

## Tortricidae (Lepidoptera) from Colombia

Józef RAZOWSKI and Janusz WOJTUSIAK

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**Abstract.** The paper deals with 45 species and 27 genera belonging to all three tortricidae subfamilies (24 Tortricinae, 7 Chlidanotinae, 14 Olethreutinae). 20 species are described as new. These are: *Netechma cordillerana* sp. n., *Lobogenesis trematerrae* sp. n., *Transstillaspis atheles* sp. n., *Orthocomotis tambitoa* sp. n., *Orthocomotis miranda* sp. n., *Sisurcana gnosta* sp. n., *Holoptygma lingunca* sp. n., *Auratonota mimstigma* sp. n., *Auratonota meion* sp. n., *Hilarographa sepidmarginata* sp. n., *Hilarographa belizastrum* sp. n., *Hilarographa odontia* sp. n., *Omiostola basiramula* sp. n., *Omiostola detodesma* sp. n., *Hedyazoyphium* sp. n., *Tsinilla unciphrona* sp. n., *Pseudexentera tambitoana* sp. n., *Tambitnotia tambita* sp. n., *Pseudexentera dolicha* sp. n., *Ricula caucae* sp. n., and *Tambitnotia* gen. n.

**Key words:** Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, new species, faunistics, Colombia.

Józef RAZOWSKI, Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, Polish Academy of Sciences, Ślawkowska 17, 31-016 Kraków, Poland.

E-mail: razowski@isez.pan.krakow.pl

Janusz WOJTUSIAK, Zoological Museum, Jagiellonian University, Ingardena 6, 30-60 Kraków, Poland.

E-mail: wojt@zok.iz.uj.edu.pl

### I. INTRODUCTION

The study area was situated at the elevation of 1200 m in the Tambito Forest Reserve which occupies the territory of about 3000 hectares on western slopes of Cordillera Occidental in Colombia, in the Department of Cauca. The Reserve lies about 50 km west of Popayán and is in a proximity to the Munchique National Park. The area is covered by very humid montane forest where the rainfall varies from 3800mm to 7000mm during a year, generally increasing with elevation. The rainfall reveals its bimodal pattern with one maximum occurring during October-November and the second maximum during February-March. Temperatures range from 13 C° to 20 C° depending on altitude. Clouds cover the slopes throughout the most of the day depositing the large amounts of water in frequent precipitation.

### Material and methods

The material was collected by attracting moths to the ultraviolet and visible light emitted by 175 W electric bulb operated by portable electric generator in February and March 1997. All moths were pinned in the field and transported in a box for further preparation in the laboratory. Genital preparations were made by using standard methods and mounted on microscopic glass in euparal. Photographs of adult moths of all new species were assembled in plates, as well as photographs of their genitalia. Some photos illustrating natural environment of the Tambito Forest Reserve were also presented (Figs 68, 69).

Type material is at present in the research collection of the Zoological Museum Jagiellonian University (MZUJ) in Krakow, Poland.

## II. SYSTEMATIC PART

### Tortricinae

#### Cochylini

##### *Aethes chilesi* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008

**Material examined.** One male from West Cordillera, Dep. Cauca, Tambito Forest Reserve, at the elevation 1500 m. GS 1044, MZUJ.

**Remarks.** This species was described from Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, volcan Chiles massive, collected at the elevation 2050 m.

#### Euliini

##### *Ditrifa trifida* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006

**Material examined.** Two males from Department Cauca, West Cordillera, Pasto-Tumaco Rd., Cerro Cuesbi, Res. Forest Ñambi, at the elevation 1400 m. GS 838 MZUJ.

**Remarks.** This species was described from Venezuela, Edo Tachira, P.N. Batallon, Paramo el Rosal from the altitudes of 2900-3250 m. The genus remains monotypic.

##### *Pseudomeritastis emphanes* RAZOWSKI, 2004

**Material examined.** One male from Cauca Department, West Cordillera, Tambito Forest Res., Pasto-Tumaco Rd., Cerro Cuesbi, Res Forest. Ñambi, at the elevation 1400 m. GS 858 MZUJ.

**Remarks.** This species was described from the province Pichincha of the Ecuador, Septimo Paraiso, from the altitude of 1300 m.

##### *Netechma egens* RAZOWSKI, 1999

**Material examined.** Five males from Central Cordillera, 40 km N/Puracé, Malvasa, at 3150 m. GS 890 MZUJ.

**Remarks.** *N. egens* is a Colombian species described from Volcan Galeras, Nariño.

*Netechma camelana* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008

**Material examined.** One male from Western Cordillera, Tambito Forest Res., 28.II.-6.III.1997, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; GS 867 MZUJ.

**Remarks.** Described from the Province of Pichincha, Western Cordillera, Ecuador where it was found at the altitude of 2200 m.

*Netechma cordillerana* sp. n.

(Figs 1, 2, 43)

**Diagnosis.** Facies similar to *N. crucifera* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008 from the Carchi Province, Ecuador but *cordillerana* without terminal process of the sacculus.

**Description.** Wing span 17 mm. Head and thorax (rubbed) brownish cream. Forewing slightly expanding terminally; costa weakly curved outwards; termen somewhat oblique, almost straight. Ground colour cream sprinkled and suffused brown. Markings brown consisting of remnants of basal blotch, dorsal blotch extending towards costa fused with broad median marking directed to mid-termen and to apex. Cilia damaged. Hindwing greyish brown.

Male genitalia (Figs 1, 2). Arm of gnathos moderately slender, terminal plate, slender, curved; valva fairly broad, tapering terminad, convex ventrally, mostly near base of sacculus; transtilla with two broad submedian lobes; aedeagus broad, short, rather weakly tapering postmedially.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Colombia, Western Cordillera, Tambito Forest Res., 28.02-6.03.1997, leg. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 854 MZUJ.

**Etymology.** The name refers to the terra typica, the Cordillera.

*Paraptila equadora* BROWN, 1991

(Figs 3, 4)

**Material examined.** Three males from Western Cordillera, Tambito Forest Res., 28.II.-6.III.1997, leg. WOJTUSIAK; GS 861, GS 862, GS 877 MZUJ.

**Remarks.** This species was described from the Pastaza Province, Ecuador. In the original drawing the end of uncus is insufficiently drawn hence we provide the illustration.

Description of male genitalia (Fig. 3, 4). Uncus broad to before middle, thin postmedially, with broad lateroterminal lobes and broad medially concave apical part.

*Ecnomiomorpha aurosa* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1999

(Fig. 33)

**Material examined.** One female from Western Cordillera, Tambito Forest Res., 28.II.-6.III.1997, leg. WOJTUSIAK, GS 855 MZUJ.

**Remarks.** This species was described from the Federal District of Brazil (Planaltina, 1000 m). The present example somewhat differs from the type in the shape of transtilla and antrum. Female genitalia as in Fig. 33.

*Lobogenesis trematerrae* sp. n.

(Figs 5, 6, 44)

**D i a g n o s i s.** This species is closely related to *L. lobata* RAZOWSKI, 1990 from the Puntarenas Province, Costa Rica and *L. larana* BROWN, 2000 from Venezuela but this species differs in presence of the distinct thorn of the mid-part of aedeagus and process on the top of uncus.

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Wing span 16 mm. Head and thorax brown; labial palpus cream basally and terminally. Forewing broadest postmedially; costa convex; termen moderately oblique, rather straight. Ground colour brownish sprinkled and strigulated dark brown. Markings dark brown, most complete in basal and median parts of wing. Cilia brown. Hindwing brownish cream strigulated brownish; cilia concolorous with wing.

Male genitalia (Figs 5, 6). Uncus broad basally with long latero-terminal processes and short median apical process; socius large with long ventral part and much shorter dorsal part; gnathos slender with bifid terminal plate; costa of valva expanding dorso-posteriorly; sacculus convex, posterior weakly sclerotized part forming a large lobe marked by a median row of small spines; transtilla simple, arched; aedeagus small with median thorn.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Western Cordillera, Tambito Forest Res., 28.02.-6.03.1997, leg. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 868 MZUJ.

**E t y m o l o g y.** This patronym is dedicated to our Italian friend Prof. Dr Pascuale TREMATERRA of Campobasso.

*Transtillaspis atheles* sp. n.

(Figs 7, 8, 45)

**D i a g n o s i s.** Related with *T. papallactana* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2009 from prov. Napo, Ecuador, and *T. cherada* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002 from Brasil, Paraná but *cherada* with slender aedeagus and short, symmetric free terminations of sacculus.

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Wing span 18 mm. Head and thorax brownish. Forewing not expanding terminad; costa gradually convex; termen weakly oblique, hardly sinuate. Ground colour yellowish cream sparsely dotted brown, with weak pale yellowish brown suffusions. Median fascia slightly darker than suffusions with brown dot at end of median cell; apical part of wing similar in colour with browner admixture on median veins; costa dotted brown to middle, hardly so postmedially; basal blotch small, dark brown. Cilia rather concolorous with ground colour black-grey beneath apex. Hindwing cream brown, spotted brownish. Cilia paler except for apex part.

Male genitalia (Figs 7, 8). Uncus slender; socius short; valva rather slender except for basal third; free terminations of sacculus asymmetric (left much longer than the right); processes of juxta almost equally large, pointed apically; aedeagus broad; coecum penis short; two fused basally large cornuti and numerous small thorns in vesica.

Holotype male: "Colombia, Western Cord., Tambito Forest Res., 1500 m, 3-12.02.1997, leg. WOJTUSIAK & PYRCZ"; GS 859 MZUJ.

