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Tortricidae from the Mountains of Ecuador. Part III: Western Cordillera (Insecta: Lepidoptera)

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Abstract. This paper constitutes part two of the series on Tortricidae from the mountains of Ecuador. 130 species are treated; 7 genera and 74 species are described as new. These are: *Plesiocochylis* gen. n., *Plesiocochylis gnathosia* sp. n., *Henricus pampasianus* sp. n., *Imashpania* gen. n., *Imashpania mashpinana* sp. n., *Saphenista leuconigra* sp. n., *Saphenista chiriboga* sp. n., *Saphenista pululahuana* sp. n., *Saphenista brunneomaculata* sp. n., *Deltophalonia obscura* sp. n., *Aethes chilesi* sp. n., *Tossea* gen.n., *Tossea setosa* sp. n., *Psedaleulia manapilao* sp. n., *Subterinebrica magnitaeniana* sp. n., *Netechma splendida* sp. n., *Netechma lamanana* sp. n., *Netechma camelana* sp. n., *Netechma polycornuta* sp. n., *Netechma crucifera* sp. n., *Netechma obunca* sp. n., *Netechma otongana* sp. n., *Netechma bifascia* sp. n., *Netechma altitudinaria* sp. n., *Netechma jelskii* sp. n., *Furcinetechma* gen. n., *Furcinetechma magnifurca* sp. n., *Clarkenia triangulifera* sp. n., *Badiaria plagiata* sp. n., *Inape chara* sp. n., *Inape rigidsocia* sp. n., *Inape tricornuta* sp. n., *Inape balzapamba* sp. n., *Transtillaspis hepaticolorana* sp. n., *Transtillaspis calderana* sp. n., *Transtillaspis chiribogana* sp. n., *Transtillaspis chilesana* sp. n., *Transtillaspis multicornuta* sp. n., *Transtillaspis pichinchana* sp. n., *Transtillaspis golondrinana* sp. n., *Transtillaspis quatrocornuta* sp. n., *Transtillaspis longisetae* sp. n., *Pelzia* gen. n., *Pelzia alticolana* sp. n., *Rhytmologa argentoviridana* sp. n., *Oregocerata nigrograpta* sp. n., *Oregocerata recurrens* sp. n., *Guarandita* gen. n., *Guarand3ita bolivariana* sp. n., *Ptyongnathosia cotopaxiana* sp. n., *Runtunia* gen. n., *Runtunia runtunica* sp. n., *Argyrotaenia pilalona* sp. n., *Argyroteania subcordillerae* sp. n., *Argyrotaenia tenuis* sp. n., *Argyrotaenia altera* sp. n., *Argyrotaenia magnuncus* sp. n., *Anacrusis brunnorbis* sp. n., *Amorbia jaczewskii* sp. n., *Sparganopseustis garlaczi* sp. n., *Auratonota paramaldonada* sp. n., *Auratonota polymaculata* sp. n., *Heppnerographa mashpiana* sp. n., *Episimus silvaticus* sp. n., *Omiostola splendissima* sp. n., *Omiostola brunneochroma* sp. n., *Omiostola delta* sp. n., *Omiostola triangulifera* sp. n., *Tsinilla tristis* sp. n., *Tsinilla ubericolor* sp. n. *Tsinilla albidecora* sp. n., *Epinotia guarandae* sp. n., *Epinotia longistria* sp. n., *Epinotia multistrigata* sp. n., *Epinotia chlorochara* sp. n., *Epinotia panda* sp. n. *Epinotia biuncus* sp. n., *Epinotia bispina* sp. n., *Argepinotia atrovirens* sp. n., *Quebradnotia carchigena* sp. n. *Eulia flaminia* Meyrick, 1926 is transferred to *Guaranita* gen. n.

Key words: entomology, taxonomy, Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, new genera, new species, new data, Ecuador

I. INTRODUCTION

This paper is the second part out of a series of four in which we publish results of our project on species diversity of moths of the family Tortricidae in the Andes of Ecuador. In this part we include the data from the mountains of Western Cordillera in the provinces Carchi, Imbabura, Cotopaxi, Pichincha, and Bolivar.

The field work was concentrated mainly in sites located within the upper cloud forest zone and in the ecotone between the cloud forest and open field vegetation of paramo. Almost all collection sites were distributed within an elevational zone between 2200 m and 3700 m at different geographical positions along the Western Cordillera, from the border with Colombia on southern slopes of volcan Chiles in the north to the Nudo de Sabanillas in the south.

Collection sites were carefully chosen to obtain data from areas that were poorly explored by entomologists before, or not explored at all. The field work was carried on in years 1998, 1999 and 2003-2005.

The following collection sites were chosen in the Western Cordillera of Ecuador and their geographical positions were measured by means of Garmin GPS receiver.

collection site	**altitude**	**latitude**	**longitude**
Golondrinas	2000 m	N 00°49’34”	W 78°07’11”
El Angel	3450 m	N 00°38’57”	W 77°53’33”
vía Otavalo – Selva Alegre	2050 m	N 00°17’54”	W 78°30’14”
Otonga	1950 m	S 00°25’00”	W 79°00’00”
Pululahua	2200 m	N 00°03’07”	W 78°30’44”
Pululahua	3100 m	N 00°01’15”	W 78°38’12”
via Chiriboga	300 m	S 00°17’52”	W 78°39’52”
Pacto; Río Mashpi	1150 m	S 00°09’21”	W 78°51’48”
Pilaló, vía Zumbagua	3250 m	S 00°58’33”	W 78°58’32”
Pilaló	2850 m	S 00°58’58”	W 79°00’21”
Balsapamba, Santa Lucía	2250 m	S 01°43’05”	W 79°07’48”

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

Moths were collected in each site during the first three hours after the dusk to the UV light emitted by the Philips MLW 160W electric bulb suported by ordinary 150 W bulb emitting visible light and operated with portable Honda electric generator.

Type material has been deposited in the Lepidoptera collection of the Zoological Museum, Jagiellonian University, Kraków (Muzeum Zoologiczne Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego - MZUJ).

SYSTEMATIC PART

Tortricinae
Cochylini

Plesiocochylis gen. n.

Type-species: *Plesiocochylis gnathosia* sp. n. Gender: feminine.

Diagnosis. Tegumen and valva similar to that in several genera of Cochylini, eg. *Cochylimorpha* Razowski, 1959; socii atrophied, gnathos present, fully developed (until now never found in this tribe) extending medially to ventrolateral pocket-like structutes of tegumen. Long fork of forewing anal veins speaks rather on inclusion of this genus in Cochylini.

Etymology. The name refers to plesiomorphic genital characters of this genus.

Venation. In forewing all veins separate, R5 to termen, CuA2 opposite base of R1, chorda and M-stem atrophied; in hindwing Rs-M1 stalked to before middle; M2 far from M3, M3- CuA1 stalked to 1/4.

Male genitalia. Tegumen very broad, short; vinculum slender, complete, long; uncus reduced to a small apical prominence of tegumen; socius absent; gnathos arms slender connected to ventrolateral lobes of tegumen; terminal plate of gnathos large, long; valva broad in basal third, slender, curved upwards posteriorly; sacculus simple, long, convex postbasally; disc densely hairy; pulvinus absent; transtilla a transverse band somewhat extending and well sclerotized dorsally; juxta a simple plate concave dorsally; aedeagus rather broad, extending ventroterminally; cornuti absent.

Female not known.

Distribution and biology. Known only from Western Cordillera of Ecuador; collected at the altitude of 2200 m.

Plesiocochylis gnathosia sp. n.
(Figs 1, 81)

Diagnosis. This is the only species of the genus externally resembling boths, some Euliini and Cochylini.

Etymology. The name refers to the presence of a large gnathos.

Description. Wing span 16 mm. Head dirty cream, labial palpus ca 1.5; thorax creamish scaled and suffused black. Forewing expanding posteriorly; costa almost straight; termen long, straight, fairly oblique. Ground colour cream with weak ferruginous suffusions and diffuse spots; spots along dorsum blackish brown. Markings consist of fused blackish basal blotch and median fascia with posterior edge straight, parallel to termen. Cilia worn. Hindwing cream in apical area tinged pale ochreous, with some brownish scales; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 1) as described for the genus.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Pichincha, Crater Pululahua, West Cordillera, N 00˚03´07˝, W 78˚30´44˝, 4.02.2005, 2200 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 548 MZUJ.

Henricus melanoleucus (Clarke, 1968)

One female specimen from Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, 2000 m. Described from Puebla, Mexico. Our specimen fits well with the original description but the identification of the Ecuadoran material should be confirmed by an examination of a male.

Henricus bleptus Razowski et Becker, 2007

Three males from Ecuador, Prov. Pichincha, Pululahua, 3100 m. This species was described from the province of Carchi, Ecuador.

Henricus pampasianus sp. n.

(Figs 2, 82)

Diagnosis. This species is very close to *H. metalliferus* Razowski et Pelz, 2001, from province of Morona-Santiago, Ecuador, but *pamapasianus* characterizes with autapomorphic socius which is expanding apically and long median part of transtilla. Externally this new species differs also in blackish suffusions of forewing.

Etymology. The name refers to the type locality of San Francisco de las Pampas.

Description. Wing span 22 mm. Head except for frons and part of vertex white brownish; labial palpus ca 2; thorax brown. Forewing somwehat expanding posteriorly; costa rather straight with group of extending scales beyond 2/3; termen moderately oblique, hardly convex. Ground colour cream suffused brownish, preserved in tornal fourth of wing; subterminal interfascia browner; remaining area, mainly costal third, suffused brown-black; refractive suffusions weak, bluish. Markings diffuse, costal part of median fascia blackish brown, fasciae in posterior area brown. Cilia ochreus brownish with brown lines. Hindwing whitish, tinged brown on periphery; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 2). Uncus fairly well developed, slender; socius long expanding in distal half posteriorly, with large terminal broadening fringes with short setae; arms of vinculum broad; costa of valva somewhat convex; sacculus simple; caudal edge of valva oblique, distal part of valva slender; median part of transtilla large, bifurcate; aedeagus fairly large, rather slender; one cornutus short, simple, the other curved with large capitulum.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: “Ecuador, Prov. Cotopaxi, San Francisco de las Pampas, Res. La Otonga, 1.02.2002, 1935 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak”; GS 187 MZUJ.

Imashpania gen. n.

Type-species: *Imashpania mashpinana* sp. n. Gender: feminie.

Diagnosis. This new genus is related to *Henricus* as the structures of valva, tegumen and cornutus show; its autapomorphies are the very large, plate-shaped, well sclerotized socius and the curved upwards, pointed apically valva.

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

Venation. In forewing all veins separate, R3-R4 approaching basally, CuA2 opposite 2/3 distance R1-R2; in hindwing Rs-M1 stalked to before middle, M2 far from base of M3, M3-CuA1 near one another.

Male genitalia. Tegumen short, broad; uncus completely reduced; socius broadly attached to tegumen, well sclerotized, in form of a broad plate; arms of vinculum broad terminally, connected membranously; valva fairly long, with well developed costa; curved upwards, pointed apically terminal portion, and well sclerotized ventral fold of disc; sacculus slender, simple; median part of transtilla rod like, with some apical thorns; juxta proportionally small; aedeagus broad, with small, distinctly sclerotized ventral termination and very broad, hardly differentiated coecum penis; cornutus strong, composed.

Female not known.

Distribution. A monotypical Ecuadoran genus.

Imashpania mashpinana sp. n.

(Figs 3, 83)

Diagnosis. The only representative of the genus (cf. its description) externally resembling some *Henricus* and *Cirrothaumatia tornosema* (Clarke, 1912) from Guatemala.

Etymology. The specific name refers to the type locality, Río Mashpi.

Description. Wing span 22 mm. Head cream ochreous, frons whiter, labial palpus ca 2, ochreous with white terminal joint; thorax ochreous brownish, rust proximally. Forewing weakly expanding terminad; apex broadly rounded; termen oblique, rather straight; tuft of cream and ochreous scales from costa postmedially. Ground colour brown with some ochreous and rust diffuse spots at base of wing and postmedially, group of yellowish scales at the end of median cell and oval, cream rust posteriorly blotch between this last and tornus. Marking dark brown, diffuse, in distal third of wing in form of lines on refractive grey ground. Cilia cream ferruginous with broad brown interruptions. Hindwing dark brown; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 3) as described for the genus; female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Pichincha, Pacto, Río Mashpi, 08.02.2004, 1150 m, leg. Wojtusiak & Pyrcz"; GS 238 MZUJ; Paratype male: Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Volc. Chiles massive, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, 2050 m, 28.06.1999. Leg. J. Wojtusiak.

Saphenista tufinoa Razowski et Brown, 1999

Two specimens from Ecuador, Prov. Cotopaxi, San Francisco de las Pampas, Res. La Otonga and Ecuador, Prov. Cotopaxi, via La Maná, Pilaló, from the elevation 1350m and 2800 m. Described from Carchi Province, Ecuador.

Saphenista leuconigra sp. n.
(Figs 4, 84)

Diagnosis. This species is closely related to *S. campalita* Razowski, 1993 described from Peru but *leuconigra* with whitish ground colour and black forewing marking which are greyish and brown respectively in *campalita*; in *campalita* cornutus is broader, curved, with long basal sclerite, transtilla shorter with longer apical processes and the socius weakly expanding terminally.

Etymology. The name refers to colouration of forewing; Greek/Latin: *leucos* – white; *niger* – black.

Description. Wing span 26 mm. Head white; labial palpus ca 2, tinged ochreous; thorax cream grey, blackish proximally. Forewing somewhat expanding terminad; termen moderately oblique, rather straight. Ground colour cream white; costa suffused brownish, dorsum and postmedian surface with grey. Markings: costal part of median fascia small, dorsomedian part large, subtriangular, both blackish; sufterminal fascia and terminal mark grey. Cilia white. Hindwing cream, in apical part slightly mixed ochreous; cilia cream white.

Male genitalia (Fig. 4). Socius long, expanding terminally; valva broad in basal part, weakly curved upwards; median part of transtilla rather long; aedeagus broad; cornutus moderately curved, slender.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, West Cordillera, 28-30.01.2005, 2000 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 547 MZUJ.

Saphenista penai Clarke, 1968

One female from Ecuador, Prov. Pichincha, Chiriboga, West Cordillera, 3100m. Described from Bolivia and Peru; holotype is from Peru: a female collected in Machu Picchu at the altitude of 2700 m.

Saphenista chiriboga sp. n.
(Figs 67, 85)

Diagnosis. Facies reminding *Phalonidia cholovalva* Razowski et Wojtusiak, 2006 from Venezuela; female genitalia resemble Bolivian *S. sphragidias* (Meyrick, 1932) but *chiriboga* with broad proximal part of sterigma and long sclerite of ductus bursae.

Etymology. The specific name refers to the type locality, Chiriboga.

Description. Wing span 24 mm. Head and thorax cream, labial palpus 2.5. Forewing somewhat expanding terminad; costa slightly bent at 2/3; termen moderately oblique, almost straight. Ground colour cream suffused and sprinkled yellowish brown especially in basal part of costa and along dorsum; a few brown dots along costa; some brown scales in rows between median veins, some at tornus. Marking reduced to small brown spot beyond mid-costa. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing cream tinged ochreous brownish; cilia paler than middle of wing.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 67). Papilla analis rather uniformly broad; apophyses strong, fairly long; cup-shaped part of sterigma broad, narrowing medially; small, rather weak sclerite in distal part of ductus bursae.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Pichincha, Chiriboga, West Cordillera, 5.02.2005, 3100 m., leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 554 MZUJ.

Saphenista pululahuana sp. n.

(Figs 5, 86)

DIAGNOSIS. Close to Peruvian *S. amusa* RAZOWSKI, 1993 and *S. peruviana* RAZOWSKI, 1993 but this species is distinct chiefly by longer median part of transtilla and its large terminal processes and larger aedeagus (rather similar to *amusa*) with shorter cornutus.

ETYMOLOGY. The name refers to the type locality, Pululahua.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 21.5 mm. Head brownish cream; labial palpus ca 2.5, brownish; thorax brownish. Forewing slightly expanding terminad; costa weakly convex; termen moderately oblique, rather straight. Ground colour brownish cream suffused brown in dorsal and basal areas, less so subterminally; dots brownish. Markings brown: basal blotch incomplete; median fascia interrupted near the middle with dorsal part extending in median cell; subapical blotch small. Cilia concolorous with ground colour, with brownish parts. Hindwing brownish cream, paler basad; cilia similar.

Variation. Paratype with whiter ground colour, terminal third of wing suffused brown; and hindwing mixed brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 5). Socius rather broad, weakly expanding terminally; valva slender; sacculus slender, rather short; median part of transtilla moderate, terminating in large lateral processes; aedeagus fairly broad; cornutus rather short.

Female not known.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Pichincha, Chiriboga, West Cordillera, 3.02.2005, 3100 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 553 MZUJ. Paratype male: Ecuador, Prov. Pichincha, Chiriboga, West Cordillera, 5.02.2005, 3100 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak. GS 550 MZUJ.

Saphenista brunneomaculata sp. n.

(Figs 6, 87)

DIAGNOSIS. Related to *sphragidias* as the male genitalia show but forewing of *brunneomaculata* almost unicolorous, the apical part of median process of transtilla concave, the cornutus slender, and the aedeagus longer with short ventroterminal part. From *palulahuana* described from same locality *brunneomaculata* differs chiefly in lack of forewing markings, the concave top of median part of transtilla, and short end of aedeagus.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific epithet refers to the brown maculation of forewing; Latin: *brunneus* – brown.

Description. Wing span 18 mm. Head cream, thorax and labial palpus (ca 1.5) creamish brown. Forewing slender, hardly expanding terminad with termen oblique, almost straight. Ground colour cream slightly tinged olive brownish; suffusions brownish; dots brown. Markings reduced to two brown spots at costa. Cilia paler than ground colour. Hindwing brownish cream; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 6). Socius broad, rounded apically; end of vinculum as in all species of *Saphenista* Walsingham mentioned above; valva fairly broad; sacculus small; median part of transtilla strong, concave apically; aedeagus moderate, rather slender with small ventral termination; cornutus slender.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Pichincha, Pululahua, West Cordillera, 3.02.2005, 3100 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 557 MZUJ.

Deltophalonia obscura sp. n.

(Figs 7, 88)

Diagnosis. Closely related to *D. chlidonibrya* Razowski et Becker, 2003 from Morona-Santiago Province, Ecuador; *obscura* is distinguished by brown colouration of forewing and diffuse median marking, the longer sacculus, spinose median process of transtilla, and reduced spinulation of lobes of anellus.

Etymology. The name refers to the colouration of forewing; Latin: *obscura* – dark.

Description. Wing span 21 mm. Head brownish cream; thorax brownish; labial palpus ca 3, brown. Forewing broadest near middle; termen weakly oblique, tolerably straight. Ground colour brownish; markings dark brown represented by broad, diffuse fascia extending from mid-costa to mid-dorsum. Cilia (worn) brownish. Hindwing brownish cream; strigulation brownish, distinct; cilia creamish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 7). Apical parts of socii minute; valva broad; sacculus moderate; median part of transtilla finely thorny; lobes of anellus rather small, without spines.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Bolivar, Balzapamba–Guaranda old road, 5.09.2004, 1250 m, leg. Wojtusiak & Pyrcz". GS 418 MZUJ. Paratype male: Ecuador, Prov. Bolivar, Balzapamba–Guaranda old road, 5.09.2004, 2200 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak; GS 307 MZUJ.

Aethes chilesi sp. n.

(Figs 8, 89)

Diagnosis. Very similar and close to *A. macasiana* Razowski et Pelz, 2001 from province of Morona-Santiago, Ecuador and Venezuelan *A. alphitopa* (Clarke, 1968) but *chilesi* with short dorsoposterior process of aedeagus and larger dorsal part of transtilla. *A. alphitopa* and *macasiana* have similar aedeagi (with large dorsoposterior process) and the former and *chilesi* long, oblique process of sacculus.

