

***Tipulodes annae* sp.n. (Lepidoptera: Arctiidae) from Colombia with distributional notes on the genus**

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Abstract. The description of a new species of *Tipulodes* is provided. Some new data on the distribution of the known species are given.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Arctiidae, *Tipulodes*, taxonomy, distribution, Neotropical.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The small Neotropical genus *Tipulodes* BOISDUVAL was newly redescribed by PRZYBYŁOWICZ (2001). It comprises two small but easy to recognize species: *T. ima* BOISDUVAL, 1832 and *T. rubriceps* DOGNIN, 1912.

The specimens examined were found in the collection of the British Museum of Natural History in London, in which they were incorporated to the Zygaenidae. Their unusual colouration at once indicated that they represent a new species of Arctiidae, what was subsequently confirmed by the examination of the copulatory organs of both sexes.

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II. TAXONOMY

***Tipulodes annae* sp. n.**

(Figs 1-6)

Material examined. *Holotype*. Male: "Colombia, Lake Sapatoza region, Chiriguana District., viii-ix. 1924., C. ALLEN"

Paratypes (5 specimens). 2♂♂ “Colombia, Magdalena Valley, El Banco, C. ALLEN, Brit. Mus., 1924.-408.”; ♀ “Colombia, Lake Sapatoza region, Chiriguana District., viii-ix. 1924., C. ALLEN”; 2♀♀ “Colombia, L. Sapatoza Region, Chiriguana Dist, C. ALLEN”

D e s c r i p t i o n. Male. (Figs 1-2). Length of forewing: 10 mm. *Head*: rusty-red; labial palpus long, brownish red, darker from beneath, the last segment mostly brownish; antenna brownish black, slightly lighter on the tip, bipectinate, scape of the same colour. *Thorax*: from above, patagia and tegulae rusty-red; remaining part including legs brownish black; hind tibia with two pairs of short spurs. *Forewing*: brownish black with narrow, rusty-red, elongated blotch extending from the base almost to the apex, gently narrowed to the end; basal part of the costa red; cilia concolorous with wing; underside similar to upperside. *Hindwing*: brownish black, from base along costal edge rusty-red streak not reaching apex, outer part of the blotch with creamy scales; cilia concolorous with wing, distinctly lighter in the distalo-basal part of the wing. *Abdomen*: brownish black with narrow, light line extending dorsally from base but not reaching the end of the abdomen. *Genitalia* (Figs 4-5): resembling *T. ima* illustrated by RABELLO (1955), PEREIRA MACHADO & REI DO REGO BARROS (1969) and PRZYBYŁOWICZ (2001) but differing in the socius which is long, narrow, two-third length of uncus; uncus slightly broadening towards the apex; apico-ventral edge armed with two spines; aedeagus slender, almost as long as the right valva.

Female. Essentially similar to male except for the shape of the antennae: bipectinate in male while serrate in female. *Genitalia* (Fig. 6): similar to those of *T. rubriceps* illustrated by RABELLO (1955), PEREIRA MACHADO & REI DO REGO BARROS (1969) and PRZYBYŁOWICZ (2001) but with shorter ductus bursae (but longer than in *T. ima*) and its middle sclerotization reduced in the distal part.

V a r i a t i o n. Length of forewing: males – 10-11 mm; females – 9.5-10 mm.

G e o g r a p h i c a l d i s t r i b u t i o n. The species is known only from the restricted lowland region in north Colombia.

F l i g h t p e r i o d. Adults have been collected between August and September.

R e m a r k s. Externally the new species is most similar to *T. rubriceps*, but the male genitalia resemble those of *T. ima*. It is easily distinguished from both other species by its red mesonotum and red basal part of the costa.

