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Tortricidae from Venezuela (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

J. Razowski & J. Wojtusiak

Abstract

The species described to this date from Venezuela are listed. 34 new species and 9 new genera are described: Cochylini: *Henricus glaesarius* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *H. montanus* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *Phalonidia cholovalva* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *P. claudia* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *Cochylis cataphracta* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n.; Euliini: *Imelcana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, gen. n., *I. camelina* Razowski & Wojtusiak sp. n., *Meridulia* Razowski & Wojtusiak, gen. n., *M. meridana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *M. zerpana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *M. chaenostium* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *Paramulia* Razowski & Wojtusiak, gen. n., *P. laculetana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *Oregocerata colossa* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *Ditrifa* Razowski & Wojtusiak, gen. n., *D. trifida* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *Transtillaspis armifera* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *Netechma gnathocera* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *Seticosta niveonigra* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *Bonagota piosana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *Meridagena* Razowski & Wojtusiak, gen. n., *M. bicerithium* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *Orthocomotis chlamyda* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n.; Atteriini: *Sisurcana batalloana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n.; Archipini: *Argyrotaenia cordillerae* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *A. ferruginea* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *Clepsis nevadae* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n.; Chlidanotinae: *Heppnerographa circinnata* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n.; Eucosmini: *Epinotia chlorizans* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *Zerpanotia* Razowski & Wojtusiak, gen. n., *Z. zerpana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *Quebradnotia* Razowski & Wojtusiak, gen. n., *Q. ouralia* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *Q. quebradae* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *Q. chasigrapha* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *Laculataria* Razowski & Wojtusiak, gen. n., *L. asymmetra* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *L. chlorochara* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *L. chondrites* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *Crociosema venata* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *Mesochariodes* Razowski & Wojtusiak, gen. n., *M. polytrichota* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., and *M. secunda* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n. Two species are new to Venezuela: *Quebradnotia nolckeniana* (Zeller, 1877) and *Cydia guttifera* (Meyrick, 1913).

KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, new taxa, Venezuela

Tortricidae de Venezuela (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

Resumen

Se da un listado de las especies descritas de Venezuela hasta la fecha. Se describen 34 nuevas especies y 9 nuevos géneros: Cochylini: *Henricus glaesarius* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *H. montanus* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *Phalonidia cholovalva* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *P. claudia* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *Cochylis cataphracta* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n.; Euliini: *Imelcana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, gen. n., *I. camelina* Razowski & Wojtusiak sp. n., *Meridulia* Razowski & Wojtusiak, gen. n., *M. meridana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *M. zerpana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *M. chaenostium* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *Paramulia* Razowski & Wojtusiak, gen. n., *P. laculetana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *Oregocerata colossa* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *Ditrifa* Razowski & Wojtusiak, gen. n., *D. trifida* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *Transtillaspis armifera* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *Netechma gnathocera* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *Seticosta niveonigra* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *Bonagota piosana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *Meridagena* Razowski & Wojtusiak, gen. n., *M. bicerithium* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *Orthocomotis chlamyda* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n.; Atteriini:

Sisurcana batalloana Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n.; Archipini: *Argyrotaenia cordillerae* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *A. ferruginea* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *Clepsis nevadae* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n.; Chlidanotinae: *Heppnerographa circinnata* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n.; Eucosmini: *Epinotia chlorizans* Razowski & Becker, sp. n., *Zerpanotia* Razowski & Wojtusiak, gen. n., *Z. zerpana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *Quebradnotia* Razowski & Wojtusiak, gen. n., *Q. uralia* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *Q. quebradae* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *Q. chasigrapha* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *Laculataria* Razowski & Wojtusiak, gen. n., *L. asymmetra* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *L. chlorochara* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *L. chondrites* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *Crocidosema venata* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., *Mesochariodes* Razowski & Wojtusiak, gen. n., *M. polytrichota* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., y *M. secunda* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n. Dos especies son nuevas para Venezuela: *Quebradnotia nolckeniana* (Zeller, 1877) y *Cydia guttifera* (Meyrick, 1913).
PALABRAS CLAVE: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, nuevas especies, Venezuela

Introduction

Although 45 species of Tortricidae have been described from Venezuela, with numerous others mentioned in the literature (e.g., BOSCÁN MARTÍNEZ & GODOY 1990), there has been no comprehensive or even summary treatment of the tortricid fauna of that country. Even the most significant contribution to our knowledge of the Venezuelan fauna, AMSEL's (1956-1957) listed only two tortricids. Taxonomic, biological, and geographical information on the family in Venezuela is dispersed over a wide range of publications spanning over 140 years - WALKER (1863) to BROWN (2003); descriptions of new taxa alone are scattered in at least 14 different papers.

The goal of the present paper is to provide the first general overview of the Tortricidae of Venezuela. The purpose of this study is not to assemble all the data on the species recorded from this country, because much of the previously described or reported species would require re-examination to confirm their identities or taxonomic status. Instead, the primary objective is to present a list of all species described from Venezuela and provide descriptions of the numerous new taxa that have accumulated during recent field work. Where relevant, new data on some of the known species also are presented. Although preliminary, this study represents a critical first step in understanding the tortricid fauna of Venezuela.

Of the 45 species described from Venezuela, two are synonyms. In the descriptive part of this paper we add 34 new species, bringing the total to 79. In comparison to other South American countries, Venezuela is relatively well studied; only the faunas of Brazil and Ecuador have received more attention. Nonetheless, our knowledge of the Tortricidae of Venezuela is still exceedingly poor as can be seen through a comparison of taxonomic studies on specific groups of Neotropical Tortricinae (e.g., POWELL *et al.*, 1995; LANDRY & POWELL, 2001; BROWN & POWELL, 1991, 2000; BROWN & ADAMSKI 2003; BROWN, 1999; RAZOWSKI, 1993, 1994, 1999; RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2000). Thus any comparison among countries or regions is premature at present. However, even with our limited knowledge it appears that the most diverse tribes in the Neotropics (i.e., Cochylini, Euliini) also are extremely species-rich in Venezuela, but these are the groups that have received the greatest attention. Tortricini are poorly represented in the Neotropical fauna, so their low number in Venezuela is not surprising. Olethreutinae are poorly studied throughout the Neotropics, and records of this subfamily, likewise, are limited from Venezuela.

Material and methods

The present study is based on specimens collected from February to April 1996 at three sites in the Cordillera de Mérida, Province Mérida, Venezuela. Two of them, Monte Zerpa and La Culata, are situated in the central part of the massive called the Serranía de la Culata. The third, Páramo el Batallón, is in the southernmost part of the Cordillera de Mérida.

Monte Zerpa is situated in the upper section of the valley of the Río Albarregas, a tributary of Río Chama (8° 36' N, 71° 10' W) on the southern slopes of the Serranía de la Culata. The site is at 3025 m elevation near a trail leading from Mérida to Páramo de los Conejos, in forest-paramo ecotone. The cloud forest vegetation at the site is relatively undisturbed, largely exhibiting its primary character.



Figs. 1-2.– Páramo vegetation at collection site in La Culata.

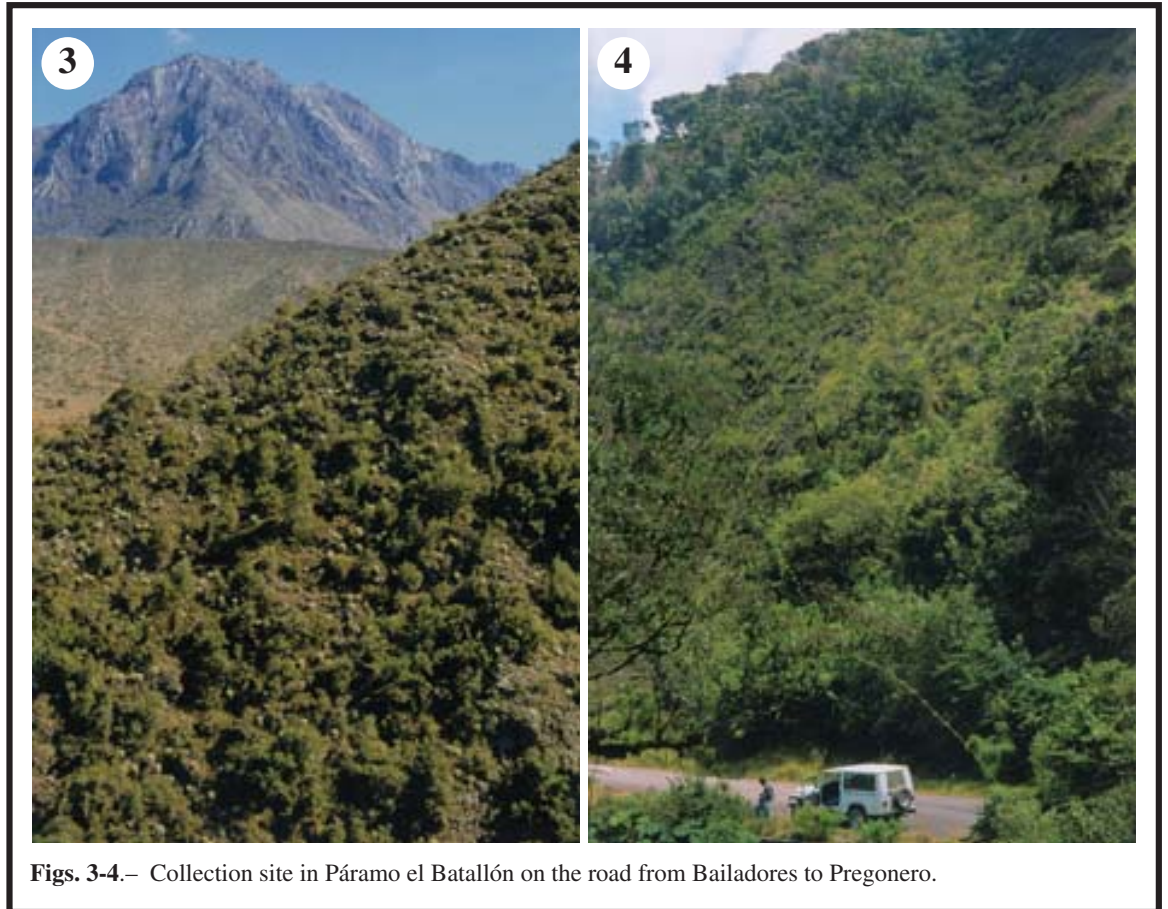
La Culata is an area along the valley of the river Mucujun, a tributary of Río Chama (8° E 68' N, 71° E 09' W). The study site is situated about 20 km NE of Mérida in the zone of Páramo vegetation at an elevation of 3300 m on a side moraine of a former glacier.

Mean annual temperatures in the vicinity of Monte Zerpa and La Culata at different elevations are as follows: 2000 m, 14.8° C; 2500 m, 11.8° C; 3000 m, 8.7° C. Mean precipitation in Mérida is 1743 mm at 1600 m and 2025 mm at 2000 m (VEILLON, 1989). During the dry season, which extends from January to the end of March, the slopes of the mountains are free of clouds only early in the morning. Later in the day clouds build up quickly, and the sun usually is completely obscured between 11.00 and 12.00 hrs. The clouds gradually build throughout the morning, and usually by about midday rain starts and continues until late afternoon.

Páramo el Batallón occupies the southernmost part of the Cordillera de Mérida and is bordered by Páramo Zumbador to the south and by Páramo la Negra to the north. The collection site, Quebrada de los Píos (8° E 06' N, 71° E 91' W), is situated at 2950 m elevation on slopes of the valley of Río Mocotíes facing southwards toward Bailadores, about 300 m below the upper limit of the cloud forest. Vegetation in the vicinity consists of various shrubs and stem rosette plants representing the transitional zone between the cloud forest and subparamo vegetation. The climate of this part of the mountains is characterized by high precipitation, low temperatures, strong winds, and limited sunshine.

Moths were collected at all three sites by attracting them at night using a UV fluorescent tube powered by batteries. Collections were made consistently between 19.00 and 22.30 hrs.

Note. The holotypes of the new described species are deposited in the collection of the Zoological Museum, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland.



Figs. 3-4.– Collection site in Páramo el Batallón on the road from Bailadores to Pregonero.

List of species described to this date from Venezuela

Within the tribes the genera and species arranged alphabetically

Tortricini

Acleris chloroma Razowski, 1993
Apotoforma cydna Razowski, 1993

Cochylini

Phtheochroa alplitopa (Clarke, 1968)
Cirrothaumatia vesta (Clarke, 1968)
Cochylis caulocatax Razowski, 1984
Phalonidia argyraspis (Razowski, 1984)
Phalonidia embaphion (Razowski, 1984)
Saphenista embolina (Razowski, 1984)
Saphenista frangula (Clarke, 1968)

Euliini

Anopinella araguana Brown & Adamski, 2003

TORTRICIDAE FROM VENEZUELA

Anopinella fana Brown & Adamski, 2003
Anopinella larana Brown & Adamski, 2003
Bidorpitia cryptica Brown, 1991
Bidorpitia poolei Brown, 1991
Cuproxena elongana Brown, 1991
Cuproxena latiana Brown, 1991
Cuproxena paracornuta Brown, 1991
Cuproxena pseudoplesia Brown, 1991
Cuproxena virifloscula Brown, 1991
Cylichneulia cylichna Razowski, 1994
Cylichneulia telesocia Razowski, 1994
Eubetia bigaulae Brown, 1999
Galomecalpa meridana Razowski & Brown, 2004
Gauruncus venezolanus Razowski & Brown, 2004
Netechma caesiata (Clarke, 1968)
Netechma sclerophracta (Meyrick, 1936)
Psiathovalva spinacea Razowski, 1994
Punctapinella theta Brown, 1991
Seticosta mirana (Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875)
Terinebrica orthoscia (Meyrick, 1936)
Transtillaspis cinifera Razowski & Brown, 2004
Transtillaspis hedychnium Razowski, 1991

Archipini

Argyrotaenia venezuelana (Walker, 1863)
Clepsis maracayana Razowski & Becker, 2003
Clepsis gelophodes (Meyrick, 1936)

Sparganothini

Amorbia maracayana Amsel, 1956
Amorbia nuptana (Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875)
Platynota rostrana (Walker, 1863)
 (= *Teras repandana* Walker, 1863)
 (= *Teras connexana* Walker, 1863)
 (= *Teras saturatana* Walker, 1863)

Atteriini

Anacrusis stapiana (Felder & Rogenhofer, 1875)
 (= *Grapholitha piriferana* Zeller, 1877)
 (= *Cacoecia geographica* Meyrick, 1912)
Atteria transversana (Walker, 1863)

Polyorthini

Chlorortha chloromonas Razowski, 1984
Polyortha naevifera Razowski, 1984
Polyortha symphyla Razowski, 1984

Chlidanotini

Macrochlidia minor Brown, 1990

Olethreutini

Episimus caveata (Meyrick, 1912)

Eucosmini

Crociosema compsoptila Meyrick, 1936

Grapholitini

Grapholita dorniana Zeller, 1863

Systematic part

Cochylini

***Henricus glaesarius* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n. (Fig. 5)**

Holotype, male: "Venezuela, Stan Tachira, P. N. Batallón, Páramo el Rosal, Vía San José de Bolívar, 2900 m, 4-III-1966, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 40.

Paratypes: male, Venezuela, Stan Tachira, P. N. Batallón, Páramo el Rosal, Vía San José de Bolívar, 2900 m, 4-III-1966, leg. J. Wojtusiak; male: Venezuela, Páramo el Batallón, Quebrada de los Píos, 2950 m, 4-III-1996, leg. J. Wojtusiak.

Description: Male. Wing span 24 mm (23 mm in one paratype). Head cream, labial palpus 1.5, dirty white sprinkled with brownish; thorax brownish. Forewing weakly expanding terminally, termen somewhat oblique. Ground colour pale ochreous cream, dotted with brown, suffused with ochreous basally and near dorsum, mixed with rust in posterior half of wing. Costa tinged grey basally, costal and terminal dots blackish. Pattern brown in form of two elongate marks extending from median area of costa connected in median cell by a paler mark; some brownish dots at mid-termen. Cilia cream; a few divisions brown. Hindwing cream slightly tinged brownish at apex; cilia pale cream.

Female: Unknown.

Male genitalia (Figs 43, 44): Top of tegumen broadly rounded; socius broad, somewhat extending terminally, bristled and hairy; valva broad; sacculus broad, rounded terminally, well sclerotized dorsally; median part of transtilla short; dorsal corners of juxta small; aedeagus stout, with small ventral termination and ventro-subterminal comb; cornutus stout somewhat shorter than sacculus.

Diagnosis: Resembling *Cartagogenia filtrata* Razowski, 1992 from Costa Rica and its allies but distinct in the ochreous brownish colouration of the forewing and the lack of a free termination of the sacculus. Scent organ present.

Etymology: The species name refers to the colouration of the forewing; *glaesarius* - of amber colour.

Remarks: *Cartagogenia* Razowski, 1992 likely is synonymous with *Henricus* Busck, 1943. The distribution of some character states of *Henricus* were unknown at the time of the description of *Cartagogenia*, and it now appears that features common to the two genera may represent synapomorphies uniting them.

***Henricus montanus* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n. (Fig.6)**

Holotype male: "Venezuela, Cordillera de Mérida, Mérida, Monte Zerpa, 3250 m, 13-II-1996, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 11.

Description: Male. Wing span 21 mm. Head grey, labial palpus over 2, greyish sprinkled with dark grey; vertex and thorax brownish. Forewing broadest at 2/3 where costa bent. Ground colour cream grey near tornal part of termen, less distinct towards apex and costa, otherwise suffused brown and sprinkled dark brown. Cilia cream with brown divisions. Hindwing cream slightly tinged brownish towards apex, with delicate brownish strigulae; cilia cream.

Female: Unknown.

Male genitalia (Figs 45, 46): Dorsum of tegumen weakly convex; socius broad, hairy and scaled; valva broad, tapering beyond sacculus; sacculus well sclerotized dorsally, provided with up curved claw-shaped free termination; median part of transtilla moderate; juxta with very short dorsal corners; aedeagus slender; only basal part of cornutus developed. Scent organ present.

Diagnosis: Externally distinguished by the generally dark brownish grey forewing; the male genitalia comparable with those of *filtrata* but easily distinguished by the broad socius, longer sacculus, and atrophied posterior part of the cornutus.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the type locality.

***Phalonidia cholovalva* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n.** (Figs.7, 8)

Holotype male: "Venezuela, Tachira, P. N. Batallón, Páramo el Batallón, San José de Bolívar, 4-III-1996, 2950 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 80. Allotype, female: Venezuela, Cordillera de Mérida, Vuelta de Lola, 23-II-1996, 1950 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak; GS 79.

Description: Male. Wing span ca 35 mm. Labial palpus 4, whitish sprinkled with brownish; vertex and thorax slightly browner. Forewing pale brownish cream, densely sprinkled and suffused with brownish especially along dorsum; three brown dots at costa subapically. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing cream, slightly tinged with brownish apically, with fine brownish strigulation. Cilia white cream.

Female: Wing span ca 40 mm, forewing broader than in male with costa more convex; dorsum distinctly suffused with brown; brown suffusion on vein CuA1. Hindwing slightly darker than in male, densely strigulated with brownish; cilia pale ochreous brownish.

Male genitalia (Figs 47, 48): Free part of socius short, lateral part slender; valva complex, asymmetrical, with short proximal hairy portion; right sacculus large, long, slender from beyond base, with long free termination; left sacculus much shorter, curved, with shorter terminal part; median part of transtilla long, slender; aedeagus slender, as long as costa of valva, with long termination; cornutus absent.

Female genitalia (Fig. 105): Papillae anales slender, tapering terminad, well sclerotized; apophyses long; cup part of sterigma large, latero posterior lobes weak; large membranous lateral sacs present; bursa copulatrix membranous with postmedian spinulate area.