Etymology. The specific name refers to the type locality, volcan Chiles.

Description. Wing span 27 mm. Head and thorax white, labial palpus ca 4, cream to middle. Forewing expanding posteriorly; costa bent at 2/3; termen slightly oblique, straight. Ground colour white, preserved as a large costal blotch, in other parts of wing suffused brownish and brownish cream, strigulated pale rust brown and brown. Marking reduced to rust postmedian fascia, olive grey subterminal fascia followed by a paler suffusion; parts of markings edged whitish and silver. Some reddish rust spots in costal and dorsal parts of termen. Cilia ochreous with brownish divisions. Hindwing brown cream densely strigulated brownish grey; cilia brownish cream and ochreous cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 8). Basal parts of socii with submedian thorns, terminal parts slender, rather well sclerotized; vinculum slender; valva weakly tapering terminally; sacculus with large postbasal process terminating in a thorny plate; median part of transtilla rather short; aedeagus broad with short ventral termination and somewhat longer, broad basally, thin terminally, dorsal process and cornutus absent.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, volcan Chiles massive, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, 28.06.1999, 2050 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 241 MZUJ. Paratypes 5 males with the same labels as holotype.

Euliini

Tossea gen. n.

Type-species: *Tossea setosa* sp. n. Gender: feminine.

Diagnosis. This genus is similar to some other New World genera but nothing can be said about its closer relationships; the uncus resembles that in *Apotomops* Powell et Obraztsov, 1986, the socii those in *Palusita* Razowski et Becker, 2000, the upper part of valva with its long costa reminds that in many other Euliini, e.a. it is well sclerotized and long. However, transtilla is membranous, sacculus elaborate with postbasal lobe and setose terminal part and ventrocaudal portion of valva.

Etymology. The generic epithet is the anagram of the specific name of the type-species of this genus.

Venation. In forewing CuA2 opposite 2/3 R1-R2; chorda distinct extending from beyond base of R1 to beneath R4; M-stem absent; in hindwing Rs-M1 approaching to one another in basal third, M2 far from M3, M3-CuA1 on a very short stalk.

Male genitalia. Uncus broad, with postbasal convexities; socius oval, attached submedially; gnathos arm delicate, terminal plate ill-defined; costa of valva long; sacculus angulate postbasally with large lobe at proximal edge of ventral incision and short, spined free termination; pulvinus atrophied, fold marked by sparse hairs; posterior part of valva hairy with large setose area beyond sacculus; transtilla membranous; juxta expanding dorsally; aedeagus slender, with postzonal fourth complete and remaining portion in major part membranous; coecum penis large; caulis short; cornuti two capitate, long spines.

Female not known.

Distribution and biology. *Tossea* is an Ecuadoran monobasic genus untill now known from the Western Cordillera and collected only at high altitude, over 3000 m.

Tossea setosa sp. n.
(Figs 9, 90)

Diagnosis. This is the only species of the genus (cf. the diagnosis above).

Etymology. The name refers to setose end of sacculus.

Description. Wing span 19.5 mm. Head brownish, labial palpus (ca 3) and thorax blackish brown. Forewing slender, distinctly expanding terminad; termen somewhat oblique, straight. Ground colour ochreous cream preserved in form of spots forming a subterminal line, concave near middle and diffuse area in mid-wing. Remaining surface blackish brown with a few indistinct dots. Cilia concolorous with ground colour with blackish brown lines. Hindwing cream slightly mixed ochreous posteriorly, with numeous grey strigulae. Cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 9) as described with the genus.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Pichincha, Pululahua, West Cordillera, 3.02.2005, 3100 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 538 MZUJ.

Psedaleulia manapilao sp. n.
(Figs 10, 91)

Diagnosis. Related to Peruvian *P. qualitata* Razowski, 1997 and *P. dumetosa* Razowski et Pelz, 2003 from Morona-Santiago Province, Ecuador but *manapilao* without spiny lobes of valva and long terminal process of sacculus.

Etymology. The name refers to the name of a road from La Mana to Pilalo, the collection site of this species.

Description. Wing span 17.5 mm. Head and thorax cream hardly mixed brownish; labial palpus over 2, scaled brown laterally. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa gradually convex; termen rather long, weakly oblique, tolerably straight. Ground colour cream sprinkled yellow-brown, similarly strigulated and dotted. Markings yellowsh brown: basal blotch reduced to dorsal blotch and a costal shade, median fascia tinged grey costally, straight proximally; subapical blotch large. Cilia cream mixed ochreous. Hindwing whitish cream, whiter basad; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 10). Uncus moderately long, slender, expanding terminally; socius rather broad; gnathos slender; valva suboval with dorsoproximal lobe; sacculus simple, slender; aedeagus short, broad with slender distal sclerite and very broad coecum penis; a plate-shaped sclerite in vesica.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Cotopaxi, via La Maná, Pilaló, 2.09.2004, 3200 m, leg. Wojtusiak & Pyrcz"; GS 426 MZUJ.

Toreulia nimia Razowski et Becker, 2000

Material. One male from Prov. Cotopaxi, San Francisco de las Pampas, Res. La Otonga, 1935 m. Described from Carchi province, Ecuador, from the elevation 1935 m.

Apotomops carchicola (Razowski et Becker, 2000)

One male from Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, 2000 m. Described from Carchi Province (Maldonado, 2200 m).

Pseudomeritastis emphanes Razowski, 2004

Material. One male from Ecuador, Prov. Pichincha, Pacto, Rio Mashpi from 1150 m. Described from Pinchincha-Septima Paraiso Reserve, Ecuador, where it was collected at the elevation of ca. 1300 m.

Thalleulia gracilescens Razowski, 2004

Material. Three male specimens from Prov. Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas from the elevation 2000 m. This species was described from povince of Pinchincha at the altitude of ca 1300 m.

Ernocornutia pilaloana Razowski et Wojtusiak, 2008

Material. One male from via La Maná, Pilaló from the elevation 3200 m. Described from Ecuador, Prov. Cotopaxi.

Ernocornutia pululahuana Razowski et Wojtusiak, 2008

Material. One male from Pululahua Crater, West Cordillera from the elevation 3100 m. Described from province of Pichincha, Ecuador.

Subterinebrica magnitaeniana sp. n.

(Figs 11, 92)

Diagnosis. Similar to *labirynthana* but *magnitaeniana* with shorter basal part of uncus, smaller median part of transtilla; this new species differs slightly from *labirynthana* as *magnitaeniana* with less curved, thickly thorny sublateral parts of transtilla and larger median part of transtilla. Markings similar to *labirynthana* except for connected subapical and terminal blotches of forewing which resemble *festivaria*. Hindwing whitish with a few weak brownish grey spots.

Etymology. The specific name refers to the forewing markings; Latin *magnus* – large, *taenia* – fascia.

Description. Wing span 18 mm. Head blackish with frons and part of vertex white; labial palpus 1.5, black with white end; thorax blackish, end of tegula white. Forewing rather not expanding terminally; costa weakly, gradually convex; termen somewhat oblique, almost straight. Ground colour white with indistinct greenish hue. Markings black consisting of a series of spots typical of the genus. Cilia blackish with white interruption near middle and at tornus. Hindwing creamish, darkening apically, with weak strigulation. Cilia concolorous with middle of wing.

Variation. Paratype with black markings of forewing broader than in holotype.

Male genitalia (Fig. 11). Uncus proportionally short, with very short basal portions and broad submedian part; sacculus with some three thin thorns; median part of transtilla broad, convex dorsally; sublateral lobes broad with strong thorns; processes of juxta slightly asymmetrical.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Pichincha, Chiriboga, West Cordillera, 5.02.2005, 3100 m. Leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 517 MZUJ. Paratype male: One male, the same label as in holotype.

Netechma splendida sp. n.

(Figs 12, 68, 94)

Diagnosis. Externally rather similar to some Chlidanotini (e.g. *Heppnerographa tricesimana* (Zeller, 1877) than to any Euliini species. In broad aedeagus, bulbous coecum penis and numerous cornuti in vesica this species resembles *N. pyrrhocolona* (Meyrick, 1926) but differs in very broad aedeagus.

Etymology. The name refers to splendid colouration of the moth.

Description. Wing span 23 mm (female paratypes 25 - 26 mm). Head yellow; labial palpus over 2, brown with yellow terminal part; thorax yellow with orange collar and two brown oblique lines. Forewing weakly expanding posteriorly; costa almost straight; termen not oblique. Ground colour glossy whitish edged with yellow in form of series of almost rounded spots. Remaining area of wing dark brown with some scattered yellow dots. Cilia white-yellow with some brown divisions. Hindwing grey cream, mixed brownish in apical part; strigulation brownish grey. Cilia rather cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 12). Uncus slender; valva broad with costa distinctly sclerotized throughout, broadly convex beyond middle; sacculus strong, slightly tapering terminally, without free end; transtilla broad with broad, thorny submedian dorsal convexities; aedeagus broad, short, with reduced ventral termination; coecum penis very broad, rounded; cornuti numerous non-capitate spines of various sizes.

Female genitalia (Fig. 68). Sterigma proportionally small, with rounded proximal corners; antrum membranous; sclerite of ductus bursae extending into corpus bursae; ductus seminalis extending from subterminal part of ductus bursae.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, West Cordillera, 28-30.01.2005, 2000, leg J. Wojtusiak; GS 506 MZUJ. Paratypes: Two females with the same label as holotype. GS 505 MZUJ

Netechma lamanana sp. n.
(Figs, 69, 95)

Diagnosis. Very close to *N. splendida*, and *N. polycornuta* but *lamanana* with straight forewing termen, broad triangular blotch at dorsum, short medioposterior sclerite of sterigma, and strongly convex sclerite of proximal part of ductus bursae. From *N. triangulum* Razowski et Wojtusiak, 2006 from Morona-Santiago Province it differs mainly in having long termen of forewing; from *N. pyrrhocolona* this species can be distinguished by brownish subterminal part of forewing.

Etymology. The specific name refers to name of vicinity of type locality of La Maná.

Description. Wing span 25 mm. Head brownish cream, frons mixed whitish; labial palpus ca 3, creamish; thorax brown with end of tegula whitish. Forewing somewhat expanding terminally; costa rather weakly convex; termen weakly oblique, tolerably straight. Ground colour pale brownish; suffusions and strigulation browner; base of wing and lines in postmedian part of wing brown; dorsal triangle dark brown, edged white, slightly elongate posteriorly at dorsum. Cilia brownish (worn). Hindwing whitish slightly tinged brownish at apex; strigulae pale brownish grey; cilia whitish.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 69). Anteostial part of sterigma with slender sclerite and median prominence, fused with sclerites of antrum; postostial part of sterigma forming two very large lobes rounded posteriorly and short median sclerite connected with anteostial part by means of two slender arms; ductus bursae with two small lateroposterior lobes, weak median sclerite, and very large proximal sclerite from which ductus seminalis extends.

Type material. Holotype female: "Ecuador, Prov. Cotopaxi, via La Maná, Pilaló, 2.09.2004., 2800 m, leg. Wojtusiak & Pyrcz"; GS 149 MZUJ.

Netechma camelana sp. n.
(Figs 13, 96)

Diagnosis. Related to *N. gibberosa* Razowski et Becker, 2002 from Tungurahua, Ecuador but *camelana* with longer dorsal lobe of costa of valva smooth terminal part of sacculus and wedge-shaped median part of transtilla.

Etymology. The specific name refers to the shape of costa of valva; Greek: *kamelos* – camel.

Description. Wing span 17.5 mm. Head and thorax white; labial palpus ca 2, black, whitish in terminal third. Forewing slender, not expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; termen fairly oblique, tolerably straight. Ground colour white, in basal part tinged cream. Markings black consisting of a series of spots being remnants of usual *Netechma* pattern. Cilia white with blackish suffusion beneath apex. Hindwing white cream, slightly tinged pale brownish posteriorly, with weak greyish brown strigulae; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Fig.13). Uncus very slender; socius moderate, rounded; gnathos slender, rather short, valva broadly rounded distally; broad, apically rounded lobe before middle of costa of valva; proximal 2/3 of sacculus broad, rather straight, terminal portions slender, bent; median part of transtilla large, triangular; aedeagus fairly broad; one cornutus in vesica.

Female not known.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Pichincha, Crater Pululahua, West Cordillera, N 00˚03´07˝, W 78˚30´44˝, 4.02.2005, 2200 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 518 MZUJ.

Netechma polycornuta sp. n.

(Figs 14, 97)

DIAGNOSIS. In the shape of valva somewhat resembling *N. dentata* (MEYRICK, 1917) but *polycornuta* differs strongly in broad, short aedeagus. The latter (broad, with broad colliculum and nuerous noncapitate cornuti in vesica) reminds *splendida* and *pyrrhocolona* but is distinct by bilobed median part of transtilla and terminal process of costa of valva.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific name refers to high number of cornuti; Greek: *poly* – numerous.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 18 mm. Head and thorax ochreous cream, labial palpus ca 2, cream. Forewing slender indistinctly expanding terminally with costa hardly convex, termen weakly oblique, almost straight. Ground colour cream with weak golden shades and pale ferruginous suffusions along median cell and subapically; brown rust suffusions from end of median cell to apex and end of termen; brownish grey spots along dorsum and costa, smaller spots subterminally. Markings black-brown consisting of two dorsal blotches and smaller median spot. Cilia (worn) cream with rust parts. Hindwing white cream with grayer strigulation; cilia white cream.

Male genitalia (Fig.14). Uncus and arms of gnathos slender; valva almost uniformly broad with costa slightly convex medially, terminate in a distinctly triangular lobe; sacculus broad basally, tapering terminally, terminating beyond mid-length of valva; median part of transtilla formed by a pair of thorny, triangular lobes; aedeagus short, with small ventral termitaion; coecum penis broad, rounded; cornuti numerous non-capitate spines of various size.

Female not known.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Pichincha, Chiriboga, West Cordillera, 5.02.2005, 3100m., leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 551 MZUJ.

Netechma crucifera sp. n.

(Figs 15, 98)

DIAGNOSIS. Closely related to *N. altobrasiliana* RAZOWSKI et BECKER, 2001 from Districto Federal, and *N. luteopecila* RAZOWSKI et BECKER, 2001, Santa Catarina, Brazil but *crucifera* with longer median lobes of transtilla and longer free termination of sac-

culus, and cornuti absent. Facies distinct by dark brown fasciae connected with one the other in median area of wing.

Etymology. The name refers to markings of forewing; Latin: *crux* – cross, *fero* – I carry.

Description. Wing span 21 mm. Head brownish cream; labial palpus 2, creamish terminally; thorax concolorous with head, with brownish mark, brown proximally. Forewing broad, weakly expanding posteriorly; costa weakly convex; termen slightly oblique, indistinctly concave beneath apex. Ground colour white sparsely dotter brown. Markings dark brown: basal blotch incomplete; antemedian fascia slender dorsally connected with postmedian fascia by a broad subcostal fascia, extending to apex of wing and to beyond mid-termen. Cilia worn. Hindwing whitish.

Male genitalia (Fig.15). Uncus slender, moderately long; socius large; arms of gnathos slender; valva broad, expanding terminad, rather weakly sclerotized, with costa simple, hardly convex and caudal edge long, almost straight; sacculus broadest postbasally, slightly convex, with slender free terminations; median part of transtilla in form of two terminally rounded submedian lobes; aedeagus slender, with small ventral termination; coecum penis large, rounded; cornuti absent.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, West Cordillera, 28-30.01.2005, 2000, leg. J. Wojtusiak "; GS 514 MZUJ.

Netechma obunca sp. n.

(Figs 16, 99)

Diagnosis. Externally resembling *N. graphitaspis* Razowski et Becker, 2001 from Tungurahua Province but *obunca* with short postmedian prominence of sacculus, small processes of transtilla situated on a broad dorsal base and small aedeagus.

Etymology. The name refers to curved processes of dorsal part of transtilla; Latin: *obunca* – curved at the end.

Description. Wing span 17 mm (paratypes 14 and 15 mm). Head cream; labial palpus ca 2, brownish cream with darker marks; thorax cream with slight brownish admixture, brown proximally. Forewing slender, expanding terminad; apex broad; termen weakly oblique, rather straight. Ground colour cream with slight yellowish brown admixture; dots brownish, indistinct. Basal area with brown marks; small brownish blotch at mid-termen; remaining marking blackish brown consisting of usual fasciae, dark at dorsum, spotted broad at costa, connected by means of broad costal brownish suffusion extending almost to dorsum. Cilia cream with some brown divisions. Hindwing whitish, cream posteriorly; strigulation greyish; cilia white cream.

Male genitalia (Fig.16). Uncus and gnathos slender; valva broadest postmedially with well developed costa and long caudal edge; sacculus long, somewhat convex dorsally, with small postmedian convexity of ventral edge; median part of transtilla broad with two submedian lobes; aedeagus slender, extending ventroposteriorly; coecum penis moderate, rounded apically, rather weakly sclerotized.

Female not known.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Pichincha, Chiriboga, West Cordillera, 5.02.2005, 3100 m., leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 524 MZUJ. Paratypes: Two male specimens with the same label as holotype.

Netechma pyrrhocolona (MEYRICK, 1926)

MATERIAL. One male from Crater Pululahua, elevation 3100m, from the Province of Pichincha. Described from Colombia. Already known from Ecuador (Maldonado, Province of Carchi, 2200 m).

Netechma otongana sp. n.
(Figs 17, 100)

DIAGNOSIS. Externally somewhat similar to *N. gibberosa* RAZOWSKI et BECKER, 2002 and *camelana* but easily distinguished by lack of median process of transtilla.

ETYMOLOGY. The name refers to the type locality – Otonga.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 18 mm. Head white, labial palpus 1.5, black to 2/3; thorax whitish suffused brownish; tegula with brownish black mark. Forewing uniformly broad throughout; termen short, fairly oblique, straight. Ground colour white in basal portion cream. Markings and some small dots black consisting of basal spots, usual dorsal elements, blotch at middle of costa followed by three smaller spots and weak terminal marking. Cilia worn, white with black divisions. Hindwing brownish, whitish at base; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Fig.17). Uncus long, slender; socius rounded; gnathos moderate; vinculum arms slender; valva broadest medially with costa sclerotized to before end; basal portion of sacculus broad, remaining parts rather slender with two small prominences at the middle and terminally; median part of transtilla slender, lateral parts broad; aedeagus moderately large, expanding terminally; cornuti numerous slender spines.

Female not known.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Cotopaxi, an Francisco de Las Pampas, Res. La Otonga, 2.02.2002, 1935m, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 113 MZUJ.

Netechma bifascia sp. n.
(Figs 70, 101)

DIAGNOSIS. Facies resembling that of *N. brunneochra* RAZOWSKI et WOJTUSIAK, 2006 from Prov. Morona-Santiago, Ecuador but *bifascia* with brown markings on forewing and elongate proximal fascia extending from dorsum. From *N. sectionalis* (MEYRICK, 1932) this species differs in slender, not concave medially proximal fascia. Female genitalia somewhat resemble *N. niveonigra* RAZOWSKI et BECKER, 2002 as the lateroproximal lobes of sterigma show; the two differ in bursa copulatrix which in *niveonigra* possesses and additional sac near base of ductus bursae.

ETYMOLOGY. The name refers to the forewing fasciae; Latin: *bi* – double.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 22.5 mm. Head white cream, vertex slightly mixed brown; labial palpus 2.5, pale brownish, cream terminally. Forewing rather not expanding

terminad; costa hardly convex; apex rounded; termen weakly oblique, rather straight. Ground colour cream ferruginous; suffusions brownish. Markings a brown fascia from 1/3 of dorsum, tornal triangle and costal spots representing median fascia and subapical blotch, all suffused brown-grey. Cilia paler than ground colour tinged grey. Hindwing dirty cream; strigulation pale brownish grey; cilia creamish.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig.70). Sterigma broad represented by submembranous rounded lobes lateral to end of antrum; ostium and antrum broad; proximal half of ductus bursae somewhat slenderer than the posterior half, built of thinner membrane; accessory bursa median.