**E t y m o l o g y.** The specific name refers to asymmetry of the sacculi; Greek: atheles – imperfect.



***Orthocomotis sachatamiae* RAZOWSKI, PELZ & WOJTUSIAK, 2007**

**Material examined.** Two males from Western Cordillera, Tambito Forest Reserve, 1500 m, one collected on 5.III.1997, leg. WOJTUSIAK & PYRCZ; GS 965 MZUJ, second on 28.II-6.III.1997, leg. WOJTUSIAK; GS 825 MZUJ.

**Remarks.** Described from Ecuador, Province of Pichincha (Sachatamia, 1700 m).

***Orthocomotis tambitoa* sp. n.**

(Figs 9, 10, 46)

**Diagnosis.** This species is closely related and similar to *O. parexpansa* RAZOWSKI, PELZ & WOJTUSIAK, 2007 from Morona Santiago, Ecuador but *tambitoa* ground colour of forewing strongly spotted brown, uncus much longer, and aedeagus shorter.

**Description.** Wing span 23 mm. Head brownish cream scaled brown; thorax and labial palpus paler. Forewing as with *parexpansa*. Ground colour whitish cream densely spotted brown along median parts of interfasciae. Markings concolorous with spots, dark brown along costa and in posterior third of wing. Sparse orange and greenish scales all over the wing. Cilia whitish cream, interruptions brown. Hindwing greyish brown; cilia paler with strong, brown basal line.

Male genitalia (Figs 9, 10). Uncus fairly long, slender; socius moderately large; sacculus and caudal edge of valva distinctly convex; transtilla simple; aedeagus short, broad with postzonal part shorter than the proximal part incl. coecum penis; cornuti numerous small thorn, the larger in two fusing groups.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Colombia, Western Cordillera, Tambito Forest Res., 28.02-6.03.1997. leg. WOJTUSIAK."; GS 824 MZUJ.

**Etymology.** The specific name is based on name of the type locality.

***Orthocomotis chaldera* (DRUCE, 1889)**

**Material examined.** Five specimens from Western Cordillera. Three males from Tambito Forest Res., 28.II-6.III.1997. leg. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 820 MZUJ, GS 821 MZUJ; one male from Dep. Nariño Nambi Reserve, 1400 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK & PYRCZ. GS 962 MZUJ; one male from Dep. Cauca, Cordillera Occidental, Res. For. Tambito, 08.II.1998, 1500 m, leg. WOJTUSIAK; GS 963 MZUJ.

**Remarks.** *O. chaldera* was described from the San Jose Province, Costa Rica; it is widely distributed from Tamaulipas, Mexico to Peru and Ecuador; detailed distribution in Costa Rica is provided by BROWN (2003). Our specimens are darker than those illustrated by BROWN, with greenish-brown hindwings and with reduced white spots on dorsal part of the forewing.

***Orthocomotis miranda* sp. n.**

(Figs 11, 12, 47)

**Diagnosis.** In facies somewhat similar to *O. gielisi* RAZOWSKI, PELZ & WOJTUSIAK, 2007 but *miranda* with white bordered orange patches of ground colour; male genitalia as in *O. puyoana* by same authors in same paper (both species are from Ecuador, provinces of

Pastaza and Napo, respectively) but this species with valva distinctly tapering terminally and rather weakly sclerotized dorso-posteriorly.

**Description.** Wing span 29 mm. Head brownish, frons paler, labial palpus dark brown brownish terminally; thorax brown scaled whitish. Forewing typical of the genus; termen rather straight, not oblique. Ground colour clear white with orange borders and spots, rust brown along dorsum and in basal third less so in tornal part. Markings dark brown, partly purple brown, paler basally. Cilia yellowish with rust brown interruption and some brownish scaling. Hindwing brown-grey; cilia much paler.

Male genitalia (Figs 11, 12). Uncus long, very slender; socius expanding ventrally; gnathos arms slender; valva broad basally with costa rather weakly sclerotized except for basal part, tapering terminad; sacculus simple, slender; transtilla slender, arched; aedeagus short, broad with short coecum penis; cornuti minute, in terminal part of vesica larger, spiniform.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Colombia, Western Cordillera, Tambito Forest Res., 28.02-6.03.1997. leg. WOJTUSIAK."; GS 828 MZUJ.

**Etymology.** The name refers to the fascies of the moth; Latin: miranda – worth admiration.

### Atteriini

#### *Sisurcana aluminias* (MEYRICK, 1912)

**Material examined.** One female from Western Cordillera, Tambito Forest Res., 28.II-6.III.1997. leg. WOJTUSIAK."; GS 841 MZUJ and one male from Dep. Nariño Nambi Reserve, 1400 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; GS 1049 MZUJ.

**Remarks.** This species was described from San Antonio, Colombia and is also known from Ecuador.

#### *Sisurcana gnosta* sp. n.

(Figs 13, 14, 48)

**Diagnosis.** *Sisurcana gnosta* is close to Colombian *S. furcatana* POWELL, 1968 from which it differs in presence of a spiniform terminal process of the sacculus dorsally extended socii.

**Description.** Wing span 19 mm. Head cream; labial palpus yellowish brown; thorax cream orange, base of tegula browner. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa convex chiefly in basal part; termen straight, not oblique. Ground colour cream orange sprinkled and weakly strigulated rust brown, yellowish terminally. Markings: basal blotch ill-defined brownish with rust brown spots; median fascia darker in dorsal half extending to reach termen; subapical blotch extending towards termen, connecting tornal suffusion. Cilia yellow, brown at tornus. Hindwing grey cream, paler basally, much darker on peripheries; cilia cream grey.

Male genitalia (Figs 13, 14). Uncus from beyond base slender, long, with short terminal bifurcation; posterior part of socius large, broad, anterior part shorter, slenderer; terminal plate of gnathos in form of two large postero-lateral lobes; valva broad; sacculus slender

with spine like termination; dorsal lobe of transtilla simple, spinulate; aedeagus rather short with minute ventro-terminal prominence; cornuti large, numerous spines.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Colombia, Western Cordillera, Tambito Forest Res., 28.02-6.03.1997. leg. WOJTUSIAK."; GS 869 MZUJ.

Etyymology. The name refers to systematic position of the species; Greek: gnostos – possible to understand.

***Holoptygma lurida* (MEYRICK, 1912)**

Material examined. One male from Western Cordillera, Tambito Forest Res., 28.II-6.III.1997. leg. WOJTUSIAK". GS 836 MZUJ.

Remarks. This species was described from San Antonio, Colombia.

***Holoptygma lingunca* sp. n.**

(Figs 15, 16, 49)

Diagnosis. In facies resembling *H. lurida* very distinct by the bilobed uncus with large latero-terminal parts which in *lurida* are directed posteriorly.

Description. Wing span 24.5 mm. Head and thorax pale orange cream, labial palpus yellowish brown, collar and base of tegula more rust. Forewing broad; costa gradually convex; apex short; termen rather not oblique, almost straight to middle. Ground colour yellow with slight rust orange admixture sparsely dotted rust and brown, suffused rust brown in distal fourth of wing. Cilia yellowish brown. Hindwing pale orange yellow darker posteriorly than basally, spotted grey; cilia cream with weak rust brown divisions.

Male genitalia (Figs 15, 16). Base of uncus broad, subtriangular, posterior part slender with large lateral lobes rounded terminally; socius large, slender basally; valva broad to beyond middle; terminal plate of gnathos, large; sacculus slender with dull free termination; submedian lobes of transtilla small, thorny; aedeagus slender with small ventro-terminal prominence; cornuti fairly long.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Colombia, Western Cordillera, Tambito Forest Res., 28.02-6.03.1997. leg. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 866 MZUJ.

Paratype male: Cauca Department, Western Cordillera, Res. Forest. Tambito, 6.II.1997, 1500 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; GS 837 MZUJ.

Etyymology. The name refers to shape of the lobes of the end of uncus; Latin: lingua – a tongue.

***Tinacrusis atopa* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008**

Material examined. Male holotype described from the Cauca Valley.

***Tinacrusis aquila* (BUSCK, 1914)**

Material examined. Two males from Western Cordillera, Tambito Forest Res., 28.02-6.03.1997. leg. WOJTUSIAK". GS 843 MZUJ.

Remarks. This species and its synonymy, *Homona consobrina* BUSCK, 1914 were described from Panama.

*Amorbia spilocryptis* (MEYRICK, 1932)

**Material examined.** Two specimens from Western Cordillera, Tambito Forest Res., 28.II-6.III.1997. leg. WOJTUSIAK; male, GS 847 MZUJ and female, GS 848 MZUJ.

**Remarks.** *A. spilocryptis* was described from Rio Songo, Bolivia.

*Sparganopseutis myrota* (MEYRICK, 1912)

**Material examined.** One male from Cauca Department, Western Cordillera, Res. Forest. Tambito, 6.II.1997, 1500 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; GS 842 MZUJ.

**Remarks.** This species was described from San Antonio, Colombia. Recorded also from Province of Carchi, Ecuador (RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008).

**Archipini***Argyrotaenia ferruginea* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006

(Fig. 34)

**Material examined.** One female from Western Cordillera, Tambito Forest Res., 28.II-6.III.1997, leg. WOJTUSIAK; GS 871 MZUJ; three males from the same locality, GS 882 MZUJ & GS 870 MZUJ.

**Description of female genitalia** (Fig. 34, not known until now). Cup-shaped part of sterigma broad, somewhat tapering proximally; antrum bent; signum fairly large with curved blade and long basal sclerite.

