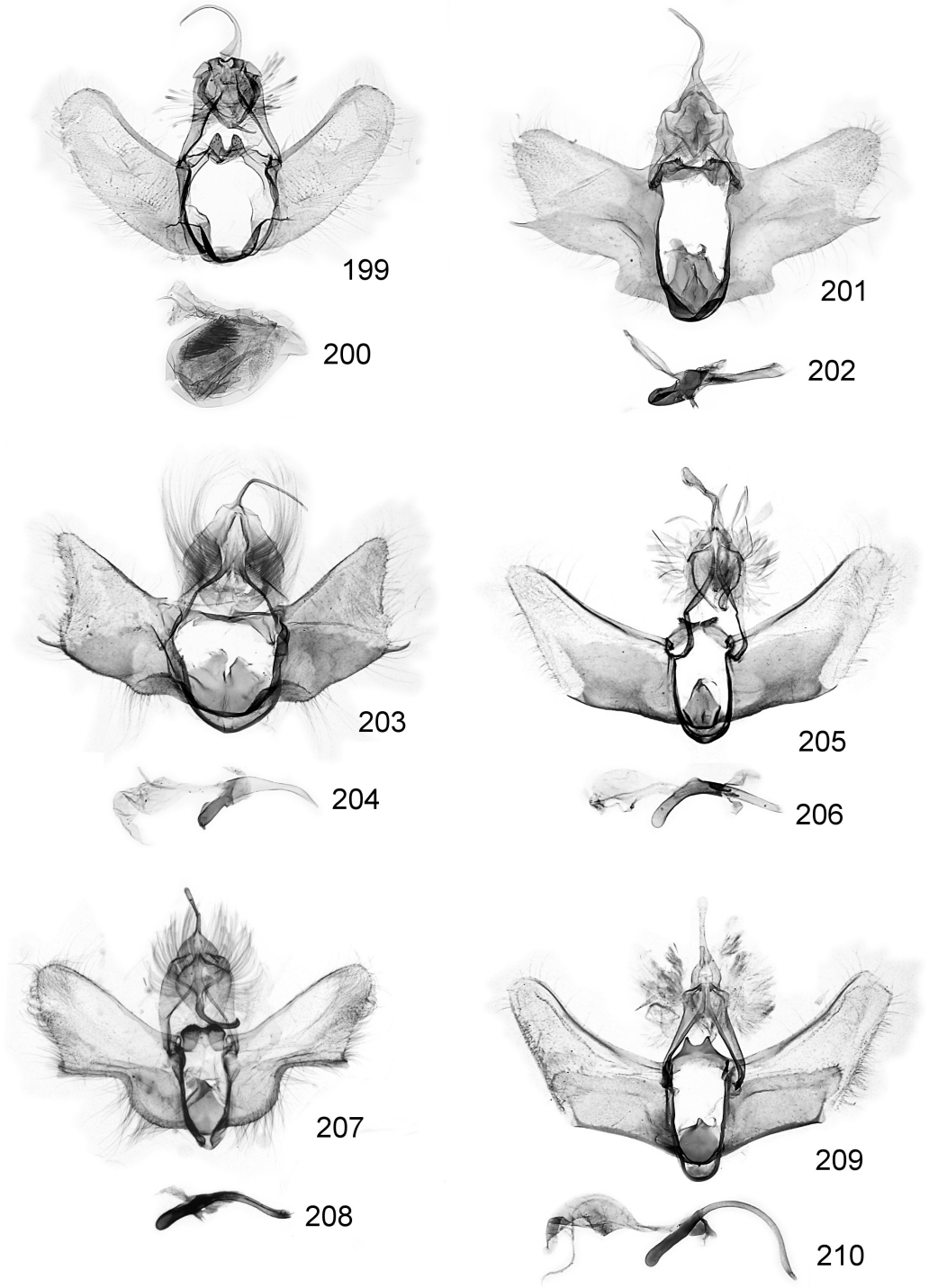
Figs 164-175. Male genitalia. 164, 165 – *Inape intermedia* sp. n., holotype; 166, 167 – *Inape saetiphora* sp. n., holotype; 168, 169 – *Transtillaspis cholojuxta* sp. n., holotype; 170, 171 – *Transtillaspis parallela* sp. n., holotype; 172, 173 – *Transtillaspis juxtarmata* sp. n., holotype; 174, 175 – *Transtillaspis monoloba* sp. n., holotype.



