

Systematics and Faunistics of Neotropical Grapholitini, 1: *Ricula* HEINRICH and its allies (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

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Abstract. Three genera, *Talponia*, *Ricula*, and *Riculatorampha* are studied; distributional data on 5 species are provided and 31 species (*Talponia lygaria* sp. n., *T. atrosignata* sp. n., *T. necopina* sp. n., *T. geton* sp. n., *T. phantolinea* sp. n., *T. marpta* sp. n., *T. semiaracha* sp. n., *Ricula amethystina* sp. n., *R. diatropa* sp. n., *R. artificialis* sp. n., *R. inflexa* sp. n., *R. deflexa* sp. n., *R. excavata* sp. n., *R. leira* sp. n., *R. trachalea* sp. n., *R. linharesi* sp. n., *R. gratia* sp. n., *R. regularis* sp. n., *R. rondoniana* sp. n., *R. pinheirana* sp. n., *R. pithana* sp. n., *R. spinulosa* sp. n., *R. prepta* sp. n., *R. phtharta* sp. n., *R. incisiva* sp. n., *R. argalea* sp. n., *R. parafina* sp. n., *R. incerta* sp. n., *R. riparia* sp. n., *R. mysticana* sp. n., *R. marica* sp. n., *R. recens* sp. n., *R. tigropsia* sp. n., *R. eurema* sp. n., *R. lispa* sp. n., *R. atopa* sp. n., *R. migas* sp. n.) are described as new.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Grapholitini, *Ricula*, *Balbis*, *Riculatorampha*, *Talponia*, new species, distribution, Neotropic.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The three discussed genera were originally included in Laspeyresiinae, now treated as the tribe Grapholitini. Some data on these taxa are provided by RAZOWSKI (2011). The differences between them are small and in many cases difficult to interpret. In *Talponia* HEINRICH, 1926 there are two signa and the sterigma is fused with the subgenital sternite. In *Ricula* HEINRICH, 1926 there is usually one signum and the sterigma is more or less distinctly separated from the subgenital sternite. In males of this genus *socii* are similar to those of *Talponia*. In some species of the close genera a reduction of *socii* is more or less strong as in *Riculatorampha* ROTA & BROWN. The above genera seem closely related with *Balbis* WALSINGHAM, 1897 and *Dichrorampha* GUENÉE, 1845. *Sereda* HEINRICH, 1926 has shortened *socii* but, similarly as the mentioned genera, has a terminal row of dots.

Larisa MILLER, 1978 and *Satronia* HEINRICH, 1926 have male genitalia similar to all preceding genera but they lack the terminal row of dots. The number of signa is not constant and one can regard the paired signa in a few *Ricula* as of a plesiomorphic importance. Certainly, a discovery of a larger number of females and the molecular studies shall help in solving the problem of this group.

II. SYSTEMATIC PART

Talponia HEINRICH, 1926

Talponia HEINRICH, 1926, Bull. U.S. natn. Mus., **132**: 19; type-species: *Hemimene plummeriana* BUSCK, 1906 (U.S.A.: Plummer's Island).

HEINRICH described this genus as close to *Ricula* from which it differs in the shape of the forewing, separate hindwing veins 6 and 7, and two horn-like signa. BROWN (2005) included in *Talponia* two species, one Neotropical from Antigua, Guatemala. GILLIGAN & al. (2008) confirmed its tropical distribution mentioning *plummeriana* also from Mexico and providing first colour illustration of the moth. Currently eight species are included.

Talponia lygaria sp. n.

(Figs 1, 30, 50)

D i a g n o s i s. In facies *lygaria* is similar to *Ricula amethystina* and *R. excavata* but this species with broad glossy interfasciae, male genitalia as in the latter but without ventral lobe of cucullus; female genitalia typical of *Talponia*, with two signa and sclerotized rib edging subgenital plate posteriorly.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 14 mm. Head and thorax dark greyish brown; labial palpus short, rather grey. Forewing hardly not expanding terminad; costa straight; termen indistinctly sinuate near middle; Ground colour greyish with distinct silver gloss; remaining area olive yellow densely strigulated black; costal strigulae in posterior part of wing white, more proximal ones ill-defined; ocellar area with two black strips and silver lines. Markings indistinct in form of posterior edges of strigulated areas. Cilia brownish. Hindwing brown, paler basally; cilia pale brownish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1). Uncus distinct, helmet-shaped; socius slender, moderately long; basal half of valva broad, neck fairly long; incision broad; sacculus slightly convex, with weak angle; cucullus extending dorsad, with weak ventral lobe; aedeagus broad, short.

Female genitalia (Fig. 30). Sterigma small, coalesced with edges of incision of subgenital plate, weakly convex posterad, fused with sclerite of posterior edge of subgenital plate; sclerite of antrum large, strong, almost fused with sclerite of anterior part of ductus bursae; signa fairly large.

Holotype male: "Brasil: R[io de]J[aneiro] Petropolis 65 m, 10-20. X. 1985, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 6543"; GS 556. Paratypes: one identically labelled female (GS 555) and a male from Marumbi, Morretes, Paraná, 21.II. 1970, 500 m.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the colouration of forewings; Greek: lyge – a shade, dusky.

***Talponia atrosignata* sp.n.**

(Figs 31, 51)

D i a g n o s i s. *T. atrosignata* is related with *daedalopsis* from which *atrosignata* differs in blackish posterior part of forewing and lateral parts of sterigma curved proximally.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 16 mm. Head brownish grey; labial palpus geyish; thorax grey with weak darker marking. Forewing slightly expanding terminaly; apex rounded; termen hardly oblique, slightly concave beneath apex. Ground colour whitish in form of dorsal lines separated by grey lines, the median line large, black inside; base of wing suffused grey; costal strigulae whitish; divisions brown, black subapically; posterior part of wing blackish with black and blackish grey refractive parts. Cilia blackish, brownish towards tornus. Hindwing brown, paler basally; cilia brownish, white posteriorly.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 31). Sterigna short with posterior edges protruding in middle and latero-distally, and proximal parts extending anteriorly, pointed; sclerite of antrum slender, broadening proximally; small sclerite near middle of ductus bursae; signum small.

Holotype female: "Ecuador: Napo, Misahualli 450 m, XII. 1992, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 10223"; GS 596.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the black colouration of posterior part of forewing; Latin: ater – black, signata – marked.

***Talponia necopina* sp. n.**

(Figs 2, 32, 52)

D i a g n o s i s. In facies *necopina* is similar to in *T. penetralis* (MEYRICK, 1916) from British Guinea; sterigma similar to *Ricula atrosignata* and *T. siderophanes* (MEYRICK, 1922) from Peru but *necopina* ovipositor, ductus bursae, and sclerite of antrum long.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 11 mm. Head and thorax pale olive brown; labial palpus whitish, grey-brown posteriorly. Forewing rather broad, expanding posteriorly; costa bent at 3/4; termen concave beneath apex. Ground colour pale olive brownish, hardly tinged brownish cream at costa anteriorly; posterior edge of this area slightly concave, edged pinkish white; costal strigulae small, whitish; posterior area from tornus to before costa marbled pinkish and refractive grey, strongly suffused grey posteriorly; refractive lines in median and costal area; row of black dots at termen present. Cilia paler than ground colour. Hindwing brownish, browner on peripheries; cilia pale brownish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 2). Socius short, broadening basally; valva broad at base, with distinct neck; sacculus terminating in strong, curved process situated before the latter; cucullus elongate, convex caudally; aedeagus broad basally then slender, curved.

Female genitalia (Fig. 32). Sterigma short, almost straight posteriorly with slender lateral parts fusing with subgenital sternite, directed proximad; sclerite of antrum long, slender, curved anteriorly connected membranously with sterigma; remaining part of ductus bursae slender; corpus bursae forming a proximal bulb; signa distinct.

Holotype male: "Cuba: Holguin Mayari 400 m, 12. VII 1990, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 72548"; GS 1306. Paratypes an identically labelled pair, female with GS 1305.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to shape of female genitalia; Latin: necopina – unexpected.

***Talponia geton* sp. n.**

(Figs 3, 33, 53)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is similar and closely related to *necopina*; *geton* differs from *necopina* by medially situated dorsal patch of forewing and looped posterior edge of submedian fascia, longer cucullus, shorter, more curved aedeagus, slenderer sterigma, and longer sclerite of antrum.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 12 mm. Head and thorax olive brown; labial palpus whitish cream, blackish grey terminally. Forewing expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; termen slightly oblique, concave beneath apex. Ground colour white cream in form of double lines of dorsal patch extending costally as more brownish interfascia marked by leaden grey spots and strigulae; basal area brownish cream finely strigulated, with several parallel lines brownish; costal strigulae in distal half whitish, in basal part of wing indistinct brownish cream; divisions and suffusions olive brown; terminal dots present. Marking in form of dark brown fascia from mid-dorsum, convex in median cell. Cilia brownish, glossy. Hindwing brownish, cilia paler.

Female darker than male with weak pinkish hue of ground colour.

Male genitalia (Fig. 3). Uncus moderate, helmet-shaped; socius short, slender; valva as in *necopina* but with weaker ventral incision; cucullus longer; aedeagus shorter, more bent. Scent organ a semioval, densely scaled pocket situated at the junction of pedunculus and valva.

Female genitalia (Fig. 33) as in *necopina* but with sterigma slenderer and membranous part of ductus bursae shorter.

Holotype male: "Cuba: S[an]t[ia]go 1500 m, Sier[ra] Maestra P. Cuba, 31. VII.1990, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 73609"; GS 1263. Paratypes, two pairs, same label; one female with GS 1264.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the occurrence of two close species (*necopina* and *geton*) in same area; Greek: geiton – neighbour.

R e m a r k s. Two specimens from Costa Rica (Turrialba, 600 m, II. 1972; GS 559, 560) differ from the Cuba examples in having white edge of basal olive brown part of forewing and stronger curved aedeagus and somewhat shorter blades of signa. Specimen from Minas Gerais, Brazil (Chapada dos Guimaraes 800 m, 20. XI. 1994, Colln Nr. 93583; GS 649) does not differ from the example from Costa Rica.

***Talponia phantolinea* sp. n.**

(Figs 4, 34, 54)

D i a g n o s i s. In facies *phantolinea* is similar to *R. latebrata* (MEYRICK, 1916) from British Guinea and two preceding species but *phantolinea* with numerous pale lines from forewing dorsum and slender aedeagus. Based on presence of two signa and incorporation of sterigma in the subgenital sternite we are placing this species in *Talponia*. *T. phantolinea* is comparable with Brazilian *T. fulvipalpis* (MEYRICK, 1922) but the latter with atrophied sclerite of antrum and large ostium bursae.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 9 mm (female 10 mm). Head and thorax brownish grey. Forewing weakly expanding terminad; costa slightly convex; termen concave beneath apex. Patches of ground colour white sprinkled brownish separated from one the other by

brown lines; dorsal patch more distinct than remaining lineation; costal strigulae fine, whitish; divisions brown; terminal dots blackish-brown. Cilia yellowish brown. Hindwing brown whiter basad; cilia yellowish, whiter in anal area.

Male genitalia (Fig. 4). Socius long, sparsely bristled; neck of valva moderately broad; ventral incision subtriangular; ventral lobe of cucullus broad, convex proximally; row of proximal spines present; aedeagus broad basally, slender medially; cornuti numerous.

Female genitalia (Fig. 34). Sterigma broad, included in subgenital sternite, laterally connected with it by means of slight sclerite separated from the main sternum by a slender sclerotic rib; antrum sclerite weak, long; signa two.

Holotype male: "Cuba: Pinar Rio, Sierra Rosario 400 m, 4-6. X. 1989, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 70691"; GS 1208. Paratype female, same label, GS 1209.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to distinct dorsal lines of forewing; Greek: phantos – visible; Latin: linea – a line.

***Talponia rhytidogramma* Razowski, 2011**

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One female from Rondonia, Brazil (Cacaulandia 140 m, XI. 1994).

R e m a r k s. This species was described from Jamaica.

***Talponia marpta* sp. n.**

(Figs 35, 55)

D i a g n o s i s. Externally this species resembles *phantolinea* and *rhytidogramma* but *marpta* with convexely rounded postbasal forewing line and broad median sclerite of ductus bursae.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 9.5 mm. Head and thorax brownish grey; labial palpus yellowish, brown terminally. Forewing expanding to beyond middle; costa weakly convex; termen convex, oblique from beyond middle. Ground colour brownish cream, in terminal area dirty orange; three pairs of dorsal lines and some oblique, bent lines subterminally; costal strigulae fine, indistinct except for two or three median ones; divisions brown; terminal dots distinct. Remaining area of wing brown, cilia paler. Hindwing brownish, base and cilia whiter.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 35). Sterigma weakly sclerotized except for arched slender sclerite limiting lateral and posterior parts of ostium area; sclerite of antrum weak followed by two sclerites of ductus bursae, the median broad; signa unequal in size.

Holotype female: "Brasil: D[istrito] F[ederal], Planaltina 1000 m, 25. XI. 1982, 15.35'S 47.42W, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 40733"; GS 771; paratype one identically labelled female.

***Talponia semiarcha* (MEYRICK, 1922)**

(Figs 36, 56)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One female from Minas Gerais, Brazil (Nova Lima 850 m, 30. XII. 1988).

Diagnosis. Externally, *P. semiarcha* resembles some species of *Grapholita* TREITSHCKE, 1829 in having white dorsal patch of the forewing; female genitalia comparable with *Talponia ferrata* (MEYRICK, 1916) from British Guiana the latter with slenderer sterigma, membranous median part of ductus bursae, and less differentiated signa.

Description. Wing span 10 mm. Head and thorax olive brown; labial palpus creamer. Forewing expanding terminally; costa bent before apex; termen not oblique, concave beneath apex. Ground colour white in form of two distinct lines constituting the dorsal patch and white costal strigulae; remaining area and costal divisions pale brown olive; tornal field slightly paler with brownish olive lines; terminal dots present. Cilia pale brownish olive. Hindwing brown; cilia paler.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 36). Sterigma short, expanding laterally and medio-posteriorly, fused with lateral edges of subgenital sternite; antrum membranous; sclerite of submedian part of ductus bursae large; one signum large, the other minute.

***Ricula* HEINRICH, 1926**

Ricula HEINRICH, 1926, Bull. U.S. natn. Mus., **132**: 18; type- species: *Lipoptycha maculana* FERNALD, 1901 (Florida, U.S.A.).

Riculoides PASTRANA, 1952, An. Soc. Cient. Argent., **154**: 66; type-species: *Riculoides gallicola* PASTRANA, 1952 (Argentina).

This genus was described as monotypic, “related to *Talponia*, from which it differs chiefly in the more approximate condition of veins 6 and 7 of hindwing, the convexity of the termen of fore wing, and the absence of one signum from the bursa of the female.”

BROWN (2005) included in *Ricula* two species, one of which is *R. dubitana* KUZNETZOV, 1992 from Vietnam. RAZOWSKI (2011) listed four Neotropical species including two new ones.

HEINRICH (1926) correctly presumed that *Ricula* is of tropical origin; recently numerous species are discovered in Central and South America; in this paper as much as 32 species are described as new. This genus is distributed from Florida to Argentina and Ecuador.

***Ricula amethystina* sp. n.**

(Figs 5, 57)

Diagnosis. *R. amethystina* is related to *R. daedalopsis* (MEYRICK, 1922) from Peru (known from a female only) but *amethystina* with several brown lines extending from forewing dorsum.