**Remarks.** This species was described from Cordillera de Merida, Venezuela.

*Clepsis gelophodes* (MEYRICK, 1936)

**Material examined.** Eight specimens from Western Cordillera, Tambito Forest Res., 28.II-6.III.1997. leg. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 893 MZUJ (male) and GS 892 MZUJ (female).

**Remarks.** This species was described from Venezuela; another very closely related species, *C. abscisana* (ZELLER, 1877) originates from Colombia. A discussion on them is by RAZOWSKI (1979). Besides, there are some specimens from various localities and countries which show slight differences to the above discussed taxa the systematic position of which is unclear.

**Chlidanotinae****Polyorthini***Ardeutica spumosa* MEYRICK, 1913

(Fig. 35)

**Material examined.** Three females from Western Cordillera, Tambito Forest res. 1500 m, 28.II-6.III.1997, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; 6.II.1997 leg. WOJTUSIAK, GS 815 MZUJ; 4-12.03.1997.; leg. WOJTUSIAK & PYRCZ; GS 814 MZUJ. Described from Peru.

**Description of female genitalia** (Fig. 35, not known until now). Papilla analis broad medially, with small proximal part; sterigma in major part membranous, with well sclero-

tized, slender proximal edges and short anteostial part; ductus bursae membranous; sclerite of antrum short, transverse; signum represented by large capitulum.

***Pseudatteria cladodes* WALSINGHAM, 1914**

**Material examined.** Two females from Tambito, Western Cordillera illustrated by RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK (2008).

***Auratonota mimstigmosa* sp. n.**

(Figs 21, 22, 36, 50, 51)

**Diagnosis.** *A. mimstigmosa* is similar and closely related to *A. stigmosa* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1999 from the Loja Province, Ecuador and *A. spinivalva* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1999 from Mexico and Cuba but *mimstigmosa* with oval blotch of ground colour at the end of the forewing median cell and brownish hindwing. Male genitalia of *mimstigmosa* are also similar to those species but base of uncus of this species is broad. Female genitalia similar to *spinivalva* but in this species antrum is weakly sclerotized.

**Description.** Wing span 25 mm. Head cream, labial palpus and thorax partly tinged rust. Forewing broad, expanding terminally; costa and termen rather straight. Ground colour pale brownish gold; markings (see figure 50, 51) more brown especially near edges, distinctly edged cream gold. Cilia gold cream, divisions brownish. Hindwing brownish; cilia creamer.

Male genitalia (Figs 21, 122). Uncus fairly long, broad in basal third then uniformly broad, rounded apically; socius half the length of hamus; vinculum broad; valva constricted postbasally, rounded terminally; aedeagus approximately as long as valva, weakly bent, slender posteriorly.

Female genitalia (Fig. 36). Papilla analis rather broad near middle; apophyses slender; sterigma moderate with weakly sclerotized cup-shaped part; antrum membranous; signum oval, strong.

**Holotype male:** “Colombia, Western Cordillera, Tambito Forest Res., 28.02-6.03.1997, leg. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 832 MZUJ; **paratype female,** same label, GS 831 MZUJ.

**Etymology.** The name refers to the similarity to *spinivalva*; Greek: mim- (from mimeomai) – I am imitating.

***Auratonota meion* sp. n.**

(Figs 19, 20, 52)

**Diagnosis.** *A. meion* resembles *A. paidosocia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1999 from Cuba but *meion* with transparent creamish hindwing, complete subterminal forewing fascia and long, slender socius.

**Description.** Wing span 12.5 mm. Head and thorax cream. Forewing slender, weakly expanding terminally; termen somewhat oblique. Ground colour whitish suffused cream and yellow. Markings indistinct, yellower and darker than ground colour, with slender subterminal fascia extending from before apex to before dorsum. Cilia concolorous with ground colour with two weak brownish divisions. Hindwing white cream, tinged brownish at apex and less so on veins; cilia rather concolorous.

Male genitalia (Figs 19, 20). Uncus broad, broadening postbasally, slender in terminal third; socius long, very slender; vinculum large; valva broad, expanding postmedially, rounded terminally; aedeagus broad, shorter than valva.

Holotype male: “Colombia, Western Cordillera, Tambito Forest Res., 28.02-6.03.1997, leg. WOJTUSIAK”, GS 835 MZUJ.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the size of the moth; Greek: meion – smaller.

### **Hilarographini**

#### ***Hilarographa sepidmarginata* sp. n.**

(Figs 37, 53)

D i a g n o s i s. In facies similar to *Hilarographa bathychtra* (RAZOWSKI & PELZ, 2005) from Ecuador (Province of Tungurahua) but *H. sepidmarginata* with orange terminal area beneath apex of forewing. Female genitalia as in *H. plurimana* (WALKER, 1863) from Brazil (Tefé) but *sepidmarginata* with thick apophyses and slender papillae anales.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 29 mm. Head and thorax blackish brown; labial palpus cream, brown dorsally. Forewing rather not expanding terminally; termen almost straight, hardly oblique. Ground colour restricted to irregular orange maculation, lines extending from costa, and small area beneath apex; costal strigulae white, the subapical pale orange. Remaining area dark brown. Cilia worn. Hindwing yellow orange except for broad terminal border; cilia worn.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 37). Ovipositor elongate; papilla analis slender, tapering terminad; apophyses strong, broad, well sclerotized; sterigma membranous; sclerite of antrum short, tapering medially; ductus bursae slender, moderately long; signum a small horn.

Holotype female: “Colombia, Cauca Department, W. Cordillera, Pasto-Tumaco Rd, Cerro Cuesbi, Res. Forest. Nambi, 23.02.1997, 1400 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 857 MZUJ.

E t y m o l o g y. This name refers to colouration of the hindwing: Latin: sepia – black paint, marginata – bordered.

#### ***Hilarographa belizastrum* sp. n.**

(Figs 21, 22, 54)

D i a g n o s i s. Externally this species resembles *H. belizeae* RAZOWSKI, 2009 but *belizastrum* forewing is glossy brown with traces of orange markings and with orange blotch beneath apex, shorter and broader uncus, broad transtilla, and strongly concave dorsum of aedeagus.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 21 mm. Head and thorax brown, labial palpus paler. Forewing expanding terminally; costa weakly bent postmedially; termen concave beneath apex, slightly oblique. Ground colour orange in terminal part, suffused anteriorly; remaining area brown with slight orange admixture and indistinct fine creamish marks; costal strigulae white followed by fine bluish refractive lines, last strigula large, cream white; two black spots at termen postmedially. Cilia brown, in apical area (remnants) orange. Hindwing brown; cilia mixed orange.



Male genitalia (Figs 21, 22). Uncus slender but strong; hamus and socius long; valva oval; sacculus simple, slender; median part of transtilla broad, rounded terminally; aedeagus well sclerotized dorsally, concave beyond middle with two small dorso-terminal thorns; coecum penis slender.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Colombia, Western Cordillera, Tambito Forest Res., 28.02-6.03.1997, leg. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 845 MZUJ.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the similarity with *belizeae*; Latin: -astrum – a suffix expressing a similarity.

***Hilarographa odontia* sp. n.**

(Figs 23, 24, 55)

D i a g n o s i s. Related with *belizae* and *belizastrum* but *odontia* distinguished by broad uncus and thorny dorso-terminal part of aedeagus.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 25 mm. Head and thorax brownish, frons with two cream fasciae, labial palpus cream sprinkled brown; tegula with two creamish lines. Forewing as in *belizastrum*, bronzy with some orange dots followed by broad terminal area marked with two black spots; costal strigulae weak, creamish followed by indistinct refractive markings, three terminal ones and apex golden; tornal area edged by slender cream strip. Cilia brown. Hindwing brown with orange admixture especially in anterior half of wing; cilia brownish orange, browner at apex.

Male genitalia (Figs 23, 24). Uncus broad, tapering terminally; socius broad; hamus slender; valva elongate-oval; sacculus slender; median part of transtilla broad, rounded terminally, bristled; aedeagus broad, well sclerotized dorso-posteriorly with two large and a few minute thorns; coecum penis slender.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Colombia, Western Cordillera, Tambito Forest Res., 28.02-6.03.1997, leg. WOJTUSIAK", GS 846 MZUJ.

Paratypes, two identically labelled males.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the thorny end of aedeagus; Greek: odus, genitive: odontos.

**Olethreutinae**

**Olethreutini**

***Omiostola macrotrachela* MEYRICK, 1922**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One male from Dept. Nariño, Res. Ñambi, 5.III.1997, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; GS 1045 MZUJ.

R e m a r k s. This species was described from San Antonio, Colombia.

***Omiostola triangulifera* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Two males from Western Cordillera, Tambito Forest Res., 28.II-6.III.1997, leg. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 809 MZUJ, GS 810 MZUJ.



**Remarks.** This species was described from the Province of Pichincha from the altitude of 3100 m.

***Omiostola basiramula* sp. n.**

(Figs 25, 38, 56, 57)

**Diagnosis.** In facies *O. basiramula* somewhat similar to *O. brunneochroma* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008 from Carchi, Ecuador but terminal third of forewing of the latter is pale and aedeagus shorter than uncus; from *triangulifera* this species differs in lack of dorso-basal triangular blotch and longer uncus.