Type material. Holotype female: "Ecuador, Prov. Cotopaxi, via La Maná, Pilaló, 2.09.2004, 2800 m, leg. Wojtusiak & Pyrcz"; GS 129 MZUJ.

Netechma altitudinaria sp. n.

(Figs 18, 102)

Diagnosis. Facies distinct by a few transverse lines in terminal third of forewing; valva a little similar to *N. polyspinea* Razowski et Becker, 2001 and *Clarkenia cantamen* Razowski et Brown, 2002 but transtilla with slender median process.

Etymology. The name refers to the high altitude of the collection site.

Description. Wing span 17 mm. Head and thorax cream tinged brownish; labial palpus ca 2.5, browner terminally. Forewing expanding terminally; costa somewhat convex; apex pointed; termen fairly long, weakly oblique and sinuate postapically. Ground colour brownish cream with brownish suffusions and some rust scales in postbasal area. Markings brown in form of several lines parallel to termen except the most posterior one which is convex in dorsal half. Cilia (worn) probably cream. Hindwing cream; strigulation more grey; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Fig.18). Uncus very slender; socius elongate, broadest medially; gnathos rather broad; transtilla broad, slightly expanding in middle dorsally; vinculum fully developed; valva proportionally short, broad, with costa well developed; caudal edge of valva fairly long with distinct process immediately above sacculus; sacculus broad, convex; aedeagus slender beyond zone; coecum penis moderate; one cornutus present in vesica.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Pichincha, Chiriboga, West Cordillera, 5.02.2005, 3100 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 533 MZUJ.

Netechma jelskii sp. n.

(Figs 19, 103)

Diagnosis. This species is externally very similar to *N. notabilis* Razowski et Becker, 2001 from province of Carchi, Ecuador but *jelskii* with smaller pale basal area of forewing and without thorns on dorsal part of termination of sacculus. There are several species of this genus with similar, arch-shaped sacculus and submedian lobes,

or processes of transtilla (e.g. *N. bicerithium* Razowski from Peru and *N. cornutia* Brown, 1990, **comb. n.** from Colombia but lobes of transtilla in this species are large, widely separated from one another and termination of sacculus broad.

Etymology. This species is named in honour of Polish biologist Dr. Konstanty Jelski (1837-1896) who explored the Neotropics during several years.

Description. Wing span 15 mm. Head brownish mixed cream; labial palpus ca 2, brownish, cream terminally; thorax pale brownish. Forewing somewhat expanding terminally; costa weakly bent; termen rather long, fairly oblique, slightly sinuate. Ground colour: triangular white blotch before mid-dorsum and cream sprinkled brown basal area with oblique posterior edge. Remaining area of wing brown hardly tinged rust terminally. Cilia brown. Hindwing greyish brown, whiter basally; cilia brownish grey.

Male genitalia (Fig.19). Uncus slightly broadening basally; socius oval; vala broad; sacculus large, arch-shaped, with posterior broadening terminating in a ventral triangular tip; aedeagus small, simple; cornuti absent.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Cotopaxi, via La Maná, Pilaló, 2.09.2004, 3200 m, leg. Wojtusiak & Pyrcz"; GS 189 MZUJ.

Romanaria spasmaria Razowski et Wojtusiak, 2006

Material. Two males. One male from Province of Pichincha, Crater Pululahua, altitude 2200m and one from Prov. San Francisco de Las Pampas, Res. Otonga from the altitude 1935m.

This species was described from East Cordillera of Ecuador (Morona-Santiago Province; road Gualaceo - Limon, 2450 m, 20. VIII.2003).

Furcinetechma gen. n.

Type species: *Furcinetechma magnifurca* sp. n. Gender: feminie.

Diagnosis. Related to *Netechma* Razowski, 1992 and *Romanaria* Razowski et Wojtusiak, 2006 but distinguished by large, bifurcate uncus, reduction of gnathos, aedeagus with dorsal prominence at the beginning of dorsal slit, and large tegumen.

Etymology. The name refers to the bifurcate uncus and the name of a close genus *Netechma*.

Description. Venation. In forewing bases of R3-R4 approching one another, CuA2 opposite 1/3 R1-R2; chorda strong extending from beyond 1/3 of R1-R2 terminating at R4, M-stem rather weak. Ground colour whitish, markings of forewing in form of a pair of parallel dark, usually blackish brown fasciae.

Male genitalia. Tegumen broadest ventrally; arms of vinculum ill-defined; uncus strong with large terminal bifurcation or broadening; socius broad; valva proportionally short with well developed costa and flat membranous caudal lobe; sacculus well sclerotized dorsally, with broad free termination; median part of transtilla large; juxta short; aedeagus rather slender, expanding beyond zone dorsally, with slender termination; coecum penis small; cornuti two groups of slender spines.

Female genitalia. Papilla analis fairly long; apophyses posteriores long; distal part of sterigma long; proximal part of sterigma large; ductus bursae short; ductus of accessory bursae originating near middle of corpus bursae.

Distribution and biology. Ecuador, cloud forest of the West Cordillera; see also description of the species.

Furcinetechma magnifurca sp. n.

(Figs 20, 104)

Diagnosis. Facies very similar to that in several species of *Netechma*, e.g. Ecuadoran *N. chamaecera* Razowski et Becker, 2001 (from province of Carchi) and *N. nigralba* Razowski et Becker, 2001 (from Morona), and *Romanaria spasmaria* Razowski et Wojtusiak, 2006 from East Cordillera, all Ecuador. For the genital differences see description.

Etymology. The name refers to large bifurcation of uncus; Latin: *magnus* – large, *furca* – fork.

Description. Wing span 17.5 mm. Head whitish; labial palpus 1.5, more cream; thorax cream, base of tegula brownish. Forewing rather not expanding posteriorly; costa slightly convex; termen moderately oblique, straight. Ground colour whitish, suffused cream basally and terminally where sparse indistinct dots present; spots, mainly along costa blackish brown. Markings blackish brown with some paler parts, typical of *Netechma*; fascie connected medially by means of pale brownish suffusions. Cilia whitish. Hindwing whitish, apex cream; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 20). Tegumen long, tapering terminad; uncus large, forked; socius oval; vinculum strongly reduced; valva broad, short with costa slightly expanding terminally; sacculus long, well sclerotized dorsally, with broad free termination; lateral parts of transtilla short, median part very large with strong lateral dentate lobes and small median portion; juxta small; aedeagus expanding before middle dorsally, slightly bent terminally; coecum penis rather small, with large attachment plate for muscle 5; cornuti numerous short spines forming two groups.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Pichincha, Chiriboga, West Cordillera, 5.02.2005, 3100 m. Leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 522 MZUJ.

Clarkenia triangulifera sp. n.

(Figs 21, 105)

Diagnosis. Closely related to *C. cantamen*, but *triangulifera* with basal part of sacculus extending ventrally, process of sacculus straight, postmedian, terminal portion of valva tapering triangularly, transtilla broad with some submedian thorns. Externally similar to *Netechma pyrrhocolona* and its allies but this species with a series of brown dots along forewing veins M2-M3.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the marking of forewing; Latin: *triangulum* - triangle, *ferro* - I carry.

Description. Wing span 23 mm. Head whitish cream; labial palpus 25, brownish cream; thorax brownish cream, tegula and proximal area yellowish brown. Forewing somewhat expanding posteriorly; costa slightly convex; termen weakly convex, delicately sinuate. Ground colour cream irregularly suffused with cinnamon brownish; greyish admixture in costal area and postmedially; some rust brown spots in terminal area. Markings in form of subtriangular blackish purple brown blotch in postbasal part of dorsum; median fascia paler, preserved at costa, followed by subapical blotch, remnants or rust brown blotch at wing base. Cilia (worn) cream with brown parts. Hindwing cream in distal part hardly tinged ferruginous; strigulation brownish grey; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 21). Uncus and gnathos slender; socius moderate; distal part of valva subtriangular; costa of valva straight; sacculus well sclerotized with basal portion extending ventrally and median part weakly convex; dorsal process strong; transtilla broad with submedian and median thorns; aedeagus moderate, with slender ventral termination; cornuti numerous, minute thorns.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Pichincha, Chiriboga, West Cordillera, 5.02.2005, 3100 m. Leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 508 MZUJ.

Galomecalpa hydrochoa (Meyrick, 1930)

Material. Two specimens: one male from Prov. Pichincha, Chiriboga, West Cordillera from altitude 3100 m, another male from Prov. Pichincha, Pululahua, West Cordillera, 3100 m. Described from Chimborazo Province, Ecuador.

Gorytvesica homora Razowski et Pelz, 2005

Material. One male and one female from Province of Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas from the elevation 2000 m. GS 520 MZUJ (male) GS 519 MZUJ (female)

This species was described from single male collected in Cosanga, Napo Province at the altitude of 2120 m. Our male hardly differs from the holotype in the longer sacculus. Female was unknown until now. Female genitalia are similar to another species from Cosanga, *G. paraleipa* Razowski et Pelz, 2005 but *homora* characterises with single sclerite of bursa copulatrix.

Female genitalia (Fig. 71). Distal part or oval sclerite of sterigma hardly concave; sclerite of posterior part of corpus bursae and ducus bursae long, single.

Badiaria plagiata sp. n.

(Fig. 22, 106)

Diagnosis. Close and externally similar to *B. plagiostrigata* Razowski et Wojtusiak, 2006 from Province of Morona-Santiago, Ecuador but *plagiostrigata* with white radial streak at apex of forewing, small apical concavity of apex of uncus and short cornutus.

Etymology. The name refers to markings of forewing; Greek: *plagios* – transverse, oblique.

Description. Wing span 21 mm. Head rust cream (labial palpus missing), thorax rust. Forewing rather broad, somewhat expanding terminally; costa gradually convex; termen weakly oblique, rather straight. Ground colour whitish suffused pinkish ferruginous except for lines edging markings and a streak perpendicular to mid-termen. Markings, 4 oblique fasciae parallel to one the other and a curved basal marking, rust with black elements (chiefly proximal parts). Cilia cream ferruginous. Hindwing cream with numerous grey spots; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 22). Uncus expanding in distal half terminally, with deep apical incision; socius rather well sclerotized, small, hairles; gnathos arm short with laterotermінal processes; sacculus simple; median part of transtilla convex dorsally; aedeagus slender, extending dorsoposteriorly; coecum penis long; caulis rudimentary; cornutus fixed, strongly curved basally.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Cotopaxi, via La Maná, Pilaló, 2.09.2004, 3200 m, leg. Wojtusiak & Pyrcz"; GS 932 MZUJ.

Inape chara sp. n.

(Figs 23, 107)

Diagnosis. Related to *I. extraria* Razowski et Pelz, 2006 from Pinchincha Province but *I. chara* distinguished by broader aedeagus and slender median part of transtilla. Facies similar to *I. sororia* Razowski et Pelz, 2006 but apical half of forewing almost completely dark brown.

Etymology. The name refers to the facies of the moth; Greek: *chara* – nice.

Description. Wing span 16.5 mm. Head brownish; labial palpus 2.5, brown; thorax darker than head. Forewing weakly expanding posteriorly; costa slightly convex; termen weakly oblique. Ground colour cream tinged with brownish in basal half of wing, with pale ferruginous in posterior part especially along termen; costal spots brown. Markings consisting of incomplete, brown basal blotch, slender, diffused median fascia triangularly concave in middle of proximal edge. Cilia concolorous with posterior part of wing, cream at tornus. Hindwing white cream; strigulation indistinct; whitish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 23). Uncus broad, triangular terminally; sacculus simple, slender, reaching before half the length of valva; processes of transtilla short; aedeagus shorter than sacculus, rather slender; cornutus slender, strongly curved near middle.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Pichincha, Pululahua, West Cordillera, 3.02.2005, 3000 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak" ; GS 579 MZUJ.

Inape rigidsocia sp. n.

(Figs 24, 108)

Diagnosis. Related to *I. commoda* Razowski et Pelz, 2006 from the Napo Province (near Cosanga, 2181 m) but *rigidsocia* with broad forewing, very broad, curved uncus, slender sacculus, and with only three cornuti in vesica. Facies also similar to

tricornuta but *rigidsocia* with broader forewing; these two species distinctly differ in male genitalia mainly in the shape of sacculus.

Etymology. The name refers to the character of socius; Latin: *rigidus* – rigid.

Description. Wing span 20 mm. Head brownish, labial palpus 2.1, cream brown marked dark brown; thorax dark brown. Forewing uniformly broad except for basal one-third; costa convex; termen weakly oblique, straight. Ground colour whitish with slight admixture of brownish, in apical portion pale brownish; dots and strigulae brown; markings dark brown consisting of basal blotch with obliqe posterior edge, costal half of median fascia and indistinct subterminal fascia darkest medially. Cilia brownish white with groups of brownish scales. Hindwing whitish mixed with brownish in apical portion, with weak brownish strigulation; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 24). Uncus broad, slightly narrowing medially, with slender terminal portion; socius rather well sclerotized; sacculus simple, not reaching mid-length of valva; processes of transtilla fairly broad; aedeagus short, with small ventral termination; cornuti, one larger and two smaller, slender, unequally sized spines.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Pichincha, Chiriboga, West Cordillera, 5.02.2005, 3100 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 543 MZUJ.

Inape tricornuta sp. n.

(Figs 25, 109)

Diagnosis. Facies similar to *I. sinuana* and *I. incarnata* Razowski et Pelz, 2006 from Pinchincha Province but *tricornuta* distinguished chiefly by absence of subterminal blotch of forewing and sacculus broad, terminating in small ventral prominence.

Etymology. The name refers to the number of cornuti; Greek: *treis* – three.

Description. Wing span 17mm. Head rust brown, thorax brown; labial palpus ca 2, brown. Forewing rather slender; costa gradually convex; termen somewhat oblique, indistinct, gradually convex. Ground colour brownish cream, in costal half of distal area browner; strigulae and dots brownish. Markings brown consisting of darker, dark brown posteriorly basal blotch and paler costal part of median fascia; the latter with dark brown line near cubital arm of median cell followed by two concolorous spots. Cilia brownish, creamer in dorsal third, browner towards apex of wing. Hindwing pale brown with some creamer spots; cilia paler than wing.

Male genitalia (Fig. 25). Uncus slender; socius moderate sacculus longer than one-third of valva, broad, with small ventral prominence; processes of transtilla short; aedeagus short with small termination and short coecum penis; cornuti, two large and two short spines in vesica.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: " Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, West Cordillera, 28-30.01.2005, 2000, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; 542 GS MZUJ. Paratype males: two specimens with the same label as holotype, one male: Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, volc. Chiles massive, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, 2050 m, 28.06.1999, leg. J. Wojtusiak; GS 413 MZUJ.

Inape balzapamba sp. n.
(Figs 26, 110)

Diagnosis. Related to *I. eparmuncus* Razowski et Pelz, 2006 from Zamora-Chinchipe Province (E of Loja, NP Podocarpus, 2200 m) but *balzapamba* without dorsobasal process of sacculus, longer posterior slender part of uncus, and two unequally sized cornuti.

Etymology. The name refers to the type locality - Balzapamba.

Description. Wing span 20.5 mm. Head and thorax brownish mixed cream. Forewing weakly expanding posteriorly; costa uniformly convex; termen slightly oblique, rather short. Ground colour brownish cream with brown suffusions and strigulation; termen suffused brown. Markings incomplete, brown, consisting of costal half of median fascia and small subapical blotch. Cilia concolorous with suffusions. Hindwing brownish, darker on periphery, whiter basally; strigulation brownish. Cilia concolorous with middle of wing.

Male genitalia (Fig. 26). Uncus expanding postbasally, then gradually tapering terminad; sacculus slender, without any basal process, with several spines in distal half; processes of transtilla large; aedeagus rather large; two cornuti in vesica, one more than half the length of the other.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Bolivar, Balzapamba-Guaranda old road, 05.09.2004, 1250 m, leg. Wojtusiak & Pyrcz"; GS 283 MZUJ.

Transtillaspis hepaticolorana sp. n.
(Figs 27, 111)

Diagnosis. Externally similar to Peruvian *T. batoidea* Razowski, 1987 but *hepaticolorana* with short, broad uncus and stout aedeagus; transtilla with completely reduced dorsal thorns or processes resembling that in *Gorytvesica* Razowski, 1997.

Etymology. The name refers to colouration of forewing; Greek/Latin: *hepar* – liver.

Description. Wing span 24 mm. Head and thorax balckish brown; labial palpus 1.8. Forewing hardly expanding posteriorly, broadest near middle; costa gradually convex; termen hardly oblique. Ground colour ferruginous suffused with brown in dorsal part of wing and partly along costa and subterminally; base of wing, part of termen and spots between markings blackish-brown; markings brown: median fascia tinged blackish in middle. Cila brown, rust near tornus. Hindwing brownish grey, creamer basally where rust scales present; strigulation brownish grey; cilia dirty cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 27). Uncus broad, slightly tapering terminally; socii large, elongate; arm of gnathos moderate; valva broad; sacculus short, broadest before middle; transtilla simple; aedeagus large; cornuti one group of long and one of twice shorter spines.

Female not known.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, West Cordillera, 28-30.01.2005, 2000 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 574 MZUJ.

Transtillaspis calderana sp. n.

(Figs 28, 112)

DIAGNOSIS. Closely related to *T. batoidea* RAZOWSKI, 1987 from Peru but *calderana* with simple, short uncus, large terminal part of arm of gnathos and long sacculus armed with spines. Transtilla in this species and *hepaticolorana* simple, probably with secondarily reduced lobes and torns.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific ephithet refers to the caldera of volcano.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 17.5 mm. Head and thorax brown, tegula paler, more cream ferruginous posteriorly; labial palpus ca 2, brown-grey. Forewing weakly expanding posteriorly; termen somewhat oblique, rather straight. Ground colour cream ochreous with brownish suffusions; dots and strigulae brownish; cream blotch at base of wing with sharp, oblique posterior edge. Marking: basal area dark brown, extending to beyond 1/3 along dorsum; median fascia brown with rust subcostal admixture, diffuse towards tornus posteriorly; subapical marking atrophied. Cilia brown, with incomplete rust basal line. Hindwing cream tiged pale ferruginous especially in apical portion; strigulae weak, brownish grey; anal tuft pale ferruginous; cilia concolorous with wing.

Male genitalia (Fig. 28). Uncus short, broad, without lateral processes; distal part of gnathos large; valva tapering terminad, curved upwards beyond sacculus; sacculus large, with subventral fold and oblique ventrocaudal part armed with four large spines; transtilla simple, with weak dorsomedian convexity; aedeagus large, well sclerotized beyond zone dorsally, extending ventroterminally, with distinct coecum penis, without cornuti.

Female not known.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Pichincha, Crater Pululahua, West Cordillera, N 00˚03´07˝, W 78˚30´44˝, 4.02.2005, 2200 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 572 MZUJ.

Transtillaspis chiribogana sp. n.

(Figs 29, 113)

DIAGNOSIS. Related to Colombian *T. baea* RAZOWSKI, 1987 but *chiribogana* distinct by its simple transtilla, slender uncus and long sacculus.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific name refers to the type locality.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 20 mm. Head and thorax blackish brown; labial palpus ca 2. Forewing weakly expanding terminad; costa gradually convex; termen slightly oblique, rather straight. Ground colour brownish cream suffused with brownish, spotted brown. Markings brown, ill-defined, darkest at base and middle of wing. Cilia concolorous with ground colour with brown basal line and near middle. Hindwing whitish cream, tinged brownish posteriorly, with weak brownish strigulation; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 29). Uncus slender, proportionally long; socius and gnathos

moderate; valva weakly expanding posteriorly; sacculus long, rather slender, slightly expanding terminally; transtilla simple; aedeagus fairly broad, with short ventral termination; coecum penis broad; cornuti a group of ca 10 slender spines of unequal length.