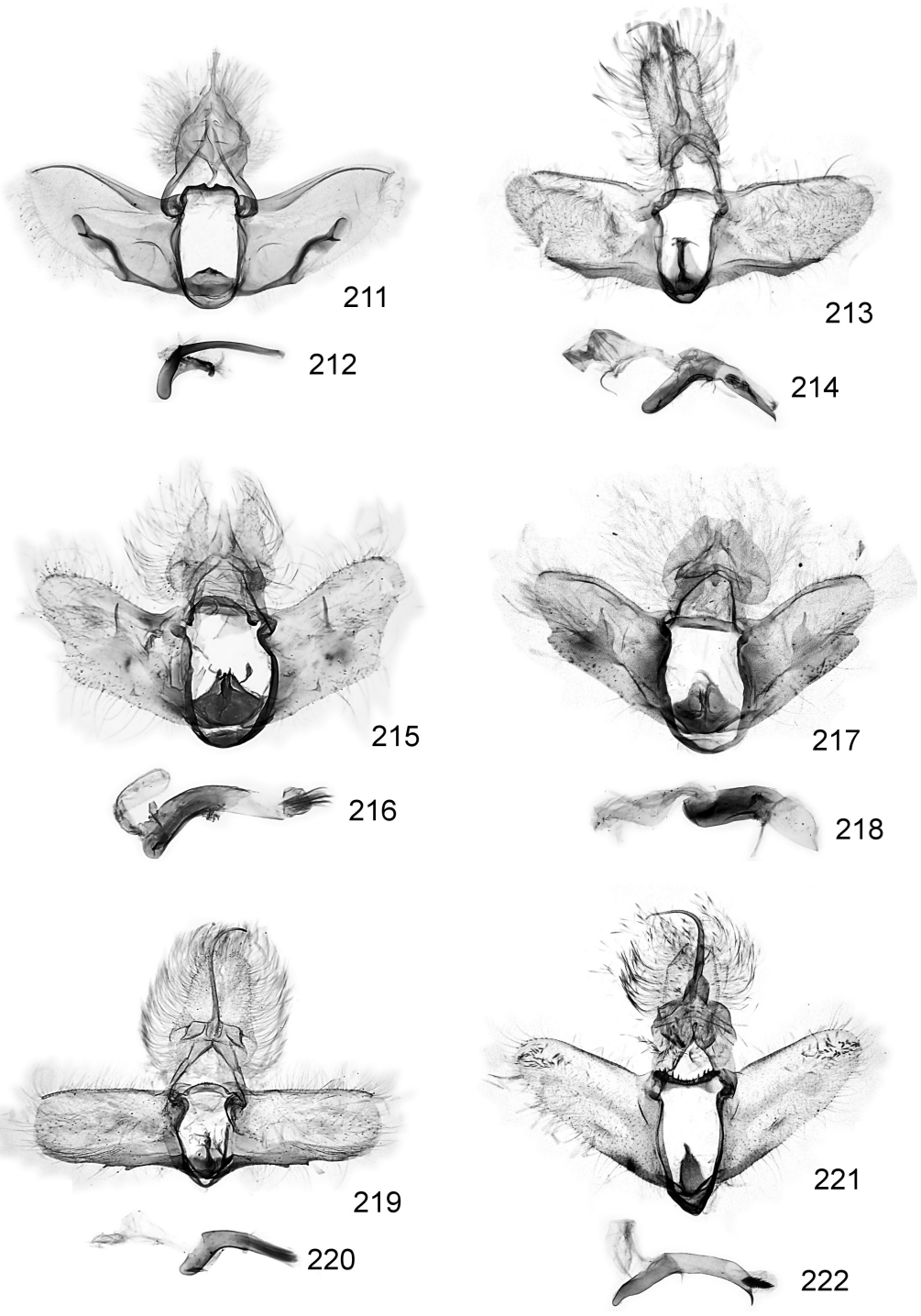
Figs 176-187. Male genitalia. 176, 177 – *Clarkeulia hamata* sp. n., holotype; 178, 179 – *Ptyongnathosia lativalva* sp. n., holotype; 180, 181 – *Ptyongnathosia palliorana* sp. n., holotype; 182, 183 – *Ptyongnathosia lobosaccula* sp. n., holotype; 184, 185 – *Orthocomotis oxapampae* sp. n., holotype; 186, 187 – *Exoletuncus unguiculus* sp. n., holotype.



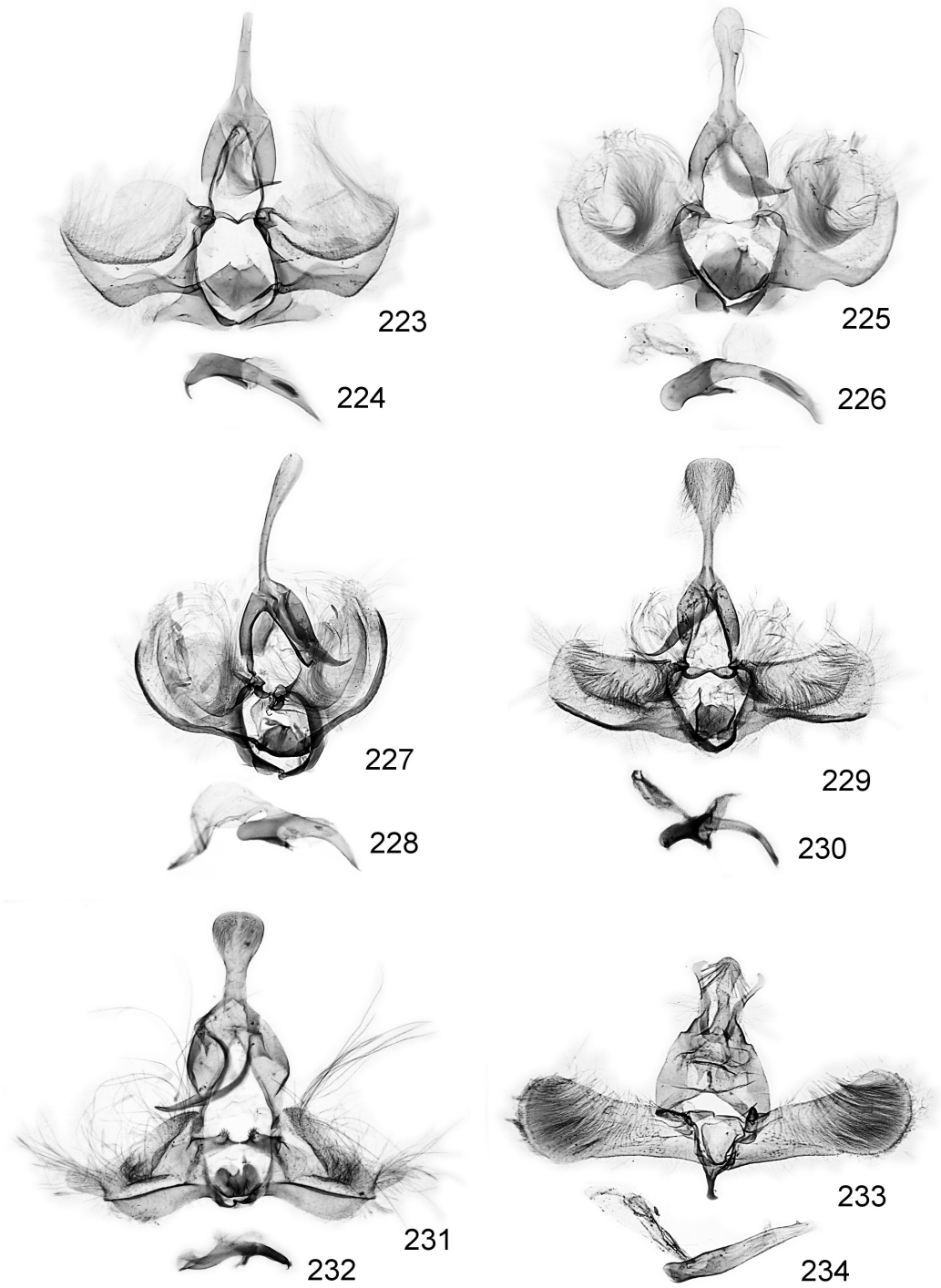
Figs 188-198. Male genitalia. 188 – *Silenis elcedranus* sp. n., holotype; 189, 190 – *Yanachagana polyperla* sp. n., holotype; 191, 192 – *Netechma zemiotes* sp. n., holotype; 193, 194 – *Netechma gilvoniveana* sp. n., holotype; 195, 196 – *Netechma parindanzana* sp. n., holotype; 197, 198 – *Netechma brevidagus* sp. n., holotype.