Description. Wing span 9 mm. Head and thorax pale brown grey, labial palpus whiter to before end of median joint. Forewing expanding terminad; costa rather straight; termen slightly concave beneath apex. Ground colour whitish brown preserved in form of slender lines between brown lines extending from dorsum and atrophying subcostally, brown lines in distal area rather parallel to termen; dorsal patch consisting of two pairs of lines; costal strigulae minute, dense; divisions brown; a few brown dots along dorso-median part of termen; slight amethystine hue on entire surface present. Cilia brownish. Hindwing brown, paler towards base; cilia brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 5). Socius long, slender; basal part of valva broad with strongly convex costa; sacculus as long as the latter; neck very slender; cucullus slender with caudal edge convex medially and sparse marginal spines; aedeagus short, broad proximally.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Ecuador: Napo, Misahualli 450 m, XII. 1992, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 102224"; GS 517.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to presence of a slight amethystine hue of forewing.

***Ricula diatropa* sp. n.**

(Figs 6, 58)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is rather close to *artificialis* and *inflexa* but *artificialis* with large aedeagus and short neck of valva; socii atrophying from before middle (not explained); in facies *diatropa* is similar to *Talponia semiarcha* and some *Grapholita*-species with white dorsal patch of forewing.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 8.5 mm. Head and thorax grey-brown; labial palpus paler basally. Forewing weakly expanding posteriorly; termen slightly oblique, rather straight. Ground colour in form of whitish dorsal patch consisting of two fused terminally lines; costal strigulae in median part of wing white, remaining greyer, indistinct; terminal dots (6) black. Remaining area grey-brown with olive hue; tornal area with greyish refractive lines separated from terminal area by a blackish line. Cilia pale brownish grey. Hindwing brownish with browner venation; cilia paler and greyer.

Male genitalia (Fig. 6). Uncus indistinct, connected with base of socii; socii fused with one another basally, short, atrophying postbasally; basal half of valva tapering posteriorly (proximal edge of ventral incision oblique); neck short; cucullus elongate, rather broad; aedeagus large, longer than cucullus.

Female not known.

Holotype male: " Brasil: M[inas]G[erais], Nova Lima 850 m, 30. XII. 1988, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 60571"; GS 655.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the facies of the moth; Greek: diatropos – diverse.

***Ricula artificialis* sp. n.**

(Figs 7, 59)

D i a g n o s i s. *R. artificialis* is related to *R. comptana* (WALKER, 1863) from Teffé, Brazil but *artificialis* with very long, slender socius and short aedeagus.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 12 mm. Head and thorax orange yellow; end of labial palpus brown. Forewing expanding terminad; costa weakly convex; termen gently concave beneath apex. Ground colour orange yellow densely strigulated dark brown except for major part of costa and termen; some similarly coloured lines from dorsum and a few radial lines beyond median cell; costal strigulae creamer than ground colour; divisions brown; terminal spots distinct. Cilia brownish, paler posteriorly. Hindwing dark brown; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 7). Socius long, slender; basal third of valva broad with convex costa; sacculus arched outwards; neck rather slender; ventral incision with submedian, ventral plate; cucullus slender, long; aedeagus short; cornuti numerous.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Ecuador: Napo, Misahualli 450, XII. 1992, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 102219"; GS 594.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific epithet refers to markings of forewing; Latin: artificialis – artificial, fine.

***Ricula inflexa* sp. n.**

(Figs 8, 60)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is close to *comptana* and *artificialis* but neck of valva of *inflexa* bent posteriorly, without ventral lobe in ventral incision. From *Hemimene diagrapta* (MEYRICK, 1922) from British Guiana this species differs by pale base of forewing, reduced costal strigulae, silvery grey ocellus, and not extending proximal corner of ventral lobe of cucullus.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 10 mm. Head and proximal part of thorax pale brownish, distal part of the latter dark brown, frons tinged rust dorsally, labial palpus cream. Forewing as in preceding congeners but termen straight, not concave beneath apex. Ground colour greyish with silver bluish shade, cream basally and somewhat also postmedially; costal strigulae white; divisions brown; row of dots of ocellus extending costad. Markings dark blackish brown in form of postbasal and median interfascia; terminal area paler. Cilia grey, whiter basally. Hindwing pale brown; cilia more cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 8). Socius long, slender; basal fourth of valva broad, strongly convex costally; sacculus gradually arched outwards; neck long, slender, tapering posteriorly, curved before cucullus; the latter slender; aedeagus broad.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Brasil: M[inas]G[erais], Chapada dos Guimares 800 m, 25. V. 1989, V.O. BECKER Col.; Col. BECKER 75761"; GS 653.

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

***Ricula deflexa* sp. n.**

(Figs 9, 61)

D i a g n o s i s. *R. deflexa* is closely related to *inflexa* and Brazilian *Hemimene polyplecta* MEYRICK, 1922 but *deflexa* with distinct, long neck of valva, convex proximal part of ventral lobe of cucullus, and brownish lines of the dorsal patch of forewing.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 9 mm. Head and thorax greyish brown, labial palpus whiter basally. Forewing rather not expanding terminally; costa weakly convex, termen less so. Ground colour brownish with indistinct ferruginous hue crossed by many parallel brown lines; dorsal patch paler than other parts of ground colour limited by dark brown anterior line. Cilia brownish. Hindwing brown with similar cilia.

Male genitalia (Fig. 9) as in *inflexa* but neck of valva and cucullus longer; proximal edge of ventral lobe of the latter convex; aedeagus slender beyond zone.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Brasil: PA[rá], Belém 20 m, I. 1984, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 47168"; GS 549. Paratype male, same label.

***Ricula excavata* sp. n.**

(Figs 10, 37, 62)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is related to *R. tetrasticta* (MEYRICK, 1909) from Bolivia but *excavata* with short socius, longer aedeagus, and longer, slender neck of valva. Female of the former is unknown.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 9 mm. Head and thorax pale olive brown; labial palpus whitish mixed brown posteriorly. Forewing expanding terminad; costa rather straight; termen indistinctly oblique. Ground colour pale brownish with weak violet shade; costal strigulae fine, whitish; divisions brown. Markings dark brown consisting of two distinct lines extending from before mid-dorsum and before tornus, divided by parallel fine line; other marking vestigial. Cilia brown. Hindwing brown, cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 10). Socius slender, proportionally short; basal part of valva broad with strongly convex costa; sacculus much longer than the latter; neck of valva slender; ventral incision rounded; cucullus slightly, gradually convex caudally; aedeagus fairly long, bent; cornuti numerous.

Female genitalia (Fig. 37). Sterigma weakly sclerotized, broad, expending latero-posteriorly; ostium broad; sclerite of antrum long; signum large; subgenital sterite with fine, sclerotized posterior edge.

Holotype male: "Brasil: Ro[ndonia], Cacauplandia 140 m, C+XI. 1991, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 80238"; GS 554; paratypes one male and two females, same labels, one female with genitalia on slide 553.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to distinct ventral incision of the valva; Latin: excavata – excavated.

***Ricula leira* sp. n.**

(Figs 38, 63)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is externally similar and closely related to *excavata* but *leira* with short postostial sterigma, large ribs of subgenital sternite and long, proximal sclerite of ductus bursae.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 11 mm. Head and thorax brown; frons and labial palpus cream grey. Forewing weakly, gradually expanding terminally; costa rather straight; termen indistinct concave beneath apex. Ground colour pale brownish grey with olive hue; dorsal patch creamer, paler, consisting of four lines; weaker lines anteriorly to ocellar area; costal strigulae whitish; divisions broad, short, brown; row of terminal dots present. Markings indistinct in form of dorsal portion of basal blotch and costal line representing median fascia; apex brown. Cilia brownish cream. Hindwing brownish; cilia paler.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 38). Cup-shaped sterigma developed; postostial sterigma short; sclerite of antrum weak, long; anterior sclerite of ductus bursae long; signum well developed.

Holotype male: "Brasil: BA[hia], Camaca 400-700 m, 21-30. XI. 1991, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 84415"; GS 551.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to the appearance of the moth; Greek: leiros – delicate.

***Ricula trechalea* sp. n.**

(Figs 11, 64)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is close to *R. thylacura* (MEYRICK, 1922) from Praintins, Brazil but *trechalea* with loner, slender aedeagus, rather oblique dorsal lines, and concave median part of subterminal line of forewing.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 10 mm. Head and thorax olive brown, frons and labial palpus whitish. Forewing weakly expanding terminad; costa curved; termen convex beneath postapical concavity. Ground colour whitish brown in large part glossy bluish; suffusions pale brownish; lineation browner; costal strigulae slender, white. Markings in form of dark brown lines; no terminal row of brown dots. Cilia pale brownish. Hindwing brown; cilia brownish cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 11). Socius long, bristled in posterior half; convexity of basal part of costa of valva weak; sacculus convexly rounded; neck of valva slender; cucullus long with ventral lobe somewhat directed proximad; aedeagus slender.

Female unknown.

Holotype male: "Brazil: PA[rá], Capitaó Poco, 28-31. I. 1984, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 48002"; GS 466.

***Ricula linharesi* sp. n.**

(Figs 12, 65)

D i a g n o s i s. Related to *thylacura* and *trechalea* but *linharesi* with orange edges of forewing markings, longer aedeagus and elongate directed proximally ventral lobe of cucullus.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 10 mm. Head olive brown-grey; labial palpus whiter, brown posteriorly; thorax paler than head. Forewing somewhat expanding terminally; costa weakly bent; termen concave at vein M2. Ground colour olive brownish grey, orange along markings; lines of dorsal patch cream; ocellar area and some dots on subternal blotch orange; inner spots of ocellus brown; anterior refractive line present; costal strigulae white; divisions brown. Markings dark brown consisting of strongly extending posteriorly postbasal fascia; large subternal blotch connected with oblique fascia extending from mid-termen. Cilia brownish grey. Hindwing brown paler basally; cilia brownish grey.

Male genitalia (Fig. 12). Socius rather short; valva slender; sacculus convex; neck of valva slender before cucullus; the latter with distinct, curved ventral lobe; aedeagus long, slender.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Brasil: E[pirito]S[anto], Linhares 40 m, 5-9. IV. 1982, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 82940"; GS 658.

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

***Ricula luctifica* (MEYRICK, 1922)**

(Figs

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Two male specimens from Pará, Brazil (Belém 20 m, I. 1984).

R e m a r k s. Two further specimens with same label differ in darker, brown colouration of forewing.

***Ricula gratia* sp. n.**

(Figs 13, 66)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is comparable to *R. psacastis* (MEYRICK, 1922) from Pará, Brazil but *gratia* with much slender forewing, long socius and row of spines across proximal part of cucullus.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 12 mm. Head cream brown; frons and labial palpus cream; thorax brown-grey. Forewing slightly expanding terminally; costa almost straight; apex rounded, broad; termen slightly oblique, straight. Ground colour grey in costal half sprinkled yellowish and brown, partly glossy; costal strigulae numerous, small, whitish; divisions brown; ocellus paler than remaining areas, whitish beyond row of inner dots. Markings brown consisting of some fasciae and slenderer, parallel lines; postbasal fascia strongly expanding in middle posteriorly; median fascia forming large tornal blotch. Cilia brownish, whitish basally. Hindwing brown; cilia brownish, creamer in anal half.

Male genitalia (Fig. 13). Socius moderately long; basal part of valva broad, ventral edge oblique beyond angle of sacculus; neck slender; cucullus broad, tapering terminad, convex proximally; aedeagus moderate; cornuti numerous.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Brasil: GO[ias] Alto Paeaiso 1400 m, 1-6. XI. 1996, V. O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 98976"; GS 538.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to colouration of the moth; Latin: gratia – nice.

R e m a r k s. One specimen with very similar genitalia (broader cucullus, less oblique anterior edge of basal incision of valva) somewhat differs from the holotype in size (alar expanse 9 mm) and forewing markings is from the Federal District (Planaltina 1100 m, 16. X. 1990). One female from Espirito Santo (Linhares 40 m, 10-29. II. 1992, Colln Nr. 81953, GS 533) is almost identical with the holotype (genitalia: sterigma convex proximally, strongly expanding posteriorly; antrum sclerite rather slender; median and proximal sclerites of ductus bursae well developed; two small signa present). These specimens are not regarded as paratypes.

***Ricula regularis* sp. n.**

(Figs 14, 67)

D i a g n o s i s. In facies *regularis* is similar to *R. coriana* (FELDER & ROGENHOFER, 1875) from Amazonas, Brazil but the latter with a line representing posterior edge of atrophied median fascia strongly looped medially and ground colour pale brownish rust.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 11 mm. Head and thorax brownish grey; labial palpus long, cream, blackish dorso-posteriorly. Forewing broad, expanding terminally; costa curved outwards; termen gently sinuate beneath apex. Ground colour cream suffused and densely strigulated greyish brown; costal strigulae weak, dirty cream; row of black dots along termen. Markings atrophied. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing brown with some darker strigulae in apical area; cilia brownish cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 14). Socius long, bristled; valva slender with moderate neck; sacculus convex posteriorly; cucullus oval with moderate, rounded ventral lobe; aedeagus short, broad basally.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Brasil: D[istricto] F[ederal], Planaltina 1000 m, 14. II. 1984, 15.35'S 47.42W, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 56069"; GS 525.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to strigulation of forewing; Latin: regularis – regular.

***Ricula rondoniana* sp. n.**

(Figs 15, 68)

D i a g n o s i s. *R. rondoniana* is most related to *R. latebrata* (MEYRICK, 1916) from British Guiana but the latter is smaller (alar expanse 11 mm) without pale dorsal patch and antemedian convexity of ventral incision of valva.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 14 mm. Head brown, thorax paler; labial palpus large, cream to beyond middle of second joint and terminally, distal part of the former blackish brown. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa convex; termen concave beneath apex. Ground colour brownish cream in form of 5 pairs of dorsal lines and cream line along termen; costal strigulae brownish, divisions dark brown; remaining area suffused brown, marked with refractive diffuse fasciae; weak rust shade subterminally. Markings indistinct, dark brown. Cilia whitish, blackish at apex and tornus, brown at mid-termen. Hindwing brown, cilia cream brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 15). Socius long, slender, bristled; valva slender; sacculus short; distinct convexity beyond the latter; cucullus elongate; ventral lobe armed with a proximal spine; aedeagus stout, curved; cornuti numerous.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Brasil: RO[ndonia] Cacauplandia 140 m, 15-18. X. 1993, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 89917"; GS 561.

***Ricula pinheirana* sp. n.**

(Figs 39, 69)

D i a g n o s i s. *R. pinheirana* is similar and allied to *R. ardescens* (MEYRICK, 1916) from Peru but *ardescens* with weakly convex basal blotch, slender ductus bursae and sclerite of antrum.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 14 mm. Head and thorax grey-brown with olive hue; labial palpus more cream. Forewing somewhat expanding terminad; costa straight to 3/4; termen slightly concave beneath apex. Ground colour cream tinged grey costally and hardly so beyond median cell; dorsal patch with 5 brown lines followed by broader, suffused lines forming subtornal blotch; subterminal area similarly coloured as dorsal patch; termen brown, without spots; costal strigulae cream; divisions brown. Basal blotch greyish brown, dark brown posteriorly, convex. Cilia brownish. Hindwing brown; cilia paler, in part whitish.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 39). Sterigma broad, well sclerotized, irregularly edged posteriorly; antrum sclerite large, broad; sclerite of basal part of ductus bursae short; signum small.

Holotype male: "Brasil: R[io Grande do]S[ul], Pinheiro, 2. I. 1989, A. CAMARGO; Col. BECKER 61383"; GS 602.