Female not known.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Pichincha, Chiriboga, West Cordillera, 5.02.2005, 3100 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 577 MZUJ.

Transtillaspis chilesana sp. n.

(Figs 30, 114)

DIAGNOSIS. Related to *T. galbana* RAZOWSKI et PELZ, 2005 from Province of Napo, Ecuador but *chilesana* distinct by its short, broad aedeagus, lack of cornuti, and moderately broad, fairly long sacculus.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific name refers to the name of volcan Chiles Massive in the Carchi Province.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 21 mm. Head and thorax brownish cream; labial palpus 1.3. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; termen short, tolerably straight. Ground colour cream with slight brownish admixture, suffusions, dots and strigulation brown. Markings incomplete, brown with dark brown marks consisting of postbasal and median fasciae, elongate subapical blotch, and paler subterminal fascia. Cilia darker than ground colour. Hindwing pale brown, slightly paler basally, with long area of black transformed scales on median part of vein Sc+R1; cilia cream brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 30). Uncus rather slender; socius and gnathos slender; valva large, fairly broad; sacculus rather broad, rounded ventroterminally; transtilla simple, constricted medially; juxta with reduced processes; aedeagus very broad, with small ventral termination; coecum penis short; cornuti absent.

Female not known.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Carchi. Volc. Chiles massive, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, 2050 m, 28.06.1999, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 310 MZUJ.

Transtillaspis galbana RAZOWSKI et PELZ, 2005

MATERIAL. Two male specimens from Province of Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, from elevation 2000m.

Described from provinces of Napo, Morona-Santiago, and Zamora-Chinchipe.

Transtillaspis multicornuta sp. n.

(Figs 31, 115)

DIAGNOSIS. Related with *T. empheria* RAZOWSKI et PELZ, 2005 and *T. galbanea* RAZOWSKI et PELZ, 2005 both from Napo Province, Ecuador but *multicornuta* with long dorsal processes of juxta.

ETYMOLOGY. The name refers to high number of cornuti; Latin: *multum* – a great number.

Description. Wing span 19 mm. Head and thorax brownish; labial palpus 2.2. Forewing slightly broadening medially; costa convex; termen weakly oblique, straight. Ground colour greyish with brownish admixture; suffusions brownish; dots and strigulae brown-grey. Markings reduced to weak basal suffusion and traces of median fascia and subapical blotch. Cilia cream grey. Hindwing cream with grey suffusions and darker diffuse strigulation; cilia concolorous with ground colour.

Male genitalia (Fig. 31). Uncus moderate, slender; valva tapering terminally; socius and arm of gnathos slender; sacculus slender except for basal portion which is armed with long dorsobasal process; transtilla with large lateral thorny areas; dorsolateral processes of juxta long, curved; aedeagus large with short ventral termination and short coecum penis; numerous small, capitate cornuti in vesica.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, West Cordillera, 28-30.01.2005, 2000 m. Leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 502 MZUJ.

Transtillaspis pichinchana sp. n.

(Fig. 32, 116)

Diagnosis. Related to *T. parummaculatum* Razowski et Pelz, 2005 from Napo Province, Ecuador and *T. multicornuta* but *pichinchana* with strong uncus, asymmetric processes of juxta, innumerous small cornuti, and long, asymmetric, slender sacculus.

Etymology. The name refers to the type locality, Province of Pichincha.

Description. Wing span 19 mm. Head cream brown, labial palpus 2.3; thorax brownish with some brown cream groups of scales. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa somewhat convex; termen hardly oblique, straight. Ground colour cream with weak ochreous brown admixture; suffusions, strigulae and spots brown or slightly darker than suffusions. Markings brown with some dark brown parts, typical of the subfamily. Cilia brown, brownish cream at tornus. Hindwing pale brownish, more cream in basal third; strigulae dense, slender, greyish brown; cilia concolorous with base of wing with distinct, brown basal line.

Male genitalia (Fig. 32). Uncus large, slightly tapering terminally; socius short; arm of gnathos slender; valva rather slender, tapering terminad; sacculus slender, asymmetric; submedian lobes of transtilla asymmetric, finely thorny; processes of juxta large, right process slenderer and longer than left process; aedeagus proportionally small, with long ventral termination; numerous minute cornuti in vesica.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Pichincha, Crater Pululahua, West Cordillera, N00˚03´ 07˝ W78˚ 30´ 44˝ , 4.02.2005, 2200 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 569 MZUJ.

Transtillaspis golondrinana sp. n.

(Figs 33, 117)

Diagnosis. Related to *T. ependyma* Razowski et Pelz, 2005 from the Loja Province, Ecuador but *golondrinana* with numerous small cornuti but without anterior group of large cornuti, and longer terminal processes of sacculus. From Brazilian (Paraná) *T. cherada* Razowski et Becker, 2001 this new species differs mainly in its short processes of juxta and broad aedeagus.

Etymology. The name refers to the type locality – Golondrinas.

Description. Wing span 18 mm. Head brownish, dorsum darker; labial palpus ca 2.5, grayish brown, creamer basally and apically. Forewing somewhat expanding terminad, broadest postmedially; termen slightly oblique, tolerably straight. Ground colour pale greyish brown; suffusions brownish preserved in basal and apical portions of wing, dark brown beyond small dirty cream dorsobasal marking; dots brown and blackish; black spot at tornus with concolorous adjacent cilia. Markigs indistinct, brownish: median fascia interrupted subcostally and subdorsally; subapical blotch indistinct. Cilia concolorous with ground colour, brown-grey in apical third, cream towards tornus; basal line rust. Hindwing brownish cream with slight grey admixture; strigulae diffuse, greyer, some brown dots on periphery; cilia similar to wing.

Male genitalia (Fig. 33). Uncus proportionally short, uniformly broad throughout; socius small; valva rather slender, upcurved; sacculus slightly asymmetric, with distinct terminal processes; dorsal lobes of transtilla submedian, finely thorny; juxta short, with weak dorsolateral processes; aedeagus stout; coecum penis very broad, rounded; cornuti numerous, slender spines.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, West Cordillera, 28-30.01.2005, 2000 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 490 MZUJ. Paratypes: five male specimens with the same labels as holotype.

Transtillaspis quatrocornuta sp. n.

(Figs 34, 118)

Diagnosis. Closely related to *T. bebela* Razowski, 1987 from Colombia but *quatrocornuta* distinguished by uncus strong, broadest subterminally, dorsal lobes of transtilla distinctly approaching to one another, and lack of posterior group of cornuti in vesica.

Etymology. The specific name refers to presence of four (Latin - *quatro*) cornuti in vesica.

Description. Wing span 15 mm. Head cream brown, thorax brown; labial palpus ca 2.5 brownish cream. Forewing rather not expanding terminally; costa curved outwards to middle; termen indistinctly oblique, hardly concave beneath apex. Ground colour greyish cream with brownish admixture and suffusions; dots and strigulae brownish grey and brown, largest subterminally. Markings grey-brown with much darker strigulae, consisting of basal blotch, median fascia atrophying dorsally and diffuse subapical blotch. Cilia concolorous with ground colour, with some brown-grey parts. Hindwing whitish cream, hardly tinged with grey; strigulae grey; cilia concolorous with wing.

Male genitalia (Fig. 34). Uncus rather slender to middle, tapering terminally; socius moderately slender; caudal edge of valva gradually convex; sacculus simple, broad, convex, without free termination; dorsal lobes of transtilla with broad common base; left process of juxta curved, twice longer than the right process; aedeagus with long ventroterminal part; cornuti 4 strong spines of anterior group.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Pichincha, Crater Pululahua, West Cordillera, N00˚03´ 07˝ W78˚ 30´ 44˝ , 4.02.2005, 2200 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 501 MZUJ.

Transtillaspis longisetae sp. n.

(Figs 35, 119)

Diagnosis. Closely related to *T. monoseta* Razowski et Pelz, 2003 from province of Morona-Santiago, Ecuador but *longisetae* with broad uncus, several large setae from base of sacculus, and slender aedeagus.

Etymology. The name refers to the length of setae of sacculus.

Description. Wing span 16.5 mm. Head pale brownish grey, thorax brown-grey; labial palpus 1.5. Forewing hardly expanding terminad; costa weakly convex; termen somewhat oblique, rather straight. Ground colour creamish strongly suffused greyish black, preserved in form of transverse strigulae in posterior third of wing. Marking darker than ground colour, reduced to a diffuse traces of median fascia. Cilia cream densely scaled blackish grey. Hindwing cream mixed grey chiefly posteriorly; cilia whitish with grey scaling.

Male genitalia (Fig. 35). Uncus strong, uniformly broad, rounded apically; gnathos slender; socius small; costa of valva strongly sclerotized; sacculus with ventrobasal process armed with 5 long spines, without free termination; transtilla with asymmetric dorsal lobes (left one large), both with terminal thorns; ventrolateral parts of transtilla well sclerotized, large; dorsal processes of juxta small; aedeagus slender, tapering terminally; cornuti not found.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Bolivar, Balzapamba-Guaranda old road, 5.09.2004, 1250 m, leg. Wojtusiak & Pyrcz"; GS 927 MZUJ.

Pelzia gen. n.

Type-species: *Pelzia alticolana* sp. n. Gender: feminine.

Diagnosis. A peculiar genus unrelated to any other Euliini; facies reminds that of some *Transtillaspis* Razowski, 1987 but valva slender (as in *Gravitcornutia* Razowski et Becker, 2001). The putative autapomorphies of this genus are the presence of strong, heavily sclerotized spiny basal process of gnathos and the setose end of sacculus.

Etymology. The name is a patronym for our friend Dr Volker Pelz, Ruppichteroth, Germany, known explorer of the fauna of Ecuador.

Venation. In forewing remnant of chorda near base of R1;CuA2 opposite 1/3 distance R1-R2, R5 to termen; in hindwing Rs-M1 stalked to 1/3; M3-CuA1 connate, well separated from M2.

Male genitalia. Tegumen delicate with slender pedunculi; vinculum broad, complete; uncus broad, simple: socius originating laterally to base of uncus, weakly sclerotized, drooping; gnathos lateral, with large sclerotized ventrobasal processes and very short arms terminated in short, broad plate; valva slender, broadest basally; sacculus sinuate medially, with broadened, setose termination; terminal part of valva slender, with some bristles near end of sacculus; disc sparsely hairy; transtilla membranous; juxta broad, with weak dorsal emargination; aedeagus rather small, slender with long, tapering apically ventral termination, slender coecum penis, and short caulis.

Female not known.

Pelzia alticolana sp. n.

(Figs 36, 120)

Diagnosis. This is the only species of the genus; some characters discussed in its diagnosis.

Etymology. The name refers to high altitude of collection of the moth. Latin: *altus* – high; *colana* – resident.

Description. Wing span 24 mm. Head creamish scaled brownish grey; labial paplus over 4; thorax blackish grey. Forewing rather uniformly broad throughout; costa weakly curved to 1/3; termen somewhat blique, tolerably straight. Ground colour pale brownish cream, in distal third of wing slightly tinged ferruginous, sprinkled and suffused brown. Marking (worn) represented by brownish subapical blotch and a few dark brown dots near mid-termen. Cilia (worn) brownish. Hindwing whitish, dirty cream terminally; strigulation brownish grey; cilia whitish cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 36) as described for the genus.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Volc. Chiles massive, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, 2050 m, 28.06.1999, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 304 MZUJ.

Exoletuncus consertus Razowski, 1997

Material. Two specimens from Province of Pichincha, Pululahua, West Cordillera from the elevation 3100m.

Described from Province Napo-Pastaza (East of Papallacta, 6-8. X. 1977), known also from Carchi (50 km W Jufino, 2510 m, 19. XI. 1987).

Rhytmologa argentoviridana sp. n.

(Figs 72, 121)

Diagnosis. Close to Colombian *R. numerata* Meyrick, 1926 but differing from it in much longer ductus bursae and silver greenish ground colour of forewing.

Etymology. The name refers to colouration of forewing; Latin: *argenteus* – silver, viridis – green.

Description. Wing span 24 mm. Head yellowish cream; labial palpus 4, mixed ferruginous especially near middle; thorax yellowish cream, rust to middle proximally,

base of tegula rust, posterior half greenish silver. Forewing indistinctly expanding terminad; costa weakly convex; termen moderately oblique, rather straight. Ground colour silver white suffused and strigulated greenish. Basal blotch consisting of a large, brownish ochreous costal part connected with brown costal part of postmedian fascia; median fascia in form of large greenish blotch at costa; subapical blotch more brown, reaching apex. Cilia cream, slightly tinged ochreous at apex, cream towards tornus. Hindwing pale brownish, creamer basally; cilia rather cream.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 72). Sterigma membranous except for lateral posterior parts and distal portion of cup-shaped part connected with short posterior lobes; ductus bursae very long; corpus bursae membranous.

Type material. Holotype female: "Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Volc. Chiles massive, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, 2050 m, 28.06.1999. Leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 935 MZUJ.

Dimorphopalpa striatana Brown, 1999

Material.One male from Province of Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas. This species was described from Venezuela and Costa Rica.

Oregocerata cladognathos Razowski et Becker, 1999

Material. Two male specimens from Province of Pichincha, Crater Pululahua, from elevations 2200 m and 3100 m. This species was described from province of Pichincha, Ecuador.

Oregocerata nigrograpta sp. n.

(Figs 37, 122)

Diagnosis. Size and facies as in *O. colossa* Razowski et Wojtusiak, 2006 from Venezuela but this species with black marks in basal and median parts of forewing. Male genitalia similar to *O. rhyparograpta* Razowski et Becker, 2002 from Pastaza, Ecuador but *rhyparograpta* with much smaller wing span (16.5 mm), whitish ground colour of forewing and rounded dorsal lobes of transtilla.

Etymology. The name refers to black marks on forewing; Latin: *niger* – black, Greek: *grapta* – inscribed.

Description. Wing span 30.5 mm. Head and thorax creamish; labial palpus ca 6, brownish cream. Forewing expanding to middle, then only litte so, broad; termen weakly oblique, hardly sinuate. Ground colour cream mixed grey and brownish grey; strigulation and dots brownish grey, diffuse. Markings brownish grey, diffuse incomplete; basal blotch marked black near middle posteriorly; median fascia in middle of proximal edge. Cilia (worn) concolorous with suffusions. Hindwing cream with some weak, brownish spots in apex area; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 37, 122). Uncus slender, moderately long; socius moderate; process of arm of gnathos long, terminal plate long; sacculus reaching mid-valva, with

large, hairles basal process; aedeagus small with small ventraoterminal prominence; anellus with series of spines; small, single cornutus present.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype, male: "Ecuador, Prov. Cotopaxi, San Francisco de Las Pampas, Res. La Otonga, 2.02.2002, 1935 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 249 MZUJ.

Oregocerata recurrens sp. n.

(Figs 38, 123)

Diagnosis. Closely related to Bolivian *O. orcula* Razowski, 1988 but *recurrens* with very short processes of arm of gnathos and aedeagus long, strongly curved terminally.

Etymology. The name refers to strong curvature of distal part of aedeagus; Latin: *recurrens* – running back.

Description. Wing span 21 mm. Head and thorax cream brown, labial palpus ca 2.5, broad, dark brown. Forewing expanding posteriorly; costa slightly convex; termen weakly oblique, indistinctly concave beyond apex. Ground colour creamish tinged brown, spotted dark brown; costa suffused brown almost to apex; other suffusions weak. Markings brown consisting of median spot representing median fascia and its dorsal remnants. Cilia brownish (worn). Hindwing cream, slightly mixed ochreous apically, with indistinct strigulation; cilia whitish cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 38). Uncus strongly curved postbasally; socius fairly broad; process of arm of gnathos very short, sharp; valva tapering posteriorly; sacculus simple, delicate; transtilla delicate; aedeagus long, strongly curved posteriorly; coercum penis long.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Cotopaxi, via La Maná, Pilaló, 2.09.2004, 2800 m, leg. Wojtusiak & Pyrcz"; GS 305 MZUJ.

Guarandita gen. n.

Type species: *Guarandita bolivariana* sp. n. Gender: feminine.

Diagnosis. Externally resembling some representatives of the cochyline *Saphenista* Walsingham, 1914. Male genitalia similar to those in *Oregocerata* Razowski, 1988 *Pseudomeritastis* Obraztsov, 1966, and *Hynhamia* Razowski, 1987 but *Guarandita* with slender aedeagus, vestigial caulis, reduced pulvinus, and presence setae at caudal edge of valva.

Etymology. The name refers to the name of town – Guaranda.

Venation. In forewing CuA2 opposite 1/3 distance between R1-R2; chorda strong extending posteriorly to base of R1, terminating beneath R4; in hindwing Rs-M1 stalked to 1/5, M3- CuA1 stalked to about 1/5, well distanced from base of M2.

Male genitalia. Uncus strong, club-shaped; socius rather small, drooping; arm of gnathos with posterior sharp processes; ventral part of vinculum slender; disc of valva with ill-defined fold and hairy area terminating near middle; caudal part of disc setose

and hairy; sacculus long, expanding ventro-terminally, without free termination; aedeagus long, slender, strongly bent near middle; cornuti long with small capituli; caulis atrophied; coecum penis slender; juxta slender medially, simple, incised in middle of dorsal edge.

Female not known.

Distribution and biology. A monotypic Ecuadoran species. Nothing is known about biology of *Guarandita* except from the label data of the holotype.

***Guarandita bolivariana* sp. n.**

(Figs 39, 124)

Diagnosis. The only species of the genus *Guarandita*.

Etymology. The specific epithet refers to the province of Bolivar.

Description. Wing span 16 mm. Head and thorax white cream; labial palpus 2, mixed brownish laterally. Forewing slightly expanding terminally; costa gradully convex; termen distinctly oblique, hardly sinuate beneath apex. Ground colour cream slightly tinged ochreous ferruginous between veins except for costal area. Markings represented by black costal spots situated at base, middle, and subapically. Cilia concolorous, costa with two black interruptions beneath apex. Hindwing transparent, cream white with a few greyish strigulae terminally; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 39) as described for the genus.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Bolivar, Balzapamba-Guaranda old road, 5.09.2004, 2200 m, Leg. J. Wojtusiak" ; GS 319 MZUJ.

***Ptyongnathosia cotopaxiana* sp. n.**

(Figs 40, 125)

Diagnosis. Related to *P. oxynosocia* Razowski et Becker, 2002 from province of Loha, Ecuador but *cotopaxiana* distinct by its brownish cream colouration of forewing (incl. median fascia, without any black marks at base of wing) and long, sharp terminal processes of arms of gnathos. Processes of base of sacculus, uncus, and aedeagus are in the two species similar. Facies similar to that of *P. flaminia* (Meyrick, 1926), **comb. n.** from Colombia but *flaminia* with very broad terminal part of uncus and shorter processes of gnathos.

Etymology. The name refers to the Province of Cotopaxi.

Description. Wing span 26 mm. Head and thorax whitish with slight brownish grey hue; labial palpus over 2, more brownish than frons. Forewing broadest submedially; costa distinctly convex; termen gently concave beneath apex. Ground colour cream with brownish grey admixture, sprinkled, and in part suffused brownish grey, dotted blackish. Markings brownish, ill-defined: diffuse median fascia convex in median cell and subapical, more brownish blotch. Cilia pale ferruginous, creamer at tornus. Hindwing creamish densely dotted grey; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 40). Uncus slender, fairly long; socius large; arm of gnathos with slender, posteriorly thorny lateral process, much shorter submedian, sharp process

and broad median lobes; sacculus with strong dorsobasal processes, right curved, longer than left, straight process; aedeagus with curved terminal part with apical thorn.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Cotopaxi, via La Maná, Pilaló, 2.09.2004, 3200 m, leg. Wojtusiak & Pyrcz"; GS 928 MZUJ. Paratype: one male with the same label as holotype.

Runtunia gen. n.