Diagnosis: *P. cholovalva* belongs to a large group of Neotropical species characterized by asymmetrical valvae; it is apparently closest to *P. bassii* Razowski, 1999 from Ecuador. It is readily distinguished by its extraordinary large wing span.

Etymology: The species name refers to the asymmetry of the sacculus; Greek: cholo - lame.

***Phalonidia claudia* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n.** (Fig. 9)

Holotype male: "Venezuela, Cordillera de Mérida, Mérida, Monte Zerpa, 3070 m, 20-II-1996, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 91.

Description: Male. Wing span 26 mm. Head whitish, labial palpus whiter above, tinged pale ochreous to middle laterally; thorax white cream, base of tegula tinged brownish. Forewing slightly expanding terminally, termen fairly oblique. Ground colour white cream, sprinkled and partially suffused with brownish. Markings pale brown in form of dorsal blotch and two small tornal spots; subterminal and costal markings pale brownish; some brown dots along termen. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing white cream, cilia concolorous with hindwing.

Female: Unknown.

Male genitalia (Figs 49, 50): Socii complex, slender, long, free parts very short; valva broad, gradually tapering terminad, rounded apically; right sacculus long, slender, with long free termination; left sacculus without free termination; median part of transtilla fairly large, tapering in distal portion terminally; aedeagus slender; cornutus absent.

Diagnosis: Closely related to *P. cholovalva* but easily distinguished by the slender socii and dramatically asymmetrical sacculus.

Etymology: The species name refers to the asymmetry of the sacculus; Latin: claudia - lame.

***Cochylis cataphracta* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n. (Fig. 10)**

Holotype female: "Venezuela, Cordillera de Mérida, Mérida, Monte Zerpa, 3250 m, 13-II-1996, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 22.

Description: Female: Wing span ca 26 mm. Head and thorax whitish, labial palpus ca 2.5. Forewing expanding posteriorly, termen fairly oblique. Ground colour whitish suffused with pale brownish to beyond middle, greyish subterminally, dotted with brown; costal dots dark grey, one or two more brown spots subapically; pale brown dorsal blotch with dark brown strigulae followed by small brown spot and tornal spot; broad subterminal brownish grey blotch extending from tornus to costa. Cilia whitish, divisions brownish grey.

Male: Unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 106): Eighth tergite large, rounded proximally; apophyses long; sterigma extremely large with broad anterior sclerites, rounded before ostium which is situated in a membranous sac; posterior part rather small, armed with a pair of wing-shaped lateral plates; corpus bursae small, spinose.

Diagnosis: This species externally resembles several species of *Cochylis* Treitschke, 1828, e.g., the Palaearctic *C. posterana* (Zeller, 1847) and the Neotropical *C. argentinana* Razowski, 1967, but it is much larger. The female genitalia differ from all known species of the tribe.

Etymology: The species name refers to the sclerotization of the large parts of the sterigma; cataphracta - armoured.

Euliini

***Imelcana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, gen. n.**

Type-species: *Imelcana camelina* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n.

Description: Venation: In forewing M-stem present, chorda preserved only beyond base of R1, CuA2 opposite 1/3 distance between bases of R1-R2, base of CuA2 opposite middle of that distance; in hindwing M3-CuA1 connate.

Male genitalia: Tegumen long; uncus and gnathos simple, slender; socius drooping, hairy; vinculum complete; valva slender, long, with dorsal lobe at mid-costa and dentate ventral edge of cucullus-like termination; sacculus broad in basal part, angulate; transtilla with large median process; juxta slender, extending dorso-laterally; aedeagus long, weakly sclerotized posteriorly; coecum penis long, directed proximally; vesica with three strong, capitate, spine-like cornuti.

Female genitalia: Papilla analis large; apophyses short, very slender; sterigma broad, rather short with medio-posterior lobe of anteostial part; bursa copulatrix small with sclerites extending from corpus to ductus bursae; accessory bursa submedian.

Diagnosis: The genus is closely related to *Proathorybia* Razowski, 1997 and *Meyathorybia* Razowski, 2003, and is similar to *Gravitcornutia* Razowski & Becker, 2001 (RAZOWSKI, 2003)- all Neotropical. It is distinguished by the short dorso-basal parts of the costa of the valva, the very large median process of the transtilla, and the slender aedeagus.

Distribution: Venezuela.

Etymology: The genus name is an anagram of the type-species. Feminine.

***Imelcana camelina* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n.** (Fig. 11)

Holotype, male: "Venezuela, Páramo el Batallón, Quebrada de los Píos, 2950 m, 4-III-1996, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 75. Allotype, female (GS 74) and one paratype, male with same labels.

Description: Male. Wing span ca 17 mm. Head pale brownish cream, labial palpus ca 3, browner than head; thorax slightly darker than head, tegula with postbasal brown strip. Forewing expanding posteriorly; costa weakly convex; apex fairly long; termen oblique, sinuate. Ground colour pale brownish cream, suffused and strigulated with brownish, especially in distal half of wing; markings brownish, with brown proximal edges. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing, browner in apical third. Hindwing cream, tinged yellowish in distal third, with weak strigulation. Cilia cream. Male paratype paler than the holotype.

Female: As described for male, except darker, with distinct brown median fascia.

Male genitalia (Figs 51, 52): As described for the genus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 107): As described for the genus.

Diagnosis: *I. camelina* is the only species of the genus.

Etymology: The species name refers to the presence of a hump-like lobe at mid-costa; Latin: *camelinus* - similar to a camel.

***Meridulia* Razowski & Wojtusiak, gen. n.**

Type-species: *Meridulia meridana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n.

Description: Venation: In forewing all veins separate, chorda and M-stem missing in *zerpana*, in *meridana* trace of chorda beyond base of R3 directed backwards, M-stem reduced, base of CuA2 opposite $\frac{1}{3}$ distance between bases of R1-R2; in hindwing Rs-M1 stalked to $\frac{1}{6}$; M3-CuA1 connate.

Male genitalia: Uncus broad, convex dorsally; socius drooping, slender, hairy; gnathos arms broad with atrophied terminal plate; vinculum very broad ventrally; valva broad with costa convex postbasally; disc sparsely hairy; sacculus with dorso-basal process; transtilla strong with broad lateral part, dorsal thorns present on all but median portion; juxta small; aedeagus slender, vesica without cornuti.

Female genitalia: Anteostial part of sterigma very large, weakly sclerotized; latero-posterior lobes broad; sclerite of colliculum present; corpus bursae without sclerites.

Diagnosis: Members of *Meridulia* are externally similar to some species of *Oregocerata* Razowski, 1988 (e. g., *O. cladognathos* from Ecuador); however, the male genitalia differ strongly from *Oregocerata* in the broad uncus, broad gnathos arms, and thorny transtilla. The dorso-basal process of the sacculus of *Meridulia* occurs in some other Neotropical Euliini, and in *Oregocerata* it is very small. The female genitalia are reminiscent of members of the *Chrysoxena*-group of genera (e. g., *Cuproxena* Powell & Brown, 1991) in the shapes of the papillae anales, sterigma, and bursa copulatrix; from *Bidorpidia* Powell & Brown, 1991 it differs in lack of sclerite of corpus bursae. They also are similar to *Oregocerata*, especially in the form of sterigma. The supposed autapomorphies of *Meridulia* are the broad arms of the gnathos and the thorny transtilla.

Distribution: Venezuela.

Etymology: The genus name is a combination of *Eulia*, Hübner, [1825] and the province of Mérida, Venezuela.

***Meridulia meridana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n.** (Fig. 12)

Holotype female: "Venezuela, Cordillera de Mérida, Mérida, Monte Zerpa, 3270 m, 24-II-1996, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 89. Paratypes: 3 specimens from: Páramo el Rosal, Vía San José Bolívar, 2900 m, 4-III; Monte Zerpa 3070 m., 20-II; La Culata, 3400 m, 16-II.

Description: Male. Wing span ca 20 mm. Head brownish grey, labial palpus ca 3, brownish laterally, greyish above; thorax brownish, scaled with grey. Forewing expanding terminally; costa convex; apex rather short; termen fairly oblique, slightly sinuate. Ground colour reddish, densely sprinkled grey,

strigulated rust-red; costal half of underside tinged ferruginous. Cilia brownish ochreous to mid-termen, concolorous with ground colour towards tornus. Hindwing creamy white with grey strigulation in apex area; cilia whitish. Forewing of paratype rubbed, much more grey than in holotype.

Female: As described for male, except one paratype browner, with dense darker strigulation.

Male genitalia (Fig. 53): Uncus broad; socius slender; gnathos arms broad, dentate latero-posteriorly; vinculum rounded ventrally; valva broad rather straight caudally, with postbasal convexity of costa; basal process of sacculus slender, curved; transtilla broad with strong dorsal thorns except for middle; aedeagus not examined (lost).

Female genitalia (Fig. 108): Papilla analis broad; anteostial part of sterigma very large, rather weakly sclerotized; latero-posterior lobes broad; ostium bursae large; colliculum rather weak; membranous part of ductus bursae very short; corpus bursae without sclerites.

Diagnosis: Externally extremely similar to *zerpana*, but distinguished by the large thorny parts of the transtilla and the dentate gnathos arms.

Etymology: The species name refers to the province of Mérida, Venezuela.

***Meridulia zerpana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n.** (Fig. 13)

Holotype male: "Venezuela, Cordillera de Mérida, Mérida, Monte Zerpa, 3070 m, 20-II-1996, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 19.

Description: Male. Wing span 21 mm. Head and thorax brownish grey, labial palpus ca 4, browner. Forewing as in *meridana* but sinuation of termen more median. Ground colour grey, sprinkled and suffused with purple rust, with darker strigulae and dots. Trace of median marking and indistinct subapical spots brown. Cilia grey. Underside brownish grey, orange rust in costal third. Hindwing dirty cream; strigulation fine, grayish, slightly tinged with brownish in apical third; cilia concolorous with wing.

Female: Unknown.

Male genitalia (Figs 54, 55): Socius very slender; arm of gnathos strongly expanding postmedially, without thorns; caudal edge of valva somewhat convex; basal process of sacculus rather stout, weakly bent; lateral parts of transtilla with irregular thorns, smooth median portion large; aedeagus slender; cornuti absent.

Diagnosis: Close to *meridana* but distinguished by not dentate arm of gnathos and smaller number of thorns of transtilla.

Etymology: The species name refers to its type locality, Mt. Zerpa.

***Meridulia chaenostium* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n.** (Fig. 14)

Holotype female: "Venezuela, Cordillera de Mérida, La Culata, 3400 m, 16-II-1996, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 77.

Description: Female. Wing span 26 mm. Head dirty cream, vertex slightly darker; labial palpus ca 6, browner; thorax cream, tinged with brownish grey. Forewing weakly expanding terminad; costa convex to before middle; termen weakly oblique, somewhat sinuate. Ground colour cream brown, suffused with brown, sprinkled and dotted with dark brown. Markings pale grey brown, dotted with blackish brown, consisting of median fascia reaching middle of median cell, then directed to mid-dorsum; a subterminal fascia parallel to termen, followed by terminal suffusion. Underside tinged with brownish ferruginous mainly in apex third and subcostally. Hindwing cream; strigulae and spots greyish; cilia whitish cream.

Male: Unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 109): Papilla analis large, broadening proximally; apophyses very slender. Sterigma comparatively large, with rather weakly sclerotized anteostial part; arch-shaped strengthening sclerite from proximal part of sterigma; ostium sclerites short; ductus bursae very short; slender, longitudinal sclerite in mid-part of corpus bursae.

Diagnosis: *M. chaenostium* differs from all other species of the genus in the weakly expanding forewing; it differs from *M. meridana* by its more slender papilla analis, arch-shaped sclerite of the sterigma, and the presence of a trace of a signum.

Etymology: The name refers to the broadly opened ostial portion of the sterigma; Greek: choane - a funnel.

***Paramulia* Razowski & Wojtusiak, gen. n.**

Type-species: *Paramulia laculetana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n.

Description: Venation: In forewing chorda complete originating before $\frac{1}{4}$ distance R1-R2, CuA1 opposite to its $\frac{1}{3}$; in hindwing Rs-M1 stalked to $\frac{1}{6}$, M3-CuA1 almost connate.

Male genitalia: Uncus very large, hairy; vinculum well developed; socius large, drooping, moderately well sclerotized; arm of gnathos simple, terminal plate large; valva simple; base of sacculus somewhat expanding dorsally; disc of valva with group of setae above sacculus, proximally; transtilla a simple transverse band; a scaled pocket at base of disc of valva; aedeagus with dorso-terminal lobes; cornuti absent.

Female: Unknown.

Diagnosis: The single species of this genus is large, somewhat similar to species of *Oregocerata*. The valva complex also is similar to the latter. Putative autapomorphies of *Paramulia* are the shapes of the transtilla and aedeagus, the presence of the setose pocket at base of disc of valva, and the bunch of setae above the base of the sacculus.

Etymology: The genus name is a combination of the locality name, Páramo, and the *Eulia* Hübner, [1825].

***Paramulia laculetana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n. (Fig. 15)**

Holotype male: "Venezuela, Cordillera de Mérida, La Culata, 3500 m, 4-II-1996, leg J. Wojtusiak"; GS 12.

Description: Male. Wing span 29 mm. Head and thorax chestnut brown, labial palpus ca 3, brown-er, tinged grey above. Forewing slightly expanding terminally; costa curved outward mostly in distal third; apex very short; termen rather not oblique to $\frac{2}{3}$. Wing chestnut brown, sprinkled brownish; strigulation and veins browner. Cilia paler than wing, tinged with pinkish. Hindwing cream, slightly tinged brownish on periphery, with weak strigulation. Cilia cream brownish, paler towards anal portion where cream.

Female: Unknown.

Male genitalia (Figs. 56, 57): Uncus slightly convex postmedially; socius slender in basal half; terminal plate of gnathos very large; valva with hairs and group of setae; aedeagus small with ventral process and pair of dorsal lobes. Otherwise as described for the genus.

Diagnosis: The only species of the genus.

Etymology: The species name refers to the locality name Laculeta.

***Oregocerata colossa* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n. (Fig. 16)**

Holotype male: "Venezuela, Páramo el Batallón, Quebrada de los Píos, 2950 m, 4-III-1996, leg J. Wojtusiak"; GS 2.

Description: Male. Wing span ca 30 mm. Head and thorax whitish scaled brownish; labial palpus ca 3, dark brown, whitish dorsally. Forewing broad, somewhat expanding terminally; costa convex, mostly at middle; apex rounded; termen weakly oblique. Ground colour whitish, sprinkled greyish rust especially in dorsal half of wing, with pinkish grey in terminal third and in part at costa. Markings grey with dark brown spots or strigulae and grey spots at costa, consisting of remnants of basal blotch, post-basal fascia, costal half of median fascia, and subapical blotch; row of brownish grey dots subterminal-

ly. Cilia concolorous with ground colour, brownish grey in costal third. Hindwing greyish cream, whiter towards base, densely strigulated cream grey; cilia (worn) concolorous with wing.

Female: Unknown.

Male genitalia (Figs 58, 59): Uncus and socius slender; terminal process of arm of gnathos long; dorso-basal process of sacculus large, short bristled; lobes of transtilla large; aedeagus slender; anellus above aedeagus minutely thorny.

Diagnosis: This species is easily distinguished by its large size and distinct colouration. It is likely closely related to *O. cladognathos* Razowski, 1999 from Ecuador, but has a much larger dorso-basal process of the sacculus and a shorter distal part of the aedeagus.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to large size of the moth; Greek: colossos - gigantic.

***Ditrifa* Razowski & Wojtusiak, gen. n.**

Type-species: *Ditrifa trifida* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n.

Description: Venation: In forewing R5 to beneath apex, R4-R5 closely approaching basally, distances between M2-M3 and M2-CuA1 almost equal, chorda and M-stem present extending from $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ respectively, base of CuA2 opposite middle of that distance; in hindwing Rs separate from M1, M3-CuA1 very short stalked or connate.

Male genitalia: Tegumen large; uncus trifold; socius large, drooping, slender basally; arms of gnathos broad, minutely bristled terminally; terminal plate strong, short. Costa of valva distinct; disc hairy; pulvinus not developed; sacculus with strong dorso-postbasal process; transtilla consisting of two large lateral sclerites connected by membrane; juxta simple; aedeagus slender, bifid.

Female genitalia: Papillae anales broad, folded, with atrophied proximal parts; eighth tergite very large, folded ventrally; sterigma large, forming lateral lobes at ostium bursae, membranous proximally; ductus bursae slender; ductus seminalis median; signum a long folded sclerite.

Diagnosis: *Ditrifa* is externally similar to *Meridulia* and *Oregocerata*, with a forewing pattern reminiscent of *Dorithia* Powell, 1964. The dorso-basal process of the sacculus is similar to the aforementioned genera, except for some species of *Dorithia* and its allies in which it is rigid, sharp, and more posterior. The sclerite of the corpus bursae also is similar to that in *Dorithia*. The genus, however, is distinct in the shapes of the transtilla, uncus, and eighth abdominal segment of the female.

Etymology: The genus name is an anagram of the name of type-species.

***Ditrifa trifida* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n. (Figs. 17-19)**

Holotype male: "Venezuela, Stan Tachira, P. N. Batallón, Páramo el Rosal, Vía San José de Bolívar, 2900 m, 4-III-1996, leg J. Wojtusiak"; GS 25. Allotype, female from Páramo el Rosal, 3000 m, 3-III, GS 24. Paratypes 7 specimens: one labelled similarly as the allotype, three from Páramo el Rosal, Monte Zerpa: Vía San José de Bolívar, 2900 m, 4-III; two from Monte Zerpa: 3250 m, 13-II; one from Quebrada de los Píos, 2950 m, 4-III.

Description: Male. Wing span 24 mm (in paratypes 24-26 mm). Head ochreous cream, labial palpus over 2.5, darker; thorax rusty ochreous. Forewing somewhat expanding posteriorly; costa gently convex; apex short, slightly oblique, weakly sinuate. Ground colour yellow, tinged ochreous; strigulation, dots, and some veins brownish ochreous. Markings brownish ochreous with some browner dots consisting of basal blotch with darker posterior edge; median fascia reaching brownish dot at end of median cell connecting $\frac{2}{3}$ of dorsum and end of subapical blotch by means of somewhat paler thin fasciae; apex tinged rust. Cilia darker than ground colour, brown at apex, more ochreous cream at tornus. Hindwing cream, tinged pale brownish in apical area, with some pale brownish dots terminally; cilia cream. Variation. Ground colour more or less distinctly suffused with ochreous or brownish (in one example pale rust); markings brownish to rust brown with a tendency to atrophy in dorsal area or forming a cross; in one paratype ground colour lemon yellow, markings and dots dark, rust brown, cilia similar to markings, yellow at tornus.

Female: As described for male.

Male genitalia (Figs 60, 61): Uncus trifid with median process blunt and lateral arms pointed; arm of gnathos rounded terminally; slender process at the end of sacculus; ventral arm of aedeagus very slender, dorsal arm one thirds as long, twice as broad; coecum penis slender; cornuti absent.

Female genitalia (Fig. 110): Papilla analis rather well sclerotized; apophyses posteriores long; apophyses anteriores very short; ostium in a collar, open proximally; antrum sclerite small. Otherwise as described for the genus.

Diagnosis: The only species of the genus.

Etymology: The species name refers to the shape of the uncus; trifidus - divided into three branches.

***Transtillaspis armifera* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n. (Fig. 20)**

Holotype male: "Venezuela, Stan Tachira, P. N. Batallón, Páramo el Rosal, Vía San José de Bolívar, 2900 m, 4-III-1996, leg J. Wojtusiak"; GS 27.