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

***Ricula pithana* sp. n.**

(Figs 40, 70)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is closest to *R. daedalopsis* (MEYRICK, 1922) from Peru as the shapes of the sterigma and antrum show but *pithana* with dark brown dorsum, longer sclerite of antrum, and larger signum.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 10 mm. Head dark grey; labial palpus brownish cream, brown-grey terminally; thorax brown grey. Forewing slightly expanding terminad; costa weakly convex; termen concave beneath apex, then convex. Ground colour orange cream in form of dorsal patch (4 lines) and orange ocellar area accompanied by some more anterior and subapical marks; costal strigulae small, white; divisions brown some followed by orange lines. Basal area brownish edged pale orange, dark brown posteriorly; other markings dark brown. Cilia cream brown. Hindwing brown; cilia creamish.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 40). Sterigma short with long lateral parts; anteostial part well sclerotized, convex submedially; sclerite of antrum long, bent; no sclerite at base of ductus bursae; signum fairly large.

Holotype male: "Brasil: Pa[rá], Capitão Poco, 19-22.XI.1984, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 53866"; GS 465.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to distinct colouration of the moth; Greek: pithanos – convincing.

***Ricula spinulosa* sp. n.**

(Figs 16, 71)

D i a g n o s i s. In facies *spinulosa* is similar to *coriana* and *regularis* but *spinulosa* with brownish cream subterminal area; male genitalia as in *rondoniana* but this species with shorter tapering terminally cucullus and strong curved spine at the end of a fine sclerotized rib of ventral lobe of cucullus.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 11 mm. Head brownish, thorax paler; labial palpus brownish cream, blackish posteriorly. Forewing broad, distinctly expanding terminally; costa straight to 3/4; apex rather short followed by a concavity. Ground colour cream brown with brown strigulae and whiter fasciae from dorsum (two median ones forming dorsal patch; subternal long reaching R5). Terminal part of wing cream orange with some brown dashes; costal strigulae cream, slender. Remaining area suffused brown; markings vestigial, browner. Cilia whitish with brown scaling at apex, mid-termen, and tornus, with brown basal line. Hindwing brown, much paler from middle to base; cilia dirty white.

Male genitalia (Fig. 16). Socius slender, long; sacculus gently convex; neck of valva tapering towards cucullus; the latter broad basally with distinct spine at ventral lobe; aedeagus rather short, broad.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Brasil: D[istricto] F[ederal], Planaltina 1000 m, 15. V. 1983, 15.35'S 47.42'W, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 41006"; GS 526. Paratypes three identically labelled males.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to vestiture of the valva; Latin: spinulosa – with small spines.

***Ricula prepta* sp. n.**

(Figs 17, 72)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is close to *spinulosa* and *coriana* from which it differs in presence of the dense row of spines extending from ventral lobe of cucullus to mid-costa of valva and straight forewing costa.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 12 mm. Head and thorax yellow cream spotted brown, frons yellowish. Forewing slightly expanding terminally; costa almost straight postmedially; termen gently concave beneath apex, convex postmedially. Ground colour yellowish densely spotted black with postbasal fascia formed by agglomeration of spots; costal strigulae small except for two subapical ones which are whiter; divisions brown, some followed by yellowish brown lines; ocellus with black dots and refractive elements. Cilia yellow, brown-black posteriorly. Hindwing dark brown, cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 17). Socius long, sparsely spined; neck of valva distinct with oblique proximal edge; sacculus straight to angle; cucullus broad proximally with large ventral lobe from which extends a row of long spines towards mid-valva; aedeagus short, tapering terminally.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Brasil: S[ão]P[aulo], São Paulo 1000 m, 29. I. 1993, V. O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 86847"; GS 565.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to the facies of the moth; Greek: preptos – exquisite.

***Ricula phtharta* sp. n.**

(Figs 18, 73)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is close and similar to *R. latebrata* (MEYRICK, 1916) from British Guiana and *phantolinea* (similar facies, valva, aedeagus) but this species without concavity of termen and with broadly rounded sacculus and cucullus.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 11 mm. Head and thorax grey-brown; labial palpus creamer, brown-grey terminally. Forewing distinctly expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; termen long, almost straight. Ground colour cream brown preserved as two lines of the dorsal patch; costal strigulae whiter than the latter, elongate; divisions brown. Remaining area brownish with some dark brown transverse lines from dorsum and tornus and some three radial lines beyond end of median cell; terminal blackish dots fine. Cilia rather concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing brownish, brown on peripheries; cilia brownish cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 18). Terminal part of tegumen damaged hence socii not known; basal part of valva broad; sacculus rounded posteriorly; neck of valva short, slender; cucullus broad, oval; aedeagus very short, slender posteriorly.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Costa Rica, Turrialba 600 m, VIII. 1981, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 46054"; GS 593.

E t y m o l o g y. The name concerns the damaged tegumen; Greek phthartos – undergoing a damage.

***Ricula incisiva* sp. n.**

(Figs 19, 41, 74)

D i a g n o s i s. The socii are short as in the type-species of this genus (*R. maculana* (FERNALD, 1901) from Florida, U.S.A.) but the socius of this species is heavily bristled and incision of the valva very distinct.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 11 mm. Head brownish cream; frons and labial palpus whitish, median joint of the latter brown terminally; thorax brown. Forewing broad, weakly expanding terminad; costa slightly convex; termen weakly oblique, tolerably straight. Ground colour whitish brown suffused brown, preserved between brown dorsal lines, hardly visible in remaining area; apex orange marked with dark brown spot; some indistinct orange dots arranged in an arch limiting terminal area of wing; costal strigulae ill-defined except of two whitish posterior ones; divisions brown; row of terminal spots present. Markings indistinct, dark brown. Cilia brownish, in costal half of termen edged white, divided by two white interruptions. Hindwing whitish brown, brown on peripheries; cilia dirty white, partly mixed brown.

Female with cream lines of ground colour, strongly developed orange markings, and browner hindwing.

Male genitalia (Fig. 19). Terminal part of tegumen subtriangular; socius short, broadest postbasally, densely hairy; valva rather broad basally, ventral incision short, deep; cucullus tapering terminad with basal lobe broad, hairles proximally; aedeagus short, simple.

Female genitalia (Fig. 41). Postostial lateral parts of sterigma slender; sclerite of antrum indistinct; colliculum present.

Holotype male: "Cuba: S[an]t[i]a go. Sier[ra] Maestra, P. Cuba, 31. VII. 1990, 1500 m, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 73610"; GS 1206. Paratype an identically labelled female.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to strong ventral incision of the valva; Latin: incisiva – incised.

***Ricula zuliana* RAZOWSKI, 2011**

(Fig. 42)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Five specimens collected in Federal District, Brazil (Planaltina 1000, 10. VI. 1983; Col. BECKER 41052 and 41178).

D e s c r i p t i o n. Female genitalia (Fig. 42). Sterigma an oval, tapering posteriorly ring; antrum with slender posterior sclerite and broad anterior sclerite situated near median sclerotization (supposedly a cingulum); one signum present.

R e m a r k s. This species was described from Guyana. The female genitalia were not known until the present. The Brazilian males differ from the holotype only in presence of small convexity of the ventral edge of neck of valva and slightly broader end of the cucullus.

***Ricula argalea* sp. n.**

(Figs 20, 75)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is externally different from *prepta* and *phtharta* and has longer neck of valva and much larger aedeagus.

Description. Wing span 8 mm. Head and thorax dark brownish grey, labial palpus and end of tegula greyer. Forewing slightly expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; termen somewhat oblique, rather straight. Ground colour greyish preserved in form of dorsal patch consisting of four lines and well preserved postmedian interfascia marked by a few brown-grey dots; terminal dots absent; costal strigulae fine, whitish; refractive markings weak. Markings dark brown-grey consisting of basal blotch, postbasal angulate fascia, remnants of median and subapical fasciae. Cilia rather concolorous with markings. Hindwing pale brownish, paler basally; cilia whitish brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 20). Socius fairly long; basal half of valva broad; neck short; ventral incision deep; ventral lobe of cucullus produced proximally; aedeagus fairly large; cornuti numerous.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Brasil: D[istrito]F[ederal], Planaltina 1100 m, 16. X. 1990, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 96935"; GS 667.

Etymology. The specific name refers to the problems with identification of its systematic position; Greek: argaleos – difficult.

***Ricula paraffina* sp. n.**

(Figs 21, 76)

Diagnosis. This species is related with *prepta* but *paraffina* differs by brownish grey forewing base (without yellow and brown reticulation) and very short socius. In both species and *phantolinea* strong rows of spines along proximal edge of cucullus are present. Facies of *paraffina* is similar to *gratia* but the latter with long socii.

Description. Wing span 13 mm. Head and thorax brownish olive, labial palpus greyer. Forewing broad, weakly expanding terminally; costa straight medially; termen not oblique, straight. Ground colour grey in basal half of wing more cream especially dorsally with some brownish transverse lines; costal strigulae whitish; divisions brown; some black dots subterminally (remnants of ocellus). Cilia brownish white. Hindwing brown; cilia brownish at apex, otherwise whitish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 21). Socius a minute process from plate-shaped base, hairless; basal half of valva broad, tapering towards neck; sacculus convex; cucullus subtriangular-oval with strong proximal group of spines almost reaching costa; aedeagus slender.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Brasil: RO[ndonia] Porto Velho 180 m, 24.IV.-12.V. 1989, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 76345"; GS 567.

Etymology. The name refers to unclear systematic position of the species; Latin: paraffinis – little related.

***Ricula incerta* sp. n.**

(Figs 22, 77)

Diagnosis. Facies of this species resembles *marica* but *incerta* with ill-defined postbasal fascia and forewing strongly expanding terminad; male genitalia of this species with short but distinct socius and ventral lobe of cucullus atrophied.

Description. Wing span 11 mm. Head brown, labial palpus creamer. Forewing distinctly expanding posteriorly; costa slightly convex; termen rather straight, weakly oblique. Ground colour pale brownish with ferruginous in distal half of wing browner, glossy, with refractive bluish fasciae; costal strigulae indistinct, small; divisions brownish; terminal dots absent; some brown dashes in tornal area. Markings reduced to brown lines: post-basal complete, convexely rounded, median and subterminal atrophying dorsally, less convex. Cilia glossy, paler than wing. Hindwing brownish with paler cilia.

Male genitalia (Fig. 22). Socius weak, short, hairy; basal third of valva broad; sacculus angulate; ventral incision broad; cucullus elongate with reduced ventral lobe; aedeagus fairly large; cornuti rather long.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Brasil: M[inas]G[erais], Caraca 1300 m, 25. X. 1994, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 93584"; GS 537.

Etymology. The name refers to a doubtful position of this species in the genus.

***Ricula riparia* sp. n.**

(Figs 43, 78)

Diagnosis. In markings of forewing *riparia* is similar to *incerta*; judging by the female genitalia very close to *mysticana* but *riparia* with more concave anterior edge of sterigma. From *Hemimene carneola* MEYRICK, 1916 from Ecuador it differs chiefly by the shape of the forewing.

Description. Wing span 11 mm. Head brownish cream; thorax brown. Forewing expanding terminally; costa almost straight; termen straight somewhat oblique. Ground colour brown cream; suffusions brownish and brownish grey; costal strigulae weak, cream; divisions brownish; terminal dots not developed. Markings in form of brown basal suffusion and three lines the most distinct of which is the subterminal line; refractive markings absent. Cilia pale brownish. Hindwing brownish, darker on peripheries, cilia similar.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 43). Proximal part of sterigma broad, concave anteriorly where a strong fold developed; ostium area short; posterior part of sterigma slightly tapering terminad, membranous laterally, with submembranous rounded posterior area; sclerite of antrum short, median sclerite of ductus bursae fused with the latter; basal sclerite distinct; signum moderate with weak basal plate.

Holotype female: "Brasil: P[a]R[aná] 750 m, Telemaco Borba, 13-19. X. 1995, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 87795"; GS 547.

Etymology. The specific name refers to strong proximal sclerite of the sterigma; Latin: *ripa* – an edge.

***Ricula mysticana* sp. n.**

(Figs 23, 44, 79)

Diagnosis. Closely related with *riparia* but with quite different facies; forewing ferruginous; proximal part of sterigma weakly concave, tapering towards posterior part, the latter without latero-terminal prominences followed by short submembranous area.

Description. Wing span 9 mm. Head brownish cream; labial palpus browner with dark brown termination; thorax brownish. Forewing costa rather straight; termen oblique. Wing ferruginous with browner scales and two postmedian lines extending from costa; costal strigulae indistinct, creamish; divisions brownish. Cilia concolorous with wing. Hindwing brownish; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 23). Socius short, hairy; basal part of valva broad with convex sacculus and strong basal lobe of costa; neck of valva long, slender; cucullus short, suboval with indistinct ventral lobe; aedeagus large.

Female genitalia (Fig. 44). Sterigma broad anteriorly with posterior part as described in the diagnosis and the fold of proximal edge weakly concave; sclerite of antrum moderate but weak almost fused with median sclerite of ductus bursae; basal sclerite rather weak; signum with basal plate.

Holotype male: "Brasil: Mato Grosso, Rio Brilhante 25. I. 1971, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 13803"; GS 579; paratypes male and two females (GS 578, 579), same labels.

Etymology. The name refers to mysterious facies of the moth; Greek: mysticos.

***Ricula marica* sp. n.**

(Figs 24, 45, 80)

Diagnosis. In shape of the valva complex this species is similar to *phtharta* and *argalea* but has completely atrophied socii (almost as in *figurana*).

Description. Wing span 7 mm. Head and thorax pale brownish grey. Forewing expanding terminad; costa rather straight; termen weakly oblique. Ground colour greyish finely reticulated brown-grey; costal strigulae white; terminal dots and refractive markings present. Markings brown consisting of angulate postmedian fascia, less curved median fascia, and terminal fascia. Cilia greyish with brown suffusions. Hindwing brownish; cilia much paler.

Variation. Female wing expansion ca 9 mm; wings broader; markings well developed at dorsum; additional brown line postbasally; hindwing brown with slightly paler cilia.

Male genitalia (Fig. 24). Socius absent; basal part of valva moderately broad; neck rather slender; ventral incision broad, rounded; sacculus rounded posteriorly; ventral lobe of cucullus broad without proximal row of spines; aedeagus rather short, tapering ventroterminally; socii a few spines with short lateral processes.

Female genitalia (Fig. 45). Papilla analis broad posteriorly; sterigma rounded proximally, somewhat extending posteriorly; antrum rather weakly sclerotized; signa pair as in *Talponia*.

Holotype male: "Brasil: R[io de]J[aneiro], Marica 5 m, 12-15. XI. 1985, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 54619"; GS 668; Paratypes two identically labelled pairs, one female with GS 666.

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

***Ricula recens* sp. n.**

(Figs 46, 81)

Diagnosis. Female genitalia of *recens* are somewhat similar to *marica* but *recens* with only one signum; facies distinct by oblique dorsal part of postbasal marking followed by pale dark marbled area similar to *tigropsia* and several *Talponia*.

Description. Wing span 14 mm. Head brownish cream, frons and labial palpus creamish; thorax brownish, tegula more cream. Forewing expanding terminad; costa weakly bent at 2/3; termen somewhat oblique, concave beneath apex. Ground colour cream densely strigulated brownish in form of dorsal patch, brownish at tornus, brownish orange towards apex, with a few transverse brown lines and a series of strips at end of median cell; costal strigulae indistinct brownish cream except for terminal cream pair; divisions brownish; terminal dots brown. Marking in form of strongly oblique dorso-postbasal fascia. Cilia brownish with orange suffusions, browner at tornus. Hindwing brown paler basally; cilia brownish.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 46). Papilla analis rather uniformy broad throughout; sterigma weakly sclerotized, fused with subgenital sternite; sclerite of antrum moderately strong; ductus bursae rather short; signum slender.

Holotype female: "Mexico: Tam[aulipas], El Ensino 250 m, 4-13. VIII. 1988, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 69156"; GS 583. Paratype an identically labelled female.

Ety m o l o g y. The name refers to external characters of the moth; Latin: recens – new.