**Description.** Wing span 24 mm in male, 26 mm in female. Head and thorax brown. Forewing slightly expanding terminad; costa bent postmedially; termen weakly convex. Ground colour brown, mixed whitish grey along median cell and towards tornus, apex browner with slight purple hue; costal strigulae reduced to three paler subapical dots; ocellar area tinged grey with some two blackish dots. Markings reduced to black-brown stripe extending from dorso-basal area to end of median cell. Cilia brown, greyer towards tornus. Hindwing brown; cilia paler.

**Variation.** Dark strip more or less long, broad or bent. Apical and part of terminal area of female forewing tinged purple rust with traces of darker marking.

Male genitalia (Fig. 25). Uncus rather slender; socius broad, oval; neck of valva slightly developed; cucullus broadest postbasally; sacculus with large group of spines; aedeagus proportionally long.

Female genitalia (Fig. 38). Papilla analis broad; apophyses moderate; sterigma rounded proximally with broad lateral parts; sclerite of antrum present; signa two minute thorns.

Holotype male: "Colombia, Western Cordillera, Tambito Forest Res., 28.02-6.03.1997. leg. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 812 MZUJ.

Paratypes 6 males and one female. Female: Colombia, Cauca Department, Western Cordillera, Res. Forest Tambito, 6.II.1997, 1500 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; GS 811 MZUJ. Three males from Colombia, Cauca Department, Western Cordillera, Res. Forest Tambito, 6.II.1997, 1500 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; three males from Colombia, Western Cordillera, Tambito Forest Res., 28.II-6.III.1997, leg. WOJTUSIAK.

**Etymology.** The specific name refers to presence of dark forewing marking: Greek: basis – the base, Latin: ramula – a small branch.

***Omiostola detodesma* sp. n.**

(Figs 39, 58)

**Diagnosis.** Similar to *brunneochroma* but *detodesma* without terminal whitish grey suffusion of forewing and deeply concave proximal part of sterigma. Cf. also the description of *deminuta*.

**Description.** Wing span 37 mm. Head pale yellow-brown; thorax greyish brown. Forewing broadest postmedially; costa straight to middle; termen almost straight, not oblique. Ground colour brownish, costa and dorsum brown, posterior part of wing from mid-costa to tornus brown with rust admixture proximally and large area of refractive grey dashes; brownish yellow diffuse area extending beyond mid-costa to end of median cell

and partly towards tornus mixed rust at edges. Cilia dark brown. Hindwing dark brown; cilia paler.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 39). Papilla analis broad; apophyses fairly long, slender; sterigma forming a well sclerotized cup concave medio-proximally and distally, with median area membranous marked by weak submedian sclerites; lateral parts of antrum with folds of strong membrane; cingulum near middle of ductus bursae; signa two large funnels.

Holotype female: "Colombia, Western Cordillera, Tambito Forest Res., 28.02-6.03.1997, leg. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 864 MZUJ.

Remarks. One female (Fig. 58), labelled identically as the holotype and similarly coloured with wing span 27 mm and head more yellow-brown may represent a distinct taxon. It differs from *detodesma* in shape of the ostium vicinity, lack of cingulum, and unequally sized signa.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to distinct cingulum: Greek: deta – a strengthening particle [e.g. meaning real], desma – a fascia.

***Hedya zoyphium* sp. n.**

(Figs 26, 40, 59, 60)

Diagnosis. This species somewhat resembles *Hedya brunneograptia* RAZOWSKI & LANDRY, 2008 from Galapagos but *zoyphium* with broader forewing, brown hindwing, and broad uncus armed with ventral thorn.

Description. Wing span 14 mm. Head brownish, thorax scaled grey. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa gradually convex; termen bent medially. Ground colour grey in basal area slightly mixed cream; costal strigulae whitish. Markings blackish brown edged whitish grey; basal blotch large consisting of some three blotches; proximal edge of median fascia almost straight, posterior edge with three dents; elongate blotch from tornus and subterminal fascia from mid-termen tapering basally. Cilia brownish with black-brown basal line. Hindwing brown whiter towards base, with slender anal fold. Cilia cream brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 26). Uncus strong, broad, with large ventral process; socius drooping, moderate; gnathos and henion preserved; valva large, slender, curved upwards, densely spined to basal cavity, more extending ventrally than dorsally, with postbasal spiny lobe; large group of long bristles from submedian part of ventral edge; cucullus with sparse bristles; aedeagus broad, short.

Female genitalia (Fig. 40). Papilla analis moderately broad; apophyses slender; sterigma plate-shaped, rounded proximally; ostium protected by short sclerite; sclerite of antrum, slender, long; signum a single blade.

Holotype male: "Colombia, Western Cordillera, Tambito Forest Res., 1500 m, 03-12.02.1997, leg. WOJTUSIAK". GS 874 MZUJ.

Paratype female from same locality but dated 28.02-6.03.1997, leg. WOJTUSIAK; GS 863 MZUJ.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to size of the moth; Greek: zoyphion – a small animal.

***Tsinilla unciphrona* sp. n.**

(Figs 27, 61)

**D i a g n o s i s.** In facies *T. unciphrona* is similar to Ecuadoran *T. merana* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2011 but in this species costa before apex dark and blotch at mid-termen short; *unciphrona* uncus distinct from all other congeners by apical concavity.

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Wing span 20 mm. Head brown-grey; thorax blackish brown. Forewing broadest postmedially; costa gradually convex; termen weakly convexly rounded. Ground colour pale pinkish white in form of subapical interfascia limited anteriorly by leaden grey fascia extending to termen and tornus; apical third of costa orange ferruginous with white costal strigulae and brown interruptions; a few radial dashes in subapical interfascia and some fusing brown spots before mid-termen. Remaining area of wing brown with dark brown diffused spots medially. Median fascia blackish brown extending from mid-costa to before middle of subterminal area. Cilia dark brown, in apical third orange rust. Hindwing dark brown; cilia similar.

Male genitalia (Fig. 27). Uncus strong, uniformly broad, gently concave apically, with broad shoulders; socius lateral on base of uncus; gnathos weak; valva slender, broad basally; neck somewhat slenderer than cucullus followed by small lobe marked with spines, with row of ventral short spines and one long spines; aedeagus rather short, simple.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Colombia, Western Cordillera, Tambito Forest Res., 28.02-6.03.1997, leg. WOJTUSIAK"; GS 849 MZUJ.

**E t y m o l o g y.** The name refers to presence of uncus; Greek: phrone (from phero) – I carry.

***Tsinilla ubericolor* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008**

**M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d.** One male from Western Cordillera, Tambito Forest Res., 28.II-6.III.1997, leg. WOJTUSIAK; GS 884 MZUJ.

**R e m a r k s.** *T. ubericolor* was described from the Province of Carchi, Ecuador where it was found at the elevation of 2000 m.

**Eucosmini*****Quebradnotia nolckeniana* (ZELLER, 1877)**

(Fig. 28)

**M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d.** Lectotype male labelled "Bogota"; GS 11743 in the collection of the Natural History Museum London.

Description of male genitalia (Fig. 28). Uncus rudimentary; socius moderate with small inner lobe; valva broad, oval; dorsal lobe of cucullus small; aedeagus long, strongly arched proximally; henion very long.

**R e m a r k s.** Based on the external characters RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK (2006) incorrectly identified a series of specimens from Venezuela as *nolckeniana*. Now we examined the lectotype of *nolckeniana*; it differs from the Venezuelan specimens chiefly by its short aedeagus. *Q. nolckeniana* is closely related to another Venezuelan species, *Q. chasigrapha* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008 but the latter with distinct bifid uncus and long inner pro-

cess of socius. We cannot exactly compare our Venezuelan specimen with the lectotype because of insufficiently clear terminal part of the tegumen in the genitalia slide of the latter. Moreover, the Figs 92, 93 in that paper refer to *Quebradnotia chasigrapha* and Figs 94, 95 to “*nolckeniana*” (an editorial mistake).

***Quebradnotia saraguræ* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2008**

**Material examined.** Two males from West Cordillera, Cauca Department, W. Cordillera, Pasto-Tumaco Rd., Cerro Cuesbi, Res. Forest Ñambi, 23.II.1997, 1400 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; GS 853; one male from Cauca, Cordillera Central, near P.N. Puracé, Portachuelo, Malvasá, 17.II.1997, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; GS 852 MZUJ.

**Remarks.** This species was described from the Province of Loja, Ecuador from the altitude of 2650 m. Originally it was compared with the Venezuelan examples of “*nolckeniana*” and *chasigrapha*. The characters of the former are discussed above. This species differs from them chiefly by long, pointed socius. The specimens from Colombia do not differ in the genitalia from the type.

***Quebradnotia chasigrapha* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006**

**Material examined.** One male from W. Cordillera (Tumaco Rd, Cerro Cuesbi, Res. Forest. Ñambi, 23.II.1997, 1400 m).

**Remarks.** This species was described from Venezuela.

***Pseudexentera tambitoana* sp. n.**

(Figs 29, 41, 62, 63)

**Diagnosis.** This species is closely related to *P. oregonana* (WALSINGHAM, 1879) from Oregon, U.S.A. and several North American congeners (cf. very good illustrations are by MILLER (1987) and GILLIGAN et al. (2008). Male genitalia of *tambitoana* with shorter spiny edge of cucullus and deep concavity of its caudal edge than in the mentioned species; female as in *P. virginiana* (CLEMENS, 1864) in which the sterigma is broader.

**Description.** Wing span 16 mm. Head and thorax pale brownish, labial palpus more grey cream. Forewing not expanding terminad; costa convex; termen almost straight to middle. Ground colour pale brownish with slight ferruginous admixture and darker suffusions, strigulation brown. Costal strigulae small, cream; divisions brown and dark brown; ocellar area more cream in part tinged ferruginous with a few (usually five) brown strips. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing whitish tinged brown, brown on peripheries; venation brown; cilia brownish.