Type species: *Runtunia runtunica* sp. n. Gender: feminine.

Diagnosis. Facies somewhat resembling some species of *Gauruncus* Razowski, 1988 but some aspects of male genitalia are similar to those in ithe *Chrysoxena* group of genera (especially the socii and gnathos) but *Runtunia* without basal processes of sacculus and broad, straight posteriorly aedeagus; the shape of sacculus with its setose area are the probable autapomorphies of this genus.

Etymology. The generic epithet refers to the name of the type locality of its type species (Runtun, on Tungurahua volcano).

Venation. In forewing base of CuA2 opposite ca 1/4 distance R1-R2; chorda and M-stem reduced; in hindwing Rs-M1 approximate, M2-M3 near one another, M3-CuA1 well distanced.

Male genitalia. Uncus simple, slender; socius well sclerotized dorsally, long hairy; gnathos arm rather short with posterior process and spiny lobe; terminal plate of gnathos large, broad, slender terminally; vinculum complete, slender; valva broad posteriorly with well developed, long costa and pulvinar part of disc not reaching its 1/4; sacculus large, with short, pointed termination and large area of setae; juxta small; transtilla with median and submedial prominences; aedeagus broad with large carina penis and rather short ventral part; coecum penis short; caulis very short; coecum penis slender.

Female not known.

Biology and distribution. A monobasic genus known until now from province of Pinchincha, Ecuador. The moth was collected at the altitute of 1150 m.

Runtunia runtunica sp. n.

(Figs 41, 126)

Diagnosis. The only species of the genus externally resembling *Gauruncus curvatus* and *G. argillus*, both described by Razowski et Pelz, 2006a from Ecuador (provinces of Napo and Loja, respectively).

Etymology. The specific name refers to the type locality.

Description. Wing span 18 mm. Head and thorax brownish; labial palpus ca 1.5. Forewing broad, rather not expanding posteriorly; costa curved outwards to middle; termen not oblique, straight. Ground colour cream with slight ochreous admixture and somewhat darker veins; suffusions and strigulation brownish. Markings greyish brown constituting of basal blotch (well preserved at dorsum) median fascia atrophying subdorsally (worn?), and subapical blotch fused with terminal marking which reaches

tornus. Cilia worn. Hindwing cream hardly tinged ochreous on periphery, with a few brownish strigulae at apex; cilia cream (worn).

Male genitalia (Fig. 41) as described for the genus.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Pichincha, Pacto, Rio Mashpi, 10.02.2004, 1150 m, leg. Wojtusiak & Pyrcz"; GS 325 MZUJ.

Hynhamia decora Razowski et Pelz, 2007

Material. Two male specimens, from Province of Carchi, Volc. Chiles massive, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, the elevation of 2050 m and from Prov. Cotopaxi, San Francisco de Las Pampas, Res. La Otonga, the elevation 1935 m. Our specimens externally fit well the type of *decora* but exhibit some genital differences especially in having broad terminal part of uncus and broader transtilla.

Hynhamia lasgralariae Razowski et Pelz, 2007

Material. One specimen from Province of Pichincha, Crater Pululahua, West Cordillera, the elevation 2200 m. Described from province of Pichincha where it was collected at the altitude of 2068 m.

Seticosta phrixotricha Razowski et Pelz, 2004

Material. Two male and two female specimens from Province of Cotopaxi, San Francisco de Las Pampas, Res. La Otonga, at the elevation 1935 m. Much paler specimen with chestnut brown elements of forewing.

Archipini

Argyrotaenia dispositana (Zeller, 1877)

Material. Two males and one female from Province of Cotopaxi, San Francisco de Las Pampas, Res. Otonga, 1935 m; one male and one female from Prov. Bolivar, Balzapamba, elevation 1250 m; two males and three females from Prov. Pichincha, Crater Pululahua, elevation 2200 m and 3100 m.

Described from Colombia and Ecuador, probably widely distributed.

Argyrotaenia pilalona sp. n.

(Figs 42, 127)

Diagnosis. Closely related to *dispositana* but *pilalona* characterized with long, gradually expanding posteriorly broad part of uncus and much longer aedeagus.

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

Description. Wing span 18.5 mm. Head cream, labial palpus yellow brown, whitish ventrally; thorax cream brown. Forewing slightly expanding posteriorly; costa not concave aubapically; termen weakly oblique, nearly straight. Ground colour ochreous cream, paler distally; suffusions weak, more brownish. Basal blotch divided into a few spots, brown; median fascia black at costa otherwise yellowish brown extending towards mid-termen by means of two parallel lines terminating in blackish spot; ground colour between this and long, yellowish brown subapical blotch slender; small brownish spot at apex; medio-dorsal part of median fascia yellowish brown. Cilia cream mixed rust at apex. Hindwing cream tinged ochreous apically; cilia cream.

Variation. Ground colour more or less dark, in two paratypes creamish grey; basal and mediocostal markings with larger blackish parts and chocolate brown subapical blotch.

Male genitalia (Fig. 42). Uncus large, slender basally, expanding terminally; submedian part of sacculus straight; aedeagus long, slender, curved.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Cotopaxi, Via La Maná, Pilaló, 2.09.2004, 2800 m, leg. Wojtusiak & Pyrcz"; GS 362 MZUJ. Paratypes. Two male specimens with the same label as holotype, one male with the same label as holotype; one male: Ecuador, Prov. Napo, Papallacta, Las Termas, 18.02.2004, 2650 m, leg. Wojtusiak & Pyrcz, GS 352 MZUJ; three males from Ecuador, Prov. Pichincha, Chiriboga, West Cordillera, 5.02.2005, 3100 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak, GS 474 MZUJ, GS 475 MZUJ; one male from Ecuador, Prov. Morona Santiago, N.P. Sangay, via Guamote–Macas, 24.01.2004, 3400 m, leg. Wojtusiak & Pyrcz; GS 367 MZUJ.

Argyroteania subcordillerae sp. n.

(Figs 43, 73, 128, 129)

Diagnosis. Very similar and closely related to *A. cordillerae* and *A. ferruginea* Razowski et Wojtusiak, 2006 both from Venezuela but *subcordillerae* distinct by uncus gradually expanding terminad and aedeagus long, slender.

Etymology. This specific name refers to the similarity with *cordillerae*; Latin: *sub* – near, close.

Description. Wing span 18.5 mm. Head brownish, vertex brown; labial palpus 1.5 brownish with dark brown marks and cream basal part; thorax brown cream. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa straight before apex, termen weakly sinuate beneath it. Ground colour whitish in posterior half of wing, pale pinkish ochreous in anterior part; suffusions brownish, dots and strigulae brown. Markings blackish brown with paler parts mixed ferruginous; basal blotch atrophied in costal area, proximal edge of median fascia straight; subapical blotch and subterminal blotch brownish grey. Cilia pale ferruginous, brown at apex, cream at tornus. Hindwing brownish grey, paler basaly; cilia paler.

Variations. Males more or less distinctly patterned, usually with glossy ground colour of distal part of forewing (Fig. 128). Female ca 21 mm with ground colour of basal half grey and white in distal area; markings blackish, at termen black (Fig. 129).

Male genitalia (Fig. 43). Uncus club-shaped, slender basally, rounded apically; valva broad; sacculus long slightly concave near middle; aedeagus long, slender.

Female genitalia (Fig. 73). Cup-shaped part of transtilla in major part rather submembranous, broad, concave in middle distally; ductus bursae short, broad; basal sclerite of ductus bursae and signum large.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype male; "Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, West Cordillera, 28-30.01.2005, 2300 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 466 MZUJ. Paratypes. One female: Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Volc. Chiles masive, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, 2050 m, 28.06.1999, leg. J. Wojtusiak. GS 370 MZUJ; seven females: Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, West Cordillera, 28-30.01.2005, 2000 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak; one female: Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, West Cordillera, 28-30.01.2005, 2000 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak, GS MZUJ 467; one female: Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, West Cordillera, 28-30.01.2005, 2000 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak, GS 468 MZUJ; one female: Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Volc. Chiles masive, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, 2050 m, 28.06.1999, leg. J. Wojtusiak; one male: Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Volc. Chiles massive, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, 2050 m, 28.06.1999, leg. J. Wojtusiak, GS 371 MZUJ; two males: Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, West Cordillera, 28-30.01.2005, 2000 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak.

Argyrotaenia tenuis sp. n.

(Figs 44, 75, 130)

DIAGNOSIS. Close to *dispositana* and *cordillerae* but *tenuis* with very slender, long uncus and rather well, secondarily sclerotized dorsal edge of valva. From the Peruvian *A. cibdela* RAZOWSKI, 1968 this species differs in broad, dorsallay convex valva and broader arms of gnathos (whilst uncus is long, slender). Female genitalia characterize with large proximal lobes of anteostial sterigma slightly resembling *A. montezumae* (WALSINGHAM, 1914) from Guerrero, Mexico but much larger in *tenuis* and signum strongly reduced.

ETYMOLOGY. The name refers to shape of uncus. Latin: *tenuis* – slender, delicate.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 16.5 mm. Head creamish brown, labial palpus ca 1.5, browner laterally; thorax darker than head with more rusty tegula and collar. Forewing broadest near middle with costa distinctly concave before apex and termen not oblique, concave beneath apex. Ground colour yellowish brown in distal third of wing more cream grey; suffusions brownish grey, greyer at termen. Markings yellowish brown, in paler parts more grey consisting of weak basal blotch, median fascia broadest postmedially, and slender subapical blotch. Cilia brownish cream, brownish at apex. Hindwing brownish grey; cilia paler.

VARIATION. Female 16.5 - 17.5 mm with forewing costa distinctly concave subapically and ground colour brownish to grey with various suffusions; in posterior third of wing ground colour white-grey or grey edged white at borders of markings. Markings brown or blackish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 44). Uncus slender, moderately long; valva oval, heavily hairy, with broad brachiola-like terminal part; sacculus except for basal fourth slender; aedeagus simple, slender.

Female genitalia (Fig. 75). Proximal lobes of anteostial sterigma large, rounded apically; antrum weakly sclerotized; basal sclerite of ductus bursae and signum small.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype male: " Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, West Cordillera, 28-30.01.2005, 2000 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 478 MZUJ. Paratypes, 2 females: Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, West Cordillera, 28-30.01.2005, 2000 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak; one female: Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, West Cordillera, 28-30.01.2005, 2000 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak; GS 469 MZUJ; one female: Ecuador, Prov. Cotopaxi, San Francisco de Las Pampas, Res. La Otonga, 1.02.2002, 1935 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak; GS 369 MZUJ.

Argyrotaenia altera sp. n.

(Figs 45, 132)

DIAGNOSIS. Closely related to *A. dichroaca* (WALSINGHAM, 1914) described from Mexico and Costa Rica and Ecuadoran (from Morona-Santiago Province) *A. cacaoticaria* RAZOWSKI et WOJTUSIAK, 2006 but *altera* with long, slenderer aedeagus.

ETYMOLOGY. The name points out the specific difference to *dichroaca*; Latin: *altera* – different.

Wing span 14 mm. Head and thorax brownish slightly tinged rust; labial palpus 1,5 rust, brown medially. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa and termen hardly concave near apex. Ground colour greyish brown, brown in basal half of wing. Markings typical for the genus dark brown with proximal edges finely edged white. Cilia and termen near apex tinged rust. Hindwing brown, slightly paler than forewing; cilia brown-grey.

Male genitalia (Fig. 45). Uncus indistinctly expanding terminally, rounded apically; ventral process of sacculus large; aedeagus slender, fairly long.

Female not known.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, West Cordillera, 28-30.01.2005, 2000 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak" ; GS 498 MZUJ.

Argyrotaenia magnuncus sp. n.

(Figs 46, 133)

DIAGNOSIS. This species belongs to the group of *dichroaca* but in the genitalia it is rather similar to Costarican *A. brimunchus* RAZOWSKI et BECKER, 2000 and *A. chroeca* RAZOWSKI et BECKER, 2000. However, *magnuncus* differs from them in the very broad, rounded terminally uncus and arms of gnathos.

ETYMOLOGY. The name refers to the size of uncus; Latin: *magnus* – large.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 17 mm. Head brownish, labial palpus (ca 1.5) and thorax brown. Forewing expanding terminally with costa curved to middle and termen slightly concave beneath apex. Ground colour brown with slight grey admixture, numerous creamish and blackish dots; a few strigulae, or lines in posterior third of wing brown. Markings ill-defined grey-brown, preserved at costa. Cilia cream with brownish lines and apical spot. Hindwing cream; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 46). Uncus large with very broad, rounded terminal half; arm of gnathos broad; socius atrophied; valva oval; sacculus with postmedian prominence and slender terminal third; transtilla broad medially; aedeagus slender.

Female not known.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Cotopaxi, via La Maná, Pilaló, 2.09.2004, 2800 m, leg. Wojtusiak & Pyrcz"; GS 318 MZUJ.

Atteriini

Sisurcana somatina (DOGNIN, 1912)

MATERIAL. One female from San Francisco de Las Pampas, Reserva La Otonga, 1935m, Prov. Cotopaxi. Described from Colombia.

Anacrusis rubida RAZOWSKI, 2004

MATERIAL. Two males from Pacto, Rio Mashpi, Province of Chimborazo.

This species was described from the Province of Chimborazo where it was collected at the altitude of 2800 m.

Anacrusis eriocheir RAZOWSKI et WOJTUSIAK 2006

MATERIAL. One male from Via La Maná, Pilaló, 2800m. Described from Eastern Cordillera of Ecuador, Prov. Morona-Santiago from the elevation 2450 m.

Anacrusis brunnorbis sp. n.

(Figs 47, 134)

DIAGNOSIS. Very closely related and similar to Colombian *A. aerobatica* (MEYRICK, 1917) but *brunnorbis* is distinguished by symmetric terminal blotch of forewing terminating at termen on its entire length, dark brown hindwing, and longer subterminal process of uncus.

ETYMOLOGY. The name refers to the presence of terminal blotch of forewing; Latin: *brunneus* - brown, *orbis* – circle.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 26.5 mm. Head brown, vertex dark brown, labial palpus ca 2; thorax brown cream. Forewing expanding terminally; costa slightly, gradually convex; termen not oblique, hardly convex. Ground colour pale brownish tinged ferruginous chiefly medially, with brown along costa; strigulation fine, blackish brown. Large, dark brown blotch in distal third of wing hardly edged white medioproximally accompanied by small whitish spot at the end of median cell. Cilia brown. Hindwing dark brown; cilia brownish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 47). Uncus slender with elongate dorso-subterminal process and large, constricted basally terminal lobes; socius long, densely scaled posteriorly;

arm of gnathos slender; valva large, simple, fairly well sclerotized ventrally; sacculus simple, without free termination; aedeagus slender; one broad cornutus in vesica.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Volc. Chiles massive, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, 2050 m, 28.06.1999, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 934 MZUJ.

Sparganothini

Paramorbia aurocastanea Razowski et Wojtusiak, 2006

Material. Five specimens were collected at Province of Carchi, Reserva Forestal Golondrinas at the elevation of 2000m. The present series externally fits the type material; in the genitalia we find a small difference in sacculus which in the examples of Western Cordillera is devoid any process and the aedeagus is longer. This species was described from the province of Morona-Santiago, Ecuador, at the elevation 2200 - 2750 m..

Amorbia colubrana (Zeller, 1886)

Material. Two male specimens from Province of Pichincha, Crater Pululahua, West Cordillera at the elevation of 2200 m. This species was described from Colombia. Our specimens differ from the type in browner colouration of forewing. In aedeagus we find a lateral fold broadening ventroterminally.

Amorbia spilocryptis (Meyrick, 1932)

Material. Three male and one female from Province of Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas at the elevation 2000m. This species was described from East Bolivia; it is similar to *A. revolutana* (Zeller, 1887) from Panama at least in male genitalia (cf. Razowski 1964). The female characterises with large proximal lobes of sterigma, presence of sclerites of antrum and postmedian part of ductus bursae.

Amorbia jaczewskii sp. n.

(Figs 48, 74, 135, 136)

Diagnosis. Closely related to *A. aequiflexa* (Meyrick, 1931) from Espirito Santo, Brazil but *jaczewskii* with rudimentary costal fold of forewing, cream hindwing, almost straight dorsal edge of transtilla, larger free termination of sacculus, and slender posterior part of aedeagus.

Etymology. This species is devoted to the late Prof. Dr Tadeusz Jaczewski of Warsaw, the investigator of the Neotropical insects.

Description. Male. Wing span 26 mm. Head and thorax brown, vertex, labial palpus (ca 2), and base of tegula more rust. Forewing rather not expanding terminad; costa curved outwards mainly in basal third; costal fold vestigial; apex pointed; ter-

men sinuate to M1, then rather straight. Ground colour brownish ferruginous, glossy; strigulation and posterior veins browner. Markings rudimentary in form of brown mark near mid-costa. Cilia ochreous cream, brownish in apical part of wing. Hindwing cream tinged ochreous on periphery, browner, strigulated brown near apex; cilia concolorous with middle of wing.

Female. Wing span 30 mm. Forewing not expanding terminad. Ground colour ferruginous with brown strigulation; remnants of markings dark brown. Cilia cream ferruginous. Hindwing cream tinged ferrugionous, paler basally; brown apical area small, with a few brown strigulae; cilia concolorous with terminal parts of wing.

Male genitalia (Fig. 48). Uncus curved basally and medially, thin terminally; median concavity of sacculus followed by large convexity (probably asymmetric; left one triangular, smaller); free termination of sacculus moderate; transtilla with indistinct submedian dorsal prominences; aedeagus with slender posteriuor part.

Female genitalia (Fig. 74). Sterigma rather large, with broad, apically rounded proximal lobes; sclerite protecting ostium bursae extending posteriorly; sclerite of antrum moderate, that of median part of ductus weak; signum large, band like, folding laterally.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, West Cordillera, 28-30.01.2005, 2000 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 484 MZUJ. Paratypes. One male: Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, West Cordillera, 28-30.01.2005, 2000 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak; one female: Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Volc. Chiles, Res. Ecológica El Angel, 3400 m, 6.06.1999. Leg. J. Wojtusiak; GS 175 MZUJ.

Sparganothoides myrota (MEYRICK, 1912)

MATERIAL. Four male specimens from Province of Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas at the elevation 2000m

Described from Colombia. New to Ecuador.

Sparganothoides acrocharis (MEYRICK, 1932)

MATERIAL. Five male specimens from Province of Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas at the elevation 2000m

This species was described from Colombia and is new to Ecuador.

Sparganopseustis garlaczi sp. n.

(Figs 49, 137)

DIAGNOSIS. Very similar to Colombian *S. acrocharis* (MEYRICK, 1932) and *S. myrota* (MEYRICK, 1912) but *garlaczi* with broad base of uncus and its remaining part very slender and distinct median prominence of dorsal part of transtilla.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named in honour of its collector, Dr. Rafał GARLACZ, Cracow.

Description. Wing span 26 mm. Head brownish, thorax much darker; labial palpus 3.5, dark brown with creamish base. Forewing not expanding posteriorly; costa convex basally; apex short; termen not oblique, straight. Ground colour brownish orange in costal half of wing, creamer in subterminal area, browner along costa; strigulation brown. Markings ill-defined, diffused consisting of incomplete basal blotch, median fascia and subapical blotch forming together with subterminal fascia an arch reaching mid-termen; then termen brown to tornus. Cilia yellow orange, brown in tornal third. Hindwing whitish cream, hardly tinged ochreous at apex; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 49). Uncus slender, long, with broad half oval base; upper part of socius long, lower, well sclerotized part with broad termination and short intermediate portion; valva fairly broad; sacculus shorter than in two species mentioned in diagnosis, with rather long free termination; transtilla short, broad with distinct median prominence; aedeagus rather short.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Cotopaxi, Pilaló, S 00˚58´˝ W 79˚00´21˝2850 m, 3.09.2004, leg. R. Garlacz"; GS 975 MZUJ.