***Ricula tigropsia* sp. n.**

(Figs 25, 47, 82)

D i a g n o s i s. This species is related to *phtharta* but *tigropsia* with orange ground colour of forewing, broad aedeagus, and broad neck of valva. The female genitalia as in *eurema* but the latter with two signa.

Description. Wing span 10 mm. Head and thorax brownish, labial palpus whitish dark brown terminally. Forewing somewhat expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; termen moderately oblique, concave beneath apex. Ground colour orange sparsely sprinkled brownish; costal strigulae fine, whitish; divisions brown; row of four black dots along dorsal half of termen. Markings brown consisting of dorsal half of postbasal fascia accompanied by numerous parallel lines angulate medially, more oblique subterminally. Cilia brownish. Hindwing brown in posterior part finely edged orange; cilia brownish with whitish interruptions.

Variation. Female forewing broader than in male; markings and transverse line brownish and dark brown, dorsal patch and small area near end of median cell whiter than remaining ground colour.

Male genitalia (Fig. 25). Apex of tegumen distinct; socius slender, rather moderately long; valva broad; neck short, broad; sacculus straight, angulately rounded; cucullus broad basally, tapering terminad; aedeagus broad, short.

Female genitalia (Fig. 47). Sterigma small, convex posteriorly with small lateral prominences connected with minute posterior lobes of small posterior sclerites of indistinct subgenital sternite; sclerite of antrum fairly long; median and anterior sclerites of ductus bursae distinct; one signum present.

Holotype male: "Mexico: Tam[aulipas], Gomez Farias 2200 m, 26. V. 1997, V. O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 109219"; GS 1369; paratype female, same label; GS 1370.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to colouration of the forewing; Latin: tigris – tiger, Greek: opsis – appearance.

***Ricula eurema* sp. n.**

(Figs 26, 48, 83)

D i a g n o s i s. The systematic position of this species is unclear; reduction of *socii* occurs probably independently in some *Ricula* e.g. in *figurana*); the shape of the valva complex resembles that in *Riculorampha ancyloides* ROTA & BROWN, 2009 but this species differs from it externally and by a slender aedeagus; the female genitalia are similar to *tigropsia* and the facies differs from all known congeners.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 9.5 mm. Head and thorax pale ferruginous cream; labial palpus cream. Forewing not expanding terminad; costa bent postmedially; termen concave beneath apex. Ground colour yellow-brown with small rust admixture, creamer in basal third, mixed brown in terminal third; indistinct brownish strigulae present; costal strigulae fine, white except for subapical one which is large; divisions yellow-brown. Markings browner than ground colour: postbasal fascia weak, atrophying costad; median fascia diffuse with brown marks. Cilia darker than ground colour. Hindwing brown with altered scales in subcostal area and bluish refractive fascia limiting anal field; cilia brownish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 26). Tegumen broad terminally; *socii* absent; basal third of valva broad; sacculus with small prominence at the angle; ventral incision fairly broad, deep; cucullus large, oval; aedeagus broad; cornuti numerous.

Female genitalia (Fig. 48). Ostium area of sterigma broad, with sclerotized narrow edges; proximal part of sterigma submembranous; lateral part of sterigma connected with folds of subgenital sternite; sclerite of antrum large; signa pair, unequally sized.

Holotype male: "Brasil: D[istrito]F[ederal], Planaltina 1000 m, 15.35°S 47.42°W, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 56954"; GS 576; paratype female, same label, GS 577.

E t y m o l o g y. The name concerns a discovery of a species; Greek: *heurema* (from *heuresis*) – "something found".

***Ricula figurana*(ZELLER, 1877) comb. n.**

(Figs 27, 84)

Grapholitha (*Coptoloma*?) *figurana* ZELLER, 1877, Horae Soc. Entomol. Ross., **13**: 163. *Dichrorampha figurana*: BROWN, 2006, World Cat. Ins., **5**: 253.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. Four specimens from British Virgin Island (Guana, X. 1989, Col. BECKER 71047; GS 1202). The holotype with abdomen missing is deposited in the Natural History Museum London.

D i a g n o s i s. This species is related to *argalea* as having similar aedeagus, shape and vestiture of the valva but differs in atrophy of the *socii* similarly as in *marica*.

D e s c r i p t i o n (of examined specimens). Wing span 8 mm. Head whitish with vertex and terminal part of the labial palpus scaled brownish; thorax pinkish with brown suffusions and marks. Forewing slightly expanding terminally; costa weakly curved; termen hardly oblique, rather straight. Ground colour white pink; dorsal patch paler; suffusions more brown; strigulae pinkish brown; costal strigulae white, some weakly visible; white strigula beneath apex; terminal dots on rather orange ground; refractive markings chiefly in subterminal area. Markings pinkish brown, darker than strigulation represented by an oblique fascia from 1/3 of dorsum to mid-costa and subterminal marking. Cilia concolorous with ground colour, brownish terminally. Hindwing rounded apically, brownish, pale basally; cilia pale brownish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 27). Terminal part of tegumen subtriangular; socius atrophied; basal half of valva broad; neck slender, rather short; ventral incision short, deep; sacculus angulate; cucullus broad strongly spined along proximal edge; aedeagus fairly large, extending ventro-terminally; cornuti with large, peculiar lateral lobes.

Female not known.

***Ricula lispa* sp. n.**

(Figs 28, 85)

D i a g n o s i s. In facies *lispa* is similar to *migas* and *atopa* but *lispa* with large glossy white postmedian strigulae of forewing; socii short, similar to *incisiva* but neck of valva in *lispa* slender, bent.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 16 mm. Head and thorax brownish grey. Forewing slender; costa almost straight; termen weakly oblique, straight. Ground colour pale brownish with olive grey hue, whiter in basal half of costal area; costal strigulae in postmedian area of costa large, whitish; divisions brownish grey. Cilia brownish grey. Hindwing pale brownish; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 28). Socius short; basal half of valva broad; sacculus straight ventrally, angulate; neck of valva short, curved; ventral incision short, deep with proximal edge perpendicular to sacculus; cucullus elongate, curved, with group of long ventral setae proximally; aedeagus fairly long, slender, with dorso-terminal thorn.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Ecuador: Morona Indanza 2800 m, 24. XII. 1992, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 103497"; GS 1283.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific name refers to ground colour of the forewing; Greek: lispos – smooth.

***Ricula atopa* sp. n.**

(Figs 49, 86)

D i a g n o s i s. Sterigma of *atopa* is similar to *atrosignata*, parallel to the posterior sclerite of subgenital plate; the latter is usually present in *Talponia* similarly as two distinct signa. Facies quite different than in that genus resembling rather *Eucosma* HÜBNER, [1825]. The presence of two signa is a plesiomorphic character (e.g. in *Dichrorampha* GUENÉE, 1845) occasionally found in other genera in which usually a single signum occurs.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 16.5 mm. Head cream brown, thorax greyer; labial palpus broad pale ferrugineous cream with brown marking. Forewing rather slender, not expanding terminally; costa slightly bent medially; termen weakly sinuate. Wing brownish olive, paler across middle; costal strigulae numerous, white cream; divisions brownish; ocellus greyish with proximal refractive line and row of black dots posteriorly. Cilia cream brown. Hindwing brown; cilia brownish cream.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 49). Sterigma very short with long, curved lateral parts and short antevaginal portion, convex beyond ostium bursae; eighth sterite with large, curved posterior sclerites; sclerite of antrum large; short sclerite of ductus bursae postbasally; signa two.

Holotype female: "Brasil: M[inas]G[erais], Unai 700 m, 7. XI. 1982, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 49149"; GS 474.

E t y m o l o g y. The name refers to systematic position of the species; Greek: atapos – situated on a strange place, uneasy.

***Ricula migas* sp. n.**

(Figs 29, 87)

D i a g n o s i s. In facies *migas* is similar to *atopa* but *migas* with grey colouration of forewing; from *lispa* it differs in greyish costal strigulae; male genitalia resembling *phantolinea* but *migas* with solitary group of spines on the neck of valva and broad aedeagus.

D e s c r i p t i o n. Wing span 14 mm. Head and thorax whitish grey. Forewing slender; costa almost straight; termen weakly depressed beneath apex. Ground colour pale brownish white suffused with grey; dorsal patch indistinct, whitish, consisting of three weak lines. Costal strigulae numerous, whiter; divisions brownish grey; ocellar area grey with several brown dots. Markings brownish grey, indistinct; posterior edge of basal blotch from before mid-dorsum, atrophying in median cell, marked by some pale brown-grey lines; trace of median fascia at end of median cell; termen and apex dark grey. Cilia grey. Hindwing brownish grey, cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 29). Socius long, very slender; basal part of valva broad; sacculus convexly rounded; ventral incision of valva fairly deep; cucullus with triangular ventral lobe; dense group of spines dorsally to incision of valva; aedeagus broad, short.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Brasil: M[inas]G[erais], Unai 700 m, 27. IX. 1983, V.O. BECKER Col; Col. BECKER 49476"; GS 878.

E t y m o l o g y. The specific epithet concerns the mixture of external characters similar both to *Eucosma* HÜBNER and *Ricula*; Greek migas – mixed.

***Riculorampha* ROTA & BROWN, 2009**

Riculorampha ROTA & BROWN, 2009, ZooKeys, **23**: 41; type-species: *Riculorampha ancyloides* ROTA & BROWN, 2009 (U.S.A.: Florida).

ROTA & BROWN provisionally assigned this genus to the *Dichrorampha*-group of genera on the basis of presence of black terminal dots of the forewing, terminal notch beneath apex, hindwing veins R3 and M1 separate, usually parallel, female frenulum with two bristles, and corpus bursae with a single signum.

The genus was described as monotypic; now three species are known. It is certainly of Neotropical origin.

***Riculorampha ancyloides* ROTA & BROWN, 2009**

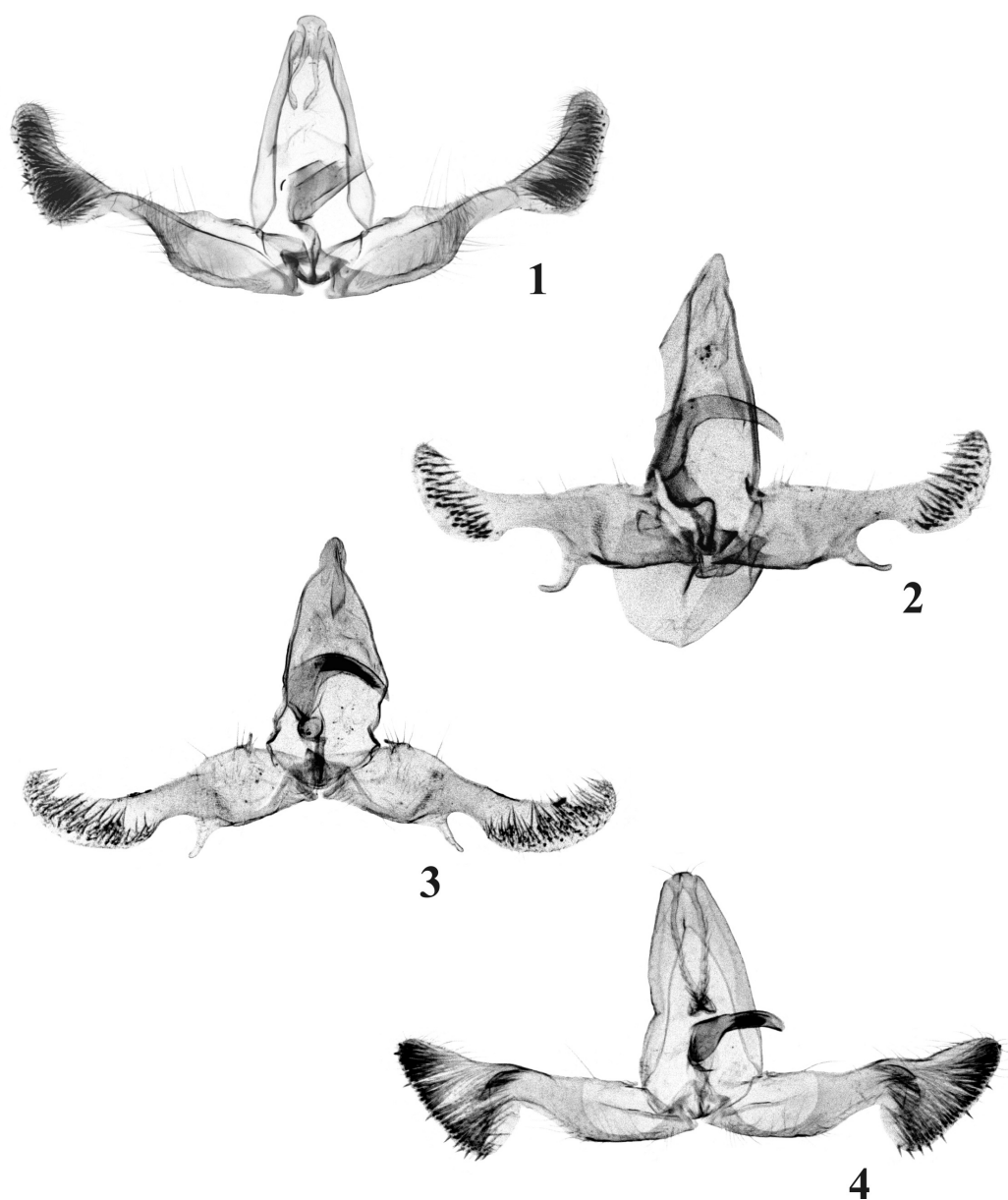
M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d. One male from Tamaulipas, Mexico (El Ensino 250 m, 4-13. VIII. 1988).

R e m a r k s. This species was described from Florida, U.S.A. and is also known from Venezuela and the Caribbean.

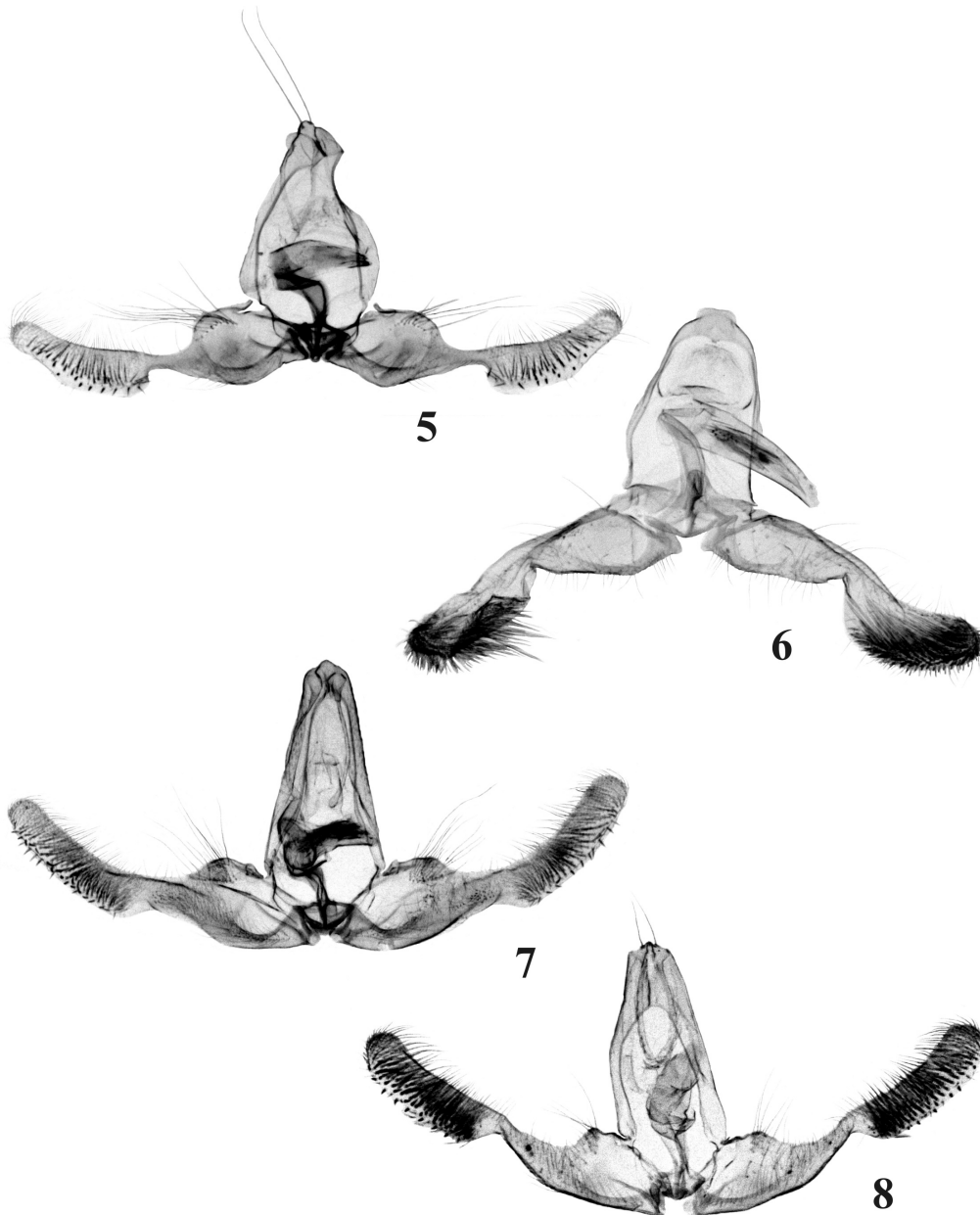
A c k n o w l e d g e m e n t s. The authors thank Mr. Witold ZAJDA, Cracow who kindly photographed the specimens and genitalia and arranged the plates.