**Variation.** Ground colour of forewing more or less dark, often yellow-brown or ferruginous, with much paler ocellar area, occasionally with cream dorsal patch; dorso-postbasal blotch brown or rust brown, if present. In dark, brownish specimens trace of median fascia or its subtornal part. Hindwing periphery more or less broad, dark.

Male genitalia (Fig. 29). Top of tegumen rounded; socius large, long hairy; neck of valva short, deep, followed by broad setose ventral lobe of cucullus with dense spines on the proximal edge and distinct sharp process caudally; incision beyond the latter deep; aedeagus fairly large; cornuti long, numerous.

Female genitalia (Fig. 41). Papilla analis slender; apophyses slender, fairly long; sterigma long, slender fused with subgenital sternite; vicinity of ostium bursae forming a sclerotized ring; cingulum broad; signa large.

Holotype male: "Colombia, Western Cordillera, Tambito Forest Res., 28.02-6.03.1997, leg. WOJTUSIAK". GS 899 MZUJ.

Paratype, 10 male specimens from Colombia, Western Cordillera, Tambito Forest Res., 28.II-6.III.1997, leg. WOJTUSIAK; GS 894 MZUJ, GS 895 MZUJ, GS 896 MZUJ, GS 901 MZUJ, GS 1047 MZUJ; one male specimen from Colombia, West Cordilera, Dep. Cauca, Tambito Forest Res. 3-12.II.1997, 1500 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; GS 1047 MZUJ; 9 female specimens labelled the same as holotype; GS 898 MZUJ, GS 899 MZUJ, GS 900 MZUJ; one female specimen from Colombia, Cauca Department, Western Cordilera, Res. Forest Tambito, 6.II.1997, 1500 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK.

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

***Tambitnotia* gen. n.**

Type-species: *Tambitnotia tambita* sp. n.

**D i a g n o s i s.** This genus is related with *Quebradnotia* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006 but *Tambitnotia* with uncus absent, posterior socii, reduced henion, and very long neck of valva.

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Venation: in forewing all veins separate; R5 to termen; distance M3-Cu1 more than three times shorter than between M2-M3; base of Cu2 more proximal than that of R1; chorda and M-stem distinct. In hindwing M3-Cu1 short stalked.

Male genitalia. Uncus atrophied; socii well sclerotized, naked, with broad base; valva slender; neck very long, slender; sacculus distinctly angulate; cucullus oval with moderate marginal spines; aedeagus short, simple.

Female not known.

**E t y m o l o g y.** The generic name is a combination of the name of the allied genus *Epinotia* and the specific name, *tambita*.

***Tambitnotia tambita* sp.n.**

(Figs 30, 64)

**D i a g n o s i s.** *T. tambita* is the only species of the new genus characterized above. The species is distinct externally in having broad forewing resembling to some degree *Laculataria asymmetra* and the sclerotisation of socius is similar to that in *Q. ouralia* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006 from Venezuela.

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Wing span 18 mm. Head cream; thorax whitish. Forewing rather broad, expanding terminad; costa weakly bent postmedially; apex rounded; termen concave beneath apex. Ground colour cream weakly mixed brown in apical area, sprinkled brownish anteriorly to it as far as to tornus, mixed grey along dorsum; costal strigulae minute, whitish; divisions pale brown, two proximal pale orange, forming weak lines; ocellar area not differentiated; four black spots along termen; dorsal patch creamish with brownish grey suffusion and darker median line, limited by brown diffuse blotches anteriorly and near tornus. Cilia cream brown, cream at tornus. Hindwing white with apical third brownish; cilia pale brown and white respectively.

Male genitalia (Fig. 30). Socii well sclerotized consisting of broad base and latero-posterior lobes; uncus atrophied; basal fourth of valva broad with straight, angulate saccus; neck of valva long, slender, bent; cucullus transversely oval, spiny; aedeagus short; cornuti fairly long, numerous.

Female not known.

Holotype male: „Colombia, West Cordillera, Dep. Cauca, Tambito Forest Res., 3-12.02.1997, 1500 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 1043 MZUJ.

Etymology. The specific name refers to the type locality.

***Pseudexentera dolicha* sp. n.**

(Figs 31, 65)

**D i a g n o s i s.** *P. dolicha* is comparable with *tambita* but differs from it and all known congeners by presence of the uncus and distal position of sharp process of the caudal edge of cucullus.

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Wing span 14 mm. Head and collar brownish; labial palpus and remaining parts of thorax greyer, paler. Forewing hardly expanding terminad; costa slightly convex; termen moderately oblique, tolerably straight. Ground colour cream suffused brownish, strigulated blackish, in terminal area browner, without strigulation; costal strigulae minute, whitish; divisions brown; ocellar area cream with two inner dots. Markings reduced to indistinct brown median fascia. Cilia brown. Hindwing brownish white with browner posterior third and venation; anal field with longer blackish scales; Cilia brownish, blackish at anal edge.

Male genitalia (Fig. 31). Tegumen slightly tapering apically; uncus weakly sclerotized but distinct; socius broad; neck of valva rather broad; ventral incision subtriangular; cucullus elongate with broad ventral lobe and process of cucullus situated subdorsally; aedeagus long, slender; cornuti long.

Female not known.

Holotype male: “Colombia, Western Cordillera, Tambito Forest Res., 28.02-6.03.1997, leg. WOJTUSIAK”; GS 844 MZUJ.

Etymology. The specific name refers to shape of the cucullus; Greek: dolichos – long.

**Grapholitini**

***Ricula cauae* sp. n.**

(Figs 32, 42, 66, 67)

**D i a g n o s i s.** *R. cauae* is allied to *R. lispa* and *I. incisiva* from Cuba both described by RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2011 but this species with white dorsal forewing patch, uncus present, aedeagus short and ventral lobe of cucullus without spines.

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Wing span ca 9 mm. Head and thorax grey-brown with olive hue; labial palpus whitish, frons slightly darker. Forewing distinctly expanding terminally; costa slightly convex; termen oblique, concave beneath apex. Ground colour cream white in form of broad dorsal patch with edges perpendicular to dorsum and indistinct median line; costal strigulae concolorous with dorsal part (in paratype expanding and diffuse towards wing middle); divisions concolorous with remaining area of wing, dark grey-brown with



olive hue. Ocellus not preserved, marked by diffuse refractive proximal line extending towards costa. Cilia brownish cream. Hindwing brown; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 32). Uncus well developed, fairly large, broad; socius moderately short; basal half of valva broad; sacculus slightly convex, angle rounded; ventral incision of valva deep; neck of valva short, very slender; ventral lobe of cucullus broad, convex proximally, naked; dorsal lobe elongate, tapering terminally, spined; aedeaus short, broad at base; cornuti lost.

Female genitalia (Fig. 42). Apophyses slender, fairly long; sterigma transversely oval, rounded latero-proximally, concave anteriorly with well sclerotized proximal edge and membranous posterior part; antrum weakly sclerotized; signum moderate.

Holotype male: "Colombia, West Cordillera, Dept. Cauca, Tambito Forest Res., 3-12.02.1997, 1500 m, leg. J. WOJTUSIAK; GS 1046 MZUJ;

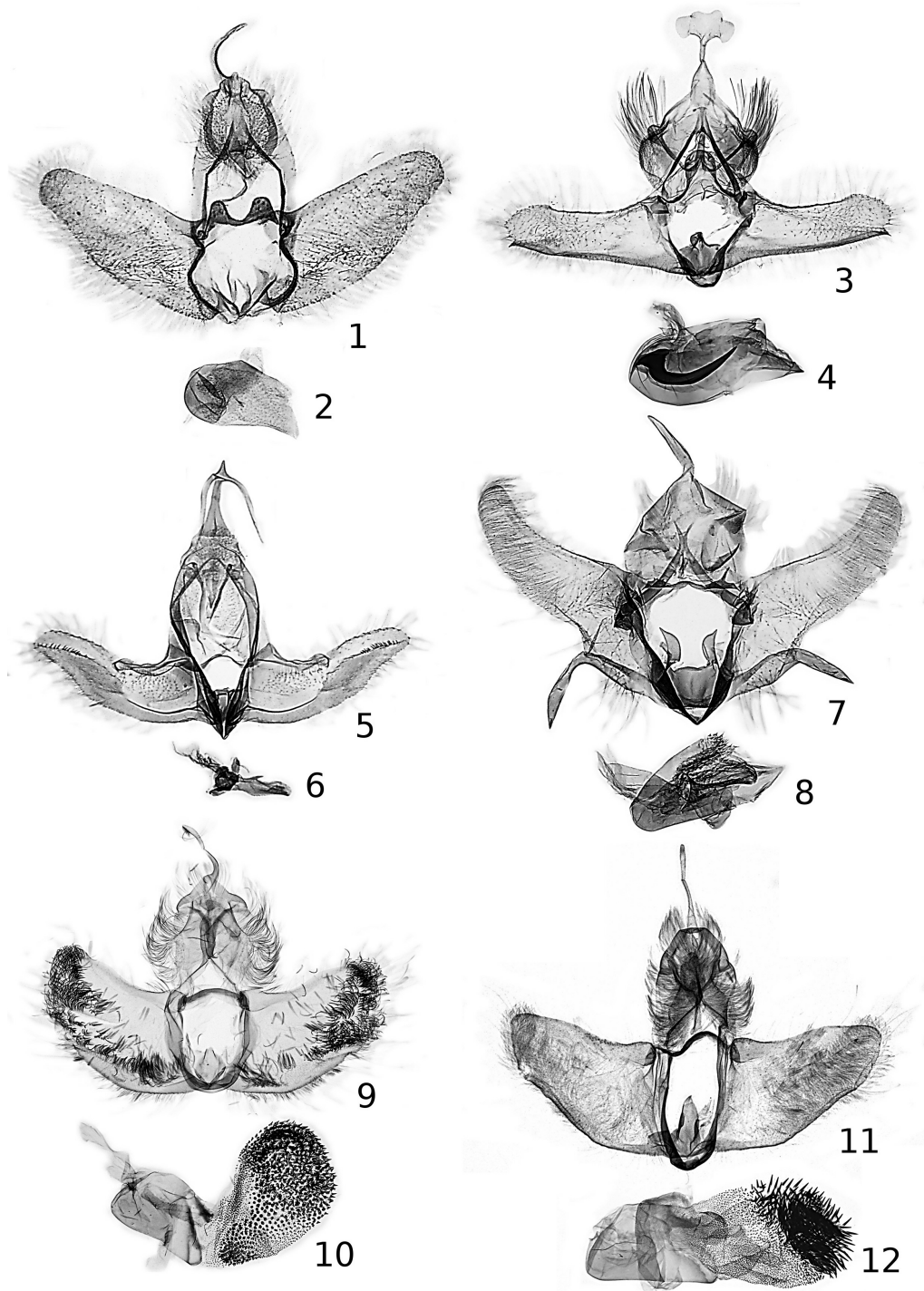
Paratype female: Colombia, Western Cordillera, Tambito Forest Res., 28.II.-6.III.1997, leg. WOJTUSIAK; GS 856 MZUJ.

