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Tortricidae from Chile (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

J. Razowski & V. Pelz

Abstract

17 genera and 48 species of Tortricidae from Chile are discussed. One genus (*Villarica* Razowski & Pelz, gen. n.) and 22 species are described as new: *Villarica villaricae* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Seticosta coquimbana* sp. n., *Acmanthina molinana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Haemateulia placens* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Proeulia gielisi* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Proeulia rucapillana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Proeulia domeykoi* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Proeulia vanderwolfi* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Proeulia tricornuta* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Proeulia sublentescens* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Proeulia mauleana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Proeulia paronerata* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Proeulia limaria* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Proeulia talcana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Proeulia macrobasana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Proeulia longula* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Proeulia schouteni* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Proeulia chancoana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Varifula trancasiana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Rebinea brunnea* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Chileulia yerbalocae* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. and *Epinotia nigrovenata* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.
KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, faunistics, new species, variation, Chile.

Tortricidae de Chile
(Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

Resumen

Se comentan 17 géneros y 48 especies de Tortricidae de Chile. Se describe un género nuevo (*Villarica* Razowski & Pelz, gen. n.) y 22 nuevas especies: *Villarica villaricae* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Seticosta coquimbana* sp. n., *Acmanthina molinana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Haemateulia placens* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Proeulia gielisi* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Proeulia rucapillana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Proeulia domeykoi* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Proeulia vanderwolfi* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Proeulia tricornuta* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Proeulia sublentescens* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Proeulia mauleana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Proeulia paronerata* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Proeulia limaria* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Proeulia talcana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Proeulia macrobasana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Proeulia longula* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Proeulia schouteni* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Proeulia chancoana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Varifula trancasiana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Rebinea brunnea* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Chileulia yerbalocae* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. y *Epinotia nigrovenata* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.
PALABRAS CLAVES: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Chile, faunística, nuevas especies, variación, Chile.

Introduction

Tortricidae of Chile have never been considered as a whole. The most complete paper is that on Euliini (RAZOWSKI, 1999); it contains the data on 16 genera and 42 species. Other papers deal with particular genera (e. g. OBRAZTSOV 1964, RAZOWSKI, 1995, BROWN, 1998, 2000a, 2000b, BROWN & McPHERSON, 2002, BROWN & RAZOWSKI, 2003, RAZOWSKI & GONZÁLEZ, 2003) or the data on Chilean Tortricidae are included in more general publications.

The fauna of Tortricidae of Chile and adjacent Andean Argentina is distinct from faunas of other parts of South America as already realized by BROWN & McPHERSON (2002). The majority of the 86 species and 26 genera at present recorded from Chile are endemic or "nearly endemic".

They belong to three subfamilies and four tribes. There are no representatives of Cochylini and Tortricini of Tortricinae and Hilarographini and Chlidanotini of Chlidanotinae. Olethreutinae are represented only by two tribes, Eucosmini and Grapholitini. The tribe Euliini is the most abundant in species (69). To the Euliini genus *Proeulia* Clarke, 1962 belong 38 species.

The majority of genera are known only from Chile or from Chile and adjacent Andean Argentina (*Acmanthina* Brown, 2000, *Accuminulia* Brown, 2000, *Argentulia* Brown, 1998, *Chapoania* Razowski, 1999, *Chileulia* Powell, 1986, *Chilips* Razowski, 1988, *Eliachna* Razowski, 1999, *Lypothora* Razowski, 1981, *Haemateulia* Razowski, 1999, *Nesochoris* Clarke, 1965, *Ptychocroca* Brown & Razowski, 2003, *Rebinea* Razowski, 1986, *Varifula* Razowski, 1995, *Villarica* gen. n.). Many of them are monotypical or are represented by only a few species. *Proeulia* Clarke, 1962 is almost exclusively known from Chile (only one species is Bolivian) and with 38 species constitutes almost 50 % of known Chilean Tortricidae. A few genera are known from several countries of South America: *Seticosta* Razowski, 1986 (Costa Rica, Venezuela, Peru, Columbia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Brazil, Argentina) and *Exoletuncus* Razowski, 1988 (Costa Rica, Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Brazil). *Crocidosema* Zeller, 1847 (Palaearctic, Afrotropical, Neotropical regions), *Epinotia* Hübner, [1825] (Palaearctic, Nearctic, Afrotropical, Neotropical) and *Cryptophlebia* Walsingham, 1900 (Palaearctic, Afrotropical, Oriental, Australian, Oceania, Neotropical) are widely distributed. Two species representing *Rhyacionia* Hübner, [1825] (*R. buoliana* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) and *Cydia* Hübner, [1825] (*C. pomonella* (Linnaeus, 1758) are artificially introduced.

This paper is based on a collection of Tortricidae done in the years 2000 and 2001 by a group of Lepidopterologists' from the Netherlands (Cees Gielis, Siska Gielis, Rob Schouten, Hugo van der Wolf) and preserved in the collection of the junior author (eventually the holotypes will be deposited in the Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt/Main, Germany).

Note. Numbers included in the descriptions of the labial palpus refer to the proportion of the total length to the horizontal diameter of the compound eye.

Abbreviations:

GU	– (Genitaluntersuchung) genital slide
Mon. nat.	– (monumento nacional) national monument
N, E, S, W	– compass points
PN	– (parque nacional) national park
prov.	– Province
R. N.	– (reserva nacional) national reserve
Sctr.	– (sector) sector
sta	– collecting station

List of species recorded from Chile

(Juan Fernández Island and San Ambrosio Island included)

Tortricinae

Euliini

Accuminulia buscki Brown, 2000
Accuminulia longiphallus Brown, 2000
Villarica villaricae Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.
Seticosta coquimbana Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.
Ptychocroca apenicillia Brown & Razowski, 2003

Ptychocroca nigropenicillia Brown & Razowski, 2003
Ptychocroca keelioides Brown & Razowski, 2003
Ptychocroca lineabasalis Brown & Razowski, 2003
Ptychocroca galenia Razowski, 1999
Ptychocroca simplex Brown & Razowski, 2003
Ptychocroca crocoptycha (Meyrick, 1931)
Ptychocroca wilkinsoni (Butler, 1883)
Acmanthina acmanthes (Meyrick, 1931)
Acmanthina molinana Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.
Acmanthina albipuncta Brown, 2000
Haemateulia haematitis (Meyrick, 1931)
Haemateulia barrigana Razowski & González, 2003
Haemateulia placens Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.
Silenis eurydice (Butler, 1883)
Chapoania dentigera Razowski, 1999
Proeulia clenchi Clarke, 1980
Proeulia kuscheli Clarke, 1980
Proeulia leonina (Butler, 1883)
Proeulia gielisi Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.
Proeulia inconspiqua Obraztsov, 1964
Proeulia gladiator Razowski, 1999
Proeulia apospasta Obraztsov, 1964
Proeulia auraria (Clarke, 1949)
Proeulia rucapillana Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.
Proeulia domeykoi Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.
Proeulia aethalea Obraztsov, 1964
Proeulia triquetra Obraztsov, 1964
Proeulia griseiceps (Aurivillius, 1922) (= *Eulia striolana* Aurivillius, 1922)
Proeulia robinsoni (Aurivillius, 1922)
Proeulia chromaffinis Razowski, 1995
Proeulia chrysopteris (Butler, 1883)
Proeulia vanderwolfi Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.
Proeulia tricornuta Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.
Proeulia elguetae Razowski, 1999
Proeulia lentescens Razowski, 1995
Proeulia sublentescens Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.
Proeulia cnecona Razowski, 1995
Proeulia cneca Obraztsov, 1964
Proeulia insperata Razowski, 1995
Proeulia guayacana Razowski, 1999
Proeulia nubleana Razowski & González, 2003
Proeulia tenontias (Meyrick, 1912)
Proeulia mauleana Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.
Proeulia onerata Razowski, 1995
Proeulia paronerata Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.
Proeulia limaria Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.
Proeulia talcana Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.
Proeulia macrobasana Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.
Proeulia longula Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.
Proeulia schouteni Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.
Proeulia chancoana Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.

Unplaced *Proeulia*:
Proeulia approximata (Butler, 1883)
Proeulia exusta (Butler, 1883)
Varifula fulvaria (Blanchard, 1852) (= *Oenectra dives* Butler, 1883)
Varifula trancasiana Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.
Argentulia montana (Bartlett-Calvert, 1893)
Argentulia gentilii Brown, 1998
Rebinea erebina (Butler, 1883)
Rebinea brunnea Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.
Chileulia stalactitis (Meyrick, 1931)
Chileulia yerbalocae Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.
Eliachna digitana Brown & McPherson, 2002
Eliachna chileana Razowski, 1999
Eliachna hemicordata Brown & McPherson, 2002
Recintona cnephasiodes Razowski, 1999
Exoletuncus artifex Razowski, 1997
Chilips cladduncus Razowski, 1988
Nesochoris holographa Clarke, 1965
Nesochoris brachystigma Clarke, 1965

Unplaced Euliini

Sericoris cauquenensis Butler, 1883
Phtheochroa inexacta Butler, 1883

Chlidanotinae
Polyorthini

Lypothora fernaldi (Butler, 1883)
Lypothora walsinghami (Butler, 1883) (= *Teras blanchardi* Butler, 1883)

Olethreutinae
Eucosmini

Epinotia nigrovenata Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.
Crocidosema insulana Aurivillius, 1922
Rhyacionia buoliana ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Grapholitini

Cydia pomonella (Linnaeus, 1775)
Cryptophlebia cortesi Clarke, 1986
Cryptophlebia saileri Clarke, 1986

Systematic part

Tortricinae
Euliini

Accuminulia buscki Brown, 2000 (Figs 11-14)

Material examined: 1 female: Chile, Coquimbo (IV), prov. Limari, P. N. Fray Jorge, Campsite,

450 m, 30º 40’ S, 71º 42’ W, 26-I-2001, sta 74, leg. Schouten & H. v. d. Wolf, 1 female: Chile, Valparaiso (V), prov. Petorca, 30 km N. La Ligua;5 km S Las Palmas 32º 13’ S, 71º 09’ W, 800 m, 22-I-2001, sta 70, leg. Schouten & v. d.Wolf, females (GU-1341-V.P.): Chile, Valparaiso (V), prov. Quillota, 15 km S. Ocoa, P. N. la Campana, 500 m, 21-I-2001, 32º 54’ S, 71º 06’ W., sta 69, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf, 3 females (GU-1236-V.P.): same locality as before but 16-17-II-2001, sta 89, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf, 1 female: same locality as before but 8-XI-2000, sta 3, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis, 3 males (GU-1280-V.P., GU-1237-V.P.), 5 females (GU-1238-V.P.): Chile, Valparaiso (V), prov. Quillota, 8 km E. Olmu, P. N. la Campana, 450 m, 33º S, 71º 3’ W, 18-19-II-2001, sta 90, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf, 1 female (GU-1197-V.P.): Chile, Valparaiso (V), prov. Petorca, 25 km NNW Putaendo, 32º 24’ S, 70º 42’ W, 20-XI-2000, sta 18, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis, 1 male (GU-1210-V.P.): Chile, Maule (VII), prov. Cauquenes, Chanco, RN F Albert, 10 m, 35º 43’ S, 72º 33’ W, 15-XII-2000, sta 42, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis, 1 female (GU-1239-V.P.): Chile, Maule (VII), prov. Cauquenes, 15 km N Chanco, R. N. Reloca, 35º 46’ S, 72º 33’ W, 4-I-2001, sta 51, leg. C. Gielis & H. v. d. Wolf.

A. buscki was described from Santiago Province, Chile. BROWN (2000) and GONZÁLEZ (2003) provided some biological data. Male and female genitalia of our specimens as in figures 88 and 122.

Villarica Razowski & Pelz, gen. n.

Type species: *Villarica villaricae* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.

Description: Venation: in forewing distance between bases of R1 and R2 ca 2 times that of R2 and R3; M3 and CuA1 approaching basally; in hindwing Rs and M1 stalked to3/4, M3 - CuA1 stalked to about 1/4.

Male genitalia: Uncus simple, slender; socii drooping, hairy; arm of gnathos with posterior broadening, terminal plate small; vinculum slender; valva broad, comparatively short, with well developed costa and short, simple sacculus; basal part of costa broad extending dorsally; disc sparsely hairy; pulvinus absent; transtilla membranous; juxta large, plate-shaped; aedeagus (lost) slightly bent at base, no cornuti found.

Female not known.

Diagnosis: Habitus comparable with *Accuminulia*; male genitalia resembling *Proeulia* but *Villarica* with apomorphic base of costa of valva and membranous transtilla.

Etymology: The generic name refers to the name of type locality of the type-species; male genitalia similar to those of *Proeulia* but easily distinguished by lack of neck of valva. Gender feminine.

Villarica villaricae Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. (Fig. 20)

Holotype male: “Chile, Araucania (IX), prov. Cautin, P. N. Villarica, Sctr Rucapillán, 1050 m, 39º 10’ S, 71º 50’ W, 5-II-2001, sta 82, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf; *Nothofagus* trees and shrubs”; GU-1215-V.P.

Description: Wing span 15 mm. Head and thorax brownish olive; labial palpus broad, 1.3. forewing weakly expanding posteriorly; costa slightly convex; apex short, rounded; termen fairly oblique, tolerably straight. Ground colour preserved in form of white dorsal blotch followed towards costa by brownish cream interfascia; apical area cream hardly mixed with brownish olive; tornal area whitish extending to mid-termen; termen dotted with brown. Marking olive brown with brown suffusions and spots; cream interfascia distally to base of wing; median fascia broad, diffuse fused with subterminal fascia, both with black dots; posterior edge of subterminal fascia convex, marked with black and, towards dorsum, with rust medially. Cilia concolorous with adjacent parts of wing ground colour, blackish near middle, whitish at tornus. Hindwing pale brown, cilia a little paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 112) as described for the genus.

Female not known.

Diagnosis: Facies resembling *Accuminula acmanthes* but *villaricae* with white apex area and dorsal blotch; male genitalia discussed with the genus.

Etymology: The name is based on the name of type locality.

***Seticosta coquimbana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Fig. 15)

Holotype female: "Chile, Coquimbo (VI), prov. Limari, 40 km NE Ovalle, Mon Nat Pichasca, 30º 21' S, 70º 51' W, 13-XI-2000, sta 11, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis"; GU-1191-V. P.

Description: Wing span 18 mm. Head white; labial palpus 2.3, greyish white; thorax greyish white. Forewing expanding posteriorly; costa almost straight; termen weakly oblique, straight. Ground colour white delicately strigulated with greyish especially in dorsal third; strigulae in terminal third darker but sparse, accompanied by grey suffusions. Markings dark grey consisting of postbasal spot at costa, postmedian interrupted costal part of median fascia marked with some black dots and one minute reddish dot in median cell followed by costal blotch with two dark grey spots at costa. Subterminal marking reduced to a line; some grey spots along dorsum. Cilia (worn) white-grey. Hindwing whitish slightly suffused with pale brownish postmedially; cilia whitish.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 123): Sterigma rather short, broad, with proximal edge gently convex; colliculum little differentiated; ductus bursae as long as corpus bursae; signum absent.

Diagnosis: Facies as in *S. argentichroa* Razowski & Pelz, 2004 from Loja Province, Ecuador but *S. coquimbana* with broader proximal part of sterigma and longer ductus bursae (also costal marking divided into two parts but this character is usually variable).

Etymology: The specific name refers to the type locality.

Ptychocroca apenicillia Brown & Razowski, 2003 (Figs 5, 6, 8)

Material examined: 1 female (GU-1291-V.P.): Chile, Maule (VII), prov. Talca, 65 km E Talca, R. N. Altos del Lircay, 35º 33' S, 71º 8' W, 10-11-II-2001, sta 85, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf, 1 female (GU-1281-V.P.): Chile, Santiago, 30 km E Santiago, R. N. Yerba Loca, 1850 m, 33º 20' S 70º 20' W, 14-II-2001, sta 88, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf, 1 male (GU-1186-V.P.): Chile, Coquimbo (VI), prov. Elqui, 21 km SE Coquimbo, 30º 7' S, 71º 10' W, 15-XI-2000, sta 13, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis.

Described from Aconcagua and Santiago provinces of Chile.

Male (Fig. 83) and female genitalia (Fig. 127) of our specimens are figured. Figures 5, 6, 8 present the external variation of this species.

Ptychocroca nigropenicillia Brown & Razowski, 2003 (Fig. 3)

Material examined: 1 male (GU-1216-V.P.): Chile, Valparaiso (V), prov. Quillota, 8 km E Olmu, P. N. la Campana, 450 m, 33º S, 71º 3' W, 18-19-II-2001, sta 90, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf.

This recently described species was known only from Santiago Province, Chile.

Male genitalia of our specimen figured (Fig. 82).

Ptychocroca keelioides Brown & Razowski, 2003 (Figs 1-2)

Material examined: 1 male (GU-1274-V.P.), 1 female (GU-1275-V.P.): Chile, Santiago, 30 km E Santiago, R. N. Yerba Loca, 1850 m, 33º 20' S, 70º 20' W, 14-II-2001, sta 88, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf, 1 male: same locality as before but 21-XII-2000, sta 46, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis, 2 males (GU-1208-V.P., GU-1336-V.P.): Chile, O'Higgins (VI), prov. Cachapoal, R. N. Río los Cipreses, 40 km E Rancagua, 34º 14' S, 70º 24' W, 18-I-2001, sta 67, leg. C. Gielis & H. v. d. Wolf, 1 female (GU-1201-V.P.): same locality as before but 23-XI-2000, sta 21, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis.

This species was known only from Santiago Province, Chile; it was collected at an the altitude of 1100 m. Photographs of male (Fig. 81) and female genitalia (Fig. 126) are provided.

Ptychocroca lineabasalis Brown & Razowski, 2003 (Fig. 7)

Material examined: 2 males (GU-1303-V.P.): Chile, Valparaiso (V), prov. Quillota, 6 km S Olmu, P. N. la Campana, 33º S, 71º 11' W, 22-XI-2000, sta 20, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis, 3 males: Chile, Maule (VII), prov. Talca, 65 km E Talca, R. N. Altos del Lircay, 35º 33' S, 71º 8' W, 10-11-II-2001, sta 85,

leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf, 1 male (GU-1198-V.P.): Chile, Bio-Bio (VIII), prov. Bio-Bio, 6 km W Antuco, 500 m, 37º 20' S, 71º 44' W, 12-XII-2000, sta 40, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis.

To this date known from Santiago Province, Chile; collected an the altitude of 500-800 m.

Male genitalia (Fig. 84) of our specimen are figured.

Ptychocroca galenia (Razowski, 1999) (Fig. 4)

Material examined: 1 male: Chile, Valparaiso (V), prov. Quillota, 15 km S. Ocoa, P. N. la Campana, 32º 54' S, 71º 6' W, 8-XI-2000, sta 3, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis, 2 males (GU-1233-V.P.): Chile, Maule (VII), prov. Talca, 65 km E Talca, R. N. Altos del Lircay, 35º 33' S, 71º 8' W, 10-11-II-2001, sta 85, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf, 1 male: same locality as before but 16-I-2001, sta 65, leg. C. Gielis & H. v. d. Wolf, 2 males: Chile, Maule (VII), prov. Curico, 60 km SE Molina, R. N. Radal Siete Tazas, 1100 m, 35º 28' S, 71º W, 17-I-2001, sta 66, leg. C. Gielis & H. v. d. Wolf.

Described from Nuble (1600 m), SE of Recinto and Región Metropolitana, Chile; known also from provinces of Linares, Maule, Milipilla, Talca and Temuco. Male genitalia (Fig. 85) figured.

Unplaced species of *Ptychocroca*. The following two species are known exclusively from the females hence an exact identification is impossible. They are most probably closely related to *P. apenicilia* and *P. keelioides* both described from Chile by BROWN & RAZOWSKI (2003).

Species 1 (Fig. 9)

Material examined: 1 female (GU-1289-V.P.): Chile, Maule (VII), prov. Cauquenes, Chanco, R. N. Fred. Albert, 50 m, 35º 43' S, 72º 33' W, 9-10-II-2001, sta 84, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf.

Remarks: Facies similar to that of *apenicilia* but this species with slenderer forewing and reduced terminal markings. Female genitalia (Fig. 128) with large proximal half of sterigma and small lobes of its lateral edges.

Species 2 (Fig. 10)

Material examined: 1 female (GU-1290-V.P.): Chile, Maule (VII), prov. Talca, 65 km E Talca, R. N. Altos del Lircay, 35º 33' S, 71º 8' W, 10-11-II-2001, sta 85, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf, 1 female (GU-1190-V.P.): Chile, Maule (VII), prov. Cauquenes, 15 km N Chanco, R. N. Reloca, 35º 46' S, 72º 33' W, 4-I-2001, sta 51, leg. C. Gielis & H. v. d. Wolf.

Remarks: Facies similar to that of *apenicilia* but this species with rust terminal marks of forewing. Female genitalia (Fig. 129) as in *apenicilia* and species 1 but with short proximal part of sterigma.

Acmanthina acmanthes (Meyrick, 1931) (Figs 17-19)

Material examined: 2 males, 1 female (GU-1235-V.P.): Chile, Valparaiso (V), prov. Quillota, 8 km E Olmu, P. N. la Campana, 450 m, 33º S, 71º 3' W, 18-19-II-2001, sta 90, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf, 1 male (GU-1231-V.P.): Chile, Valparaiso (V), prov. Quillota, 15 km S Ocoa, P. N. la Campana, 500 m, 21-I-2001, 32º 54' S, 71º 06' W, sta 69, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf, 1 male: same locality as before but 16-17-II-2001, sta 89, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf, 2 males (GU-1232-V.P., GU-1234-V.P.): Chile, O'Higgins (VI), prov. Cachapoal, R. N. Río los Cipreses, 40 km E Rancagua, 1200 m, 34º 11' S, 70º 24' W, 13-II-2001, sta 87, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf, 5 males (GU-1283-V.P., GU-1228-V.P., GU-1276-V.P., GU-1214-V.P.): Chile, O'Higgins (VI), prov. Cachapoal, R. N. Río los Cipreses, 40 km E Rancagua, 1150 m, 34º 14' S, 70º 24' W, 12-II-2001, sta 86, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf, 3 males (GU-1200-V.P., GU-1187-V.P., GU-1305-V.P.): same locality as before but 18-I-2001, sta 67, leg. C. Gielis & H. v. d. Wolf, 8 males (GU-1284-V.P., GU-1230-V.P.): Chile, Maule (VII), prov. Talca, 65 km E Talca, R. N. Altos del Lircay, 35º 33' S, 71º 8' W, 10-11-II-2001, sta 85, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf, 1 female (GU-3388-V.P.): same locality as before but 16-I-2001, sta 65, leg. C. Gielis & H. v. d. Wolf, 3 males (GU-1199-V.P., GU-1218-V.P., GU-1334-V.P.): Chile, Maule (VII), prov. Curico, 60 km SE

Molina, R. N. Radal Siete Tazas, 1100 m, 35º 28’ S, 71º W, 17-I-2001, sta 66, leg. C. Gielis & H. v. d. Wolf, 1 male (GU-1304-V.P.): Chile, Bio-Bio (VIII), prov. Nuble, 2 km N Las Trancas, 70 km E Chillán, 1400 m, 36º 54’ S, 71º 28’ W, 14-I-2001, sta 63, leg. C. Gielis & H. v. d. Wolf, 1 male (GU-1188-V.P.): Chile, Bio-Bio (VIII), prov. Bio-Bio, 8 km E Antuco, 500 m, 37º 21’ S, 71º 35’ W, 13-I-2001, sta 60, leg. C. Gielis & H. v. d. Wolf, 1 male (GU-1282-V.P.): same locality as before but 1-II-2001, sta 78, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf, 1 male (GU-1209-V.P.): Chile, Araucania (IX), prov. Cautín, Pucon, 300 m, 39º 16’ S, 71º 58’ W, 4-XII-2000, sta 32, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis.

Described from the Lanquihue Province, Chile. Male and female genitalia of our examples as figured (Figs 87, 130, 131). Facies and female genitalia show some variation (cf. the figures).

***Acmanthina molinana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Fig. 50)

Holotype female: “Chile, Maule (VII), prov. Curico, 60 km SE Molina, R. N. Radal Siete Tazas, 1100 m, 35º 28’ S, 71º W, 18-19-XII-2000, sta 45, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis”; GU-1261-V.P.