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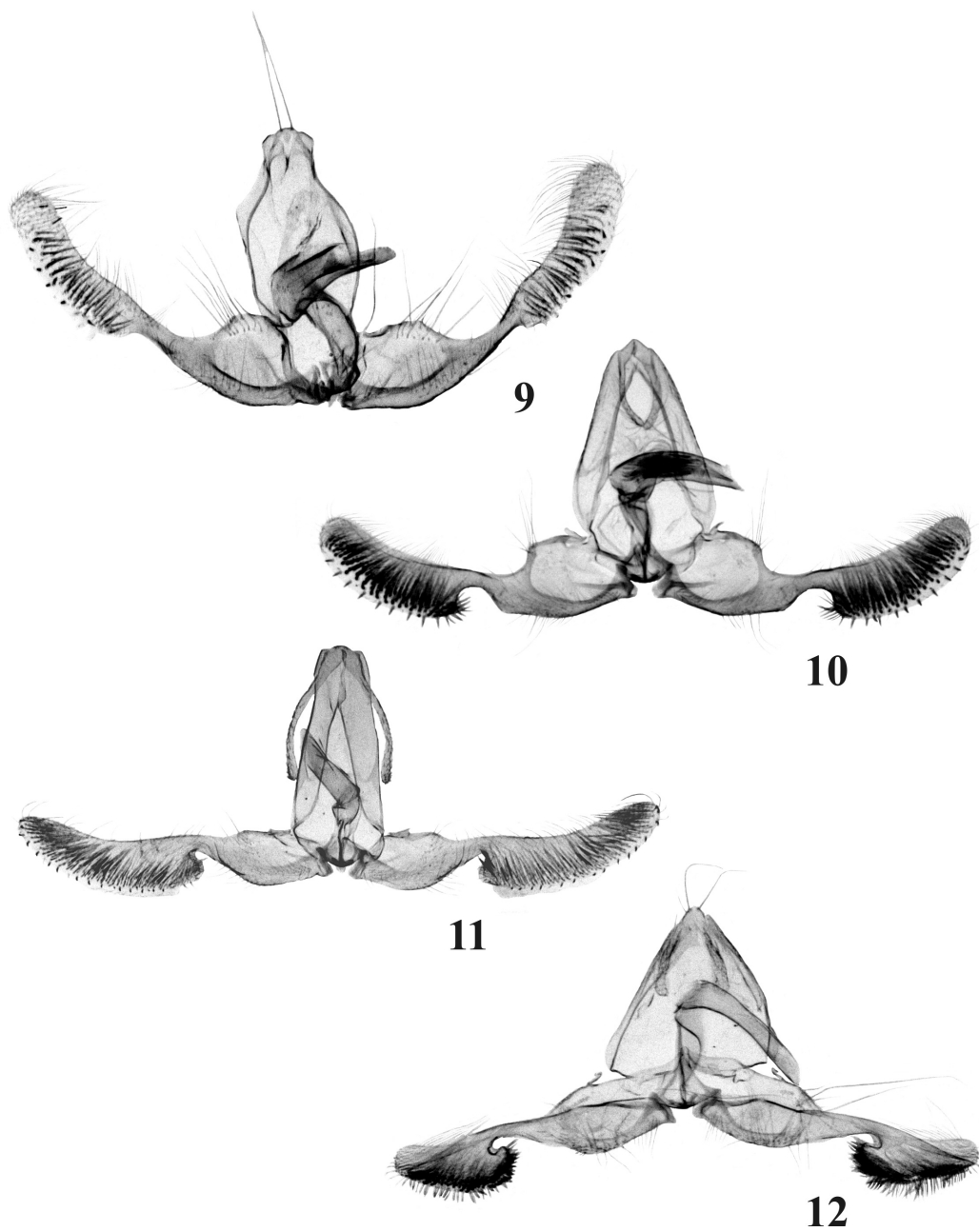
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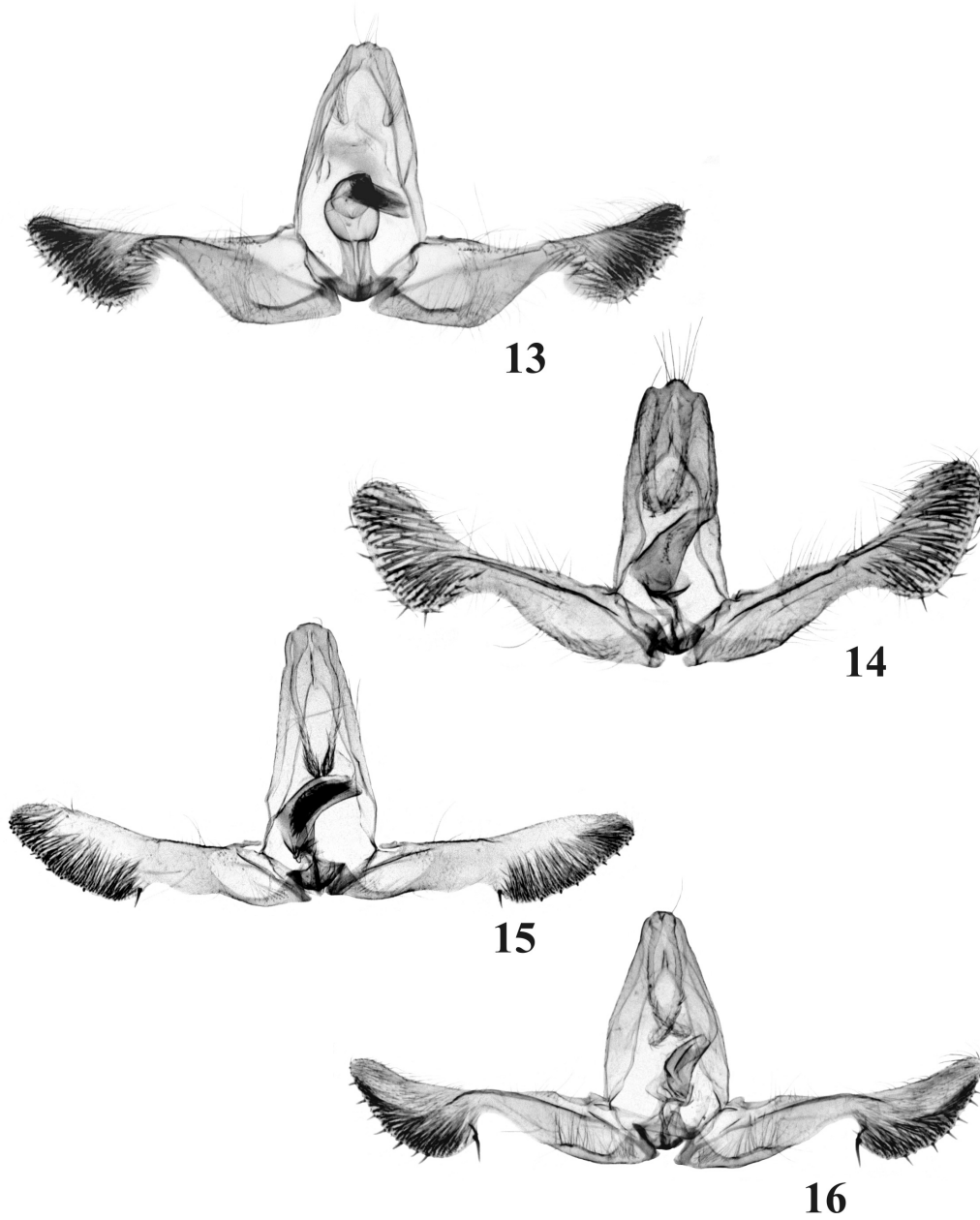
Figs 1-4. Male genitalia: 1 – *Talponia lygaria* sp. n., holotype, 2 – *Talponia necopina* sp. n., holotype, 3 – *Talponia geton* sp. n., holotype, 4 – *Talponia phantolinea* sp. n., holotype.



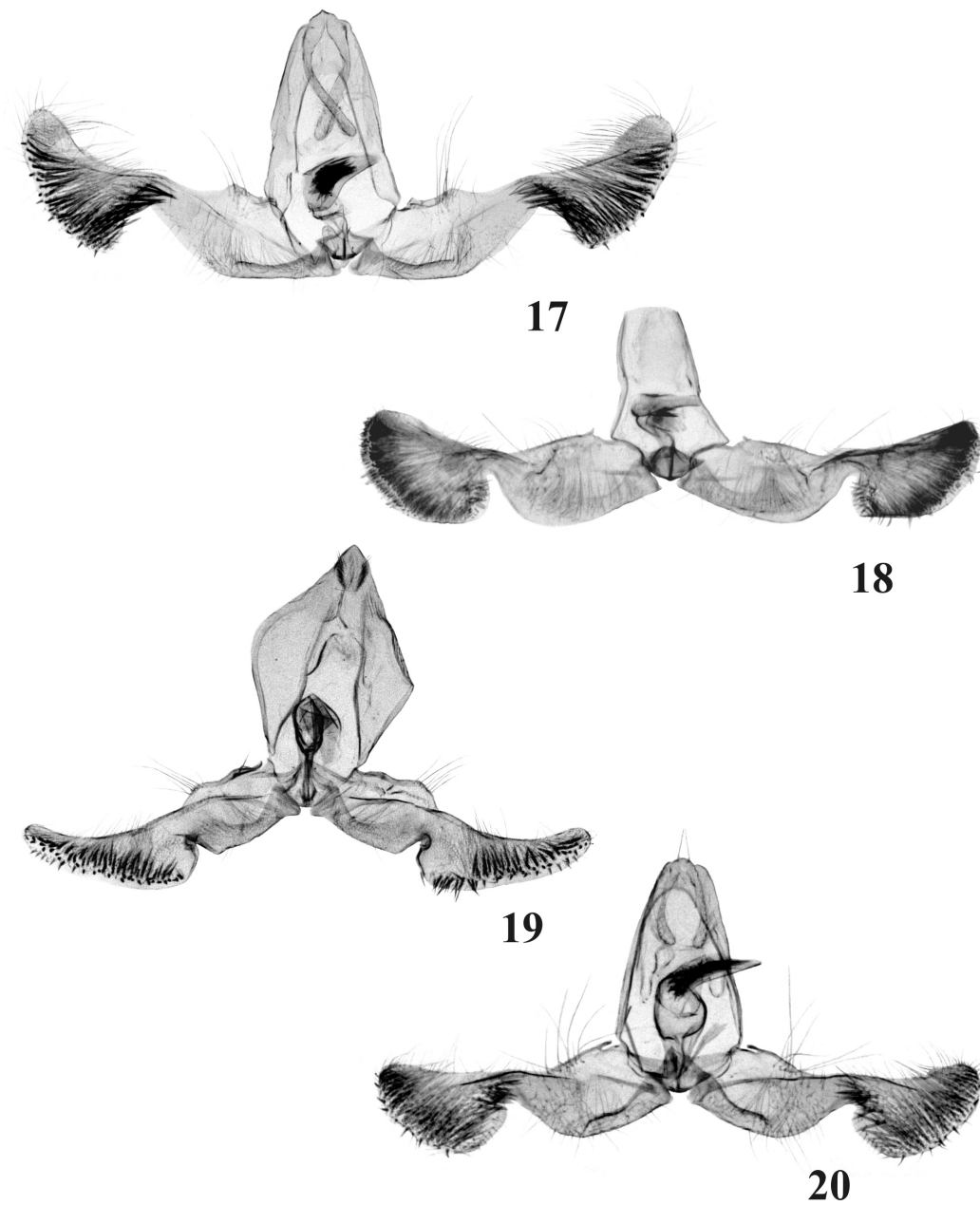
Figs 5-8. Male genitalia: 5 – *Rricula amethystina* sp. n., holotype, 6 – *Rricula diatropa* sp. n., holotype, 7 – *Rricula artificialis* sp. n., holotype, 8 – *Rricula inflexa* sp. n., holotype.