Paratypes: 4 males: Venezuela, Stan Tachira, P. N. Batallón, Páramo el Rosal, Vía San José de Bolívar, 2900 m, 4-III; 1 male: Venezuela, Cordillera de Mérida, Páramo el Rosal, 3000 m, 3-III; 2 males: Venezuela, Cordillera de Mérida, Vuelta de Lola, 22-II, 1950 m; 1 male: Venezuela, Cordillera de Mérida, La Culata, 3400 m, 16-II.

Description: Male. Wing span 26 mm. Head and thorax creamy brownish; labial palpus ca 2, slightly browner. Forewing broadest at middle; termen oblique, almost straight. Ground colour cream brownish, sprinkled with brownish. Markings brown, consisting of costal remnants of postbasal fascia and median fascia, subapical suffusion and a curved row of dots representing subterminal fascia. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing cream, somewhat mixed with brownish on periphery; cilia cream. Variation. Some specimens with brownish ground colour and more complete brown markings. Cilia and hindwing also browner than in holotype.

Male genitalia (Figs. 62, 63): Uncus rather short, with strong lateral lobes; gnathos simple; valva moderately broad; sacculus with dense group of setae extending from basal convexity; transtilla large, strongly sclerotized, armed with some asymmetrical dorsal processes; aedeagus large with distinct terminal process; vesica with a single, long cornutus; anellus above aedeagus provided with bristles.

Female genitalia (Fig. 111): Sterigma large, rather weakly sclerotized, with median postostial plate and postero-lateral spinulate lobes; antrum short, broad [corpus bursae damaged].

Diagnosis: *T. armifera* is externally similar to the Peruvian *T. bascanion* Razowski, 1987, but can be distinguished easily by the lateral lobes of the uncus.

Etymology: The name refers to the strong processes of the transtilla; Latin: arma - wapón, ferre - to carry.

Transtillaspis hedychium Razowski, 1991

Seven specimens collected by J. Wojtusiak, of which 4 from Cordillera de Mérida, Mérida, Monte Zerpa, 3250 m, 13-II; 1 from Páramo el Rosal, 3000 m, 3-III; 1 from Cordillera de Mérida, Mérida, Vuelta de Lola, 22-II; 1 from Cordillera de Mérida, Mérida, Monte Zerpa, 3250 m, 13-II.

The species was known from a few specimens from different parts of Venezuela. The male genitalia are variable, especially in the shape and size of the dorso-lateral processes of the juxta and in the number of cornuti. The cornuti of the posterior group are thicker than in the holotype, varying in number from two to four.

***Netechma gnathocera* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n. (Fig. 21)**

Holotype, male: "Venezuela, Cordillera de Mérida, Mérida, Monte Zerpa, 3070 m, 20-II-1996, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 94.

Description: Male. Wing span 22 mm. Head cream, thorax more yellow, with brown basal spot of tegula; labial palpus 1.5, brownish along middle of outer side. Forewing slightly expanding terminad; apex rather short; termen somewhat oblique, weakly sinuate. Ground colour yellowish cream; costal dots dark brown, two dark brown fasciae parallel to termen, broadening at costa, incompletely connected with one another by small prominences of subternal and submedian parts of their edges. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing whitish cream, slightly darker at apex, with traces of greyish strigulation; cilia whitish.

Female: Unknown.

Male genitalia (Figs 64, 65): Uncus slender [tip missing]; gnathos arms slender, terminal plate sharp, curved; valva rounded apically; sacculus broad with subterminal folds and strong dorso-post-basal process; aedeagus slender; cornuti absent.

Diagnosis: The male genitalia are similar to those of the Colombian *N. egens* Razowski, 1999, especially in the possession of a strong process of the postbasal part of sacculus. *N. gnathocera* differs in its simple transtilla and its colouration.

Etymology: The name refers to the presence of a long terminal plate of the gnathos; ceros - a horn.

Lanacerta lacernata (Zeller, 1866)

Material examined: Monte Zerpa, Mérida, Cordillera de Mérida, 3070 m, 20-II and same locality, 3250 m, 13-II - two male specimens.

Probably widely distributed but known previously only from the type locality in Colombia.

***Seticosta niveonigra* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n.** (Fig. 22)

Holotype male: "Venezuela, Cordillera de Mérida, Mérida, Monte Zerpa, 3070 m, 20-II-1996, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 36.

Description: Male. Wing span ca 20 mm. Head and thorax snow white; labial palpus ca 2, tinged pale brownish laterally. Forewing distinctly expanding posteriorly; costa weakly convex; termen relatively straight, weakly oblique. Ground colour white, with traces of grey dorsal dots, somewhat darker medio-subterminal, shade and terminal fascia connected by subapical spot; remaining markings consisting of spot at base of costa, large trapezoidal blotch in its median portion grey-brown with much darker marks. Cilia whitish, browner at apex, with rust divisions medially. Hindwing white, tinged cream and indistinctly strigulated with greyish in apex area; cilia white.

Female: Unknown.

Male genitalia (Figs 66, 67): Uncus broad, rounded apically, with large median lobe; costa of valva concave proximally; aedeagus broad with large membranous lobe just beyond opening of ductus ejaculatorius; numerous minute spines in vesica.

Diagnosis: Closely related to *S. venezolana* Razowski & Brown (in press), but distinct by the dorsal lobe of the uncus, the deep dorsal incision of the transtilla, and the membranous lobe above the opening of the ductus ejaculatorius. In the last two characters it is similar to *S. cerussographa* Razowski, 1999 from Ecuador, from which it can be distinguished by the broad distal part of the uncus. The colouration is very distinct: ground colour of the forewing clear white, with the blotches brownish black.

Etymology: The name refers to the colouration of the forewing: Latin: nivaeus - white, niger - black.

***Bonagota piosana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n.** (Fig. 23)

Holotype male: "Venezuela, Páramo el Batallón, Quebrada de los Píos, 2950 m, 4-III-1996. leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 77.

Description. Male. Wing span 16 mm. Head dirty cream; labial palpus ca 1.5 tinged brown especially dorso-laterally; thorax cream tinged with brownish. Forewing not expanding posteriorly; costa

weakly convex; apex short, rounded; termen weakly oblique, rather straight. Ground colour cream tinged pale yellowish brown, darker in distal half, strigulated and partly suffused with brownish. Markings indistinct, brownish: median fascia diffuse with brown mark in median cell; subterminal and terminal fasciae indistinct, greyish brown. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing cream, whiter at base, more brownish yellow on periphery, with indistinct brownish strigulation. Cilia concolorous with middle of wing.

Female: Unknown.

Male genitalia (Figs 68, 69): Uncus slender [incomplete] socius small, slender; arms of gnathos broadening terminally; aedeagus broad to middle, with slender terminal part; cornutus small.

Diagnosis: This species is similar to *B. arizonae* Razowski & Becker, 2000 from Arizona, USA., but has a shorter cornutus, a more slender aedeagus, and much smaller socii; it also is distinct in the pale colouration of the forewing.

Etymology: The name refers to the type-locality, Quebrada de los Píos.

Meridagena Razowski & Wojtusiak, gen. n.

Type species: *Meridagena bicerithium* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n.

Description: Venation: In forewing trace of chorda originating at mid-distance between bases of R1-R2, base of CuA2 opposite, M-stem reduced; in hindwing Rs closely approaching to one another in basal third; in hindwing M3-CuA1 very close to one another at median cell.

Male genitalia: Uncus simple, slender; socius short, hairy; gnathos with slender, minutely spined arm and small, slender terminal plate; vinculum complete, slender; valva elongate with costa distinct; sacculus simple; pulvinus absent; transtilla consisting of a pair of triangular lateral parts connected by membrane, each with a large apodeme of muscle; aedeagus slender; caulis small; cornutus a single spine.

Female: Unknown.

Diagnosis: Related to *Proathorybia* Razowski, 1999 but differing primarily in the shape of the lateral parts of the sterigma, the presence of distinct apodemes, and a broad aedeagus. In the shapes of uncus and gnathos it is reminiscent of *Anopina* Obraztsov, 1962 but is easily distinguished from that genus by the simple sacculus and membranous median portion of the transtilla with its distinct apodemes. From *Quasiuleia* Powell, 1986 it differs mainly in having a simple gnathos.

Etymology: The species name is a combination of the province of Mérida and the Greek genus -descendent.

***Meridagena bicerithium* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n. (Fig. 24)**

Holotype male: "Venezuela, Cordillera de Mérida, Mérida, Monte Zerpa, 3250 m, 13-II-1996, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 115.

Description: Male. Wing span 13 mm. Head and thorax brown; labial palpus ca 2, creamy, brown along middle of second joint and terminally. Forewing weakly expanding terminally, broadest at 2/3 of costa where distinctly bent. Wing brown with indistinct darker transverse lines in posterior half; cilia brown. Hindwing dirty whitish in basal part, brownish on periphery; cilia pale brownish.

Female: Unknown.

Male genitalia (Figs. 70, 71): As described for the genus.

Diagnosis: The single species is diagnosed above under the generic description.

Etymology: The name refers to the structure of the transtilla; bi- two, cerithium (Greek keration) - a small horn.

***Orthocomotis chlamyda* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n. (Fig. 25)**

Holotype male: "Venezuela, Cordillera de Mérida, Mérida, Monte Zerpa, 3070 m, 20-II-1996, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 31.

Description: Male. Wing span 22 mm. Head pale ochreous cream, thorax brownish grey, tegula edged laterally with cream; labial palpus 1.3, pale brownish, cream terminally. Forewing weakly expanding terminally, termen rather not oblique, tolerably straight. Ground colour cream, slightly tinged ochreous, sprinkled and dotted with brown. Markings brown, consisting of remnants of basal blotch, median fascia, and subterminal fascia. Cilia cream; divisions brown. Hindwing brownish, cilia mostly concolorous.

Female: Unknown.

Male genitalia (Figs 72, 73): Uncus rather short, moderately broad; socius short, very broad, rounded distally; valva broad; aedeagus as long as costa of valva; vesica with very short spine-like cornuti; anellus with long slender spines.

Diagnosis: Externally similar to *O. ochracea* Clarke, 1956, which is widely distributed in Costa Rica. It differs from the latter in its much broader uncus, broader distal half of the socius, and its sparse, very short cornuti. The male genitalia are actually closer to *O. chaldera* (Druce, 1889) from Mexico and Costa Rica, but it is completely different in habitus (without any green or white spots in the forewing).

Etymology: The species epithet refers to colouration of the moth; Greek: chlamys - mens' overcoat.

Atteriini

Sisurcana batalloana Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n. (Fig. 26)

Holotype male: "Venezuela, Stan Tachira, P. N. Batallón, Páramo el Rosal, Vía San José de Bolívar, 2900 m, 4-III-1996, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 7.

Description: Male. Wing span 29 mm. Head and thorax creamy brownish; labial palpus ca 1.5, brownish. Forewing somewhat expanding terminad; costa weakly curved at base, then almost straight; apex triangular followed by distinct concavity of termen. Ground colour cream brownish with some rather cream parts suffused and strigulated with brown; brown suffusions between some veins; distal part of wing more strongly suffused, with small cream spots. Costa spotted brown; sub-apical blotch divided into three costal and one inner spots; some brown dots present. Median fascia rudimentary, diffuse, brownish. Cilia [worn] cream brown with brownish basal line. Hindwing cream, tinged with brownish in apical third, with weak brownish strigulation. Cilia cream, tinged with pale brownish.

Female: Unknown.

Male genitalia (Figs 74, 75): Uncus slender, broadening terminally, with short apical bifurcation; socius long, broadening distally; valva broad; sacculus slender, reaching 2/3 of valva, with distinct termination; aedeagus rather short; coecum penis small; vesica with numerous very thin spine-like cornuti.

Diagnosis: In facies this species is reminiscent of *S. ranunculata* (Meyrick, 1912) and *S. holographa* Razowski & Pelz, 2004. The male genitalia are somewhat similar to those of *S. topina* Razowski & Pelz, 2004, but easily distinguished by the shorter, slightly bifurcate uncus, the broad terminal plate of gnathos, and the non-spinulate transtilla.

Etymology: The species name is derived from the name of type locality: Batallón.

Archipini

Argyrotaenia artocopa (Meyrick, 1932)

One specimen from Venezuela, Cordillera de Mérida, Mérida, Monte Zerpa, 3070 m, 20-II.

This species was described from Costa Rica, and we have examined specimens with extremely similar male genitalia from various countries from Mexico to Ecuador. An examination of the female genitalia should resolve the conspecificity of the Venezuelan specimens with those from Costa Rica.

***Argyrotaenia cordillerae* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n. (Fig. 27)**

Holotype male: "Venezuela, Cordillera de Mérida, Mérida, Monte Zerpa, 3070 m, 20-II-1996, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 29. Allotype, female: "Venezuela, Páramo el Batallón, Quebrada de los Píos, 2950 m, 4-III-1996, leg. J. Wojtusiak", GS 35.

Paratypes: 1 specimen: Venezuela, Cordillera de Mérida, Mérida, Monte Zerpa, 3070 m, 20-II; 5 specimens from Cordillera de Mérida, Páramo el Rosal, 3000 m, 3-III; 3 specimens: from Stan Tachira, P. N. Batallón, Páramo el Rosal, Vía San José de Bolívar, 2900 m, 4-III; 1 specimens identically labelled as allotype.

Description: Male. Wing span 20-23.5 mm, 2 mm in holotype. Head pale brownish, thorax darker brown, labial palpus brown, 1.5. Forewing slightly expanding terminally, termen fairly oblique, relatively straight. Ground colour whitish, almost completely suffused with dirty pinkish, with scattered brownish scales and browner strigulation. Markings chestnut brown, dark brown in costal and median parts consisting of incomplete basal blotch mainly in dorsal half of wing, median fascia, and subapical blotch accompanied by a subtornal spot. Cilia ochreous, blackish at apex, greyer at tornus. Hindwing whitish, mixed with pale brownish cream in distal half, with indistinct brownish strigulation. Cilia cream brownish, whitish in anal area. Variation. Ground colour of forewing more or less dark, in some paratypes strongly strigulated with brown, with more or less distinct markings.

Female: Essentially as described for male.

Male genitalia (Figs 76, 77): Uncus fairly long, slender to beyond middle, with rather small, rounded terminal portion; socius reduced; valva broad with slightly oblique caudal edge and bristled lobe in dorsal half of basal area; aedeagus slender; vesica with numerous broad, short spine-like cornuti.

Female genitalia (Fig. 112): Cup-shaped part of sterigma large; ductus bursae long with rather slender basal sclerite; blade of signum long.

Diagnosis: This species is closely related to the Columbian *A. dispositana* (Zeller, 1877) but differs in the rounded apical part of the uncus, the short cornuti, and the long ductus bursae.

Etymology: The specific epithet is based on the Spanish name "Cordillera" or mountain range.

***Argyrotaenia ferruginea* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n. (Fig. 28)**

Holotype male: "Venezuela, Cordillera de Mérida, Mérida, Monte Zerpa, 3070 m, 20-II-1996, leg. J. Wojtusiak".

Description: Male. Wing span 17 mm. Head brownish, labial palpus ca 1.5; thorax brownish, brown proximally. Forewing not expanding terminad, costa slightly concave postmedially; termen weakly oblique, relatively straight. Ground colour dirty pink, rather dark, with ill-defined strigulae. Markings dark brown, paler in basal and distal part of wing where tinged yellowish or grey. Basal blotch with darker median part, median fascia almost straight proximally; terminal marking divided into costal and subterminal parts; terminal fascia ill-defined, best developed below apex. Cilia pale rust. Hindwing grey-brown; cilia slightly paler.

Female: Unknown.

Male genitalia (Figs 78, 79): Uncus fairly short, broad in distal half, slender submedially; socius completely reduced; valva broad, somewhat convex caudally; sacculus long, rather broad to middle, then slender; fold of disc large, concave, with dense fine hairs; aedeagus simple; cornuti a group of broad, short spines and a single longer, slender spine.

Diagnosis: Allied to *A. albosignata* Razowski & Becker, 2000 from Parana, Brazil, but easily distinguished by its much shorter uncus and smaller valva. The ventral aspect of the uncus is similar to that of the Mexican *A. confinis* Razowski & Becker, 2000, but the valva and the aedeagus are completely different from those of *A. ferruginea*.

Etymology: The name refers to colouration of forewing; Latin: ferrugineus - rusty.

***Clepsis nevadae* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n.** (Fig. 29)

Holotype male: "Venezuela, Cordillera de Mérida, Sierra Nevada, San Isidro, 1600 m, 26-II-1996, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 71. Paratype an identically labelled male.

Description: Male. Wing span 17 mm (15 mm in paratype); head pale brownish cream, labial palpus ca 1.5; thorax concolorous with head, scaled with brown. Forewing costa convex to middle then concave; apex slightly extending distal, termen concave beneath apex; male costal fold slender, reaching mid-costa. Ground colour pale brownish cream, sprinkled with brownish, with some brown suffusions and costal dots. Markings ill-defined, consisting of brown remnants of basal blotch, median fascia, and subterminal fascia; spot at apex. Cilia brownish cream. Hindwing cream, darker on periphery; cilia white. Forewing in paratype brownish cream, without strigulae, but with blackish postbasal and median markings at wing edges.

Female: Unknown.

Male genitalia (Figs 80, 81): Uncus broad, rounded terminally, with rather short basal portion; socius rudimentary; brachiola broad; sacculus very large, convex basally, with broad termination; aedeagus open dorsally; cornuti absent (possibly deciduous).

Diagnosis: Closely allied to another Venezuelan species, *C. gelophodes* (Meyrick, 1936), being similar externally and in the male genitalia. It is readily distinguished by the large, broad, terminally rounded sacculus.

Etymology: The species epithet refers to the area of distribution, Sierra de Nevada, in which the type locality is situated.

Chlidanotini

***Heppnerographa circinnata* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n.** (Fig. 30)

Holotype male: "Venezuela, Cordillera de Mérida, Mérida, Monte Zerpa, 3070 m, 20-II-1996, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 37.

Description: Male. Wing span 19 mm. Head cream, vertex tinged brownish, labial palpus over 2, browner; thorax brownish cream with browner suffusions. Forewing distinctly expanding terminally, termen oblique weakly concave towards middle. Ground colour white cream, somewhat glossy in distal third of wing; suffusions pale ochreous. Markings ochreous, browner at dorsum in form of transverse fasciae, the subterminal one divided at costa; broad, diffuse triangular blotch at mid-costa reaching almost mid-dorsum where ochreous scaled with brownish black. Cilia pale cream; divisions light ochreous. Hindwing whitish cream tinged pale ochreous in distal area, with brownish ochreous strigulation. Cilia white cream.

Female: Unknown.

Male genitalia (Figs 82, 83): Uncus broad, weakly expanding terminad; socius large, rounded apically, bristled; valva scaled, broad in distal half; vinculum broad, concave in middle ventrally; aedeagus large.

Diagnosis: Closely related to *H. ecuatorica* Razowski & Becker, 1999 from Ecuador. It differs in having the uncus broader and expanding less apically; a broader termination of the vinculum; and a paler ground colour of the forewing. In *H. ecuatorica* the forewing is ferrugineous, marked with refractive dots.

Etymology: The name refers to the shape of end of socius; circinnatus - rounded.

Olethreutinae

Eucosmini

***Epinotia chlorizans* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n.** (Fig. 31)

Holotype male: "Venezuela, Cordillera de Mérida, La Culata, 3400 m, 16-II-1996, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 46.