Description: Wing span 19 mm. Head greyish white; labial palpus ca 5, curved, whitish; thorax greyish, base of tegula brown-grey, terminal portion whitish. Forewing broad, expanding posteriorly; costa weakly convex, bent at 2/3; apex very short; termen oblique, almost straight. Ground colour whitish, in some parts mixed with cream in postmedian and terminal areas suffused with grey. Markings grey with some black dots and strigulae especially along edges; basal blotch small followed by large postbasal fascia reaching mid-dorsum; median fascia divided into some blotches; subterminal fascia almost reaching tornus; mid-part of termen grey with three black spots; spots along costa grey with black marks. Cilia white-grey with some grey divisions. Hindwing white-grey, periphery and diffuse strigulation brownish grey. Cilia (worn) greyish white.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 153): Papillae anales slender; apophyses short; sterigma subsquare, with rounded proximal corners and slender anteostial part; ductus bursae short, with a sclerite; sclerite of corpus bursae slender, broadest posteriorly; no basal sclerite of ductus seminalis.

Diagnosis: Facies somewhat resembling that of *Accuminulia buscki* but this species with long subterminal forewing fascia. Female genitalia similar to those in *A. acmanthes* but *molinana* with broad proximal edge of sterigma.

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

Acmanthina albipuncta Brown, 2000 (Fig. 16)

Material examined: 4 males (GU-1302-V.P., GU-1189-V.P.): Chile, Bio-Bio (VIII), prov. Bio-Bio, 6 km W Antuco, 500 m, 37º 20’ S, 71º 44’ W, 12-XII-2000, sta 40, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis, 3 males: Chile, Bio-Bio (VIII), prov. Bio-Bio, 8 km E Antuco, 500 m, 37º 21’ S, 71º 35’ W, 13-I-2001, sta 60, leg. C. Gielis & H. v. d. Wolf, 1 male: same locality as before but 1-II-2001, sta 78, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf, 1 male (GU-1213-V.P.): Chile, Araucania (IX), prov. Malleco, 35 km SE Lonquimay, 20 km NE Icalma, 1100 m, 38º 45’ S, 71º 7’ W, 3-4-II-2001, sta 81, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf.

Known from provinces of Recinto and Nuble, Chile. Male genitalia (Fig. 86) illustrated.

Haemateulia barrigana Razowski & González, 2003 (Figs 21-22)

Material examined: 6 males (GU-1229-V.P., GU-1224-V.P., GU-1221-V.P., GU-1222-V.P.), 2 females: Chile, Araucania (IX), prov. Malleco, 35 km W Angol, P. N. Nahuelbuta, Coimallin Camp, 1300 m, 37º 47’ S, 72º 51’ W, 6-7-II-2001, sta 83, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf, 3 males (GU-1223-V.P., GU-1279-V.P.) 2 females (GU-1286-V.P.): Chile, Maule (VII), prov. Curico, 60 km SE Molina, R. N. Radal Siete Tazas, 1100 m, 35º 28’ S, 71º W, 17 Fig. 17-I-2001, sta 66, leg. C. Gielis & H. v. d. Wolf, 1 male (GU-1225-V.P.): Chile, Bio-Bio (VIII), prov. Bio-Bio, 8 km E Antuco, 500 m, 37º 21’ S, 71º 35’ W, 1-II-2001, sta 78, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf.

Described from Zapallar, Province of Curico, known also from Cautín, Nuble (collected at the altitude of 200-1300 m) and Argentina: Neuquén (1000 m) and Lucar (900 m) (BROWN &

RAZOWSKI, 2003). Moth collected in February and March. Our illustrations show an external variation and male and female genitalia of our specimens (Figs 89, 90, 124).

***Haemateulia placens* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Fig. 22)

Holotype female: "Chile, Valparaiso (V), prov. Quillota, 8 km E Olmu, P. N. la Campana, 450 m, 33º S, 71º 3' W, 18-19-II-2001, sta 90, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf, at light, *Nothofagus* Forest near Brooklet"; GU-1277-V.P.

Description: Wing span 16 mm. Head pale greyish brown; labial palpus over 4, paler; thorax paler than head except for base of tegula which is browner and darker. Forewing comparatively broad; costa convex; apex short, pointed; termen weakly oblique, hardly concave beneath apex. Ground colour cream slightly tinged with brownish, with brown dots and small strigulae; some larger strigulae along wing edges. Markings brown consisting of basal blotch with dark posterior portion, weak median fascia with distinct edges, and curved subapical fascia. Cilia worn. Hindwing pale brownish, darker on periphery than in basal area; remnants of cilia pale brown.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 125): Sterigma rather short with small anteostial part; proximal corners pointed; colliculum sclerotized, expanding posteriorly, straight terminally; ductus bursae short, with short lateral sclerite; two areas of small spines in corpus bursae.

Diagnosis: Allied with *H. barrigana* but *H. placens* with cream ground colour of forewing, subsquare sterigma, pointed proximal corners of sterigma, and short ductus bursae.

Etymology: The specific name refers to the shape of sterigma; Latin: placens - nice, fancy.

Proeulia leonina (Butler, 1883) (Fig. 24)

Material examined: 2 females (GU-1257-V.P., GU-1416-V.P.): Chile, Maule (VII), prov. Curico, 60 km SE Molina, R. N. Radal Siete Tazas, 1100 m, 35º 28' S, 71º W, 18-19-XII-2000, sta 45, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis.

Described from Valparaiso, Chile.

Remarks: Another female (GU-1310-V.P.) from the same locality differs from *P. leonina* in larger lateral sac of corpus bursae and longer inner sclerite, and a little slenderer submedian lobes of the anteostial sterigma. It may represent a distinct species (Figs 25, 136).

***Proeulia gielisi* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Fig. 26)

Holotype female: "Chile, Santiago, 30 km E Santiago, R. N. Yerba Loca, 1850 m, 33º 20' S, 70º 20' W, 21-XII-2000, sta 46, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis"; GU-1262-V.P.

Description: Wing span 25 mm. Head and thorax brownish yellow. Forewing slender with costa uniformly convex and termen moderately oblique. Ground colour yellowish cream with ochreous admixture and more orange suffusions in dorsal and terminal parts of wing; weaker suffusions along some veins; black dots sparse. Cilia orange ochreous. Hindwing whitish cream; cilia similar.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 137): Sterigma large with long, proximal, tapering proximally part, and broad postostial lobes; ductus bursae short; sclerites of corpus bursae small, median sclerite with slender process; proximal sclerites weak.

Diagnosis: Similar and close to *P. leonina* but *gielisi* differs from *leonina* by longer proximal part of sterigma, shorter, broad postostial part and slender sclerite from median part of corpus bursae.

Etymology. The species epithet is a patronym for Dr. Cees Gielis, Lexmond, The Netherlands.

Proeulia auraria (Clarke, 1949) (Figs 27-28)

Material examined: 4 males (GU-1246-V.P., GU-1326-V.P., GU-1294-V.P., GU-1295-V.P.): Chile, Valparaiso (V), prov. Quillota, 8 km E Olmu, P. N. la Campana, 450 m, 33º S, 71º 3' W, 18-19-II-2001,

sta 90, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf, 1 male (GU-1263-V.P.), 1 female (GU-1259-V.P.): Chile, Valparaiso (V), prov. Quillota, 2 km S Olmu, 33º S, 71º 18' W, 7-XI-2000, sta 2, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis, 1 male (GU-1414-V.P.): Chile, Coquimbo (VI), prov. Choapa, 8 km S Canela Baja, 31º 30' S, 71º 26' W, 18-XI-2000, sta 16, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis.

Until now known from provinces of Coquimbo, Valparaiso and Santiago, Chile.

Remarks: The number of cornuti in vesica is variable differing from 3-4 arranged in 2 groups (3(2) + 1). Figures 91-93 show variation of the male genitalia especially in the number of cornuti and terminal part of sacculus. Female genitalia of our specimen as in figure 132.

Proeulia rucapillana **Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Fig. 29)

Holotype male: "Chile, Araucania (IX), prov. Cautín, P. N. Villarica, Sctr Rucapillan, 1050 m, 39º 10' S, 71º 50' W, 5-II-2001, sta 82, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf; *Nothofagus* trees and shrubs"; GU-1288-V.P.

Description: Wing span 14 mm. Head and thorax blackish brown; labial palpus 1.5; thorax darker than head, blackish. Forewing expanding posteriorly; costa uniformly convex; termen moderately oblique, rather straight. Ground colour cream white, in distal half of wing mixed with pale ochreous, with weak brownish suffusions; postbasal fascia whitish at dorsum where divided into three parts. Markings: basal blotch greyish black with black suffusions; median fascia brownish, brown at costa, mixed with blackish at dorsum; black dots at tornus; subapical marking reduced to two brown costal spots; one concolorous spot at mid-termen. Cilia cream ochreous with brownish elements, white near tornus. Hindwing brownish grey with some diffuse more cream spots; cilia brownish cream, browner at apex, whitish in anal part, with median line brownish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 94): Uncus slender, uniformly broad throughout; socius small, oval; distinct lateral lobe in middle of arm of gnathos; valva slender; sacculus slender, with ventral prominence, without free termination; transtilla a transverse band; juxta with long dorsoposterior process; aedeagus moderately large, broad; two short cornuti of anterior group and three unequally sized cornuti of posterior group.

Female not known.

Diagnosis: Closest to *P. griseiceps* but *P. rucapillana* differs by presence of the submedian prominence of sacculus and lack of distal process of juxta. Colouration distinct: head, thorax and part of forewing markings black-brown.

Etymology: The name refers to the type locality.

Proeulia domeykoi **Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Fig. 30)

Holotype female: "Chile, Coquimbo (IV), prov. Limari, PN Fray Jorge, Campsite, 450 m, 30º 40' S, 71º 42' W, 26-I-2001, sta 74, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf"; GU-1327-V.P.

Description: Wing span 15 mm. Head and thorax cream densely scaled rust brown. Forewing hardly expanding terminally; termen slightly oblique, convex. Ground colour in form of basal blotch with oblique posterior edge, cream suffused brown at base; cream ferruginous in posterior third of wing with rust brown sparse strigulae; otherwise reddish rust slightly paler before median fascia which is browner, with blackish brown strigulae; subtornal blotch consisting of similar, more dense strigulae; weaker markings near mid-dorsum and subapically. Cilia rust brown mixed blackish at tornus. Hindwing cream mixed grey in anal area; cilia whiter.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 133): Cup-shaped part of sterigma broad, slightly tapering proximad, weakly sclerotized medio-proximally; postostial part broad; ductus bursae moderately long with anterior sclerite reaching its mid-part; sclerites of corpus bursae in postmedian half, tubular sclerite long; antemedian sclerite weak accompanied by numerous minute spines.

Diagnosis: Facies similar to *auraria*; *domeykoi* differering from *auraria* by twice longer cup-shaped part of sterigma and long tubular sclerite of corpus bursae.

Etymology: This species is devoted to Ignacy Domeyko (1802-1889) Polish professor, famous geologist and mineralogist, one of the most dedicated persons to the sciences, economy and culture of Chile.

Proeulia chrysopteris (Butler, 1883) (Figs 31-33)

Material examined: 1 male (GU-1258-V.P.), 2 females (GU-1415-V.P.): Chile, Santiago, 30 km E Santiago, R. N. Yerba Loca, 1850 m, 33º 20' S, 70º 20' W, 19-I-2001, sta 68, leg. C. Gielis & H. v. d. Wolf, 1 female (GU-1409-V.P.): same locality as before but 14-II-2001, sta 88, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf, 1 female (GU-1410-V.P.): Chile, Valparaiso (V), prov. Quillota, 8 km E Olmu, P. N. la Campana, 450 m, 33º S, 71º 3' W, 18-19-II-2001, sta 90, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf, 1 male (GU-1407-V.P.), 1 female (U-1933-V.P.): Chile, O'Higgins (VI), prov. Cachapoal, R. N. Río los Cipreses, 40 km E Rancagua, 1150 m, 34º 14' S, 70º 24' W, 12-II-2001, sta 86, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf, 1 male (GU-1408-V.P.): Chile, O'Higgins (VI), prov. Cachapoal, R. N. Río los Cipreses, 40 km E Rancagua, 1200 m, 34º 11' S, 70º 24' W, 13-II-2001, sta 87, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf.

Known from several parts of the country, e. g. Valparaiso, Santiago, Guayacán, Concepción and Araucania. GONZÁLEZ (2003)

Remarks: Figures 31-33 show the external variation of this species; Figures 95-96 and 138-139 the variation of genitalia. The number of cornuti in vesica varies from 3 to 5.

***Proeulia vanderwolfi* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Fig. 34)

Holotype female: "Chile, O'Higgins (VI), prov. Cachapoal, R. N. Río los Cipreses, 40 km E Rancagua, 34º 14' S, 70º 24' W, 18-I-2001, sta 67, leg. C. Gielis & H. v. d. Wolf"; GU-1312-V.P.

Description: Wing span 20 mm. Head brownish cream, thorax browner. Forewing fairly broad, hardly expanding posteriorly; costa somewhat curved outwards, especially in basal third; termen hardly oblique, straight. Ground colour ferruginous cream finely strigulated, darker. Remnants of median fascia and basal blotch pale brownish ferruginous, darker postmedially; large, pale ferruginous subdorsal suffusion to middle of wing; subtornal blotch a large cream edged triangle concolorous with ground colour, brownish proximally. Cilia rather concolorous with ground colour, browner at tornus. Hindwing pale brownish grey; cilia creamer.

Male unknown.

Female genitalia (Fig. 140): Cup-shaped part of sterigma short not connected with sclerite of ductus bursae; sclerite of ductus bursae extending laterally into corpus bursae, connected with basal sclerite of ductus seminalis.

Diagnosis: Externally similar to *P. chrysopteris* but *P. vanderwolfi* differs in short cup-shaped part of sterigma and smaller sclerites of ductus bursae; female genitalia somewhat resembling *P. apospasta* but ductus bursae of *vanderwolfi* with distinct sclerite.

Etymology: The species epithet is a patronym for Mr. Hugo van der Wolf, Nuenen, The Netherlands.

***Proeulia tricornuta* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Fig. 35)

Holotype male: "Chile, Maule (VII), prov. Cauquenes, 15 km S Curanipe, 50 m, 35º 52' S, 72º 38' W, sta 41, 14-XII-2000 leg. C. & F. K. Gielis"; GU-1412-V.P. Paratype: 1 male, same data.

Description: Wing span 22 mm. Head and thorax cream with very slight brownish admixture; labial palpus ca 5. Forewing weakly expanding posteriorly; costa distinctly convex; apex very short; termen moderately oblique, hardly convex. Wing concolorous with head with pale brownish ochreous suffusions and numerous blackish brown dots. Cilia (worn) cream. Hindwing cream hardly suffused with brownish on periphery; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 97): Uncus short, elongate-triangular; base of socius as long as its terminal, hairy part; gnathos arm slender; valva broad; sacculus broad, with short, sharp termination; transtilla simple; aedeagus rather short; cornuti two long posterior and one anterior spine.

Female not known.

Diagnosis: Allied with *P. auraria* but *P. tricornuta* distinguished by short uncus, broad terminal portion of socius and short aedeagus.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the number of cornuti; Greek: *τρεις, τρία* - [tres, tria] three.

Proeulia lentescens Razowski, 1995 (Figs 37-38)

Material examined: 1 male (GU-1333-V.P.): Chile, Santiago, 30 km E Santiago, R. N. Yerba Loca, 1850 m, 33º 20' S, 70º 20' W, 21-XII-2000, sta 46, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis, 1 female (GU-1266-V.P.): same locality but 19-I-2001, sta 68, leg. C. Gielis & H. v. d. Wolf, 1 male (GU-1296-V.P.): Chile, Valparaiso (V), prov. Quillota, 8 km E Olmu, P. N. la Campana, 450 m, 33º S, 71º 3' W, 18-19-II-2001, sta 90, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf.

This species was described from the Coquimbo Province.

Description of female genitalia (Fig. 141): Sterigma broad, short with medioposterior lobes of anteostial sterigma broad, tapering laterally, separated from one another by a slender incision; sclerite of ductus bursae large, fused with postmedian sclerite of corpus bursae; lateral lobe of corpus bursae short.

Remarks: The female of this species was unknown until now. The facies of the female examined fits well with the two remaining male specimens. Male genitalia of our specimen figured (Fig. 98); an external variation rather slight, cf. figures 37, 38.

***Proeulia sublentescens* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Figs 39-40)

Holotype male: "Chile, Araucania (IX), prov. Malleco, 22 km W Lonquimay, 1100 m, 38º 26' S, 71º 30' W, 2-II-2001, sta 79, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf"; GU-1251-V.P.

Paratype: 1 female (GU-1317-V.P.): Chile, Araucania (IX), prov. Malleco, 35 km W Angol, P. N. Nahuelbuta, Coimallin Camp, 1300 m, 37º 47' S, 72º 51' W, 11-I-2001, sta 58, leg. C. Gielis & H. v. d. Wolf.

Description: Wing span 19.5 mm. Head ochreous cream; labial palpus 1.3, paler dorsally and terminally; thorax brownish cream, tegula pale rust. Forewing expanding posteriorly; costa rather straight; termen straight, oblique. Ground colour ferruginous cream, paler in dorsal part, strigulated with rust, in distal half of wing suffused with brownish ferruginous. Markings brownish ferruginous: basal suffusion edged with cream followed by elongate dorsal blotch; median fascia atrophied in dorsal half of wing, a parallel fascia from before tornus to median cell; subapical blotch divided into three parts; weak terminal fascia present. Cilia concolorous with ground colour, mixed with rust, with dark rust basal line. Hindwing whitish to M1, then greyish; strigulation diffuse, brownish grey. Cilia whitish.

Variation: Female with ground colour of forewing cream ferruginous and darker markings; dorsal parts of markings chestnut. Divisions of cilia distinct.

Male genitalia (Fig. 99): Uncus rather short, slender, with small basal broadening; arm of gnathos simple; distal portion of valva rather short; sacculi almost symmetric, very long; transtilla simple; aedeagus fairly slender; three long and one rather short cornuti in vesica.

Female genitalia (Fig. 142): Cup-shaped part of sterigma fairly short; anteostial part of sterigma with deep median incision and large, rounded posterior lobes; sclerite of ductus bursae extending into posterior portion of corpus bursae, fused with sclerite of base of ductus seminalis; numerous small spines and weak sclerites (one stronger) in corpus bursae.

Diagnosis: Closely related to *lentescens* and *cnecona* but *sublentescens* with one short and three large cornuti in vesica, the arm of gnathos without lateral prominence, and the sclerite of base of ductus seminalis large, fused with sclerite of posterior part of bursa copulatrix.

Etymology: The specific name refers to the close relationship to *lentescens*; Latin: *sub* - under.

Proeulia nubleana Razowski & González, 2003 (Fig. 36)

Material examined: 2 males (GU-1354-V.P., GU-1269-V.P.): Chile, Maule (VII), prov. Talca, 65 km E Talca, R. N. Altos del Lircay, 35º 33' S, 71º 8' W, 10-11-II-2001, sta 85, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf.

Described from Cordillera Las Trancas, Nuble; collected in January.

Male genitalia of our example as in figure 100.

Proeulia tenontias (Meyrick, 1912) (Figs 41-42)

Material examined: 1 male (GU-1185-V.P.), 2 females (GU-1335-V.P., GU-1308-V.P.): Chile, Maule (VII), prov. Talca, 65 km E Talca, R. N. Altos del Lircay, 35º 33' S, 71º 8' W, 16-I-2001, sta 65, leg. C. Gielis & H. v. d. Wolf.

Remarks: Known only from Chile (Valparaiso and Chile Centro-Austral). Figures 101 and 143 represent genitalia of our specimens, figures 41, 42 the external variation of this species.

***Proeulia mauleana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Figs 43-44)

Holotype female: "Chile, Maule (VII), prov. Talca, 65 km E, Talca, R. N. Altos del Lircay, 33º 36' S, 71º 8' W, 16-17-XII-2000, sta 44 leg C. & F. K. Gielis"; GU-1311-V.P. Paratype, 1 male (GU-1265-V.P.) identically labelled.

Description: Wing span 21.5 mm. Head rust cream, frons cream, vertex rust; labial palpus 2.5, rust, cream basally and terminally; thorax rust tinged with brown medially. Forewing rather slender, weakly expanding terminally; costa gradually convex; termen somewhat oblique, rather straight. Ground colour ochreous yellow, cream costally, pale brownish rust in dorsal half; strigulation and reticulation rust ochreous. Markings: basal blotch ill-defined; median fascia atrophying towards tornus, extendings costad in middle, both brownish ochreous with rust admixture and browner dots; diffuse concolorous fascia marked with dark brown parallel to median fascia extending from before tornus; subapical spot very small. Cilia ochreous cream. Hindwing cream; anal area pale brownish; cilia whitish cream.

Variation: Ground colour of forewing of paratype cream ochreous, with a few darker strigulae and cream rust markings.

Male genitalia (Fig. 102): Uncus of moderate size; socius oval; sacculi asymmetric; processes of transtilla rather broad; aedeagus large, rather slender; eight cornuti arranged in three groups (2 + 2 + 4).

Female genitalia (Fig. 144): Subostial part of sterigma deeply incised in middle posteriorly; cup-shaped portion of sterigma broad, symmetric, distinctly separated from sclerite of ductus bursae; sclerite of bursa copulatrix extending to proximal portion of corpus bursae.

Diagnosis: Closely related to *P. tenontias* but *P. mauleana* with eight cornuti in vesica and posterior edge of anteostial part of sterigma deeply incised in middle.

Etymology: The name refers to name of the type locality.

Proeulia onerata Razowski, 1995 (Fig. 45)

Material examined: 1 male (GU-1320-V.P.): Chile, Maule (VII), prov. Curico, 60 km SE Molina, R. N. Radal Siete Tazas, 1100 m, 35º 28' S, 71º W, 18-19-XII-2000, sta 45, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis, 1 male (GU-1342-V.P.): Chile, Bio-Bio (VIII), prov. Nuble, 2 km N Las Trancas, 70 km E Chillan, 1400 m, 36º 54' S, 71º 28' W, 6-I-2001, sta 53, leg. C. Gielis & H. v. d.Wolf.

To this date known only from the type locality: SE of Recinto, Nuble Province. Figure 103 represent the genitalia of our specimen.

***Proeulia paronerata* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Figs 47-48)

Holotype male: "Chile, Valparaiso (V), prov. Quillota, 6 km S Olmu, P. N. la Campana, 33º S, 71º 11' W, 22-XI-2000, sta 20, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis"; GU-1413-V.P.

Paratype: 1 female (GU-1323-V.P.): Chile, Valparaiso (V), prov. Petorca, 24 km NNW Cabildo, 800 m, 32º 13' S, 71º 9' W, 19-XI-2000, sta 17, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis.

Description: Wing span 21 mm (19 mm in paratype). Head and posterior part of thorax cream; vertex and upper part of labial palpus (2.3) tinged with pale rust, proximal portion of thorax mixed with brownish. Forewing fairly broad, rather not expanding terminally; costa convex, chiefly at base; termen oblique, hardy convex. Ground colour cream white suffused with pale ochreous cream and cream, sprinkled with brownish grey, grey (in apex part), and with brownish in dorsal portion of wing. Marking: brown-grey basal blotch with oblique, straight posterior edge. Cilia pale ochreous orange, cream basally. Hindwing cream, in basal half mixed with pale brownish, with some brown dots at apex; cilia whitish with fine brownish median line.

Variation: Forewing of female paratype whitish diffusely strigulated with olive cream suffused with grey in terminal third, with brown from beyond base to tornus. Trace of grey markings (median fascia and subapical spot). Cilia concolorous with ground colour.

Male genitalia (Fig. 104): Uncus slender with small basal broadening; socius long, slender; arm of gnathos simple, slender; valva slender; sacculus somewhat asymmetric, broad basally, with claw-shaped termination; transtilla simple; aedeagus moderately broad, with strongly reduced dorsal sclerite; cornuti two equally long spines, one curved posteriorly, another broad proximally.

Female genitalia (Fig. 145): Cup-shaped part of sterigma broad; submedian posterior prominences of anteostial sterigma small, rounded; sclerite of bursa copulatrix short, weakly convex; ductus seminalis without basal sclerite.

Diagnosis: Related to *P. onerata* but *P. paronerata* with longer socius, more elongate valva and two equally long cornuti in vesica; from *P. talcana, P. paronerata* differs in small submedian prominences of anteostial sclerite and short sclerite of bursa copulatrix.

Etymology: The name refers to close relation with *onerata*; Greek: παρ - [par] near.

Proeulia limaria **Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Fig. 46)

Holotype male: "Chile, Coquimbo (VI), prov. Limari, 30 km NE Combarbala, 1600 m, 31º 3' S, 70º 53' W, 17-XI-2000, sta 15, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis"; GU-1309-V.P.

Description: Wing span 23 mm. Head and posterior part of thorax cream; vertex and upper part of labial palpus (2.3) tinged with pale rust, proximal portion of thorax mixed with brownish. Forewing fairly broad, not expanding terminally; costa convex, chiefly at base; termen oblique, hardly convex. Ground colour cream white suffused with pale ochreous cream and cream, sprinkled with brownish grey, grey (in apex part), and with brownish in dorsal portion of wing. Marking: brown-grey basal blotch with oblique, straight posterior edge. Cilia pale ochreous orange, cream basally. Hindwing cream, in basal half mixed with pale brownish, with some brown dots at apex; cilia whitish with fine brownish median line.