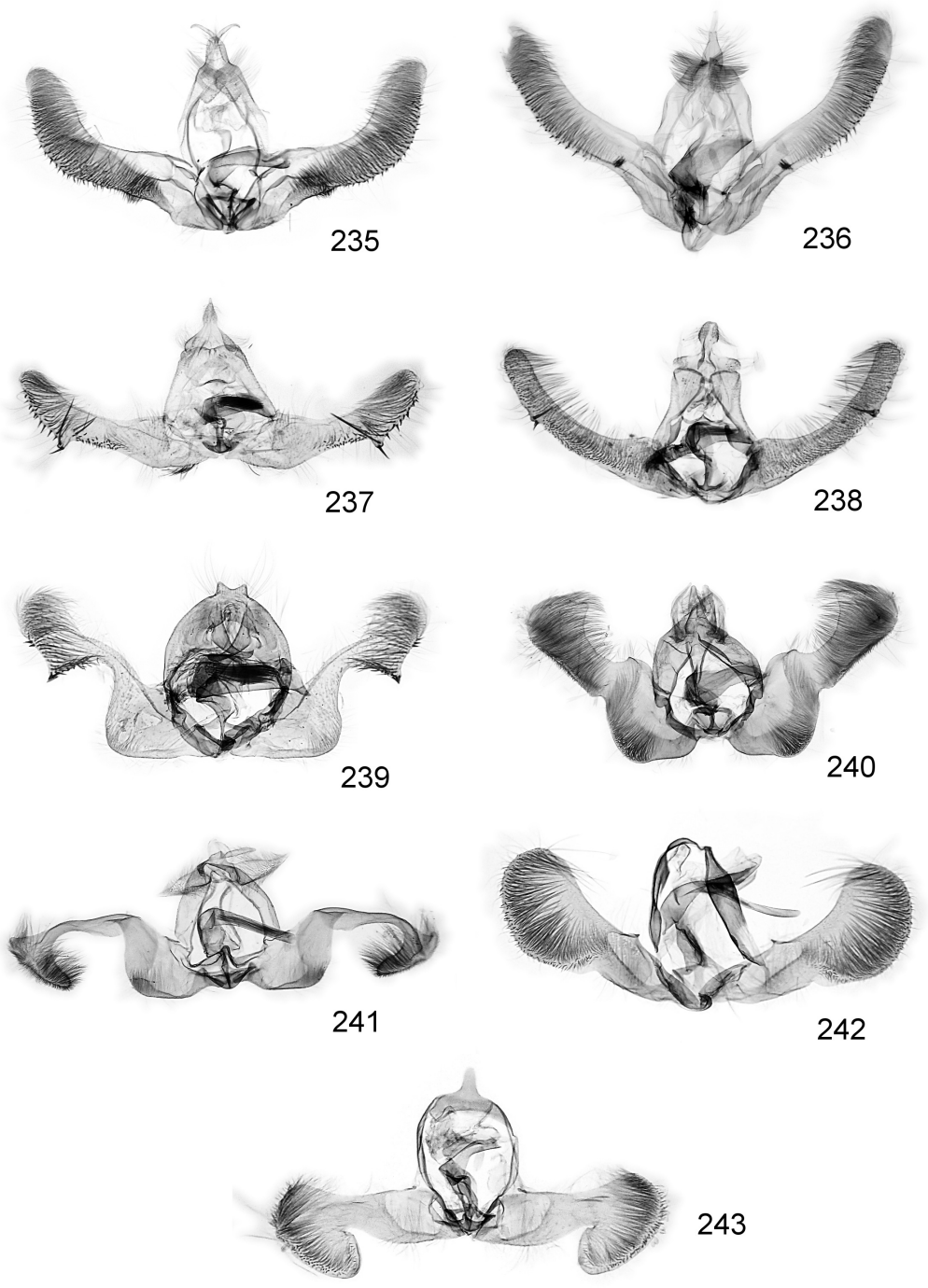
Figs 199-210. Male genitalia. 199, 200 – *Netechma pecuniosa* sp. n., holotype; 201, 202 – *Sisurcana vilcanotae* sp. n., holotype; 203, 204 – *Sisurcana clavus* sp. n., holotype; 205, 206 – *Sisurcana pascoana* sp. n., holotype; 207, 208 – *Sisurcana latiloba* sp. n., holotype; 209, 210 – *Sisurcana procidua* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2005.