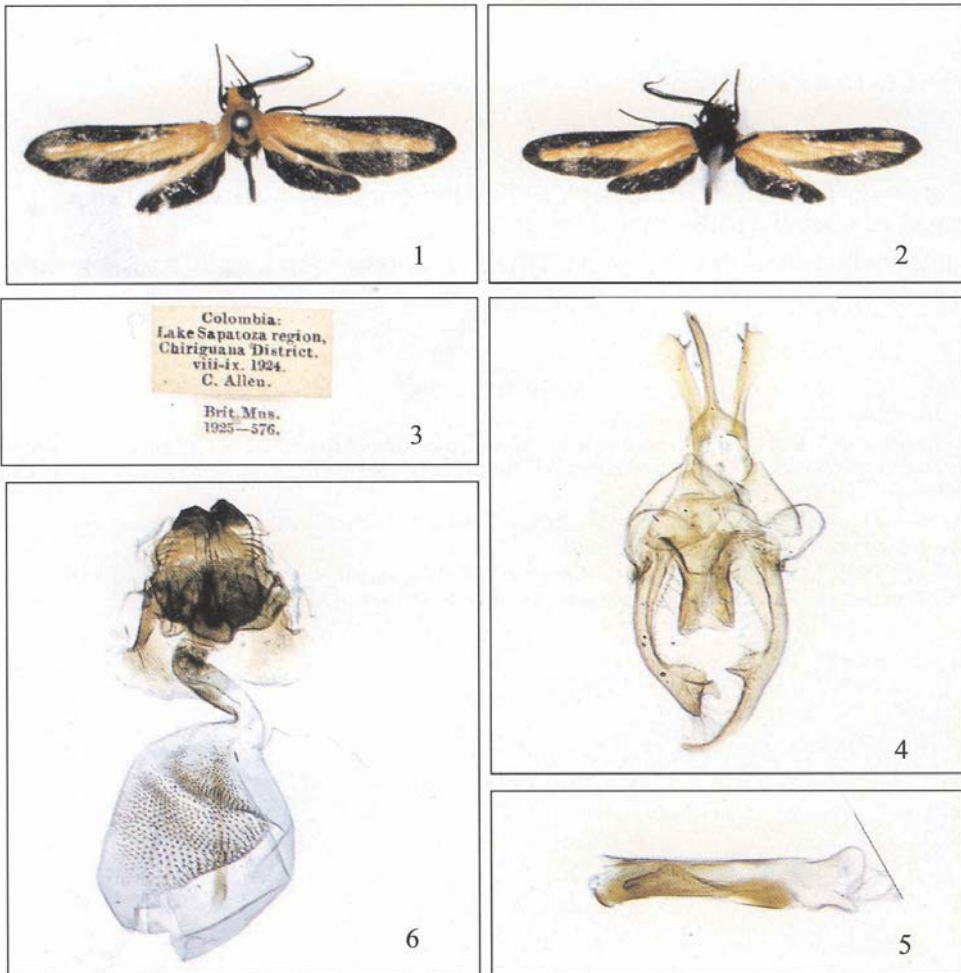
E t y m o l o g y. The species is dedicated to my beloved wife Anna for her continuous encouragement in my scientific work.

Key to the species of *Tipulodes* BOISDUVAL

- 1. Mesonotum red *T. annae* sp. n.
- . Mesonotum brownish black 2
- 2. Head and patagia brownish black, red blotch on the forewings extends subtly to the end *T. ima*
- . Head and patagia red, red blotch on the forewings gently narrows to the end *T. rubriceps*

III. DISTRIBUTIONAL REMARKS

The distribution of the *Tipulodes* species is still poorly known (PRZYBYŁOWICZ 2001). The thorough examination of the collection of the Neotropical Arctiidae housed in the British Museum of Natural History Museum, London brought some new information on their geographical ranges.



Figs 1-6. *Tipulodes annae* sp.n., holotype male; 1 – upperside, 2 – underside, 3 – labels, 4 – male genitalia, 5 – aedeagus, 6 – female genitalia.

Tipulodes ima BOISDUVAL

Material examined:

1 ♀ „S. Ecuador, Krause“

This is the first record of the species from Ecuador. Although the locality is not precisely stated, the data seems to be reliable and confirms the occurrence of this species in the western, mountainous part of the continent.

1 ♀ “Republicue Arg., Haut Parana, San-Ignacio Missions“

This is the second specimen recorded from Argentina which confirms the occurrence of the species in this northern region of the country.

Tipulodes rubriceps DOGNIN

Material examined:

1 ♀ “Cuyaba, Mato Grosso, (Paul Zobrys)”

The second specimen recorded from the same region of Brazil indicates that the distribution of *T. rubriceps* is not confined to the Andean chain and the species penetrates further to the south-east, inhabiting also the upland parts of south Brazil.

The locality from the Belem region (PRZYBYŁOWICZ 2001) – if it is really this area – is difficult to explain.

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