Male genitalia (Fig. 105): Uncus slender with small basal broadening; socius long, slender; arm of gnathos simple, slender; valva slender; sacculus somewhat asymmetric, broad basally, with claw-shaped termination; transtilla simple; aedeagus moderately broad, with strongly reduced dorsal sclerite; cornuti two equally long spines, one curved posteriorly, another broad proximally.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis: Related to *paronerata* but *limaria* with longer socius, more elongate valva and two equally long cornuti in vesica.

Etymology: The name refers to the Limari Province.

Proeulia talcana **Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Fig. 49)

Holotype female: "Chile, Maule (VII), prov. Talca, 65 km E Talca, R. N. Altos del Lircay, 35º 33' S, 71º 8' W, 17-XII-2000, sta 44, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis"; GU-1324-V.P.

Description: Wing span 20 mm. Head and thorax brownish cream; labial palpus over 2. Forewing

moderately broad; costa convex; termen weakly oblique, almost straight. Proximal half of forewing cream brown suffused and diffusely strigulated with brown, reddish between strigulae; basal blotch cream; posterior half of wing cream suffused with olive brown, strigulated with brownish. Cilia pale brownish rust. Hindwing cream grey, cream in radial area; apex with brownish dots; cilia paler than wing.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 146): Cup-shaped part of sterigma rather slender, anteostial part with distinct submedian prominences; sclerite of bursa copulatrix long, convex at the end of corpus; ductus seminalis without basal sclerite.

Diagnosis: Closely related to *P. paronerata* but *P. talcana* with distinct submedian prominences of anteostial sterigma and long sclerite of corpus bursae.

Etymology: The name refers to the name of province in which the type locality is situated.

***Proeulia macrobasana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Figs 51-53)

Holotype male: "Chile, Araucania (IX), prov. Malleco, 35 km W Angol, P. N. Nahuelbuta, Coimallin Camp, 1300 m, 37º 47' S, 72º 51' W, 6-7-II-2001, sta 83, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf; *Araucaria* and *Nothofagus* trees and grasses near river"; GU-1328-V.P. Paratypes: 1 female (GU-1268-V.P.): same locality as holotype but 11-I-2001, sta 58, leg. C. Gielis & H. v. d. Wolf, 2 females (GU-1264-V.P., GU-4085-V.P.): Chile, Bio-Bio (VIII), prov. Nuble, 2 km N Las Trancas, 70 km E Chillan, 1400 m, 36º 54' S, 71º 28' W, 14-I-2001, sta 63, leg. C. Gielis & H. v. d. Wolf, 3 females (GU-4086-V.P.): Chile, Maule (VII), prov. Curico, 60 km SE Molina, R. N. Radal Siete Tazas, 1100 m, 35º 28' S, 71º W, 18-19-XII-2000, sta 45, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis.

Description: Wing span 18 mm. Head pale cream ferruginous, labial palpus ca 2, darker laterally, yellower dorsally; thorax cream ferruginous, brown rust posteriorly. Forewing rather slender basally, expanding posteriorly; costa weakly convex; apex pointed; termen weakly oblique, indistinctly concave beneath apex. Ground colour cream suffused with ferruginous in basal and dorsal parts of wing, weakly so postmedially; strigulation fine, rust. Markings: basal blotch ill-defined, rust; brown fascia from mid-dorsum to middle of median cell; median fascia pale cream ferruginous, rust brown along edges terminating at end of median cell; some three brown rust spots in subapical third of costa. Cilia cream with rust suffusions. Hindwing cream in costal area, brownish grey in remaining parts; cilia cream with brown-grey median line.

Variation: Ground colour of forewing pale ferruginous yellow, strigulae and dorsal suffusion rust; dorsal fascia rust brown, costal part of median fascia ferruginous; costal spots paler. Cilia pale cream ferruginous. Costal part of hindwing to cubital veins whitish cream with grey dots, remaining part grey; median line rudimentary. In one form ground colour yellow ochreous, suffusions and markings ochreous rust.

Male genitalia (Fig. 106): Basal part of uncus broad, as long as posterior slender portion; socius about as long as uncus; arm of gnathos with weak lateral prominence; valva broad, curved outwards in terminal part; sacculus slender, with large free termination; lateral processes of transtilla shorter than terminal plate of gnathos; aedeagus large with slender dorsal sclerite; two long and one short cornutus in vesica.

Female genitalia (Figs 147, 150): Cup-shaped part of sterigma broad; posterior, submedian processes of anteostial sterigma short, pointed; sclerite of ductus bursae strong, fused with basal sclerite of ductus seminalis.

Diagnosis: Related to *P. onerata* but *P. macrobasana* distinguished chiefly by lateral processes of sterigma; from *P. sublentescens* it differs in sharp processes of posterior edge of anteostial sterigma and small sclerite of base of ductus seminalis.

Etymology: The specific name refers to the large basal broadening of uncus; Greek: *μακροσ* - [makros] large.

***Proeulia longula* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Figs 55-58)

Holotype male: "Chile, Bio-Bio (VIII), prov. Nuble, 2 km N Las Trancas, 70 km E Chillan, 1400 m, 36º 54' S, 71º 28' W, 31-I-2001, sta 77, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf"; GU-1345-V.P. Paratypes: 1 female (GU-1325-V.P.): same data as holotype, 3 males (GU-1321-V.P., GU-1346-V.P., GU-1252-V.P.), 2 females (GU-1315-V.P., GU-1322-V.P.): same locality as holotype but 14-I-2001, sta 63, leg. C. Gielis & H. v. d. Wolf, 2 females (GU-1313-V.P., GU-1314-V.P.): Chile, Maule (VII), prov. Curico, 60 km SE Molina, R. N. Radal Siete Tazas, 1100 m, 35º 28' S, 71º W, 18-19-XII-2000, sta 45, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis.

Description: Wing span 20 mm. Head and thorax ferruginous, labial palus 1.5, paler basally. Forewing slender, weakly expanding terminally; costa slightly convex except for base; apex short; termen oliquely straight. Ground colour whitish preserved in costal part of wing and in form of some spots in postmedian and apical areas; strigulae and dots rust; dorsal half of wing rust brown, terminal half paler, rust; remnants of markings rust brown. Cilia pale rust, cream at apex and tornus. Hindwing whitish, anal area grey; cilia whitish.

Variation: Areas of whitish ground colour large, developed also in apical and subterminal parts of wing, or completely reduced; markings rust; dorsum suffused with dark grey. Hindwing with dark grey median, cubital, and anal portions.

Male genitalia (Figs 109-110): Broad basal part of uncus subtriangular, shorter than terminal part; arm of gnathos simple; basal half of costa of valva expanding dorsally; sacculus longer than the broadening of costa, with free termination; lateral process of transtilla slender; aedeagus broad, with well developed dorsal part; three rather short cornuti in vesica.

Female genitalia (Figs 148-149): Cup-shaped part of sterigma short, concave in middle proximally; submedian processes of posterior edge of anteostial sterigma long, sharp; sclerite of ductus bursae long, fused with basal sclerite of ductus seminalis; tubular portion of that sclerite very large.

Diagnosis: Closely allied to *P. macrobasana* but *P. longula* with longer socius, lateral process of transtilla, sclerite of ductus bursae, and basal sclerite of ductus seminalis. *P. longula* is very close to *P. schouteni* but *schouteni* with much stronger lateral processes of transtilla.

Etymology: The name refers to some elongate parts of genitalia; Latin: *longus* - long, *-ula* - a suffix expressing a diminution.

***Proeulia schouteni* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Figs 59-60)

Holotype male: "Chile, Maule (VII), prov. Curico, 60 km SE Molina, R. N. Radal Siete Tazas, 1100 m, 35º 28' S, 71º W, 18-19-XII-2000, sta 45, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis"; GU-1343-V.P. Paratypes: 2 males (GU-1316-V.P., GU-1344-V.P.): Chile, Bio-Bio (VIII), prov. Nuble, 2 km N Las Trancas, 70 km E Chillan, 1400 m, 36º 54' S, 71º 28' W, 31-I-2001, sta 77, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf.

Description: Wing span 21 mm. Head and thorax chestnut brown. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; termen short, slightly convex. Ground colour cream yellow in distal third suffused and or strigulated pale feruginous; dorsum more rust. Markings slender, pale ferruginous median fascia parallel to dorso-submedial fascia and indistinct subapical blotch divided into 2 - 3 parts. Cilia concolorous with terminal part of wing. Hindwing cream mixed pale brownish in anal and cubital parts; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 107-108): Uncus short, with small base; socius very long; costa of valva weakly broadening basally; sacculus slender; distance between basal processes of transtilla short; aedeagus large; three cornuti in vesica.

Female unknown.

Diagnosis: Very close to *P. longula* but *P. schouteni* with longer socius, indistinctly broadened basal part of valva and stronger lateral processes of transtilla approached to one another.

Etymology: The species epithet is a patronym for Mr. Rob T. A. Schouten, Oegstgeest, The Netherlands.

***Proeulia chancoana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Figs 54, 151)

Holotype female: "Chile, Maule (VII), prov. Cauquenes, 15 km N Chanco, R. N. Reloca, 35º 46' S, 72º 33' W, 4-I-2001, sta 51, leg. C. Gielis & H. v. d. Wolf", GU-1417-V.P.

Description: Wing span 17 mm. Head and thorax ochreous brown, labial palpus 2.0. Forewing weakly expanding prosteriorly, broadest at 3/4 where costa bent; termen weakly convex and oblique. Ground colour ferruginous cream with indistinct more ferruginous reticulation and strigulation; base of wing and dorsum suffused rust; median fascia represented by a similar suffusion. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing greyish brown, paler basally, with traces of dark reticulation. Cilia concolorous with middle of wing.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 151): Sterigma with short anteostial part fused with antrum and weakly sclerotized postostial part; ductus bursae rather slender with weakly sclerotized longitudinal folds extending into posterior fourth of corpus bursae; the latter thorny chiefly in proximal half.

Dagnosis: Facies of this unicolorous species slightly resembles that in *nubleana* and *tricornuta* but *chancoana* is easily distinguished by dark hindwing and the shape of costa of forewing. Female genitalia differ from those of all congeners chiefly by a rather slender, plicate ductus bursae and somewhat resembles those of some cochylines.

Etymology: The name refers to the type locality.

Varifula fulvaria (Blanchard, 1852) (Fig. 62)

Material examined: 1 male (GU-1260-V.P.): Chile, Valparaiso (V), prov. Petorca, 8 km N Pedegua, 18 km NNW Cabildo, 32º 17' S, 71º 10' W, 9-XI-2000, sta 5, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis.

Described from Valparaiso, Chile. Genitalia of our male as in figure 111.

***Varifula trancasiana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Fig. 61)

Holotype female: "Chile, Bio-Bio (VIII), prov. Nuble, 2 km N Las Trancas, 70 km E Chillan, 1400 m, 36º 54' S, 71º 28' W, 14-I-2001, sta 63, leg. C. Gielis & H. v. d. Wolf"; GU-1192-V.P.

Description: Wing span 15 mm. Head ferruginous; labial palpus ca 2, cream ferruginous; thorax pale ferruginous with brown spots and whitish marks medioposteriorly. Forewing weakly expanding posteriorly; costa slightly convex; termen somewhat oblique, rather straight. Ground colour clear white; markings brownish with dark brown and blackish brown spots mainly along edges; basal blotch with inner whitish marks and some brown dots; median fascia broadest medially with posterior edge distinctly convex; subterminal fascia reaching end of termen; termen spotted; brown spots in median cell before median fascia. Cilia pale brownish ochreous with brown divisions, whitish at tornus. Hindwing pale grey-brown, paler basally; cilia concolorous with basal portion of wing.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 152): Papillae anales comparatively large; cup-shaped part of sterigma tapering proximad; postostial part of sterigma simple; ductus bursae short, membranous; sclerite of corpus bursae extending from base of ductus bursae, tapering in proximal portion; no basal sclerite of ductus seminalis.

Diagnosis: Facies slightly similar to *Acmanthina acmanthes* but *trancasiana* distinct by snow white fasciae of the forewing ground colour. In female genitalia resembling *Varifula fulvaria* but *trancasiana* with large sclerite of corpus bursae.

Etymology: The species name refers to name of the type locality.

Remarks: This is the second known species of *Varifula*. Externally it strongly differs from the type species of this genus (*fulvaria*) but female genitalia of the two are similar especially as concerns the sterigma. Unfortunately the male remains unknown.

Rebinea erebina (Butler, 1883) (Fig. 67)

Material examined: 2 females (GU-1202-V.P., GU-1337-V.P.): Chile, Valparaiso (V), prov. Quillota, 15 km S Ocoa, P. N. la Campana, 32º 54' S, 71º 6' W, 8-XI-2000, sta 3, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis, 1 female: Chile, Bio-Bio (VIII), prov. Nuble, 2 km N Las Trancas, 70 km E Chillán, 1400m, 36º 54' S, 71º 28' W, 14-I-2001, sta 63, leg. C. Gielis & H. v. d. Wolf, 2 females (GU-1419-V.P.): Chile, Araucania (IX), prov. Malleco, 30 km N Curacautin, P. N. Tolhuaco, Lake Malleco, 900 m, 38º 15' S, 71º 49' W, 8-XII-2000, sta 35, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis.

Rebinea erebina was described from Chile and is also known from Argentina and according to BROWN & McPHERSON (2002) occurs between 30º and 45º latitude ranging from coastal lowlands (50 m) to elevations of 1400 m. BROWN & McPHERSON (2002) list numerous localities in Chile. Figure 156 represents the genitalia of a female of our specimen.

***Rebinea brunnea* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Fig. 68)

Holotype female: "Chile, Araucania (IX), prov. Cautin, 30 km ESE Temuco, 38º 54' S, 72º 17' W, 2-XII-2000, sta 30, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis"; GU-1422-V.P.

Description: Wing span 15 mm. Head brownish grey; labial palpus ca 6, grey dorsally; thorax brownish. Forewing weakly expanding terminad; apex rounded; termen oblique, concave beneath apex. Ground colour brownish grey finely strigulated with dark grey, preserved in median portion of costa and along dorsum, otherwise distinctly suffused with brown and reddish. Markings diffuse consisting of brown basal blotch, reddish brown median fascia and two brownish grey spots before apex. Cilia greyish with blackish brown basal line and pale rust terminations of median portion, whitish grey at tornus. Hindwing greyish, mixed with brownish on periphery, strigulated with brown-grey.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 157): Sterigma proportionally short; ductus bursae short, spiny; corpus bursae with large areas of strong spines, small proximal surface of minute spines, and elongate sclerite in mediolateral portion; ductus of accessory bursa originating at base of ductus bursae.

Diagnosis: Externally similar to *E. digitana*; allied to *R. erebina* as the female genitalia show; *R. brunnea* is distinct by single lateral sclerite of corpus bursae.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to colouration of the forewing; Latin: *brunnea* - brown.

Remarks: Although the male is not known we place *brunnea* in *Rebinea* Razowski, 1986 based on similarities of the sterigma and presence of a large sclerite of corpus bursae. According to Dr. J. W. Brown (personal communication) the sclerite of corpus bursae does not occur in the externally similar *E. chileana*.

***Chileulia yerbalocae* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Figs 65-66)

Holotype male: "Chile, Santiago, 30 km E Santiago, R. N. Yerba Loca, 1850 m, 33º 20' S, 70º 20' W, 19-I-2001, sta 68, leg. C. Gielis & H. v. d. Wolf"; GU-1318-V.P. Paratypes: 1 male, 2 females (GU-1319-V.P., GU-1267-V.P.): same data as the holotype, 1 male, 2 females (GU-1420-V.P.): same locality as before but 14-II-2001, sta 88, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf.

Description: Wing span 18 mm (in paratypes 19-22 mm). Head greyish, frons whitish, labial palpus over 1, brownish grey; thorax grey, white scaled, tegula with brown median spot and white termination. Forewing slender; costa straight in median part; apex rounded; termen oblique, straight. Ground colour white with grey suffusions; strigulae and dots blackish grey. Markings grey dotted, strigulated and edged with blackish consisting of postbasal and median fasciae, subapical spot and diffuse terminal marking. Cilia greyish with weak basal line. Hindwing greyish suffused with brownish in postmedian half; cilia white-grey.

Variation: Forewing grey with costal part whitish; markings distinct grey or brownish grey dotted with black along edges. Cilia greyish with darker divisions.

Male genitalia (Fig. 114): Uncus short, slender; socius broad; arm of gnathos simple; valva

elongate with well developed costa; sacculus narrowing postmedially, with rounded, minutely spined termination; lateral parts of transtilla arched, median part slender, concave medially; aedeaus slender; coecum penis very large.

Female genitalia (Fig. 155): Sterigma short; colliculum slender, with weak inner sclerite; ductus bursae fairly long, slender, with long sclerite; ductus seminalis originating in proximal part of ductus bursae; signum small situated near base of ductus bursae.

Diagnosis: Similar to *C. stalactitis* (Meyrick, 1931) but *C. yerbalocae* with very large coecum penis, well developed colliculum, sclerite of ductus bursae and signum.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the type locality.

Remarks: *C. stalactitis* (Meyrick, 1931) was described from Bariloche, Río Negro Territory, Argentina Casa Pangue, and S. Chile. POWELL (1986) mentioned *stalactitis* from Chile (probably after CLARKE, 1958) and RAZOWSKI (1999) illustrated the genitalia of a Chilean female. That female probably is not conspecific with the specimens treated in this paper.

Eliachna digitana Brown & McPherson, 2002 (Fig. 72)

Material examined: 2 females (GU-1212-V.P., GU-3296-V.P.): Chile, Santiago, 45 km S Melipilla, 8 km N Villa Alhu, 33º 59' S, 71º 5' W, 2-I-2001, sta 49, leg. C. Gielis & H. v. d. Wolf, 1 female (GU-3297-V.P.): Chile, Maule (VII), prov. Cauquenes, 15 km S Curanipe, 50 m, 35º 52' S, 72º 38' W, 15-I-2001, sta 64, leg C. Gielis & H. v. d. Wolf.

Remark: Until now known only from the type locality (Nuble, Chile). Female genitalia of our specimen as in figure 158.

Eliachna chileana Razowski, 1999 (Figs 69-71)

Material examined: 1 male (GU-1340-V.P.), 1 female (GU-1211-V.P.): Chile, Maule (VII), prov. Talca, 65 km E Talca, R. N. Altos del Lircay, 35º 33' S, 71º 8' W, 26-27-XI-2000, sta 24, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis, 1 male (GU-1329-V.P.), 2 females (GU-1330-V.P.): same locality but 17-XII-2000, sta 44, leg. C. & F.K. Gielis, 2 females (GU-1278V.P., GU-1423-V.P.): same locality but 16-I-2001, sta 65, leg. C. Gielis & H. v. d. Wolf, 1 male (GU-1339-V.P.): Chile, Maule (VII), prov. Curico, 60 km SE Molina, R. N. Radal Siete Tazas, 1100 m, 35º 28' S, 71º W, 18-19-XII-2000, sta 45, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis, 1 female (GU-1287-V.P.): Chile, Araucania (IX), prov. Cautin, P. N. Villarica, Sctr Rucapillan, 1050 m, 39º 10' S, 71º 50' W, 5-II-2001, sta 82, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf, 1 male (GU-1338-V.P.): Chile, Araucania (IX), prov. Malleco, 35 km W Angol, P. N. Nahuelbuta, Coimallin Camp, 1300 m, 37º 47' S, 72º 51' W, 11-I-2001, sta 58, leg. C. Gielis & H. v. d. Wolf, 3 males (GU-1331-V.P., GU-1247-V.P.): same locality but 6-7-II-2001, sta 83, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf.

Remarks: This species was known until now from SE Recinto, Chile and was collected at the altitude of 1500 m. It is distinctly variable externally (cf. Figs 69-71). The genitalia of our specimens as in figures 115, 116 and 159.

Eliachna hemicordata Brown & McPherson, 2002 (Fig. 73)

Material examined: 1 male (GU-1297-V.P.): Chile, Araucania (IX), prov. Malleco, 22 km W Lonquimay, 1100 m, 38º 26' S, 71º 30' W, 2-II-2001, sta 79, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf.

Remarks: This species was described from the Argentinan provinces of Neuquén (three localities, altitudes 1000-1400 m and Río Negro (one locality, altitude not known), and Chilean provinces Bio-Bio and Cautín (three localities, altitude 1200 m). Figure 117 represents male genitalia of our specimen.

Recintona cnephasiodes Razowski, 1999 (Figs 63-64)

Material examined: 1 female: Chile, Maule (VII), prov. Curico, 60 km SE Molina, R. N. Radal Siete Tazas, 1100 m, 35º 28' S, 71º W, 18-19-XII-2000, sta 45, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis, 1 female: Chile, Maule (VII), prov. Talca, 65 km E Talca, R. N. Altos del Lircay, 35º 33' S, 71º 8' W, 17-XII-2000, sta 44, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis, 3 females (GU-1253-V.P.): same locality as before but 16-I-2001, sta 65, leg. C. Gielis & H. v. d. Wolf, 1 female: Chile, Bio-Bio (VIII), prov. Nuble, 2 km N Las Trancas, 70 km E

Chillán, 1400 m, 36º 54' S, 71º 28' W, 6-I-2001, sta 53, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis, 2 females (GU-1254-V.P.): same locality as before but 14-I-2001, sta 63, leg. C. Gielis & H. v. d. Wolf, 1 male (GU-3298-V.P.): same locality as before but 31-I-2001, sta 77, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf.

Description of female genitalia (Fig. 154): Sterigma short, with lateroproximal rounded pockets; sclerite of colliculum large, with small proximal prominence; ductus bursae very short, with sclerite; sclerite of corpus bursae large, reaching base of colliculum, finely serrate laterally.

To this date *R. cnephasiodes* was known from SE of Recinto, Nuble. The specimens were collected at the altitude of 1100 m. Chile only.

Remarks: The description of *Recintona* was based on males only thus the above characteristics of the female genitalia complete that description. Male genitalia of our specimen illustrated (Fig. 113).

Chlidanotinae
Polyorthini

Lypothora fernaldi (Butler, 1883) (Fig. 74)

Material examined: 1 male (GU-1219-V.P.): Chile, Maule (VII), prov. Cauquenes, 15 km S Curanipe, 50 m, 35º 52' S, 72º 38' W, 15-I-2001, sta 64, leg C. Gielis & H. v. d. Wolf.

Remarks: This species was described from Valdivia, Chile and recently discussed by BROWN & ADAMSKI (2004).

Male genitalia of our specimen as in figure 118.

Olethreutinae
Eucosmini

***Epinotia nigrovenata* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Figs 75-76)

Holotype female: "Chile, Maule (VII), prov. Cauquenes, Chanco, R. N. Fred. Albert, 50 m, 35º 43' S, 72º 33' W, 9-10-II-2001, sta 84, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf"; GU-1243-V.P. Paratypes: 3 females (GU-1240-V.P., GU-1245-V.P., GU-1272-V.P.): same data as holotype, 1 male (GU-1273-V.P.): Chile, Santiago, 30 km E Santiago, R. N. Yerba Loca, 1850 m, 33º 20' S, 70º 20' W, 14-II-2001, sta 88, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf, 1 female (GU-1271-V.P.): Chile, Valparaiso (V), prov. Quillota, 15 km S Ocoa, P. N. la Campana, 500 m, 32º 54' S, 71º 6' W, 16-17-II-2001, sta 89, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf, 2 males (GU-1244-V.P.): Chile, O'Higgins (VI), prov. Cachapoal, R. N. Río los Cipreses, 40 km E Rancagua, 1150 m, 34º 14' S, 70º 24' W, 12-II-2001, sta 86, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf, 1 female: Chile, Maule (VII), prov. Cauquenes, 15 km N Chanco, R. N. Reloca, 35º 46' S, 72º 33' W, 4-I-2001, sta 51, leg. C. Gielis & H. v. d. Wolf, 1 female: Chile, Maule (VII), prov. Cauquenes, Chanco, R N F Albert, 10 m, 35º 43' S, 72º 33' W, 15-XII-2000, sta 42, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis.

Description: Male. Wing span 15 mm. Head and thorax grey brown; labial palpus ca 2. Forewing slender, weakly expanding posteriorly; costa with short fold, straight; termen weakly oblique, concave in middle. Ground colour greyish, scaled with blackish grey, preserved in dorsal half of wing; costal half of wing brownish grey suffused with blackish grey, darkest in median cell where black-grey; costal strigulae and speculum greyish white, costal divisions brownish grey; spots and lines of speculum weakly expressed. Cilia greyish tinged with brown at apex. Hindwing whitish, transparent, veins and periphery brownish; basal parts of some veins and anal area black; sparse whitish bristle-shaped scales in anal field. Cilia whitish.