**E t y m o l o g y.** The name derives from the name of the type locality (Province of Cauca).

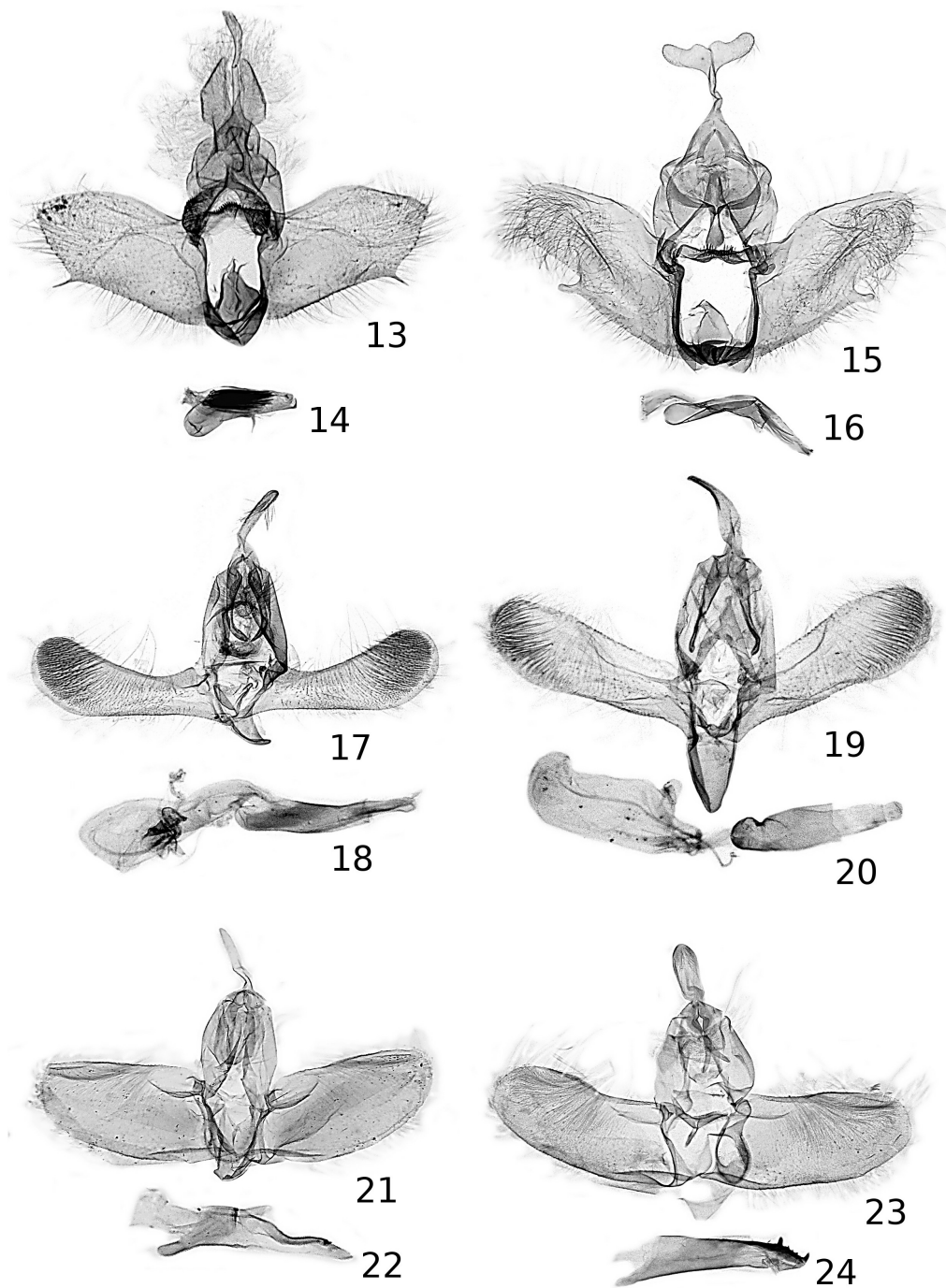
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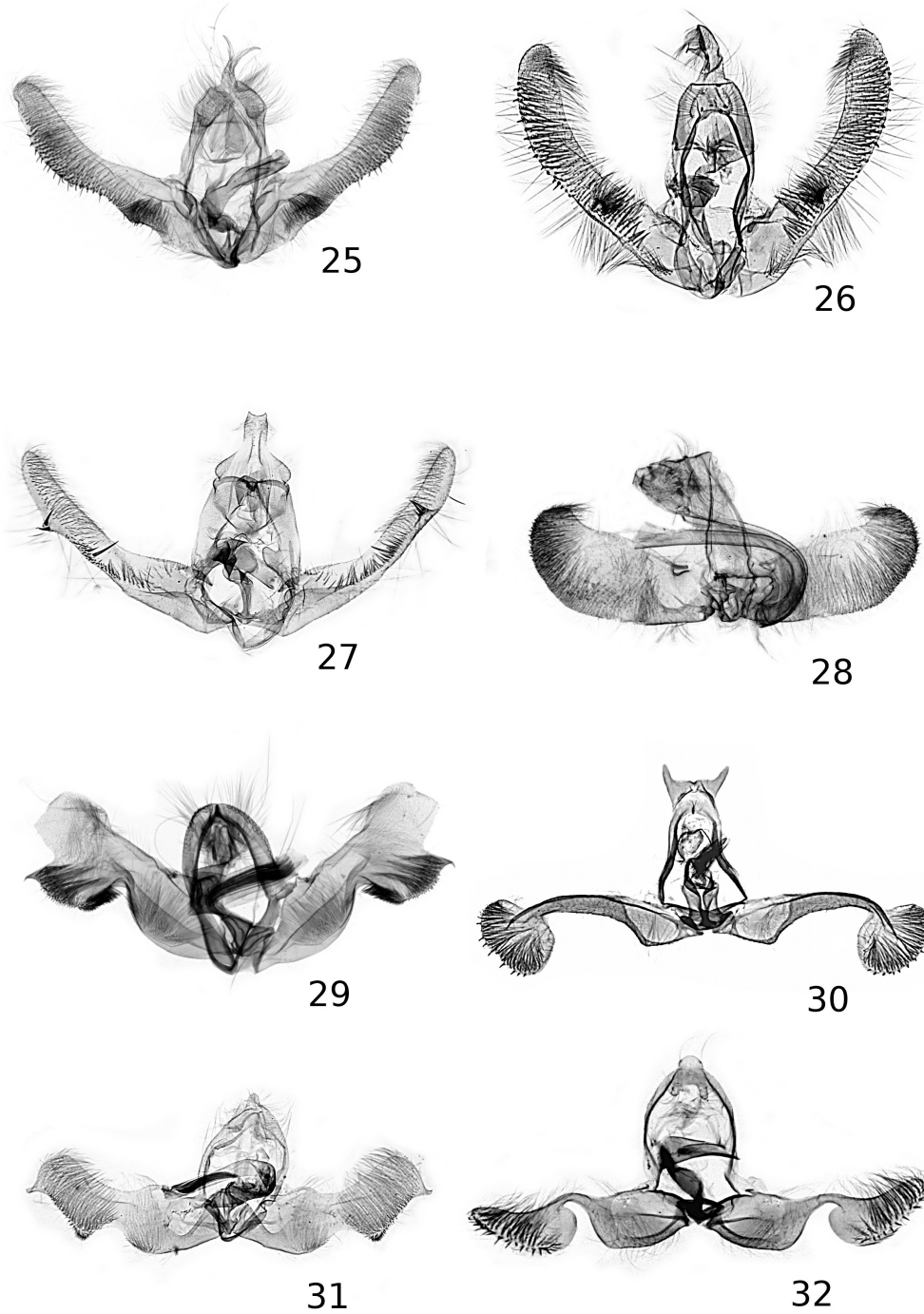




Figs 1-12. Male genitalia: 1, 2 – *Netechma cordillerana* sp. n., holotype, 3, 4 – *Paraptila equadora* BROWN, 1991, 5, 6 – *Lobogenesis trematerrae* sp. n., holotype, 7, 8 – *Transtillaspis atheles* sp. n., holotype, 9, 10 – *Orthocomotis tambitoa* sp. n., holotype, 11, 12 – *Orthocomotis miranda* sp. n., holotype.