Description: Wing span ca 22 mm. Head and thorax greenish, labial palpus ca 3, white dorsally and terminally, black laterally; base of tegula black. Forewing expanding posteriorly, costa weakly convex in terminal third, termen weakly oblique, hardly concave before middle; costal fold slender reaching mid-costa. Ground colour greenish white along distal half of costa, edges of median blotch and subterminally; black strigulae and dots along costa and dorsum, the largest at tornus; minute dots along termen. Markings: Rusty brown edged with black median remnants of basal blotch; median triangle large, black, greyer subcostally, atrophying at costa. Cilia greenish white with some black scales at apex and mid-termen. Hindwing white tinged greyish brown in apex area; cilia white.

Male genitalia (Figs 84, 85): Uncus stout with slender terminal processes; socius large, bristled, broad proximally, fairly slender in distal half; valva broad, bristled beyond basal cavity; ventral edge of sacculus straight, angle distinct; cluster of spines along caudal edge of sacculus; aedeagus slender; a bunch of fairly long cornuti present.

Female: Unknown.

Diagnosis: In colouration reminiscent of *Paedisca chloriticana* Zeller, 1877 from Colombia but the black blotch extending from costa terminates parallelly to dorsum and its costal top does not reach apex of wing.

Etymology: The species epithet refers to colouration of forewing; Latin: chlorizans - verdant.

Zerpanotia Razowski & Wojtusiak, gen. n.

Type-species: *Zerpanotia zerpana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n.

Description: Shape of wings and markings as in many species of *Epinotia* Hübner, [1825]; costal fold to $\frac{1}{3}$. Venation: In forewing all veins separate, M-stem reduced, chorda originating in mid-distance between bases of R1-R2 terminating beneath R5, CuA2 opposite base of chorda; in hindwing Rs-M1 strongly approaching to one another in basal thorn; M3-CuA1 on a very short stalk.

Male genitalia: Tegumen broad with long pedunculi; uncus slender, setose terminally; outer edge of socius well sclerotized inner portion submembranous, end part with numerous long spines; valva well sclerotized producing distal, with ill-defined cucullus; disc armed with numerous spines and bristles; sacculus large, rounded caudally; anellus forming a well sclerotized collar surrounding aedeagus; this last small; cornuti fairly long, slender.

Female genitalia: Papilla analis broad proximally; sterigma a small plate with lateral prominences; colliculum membranous; cingulum weakly sclerotized extending distally; cornuti two, funnel-shaped.

Diagnosis: Externally reminiscent of some *Epinotia*, in male genitalia similar to the Oriental *Taiwancyllis* Razowski, 2000 especially in the shapes of socii and valva but certainly belonging in Eucosmini as the shape of cornuti, sterigma and signa show. Its supposed autapomorphies are the shape of socii and the presence of spines of the end part of uncus.

Etymology: The genus name refers to the similarity of the type species with representatives of *Epinotia* and the name of mountain, the type locality of *zerpana*.

***Zerpanotia zerpana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n. (Fig. 32)**

Holotype male: "Venezuela, Cordillera de Mérida, Mérida, Monte Zerpa, 3250 m, 13-II-1996, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 66. Paratypes: 1 specimen: "Venezuela, Cordillera de Mérida, Mérida, Monte Zerpa, 3250 m, 20-II-1996, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; 1 specimen: "Venezuela, Cordillera de Mérida, Mérida, Monte Zerpa, 3270 m, 24-II-1996, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; 1 specimen: "Venezuela, Cordillera de Mérida, La Culata, 3400 m, 16-II-1996. leg. J. Wojtusiak".

Description: Wing span 19-20 mm. Head greyish with slight brownish cream admixture; labial palpus ca 3, broad terminally, brownish; thorax slightly darker than head. Forewing slender; costa gently gradually convex; termen somewhat oblique, slightly concaving towards middle. Ground colour whitish densely sprinkled with grey, speculum and median part of terminal area slightly paler; marginal dots brown; strigulae of speculum black; median part of wing tinged creamy; dividings in apical third

of costa ochreous rusty. Markings grey sprinkled or spotted with brownish grey; basal blotch incomplete, darkest along middle, protruding as a median rust spot, marked with black at dorsum. Median fascia diffuse, rusty medially; subtornal and subapical blotches, also diffuse, grey scaled rust and blackish. Cilia whitish suffused with greyish, grey at apex and near middle distally. Hindwing whitish tinged creamy in apex portion; cilia white.

Variation: Markings atrophying or with distinct blackish parts.

Male genitalia (Figs 86, 87): As described with the genus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 113): As described for the genus.

Diagnosis: The only species of the genus; cf. with *Zerpanotia*.

Etymology: The species epithet refers to the type locality, Monte Zerpa.

Quebradnotia Razowski & Wojtusiak, gen. n.

Type species: *Quebradnotia uralia* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n.

Description: In male costal fold slender reaching mid-costa. Venation: In forewing remnant of chorda extending from $\frac{1}{5}$ distance between bases of R1-R2, CuA2 opposite their middle; in hindwing Rs-M1 separate or connate, M3-CuA1 stalked to $\frac{1}{3}$.

Male genitalia: Tegumen broad, rather short; uncus present or reduced; socius consisting of submembranous inner lobe and a rigid outer process connected with henion; valva of the *Epinotia* type, with ill-defined neck; aedeagus simple.

Female genitalia: Unknown.

Diagnosis: Wing pattern as in some *Epinotia*, e.g. *E. chlorizans*. Male genitalia also similar to those in *Epinotia* especially in the shape and vestiture of valva but distinct by apomorphic structure of socii consisting of two parts described above.

Etymology: The genus name is referable to the local geographic name Quebrada de los Píos from which one of the species comes, and the genus name *Epinotia*.

***Quebradnotia uralia* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n. (Fig. 33)**

Holotype male: "Venezuela, Cordillera de Mérida, Mérida, Monte Zerpa, 3070 m, 20-II-1996, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 65.

Description. Wing span 19.5 mm. Head and thorax ochreous creamy, labial palpus 2, similar in colour. Forewing slender, somewhat expanding terminally with costal fold slender reaching about mid-costa; termen oblique, distinctly concave at middle. Ground colour creamy in basal half and in speculum, mixed with pale ochreous to apex, delicately strigulated with brownish cream; remaining area suffused with brownish grey; dorsum, subdorsal area end costal edge of speculum black as far as to apex of wing black. Cilia blackish grey. Hindwing whitish tinged pale brownish creamy in distal third; cilia similar.

Male genitalia (Figs 88, 89): Inner part of socius large, outer portion finger like; valva elongate with small ventral incisure, rather slender cucullus and weakly differentiated group of strong spines at the end of sacculus; lateral parts of henion broad; aedeagus small.

Female: Unknown.

Diagnosis: Externally very similar to *quebradae* but uncus large and lateral parts of henion broad.

Etymology: The species name refers to the high attitude of the collection of moth; Greek: uralia - montane.

***Quebradnotia quebradae* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n. (Fig. 34)**

Holotype male: "Venezuela, Páramo el Batallón, Quebrada de los Píos, 2950 m, 4-III-1996, leg J. Wojtusiak"; GS 74. Paratypes: 1 male from Stan Tachira, P. N. Batallón, Páramo el Rosal, Vía San José de Bolívar, 2900 m, 4-III and 1 male: Venezuela, Páramo el Batallón, Quebrada de los Píos, 2950 m, 4-III.

Description: Wing span 17 mm. Head, thorax and end of labial (1.5) palpus white the latter with two black fasciae, head tinged sea-green. Forewing slender, expanding terminad with costa hardly convex; termen oblique to beyond middle, then convex; costal fold to beyond middle. Ground colour white sea-green, whitish along costa and inside speculum. Costal and median areas black to termen beneath apex, with two triangular lobes postbasally and medially; tornal spot black accompanied by a few concolorous dots; basal area strigulated with whitish. Cilia black-grey with whitish interruptions near middle and tornus. Hindwing white; pale brown on periphery especially at apex; cilia pale brownish to cubital veins, then white.

Variation: In one paratype black markings in part edged white, speculum area greenish, prominences of black markings subsquare.

Male genitalia (Figs 90, 91): Uncus reduced; inner lobe of socius small, rounded, lateral part at least twice longer; arms of henion very long, slender; valva broad; neck atrophied; disc setose; aedeagus long, curved.

Female: Unknown.

Diagnosis: Facies very similar to that in *nolckeniana* but genitalia distinct by the reduced uncus, broad inner lobes of socius and long aedeagus. From *Quebradnotia chlorothicana* (Zeller, 1877), **comb. n.**, it differs in the lack of ventral lobe at base of cucullus and the more oblique forewing termen and from *Q. nolckeniana* in having twice shorter aedeagus.

Etymology: The species name refers to the geographic name Quebrada de los Píos.

Quebradnotia nolckeniana (Zeller, 1877), **comb. n.** (Fig. 35)

Material examined: 8 specimens collected as follows: 2 specimens on 13-II-1996 and 20-II-1996 in Cordillera de Mérida, Monte Zerpa, at 3250 m and 3070 m; 3 specimens collected on 16-II in Cordillera de Mérida, La Culata at 3400 m; 1 specimen in Cordillera de Mérida, Paramo el Rosal, Vía San José de Bolívar, 2900 m, 4-III; 1 specimen in Páramo el Batallón, Quebrada de los Píos, 2950 m, 4-III; 1 specimen in Cordillera de Mérida, La Culata, 3400 m, 16-II.

This species was described and known to date only from Colombia. The description of genitalia are as follows.

Male genitalia (Figs 92, 93): Uncus reduced; outer part of socius broad; arms of henion slender; valva broad with atrophied neck and continuous setose area beyond sacculus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 114): Ovipositor long; cup-shaped part of sterigma long probably fusing with antrum, postostial part consisting of two small lobes; sclerite of colliculum long; signa two, equal in size.

Diagnosis: Externally similar to the preceding two species; easily distinguished by broad lateral parts of socii and small, slender uncus.

Quebradnotia chasigrapha Razowski & Wojtusiak, **sp. n.** (Fig. 36)

Holotype male: "Venezuela, Cordillera de Mérida, Mérida, Monte Zerpa, 3250 m, 13-II-1996, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 95. Allotype female: "Venezuela, Cordillera de Mérida, La Culata, 3400 m, 16-II-1996, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 90.

Description: Wing span ca 20 mm. Head whitish, labial palpus over 2 concolorous dorsally, brownish laterally with two brown strips; thorax creamy, base of tegula brown. Forewing somewhat expanding terminally, costa weakly convex postmedially, apex rounded, termen slightly oblique, concave at middle; costal fold slender reaching to beyond third of costa. Ground colour whitish slightly sprinkled and strigulated with brown; costal strigulae blackish, dorsal dots minute. Markings brownish black: postbasal marking consisting of blotch, small costal spot and subtornal triangle blotch tinged grey accompanied by much lighter subdorsal part and terminal fascia. Cilia whitish strongly mixed with blackish, white at tornus. Hindwing whitish tinged with grey in terminal third, with darker strigulation; cilia grey-white, whitish in anal area.

Female: Wing span 18 mm; forewing slender indistinctly expanding terminad, apex more pointed, termen more oblique, indistinctly concave. Ground colour tinged pale ochreous especially toward apex, dotted brown-black throughout. Markings brown-black, distinct; median fascia beneath median cell grey and pale ochreous; terminal fascia rust ochreous brown edged between apex and mid-termen.

Male genitalia (Figs 94, 95): Uncus strongly reduced, rounded; anterior part of socius slender, posterior part elongate, extending laterally; valva broad; neck indistinct; sacculus weakly convex distally; arms of henion slender, long; aedeagus proportionally small, slender.

Female genitalia (Fig. 115): Cup-shaped part of sterigma short, postostial part broad, straight terminally; cingulum sclerite long; signa two, one smaller than the other.

Diagnosis: Distinct by white ground colour of forewing and presence of dorso-postbasal blotch; male genitalia distinct by slender anterior part of socius and finger like latero-distal portion; female genitalia slightly similar to *nolckeniana* but with broad sterigma.

Etymology: The species name refers to markings differing from remaining species of this genus; Greek: chasis - disconnection.

Laculataria Razowski & Wojtusiak, gen. n.

Type species: *Laculataria asymmetra* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n.

Description: Costal fold slender reaching $\frac{1}{2}$. Venation: In forewing bases of R4-R5 almost connate, chorda extending from $\frac{1}{4}$ distance of R1-R2 to beneath R5, stem reduced, CuA2 opposite mid distance R1-R2; in hindwing Rs-M1 stalked to middle, M3-CuA1 to $\frac{1}{4}$.

Male genitalia: Tegumen long; pedunculus long; uncus slender, long; socius very large or moderate, asymmetrically dentate or simple; valva slender; neck long; cucullus elongate slightly up-curved; disc bristled and hairy; anellus forming a broad sclerite around aedeagus; this last slender, simple.

Female: Unknown.

Diagnosis: The genus belongs to the group of *Epinotia* as its markings and shape of wings show; it is distinct by large dentate socii, the long, rod like uncus and the well sclerotized anellus.

Etymology: The genus name is referable to the locality name, La Culata in the Cordillera de Mérida.

***Laculataria asymmetra* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n. (Fig. 37)**

Holotype male: "Venezuela, Cordillera de Mérida, La Culata, 3400 m, 16-II-1996, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 64.

Description: Wing span 18 mm. Head pale ochreous creamy, thorax slightly darker; labial palpus ca 2, creamy brown with two brown transverse fasciae. Forewing slightly expanding terminad, costa rather straight, termen weakly oblique, slightly concave medially; costal fold slender reaching mid-costa. Ground colour brownish grey whiter in basal third of wing, suffused with green in basal third of costa and obliquely from there to before tornus; paler green suffusion in middle subterminally. Strigulation grey-brown, along wing edges blackish; speculum pale brownish with blackish strigulae and refractive lines. Dorsum brownish black to middle and towards tornus, paler from mid-costa to apex. Cilia greyish brown whiter at tornus.

Male genitalia (Figs 96, 97): Uncus very long, slender, pointed; socius very broad, dentate. Otherwise as described for the genus.

Female: Unknown.

Diagnosis: The only species of the genus *Laculataria*.

Etymology: The species name refers to the shape of socii; Latin: asymmetricus - asymmetric.

***Laculataria chlorochara* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n. (Fig. 38)**

Holotype male: "Venezuela, Cordillera de Mérida, La Culata, 3400 m, 16-II-1996, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 48.

Description: Wing span 20 mm. Head and thorax greenish white; labial palpus broad, greenish above, black in ventro-lateral part. Forewing slender, expanding terminally; costal fold to middle; apex short, rounded; termen oblique, concave just beneath middle. Ground colour greenish, with white spots before and beneath apex. Markings and spots along costa and dorsum black; median fascia tinged pale ferrugineous beneath costa. Dorso-postbasal spot connecting mid-base of wing; tornal blotch elongate, not tapering terminad; median fascia reaching vein CuP, connecting with apex blotch and terminal mark by means of pale ochreous and greyish suffusions. Cilia greenish, black at apex. Hindwing whitish tinged with pale brownish in posterior part especially at apex; cilia whitish.

Female: Unknown.

Male genitalia (Figs 98, 99): Uncus slender, terminating in a minute hook; socius broad medially, drooping, weakly sclerotized; sacculus weakly angulate; neck of valva tapering towards cucullus; this last short, convex caudally; aedeagus slender; cornuti thin, long.

Diagnosis: Externally similar to but with greenish dorsum and slender not triangular tornal blotch; male genitalia distinct by rather short uncus and generalized socii; see also *chondrites*.

Etymology: The species name refers to the colouration of forewing; Greek: chloros - green, chareisis - nice.

***Laculataria chondrites* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n. (Fig. 39)**

Holotype male: "Venezuela, Cordillera de Mérida, Mérida, Monte Zerpa, 3250 m, 13-II-1996, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 114.

Description: Wing span 16 mm. Head whitish, brownish laterally, labial palpus ca 2, analogically coloured with whitish terminal joint; thorax whitish, tegula brown. Forewing slightly expanding terminally, apex rounded, termen weakly oblique, hardly concave; costal fold slender, reaching to before middle of costa, brownish grey. Ground colour whitish sprinkled and dotted with brownish; costal strigulae brown; slight ferrugineous shade near apex subterminally. Markings greyish brown consisting of remnants of basal blotch, costal half of median fascia, elongate mark before tornus limiting speculum; the latter without inner spots or refractive markings; terminal area greyish brown, apex darker. Cilia whitish densely scaled with brown, brownish terminally. Hindwing whitish tinged pale brownish on periphery, with indistinct strigulation. Cilia whiter.

Male genitalia (Figs 100, 101): Pedunculus long; uncus slender (broken postmedially); socius lateral; neck of valva slender, longer than cucullus; caudal edge of this last distinctly convex; aedeagus small, slender; cornuti long.

Female: Unknown.

Diagnosis: Closely allied with *chlorochara* but with brownish grey colouration of forewing; angle of sacculus ill-defined.

Etymology: The species name refers to the colouration of forewing marked with numerous small spots; Greek: chonra - grain.

***Crocidosema venata* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n. (Fig. 40)**

Holotype male: "Venezuela, Cordillera de Mérida, La Culata, 3400 m, 16-II-1996, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 96; paratype, an identically labelled male.

Description: Wing span ca 21 mm. Head creamy brown, head paler, labial palpus ca 3, rather concolorous, paler basally. Forewing not expanding terminally, apex rounded, termen oblique, concave beneath middle. Ground colour creamy brownish sprinkled with brown; a few brown dots along dorsum. Cilia brownish grey, whitish at tornus. Hindwing slender, creamy, tinged with brownish distally; cilia dirty creamy.

Male genitalia (Figs 102, 103): Uncus slender, tapering terminally; socii long erect, bristled, with bases connecting to henion; the latter helmet-shaped; valva very broad to middle with distinct ventral incision; cucullus rather small, ovate, without pollex; aedeagus slender, fairly long.

Female: Unknown.

Diagnosis: From *C. plebejana* Zeller, 1847 and its closely related tropical allies it differs chiefly in the small cucullus and atrophied pollex. Male genitalia very similar to those in *Crociosema pullutana* Zeller, 1877 from Colombia. It differs from it in much shorter uncus and more elongate extending ventrally cucullus. Externally the two species are quite different.

Etymology: The species name refers to the longitudinal lineation of the forewing; lineatus - with lines.

***Mesochariodes* Razowski & Wojtusiak, gen. n.**

Type species: *Mesochariodes polytricha* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n.

Description: Labial palpus long, costal fold of forewing absent or rudimentary. Venation: In forewing chorda extending from mid-distance between bases of R1-R3 terminating beneath R5, CuA2 almost opposite base of chorda; in hindwing Rs-M1 closely approaching basally, M3-CuA1 stalked to middle.

Male genitalia: Tegumen very broad, almost straight apically with long hairs and some strong bristles; socius consisting of two parts, posterior, a short setose convexity marked with outer setae and hairs, and latero-anterior part extending into slender bristled lobe; sacculus angulate; neck of valva slender, ventral incision short; cucullus slender, long; aedeagus short; henion short.

Female genitalia: Cup-part of sterigma strong, distal parts extending laterally; colliculum sclerite; and cingulum sclerite rather weak; ductus seminalis median; signa, two funnels, or, in *secunda*, one reduced to a minute sclerite.

Biology and early stages: Unknown.

Distribution: Venezuela.

Diagnosis: Male genitalia resembling those of Afrotropical *Mesocharis* Diakonoff, 1981 described in Olethreutini but the female genitalia are of the eucosmine type. Two species included.

Etymology: The name refers to the genus name *Mesocharis* and Greek: -oides - a shape.

***Mesochariodes polytrichota* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n. (Fig. 41)**

Holotype, male: "Venezuela, Cordillera de Mérida, Mérida, Monte Zerpa, 3070 m, 20-II-1996, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 76. Allotype female: "Venezuela, Cordillera de Mérida, Mérida, Monte Zerpa, 3070 m, 20-II-1996, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 15.