Chlidanotinae

Polyorthini

Ardeutica sphenobathra (Meyrick, 1917)

Material. Two males and two females from Province of Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas at the elevation 2000m.

This species was described from British Guiana. Numerous specimens from South America have been examined by the senior author. They do not exhibit any important genital differences but are very variable externally. Our specimens are undistinguishable from the above mentioned material.

Chlidanotini

Macrochlidia cajanumana Razowski et Pelz, 2005

Material. One male from Province of Carchi, Res. Las Golondrinas, El Corazon, from the elevation of 2000 m. Described from Province of Loja where it was collected at the elevation of 2850 m.

Auratonota paramaldonada sp. n.

(Figs 50, 138)

Diagnosis. Facies as in *A. maldonada* Razowski et Becker, 1999 from Carchi, Ecuador (forewing costa with innumerous blotches) but postbasal and tornal blotches of dorsum large, and saccus small, slender postmedially.

Etymology. The name concerns a similarity with *maldonada*; Latin: *para* – near.

Description. Wing span 27 mm. Head and thorax brownish cream, tegula brown proximally; labial palpus 1.5. Ground colour whitish cream, suffusions brownish and ferruginous brownish. Markings brown: costa with 7 larger spots; base of wing with two small spots; median cell with 4 spots; dorsum with three larger blotches and 2 or 3 smaller spots; subterminal blotch large, rather weakly concave in middle proximally, weakly expanding toward tornus. Cilia worn, cream with brownish divisions. Hindwing brown (worn), cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 50). Base of uncus swollen, hamus long, slender; valva expanding from before middle posteriorly; saccus small, subtriangular to middle, then slender.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Res. Forest Golondrinas, West Cordillera, 28-30.01.2005, 2000 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 448 MZUJ.

Auratonota polymaculata sp. n.

(Figs 51, 139)

Diagnosis. Very close to *A. maldonada* Razowski et Becker, 1999 but costa of forewing in *polymaculata* with numerous spots, distances between anterior fasciae at dorsum large, dorsopostbasal blotch tapering toward median cell, and fascia from apex of wing reaching M3 where rounded. Saccus of this species long, with slender proximal half.

Etymology. The name refers to a number of costal spots of forewing; poly: Greek – *numerous*, Latin: *maculata* – spotted.

Description. Wing span 36 mm. Head brownish cream, thorax browner with brown marks; labial palpus 1.3 blackish brown, cream terminally. Forewing as in *maldonada*. Ground colour brownish cream, brownish along termen, tinged pale ferruginous between markings, cream along blotches and spots. Cilia cream with some brownish interruptions. Hindwing brown; cilia somewhat paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 51). Uncus slender, not expanding basally; valva weakly expanding towards middle; sacculus long, slender.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, West Cordillera, 28-30.01.2005, 2000 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 449 MZUJ. Paratypes: 4 males of which one labelled identically as the holotype. Two from Pacto, Rio Mashpi, Prov. Pichincha, 1150 m, 10.II.2004, leg. J. Wojtusiak & Pyrcz; GS 236 MZUJ, and one from Volcan Chiles Massive, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, 2050 m, 28.VI.1999, leg. J. Wojtusiak; GS 237 MZUJ.

Auratonota fasciata Razowski et Pelz, 2007

Our specimens from Province of Cotopaxi, via La Maná, Pilaló from the elevation 3200 m somewhat differ from the types of *fasciata* in the shape of forewing and markings.

A. fasciata was described from three females collected in Province of Loja at the altitude of 2580 m.

Auratonota baccata Razowski et Pelz, 2007

Material. One male specimen from Province of Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas from the elevation 2000m, and two males from Province of Cotopaxi, San Francisco de Las Pampas, Res. Otonga at the elevation 1935 m.

This species was described from the Napo Province, Cocodrillo near Cosanga, at 1850 m, late September.

Remarks. The discussed specimens differ from the type material in ill-defined pearl spots along edges of markings of forewing.

Auratonota caliginosana Razowski et Pelz, 2007

Material. One male from Prov. Pichincha, Crater Pululahua from the elevation 2200 m. Described from the Morona-Santiago Province (near Macas, 1700 m, IX/X).

Heppnerographa ardea Razowski et Becker, 1999
(Fig. 76)

Material. One female from Prov. Cotopaxi, San Francisco de Las Pampas, Res. Otonga, at the elevation 1935m. The species was described from the province of Carchi (Maldonado, 2200 m).

Female genitalia (Fig. 76). Papilla analis moderately broad with small proximal part; sterigma small with slender lateroposterior arms and broad cup-shaped sclerite; distal and anterior parts of ductus bursae broad; ductus seminalis extending from basal portion of ductus bursae; signum consisting of two groups of spines.

Remarks. Externally this species is very similar also to *H. chrysotona* Razowski et Pelz, 2005 from the Napo Province, Ecuador but *chrysotona* has a single compact signum whilst signum of *ardea* is formed by two groups of spines.

Heppnerographa mashpiana sp. n.
(Figs 52, 140)

Diagnosis. Facies as in *H. tricesimana* (Zeller, 1877) from Costa Rica and Panama (according to Brown (1993) known also from Guatemala and Jamaica) but distinct in membranous, drooping socii and broad posterior part of valva.

Etymology. The name refers to type locality: Rio Mashpi.

Description. Wing span 16.5 mm. Head cream, labial palpus 1.5; thorax yellowish brown. Forewing weakly expanding posteriorly; costa almost straight; termen concave at middle, weakly oblique. Ground colour pearl white consisting of two oblique series of oval blotches and several smaller blotches; remaining parts of wing pale brownish ochreous, browner from apex of wing to M2 subterminally whre blackish spots pres-

ent; some blotches of ground colour edged blackish. Cilia cream, brown beneath apex and near tornus. Hindwing cream with yellowish brown admixture; cilia cream mixed ochreous in apex portion.

Male genitalia (Fig. 140). Uncus strong, slender, pointed; socius drooping, sparsely hairy; valva expanding from base to terminal, rounded part; sacculus simple; saccus short; aedeagus stout.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Pichincha, Pacto, Rio Mashpi, 8.02.2004, 1150 m, leg. Wojtusiak & Pyrcz"; GS 218 MZUJ.

Macrochlidia major Brown, 1990

Two males from Province of Pichincha, Chiriboga, West Cordillera, elevation 3100 m. Described and until now known only from Colombia.

Olethreutini

Episimus silvaticus sp. n.

(Figs 53, 141)

Diagnosis. Distinct from all known species of *Episimus* Walsingham, 1891. Uncus strong, cucullus broader than in other *Episimus*, rather similar to that in *Omiostola macrotrachela* (Meyrick, 1922). *E. silvaticus* may deserve a separation in a distinct genus especially on basis of its long, setose fold and dorsal lobe of sacculus extending into basal cavity.

Etymology. The name refers to the silvatic character of its habitat.

Description. Wing span 18 mm. Head and thorax brownish ochreous; labial palpus greyish, whiter above. Forewing rather broad, broadest near middle; termen rather not oblique, concave beneath apex. Ground colour pale ochreous with some whitish dots especially beyond median cell and in distal part of dorsum; dots and strigulation brownish; costal strigulae whitish divided brownish; ocellus creamish, pale ochreous medially; inner dots brown, anterior line glossy. Remnants of markings rust brown in form of median trace of fascia and near apex. Cilia rust ochreous scaled brown. Hindwing brown-grey, cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 53). Uncus strong, fairly long; socius elongate, long hairy; neck of valva moderate, ventral incision shallow; sacculus rather uniformly rounded with posterior lobe directed dorsad, provided with some spines; fold reaching upper part of basal cavity; cucullus broad, oval; aedeagus proportionally long.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Volc. Chies massive, Res. Forest Golndrinas, 2050 m, 28.06.1999, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 384 MZUJ.

Omiostola splendissima sp. n.

(Figs 54, 142)

Diagnosis. Similar to *acroiris* but *splendidissima* with broad parts of basal markings of forewing and long, ferruginous median line; male genitalia resemble *alphitopa* but in *splendissima* the ventroproximal group of cucullar setae (some 5) form an oblique line.

Etymology. The name suggests a beautiful colouration of moth; Latin: *splendissimus* – the most splendid.

Description. Wing span 20 mm. Head brownish, orange dorsally, frons whitish, labial palpus grey white terminally; antenna orange, legs white ringed black. Forewing slightly expanding terminad; costa weakly convex; termen not oblique, gently concave beneath apex. Ground colour white in part suffused orange and brownish grey, glossy white along edges of markings; some silver white strigulae in terminal area; orange lines extending from base of wing to end of median cell and in basal third of dorsum. Markings dark brown in form of some three large blotches and a series of smaller ones. Cilia white with blackish lines and interruptions. Hindwing pale brownish, whitish towards base; cilia pale brownish, whiter in anal area.

Male genitalia (Fig. 54). Uncus long, slender in basal half, with long lateral processes; socius elongate-oval; valva slender; sacculus almost uniformly convex, without angle, with submarginal hairy lobe; proximal part of ventral edge of cucullus without lobe but with group of strong spines followed by oblique group of thick spines; aedeagus rather long.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Carch, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, West Cordillera, 28-30.01.2005, 2000 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 453 MZUJ.

Omiostola brunneochroma **sp. n.**

(Figs 55, 143)

Diagnosis. Close to *alphitopa* but *brunneochroma* with forewing strongly suffused brown, without spots or ocellus, and with long basal part of uncus.

Etymology. The name refers to brown colouration; Latin: *brunneus* – brown; Greek: *chroma* – colour.

Description. Wing span 20 mm. Head and thorax dark brown. Forewing weakly expanding posteriorly; costa bent at 4/5, apex broad. Ground colour whitish preserved only in subterminal area, tinged grey in ocellar area; remaining parts of wing strongly suffused brown, dark brown in basal fourth and dorsal half of wing except for tornal half; costa brown with rudimentary ochreous brown strigulae and brown, diffuse divisions; subapical fascia small, brown. Cilia (remnants) brown. Hindwing brown, cilia slightly paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 55). Basal half of uncus uniformly broad; terminal parts tapering apically; socius slender; sacculus broad, slightly concave before angle, then oblique; spines of posterior group moderate accompanied by small bristled convexity; aedeagus rather small.

Female not known.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, West Cordillera, 28-30.01.2005, 2000 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak "; GS 586 MZUJ.

Omiostola macrotrachela MEYRICK, 1922

MATERIAL. Five males from Province of Cotopaxi, San Francisco de Las Pampas, Res. Otonga, elevation 1950 m; two males from Prov. Carch, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, West Cordillera, elevation 2000 m; one male from Prov. Bolivar, Balzapamba elevation 1715 m, one male from Prov. Pichincha, Pacto, Rio Mashpi, elevation 1150 m. Described from San Antonio, Colombia.

Omiostola delta sp. n.
(Figs 56, 144)

DIAGNOSIS. Close to *alphitopa* but *delta* with subtriangular blotch of forewing and slender base of uncus.

ETYMOLOGY. The name refers to the shape of dorsal blotch of forewing.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 26 mm. Head brownish laterally, frons leaden grey, vertex cream; labial palpus brown; thorax brownish cream. Forewing slightly expanding terminally, termen not oblique, rather straight. Ground colour creamish, suffusions leaden grey, costa darker; costal strigulae brownish cream, spots of ocellus blackish; apex area and posterior part of costa brownish. Markings: dark purple brown blotch with posterior edge reaching mid-dorsum, straight, edged whitish; subterminal fascia pale, brownish. Cilia brown, cream at tornus. Hindwing brownish, cilia paler.

VARIATION. Paratype darker than holotype.

Male genitalia (Fig. 56). Base of uncus broad, terminal parts slender; socius rounded, moderate; angle of sacculus weak; large group of setae above it; aedeagus slender.

Female not known.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Carch, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, West Cordillera, 28-30.01.2005, 2000 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 456 MZUJ. Paratype male: the same data as holotype.

Omiostola triangulifera sp. n.
(Figs 57, 145)

DIAGNOSIS. Similar to *alphitopa* and *delta* but *triangulifera* with shorter base of uncus, shorter and broader cucullus and smaller group of setae in posterior part of neck of valva; externally this new species differs from the mentioned ones in slightly concave posterior edge of dorsal blotch of forewing.

ETYMOLOGY. The name refers to the shape of dorsal blotch of forewing; Latin: triangulum – triangle, fero – I carry.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 27 mm. Head and major parts of thorax rust brown, median part of thorax brown; labial palpus brownish. Forewing somewhat expanding terminally; termen not oblique, straight. Ground colour whitish cream with brownish suffusions and

strigulae, most pale beyond median cell; dorsum suffused grey, costa and apex area rust brown; some brown dots limiting postmedian area; costal strigulae brownish cream; ocellar spots brown. Markings: purple brown, triangular dorsal blotch and brownish fascia in terminal area. Cilia brown. Hindwing brownish; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Fig. 57). Base of uncus slightly tapering posteriorly; angle of sacculus indistinct, rounded; ventral group of setae of neck connecting setae of cucullus; cucullus rather brown; aedeagus slender.

Female not known.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Pichincha, Chiriboga, West Cordillera, 5.02.2005, 3100 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 455 MZUJ.

Tsinilla tristis sp. n.

(Fig. 58, 146)

DIAGNOSIS. Male genitalia similar to those in *Tsinilla lineana* (FERNALD, 1901) described from the USA (Florida) but facies quite distinct: forewing broad, dark coloured. In the male genitalia the new species differs from *lineana* in lack of lateral sharp prominences of uncus and distinct, slender neck of valva.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific epithet refers to a rather monotone colouration; Latin: *tristis* – sad.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 18.5 mm. Head brownish, labial palpus tinged rust, whitish basally, medially and apically; thorax paler than head, rust posteriorly. Forewing broad; costa uniformly convex; termen hardly concave beneath apex, convex at M3. Ground colour brownish densely scaled whitish, with numerous white dots; a curved subterminal row of dots followed by rust brown smooth apical area; costal strigulae fine, whitish. Cilia brown. Hindwing greyish brown; cilia paler.

VARIATION. Paratype browner than holotype with dark brown apical area and whitish ocellar part, without whitish dispersed scales and dots.

Male genitalia (Fig. 58). Uncus broadest postbasally, without lateral projections; socius elongate, lateral; gnathos incomplete, slender; basal processes of pedunculus long, slender; valva slender with slender neck; cucullus short with ventral lobe armed with a single thorn (pollex); aedeagus short; cornuti numerous long spines.

Female not known.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Pichincha, Pacto, Rio Mashpi, 10.02.2004, 1150 m, leg. Wojtusiak & Pyrcz"; GS 377 MZUJ. Paratype. One male: Ecuador, Prov. Pichincha, Pacto, Rio Mashpi, 8.02.2004, 1150 m, leg. Wojtusiak & Pyrcz.

Tsinilla ubericolor sp. n.

(Figs 59, 147)

DIAGNOSIS. Closely related to *lineana* and *tristis* but *ubericolor* with rust and white colouration of subterminal area of forewing; male genitalia characterized by a nearly atrophied neck of valva and uniformly broad cucullus.

Etymology. The name refers to the colouration of forewing; Latin: *uber* – rich.

Description. Wing span 22 mm. Head rust, labial palpus dark brown; thorax rust, brown-grey medially. Forewing broad, expanding terminad; costa weakly convex; termen not oblique, sinuate at M2. Ground colour in basal third of wing glossy grey with blackish brown spots; subterminal area ferruginous to M2, silver white in tornal and ocellar areas; costal strigulae white, divisions black-brown. Marking: blackish brown broad median fascia with sharp posterior edge concave at median cell, pale edged subcostally. Cilia rust, brown at apex. Hindwing brownish, cilia similar.

Male genitalia (Fig. 59). Uncus broad, rather short, pointed; socius short; gnathos rather ill-defined; valva slender; cucullus uniformly broad throughout, rounded apically, with two short proximal spines ventrally; aedeagus short.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, West Cordillera, 28-30.01.2005, 2000 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 568 MZUJ. Paratype. Male: "Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, West Cordillera, 28-30.01.2005, 2000m, leg. J. Wojtusiak".

Tsinilla albidecora sp. n.

(Figs 77, 148)

Diagnosis. Similar to the above described broad winged species (*T. tristis, T. ubericolor*) but distinguished by large white postbasal area of ground colour situated at costa of forewing. The female genitalia differ from those in *lineana* (in other species females are unknown) in large anteostial part of sterigma.

Etymology. The name refers to colouration of forewing; Latin: *albus* – white, *decora* – decorated.

Description. Wing span 18.5 mm. Head and thorax black-brown, labial palpus greyish, black-brown terminally; end of tegula ochreous cream. Forewing broades medially; costa curved at middle; termen not oblique, weakly convex. Ground colour white in form of large postmedian blotch tinged cinnamon rust towards apex and near bases of median veins; basal area fused with median fascia, blackish brown with numerous refractive bluish dots and a few brownish ochreous spots; costal strigulae white, divisions cream rust; ocellar area whitish, inner spots indistinct, lines diffuse, silver. Cilia grey divided blackish brown. Hindwing greyish brown; cilia paler.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 77). Antevaginal of sterigma in major part well sclerotized, lateral and posterior parts small, deeply incised proximaly; sclerite of antrum weak posteriorly, extending to mid-length of ductus bursae; signa two, minute.

Type material. Holotype female: "Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, West Cordillera, 28-30.01.2005, 2000 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 584 MZUJ.

Enarmonini

Paranthozela zopheria Razowski et Wojtusiak, 2007

Material. One specimen from, Vía La Maná, Pilaló.

This species was described from Province of Cotopaxi and was collected at the altitude of 2800 m.

Paranthozela stilbia Razowski et Wojtusiak, 2007

Material. Three specimens from Res. Forest. Golondrinas.

This species was described from Province of Carchi from the altitude of 2000 m.

Parantozela polyasterina Razowski et Wojtusiak, 2007

Material. One specimen from Pacto, Rio Mashpi.

This species was described from Province of Pichincha, from the elevation of 1150 m.

Paranthozela calamistrana Razowski et Wojtusiak, 2007

Material. One specimen from Pacto, Rio Mashpi.

This species was described from Province of Pichincha from the elevation of 1150 m.

Paranthozela lobulina Razowski et Wojtusiak, 2007

Material. One specimen from vía La Maná, Pilaló.

This species was described from Province of Cotopaxi from the elevation of 2800 m.

Eucosmini

Epinotia terinebrica Razowski et Wojtusiak, 2006

Material. One male from Province of Cotopaxi, Pilaló, elevation 3200 m. Described from province of Morona-Santiago where it was collected at the altitude of 3350 m. This specimen slightly differs from the holotype by uncus broader, not tapering terminally.

Epinotia guarandae sp. n.

(Figs 60, 149)

Diagnosis. Closely related to *tenebrica* but this new species differs from it by greenish suffusions of forewing; facies resembles also that of *Laculataria nigroapicata*

Razowski et Wojtusiak, 2006 from Province of Morona-Santiago, Ecuador but *guarandae* without blackish tornal blotch of forewing. From *tenebrica* and *E. illepidosa* Razowski et Wojtudiak this species differs chiefly in short terminal broadening of cucullus and small saccular groups of spines.

Etymology. The name refers to the name of the village Guaranda, near its type locality.

Description. Wing span 25.5 mm. Head greenish cream, labial palpus and thorax greener, darker. Forewing slender, expanding terminad; costa straight to 2/3 where bent; termen weakly oblique, straight. Ground colour greenish with cream admixture dorsad to median cell, sprasely sprinkled green and blackish; costal strigulae cream, divisions blackish; ocellar area cream green; lines of ocellus irregular, broad silver; inner spots black. Markings atrophied except for median suffusion of median fascia, marked black and larger subapical black blotch. Cilia whitish scales grey and greenish, with some blackish interruptions. Hindwing whitish, strigulated and suffused brownish on periphery; venation brownish; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 60). Uncus broad basally, tapering terminad; socius slender, erect, well sclerotized; basal part of valva broad; basal cavity short; sacculus convex postbasally, with small angular group of short spines and oblique caudal edge; neck of valva short; cucullus short, broad, convex caudally; aedeagus long, curved, broad basally.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Bolivar, Balzapamba-Guaranda old road, 5.09.2004, 1250 m, leg. Wojtusiak & Pyrcz"; GS 348 MZUJ.