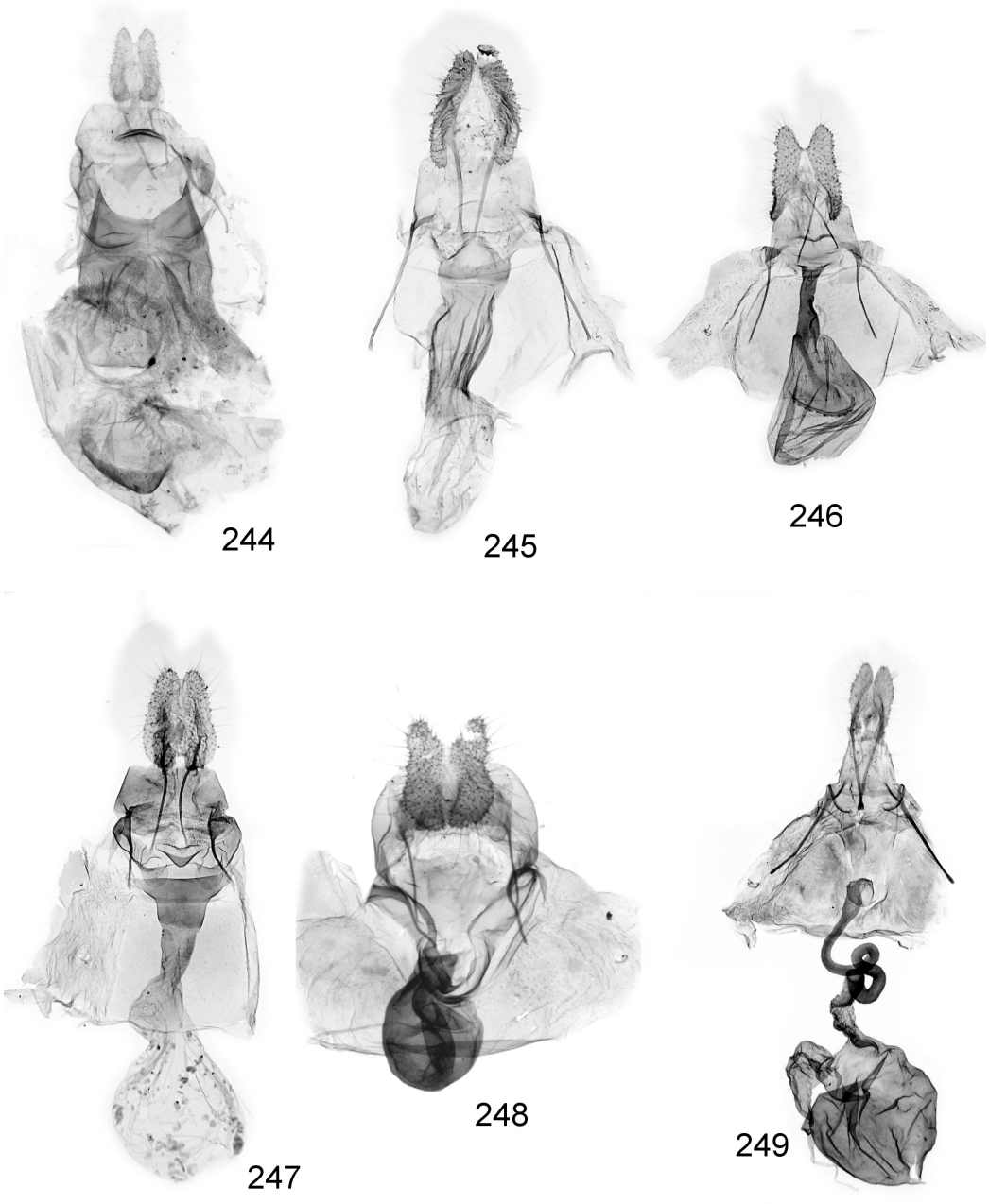
Figs 211-222. Male genitalia. 211, 212 – *Archipimina yanachagae* sp. n., holotype; 213, 214 – *Amorbia trisecta* sp. n., holotype; 215, 216 – *Sparganothina aurozodion* sp. n., holotype; 217, 218 – *Sparganothina xanthozodion* sp. n., holotype; 219, 220 – *Sparganothina refugiana* sp. n., holotype; 221, 222 – *Anchicremna uncinata* sp. n., holotype.