Description: Wing span 21 mm in holotype, 20 mm in female paratype. Head and thorax creamy sparsely scaled with brownish grey; labial palpus 3, white with brownish marks. Forewing weakly expanding posteriorly, costa somewhat convex, costal fold ill-defined, apex short, termen rather straight, slightly oblique. Ground colour white creamy sprinkled and dotted with brownish; costal strigula a brown; markings brown in form of a radial fascia along dorsal part of median cell provided with two convexities almost connected with apex by means of a suffusion, rather separate from tornal blotch; terminal markings indistinct; speculum with a few brown dots. Cilia (worn), whitish. Cilia creamy, whitish basally, browner posteriorly. Cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Figs 104): As described for the genus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 116): Sclerite of cingulum weak; signa equal in size.

Diagnosis: From *secunda* it differs in smaller size, slenderer forewing and whitish ground colour; female genitalia with fully developed signa.

Etymology: The species name refers to the heavy setation of male genitalia: Greek: poly - numerous, trichota - hairy.

***Mesochariodes secunda* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n. (Fig. 42)**

Holotype, female: "Venezuela, Cordillera de Mérida, Mérida, Monte Zerpa, 3070 m, 20-II-1996, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 117. Allotype an identically labelled female, GS 118.

Description: Wing span 26 mm in holotype, 23 mm in paratype. Forewing broad, costa convex, apex very short, rounded; termen weakly oblique, somewhat concave beneath apex. Ground colour olive creamy along costa, tinged with grey dorsally, mixed with rust in median cell and towards apex, with similar suffusions between veins of posterior fourth of wing. Costal strigulae blackish brown, concolorous blotch anterior to speculum dorsally; this last indistinctly limited, with a few brownish inner dots; other markings ill-defined. Cilia creamy with blackish median line and a few dividings. Hindwing brownish creamy, browner on periphery; cilia creamy.

Female genitalia (Fig. 117): Cup-shaped part of sterigma fairly broad with rather differentiated proximal portion; sclerite of cingulum fairly well developed; one signum large, one minute.

Male: Unknown.

Diagnosis: Similar to *polytrichta* but with broad, much brownish forewing and of distinct difference in size of signa.

Etymology: The species name refers to the number of species included in the genus.

Grapholitini

Cydia guttifera (Meyrick, 1913)

One specimen from Páramo el Batallón, Quebrada de los Píos, 2950 m, 4-III.

Described from Paraguay; judging from its occurrence in Venezuela it is widely distributed in South America.

Acknowledgments

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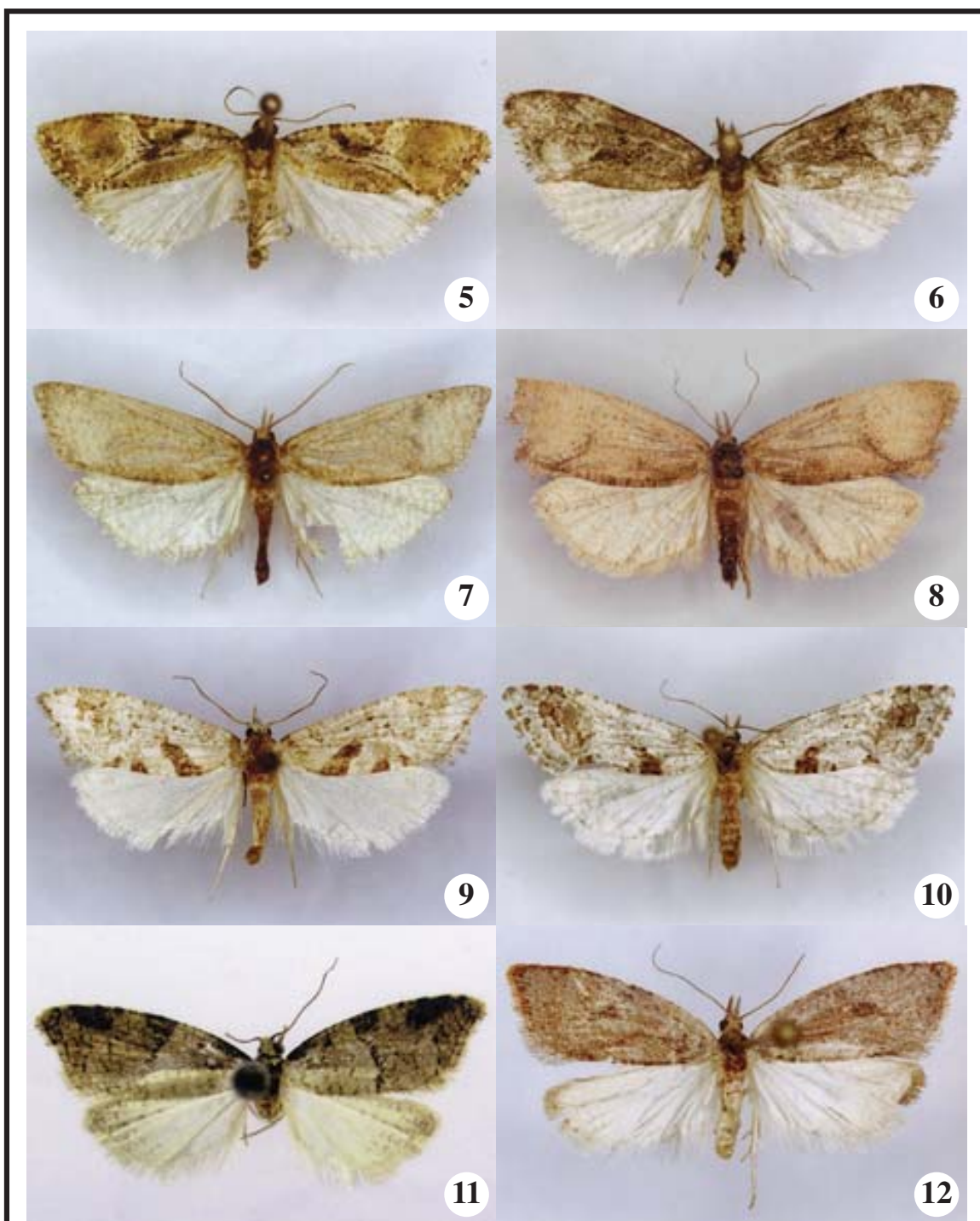
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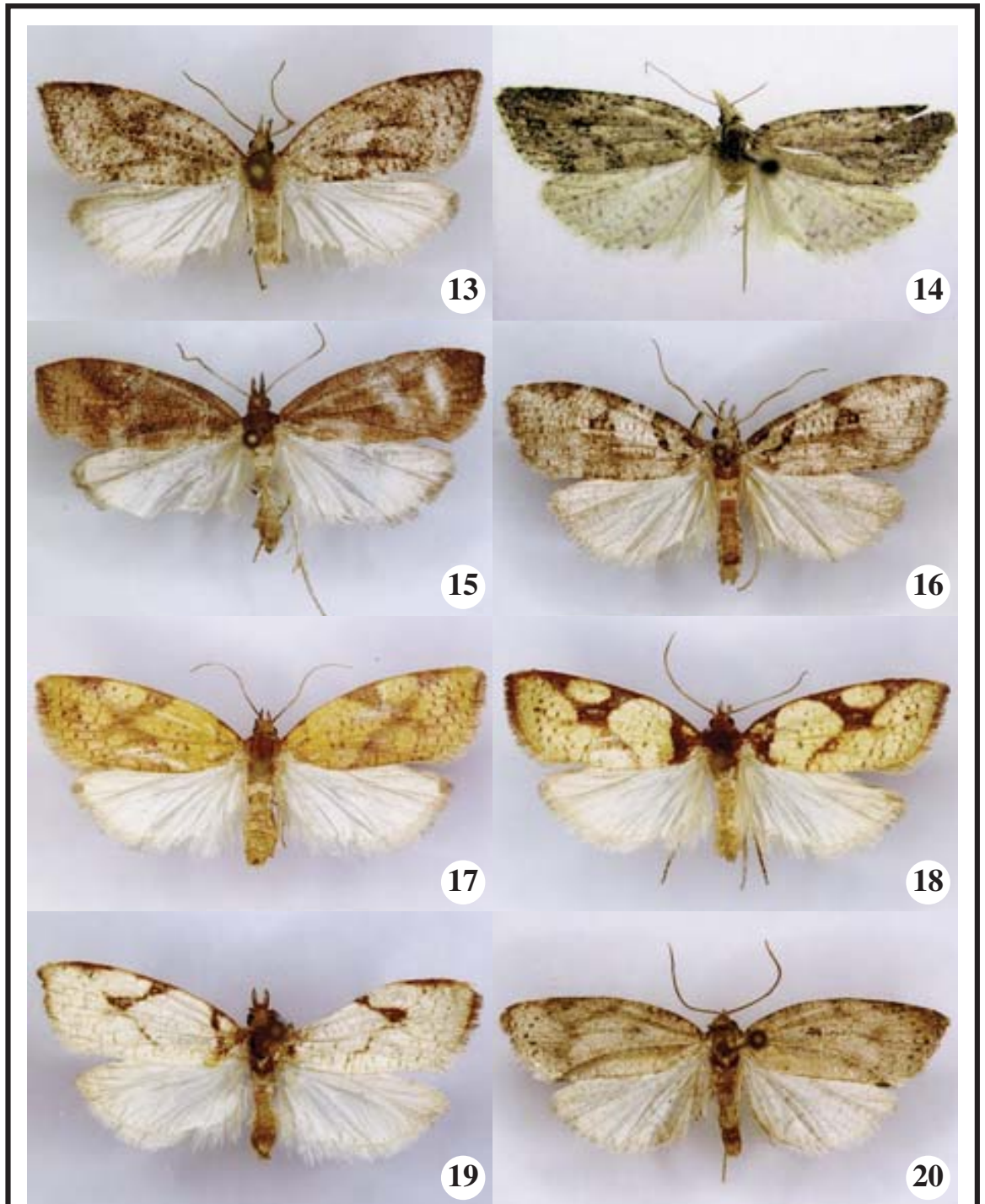
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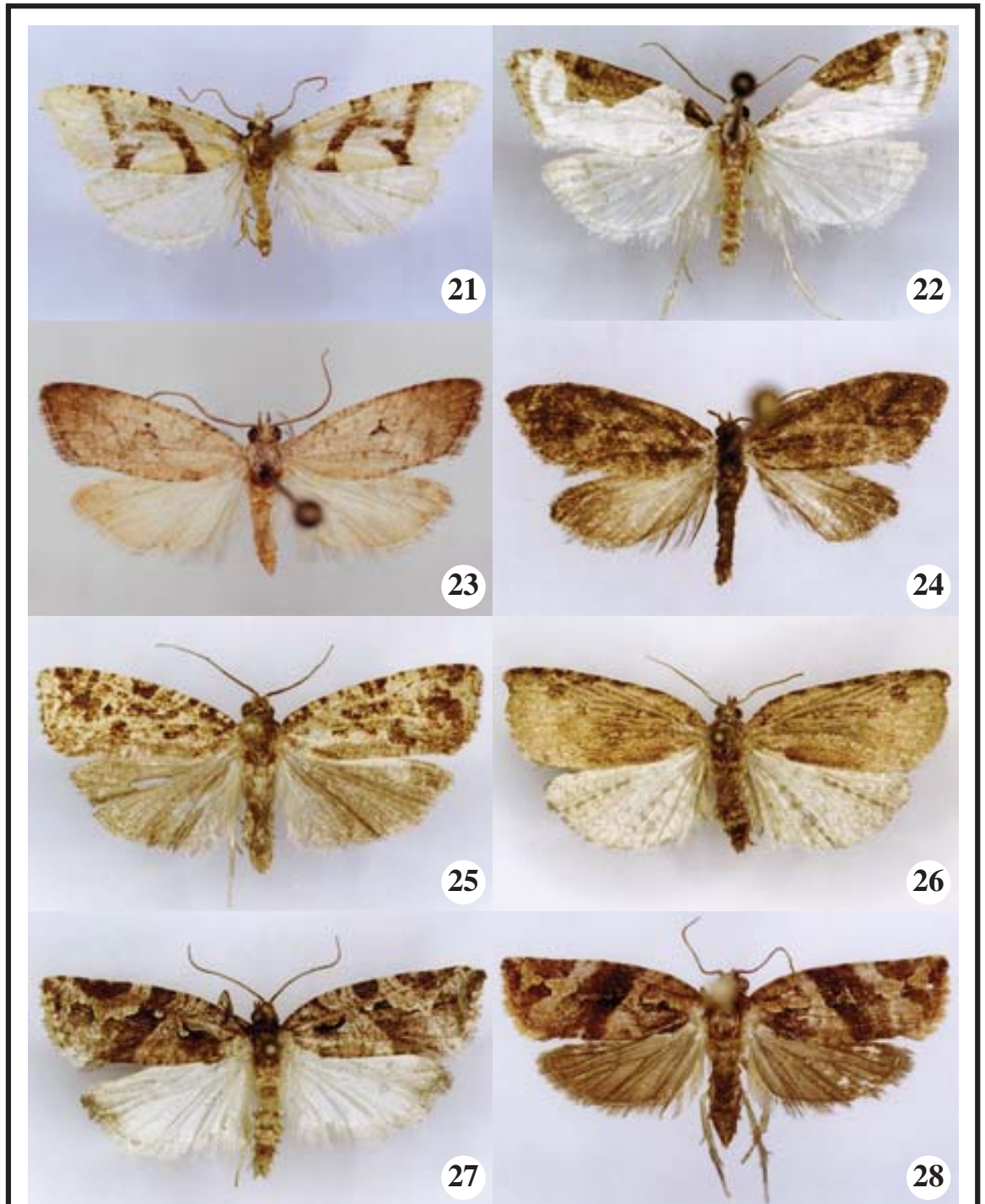


Figs. 5-12.— Adults. **5.** *Henricus glaesarius* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; **6.** *Henricus montanus* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; **7.** *Phalonidia choloalva* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; **8.** *Phalonidia choloalva* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., paratype; **9.** *Phalonidia claudia* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; **10.** *Cochylis cataphracta* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; **11.** *Imelcana camelina* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., **12.** *Meridulia meridana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype.

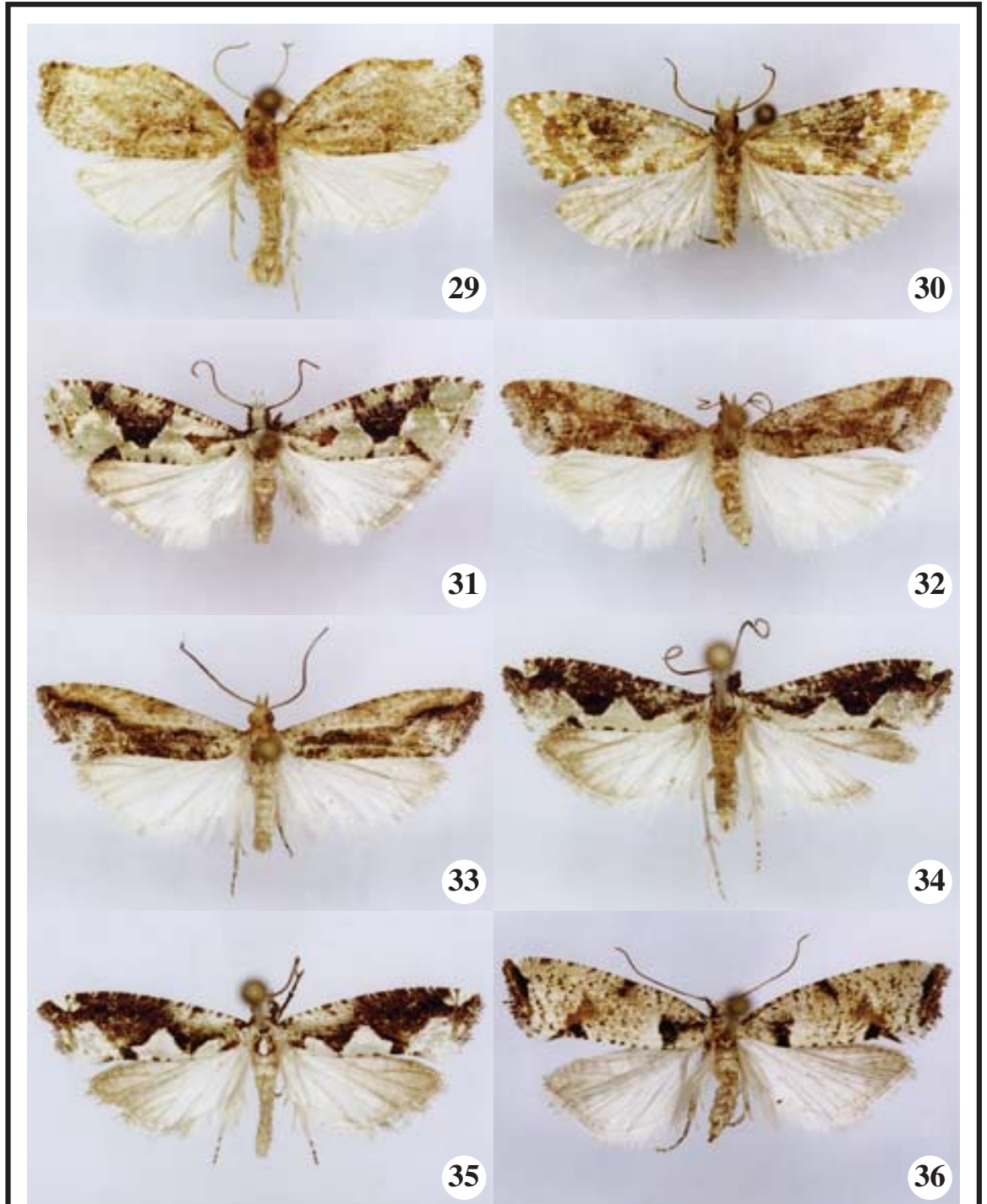


Figs. 13-20.— Adults. **13.** *Meridulia zerpana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; **14.** *Meridulia chaenostium* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; **15.** *Paramulia laculetana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; **16.** *Oregocerata colossa* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; **17.** *Ditrifa trifida* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., paratype (GS 1); **18.** *Ditrifa trifida* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., paratype (GS 5); **19.** *Ditrifa trifida* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., paratype (GS 99); **20.** *Transtillaspis armifera* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype.