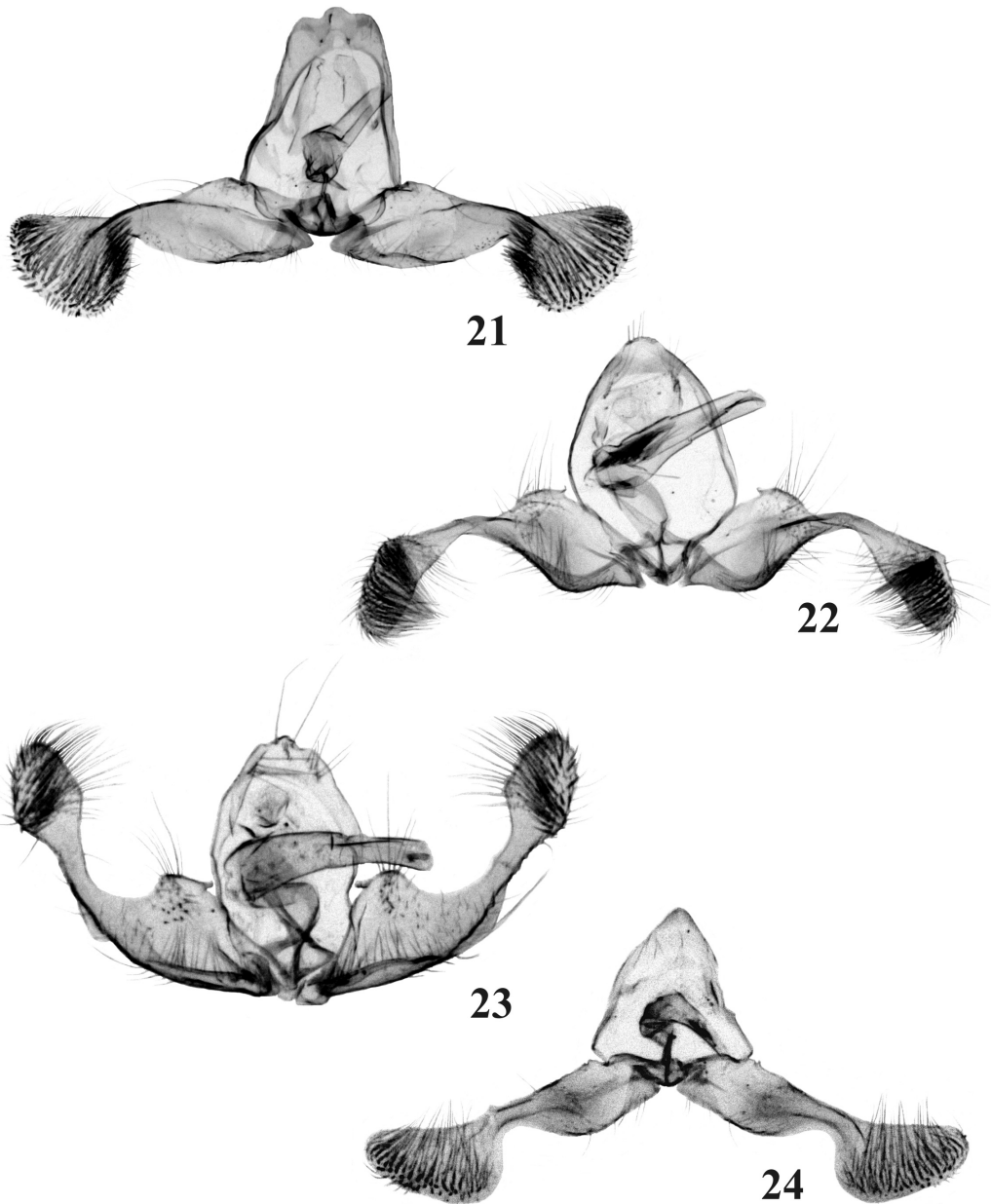
Figs 9-12. Male genitalia: 9 – *Ricula deflexa* sp. n., holotype, 10 – *Ricula excavata* sp. n., holotype, 11 – *Ricula trachalea* sp. n., holotype, 12 – *Ricula linharesi* sp. n. holotype.



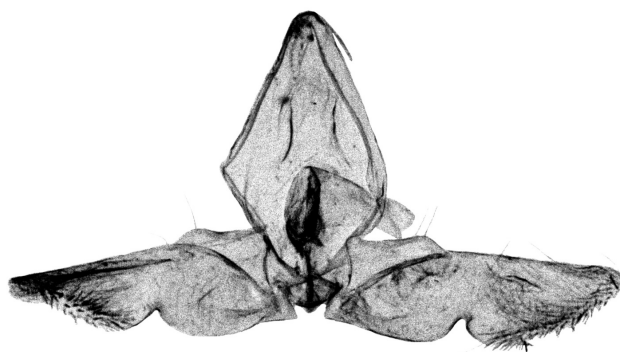
Figs 13-16. Male genitalia: 13 – *Rricula gratia* sp. n., holotype, 14 – *Rricula regularis*, holotype, 15 – *Rricula rondoniana* sp. n., holotype, 16 – *Rricula spinulosa* sp. n., holotype.



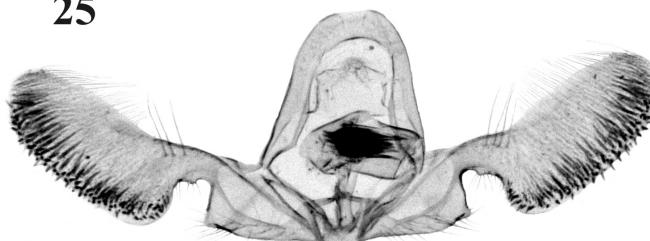
Figs 17-20. Male genitalia: 17 – *Rricula prepta* sp. n., holotype, 18 – *Rricula phtharta* sp. n., holotype, 19 – *Rricula incisiva* sp. n., holotype, 20 – *Rricula argalea* sp. n., holotype.



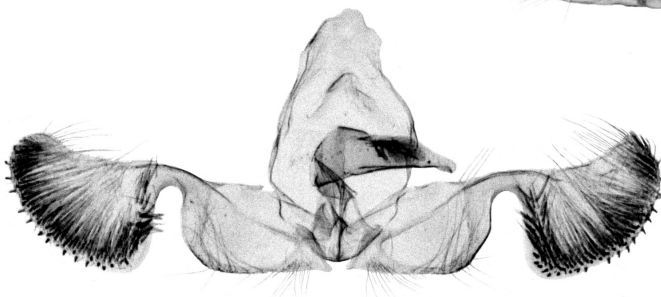
Figs 21-24. Male genitalia: 21 – *Rricula paraffina* sp. n., holotype, 22 – *Rricula incerta* sp. n., holotype, 23 – *Rricula mysticana* sp. n., holotype, 24 – *Rricula marica* sp. n., holotype.



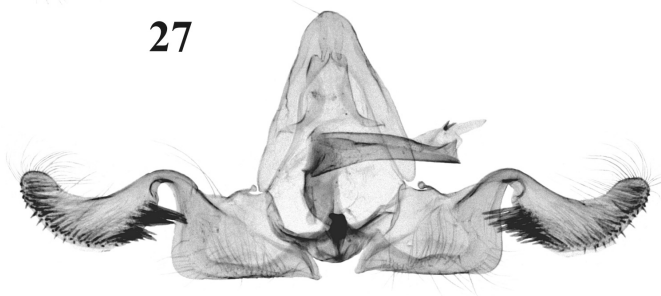
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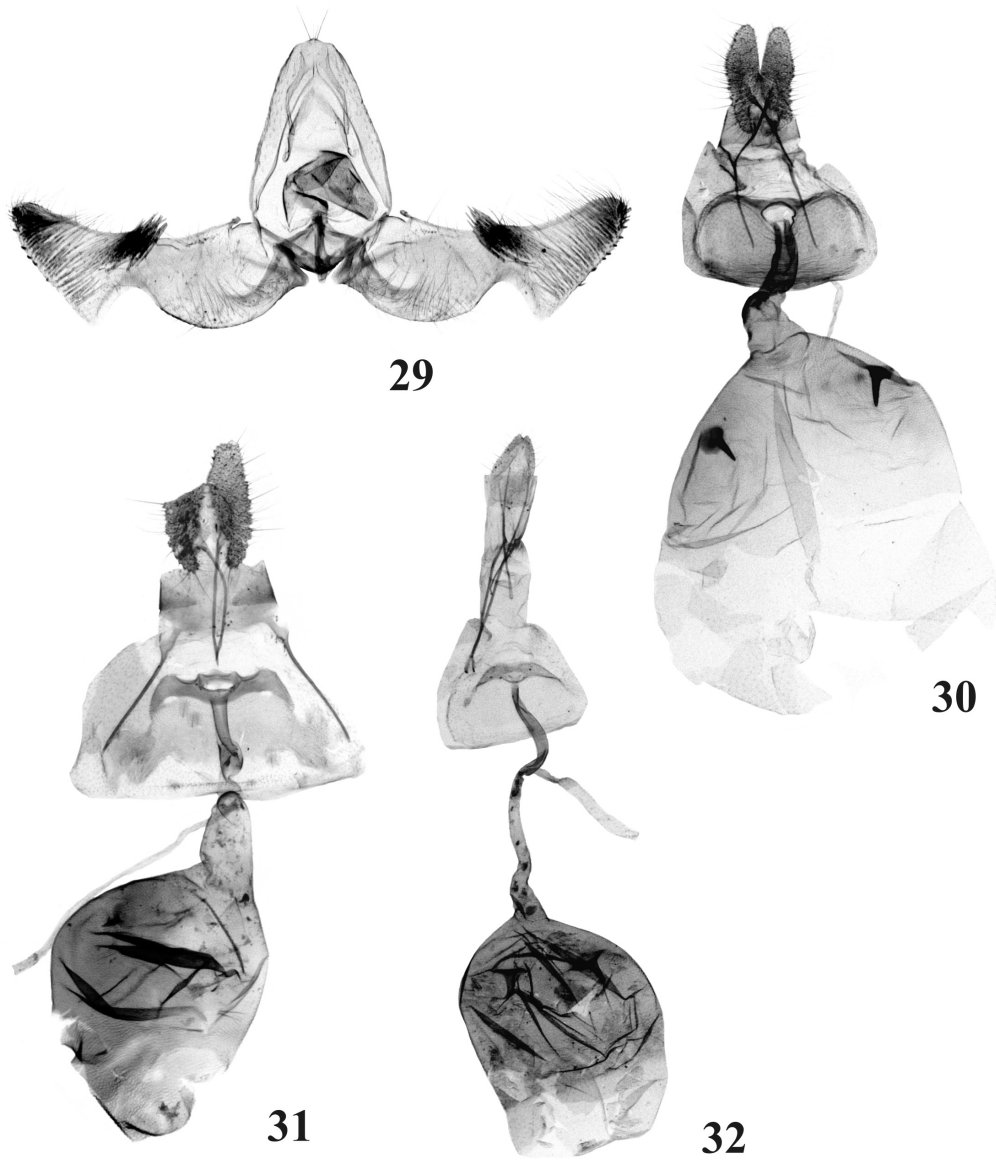


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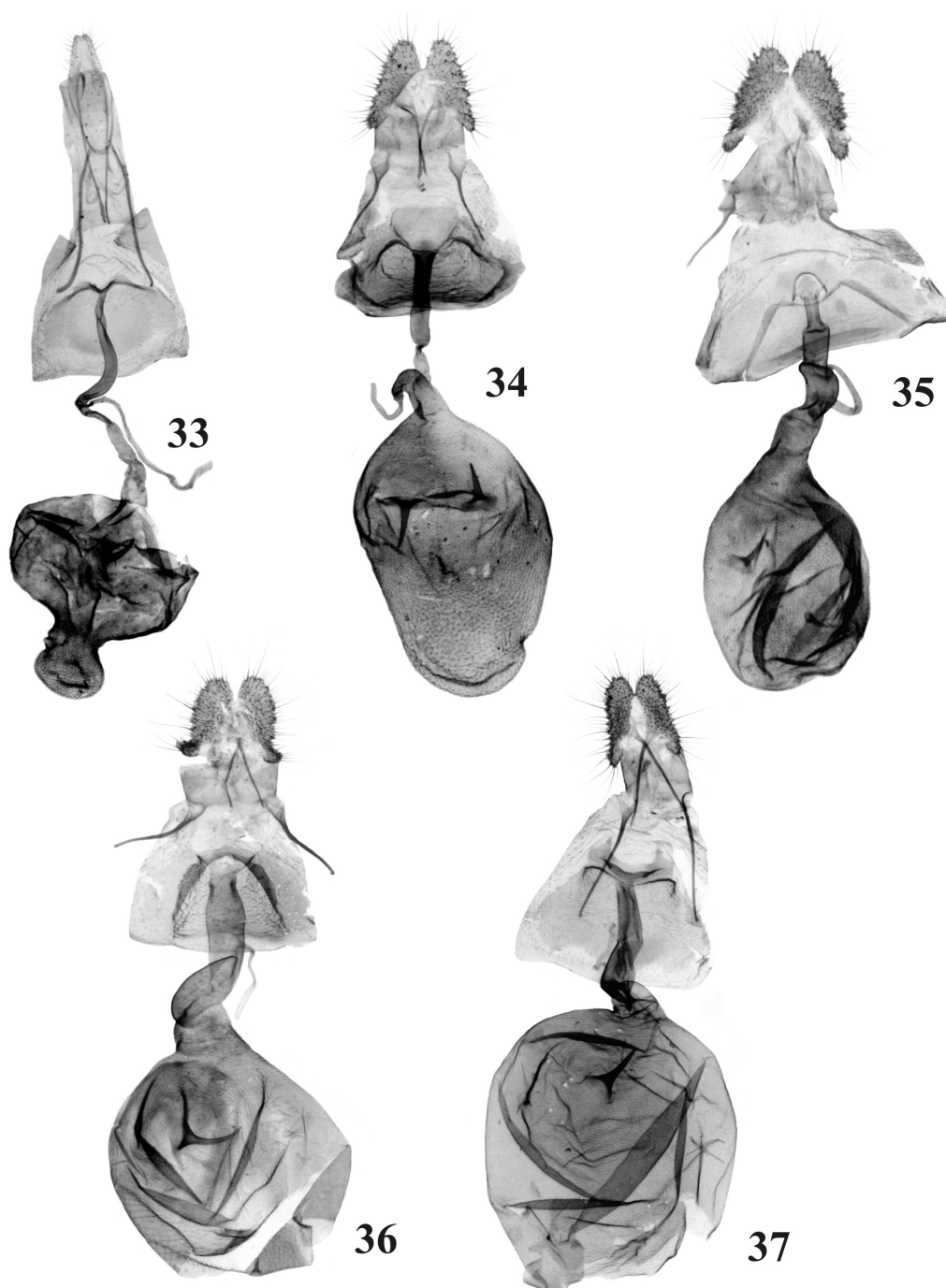


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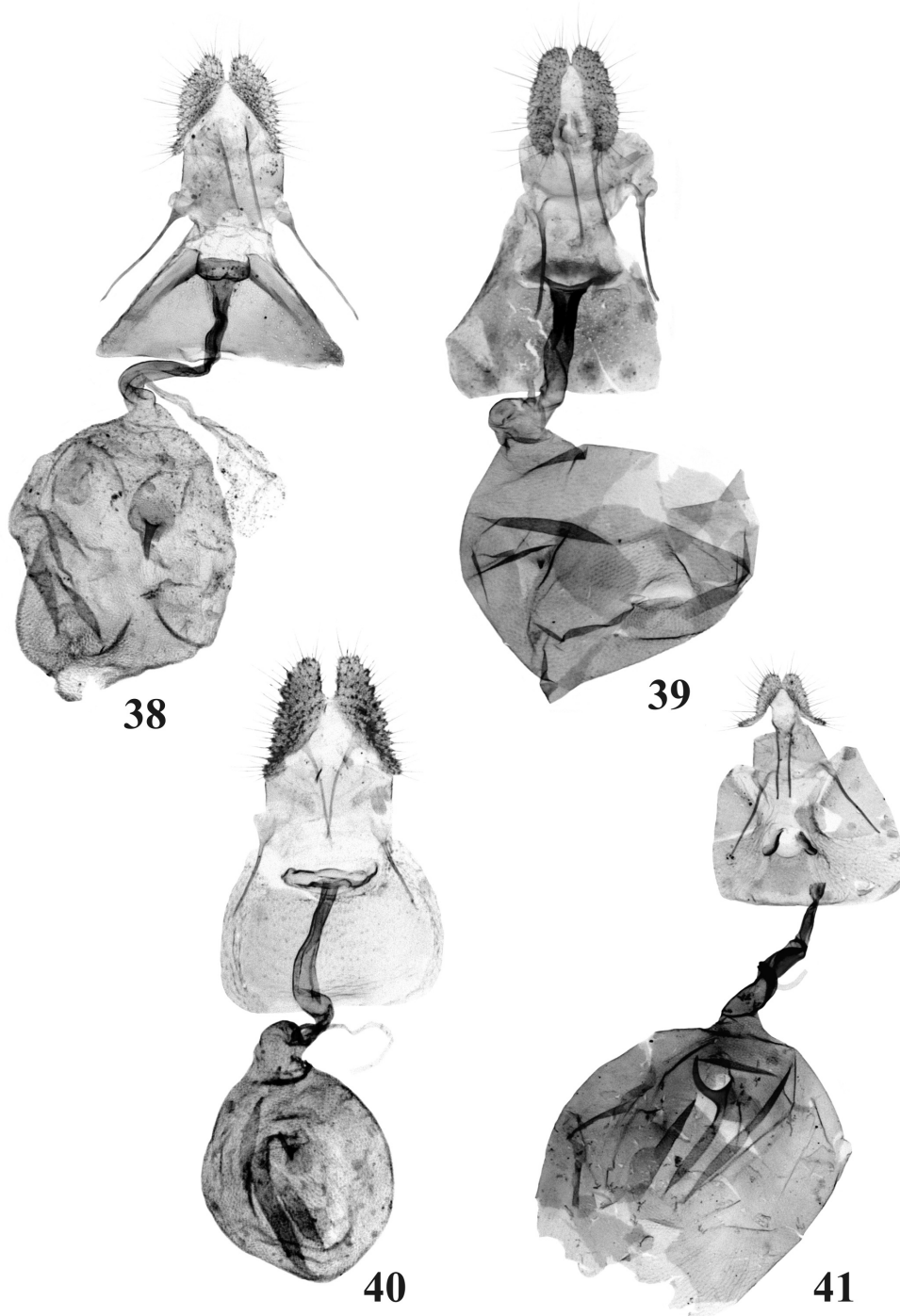
Figs 25-28. Male genitalia 25 – *Rricula tigropsia* sp. n., holotype, 26 – *Rricula eurema* sp. n., holotype, 27 – *Rricula figurana* sp. n., holotype, 28 – *Rricula lispa* sp. n., holotype.