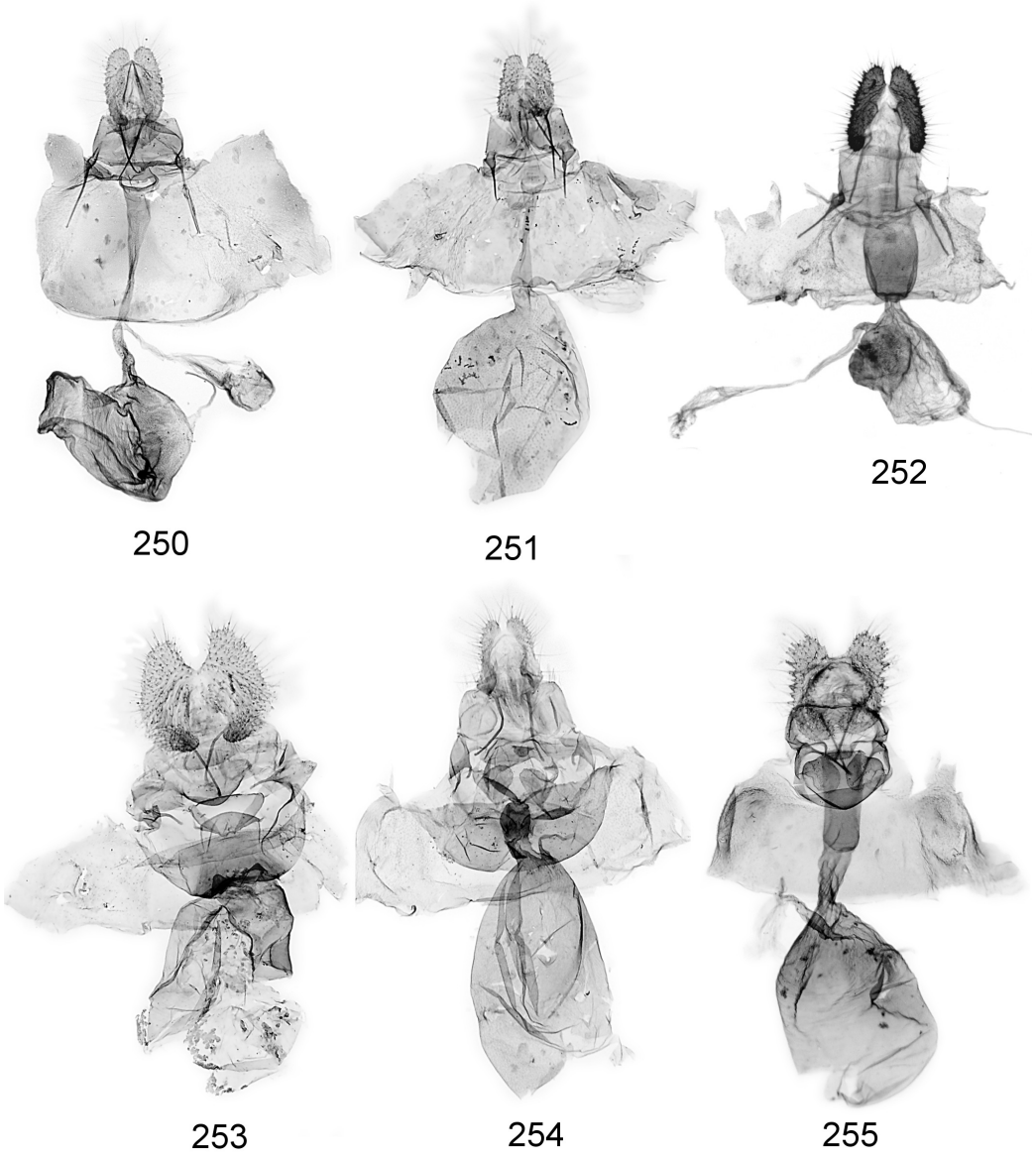
Figs 223-234. Male genitalia. 223, 224 – *Argyrotaenia rufina* sp. n., holotype; 225, 226 – *Argyrotaenia interfasciae* sp. n., holotype; 227, 228 – *Argyrotaenia griseina* sp. n., holotype; 229, 230 – *Argyrotaenia graviduncus* sp. n., holotype; 231, 232 – *Clepsis microceria* sp. n., holotype; 233, 234 – *Auratonota chemillena* sp. n., holotype.



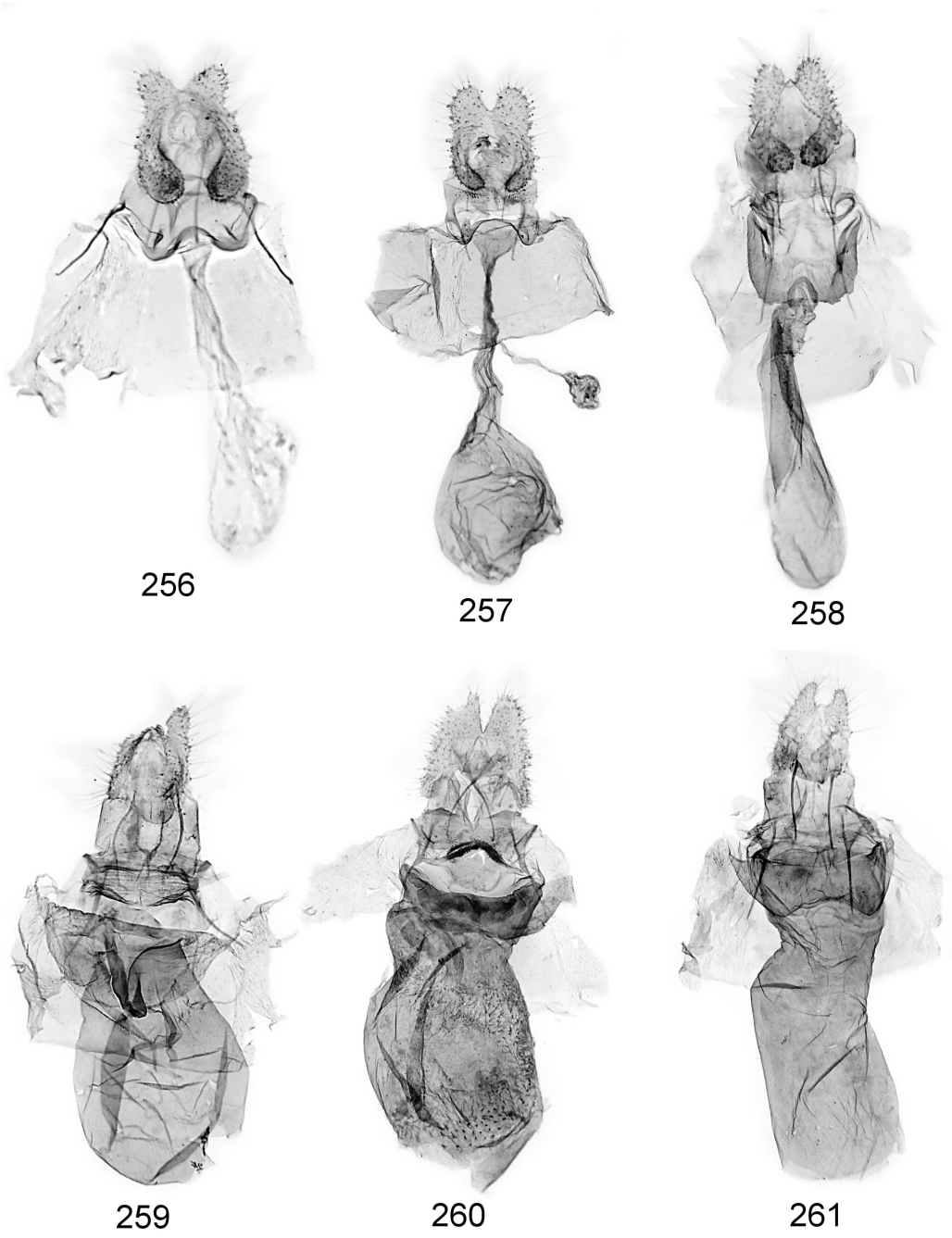
Figs 235-243. Male genitalia. 235 – *Omiostola paradelta* sp. n., holotype; 236 – *Omiostola albidobrunnea* sp. n., holotype; 237 – *Tsinilla stenuncus* sp. n., holotype; 238 – *Tsinilla pallidipuncta* sp. n., holotype; 239 – *Gretchena beryllina* (MEYRICK, 1927), Pasco; 240 – *Epinotia albocephalaeis* sp. n., holotype; 241 – *Epinotia marcapatae* sp. n., holotype; 242 – *Gymnandrosoma junina* sp. n., holotype; 243 – *Dichrorampha ochromosaica* sp. n., holotype.