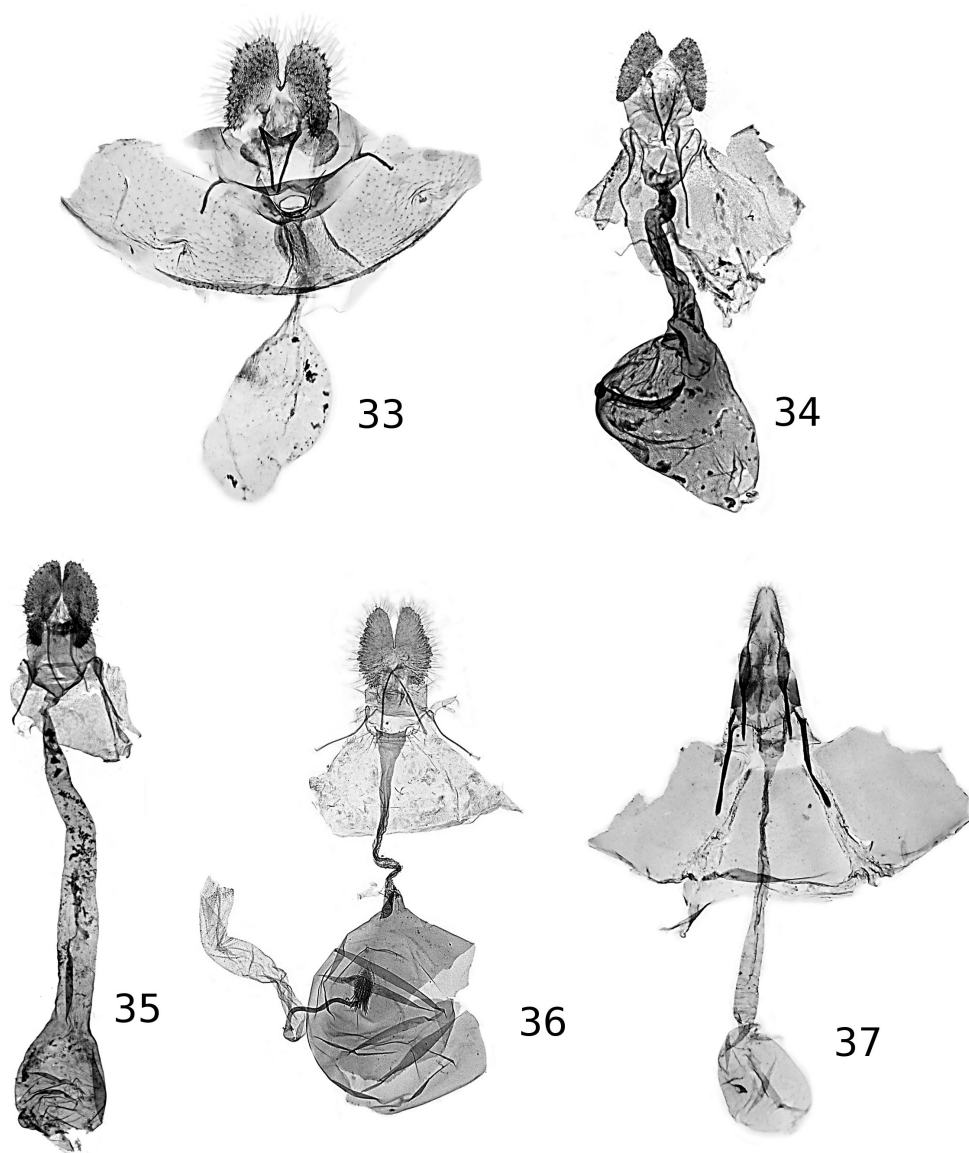


Figs 13-24. Male genitalia: 13, 14 – *Sisurcana gnosta* sp. n., holotype, 15, 16 – *Holoptygma lingunca* sp. n., holotype, 17, 18 – *Auratonota mimstigma* sp. n., holotype, 19, 20 – *Auratonota meion* sp. n., holotype, 21, 22 – *Hilarographa belizastrum* sp. n., holotype, 23, 24 – *Hilarographa odontia* sp. n., holotype.

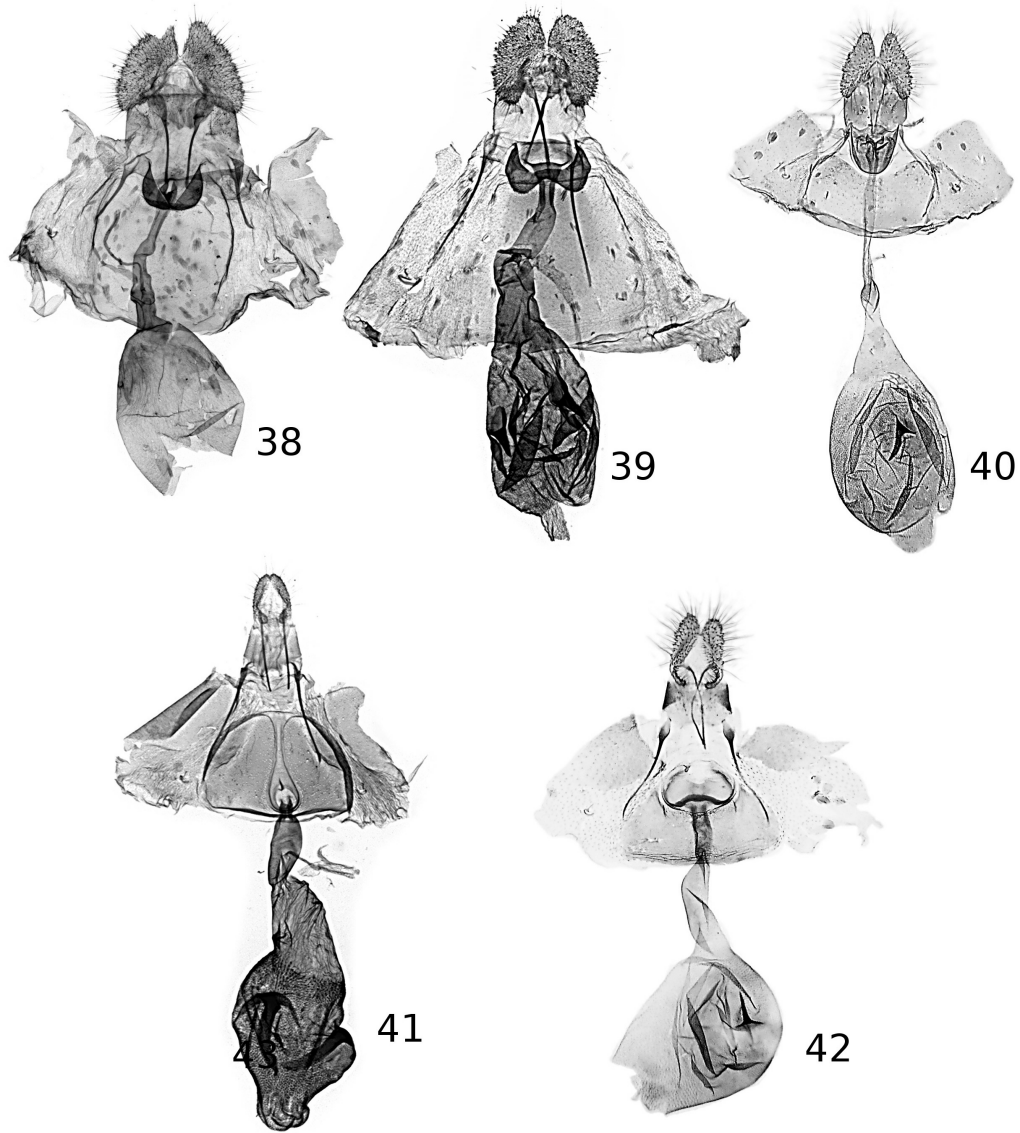


Figs 25-32. Male genitalia: 25 – *Omiostola basiramula* sp. n., holotype, 26 – *Hedya zoyphium* sp. n., holotype, 27 – *Tsinilla unci-phrona* sp. n., holotype, 28 – *Quebradnotia nolckeniana* (ZELLER, 1877), 29 – *Pseudexentera iambitoana* sp. n., holotype, 30 – *Tambitnotia tambita* sp.n., holotype, 31 – *Pseudexentera dolicha* sp. n., holotype, 32 – *Ricula cauae* sp. n., holotype.