Female (wingspan 16-19 mm): Head and thorax cream brown. Ground colour of forewing cream with brownish suffusions and dots; costal strigulae cream, divisions brown. Dorsal patch pale cream with dividing lines; speculum concolorous with patch with weak inner spots and lines; dorsopostbasal and tornal blotch greyish brown. Hindwing brownish cream, brownish on periphery; cilia cream.

Variation: Male. Forewing more or less dark, with brownish grey cream grey and blackish grey

parts. Some black-brown marks along median part of wing. Female: One specimen with strong brownish suffusions of forewing and greyish brown markings.

Venation: In hindwing of both sexes veins M3-CuA1 stalked to about 2/3.

Male genitalia (Fig. 119): Uncus simple, fairly long, somewhat broadening basally; socius broad, convex laterally, pointed; henion strong; caudal angle of sacculus distinct, group of spines and bristles above angle; neck of valva short, tapering posteriorly; cucullus long with well developed ventral lobe; aedeagus fairly long.

Female genitalia (Fig. 160): Ovipositor relatively short; apophyses long, slender; sterigma in major part membranous, with weak median postostial sclerite marked by some bristles; cup-shaped part of sterigma large, weakly tapering proximad; sclerite of cingulum long, incomplete; two long, slender, arched signa in postmedian part of corpus bursae.

Diagnosis: Closely related to Brazilian *Epinotia meridospila* (Meyrick, 1922) and Colombian *E. sediliata* (Meyrick, 1912) but *nigrovenata* with distinctly angulate sacculus and dense blackish scent scales in anal area of hindwing.

Etymology: The name refers to black veins of the hindwing; Latin: *niger* - black, *venatus* - with veins.

Crocidosema insulana Aurivillius, 1922 (Figs 77-80)

Material examined: 1 male (GU-1349-V.P.): Chile, Santiago, 45 km S Melipilla, 8 km N Villa Alhu, 33º 59' S, 71º 5' W, 2-I-2001, sta 49, leg. C. Gielis & H. v. d. Wolf, 1 male (GU-1347-V.P.), 1 female (GU-1242-V.P.): Chile, Coquimbo (IV), prov. Limari, P. N. Fray Jorge, Campsite, 450 m, 30º 40' S, 71º 42' W, 26-I-2001, sta 74, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf, 2 females (GU-1196-V.P., GU-1205-V.P.): Chile, Valparaiso (V), prov. Petorca, 8 km N Pedegua, 18 km NNW Cabildo, 32º 17' S, 71º 10' W, 9-XI-2000, sta 5, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis, 3 females (GU-1206-V.P.): Chile, Coquimbo (VI), prov. Limari, 15 km NW Combarbala, 31º 5' S, 71º 7' W, 12-XI-2000, sta 10, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis, 1 female (GU-1195-V.P.): Chile, Coquimbo (VI), prov. Elqui, 21 km SE Coquimbo, 30º 7' S, 71º 10' W, 15-XI-2000, sta 13, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis, 1 male (GU-1204-V.P.): Chile, Coquimbo (VI), prov. Choapa, 8 km S Canela Baja, 31º 30' S, 71º 26' W, 18-XI-2000, sta 16, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis, 1 female (GU-1307-V.P.): Chile, Coquimbo (VI), prov. Limari, 30 km NE Combarbala, 1600 m, 31º 3' S, 70º 53' W, 17-XI-2000, sta 15, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis, 1 female: Chile, Coquimbo (VI), prov. Elqui, 14 km S Vicua, 1400 m, 30º 7' S, 70º 42' W, 14-XI-2000, sta 12, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis, 1 female: Chile, Maule (VII), prov. Curico, 60 km SE Molina, R. N. Radal Siete Tazas, 1100 m, 35º 28' S, 71º W, 30-I-2001, sta 76, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf, 4 males (GU-1348-V.P., GU-1207-V.P., GU-1203-V.P.), 2 females: Chile, Maule (VII), prov. Linares, 20 km E Linares, Ancoa River Valley, 450 m, 35º 55' S, 71º 21' W, 16-XII-2000, sta 43, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis, 2 males (GU-1241-V.P., GU-1306-V.P.): Chile, Bio-Bio (VIII), prov. Bio-Bio, 28 km E Sta Barbara, River Huequecura valley, 400 m, 37º 38' S, 71º 43' W, 12-I-2001, sta 59, leg. C. Gielis & H. v. d. Wolf.

C. insulana was described from Masatierra; CLARKE (1965) recorded it from Bahía Cumberland, Masatierra and described for it a new genus *Parasuleima*. He also supposed that *insulana* is confined to the island of Masatierra. POWELL *et al.* (1995) included it in the synonymies of *C. plebejana* Zeller, 1847. The male genitalia were unknown till now.

Description of male genitalia (Figs 120-121): Tegumen short, arch-shaped, with long pedunculi; uncus small slender; socii typical of the genus; sacculus angulate with caudal edge perpendicular to ventral edge; neck of valva slender, short; cucullus convex dorsally, less so ventrally, bristled; large, posterior lobe from distal part of cucullus armed with a slightly variable number (5-8) of long spines terminally.

Female genitalia (Fig. 161): Cup-shaped part of sterigma relatively large, somewhat tapering proximad; postostial portion of sterigma membranous, with median sclerite; sclerite of colliculum long, curved; signa two small, unequally sized horns. Processes of subgenital sternite laterally connected by a long, concave base.

Rhyacionia buoliana ([Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775)

Material examined: 2 females: Chile, Maule (VII), prov. Caquenes, Chanco, R N F Albert, 10 m, 35º 43' S, 72º 33' W, 15-XII-2000, sta 42, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis, 2 females (GU-1255-V.P.): Chile, Bio-Bio (VIII), prov. Bio-Bio, 8 km E Antuco, 500 m, 37º 21' S, 71º 35' W, 13-I-2001, sta 60, leg. C. Gielis & H. v. d. Wolf

Remark: A Palaearctic introduced species.

Grapholitini

Cydia pomonella (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material examined: 1 male (GU-1250-V.P.), 1 female (GU-1332-V.P.): Chile, Valparaiso (V), prov. Quillota, 8 km E Olmu, P. N. la Campana, 450 m, 33º S, 71º 3' W, 18-19-II-2001, sta 90, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf, 1 male (GU-1249-V.P.): Chile, Valparaiso (V), prov. Quillota, 15 km S Ocoa, P. N. la Campana, 500 m, 21-I-2001, 32º 54' S, 71º 06' W, sta 69, leg. Schouten & v. d. Wolf, 1 female (GU-1193-V.P.): 1 female: Chile, O'Higgins (VI), prov. Cachapoal, R. N. Río los Cipreses, 40 km E Rancagua, 34º 14' S, 70º 24' W, 23-XI-2000, sta 21, leg. C. & F. K. Gielis.

Remark: An artificially introduced species; known from various parts of the world (e. g. Australia, Africa); in South America found in Colombia and Chile (widely characterized by GONZÁLEZ, 2003).

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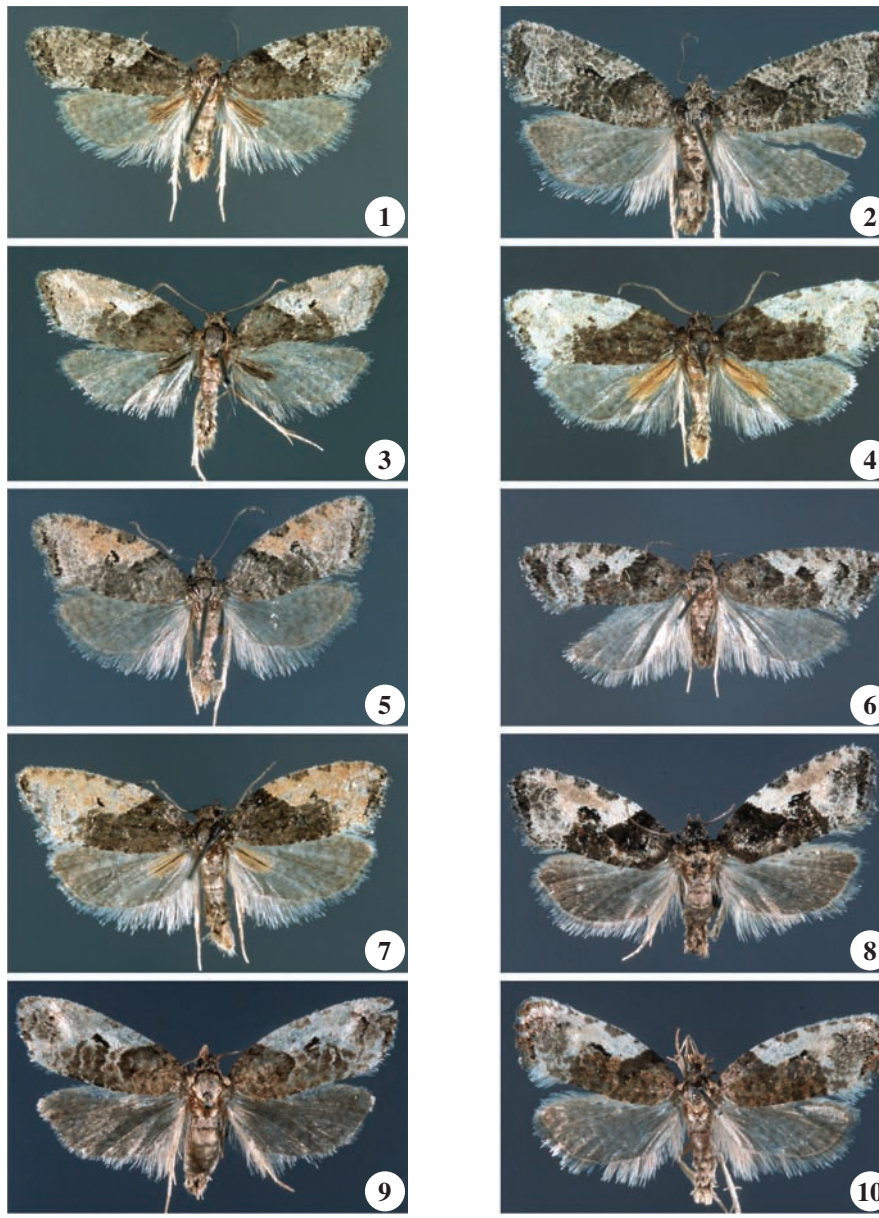
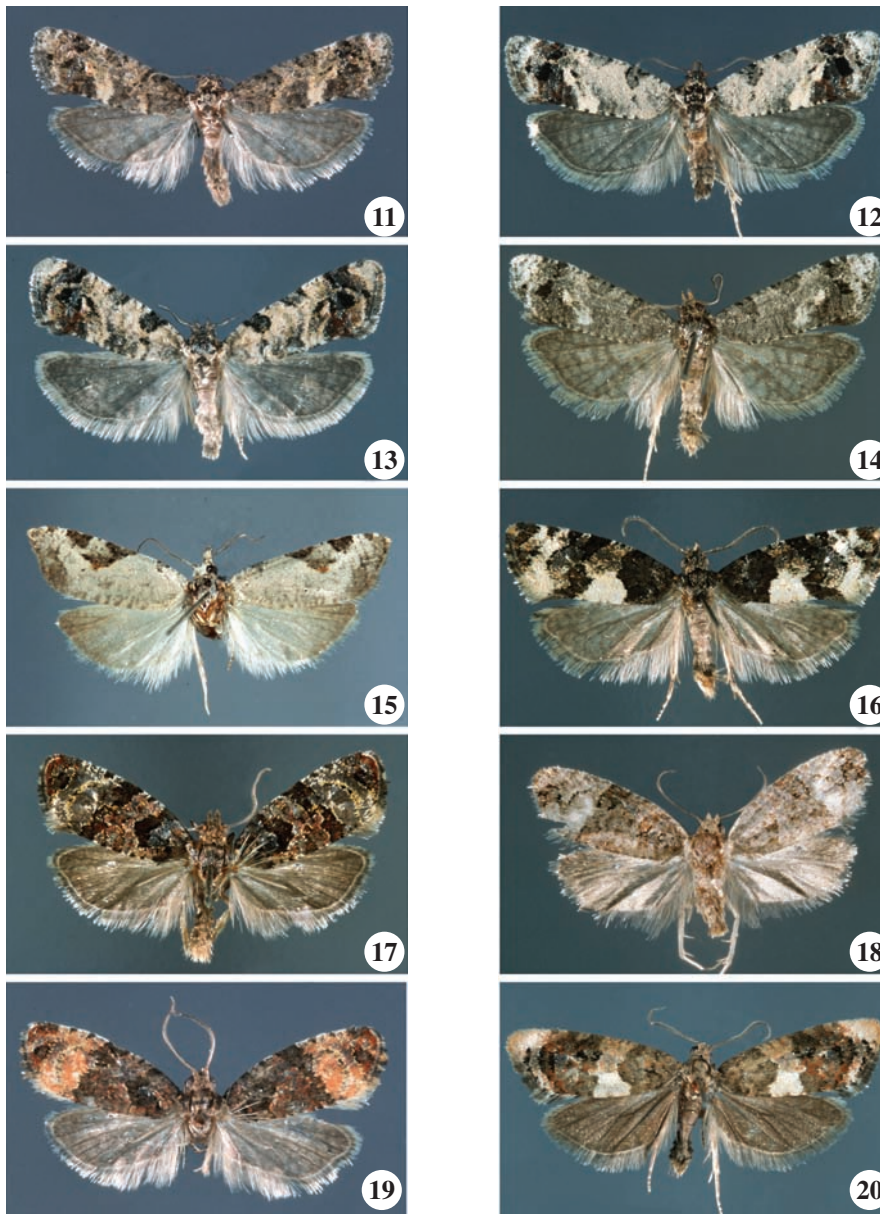
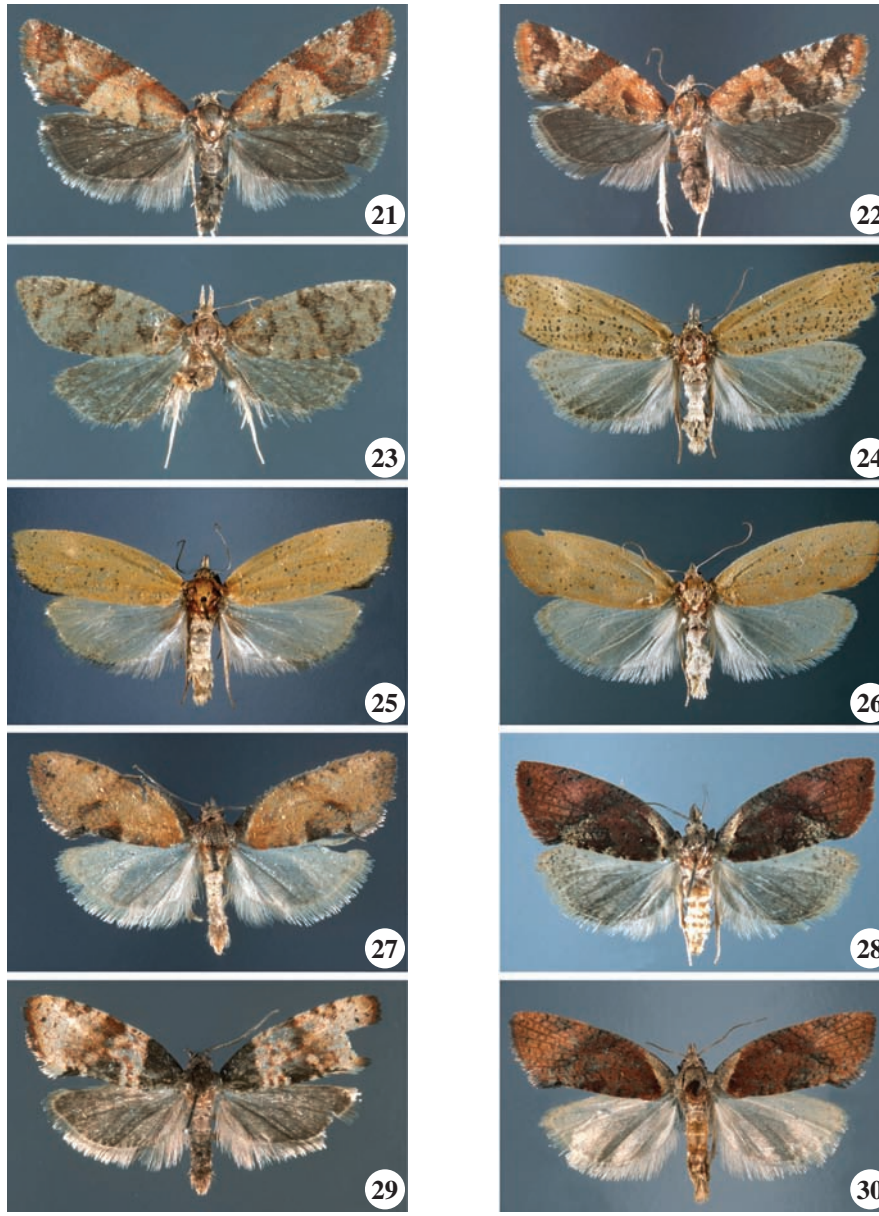


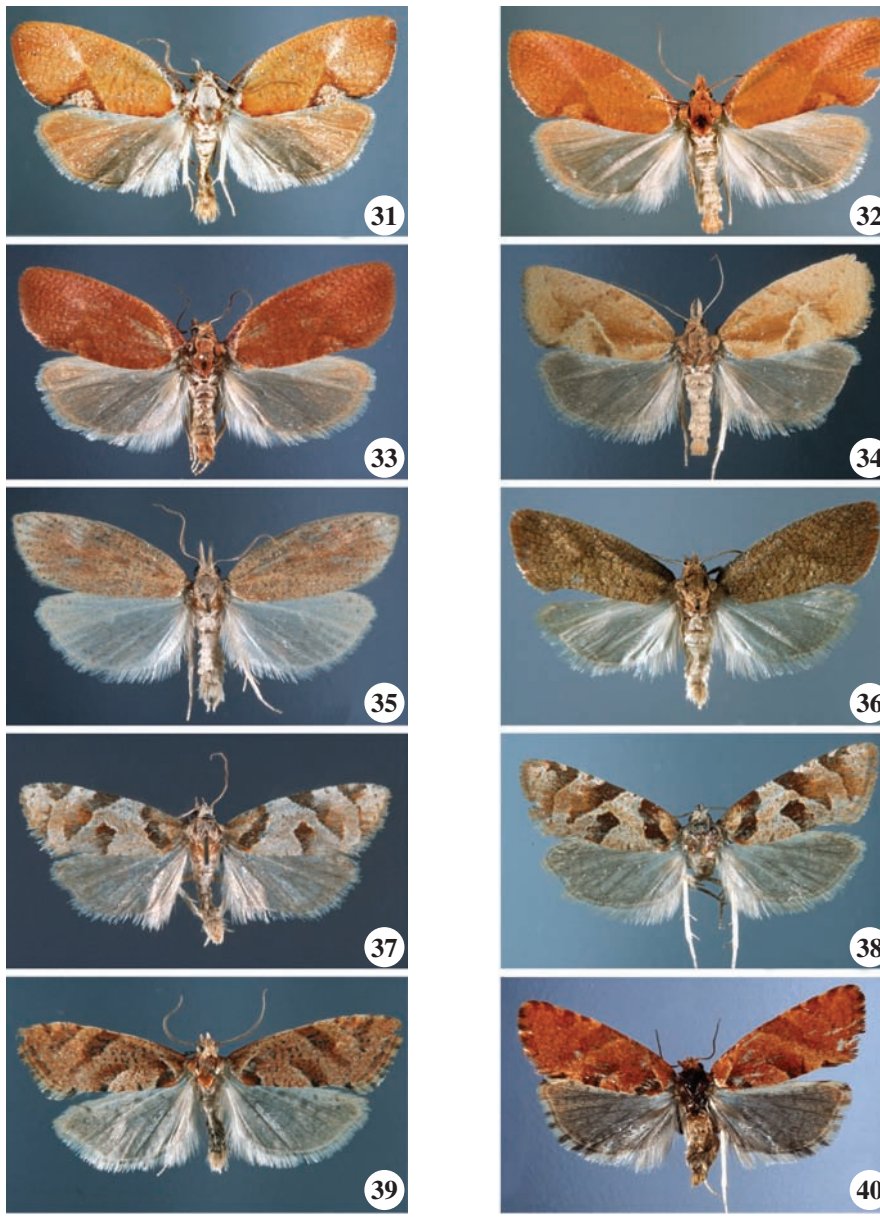
Figs 1-10.– Adults of *Ptychocroca* Razowski & Brown: **1-2.** *Ptychocroca keelioides* Brown & Razowski, 2003. **1.** male (GU-1208-V.P.). **2.** female (GU-1201-V.P.). **3.** *Ptychocroca nigropenicillia* Brown & Razowski, 2003, male (GU-1216-V.P.). **4.** *Ptychocroca galenia* Razowski, 1999, male (GU-1233-V.P.). **5-6.** *Ptychocroca apenicillia* Brown & Razowski, 2003, **5.** male (GU-1186-V.P.). **6.** female (GU-1281-V.P.). **7.** *Ptychocroca lineabasalis* Brown & Razowski, 2003, (GU-1198-V.P.). **8.** *Ptychocroca apenicillia* Brown & Razowski, 2003, female (GU-1291-V.P.). **9.** *Ptychocroca* species female (GU-1289-V.P.). **10.** *Ptychocroca* species, female (GU-1290-V.P.).



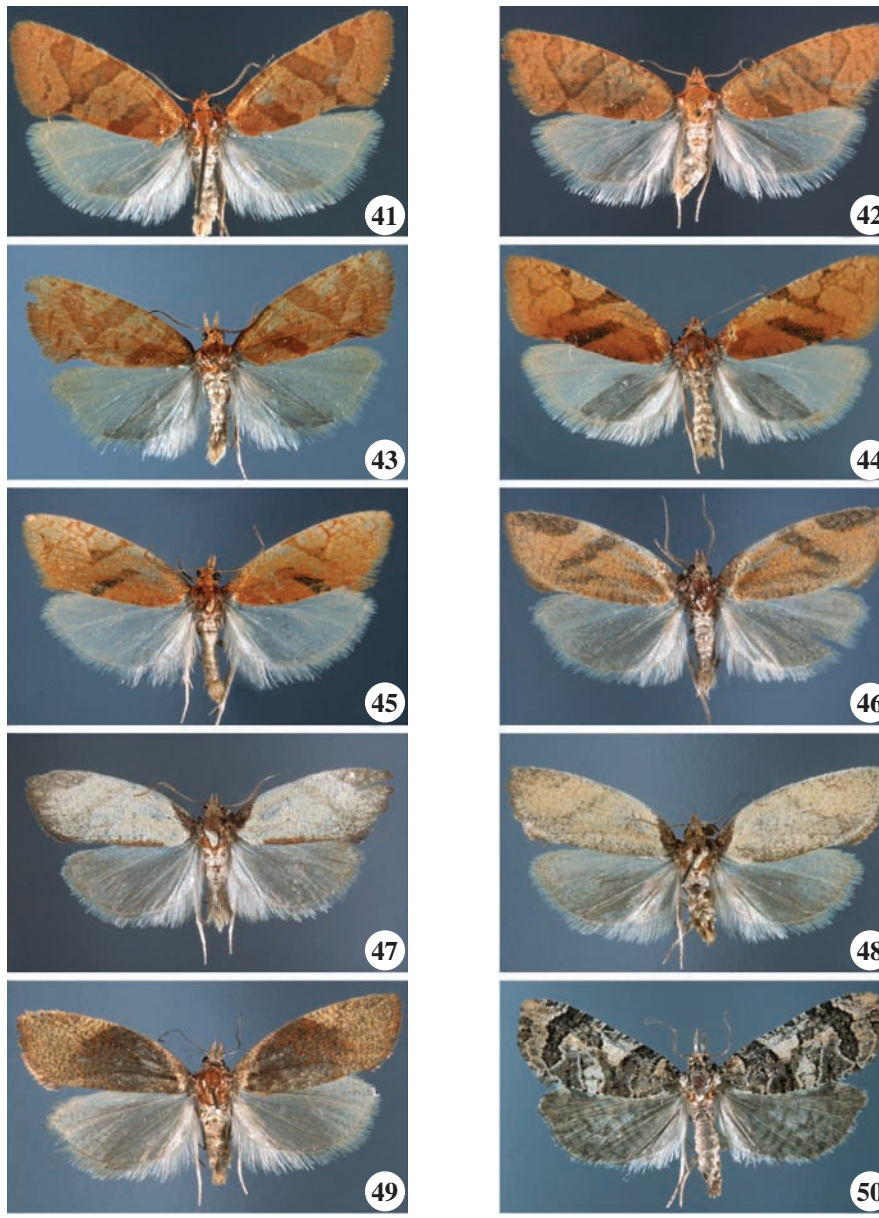
Figs 11-20.– Adults of *Accuminulia* Brown, *Seticosta* Razowski, *Acmanthina* Brown and *Villarica* Razowski & Pelz, gen. n.: **11-14.** *Accuminulia buscki* Brown, 2000, **11.** male (GU-1280-V.P.). **12.** female (GU-1239-V.P.). **13.** female (GU-1236-V.P.). **14.** male (GU-1210-V.P.). **15.** *Seticosta coquimbana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **16.** *Acmanthina albipuncta* Brown, 2000, (GU-1213-V.P.). **17-19.** *Acmanthina acmanthes* (Meyrick, 1931), **17.** male (GU-1283-V.P.). **18.** female (GU-1235-V.P.). **19.** male (GU-1293-V.P.). **20.** *Villarica villaricae* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype.