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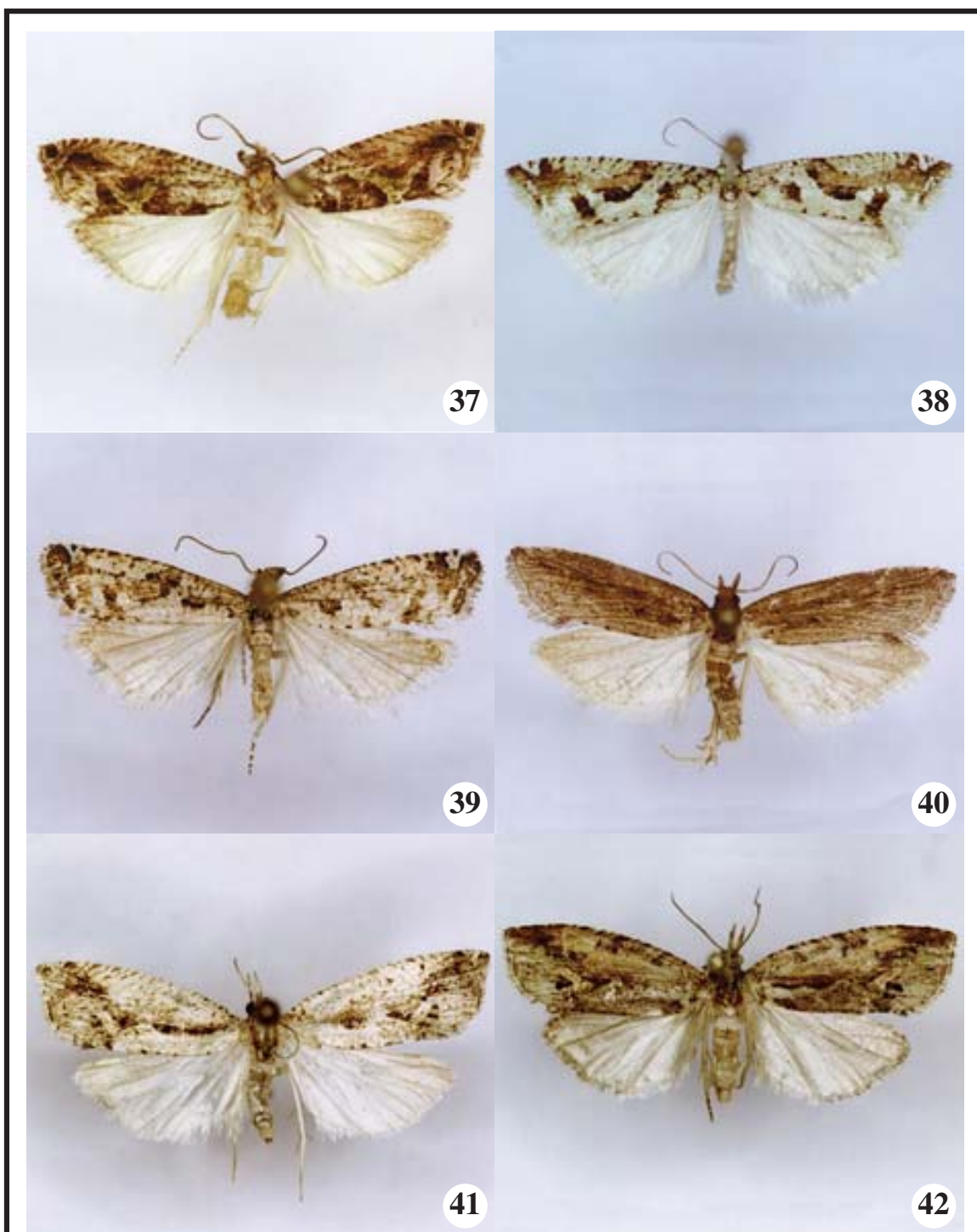


Figs. 21-28.— Adults. **21.** *Netechma gnathocera* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; **22.** *Seticosta niveonigra* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; **23.** *Bonagota piosana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; **24.** *Meridagena bicerithium* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; **25.** *Orthocomotis chlamyda* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; **26.** *Sisurcana batalloana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; **27.** *Argyrotaenia cordillerae* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; **28.** *Argyrotaenia ferruginea* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype.

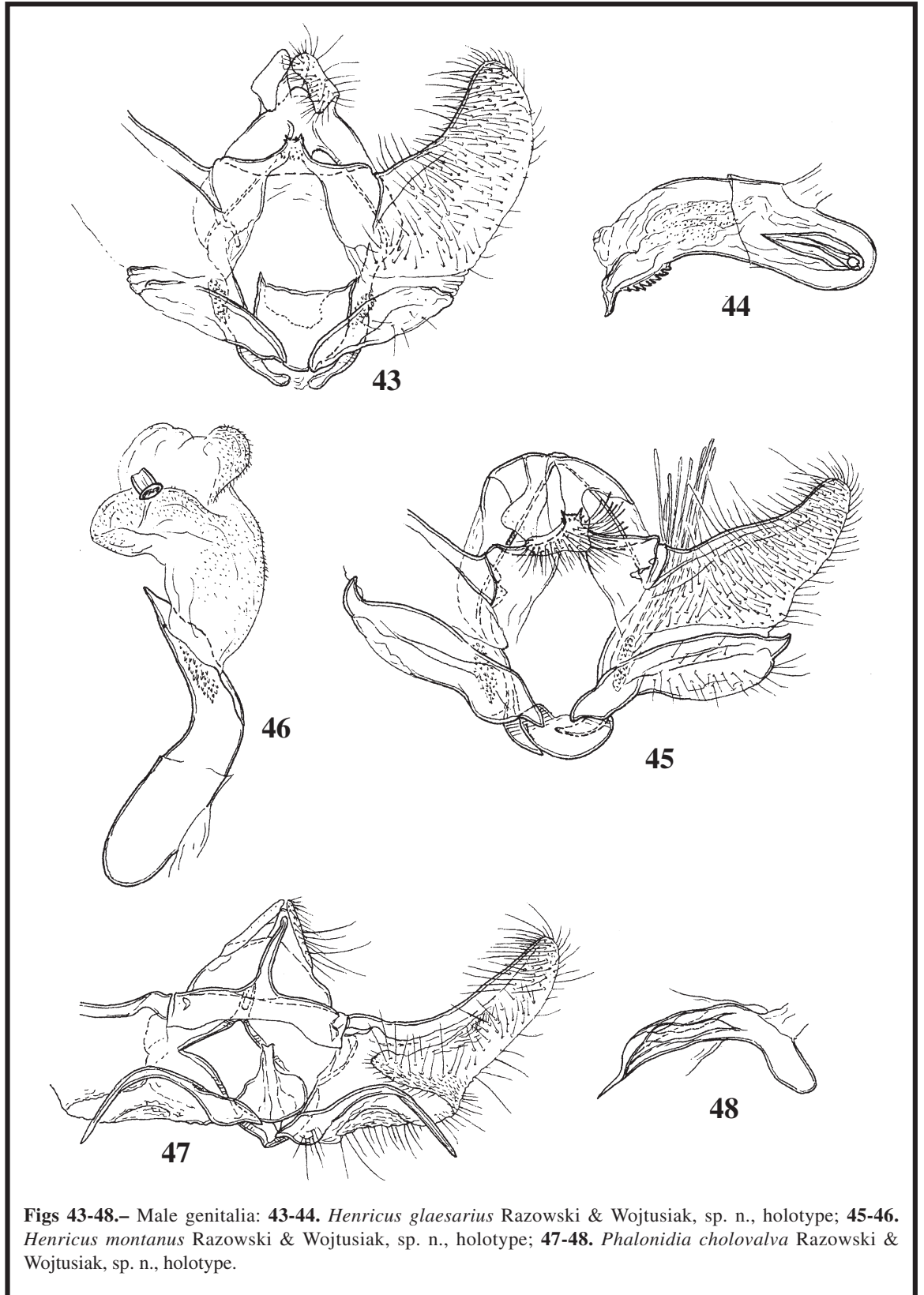


Figs. 29-36.— Adults. **29.** *Clepsis nevadae* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; **30.** *Heppnerographa circinnata* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; **31.** *Epinotia chlorizans* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n.; **32.** *Zerpanotia zerpana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n.; **33.** *Quebradnotia uralia* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; **34.** *Quebradnotia quebradae* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; **35.** *Quebradnotia nolckeniana* (Zeller), Venezuela, Mérida; **36.** *Quebradnotia chasigrapha* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype.

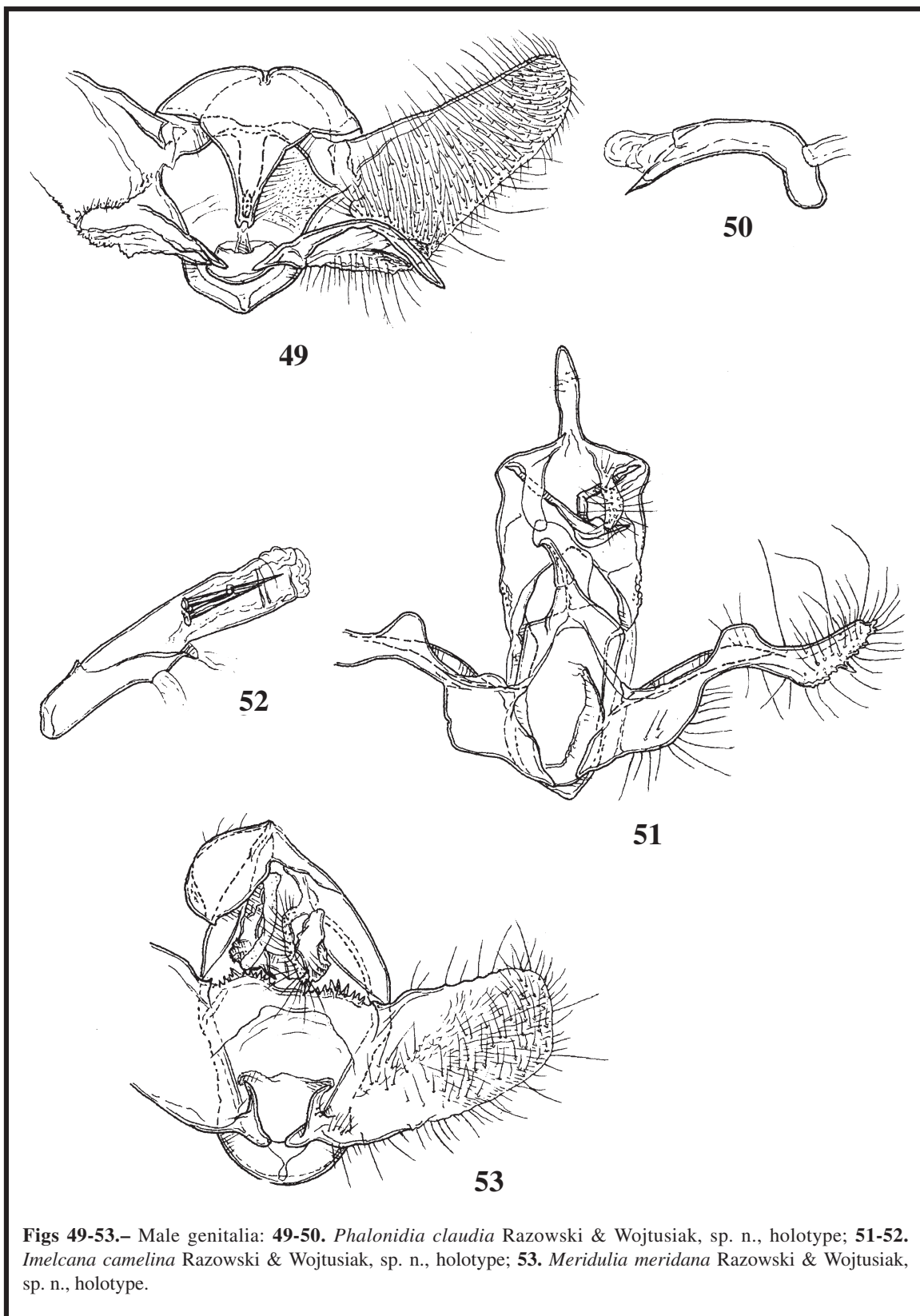
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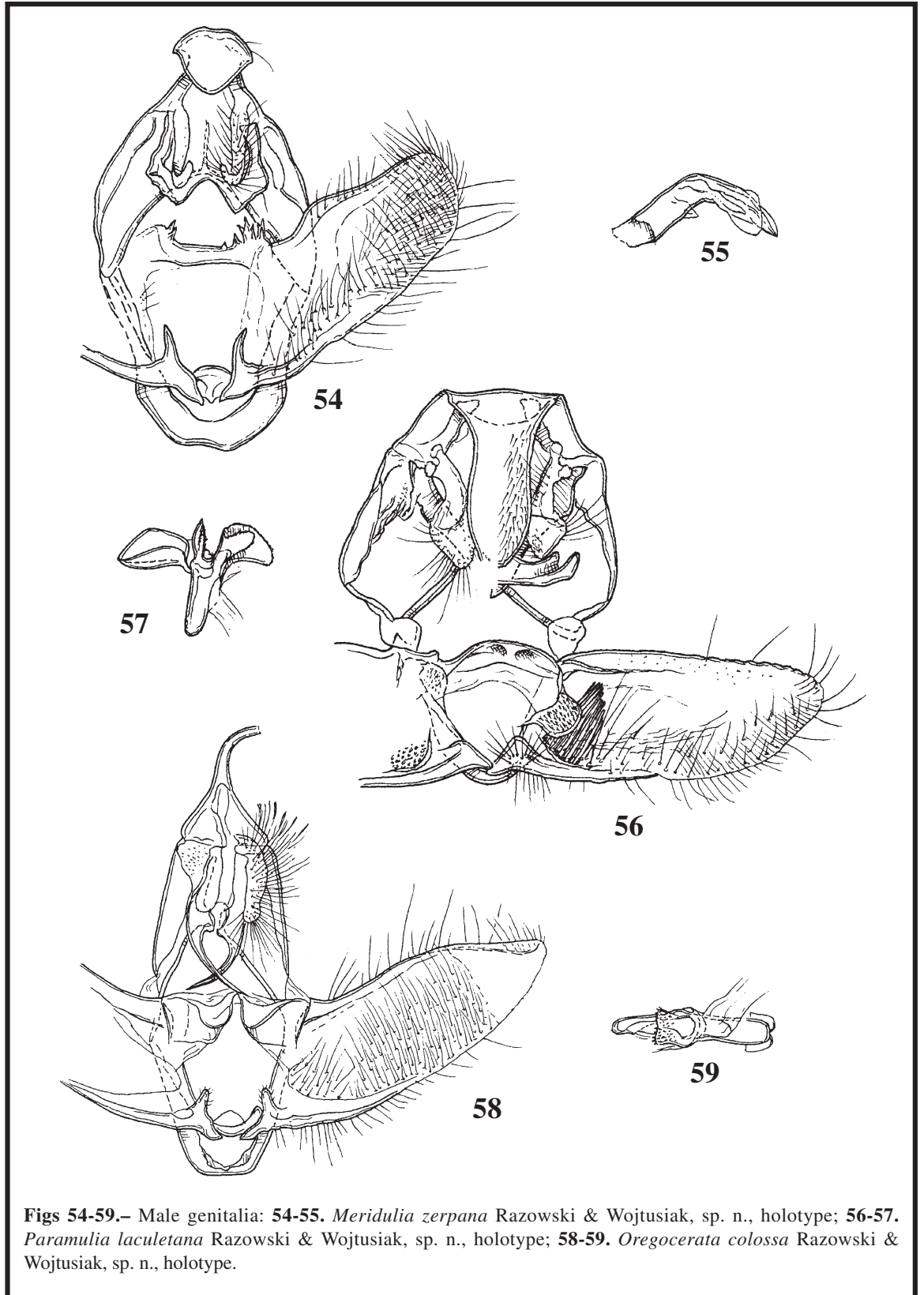
Figs. 37-42.— Adults. 37. *Laculataria asymmetra* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; 38. *Laculataria chlorochara* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; 39. *Laculataria chondrites* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; 40. *Crociosema venata* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; 41. *Mesochariodes polytrichota* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; 42. *Mesochariodes secunda* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype.



Figs 43-48.— Male genitalia: **43-44.** *Henricus glaesarius* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; **45-46.** *Henricus montanus* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; **47-48.** *Phalonidia cholovalva* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype.

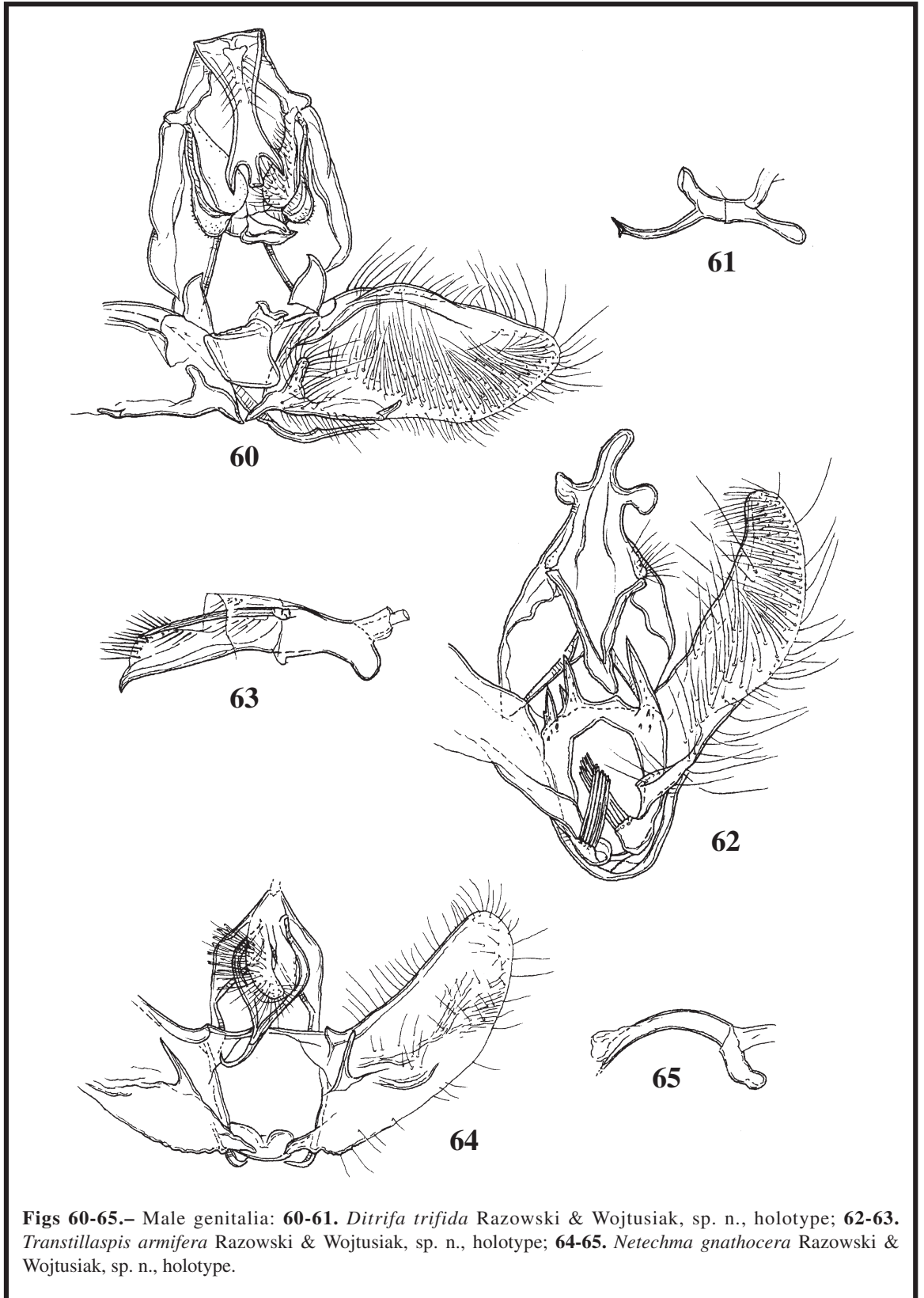


Figs 49-53.— Male genitalia: 49-50. *Phalonidia claudia* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; 51-52. *Imelcana camelina* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; 53. *Meridulia meridana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype.