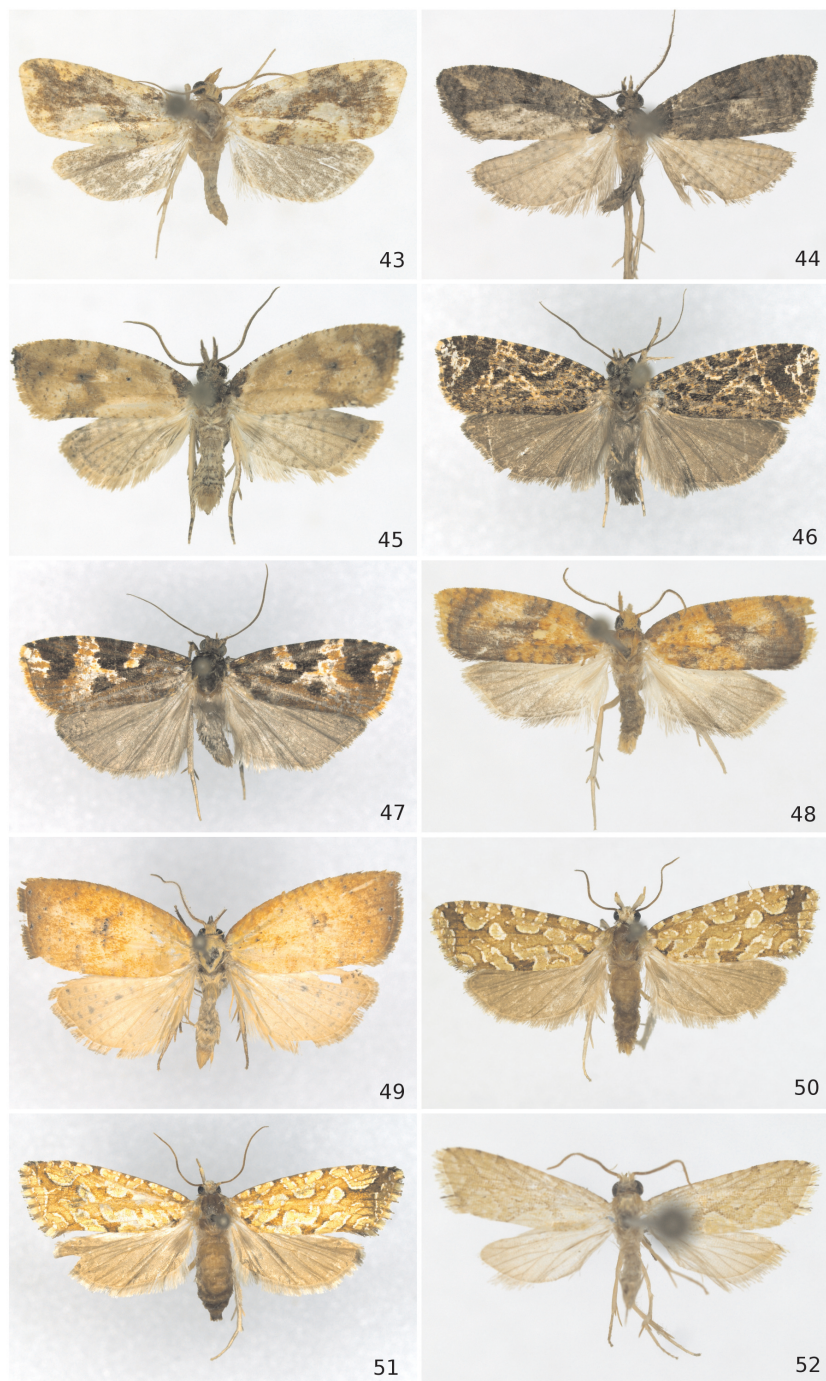




Figs 33-37. Female genitalia: 33 – *Ecnomiomorpha aurosa* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1999, 34 – *Argyrotaenia ferruginea* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006, 35 – *Ardeutica spumosa* MEYRICK, 1913, 36 – *Auratonota mimstigmosa* sp. n., paratype, 37 – *Hilarographa sepidmarginata* sp. n., holotype.



Figs 38-42. Female genitalia: 38 – *Omiostola basiramula* sp. n., paratype, 39 – *Omiostola detodesma* sp. n., holotype, 40 – *Hedyazyphium* sp. n., paratype, 41 – *Pseudexentera tambitoana* sp. n., paratype, 42 – *Ricula cauae* sp. n., paratype.



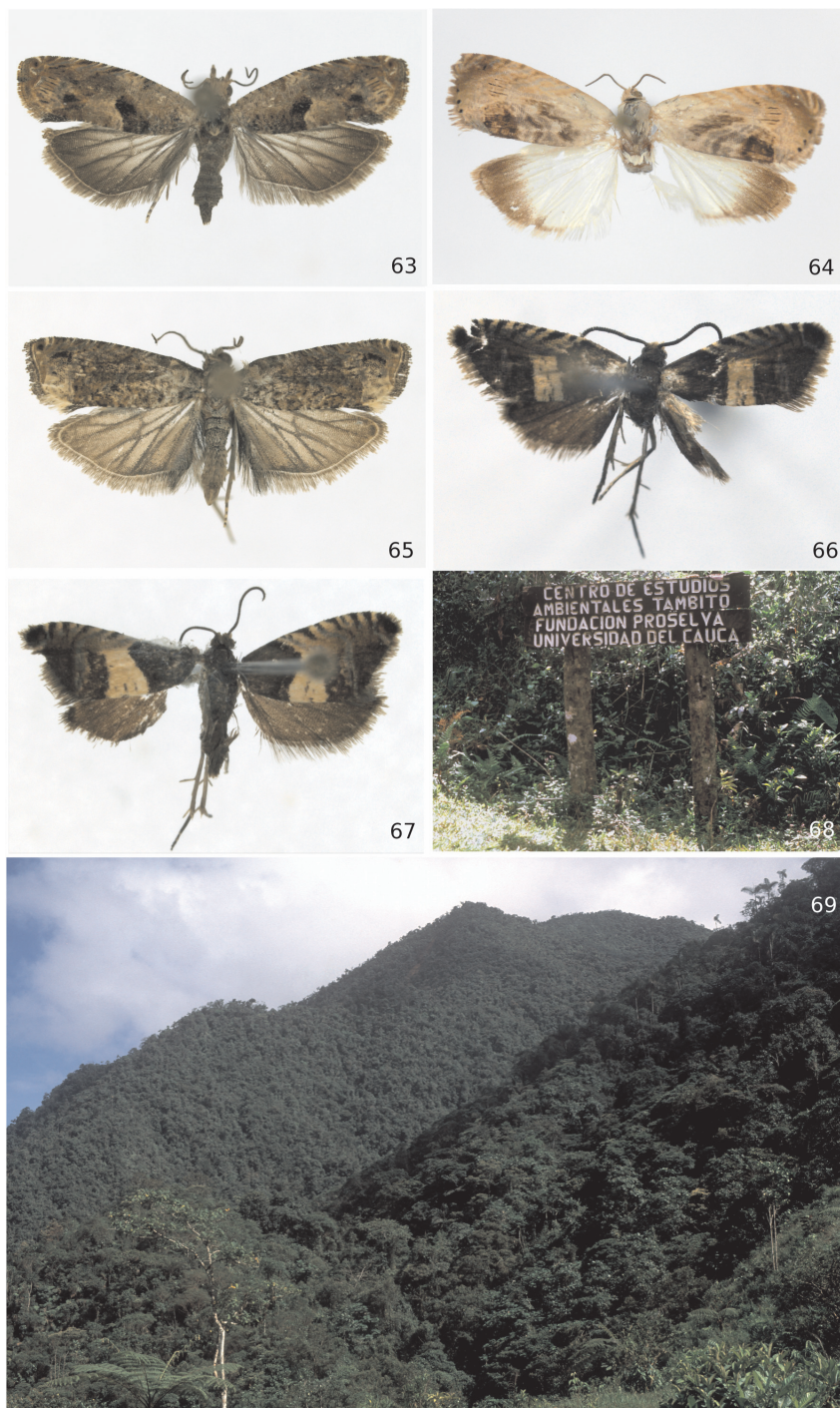
Figs 43-52. Adults: 43 – *Netechma cordillerana* sp. n., holotype, male, 44 – *Lobogenesis trematerrae* sp. n., holotype, male, 45 – *Transtillaspis atheles* sp. n., holotype, male, 46 – *Orthocomotis tambitoa* sp. n., holotype, male, 47 – *Orthocomotis miranda* sp. n., holotype, male, 48 – *Sisurcana gnosta* sp. n., holotype, male, 49 – *Holoptygma lingunca* sp. n., holotype, male, 50 – *Auratonota mimstigma* sp. n., holotype, male, 51 – *Auratonota mimstigma* sp. n., paratype, female, 52 – *Auratonota meion* sp. n., holotype, male.





Figs 53-62. Adults: 53 – *Hilarographa sepidmarginata* sp. n., holotype, female, 54 – *Hilarographa belizastrum* sp. n., holotype, male, 55 – *Hilarographa odontia* sp. n., holotype, male, 56 – *Omiostola basiramula* sp. n., holotype, male, 57 – *Omiostola basiramula* sp. n., paratype, female, 58 – *Omiostola detodesma* sp. n., holotype, female, 59 – *Hedya zoyphium* sp. n., holotype, male, 60 – *Hedya zoyphium* sp. n., paratype, female, 61 – *Tsinilla unciphrona* sp. n., holotype, male, 62 – *Pseudexentera tambitoana* sp. n., holotype, male.





Figs 63-69. Adults and environment. 63 – *Pseudexentera tambitoana* sp. n. paratype, female, 64 – *Tambitotia tambita* sp. n., holotype, male, 65 – *Pseudexentera dolicha* sp. n., holotype, male, 66 – *Ricula cauae* sp. n., holotype, male, 67 – *Ricula cauae* sp. n., paratype, female, 68 – board of Tambito Forest Reserve, 69 – natural environment of the Tambito Forest Reserve.