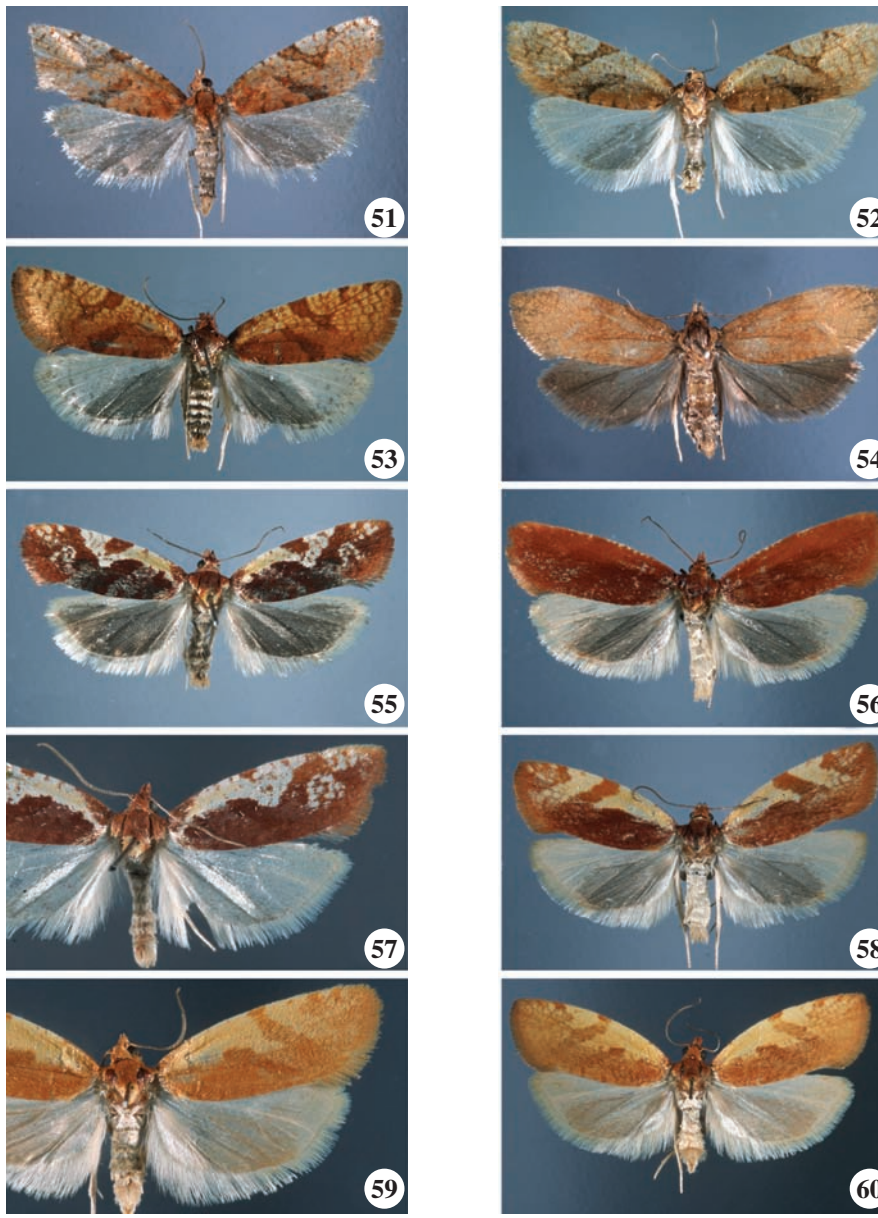
Figs 21-30.– Adults of *Haemateulia* Razowski and *Proeulia* Clarke: **21-22.** *Haemateulia barrigana* Razowski & González, 2003, **21.** male (GU-1222-V.P.). **22.** female (GU-1286-V.P.). **23.** *Haemateulia placens* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. holotype. **24.** *Proeulia leonina* (Butler, 1883), female (GU-1257-V.P.). **25.** *Proeulia leonina*? (Butler, 1883), female (GU-1310-V.P.). **26.** *Proeulia gielisi* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **27-28.** *Proeulia auraria* (Clarke, 1949), **27.** male (GU-1326-V.P.). **28.** female (GU-1259-V.P.). **29.** *Proeulia rucapillana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. holotype. **30.** *Proeulia domeykoi* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype.



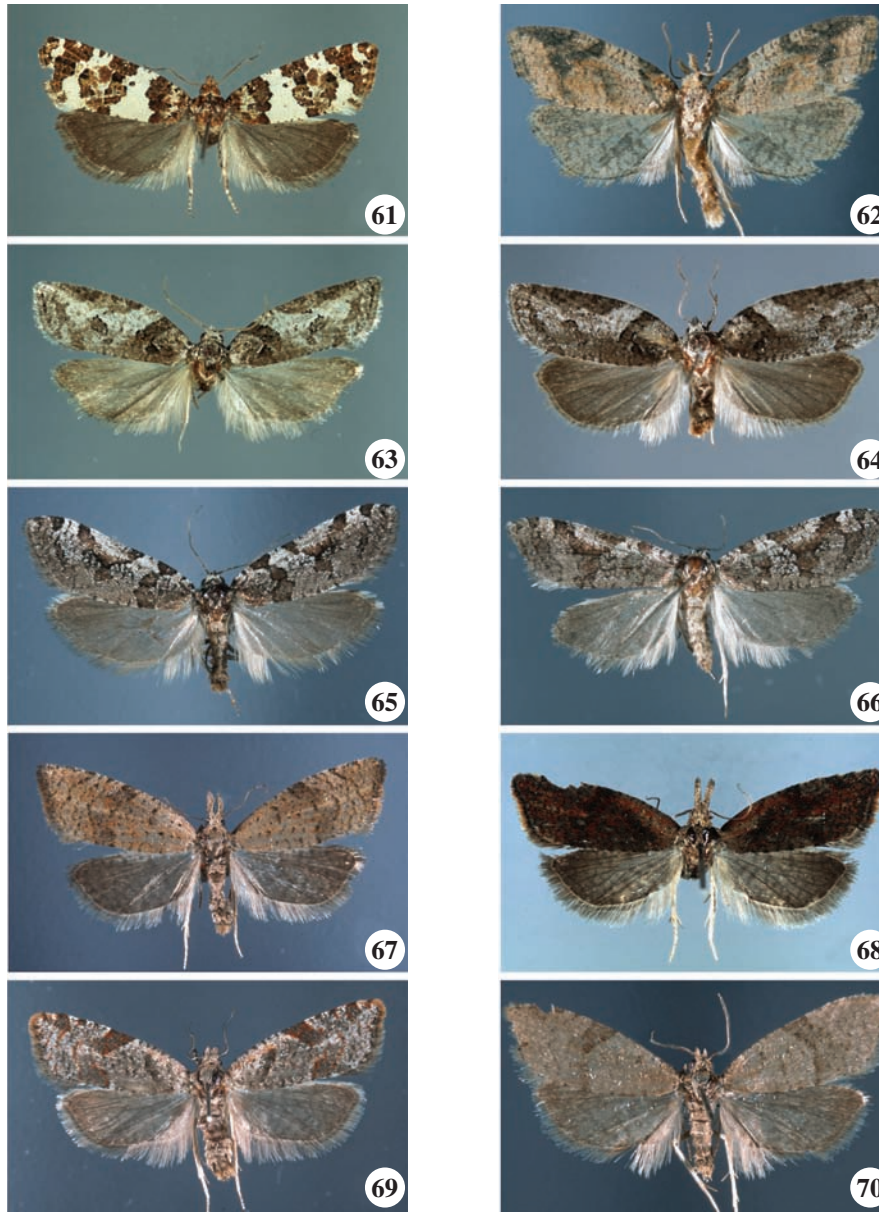
Figs 31-40.– Adults of *Proeulia* Razowski: **31-33.** *Proeulia chrysopteris* (Butler, 1883). **31.** male (GU-1407-V.P.). **32.** female (GU-1407-V.P.). **33.** female (GU-1415-V.P.). **34.** *Proeulia vanderwolfi* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **35.** *Proeulia tricornuta* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **36.** *Proeulia nubleana* Razowski & González, 2003, male (GU-1269-V.P.). **37-38.** *Proeulia lentescens* Razowski, 1995, **37.** male (GU-1296-V.P.). **38.** female (GU-1266-V.P.). **39-40.** *Proeulia sublentescens* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.. **39.** holotype. **40.** paratype female (GU-1317-V.P.).



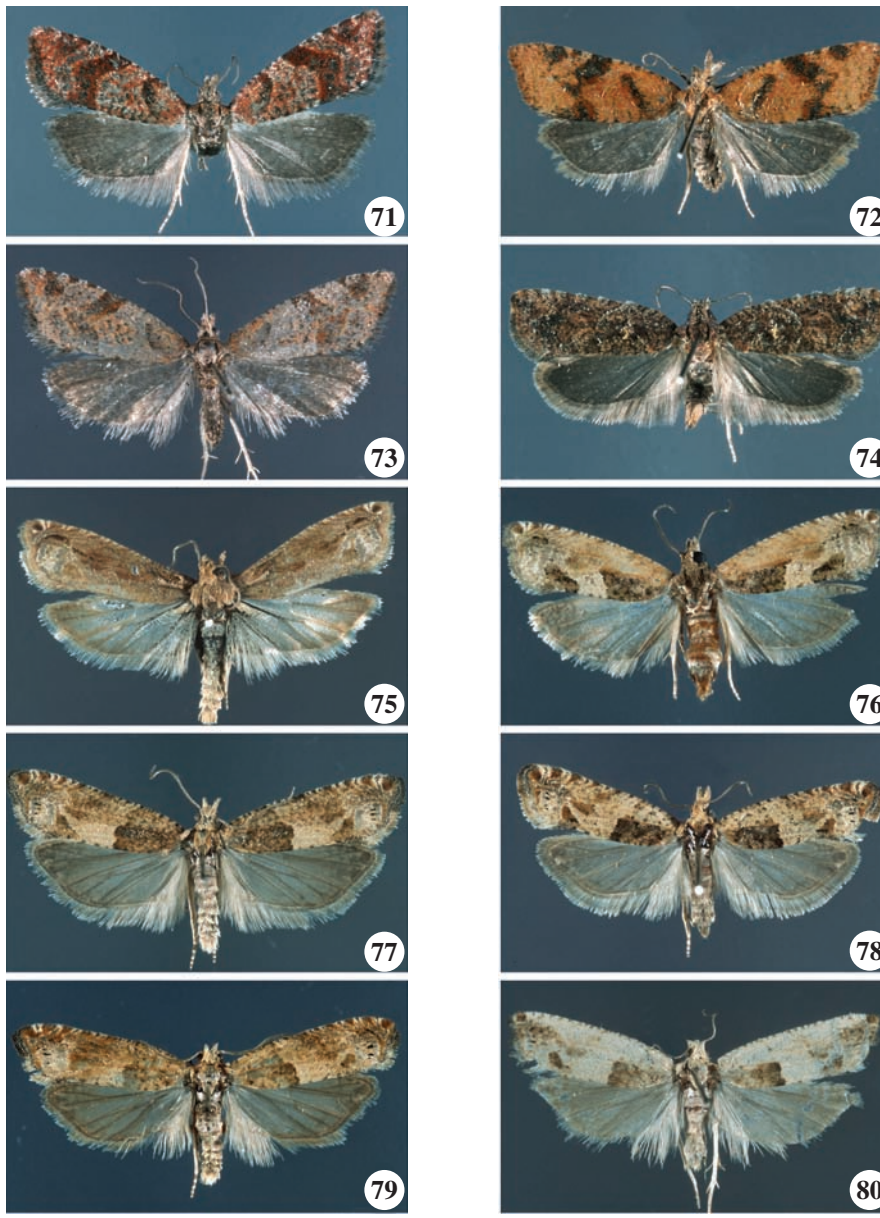
Figs 41-50.– Adults of *Proeulia* Razowski and *Acmanthina* Brown: **41-42.** *Proeulia tenontias* (Meyrick, 1912), **41.** male (GU-1185-V.P.). **42.** female (GU-1335-V.P.). **43-44.** *Proeulia mauleana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., **43.** paratype male (GU-1265-V.P.), **44.** holotype. **45.** *Proeulia onerata* Razowski, 1995, male (GU-1320-V.P.). **46.** *Proeulia limaria* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. holotype. **47-48.** *Proeulia paronerata* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., **47.** holotype. **48.** paratype female (GU-1323-V.P.). **49.** *Proeulia talcana* Razowki & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **50**. *Acmanthina molinana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype.



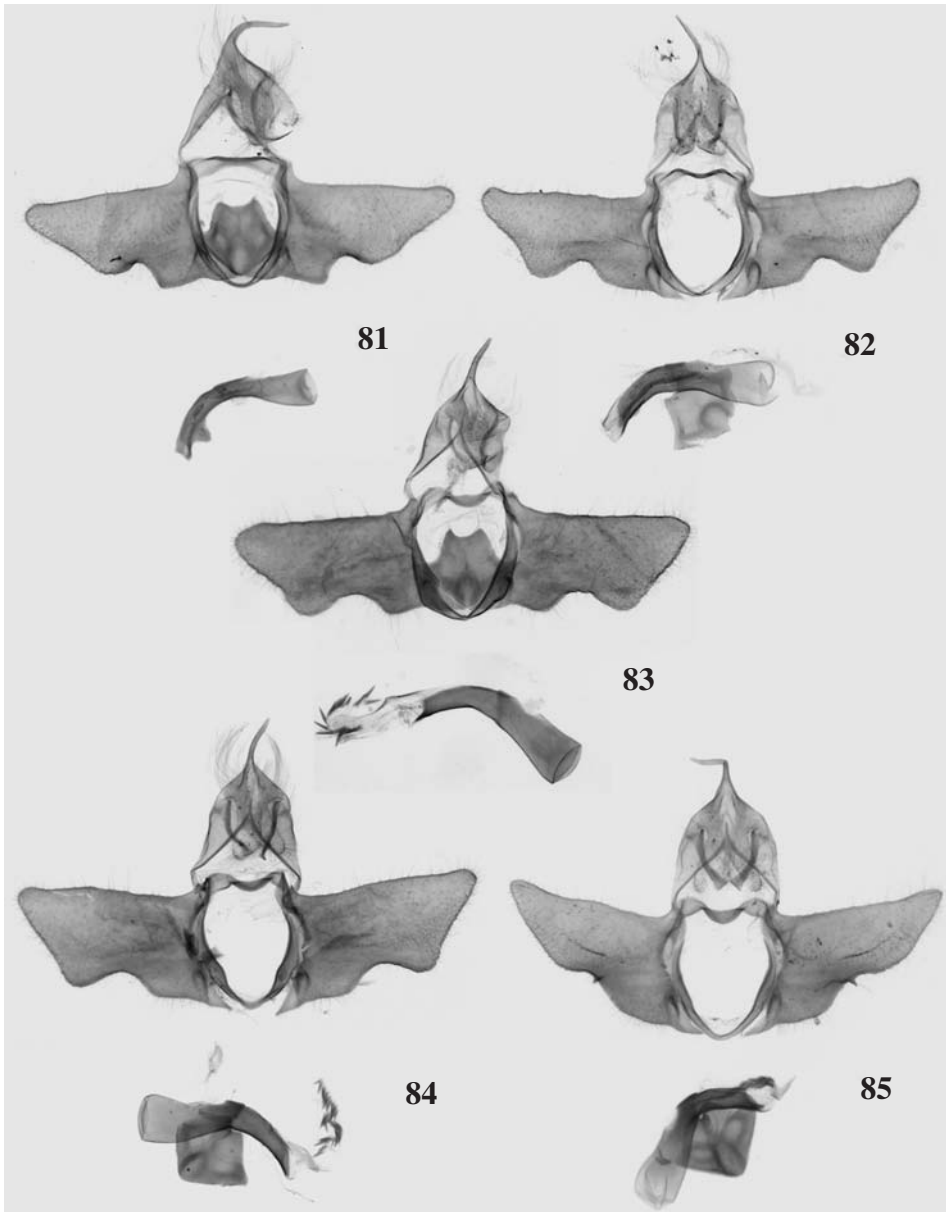
Figs 51-60.– Adults of *Proeulia* Razowski: **51-53.** *Proeulia macrobasana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., **51.** holotype. **52.** paratype female (GU-1264-V.P.). **53.** paratype female GU-1268-V.P.). **54.** *Proeulia chancoana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **55-58.** *Proeulia longula* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., **55.** paratype female (GU-1325-V.P.). **56.** paratype female (GU-1315-V.P.). **57.** holotype. **58.** paratype female (GU-1313-V.P.). **59-60.** *Proeulia schouteni* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., **59.** holotype. **60.** paratype male (GU-1316-V.P.).



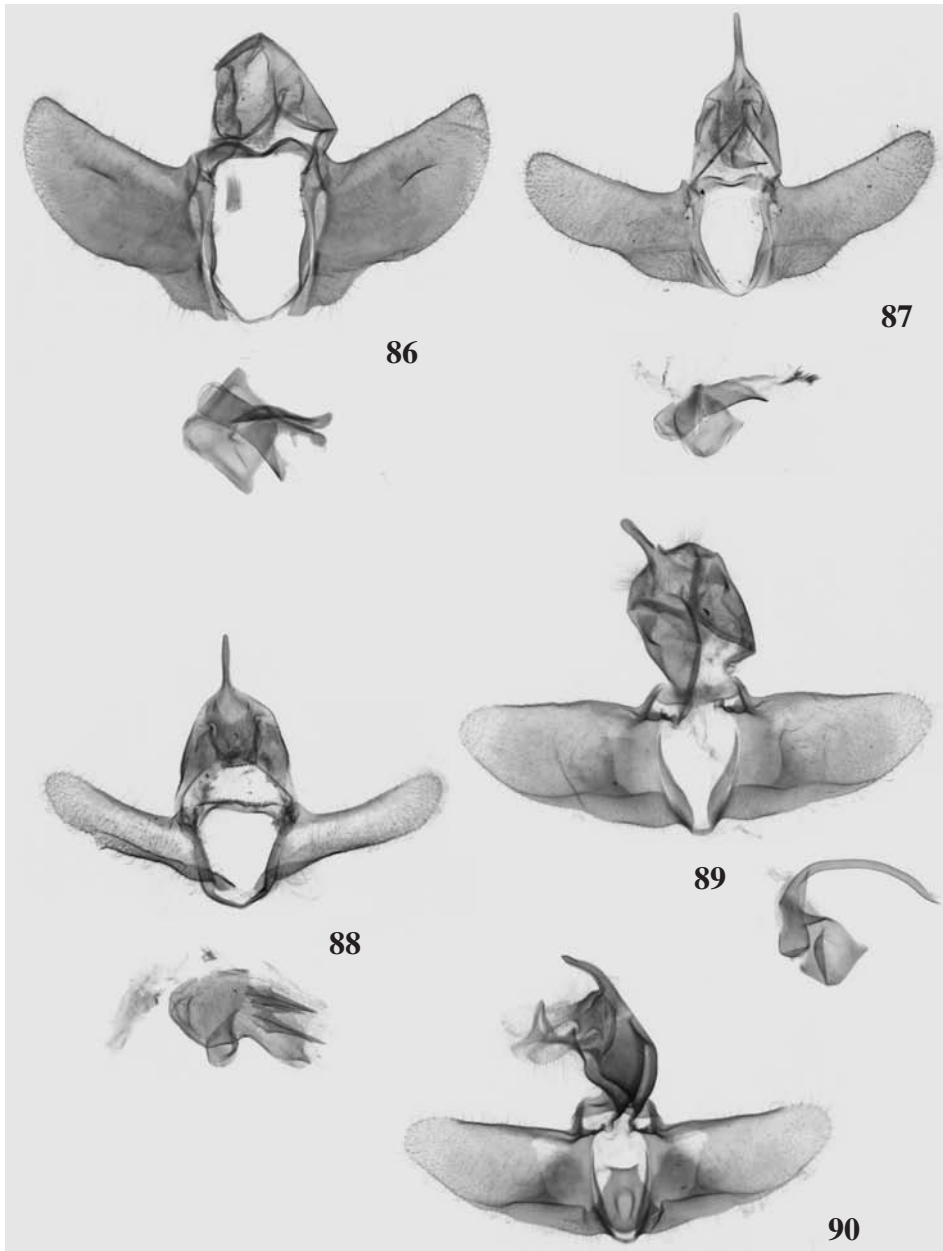
Figs 61-70.– Adults of *Proeulia* Clarke, *Varifula* Razowski, *Recintona* Razowski, *Chileulia* Powell, *Rebinea* Razowski and *Eliachna* Razowski: **61.** *Varifula trancasiana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **62.** *Varifula fulvaria* (Blanchard, 1852), male (GU-1260-V.P.). **63-64.** *Recintona cnephasiodes* Razowski, 1999, **63.** male (GU-3298-V.P.). **64.** female (GU-1253-V.P.). **65-66.** *Chileulia yerbalocae* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., **65.** holotype. **66.** paratype female (GU-1267-V.P.). **67.** *Rebinea erebina* (Butler, 1883), female (GU-1419-V.P.). **68.** *Rebinea brunnea* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **69-70.** *Eliachna chileana* Razowski, 1999, **69.** male (GU-1338-V.P.). **70.** female (GU-1330-V.P.).



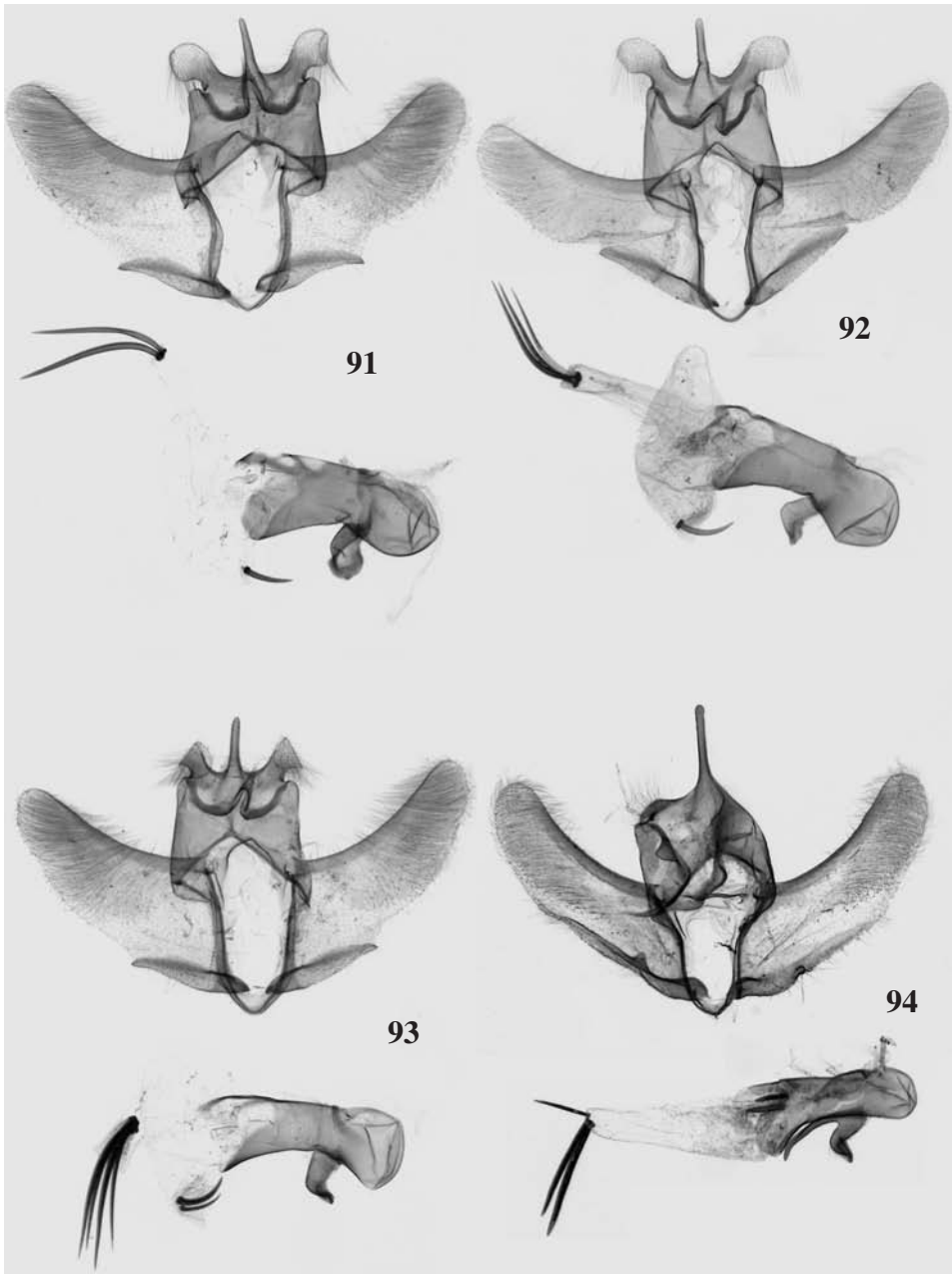
Figs 71-80.– Adults of *Eliachna* Razowski, *Lypothora* Razowski, *Epinotia* Hübner and *Crocidosema* Zeller: **71.** *Eliachna chileana* Razowski, 1999, female (GU-1287-V.P.). **72.** *Eliachna digitana* Brown & McPherson, 2002, female (GU-1212-V.P.). **73.** *Eliachna hemicordata* Brown & McPherson, 2002, male (GU-1297-V.P.). **74.** *Lypothora fernaldi* (Butler, 1883), male (GU-1219-V.P.). **75-76.** *Epinotia nigrovenata* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., **75.** paratype male (GU-1240-V.P.). **76.** paratype male (GU-1244-V.P.). **77-80.** *Crocidosema insulana* Aurivillius, 1922, **77.** male (GU-1204-V.P.). **78.** female (GU-1206-V.P.). **79.** male (GU-1207-V.P.). **80.** female (GU-1205-V.P.).