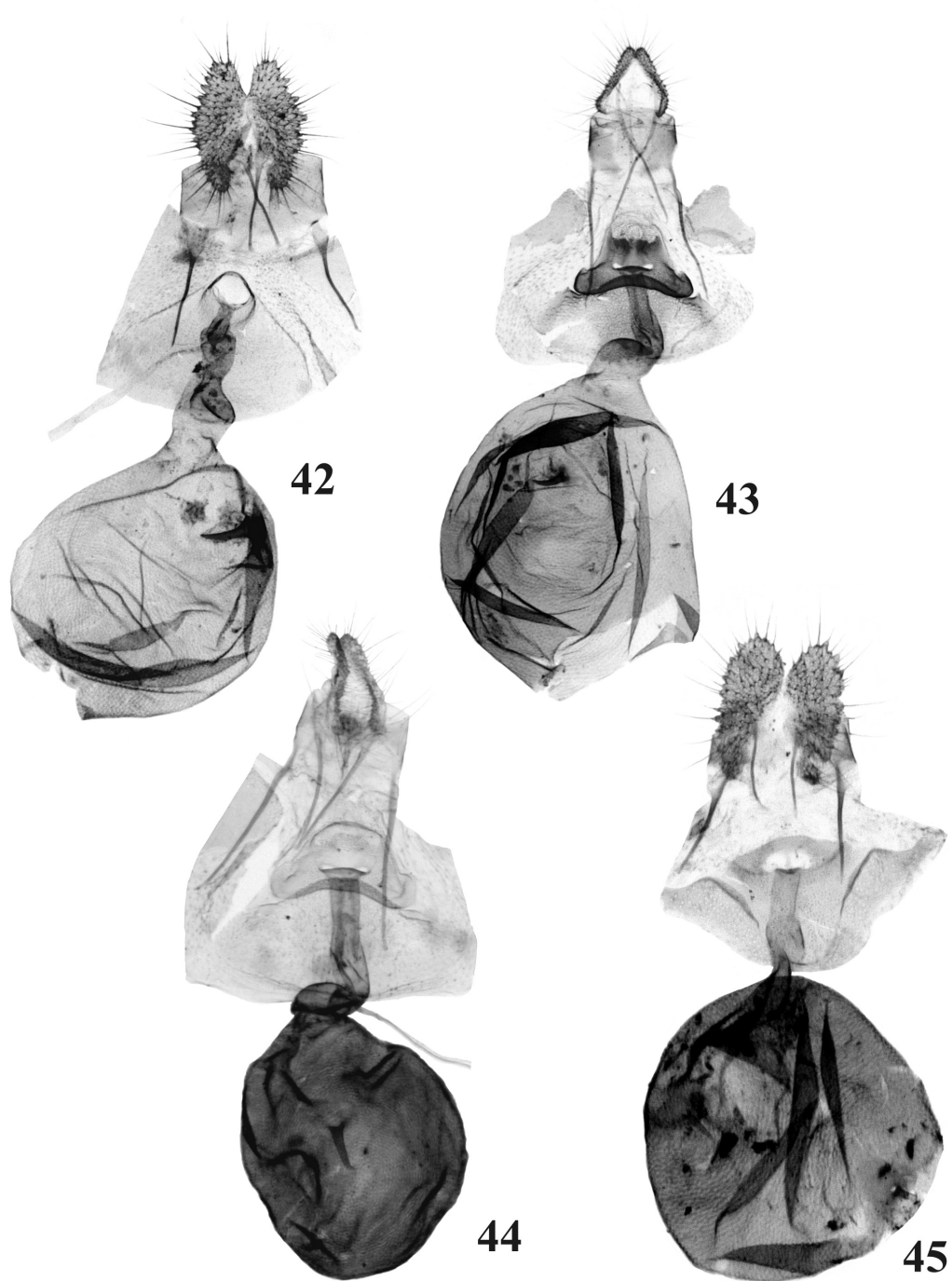
Figs 29-32. Male and female genitalia: 29 – *Ricula migas* sp. n., holotype, 30 – *Talponia lygaria* sp. n., paratype, 31 – *Talponia atosignata* sp. n., holotype, 32 – *Ricula necopina* sp. n., holotype.



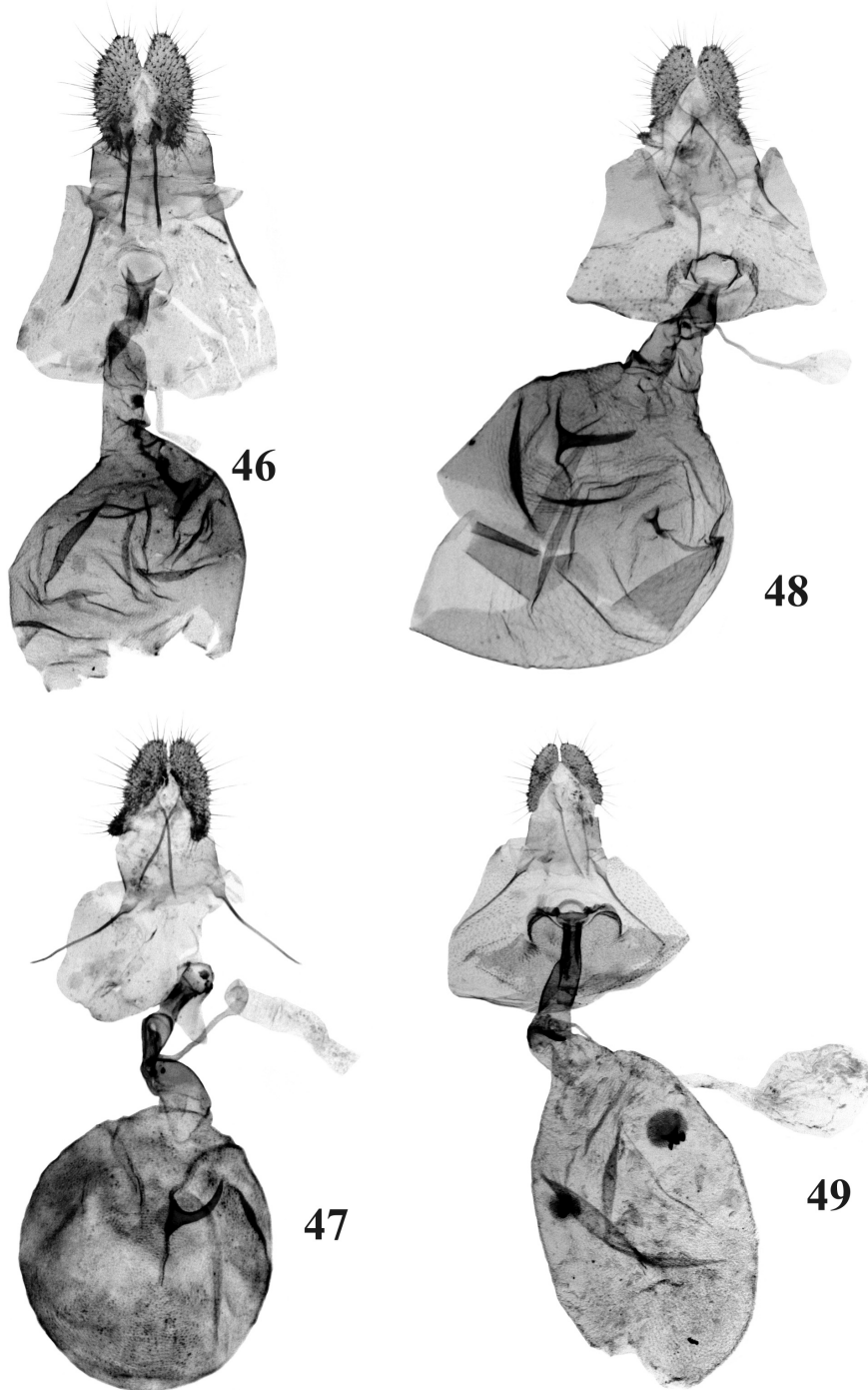
Figs 33-37. Female genitalia: 33 – *Rricula geton* sp. n., paratype, 34 – *Rricula phantolinea* sp. n., paratype, 35 – *Rricula marpta* sp. n., holotype, 36 – *Rricula semiarcha* sp. n., holotype, 37 – *Rricula excavata* sp. n., paratype.



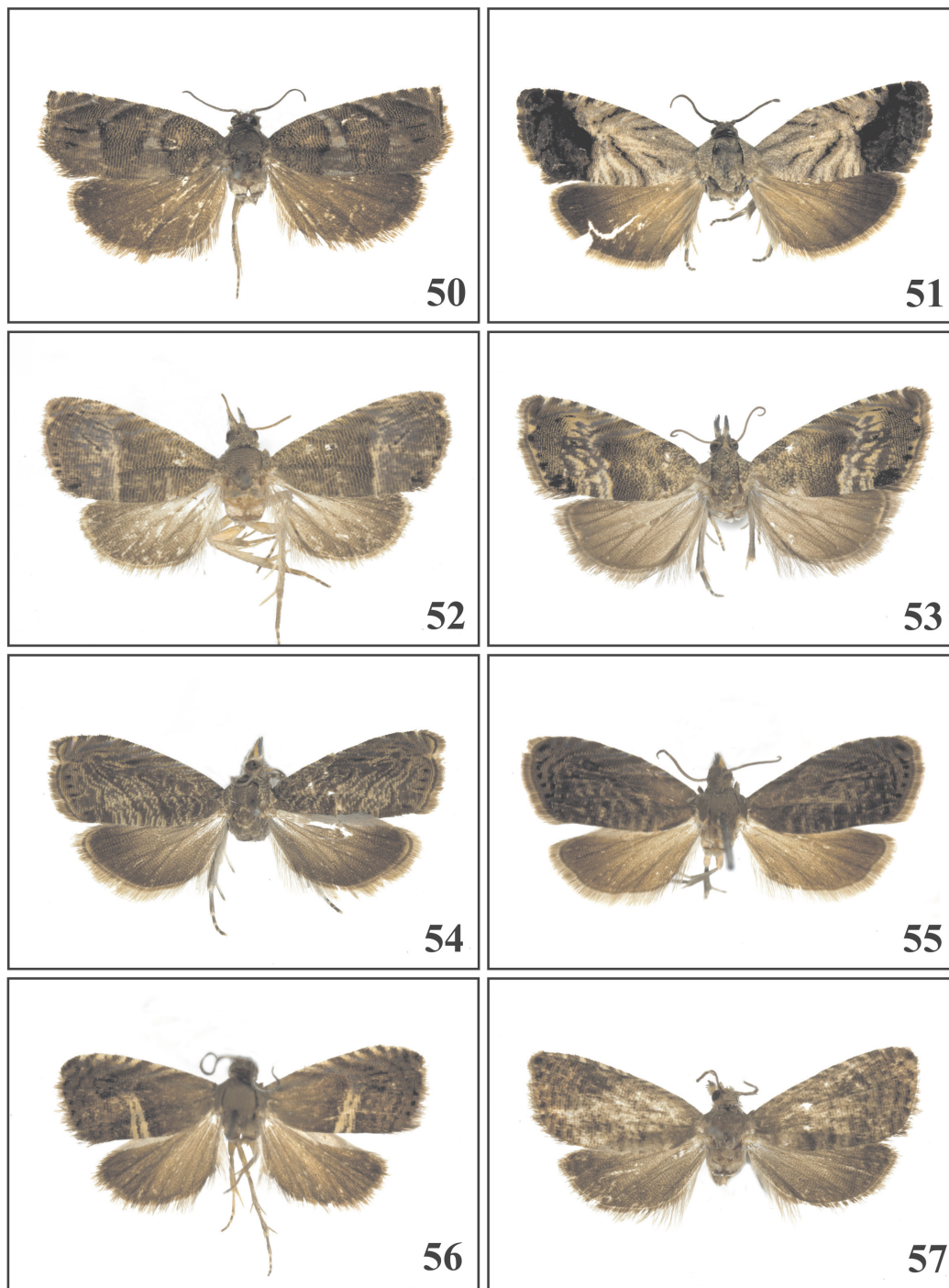
Figs 38-41. Female genitalia: 38 – *Ricula leira* sp. n., holotype, 39 – *Ricula pinheirana* sp. n., holotype, 40 – *Ricula pithana* sp. n., holotype, 41 – *Ricula incisiva* sp. n., paratype.



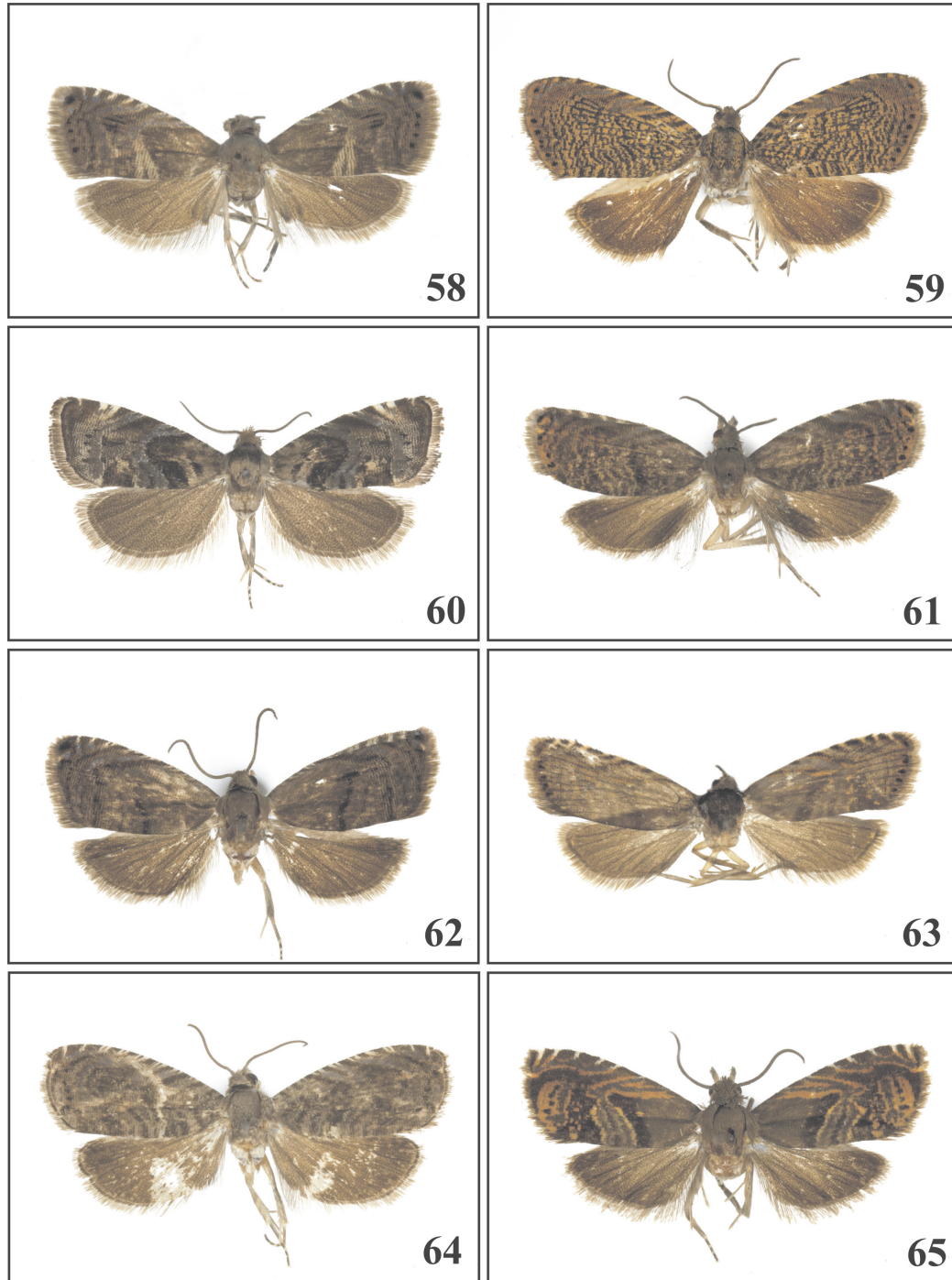
Figs 42-45. Female genitalia: 42 – *Ricula zuliana* Razowski, 2011, Brazil: Planaltina, Federal District, 43 – *Ricula riparia* sp. n., holotype, 44 – *Ricula mysticana* sp. n., paratype, 45 – *Ricula marica* sp. n., paratype.