Epinotia longistria sp. n.

(Figs 61, 150)

Diagnosis. This species is closely related and somewhat similar to *tenebrica* but extermally differs in presence of a long black-brown line extending from middle of median cell to apex of wing; in male genitalia *longistria* differs from *tenebrica* and its allies in rounded termination of socius, long caudal edge of sacculus, and longer, less expanding terminally cucullus.

Etymology. The specific name refers to presence of line reaching forewing apex.

Description. Wing span ca 27 mm. Head and thorax cream tinged brownish; labial palpus scaled brown; tegula in major part blackish brown. Forewing broad; costa weakly convex; apex rounded; termen almost straight, weakly oblique. Ground colour dirty cream sprinkled and partially suffused brown; brown dots between veins; costal strigulae fine, creamish; divisions large, brown; brown spots along dorsum. Markings atrophied except for black-brown lines extending from middle of median cell and along R5, divided into a few smaller parts; a few concolorous marks in tornal area. Cilia brownish with dark brown marks. Hindwing broad, creamish, densely strigulated brownish grey; cilia similar.

Male genitalia (Fig. 61). Uncus large, long hairy; socius broad, rounded apically; ventral edge of sacculus weakly convex, caudal edge long, almost straight; neck of valve very small; cucullus long, expanding termilally, weakly extending costad.

Female not known.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Cotopaxi, San Francisco de las Pampas, Res. La Otonga, 2.02.2002, 1935 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 250 MZUJ.

Epinotia multistrigata sp. n.

(Figs 62, 151)

DIAGNOSIS. Close to *E. zamorata* from Zamorra-Chinchipe Province of Ecuador but *multistrigata* with uncus longer, slenderer and tapering terminally, and short caudal edge of sacculus.

ETYMOLOGY. The name refers to colouration of forewing; Latin: *multum* – many, *strigata* – strigulated.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 16 mm. Head and thorax brownish, median part of labial palpus brown. Forewing slender, slightly expanding terminally; costa straight; termen indistinctly concave medially. Ground colour cream tinged, sprinkled and strigulated brownish, with some dark brown spots, present in dorsal half of wing, with much paler ocellus proximally edged by a weak brownish marking; costal strigulae cream-brown, cream, distinct posteriorly. Remaining area brown with some paler marks especially near base, dark brown medially (remnants of median fascia). Cilia brownish cream, brownish in costal third. Hindwing brownish cream, brownish on periphery; cilia whitish cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 62). Uncus fairly long, broad basally, tapering terminad; socius broad with outer edge well sclerotized; outer parts of henion well sclerotized; sacculus long, almost straight ventrally, with broadly rounded angle, densely bristled angular area, and short caudal edge; neck of valva very short, broad; cucullus longer than ventral edge of sacculus, angulate ventroproximally.

Female not known.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, West Cordillera, 28-30.01.2005, 2000 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 566 MZUJ.

Epinotia chlorochara sp. n.

(Figs 63, 152)

DIAGNOSIS. Related to *E. zamorata* RAZOWSKI, 1999 but distinguished by greenish olive ground colour of forewing, broad base of uncus, and distinct ventral incision of valva.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific name refers to colouration of forewing; Greek: *chloros* – green, *chara* – beautiful.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 22 mm. Head olive cream; thorax darker, blackish proximally. Forewing hardly expanding terminally; costa almost straight; termen sligthly oblique, rather straight. Ground colour whitish suffused greenish in some parts darker, tinged brownish; costal strigulae whitish; divisions black. Markings black consisting of mediobasal blotch, costal and dorsal parts of fasciae, the largest subapical. Cilia cream with greenish olive and pale brownish parts. Hindwing whitish cream tinged ochreous brownish on periphery with similar strigulation. Cilia whitish cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 63). Uncus moderate, broad basally, tapering terminally; socius strong; sclerites of tuba analis and henion distinct; basal half of valva very large; sacculus convex near base, broadly rounded ventrocaudally; ventral incision of valva short, rather deep; cucullus short, convex terminally, with ventral and dorsal lobes; aedeagus moderate, tapering postmedially.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Cotopaxi, via La Mána, Pilaló, 2.09.2004, 3200 m, leg. Wojtusiak & Pyrcz"; GS 112 MZUJ.

Epinotia panda sp. n.

(Figs 64, 153)

Diagnosis. Very closely related to *E. terinebrica* Razowski et Wojtusiak, 2006 from Morona-Santiago Prov. but *panda* with posterior edge of first subdorsal black triangle oblique, uncus much shorter, socius broder and caudal edge of sacculus perpendicular to ventral edge.

Etymology. The name refers to shape of forewing marking: Latin: *panda* – bent.

Description. Wing span 26 mm. Head and thorax brownish cream, base of tegula brownish to beyond base. Ground colour cream; suffusions yellowish brown and brownish; strigulae cream, weak; divisions and dorsal spots blackish brown; ocellus ill-defined whitish cream. Markings blackish brown with three triangular prominences; subcostal area much paler. Cilia worn. Hinwing whitish cream tinged brownish in apical area; strigulation brownish, weak.

Male genitalia (Fig. 64). Uncus short, rounded spically; socius well sclerotized, long; sclerites of henion moderate; sacculus gently concave medially, rounded posteriorly, with perpendicular caudal edge; large area of spines and setae; neck of valva indistinct, broad; cucullus only with dorsal prominence; aedeagus large.

Female not known.

Type material. Holotype male: " Ecuador, Prov. Pichincha, Crater Pululahua, West Cordillera, N0˚03´ 07˝ W78˚ 30´ 44˝ , 4.02.2005, 2200 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 528 MZUJ.

Epinotia opposita Heinrich, 1931

Material. Two females from Province of Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas from elevation 2000 m, one female from Prov. Bolivar, Balzapamba-Guaranda old road from 1250 m. Described from Peru. It was synonymized with *E. aporema* (Walsingham, 1914) from Costa Rica by Brown (2005). However, we have not checked the type of that species.

Epinotia biuncus sp. n.

(Figs 65, 78, 154, 155)

Diagnosis. Facies similar to *multistrigata* but genitalia completely different from all known Neotropical species of this genus; the uncus is developed in form of two large, rod like processes and socii lateral weakly sclerotized.

Etymology. The name refers to bifurcate ("double") uncus.

Description. Male. Wing span 15 mm. Head and thorax creamish brown. Forewing slender; costal fold to before middle, slender; costa almost straight; termen not oblique, slightly concave medially. Ground colour pale brownish with slight ferruginous admixture; strigulation and suffusions browner; costal strigule slender, in distal half of wing cream; divisions blackish brown; ocellus cream in median part suffused with brownish and greyish, with spots indistinct, separated from termen by rust brown fascia (Fig. 154). Marking blackish brown: a large blotch composed of costal half of median fascia fused with a fascia terminating before postapical part of termen; costal area bordering that blotch much paler. Cilia brownish, cream at tornus. Hindwing brown; cilia slightly paler.

Female. Forewing broader than in male (Fig. 155). Costal black-brown marking paler costally.

Male genitalia (Fig. 65). Tegumen long; uncus in form of two long, broad basally processes; socius lateral, weakly sclerotized, sparsely hairy; sclerites of tuba analis and henion slender, long; basal part of valva subtriangular; sacculus slightly concave before caudal angle where numerous setae and group of distinct spines; caudal edge of sacculus oblique; neck of valva very slender; cucullus long, convex ventrally, rounded apically; aedeagus moderate.

Female genitalia (Fig. 78). Papilla analis deep in the incision of subgenital sternite, membranous, with small cup-shaped part; inner edges of sternite sclerotized; sclerite of cingulum large, broadest proximally; signa two, inequal.

Type material. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, West Cordillera, 28-30.01.2005, 2000 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak."; GS 504 MZUJ. Paratypes: two females with same labels, one with genitalia slide GS 503 MZUJ.

Epinotia bispina sp. n.

(Figs. 79, 156)

Diagnosis. Related to *opposita* but easily distinguished by broad forewing and the presence of two spines of subgenital sternite.

Etymology. The name refers to presence of two spines of subgenital sternite; Latin: *bi* – double.

Description. Wing span 23 mm. Head and thorax brownish cream; labial palpus browner with two brown marks laterally; tegula with brown postbasal streak. Forewing broad, expanding posteriorly; apex pointed; termen distinctly concave beneath apex. Ground colour brownish cream, paler in ocellar area; greenish chiefly along anal veins; strigulation and suffusions brownish; costal strigulae cream, divisions pale brown; ocellar spots fine, brown. Markings brown with dark brown spots; subtornal blotch elongate with larger dark brown mark. Cilia concolorous with ground colour, browner from apex to M3. Hindwing brownish; cilia more cream.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 79). Sterigma weakly sclerotized except for transverse belt beyond proximal part; cingulum long, weakly sclerotized in distal part; one signum

small, the other very large. Subgenital sternite with two submedian spines directed medially.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype female: "Ecuador, Prov. Pichincha, Crater Pululahua, West Cordillera, N00˚03´ 07˝ W78˚ 30´ 44˝ , 4.02.2005, 2200 m, leg J. Wojtusiak"; GS 570.

Argepinotia atrovirens sp. n.

(Figs 66, 157)

DIAGNOSIS. Related to Argentinan *A. villosa* RAZOWSKI et PELZ, 2007 but *atrovirens* with black-brown markings of forewing, broad, sharp socius, short neck of valva, and cucullus oval, not abruptly curved upwards.

ETYMOLOGY. The name refers to colouration of forewing; Latin: *ater* – black, *virens* – becoming green.

DESCRIPTION. Wing span 15 mm. Head and thorax bgreenish. Forewing not expanding terminally; costa slightly convex; apex short, pointed; termen concave beneath apex. Ground colour brownish cream; suffusions and strigulation brown; costal strigulae small, cream; ocellus brownish cream with slight grey hue, cream along margin, with a few brown spots. Markings and divisions dark brown: basal and postbasal markings divided into some parts; median fascia preserved in costal half of wing, connected with apex; rounded blotch before ocellus. Cilia pale greyish brown. Hindwing brown, paler basally; cilia brownish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 66). Uncus slender, slightly expanding posteriorly, with broad shoulders; socius large, well sclerotized, pointed apically; sclerites of tuba analis and henion indistinct; valva slender with postmedian neck; sacculus long, gently convex; cucullus oval with indistinct ventral lobe and slightly larger dorsdal lobe; aedeagus slender.

Female not known.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype male: "Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, West Cordillera, 28-30.01.2005, 2000 m, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 591 MZUJ.

Quebradnotia carchigena sp. n.

(Figs 80, 158)

DIAGNOSIS. Close and very similar to Colombian *Q. nolckeniana* (ZELLER, 1877) but this species with long signa, membranous postostial sterigma, and hardly sclerotized proximal part of ductus bursae.

ETYMOLOGY. The name refers to the Province of Carchi, its terra typica.

Wing span ca 17 mm. Head and thorax whitish with blackish marks. Forewing slender, weakly expanding posteriorly; costa slightly bent; termen moderaely oblique, rather straight. Ground colour white preserved in form of two triangular blotches at dorsum and ocellar area; costal parts of ground colour winged pale brownish cream; costal strigulae white, minute except for subapical ones; divisions blackish. Markings brownish black in form of diffuse median fascia and fused elements of postmedian and subterminal elements

accompanied by concolorous surfaces edging dorsal white parts of wing. Cilia whitish (worn) in major part suffused grey. Hindwing whitish at base of wing tinged with brownish towards apex; cilia brownish white.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 80). Papillae anales small; apophyses rather long, slender; sterigma membranous except for cup-shaped part fused with sclerite of antrum; proximal portion of ductus bursae slightly sclerotized; signa large.

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype female: "Ecuador, Prov. Carchi, Res. Forest. Golondrinas, West Cordillera, 28-30.01.2005, leg. J. Wojtusiak"; GS 592 MZUJ.

Pseudexentera patriciana (WALSINGHAM, 1914)

MATERIAL. Two males and four females from Crater Pululahua, Prov. Carchi at elevation of 2200 m. This species was described from Teapa, Mexico. We identified our specimens by a comparison with figure by HEINRICH (1931) and included *patriciana* in *Pseudexentera* HEINRICH, 1940.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors thank the authorities of the Natural History Museum, New York for providing some material for study.

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We would like to express our sincere thanks to Prof. Dr. Giovanni ONORE for his efforts to obtain permits and stimulating our fruitful cooperation with Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador, Quito and Oliverio VELASTEGUI from Baños, Ecuador for assistance in the field.

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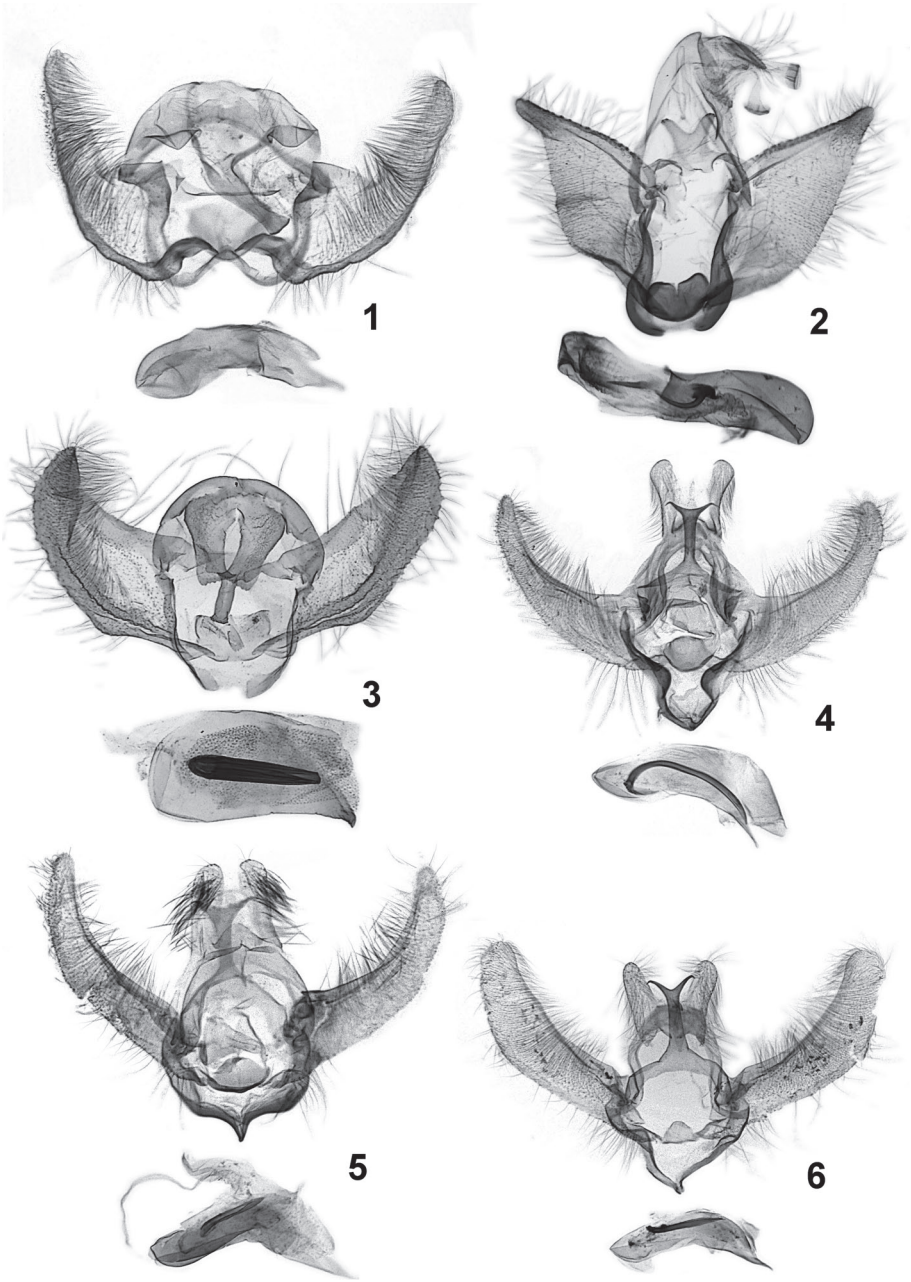
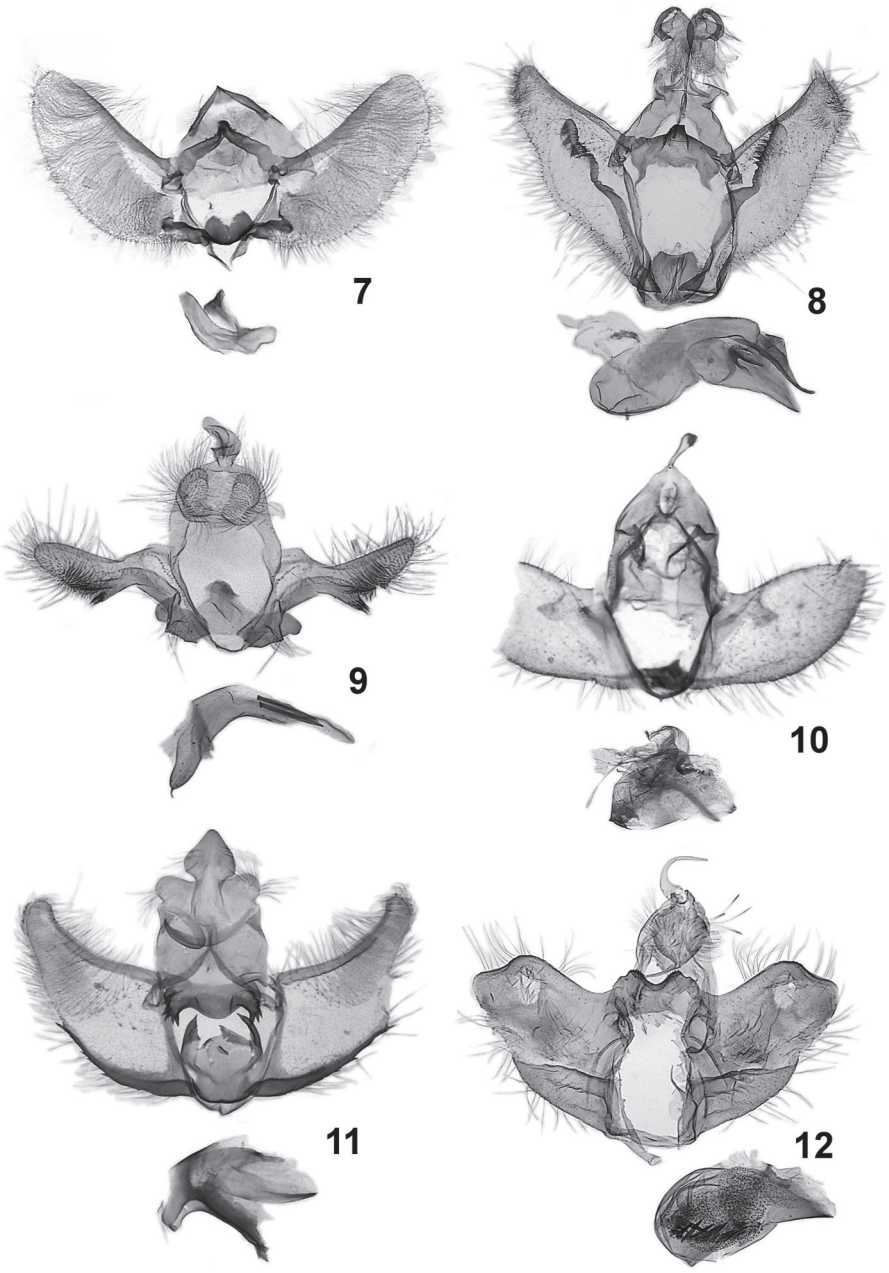
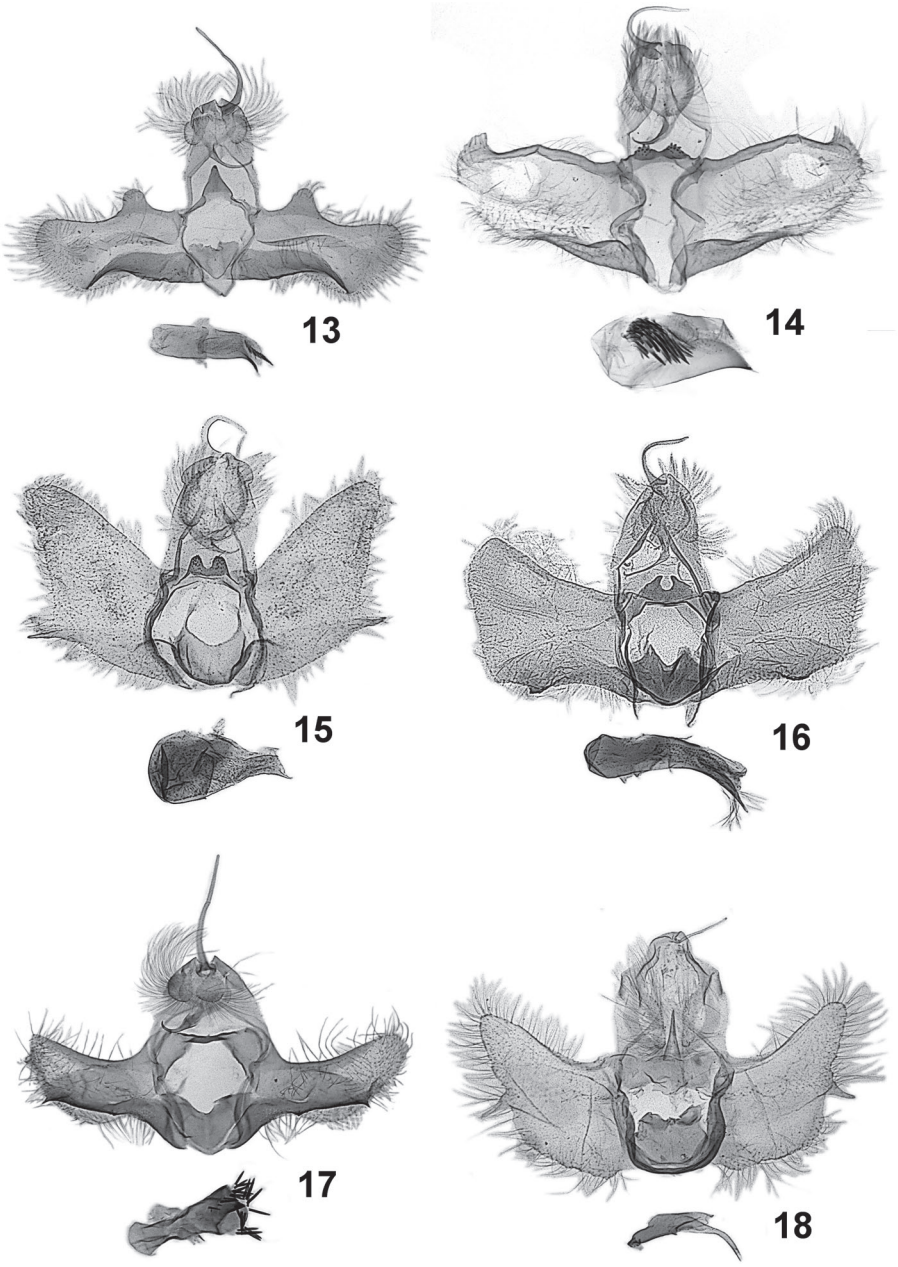