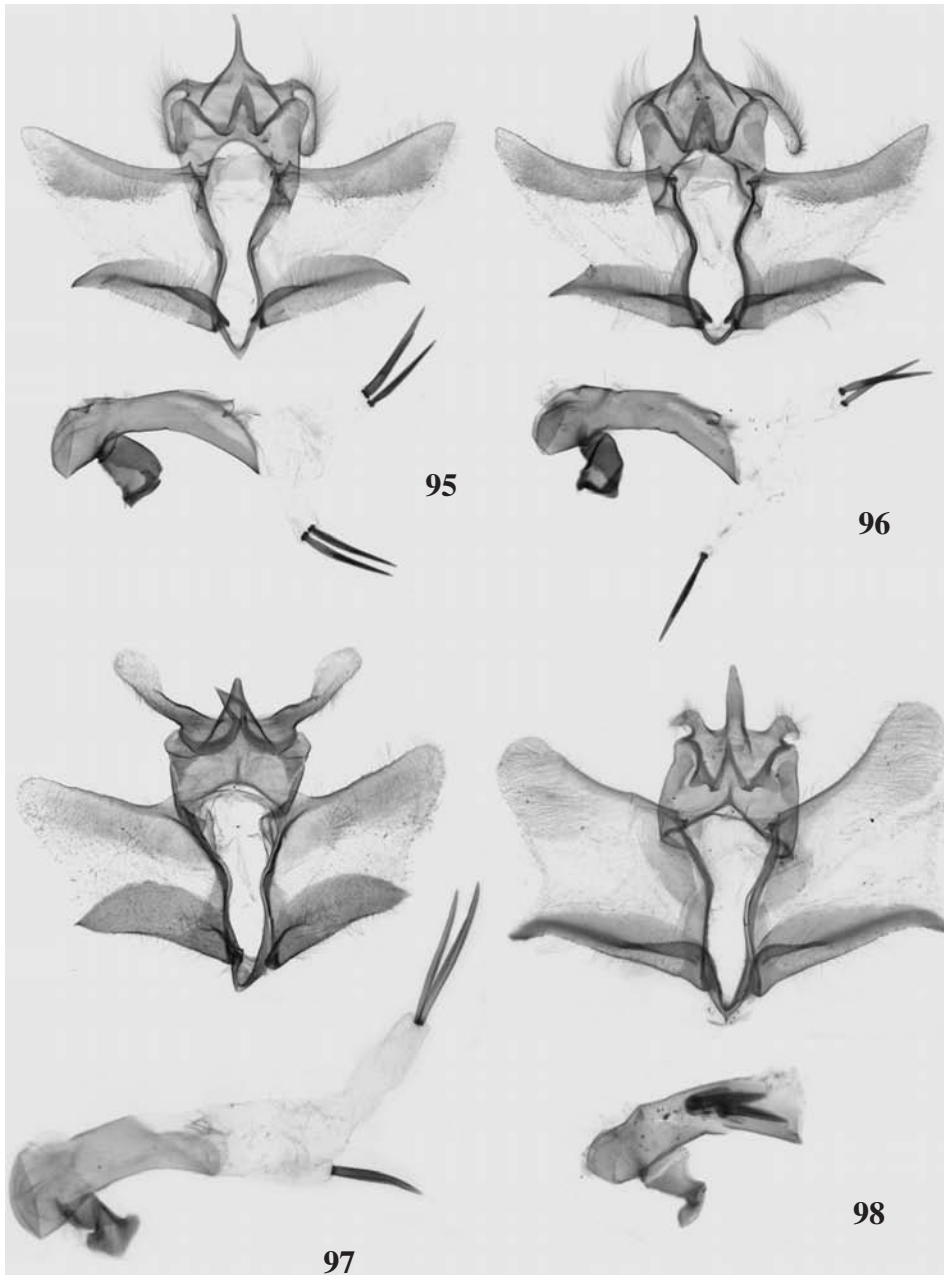
Figs 81-85.– Male genitalia of *Ptychocroca* Brown & Razowski, valvae spread, aedeagus removed: **81.** *Ptychocroca keelioides* Brown & Razowski, 2003, (GU-1208-V.P.). **82.** *Ptychocroca nigropenicillia* Brown & Razowski, 2003, (GU-1216-V.P.). **83.** *Ptychocroca apenicillia* Brown & Razowski, 2003, (GU-1186-V.P.). **84.** *Ptychocroca lineabasalis* Brown & Razowski, 2003, (GU-1198-V.P.). **85.** *Ptychocroca galenia* Razowski, 1999, (GU-1233-V.P.).



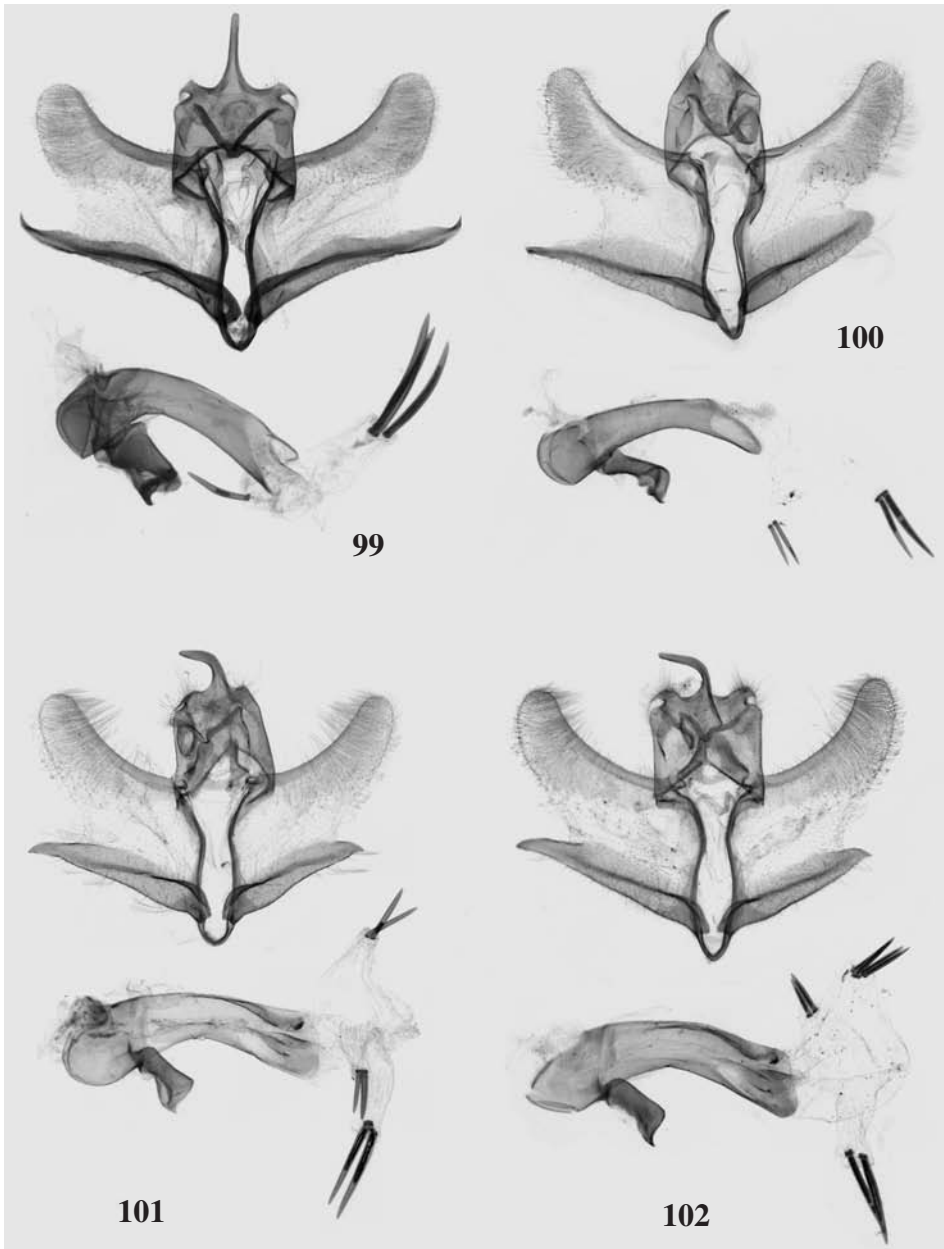
Figs 86-90.– Male genitalia of *Acmanthina* Brown, *Accuminulia* Brown and *Haemateulia* Razowski. valvae spread, aedeagus removed: **86.** *Acmanthina albipuncta* Brown, 2000, (GU-1189-V.P.). **87.** *Acmanthina acmanthes* (Meyrick, 1931), (GU-1199-V.P.). **88.** *Accuminulia buscki* Brown, 2000 (GU-1280-V.P.). **89-90.** *Haemateulia barrigana* Razowski & González, 2003, **89.** (GU-1229-V.P.). **90.** (GU-1221-V.P.).



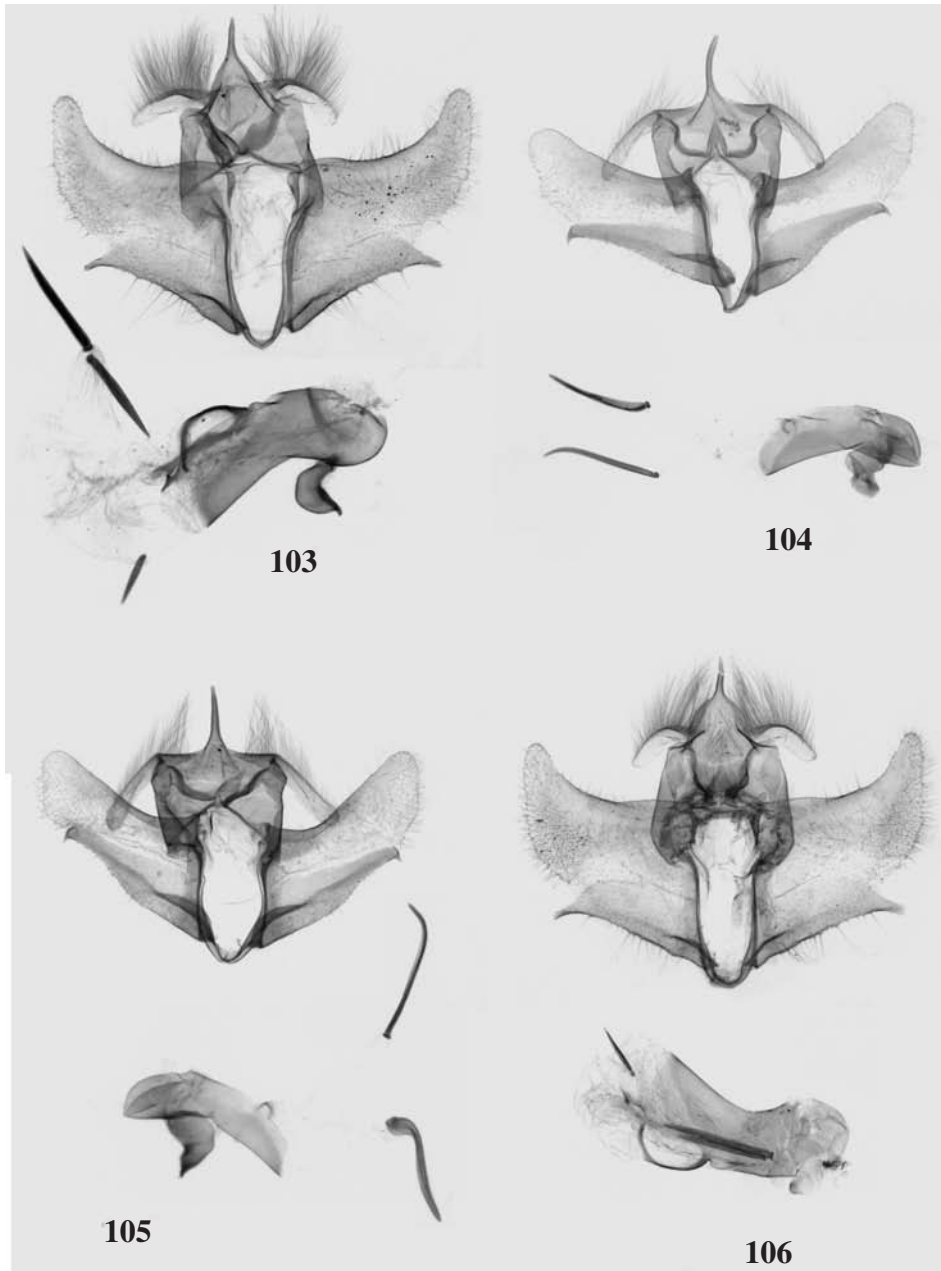
Figs 91-94.– Male genitalia of *Proeulia* Clarke. valvae spread, aedeagus removed: **91-93.** *Proeulia auraria* (Clarke, 1949), **91.** (GU-1414-V.P.). **92.** (GU-1295-V.P.). **93.** (GU-1295-V.P.). **94.** *Proeulia rucapillana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype.



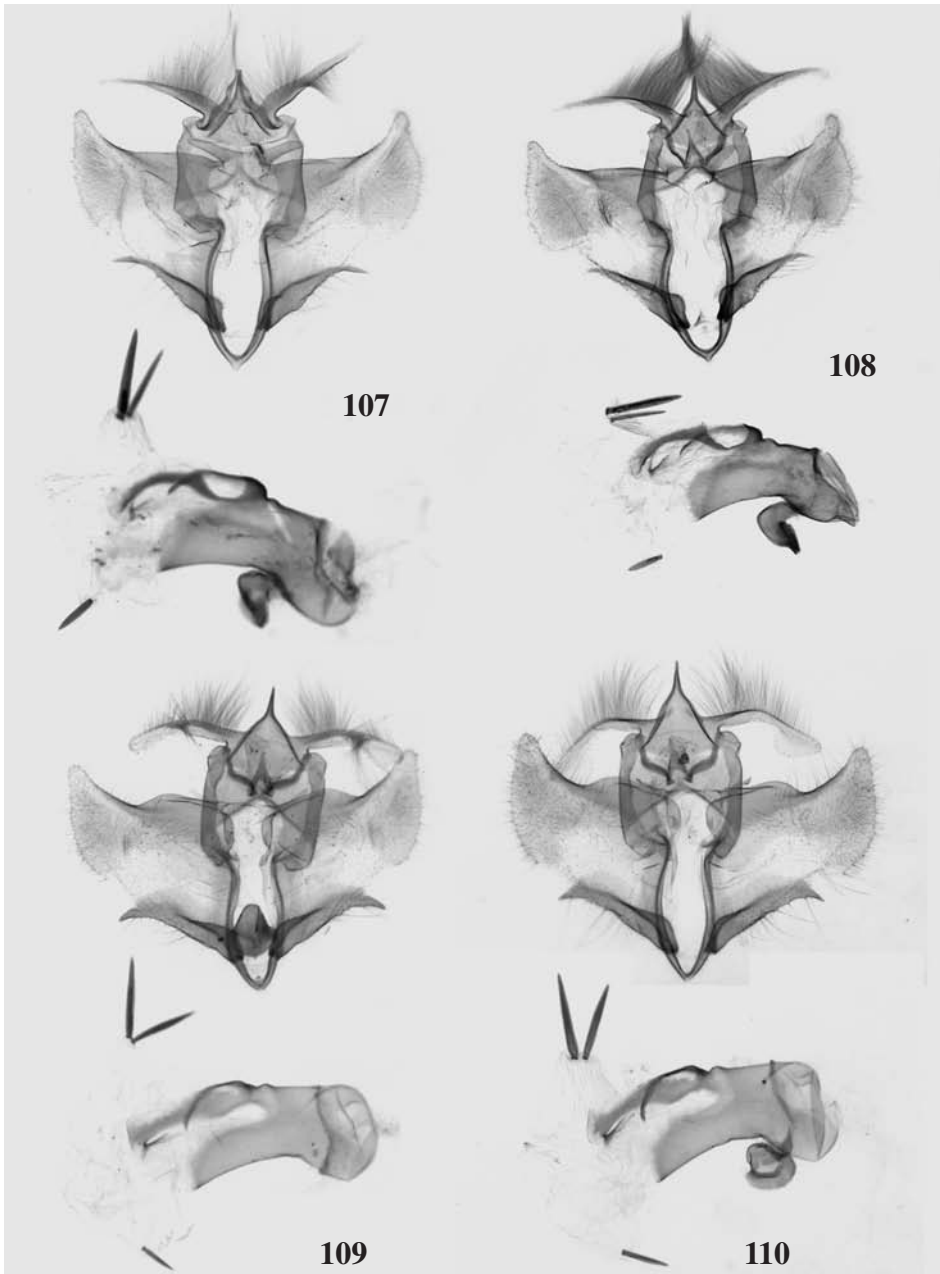
Figs 95-98.– Male genitalia of *Proeulia* Clarke. valvae spread, aedeagus removed**: 95-96.** *Proeulia chrysopteris* (Butler, 1883), **95.** (GU-1407-V.P.). **96.** (GU-1408-V.P.). **97.** *Proeulia tricornuta* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **98.** *Proeulia lentescens* Razowski, 1995, (GU-1296-V.P.).



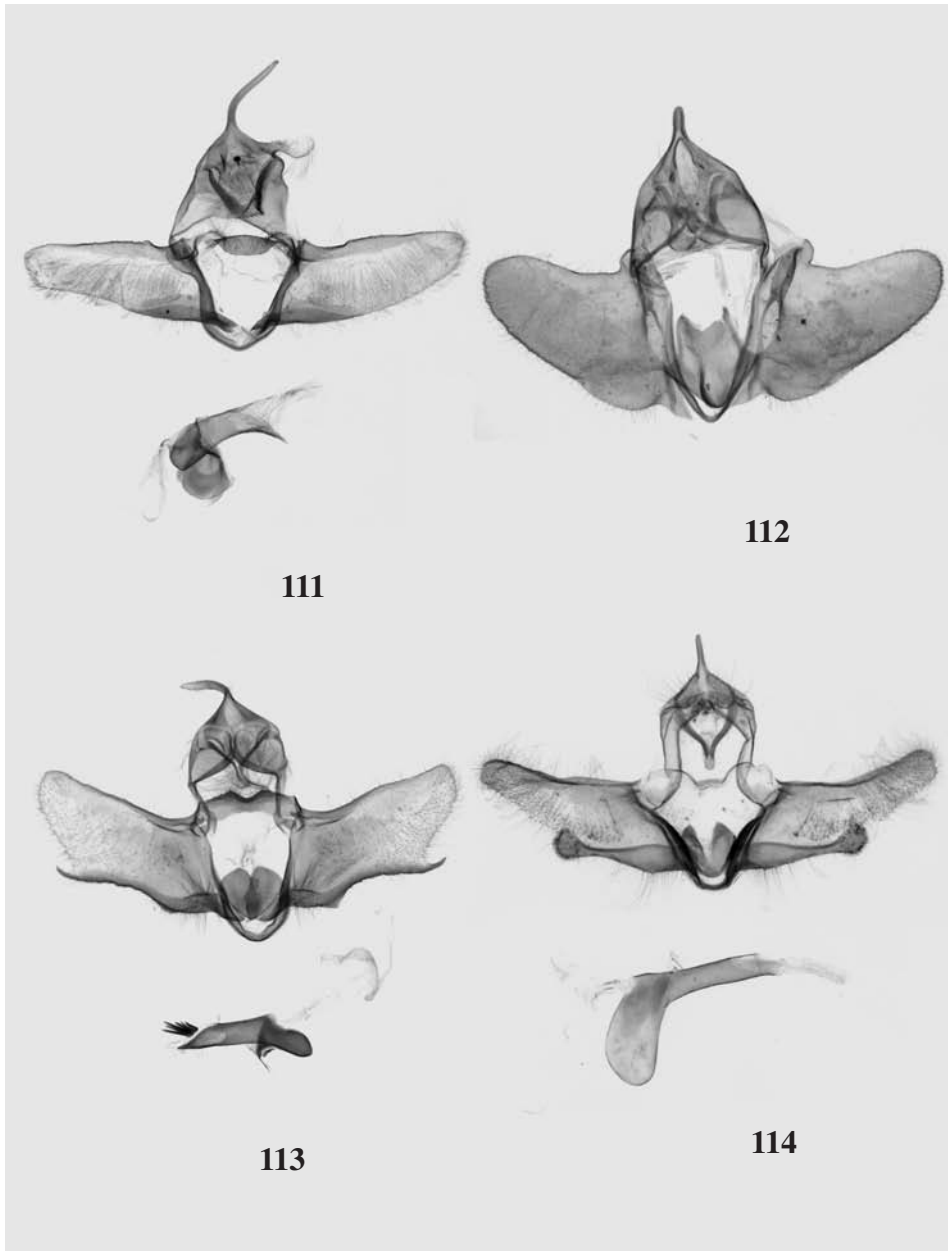
Figs 99-102.– Male genitalia of *Proeulia* Clarke. valvae spread, aedeagus removed: **99.** *Proeulia sublentescens* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **100.** *Proeulia nubleana* Razowski & González, 2003, (GU-1354-V.P.). **101.** *Proeulia tenontias* (Meyrick, 1912), (GU-1185-V.P.). **102.** *Proeulia mauleana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., paratype (GU-1265-V.P.).