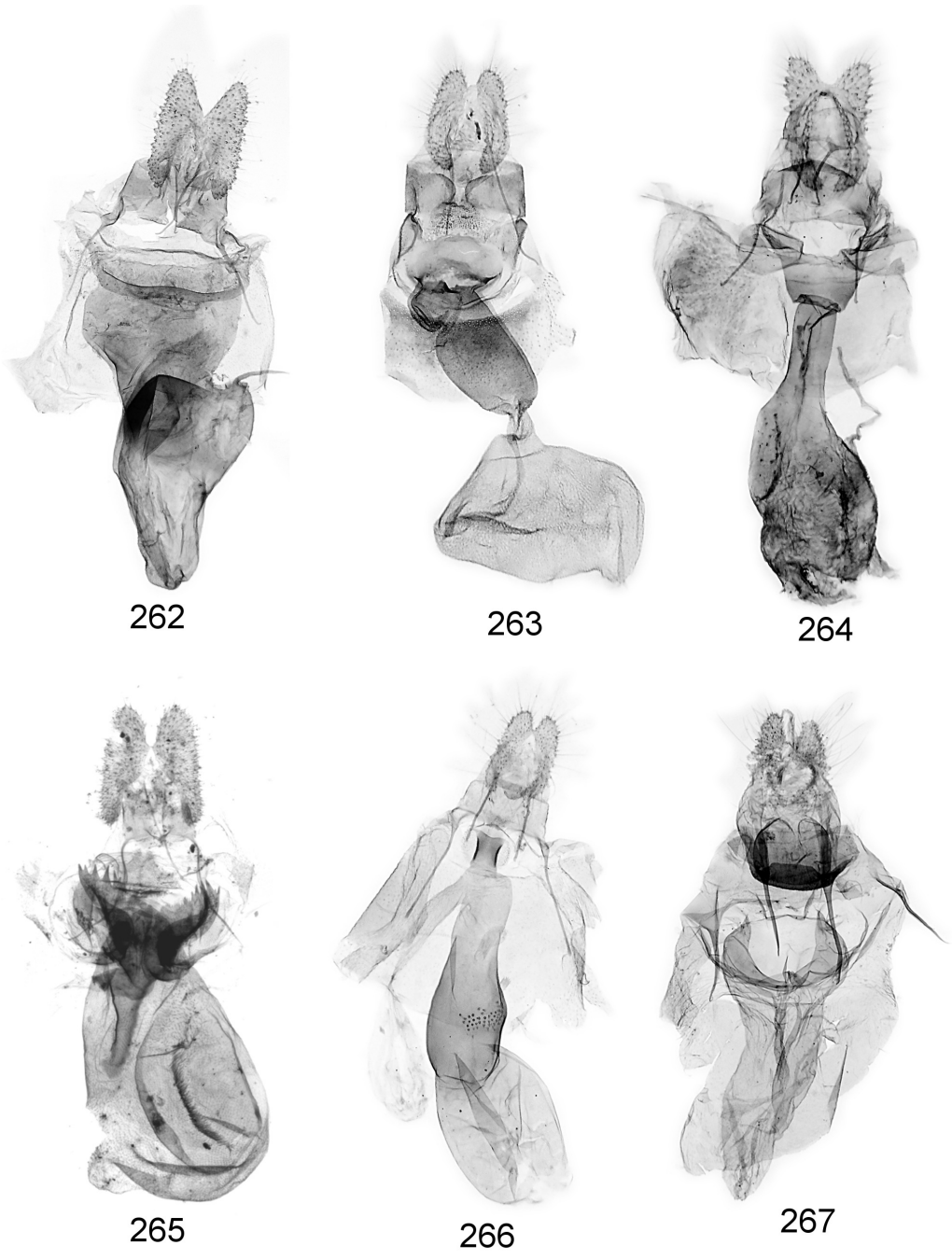
Figs 244-249. Female genitalia. 244 – *Henricus tingomariae* sp. n., paratype; 245 – *Phalonidia olivogrisea* sp. n., holotype; 246 – *Telurips peruvianus* RAZOWSKI, 1988, Pasco; 247 – *Xapamopa oxapampa* sp. n., paratype; 248 – *Romanaria cedrana* sp. n., holotype; 249 – *Rhythmologa bicuspis* sp. n., paratype.