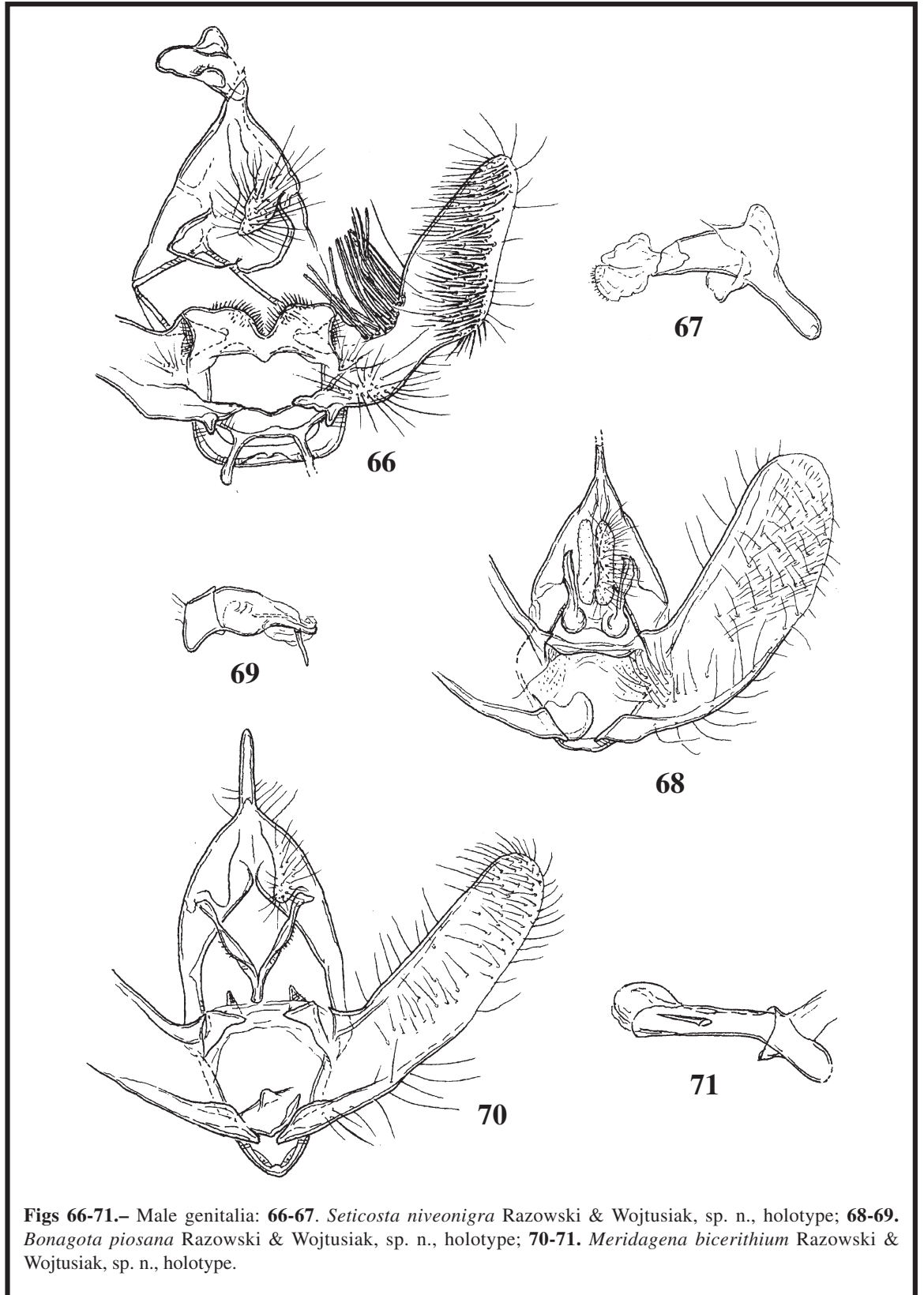


Figs 54-59.— Male genitalia: **54-55.** *Meridulia zerpana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; **56-57.** *Paramulia laculetana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; **58-59.** *Oregocerata colossa* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype.

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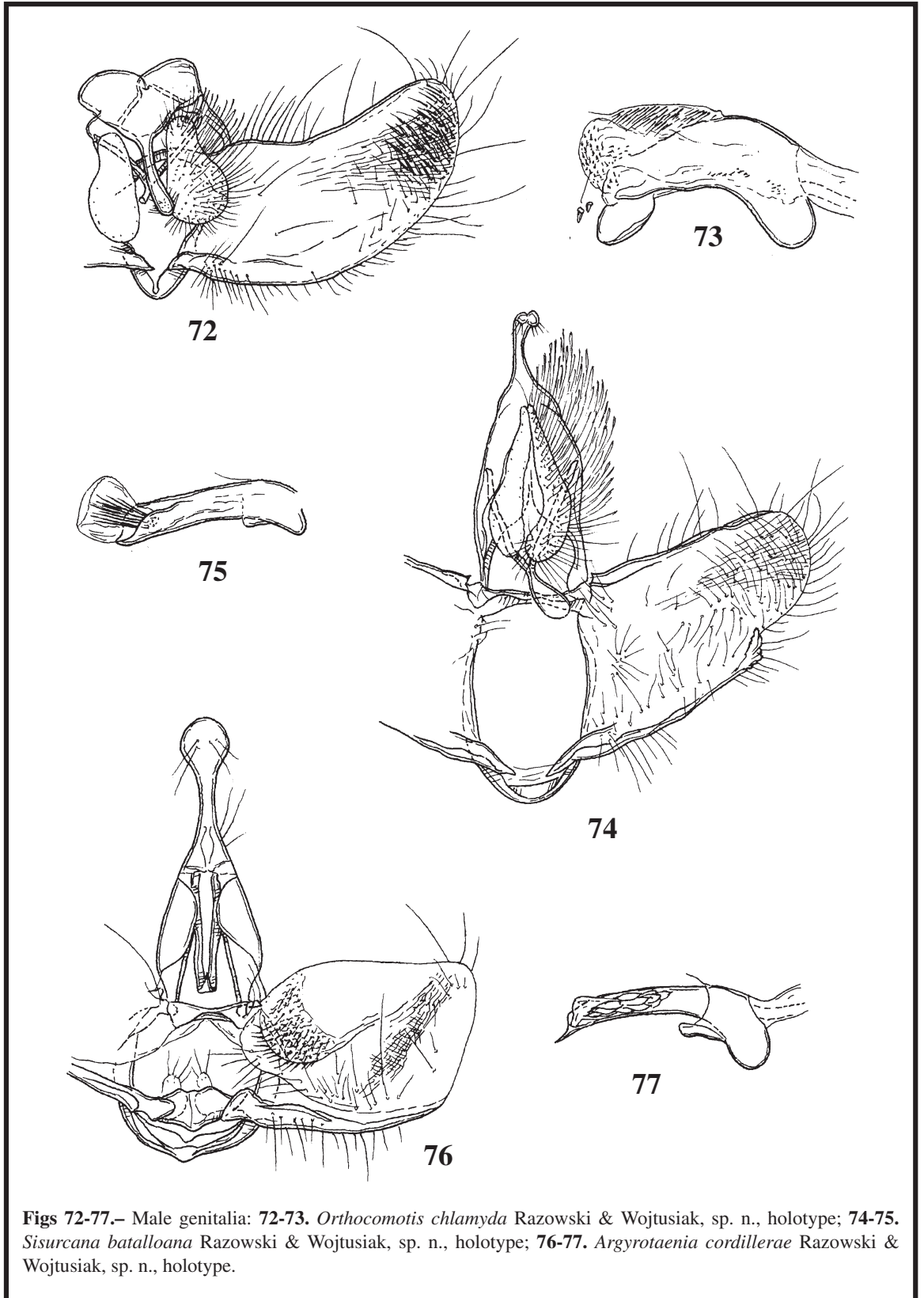


Figs 60-65.— Male genitalia: **60-61.** *Ditrifa trifida* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; **62-63.** *Transtillaspis armifera* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; **64-65.** *Netechma gnathocera* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype.

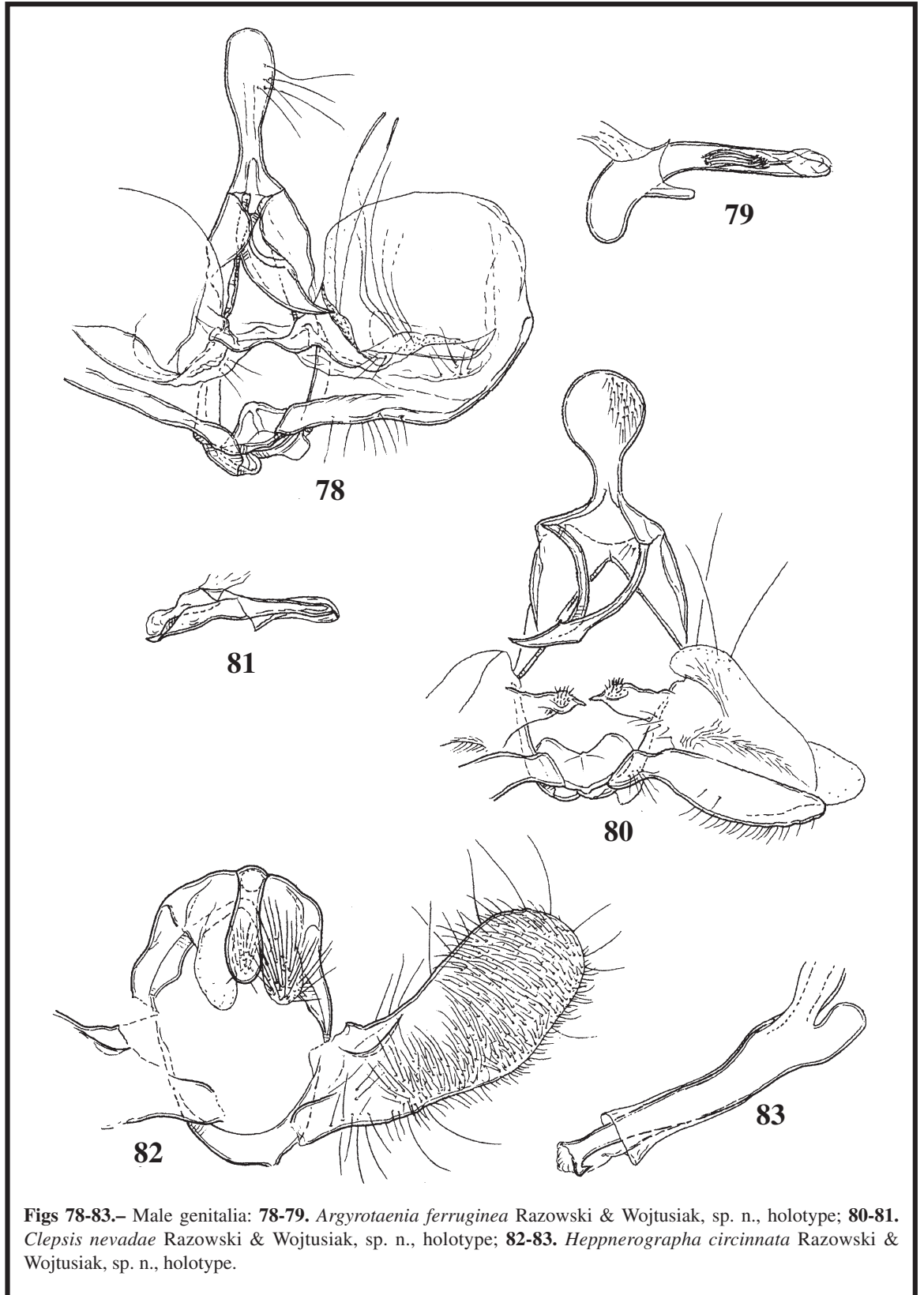


Figs 66-71.— Male genitalia: **66-67.** *Seticosta niveonigra* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; **68-69.** *Bonagota piosana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; **70-71.** *Meridagena bicerithium* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype.

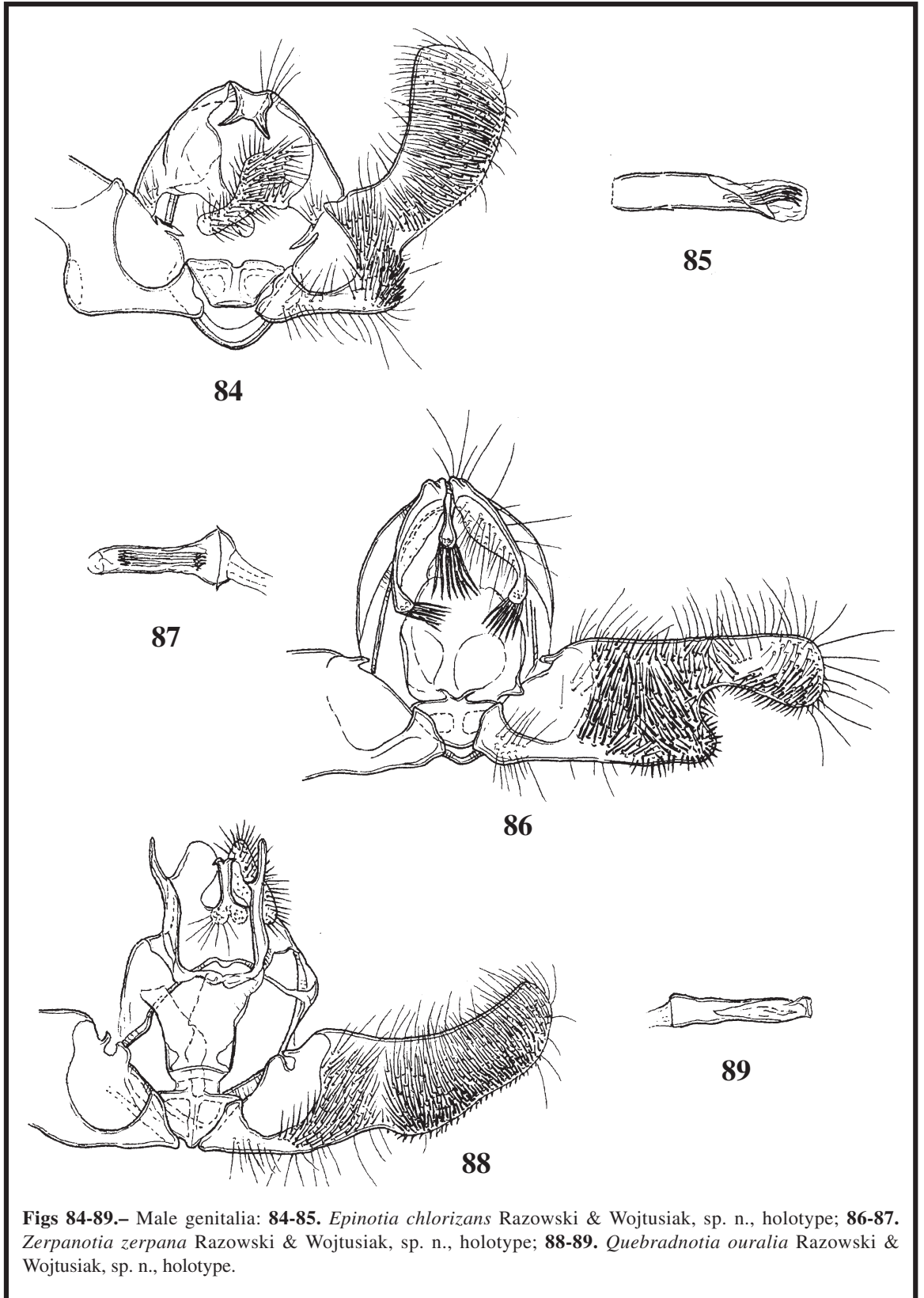
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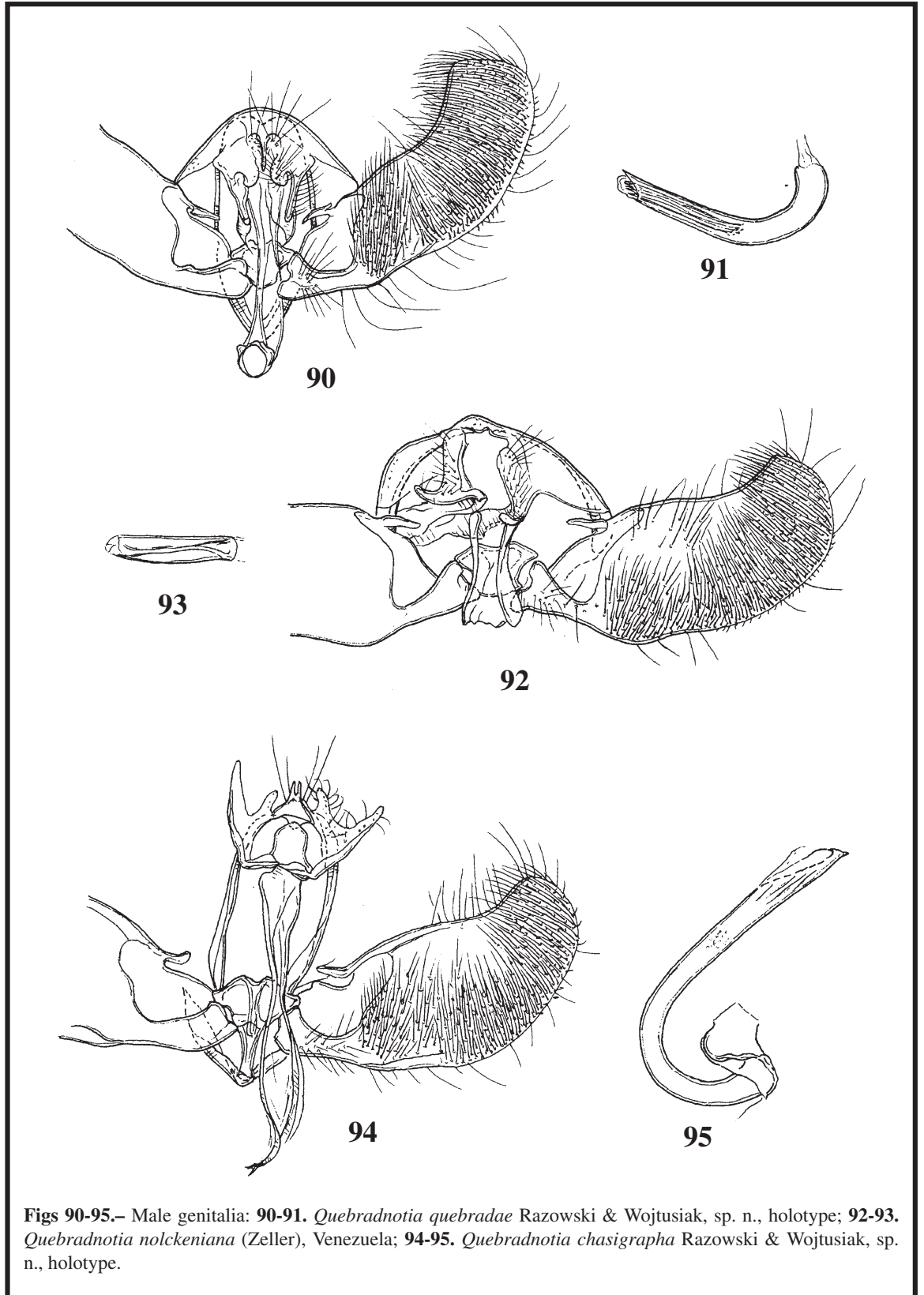
Figs 72-77.— Male genitalia: 72-73. *Orthocomotis chlamyda* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; 74-75. *Sisurcana batalloana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; 76-77. *Argyrotaenia cordillerae* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype.