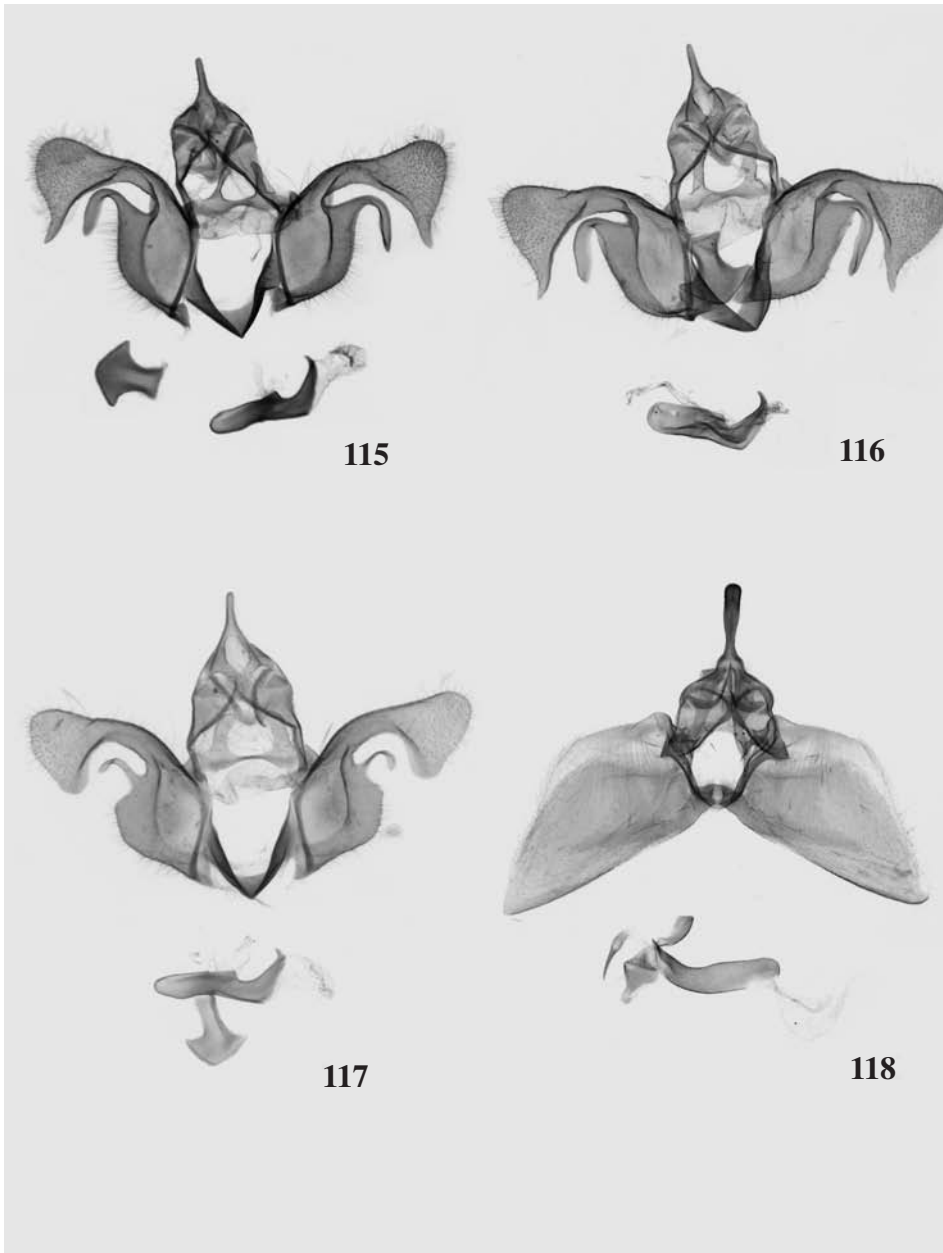
Figs 103-106.– Male genitalia of *Proeulia* Clarke. valvae spread, aedeagus removed: **103.** *Proeulia onerata* Razowski, 1995, (GU-1342-V.P.). **104.** *Proeulia paronerata* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **105.** *Proeulia limaria* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **106.** *Proeulia macrobasana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype.



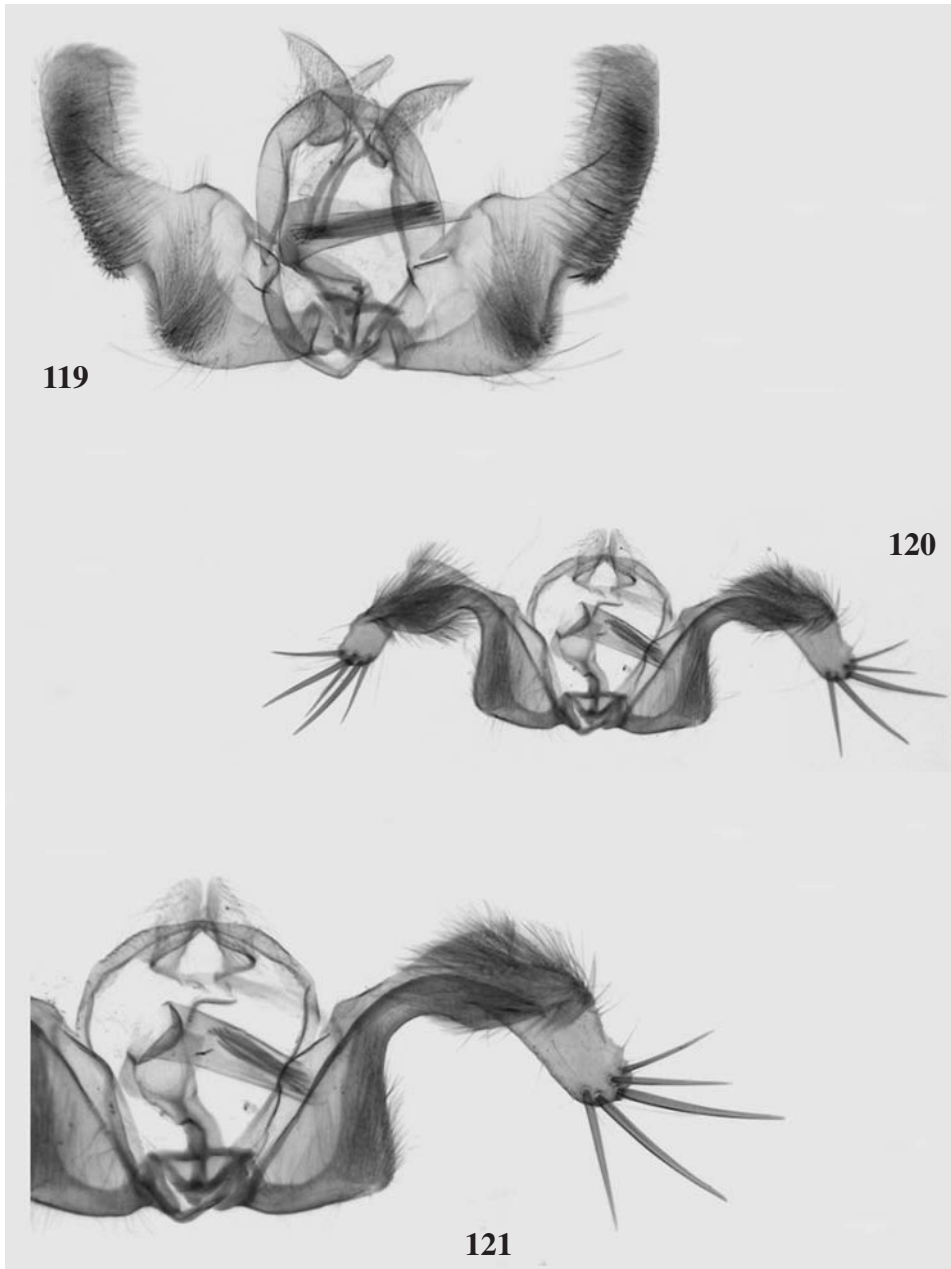
Figs 107-110.– Male genitalia of *Proeulia* Clarke. valvae spread, aedeagus removed: **107-108.** *Proeulia schouteni* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., **107.** holotype. **108.** paratype (GU-1316-V.P.). **109-110.** *Proeulia longula* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., **109.** holotype. **110.** paratype (GU-1346-V.P.).



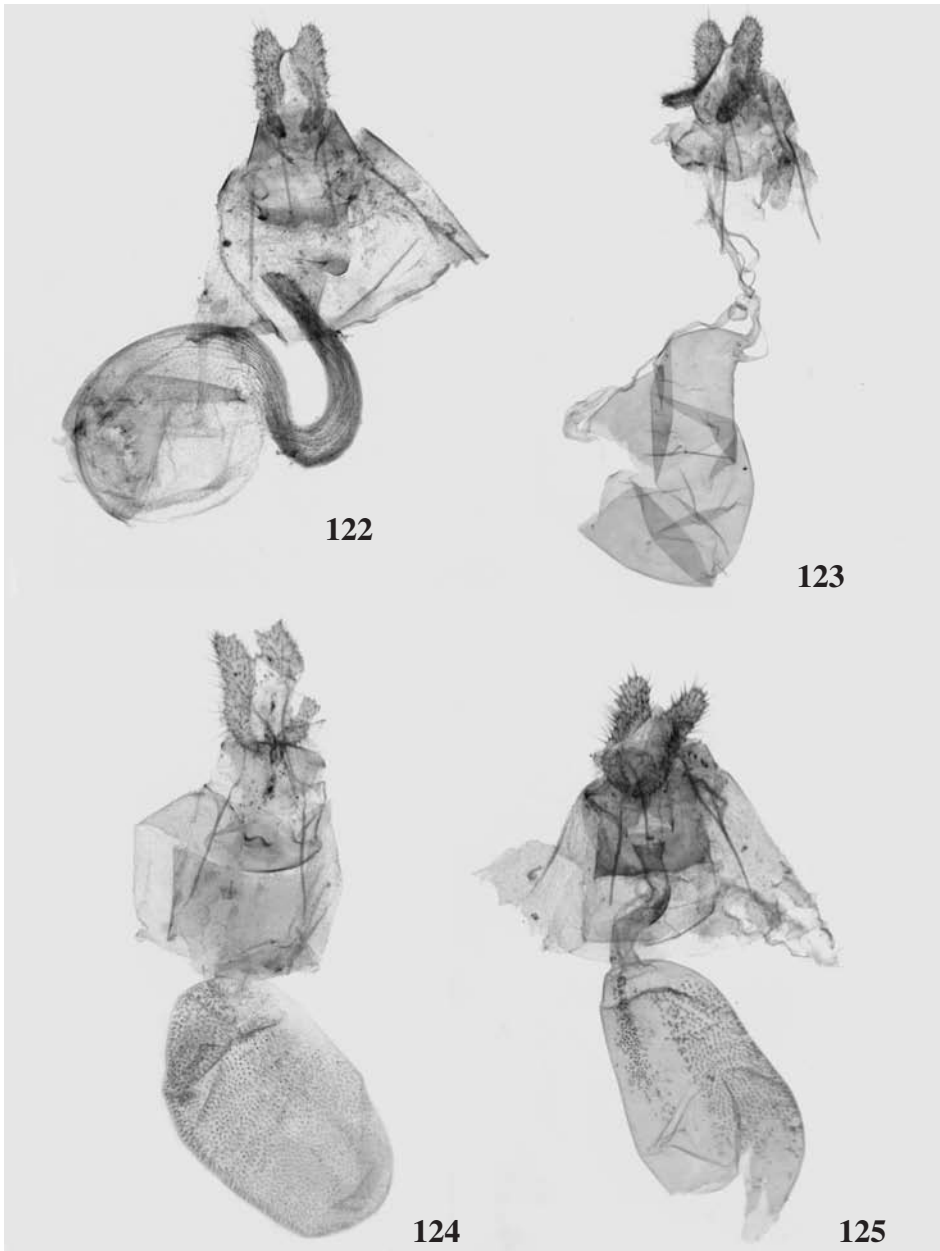
Figs 111-114.– Male genitalia of *Varifula* Razowski, *Villarica* Razowski & Pelz, gen. n., *Recintona* Razowski and *Chileulia* Powell. valvae spread, aedeagus removed: **111.** *Varifula fulvaria* (Blanchard, 1852), (GU-1260-V.P.). **112.** *Villarica villaricae* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **113.** *Recintona cnephasiodes* Razowski, 1999, (GU-3298-V.P.). **114.** *Chileulia yerbalocae* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype.



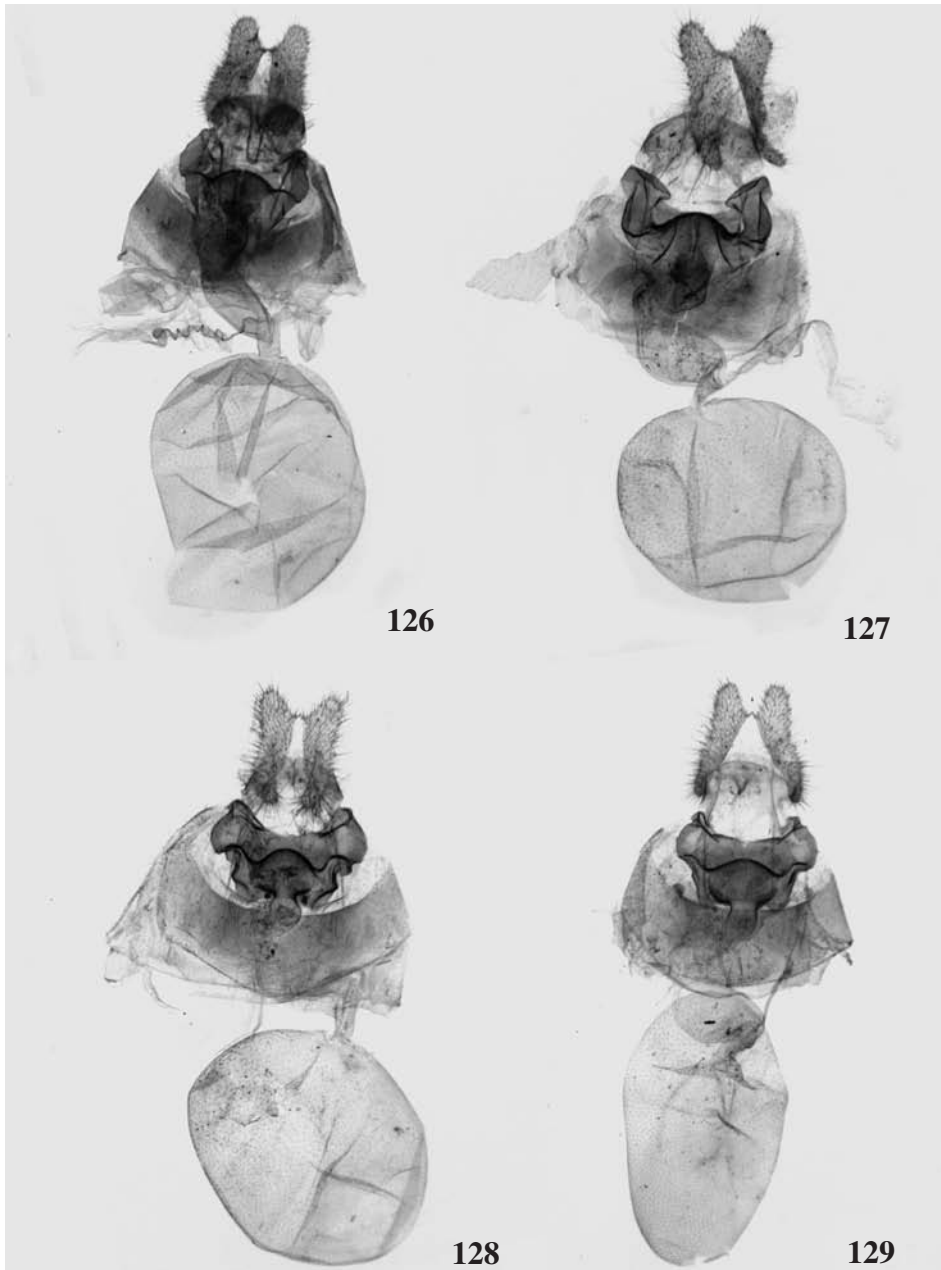
Figs 115-118.– Male genitalia of *Eliachna* Razowski and *Lypothora* Razowski. valvae spread, aedeagus removed: **115-116.** *Eliachna chileana* Razowski, 1999, **115.** (GU-3389-V.P.). **116.** (GU-1339-V.P.). **117.** *Eliachna hemicordata* Brown & McPherson, 2002, (GU-1297-V.P.). **118.** *Lypothora fernaldi* (Butler, 1883), (GU-1219-V.P.).



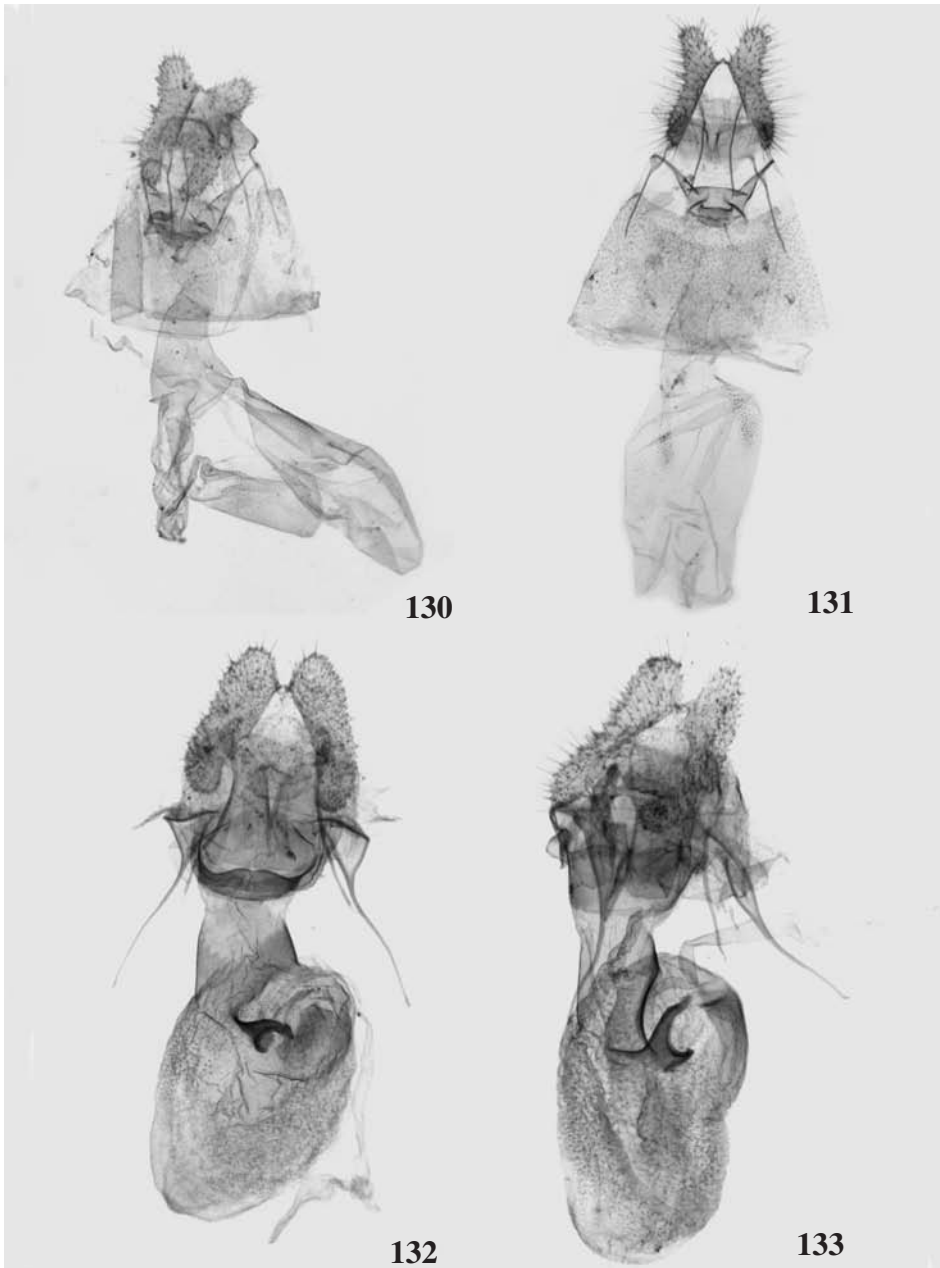
Figs 119-121.– Male genitalia of *Epinotia* Hübner and *Crocidosema* Zeller. valvae spread, aedeagus in situ: **119.** *Epinotia nigrovenata* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., paratype (GU-1244-V.P.). **120-121.** *Crocidosema insulana* Aurivillius, 1922, **120.** (GU-1204-V.P.). **121.** (GU-1204-V.P.).



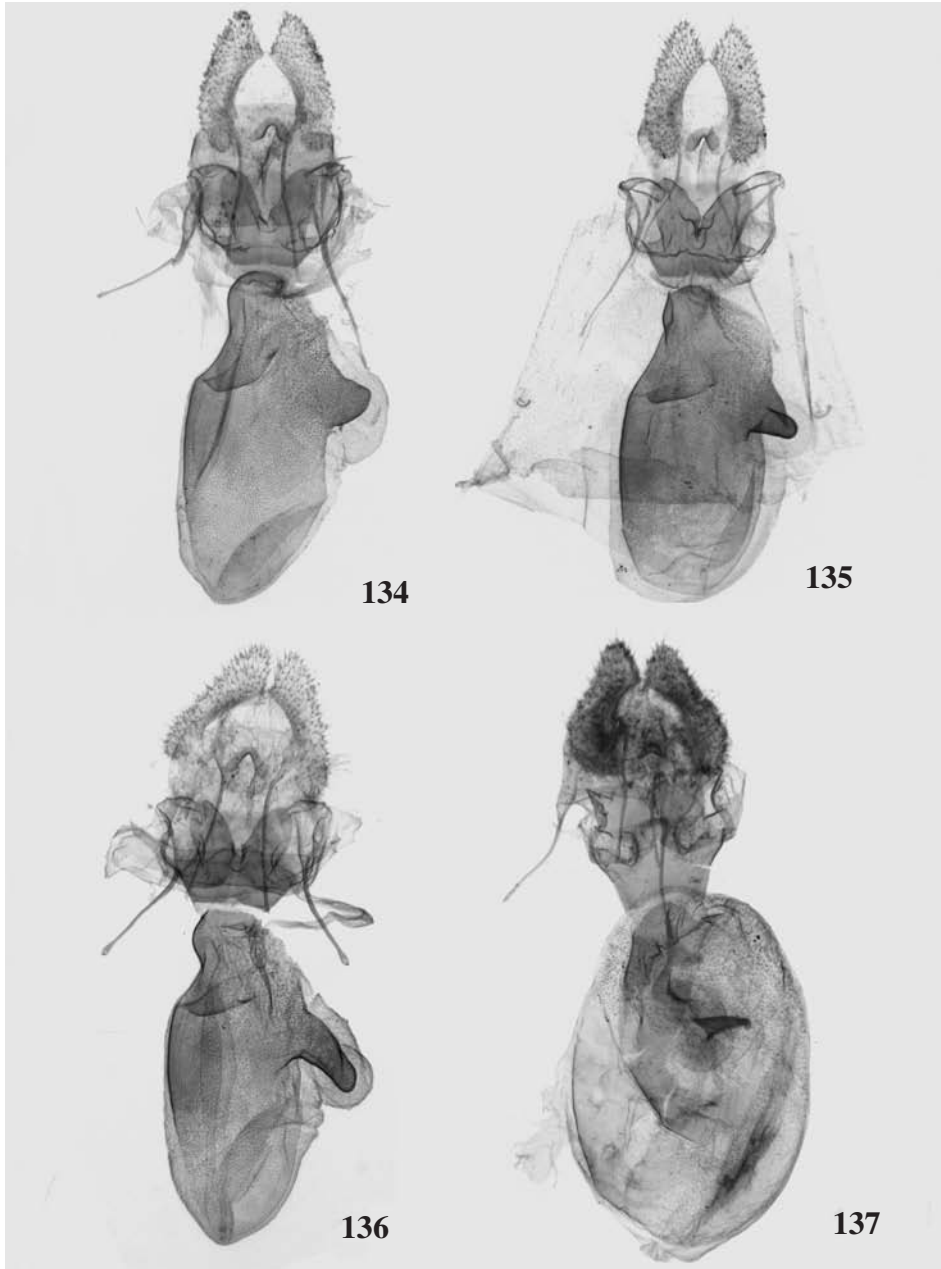
Figs 122-125.– Female genitalia of *Accuminulia* Brown, *Seticosta* Razowski, and *Haemateulia* Razowski: **122.** *Accuminulia buscki* Brown, 2000, (GU-1197-V.P.). **123.** *Seticosta coquimbana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **124.** *Haemateulia barrigana* Razowski & González, 2003, (GU-1286-V.P.). **125.** *Haemateulia placens* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype.