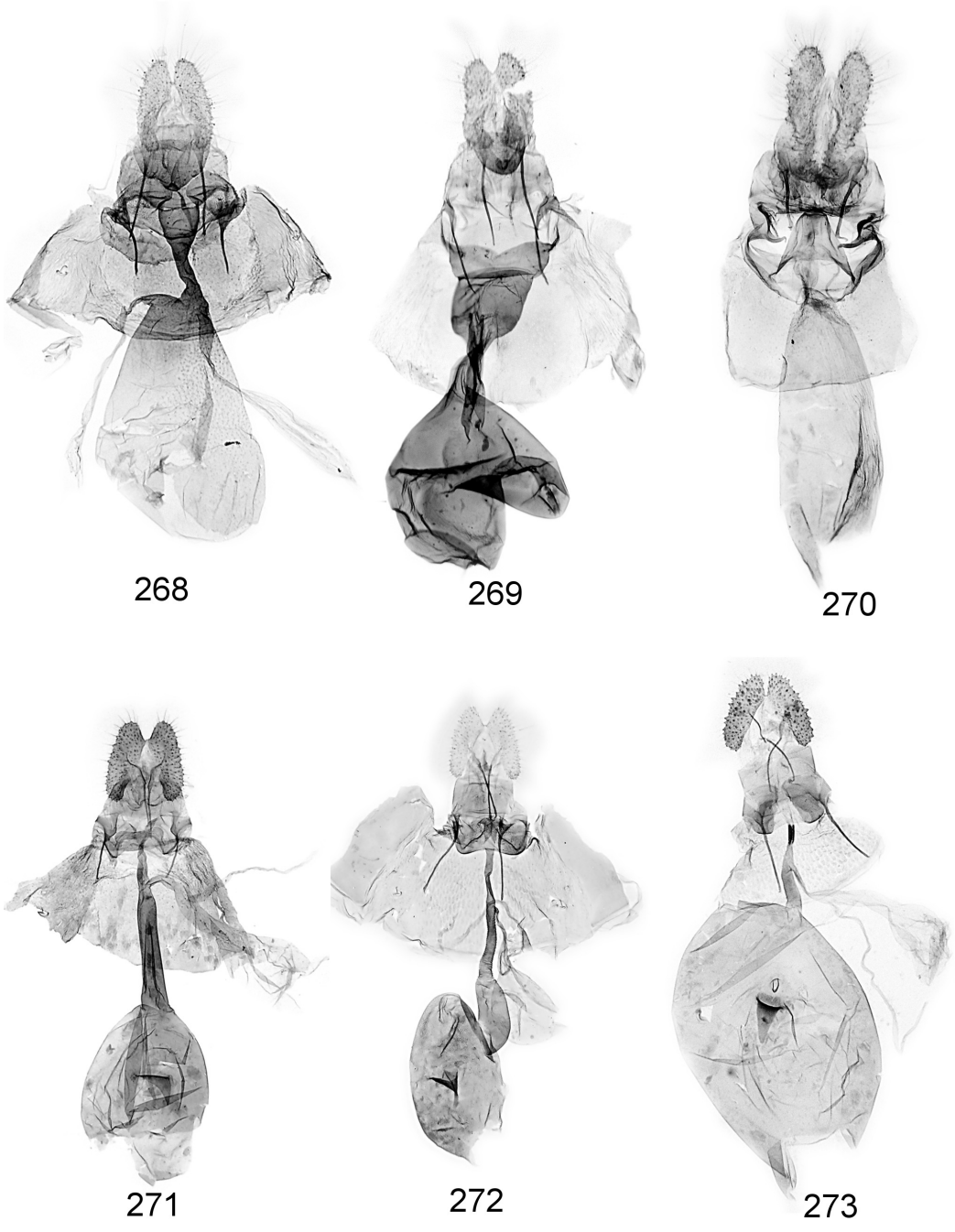
Figs 250-255. Female genitalia. 250 – *Anopinella granadana* sp. n., holotype; 251 – *Anopinella tergemina* sp. n., holotype; 252 – *Punctapinella conchitella* sp. n., holotype; 253 – *Bidorpitia arbitralis* sp. n., holotype; 254 – *Cuproxena platuncus* sp. n., paratype; 255 – *Ernocornutia basisignata* sp. n., holotype.



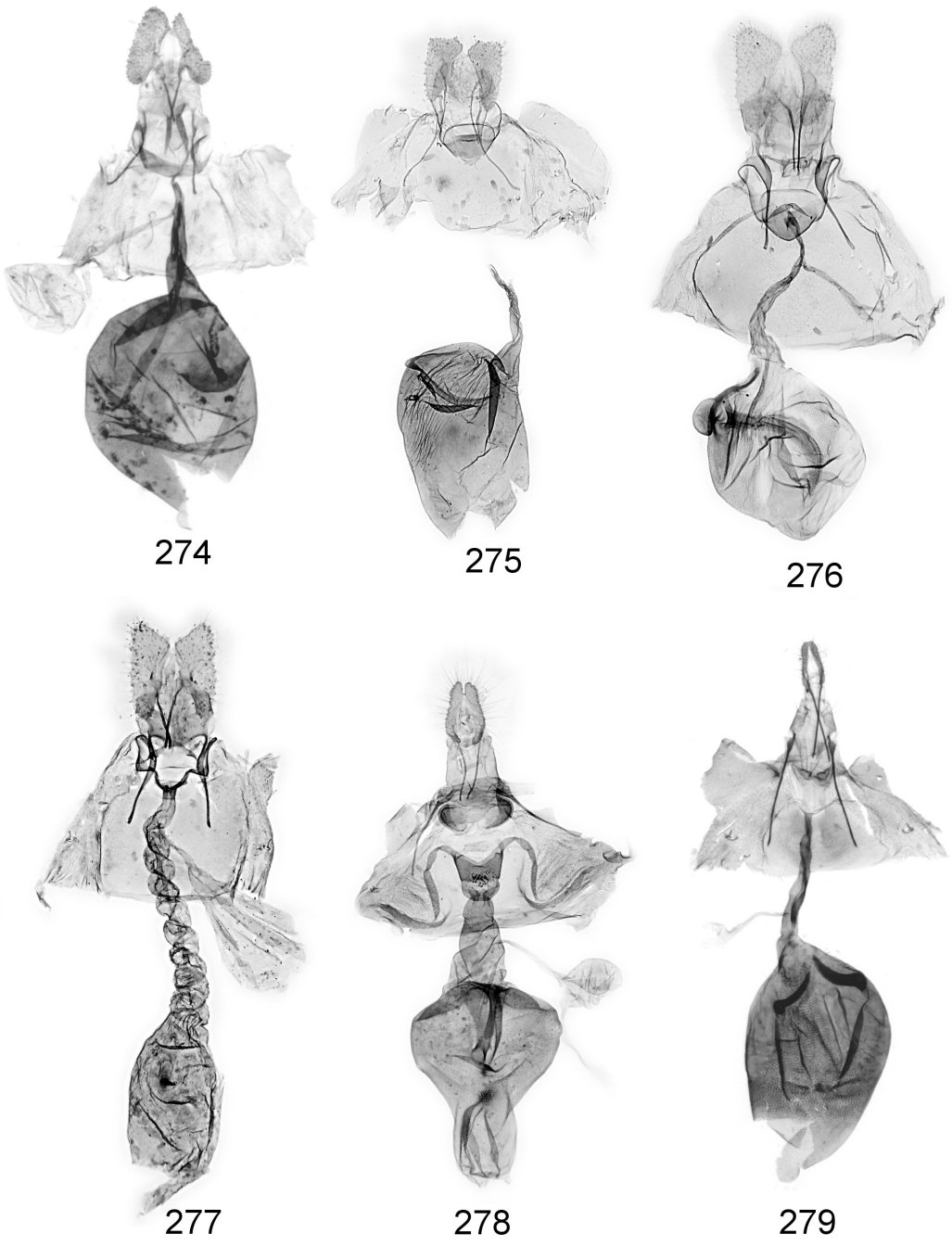
Figs 256-261. Female genitalia. 256 – *Ernocornutia alpha* sp. n., holotype; 257 – *Ernocornutia beta* sp. n; 258 – *Inape saetiphora* sp. n., paratype; 259 – *Transtillaspis bascanion* RAZOWSKI, 1987; 260 – *Transtillaspis obvoluta* sp. n., holotype; 261 – *Transtillaspis monoloba* sp. n., paratype.