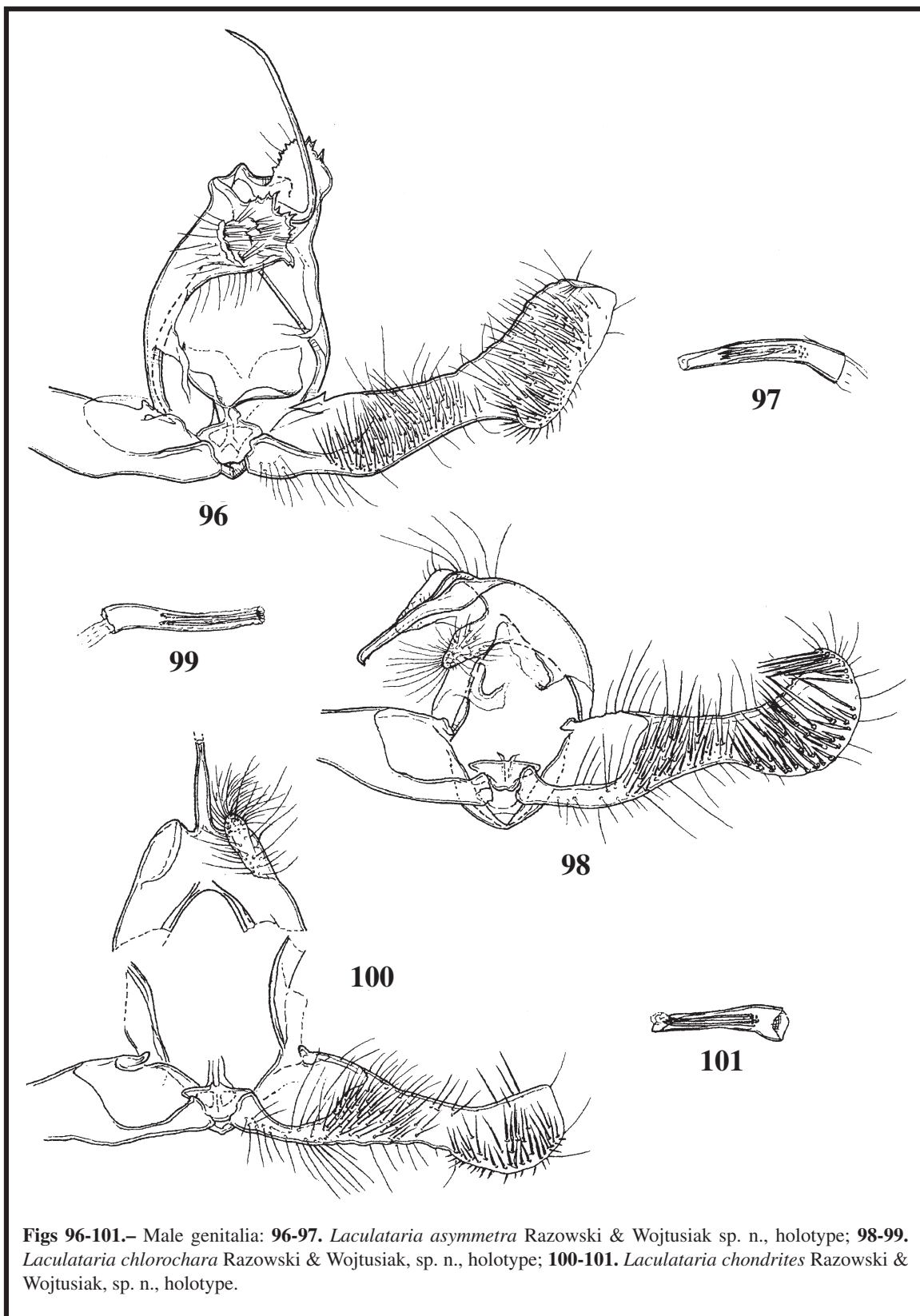
Figs 78-83.— Male genitalia: **78-79.** *Argyrotaenia ferruginea* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; **80-81.** *Clepsis nevadae* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; **82-83.** *Heppnerographa circinnata* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype.



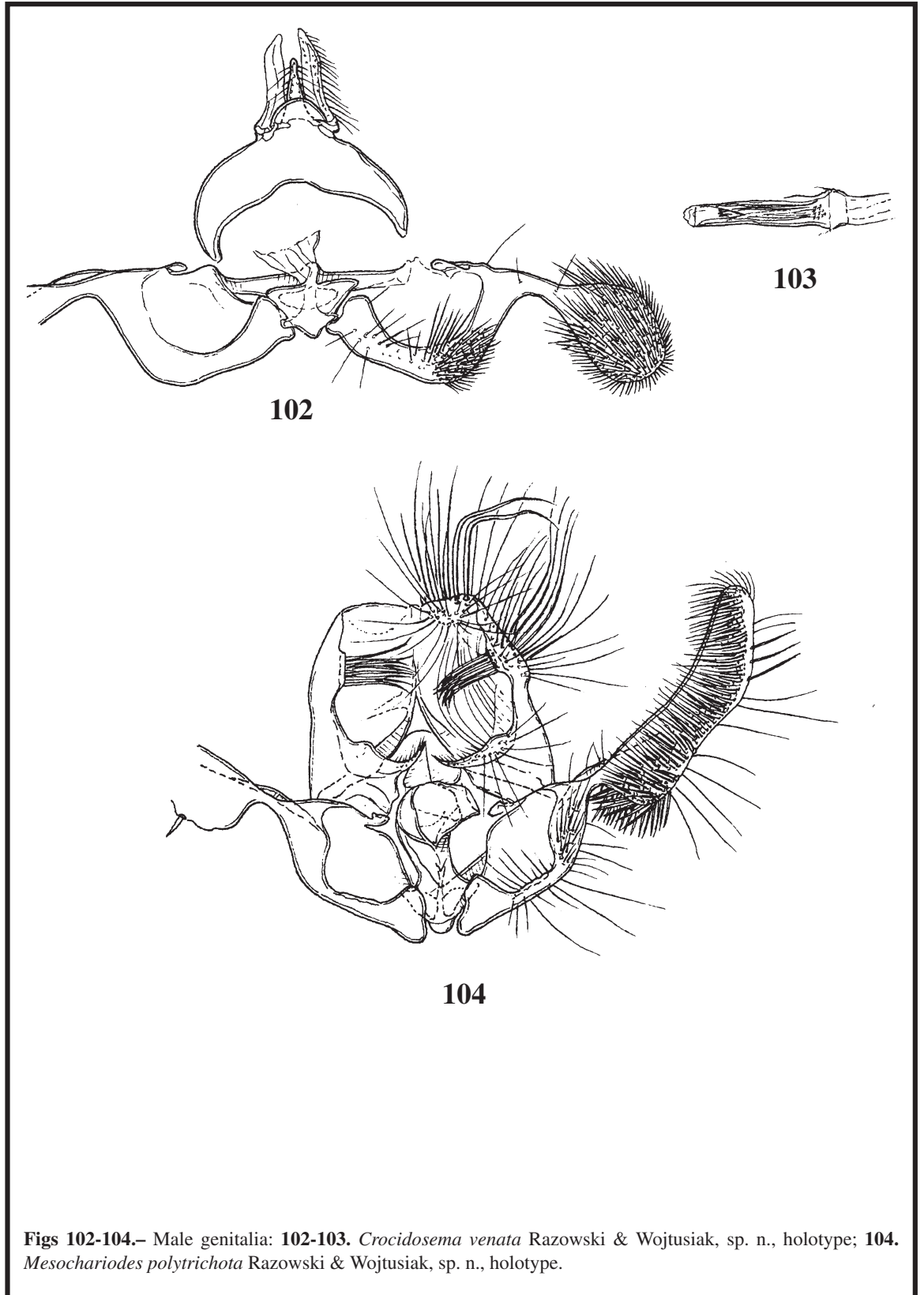
Figs 84-89.— Male genitalia: **84-85.** *Epinotia chlorizans* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; **86-87.** *Zerpanotia zerpana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; **88-89.** *Quebradnotia uralia* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype.



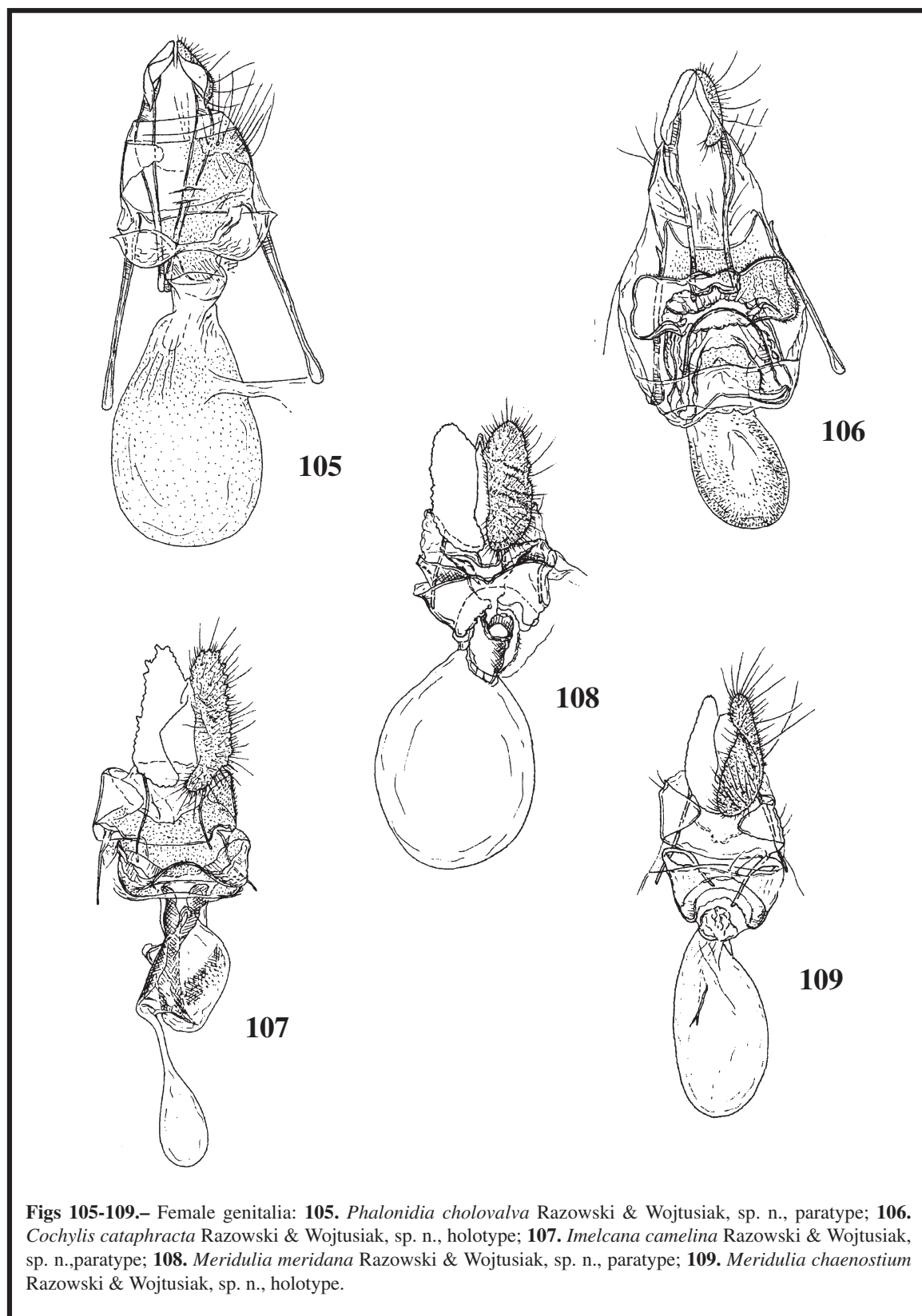
Figs 90-95.— Male genitalia: **90-91.** *Quebradnotia quebradae* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; **92-93.** *Quebradnotia nolckeniana* (Zeller), Venezuela; **94-95.** *Quebradnotia chasigrapha* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype.



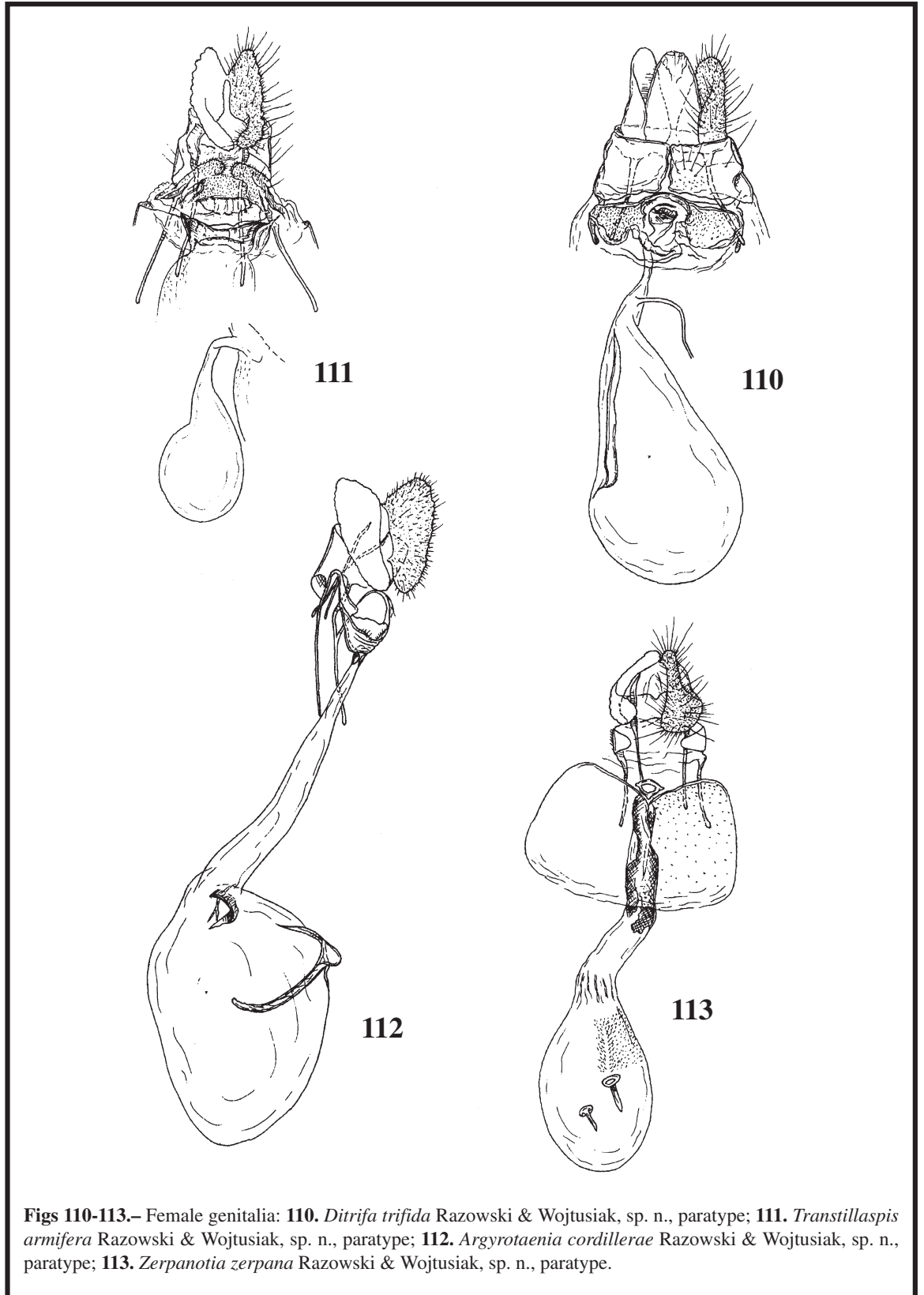
Figs 96-101.— Male genitalia: **96-97.** *Laculataria asymmetra* Razowski & Wojtusiak sp. n., holotype; **98-99.** *Laculataria chlorochara* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; **100-101.** *Laculataria chondrites* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype.



Figs 102-104.— Male genitalia: **102-103.** *Crocidosema venata* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; **104.** *Mesochariodes polytrichota* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype.

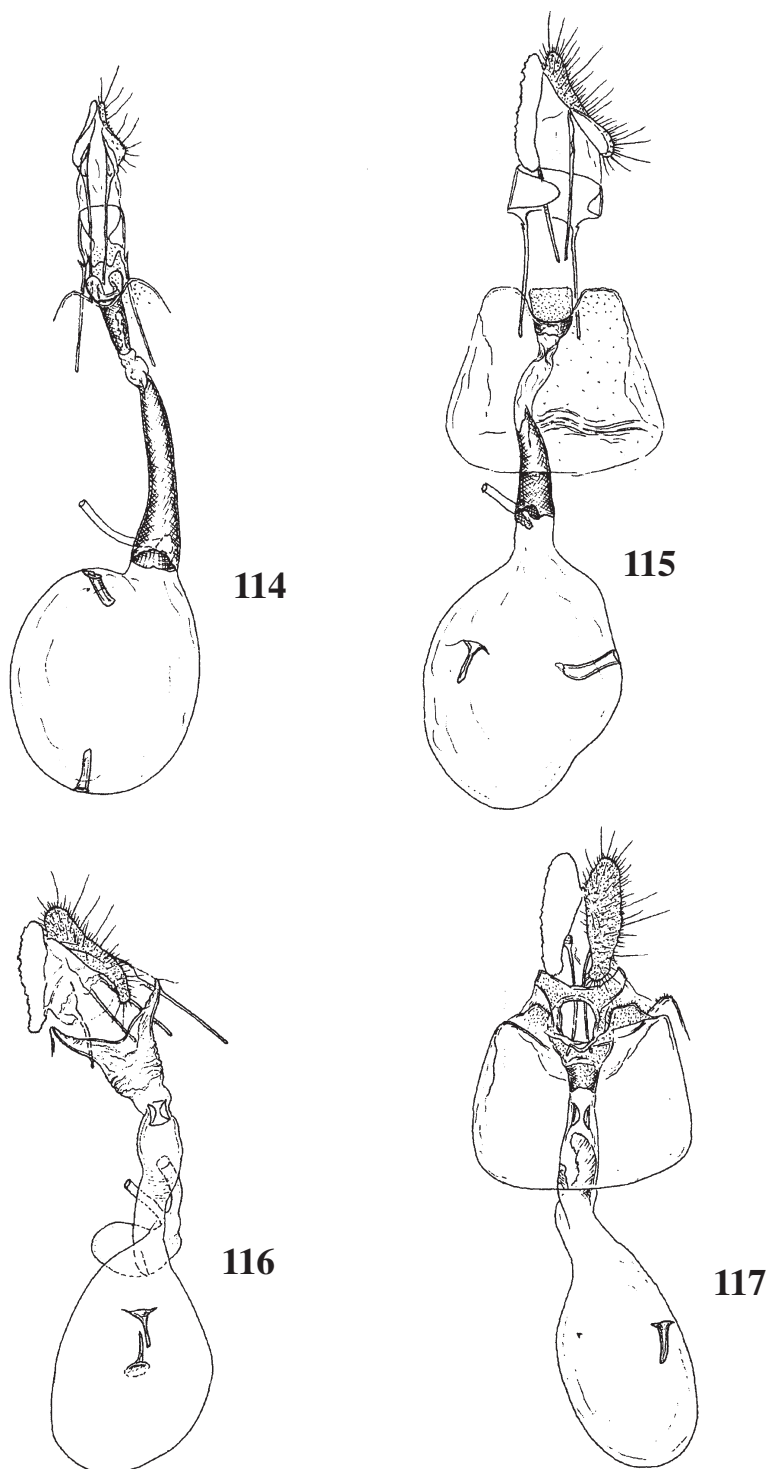


Figs 105-109.— Female genitalia: **105.** *Phalonidia cholovalva* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., paratype; **106.** *Cochylys cataphracta* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype; **107.** *Imelcana camelina* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., paratype; **108.** *Meridulia meridana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., paratype; **109.** *Meridulia chaenostium* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype.



Figs 110-113.— Female genitalia: **110.** *Ditrifa trifida* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., paratype; **111.** *Transtillaspis armifera* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., paratype; **112.** *Argyrotaenia cordillerae* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., paratype; **113.** *Zerpanotia zerpana* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., paratype.

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Figs 114-117.— Female genitalia: **114.** *Quebradnotia nolckeniana* (Zeller), Venezuela; **115.** *Quebradnotia chasigrapha* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., allotype; **116.** *Mesochariodes polytrichota* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., allotype; **117.** *Mesochariodes secunda* Razowski & Wojtusiak, sp. n., holotype.