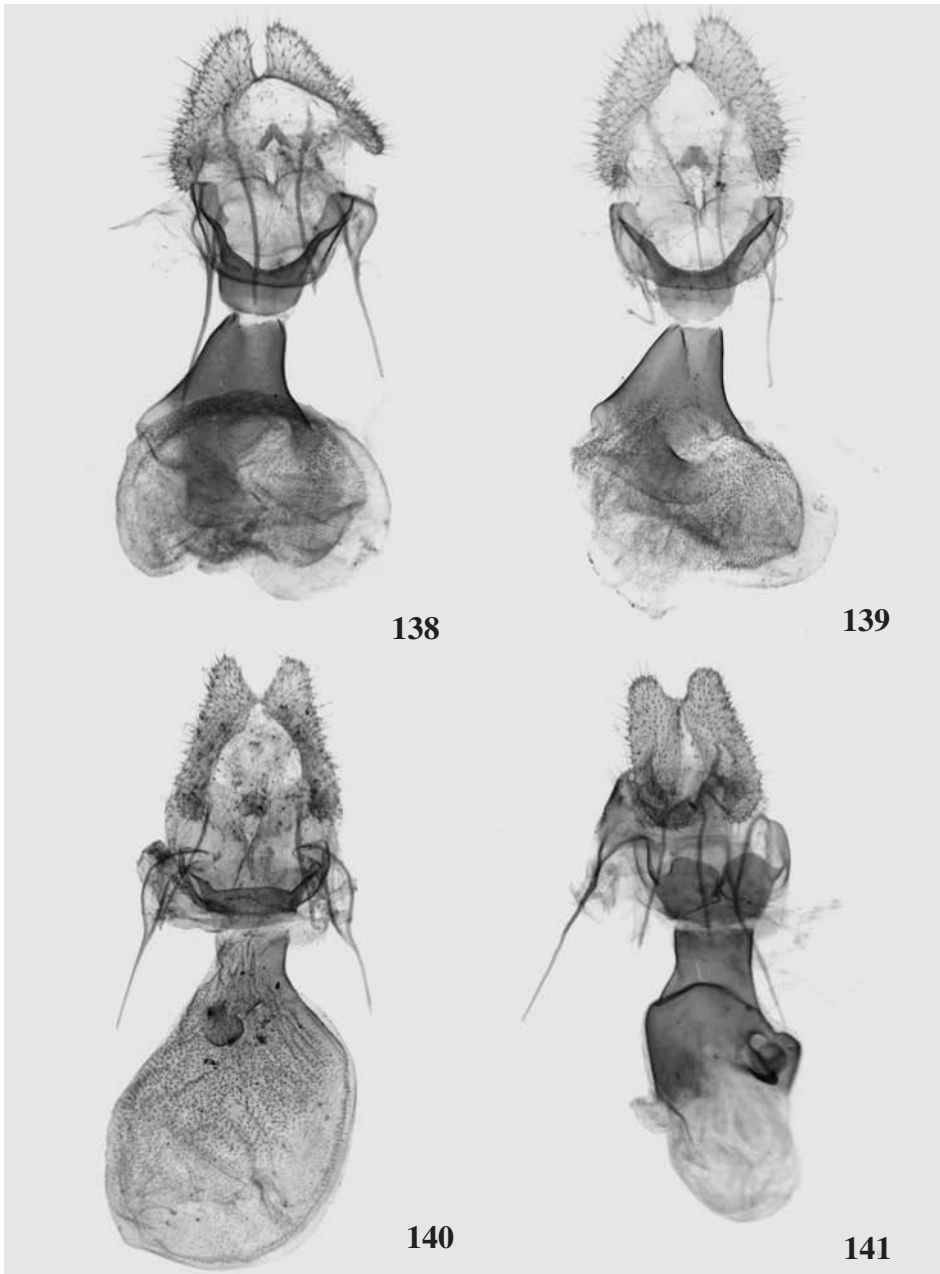
Figs 126-129.– Female genitalia of *Ptychocroca* Razowski: **126.** *Ptychocroca keelioides* Brown & Razowski, 2003, (GU-1201-V.P.). **127.** *Ptychocroca apenicillia* Brown & Razowski, 2003 (GU-1281-V.P.). **128.** *Ptychocroca* species (GU-1289-V.P.). **129.** *Ptychocroca* species (GU-1290-V.P.).



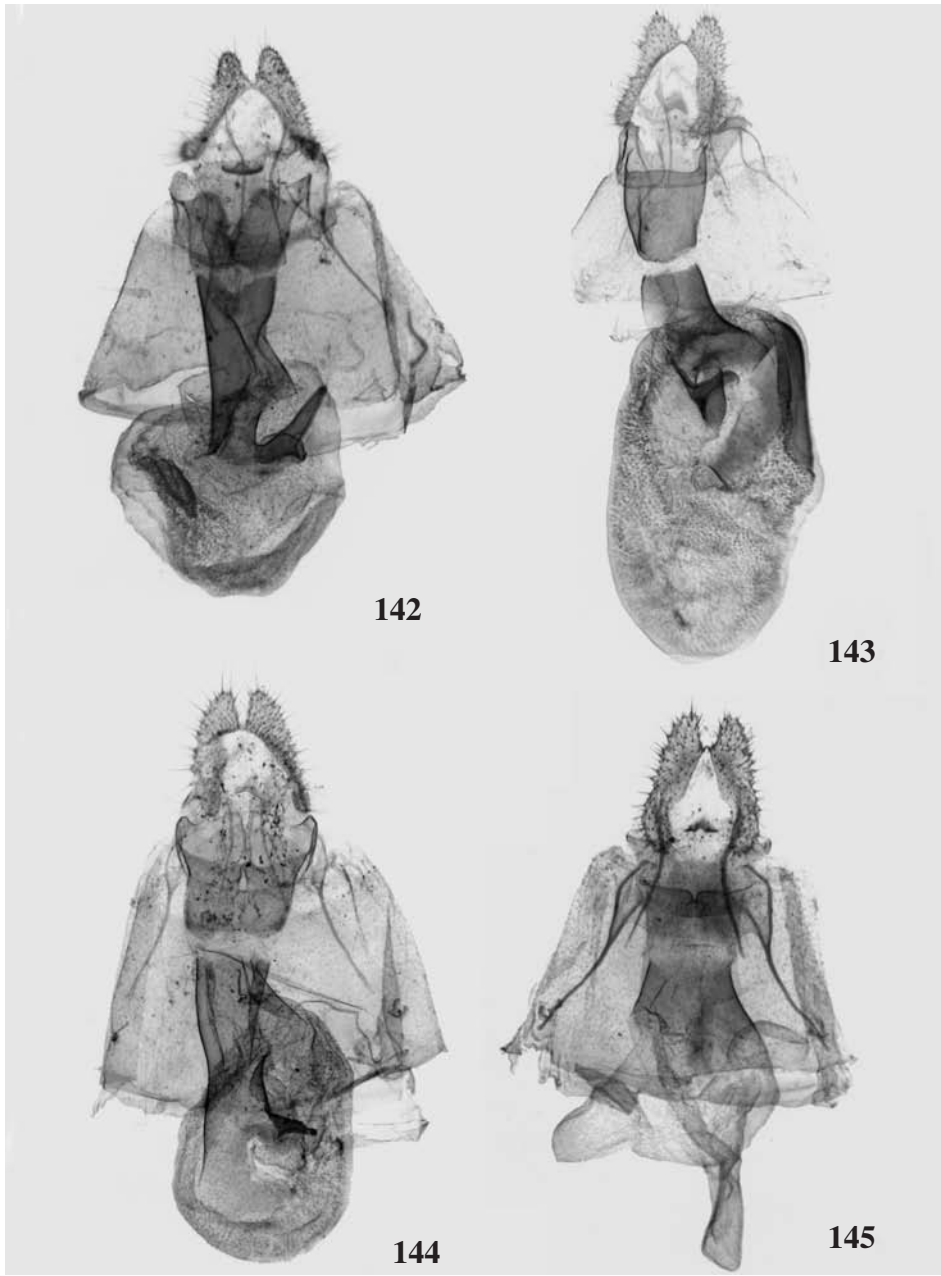
Figs 130-133.– Female genitalia of *Acmanthina* Brown and *Proeulia* Clarke: **130-131.** *Acmanthina acmanthes* (Meyrick, 1931), **130.** (GU-1235-V.P.). **131.** (GU-3388-V.P.). **132.** *Proeulia auraria* (Clarke, 1949), (GU-1259-V.P.). **133.** *Proeulia domeykoi* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype.



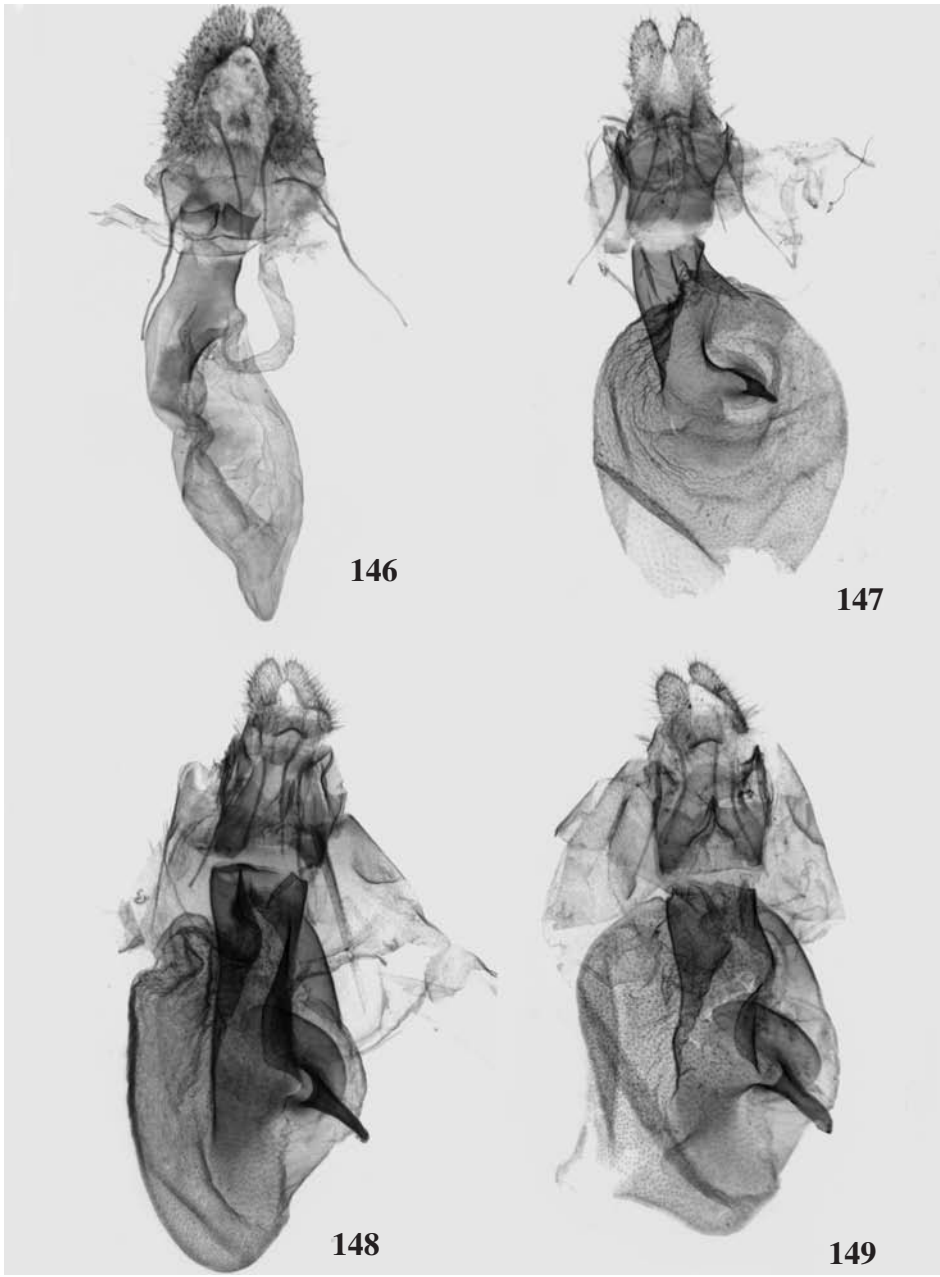
Figs 134-137.– Female genitalia of *Proeulia* Clarke: **134-135.** *Proeulia leonina* (Butler, 1883): **134.** (GU-1257-V.P.). **135.** (GU-1416-V.P.). **136.** *Proeulia leonina?* (Butler, 1883), (GU-1310-V.P.). **137.** *Proeulia gielisi* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype.



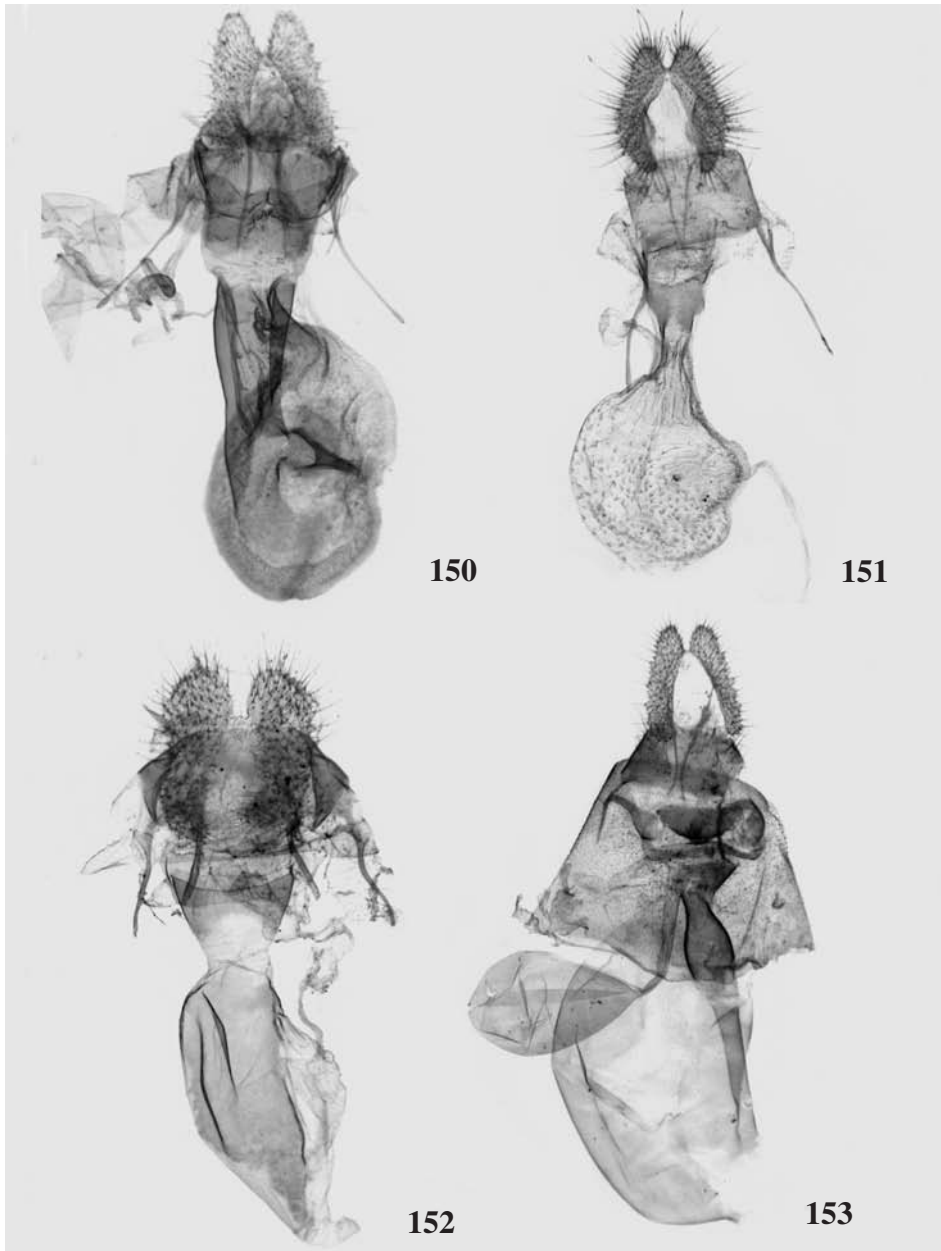
Figs 138-141.– Female genitalia of *Proeulia* Clarke: **138-139.** *Proeulia chrysopteris* (Butler, 1883), **138.** (GU-1409-V.P.). **139.** (GU-1415-V.P.). **140.** *Proeulia vanderwolfi* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **141.** *Proeulia lentescens* Razowski, 1995, (GU-1266-V.P.).



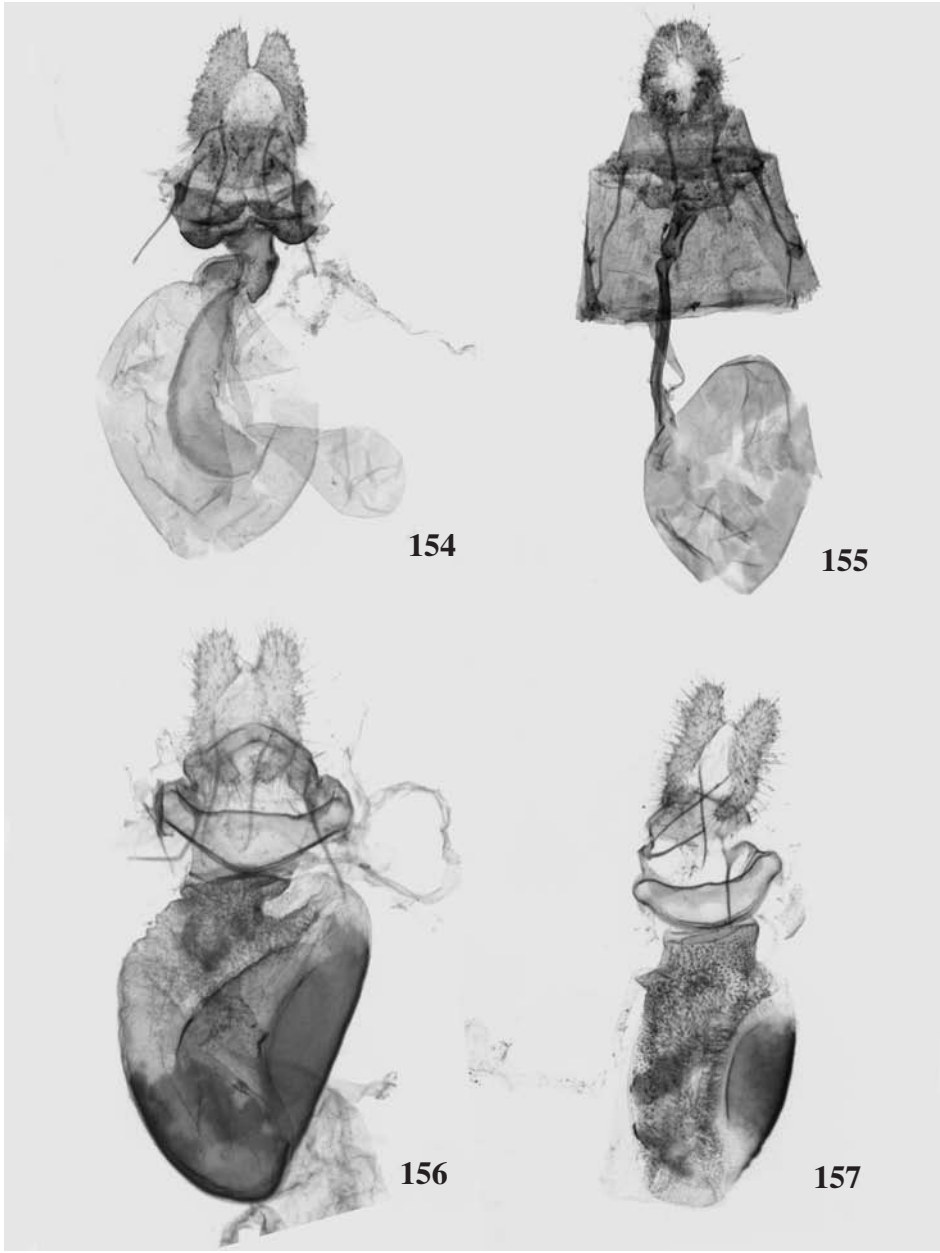
Figs 142-145.– Female genitalia of *Proeulia* Clarke: **142.** *Proeulia sublentescens* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., paratype (GU-1317-V.P.). **143.** *Proeulia tenontias* (Meyrick, 1912), (GU-1335-V.P.). **144.** *Proeulia mauleana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **145.** *Proeulia paronerata* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., paratype (GU-1323-V.P.).



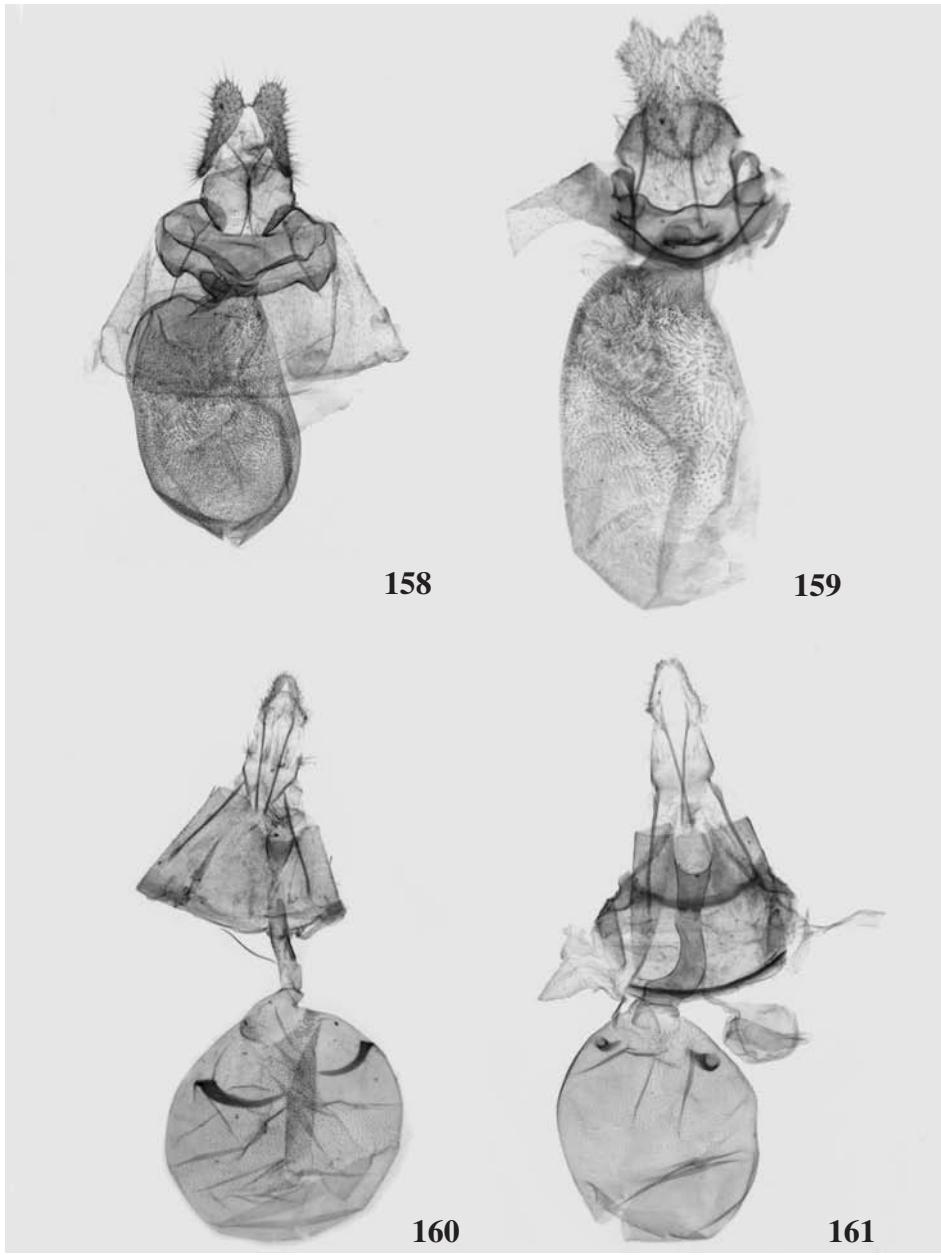
Figs 146-149.– Female genitalia of *Proeulia* Clarke: **146.** *Proeulia talcana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **147.** *Proeulia macrobasana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., paratype (GU-1264-V.P.). **148-149.** *Proeulia longula* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., **148.** paratype (GU-1315-V.P.). **149.** paratype (GU-1313-V.P.).



Figs 150-153.– Female genitalia of *Proeulia* Clarke, *Varifula* Razowski and *Acmanthina* Brown: **150.** *Proeulia macrobasana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., paratype (GU-1268-V.P.). **151.** *Proeulia chancoana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n, holotype. **152.** *Varifula trancasiana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **153.** *Acmanthina molinana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype.



Figs 154-157.– Female genitalia of *Recintona* Razowski, *Chileulia* Powell and *Rebinea* Razowski: **154.** *Recintona cnephasiodes* Razowski, 1999, (GU-1254-V.P.). **155.** *Chileulia yerbalocae* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., paratype (GU-1267-V.P.). **156.** *Rebinea erebina* (Butler, 1883), (GU-1202-V.P.). **157.** *Rebinea brunnea* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype.



Figs 158-161.– Female genitalia of *Eliachna* Razowski, *Epinotia* Hübner and *Crocidosema* Zeller: **158.** *Eliachna digitana* Brown & McPherson, 2002, (GU-3296-V.P.). **159.** *Eliachna chileana* Razowski, 1999, (GU-1287-V.P.). **160.** *Epinotia nigrovenata* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **161.** *Crocidosema insulana* Aurivillius, 1922, (GU-1307-V.P.).