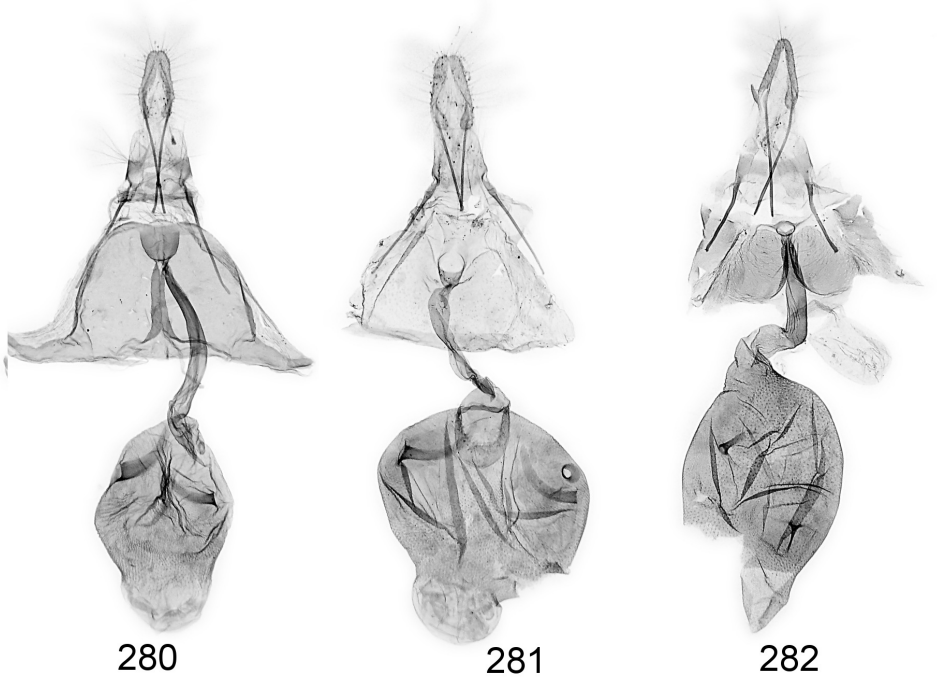
Figs 262-267. Female genitalia. 262 – *Orthocomotis euchaldera* CLARKE, 1955; 263 – *Dogolion tetrix* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006, Pasco; 264 – *Silenis elcedranus* sp. n., paratype; 265 – *Terinebrica multidens* sp. n., holotype; 266 – *Netechma anterofascia* sp. n., holotype; 267 – *Netechma quatropuncta* sp. n., holotype.



Figs 268-273. Female genitalia. 268 – *Netechma zemiotes* sp. n., paratype; 269 – *Netechma saccata* sp. n., holotype; 270 – *Pseudomeritastis quieta* sp. n., holotype; 271 – *Sisurcana topina* RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2004, Pasco; 272 – *Sisurcana olivobrunnea* sp. n., holotype; 273 – *Archipimima concavata* (MEYRICK, 1930, Amazonas).



Figs 274-279. Female genitalia. 274 – *Sparganopseustis unithicta* sp. n., holotype; 275 – *Argyrotaenia nigrorbis* sp. n., holotype; 276 – *Argyrotaenia posticirosea* sp. n., holotype; 277 – *Clepsis microceria* sp. n., paratype; 278 – *Gretchena beryllina* (MEYRICK, 1927), Pasco.; 279 – *Epinotia guarandae* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008.



Figs 280-282. Female genitalia. 280 – *Epinotia marcapatae* sp. n., paratype. 281 – *Epinotia mediostria* sp. n., holotype; 282 – *Quebradnotia unitriangula* sp. n., holotype.

Fig 283. Map – Peru: 1– Molinopampa-Granada, 2 – Carpish, 3 – Pozuzo, Huampal, Yanachaga-Chemillén N. P., 4 – Oxapampa, El Cedro, Yanachaga-Chemillén N. P., 5 – Pampa Hermosa, 6 – Cordillera Vilcanota, Marcapata.

Figs 284-287. Peru, cloud forest environment at collection sites. 284 – Marcapata, 285 – Yanachaga N. P. – Huampal, 286 – Yanachaga N. P. – El Cedro, 287 – Carpish.