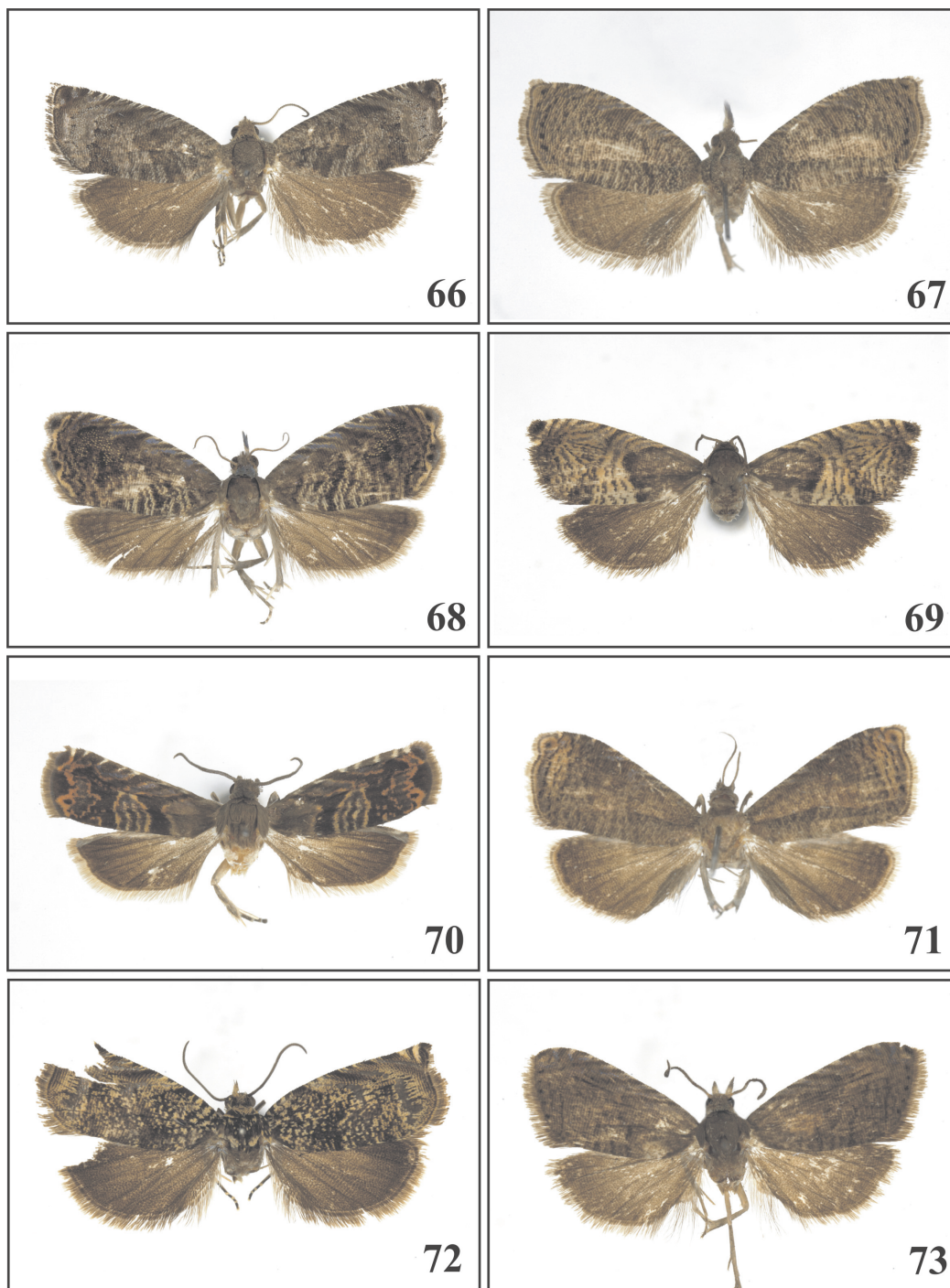
Figs 46-49. Female genitalia: 46 – *Ricula recens* sp. n., holotype, 47 – *Ricula tigropsia* sp. n., paratype, 48 – *Ricula eurema* sp. n., paratype, 49 – *Ricula atopa* sp. n., holotype.



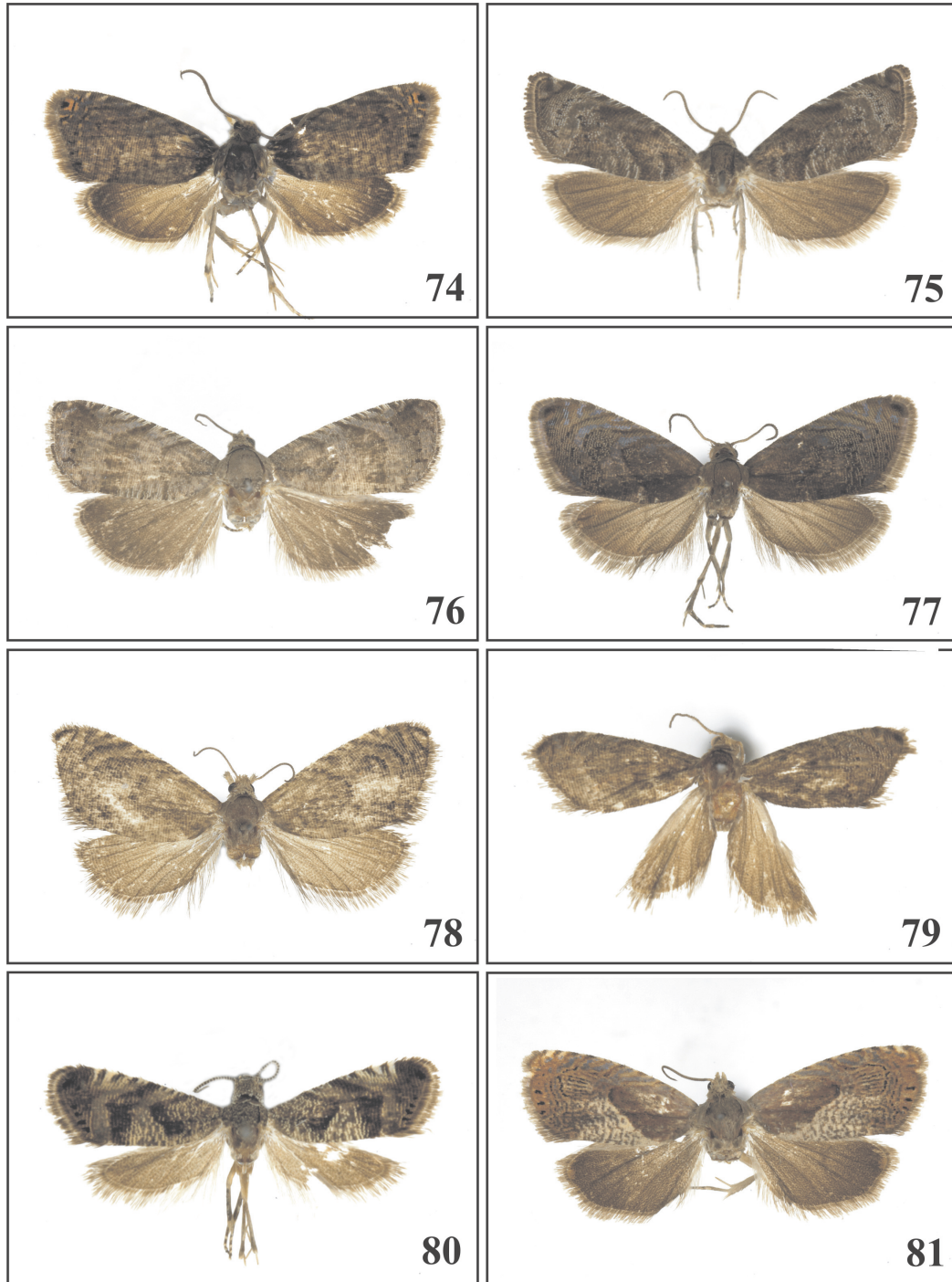
Figs 50-57. Adults: 50 – *Talponia lygaria* sp. n., holotype, 51 – *Talponia atosignata* sp. n., holotype, 52 – *Talponia necopina* sp. n., holotype, 53 – *Talponia geton* sp. n., holotype, 54 – *Talponia phantolinea* sp. n., holotype, 55 – *Talponia marpta* sp. n., holotype, 56 – *Talponia semiarcha* sp. n., holotype, 57 – *Ricula amethystina* sp. n., holotype.



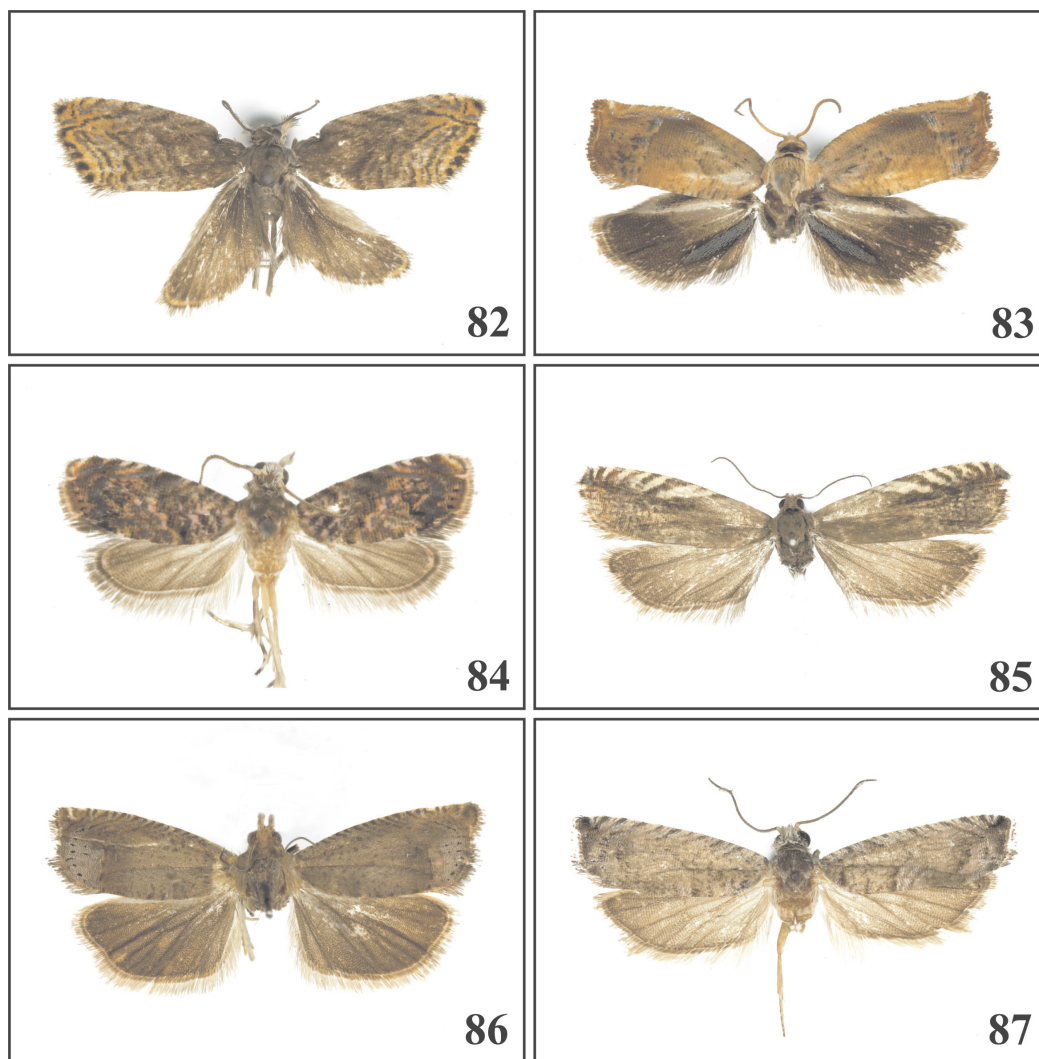
Figs 58-65. Adults: 58 – *Ricula diatropa* sp. n., holotype, 59 – *Ricula artificialis* sp. n., holotype, 60 – *Ricula inflexa* sp. n., holotype, 61 – *Ricula deflexa* sp. n., holotype, 62 – *Ricula excavata* sp. n., holotype, 63 – *Ricula leira* sp. n., holotype, 64 – *Ricula trachalea* sp. n., holotype, 65 – *Ricula linharesi* sp. n., holotype.



Figs 66-73. Adults: 66 – *Ricula gracia* sp. n., holotype, 67 – *Ricula regularis* sp. n., holotype, 68 – *Ricula rondoniana* sp. n., holotype, 69 – *Ricula pinheirana* sp. n., holotype, 70 – *Ricula pithana* sp. n., holotype, 71 – *Ricula spinulosa* sp. n., holotype, 72 – *Ricula prepta* sp. n., holotype, 73 – *Ricula phtharta* sp. n., holotype.



Figs 74-81. Adults: 74 – *Ricula incisiva* sp. n., holotype, 75 – *Ricula argalea* sp. n., holotype, 76 – *Ricula paraffina* sp. n., holotype, 77 – *Ricula incerta* sp. n., holotype, 78 – *Ricula riparia* sp. n., holotype, 79 – *Ricula mysticana* sp. n., holotype, 80 – *Ricula marica* sp. n., holotype, 81 – *Ricula recens* sp. n., holotype.



Figs 82-87. Adults: 82 – *Rricula tigropsia* sp. n., holotype, 83 – *Rricula eurema* sp. n., holotype, 84 – *Rricula figurana* sp. n., holotype, 85 – *Rricula lispa* sp. n., holotype, 86 – *Rricula atopa* sp. n., holotype, 87 – *Rricula migas* sp. n., holotype.