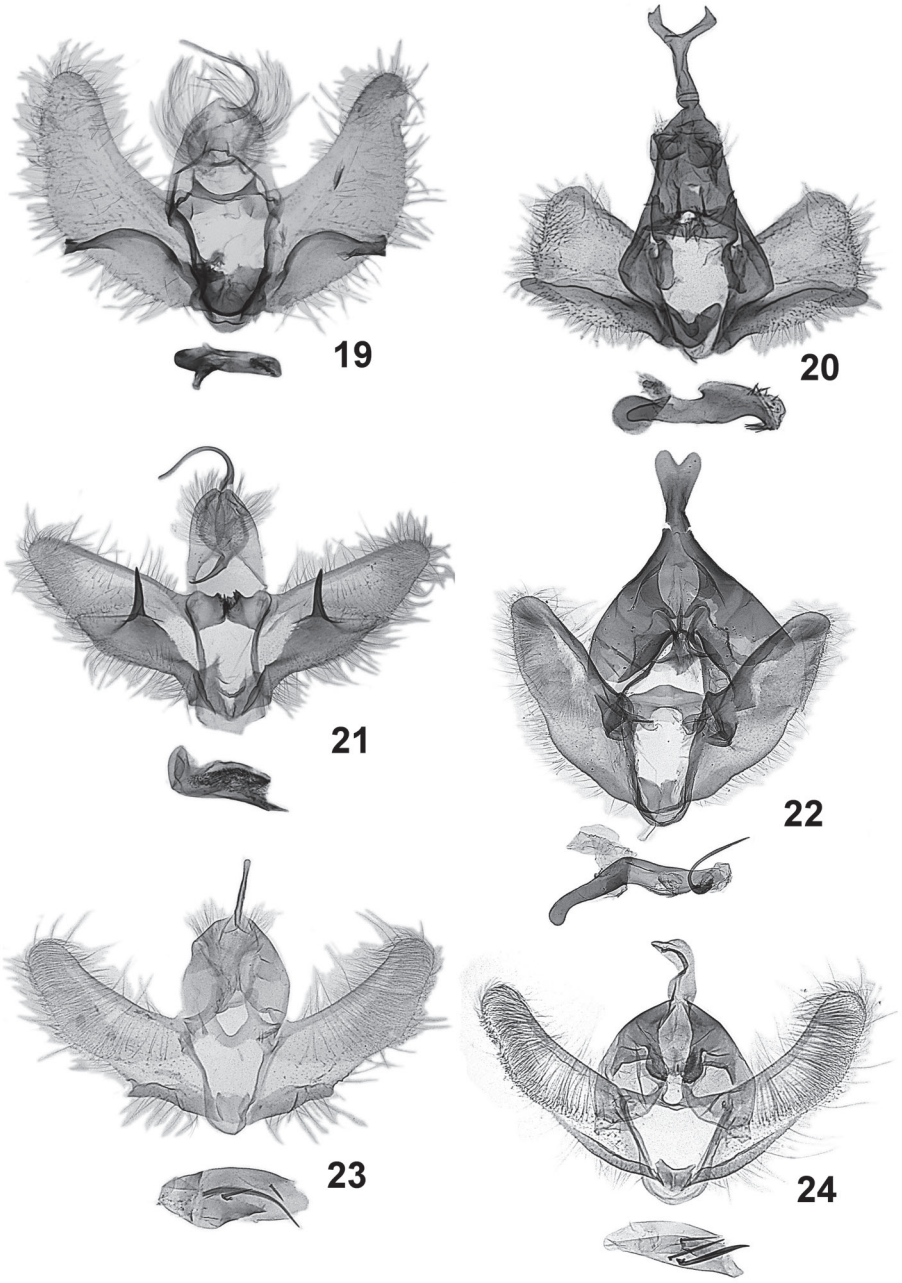
1-6. Male genitalia: 1 – *Plesiocochylis gnathosia* sp. n., holotype, 2 – *Henricus pampasianus* sp. n., holotype, 3 – *Imashpania mashpinana* sp. n., holotype, 4 – *Saphenista leuconigra* sp. n., holotype, 5 – *Saphenista pululahuana* sp. n., holotype, 6 – *Saphenista brunneomaculata* sp. n., holotype



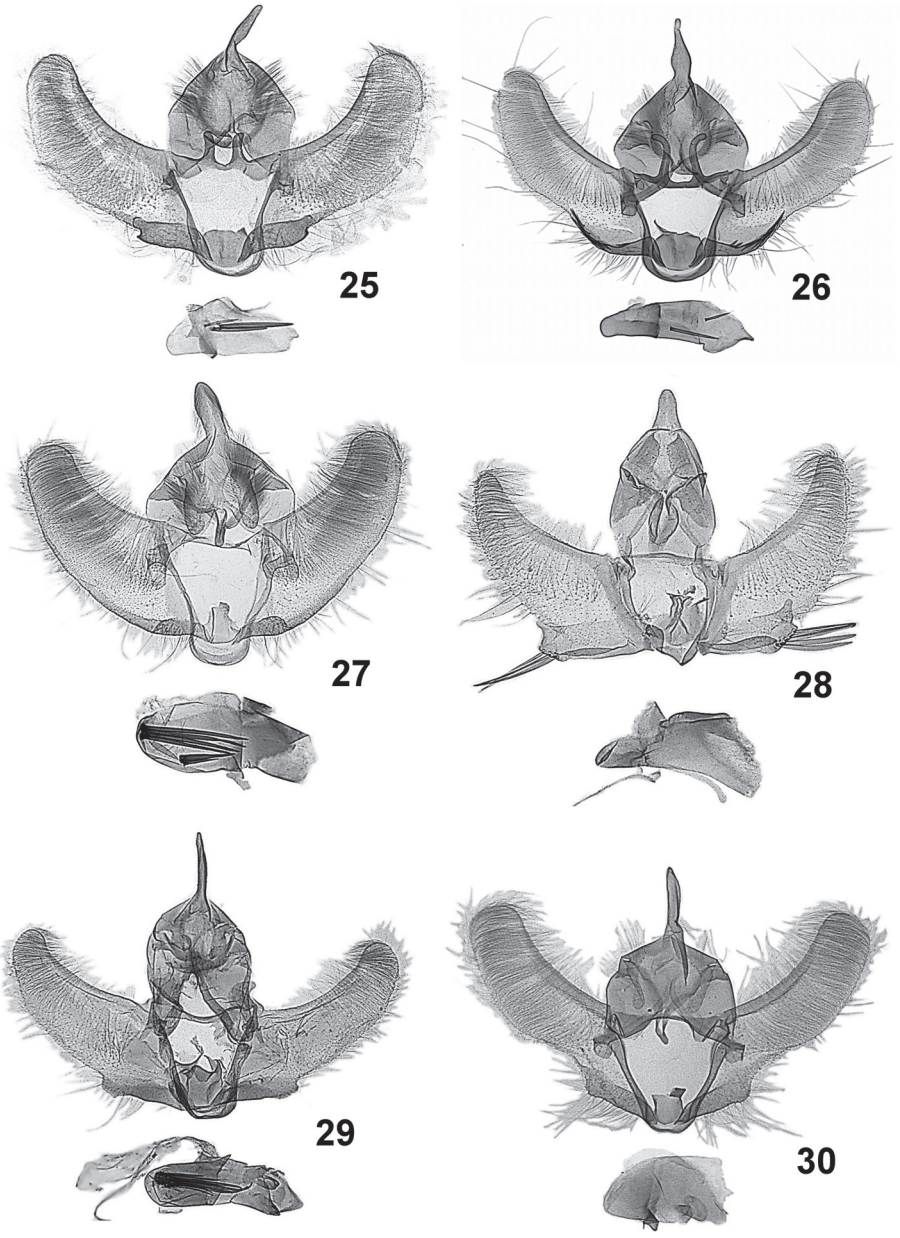
7-12. Male genitalia: 7 – *Deltophalonia obscura* sp. n., holotype, 8 – *Aethes chilesi* sp. n., holotype, 9 – *Tossea setosa* sp. n., holotype, 10 – *Psedaleulia manapilao* sp. n., holotype, 11 – *Subterinebrica magnitaeniana* sp. n., holotype, 12 – *Netechma splendida* sp. n., holotype



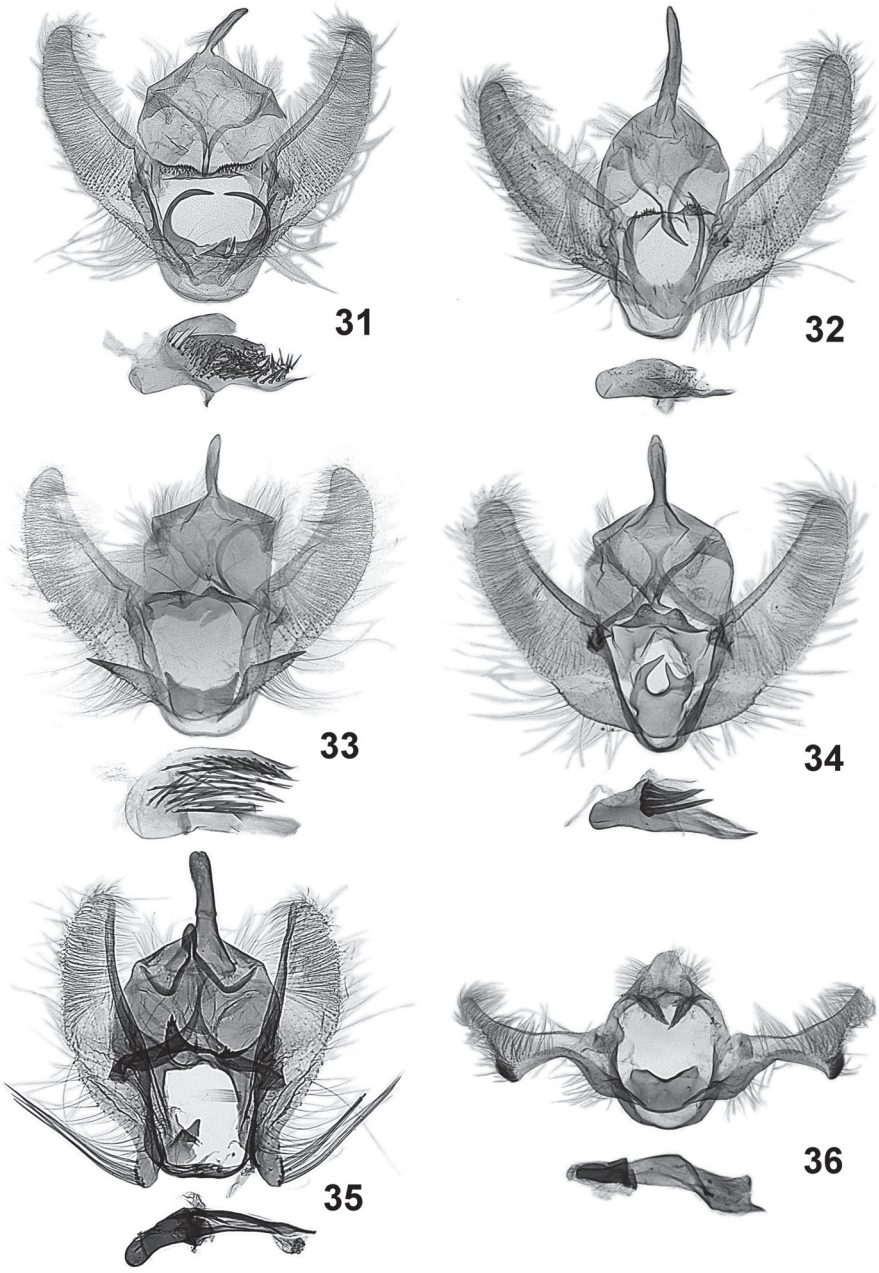
13-18. Male genitalia: 13 – *Netechma camelana* sp. n., holotype, 14 – *Netechma polycornuta* sp. n., holotype, 15 – *Netechma crucifera* sp. n., holotype, 16 – *Netechma obunca* sp. n., holotype, 17 – *Netechma otongana* sp. n., holotype, 18 – *Netechma altitudinaria* sp. n., holotype



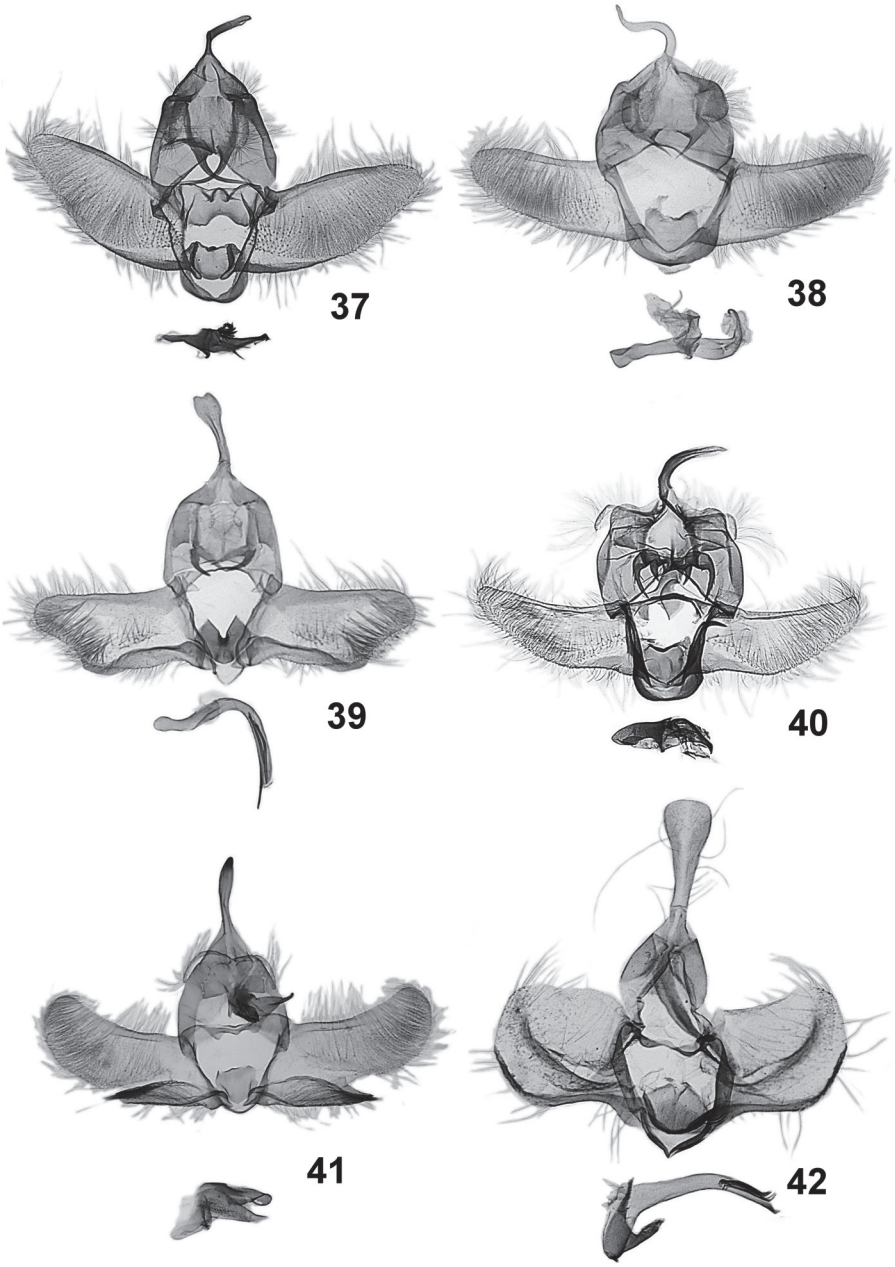
19-24. Male genitalia: 19 – *Netechma jelskii* sp. n., holotype, 20 – *Furcinetechma magnifurca* sp. n., holotype, 21 – *Clarkenia triangulifera* sp. n., holotype, 22 – *Badiaria plagiata* sp. n., holotype, 23 – *Inape chara* sp. n., holotype, 24 – *Inape rigidsocia* sp. n. , holotype



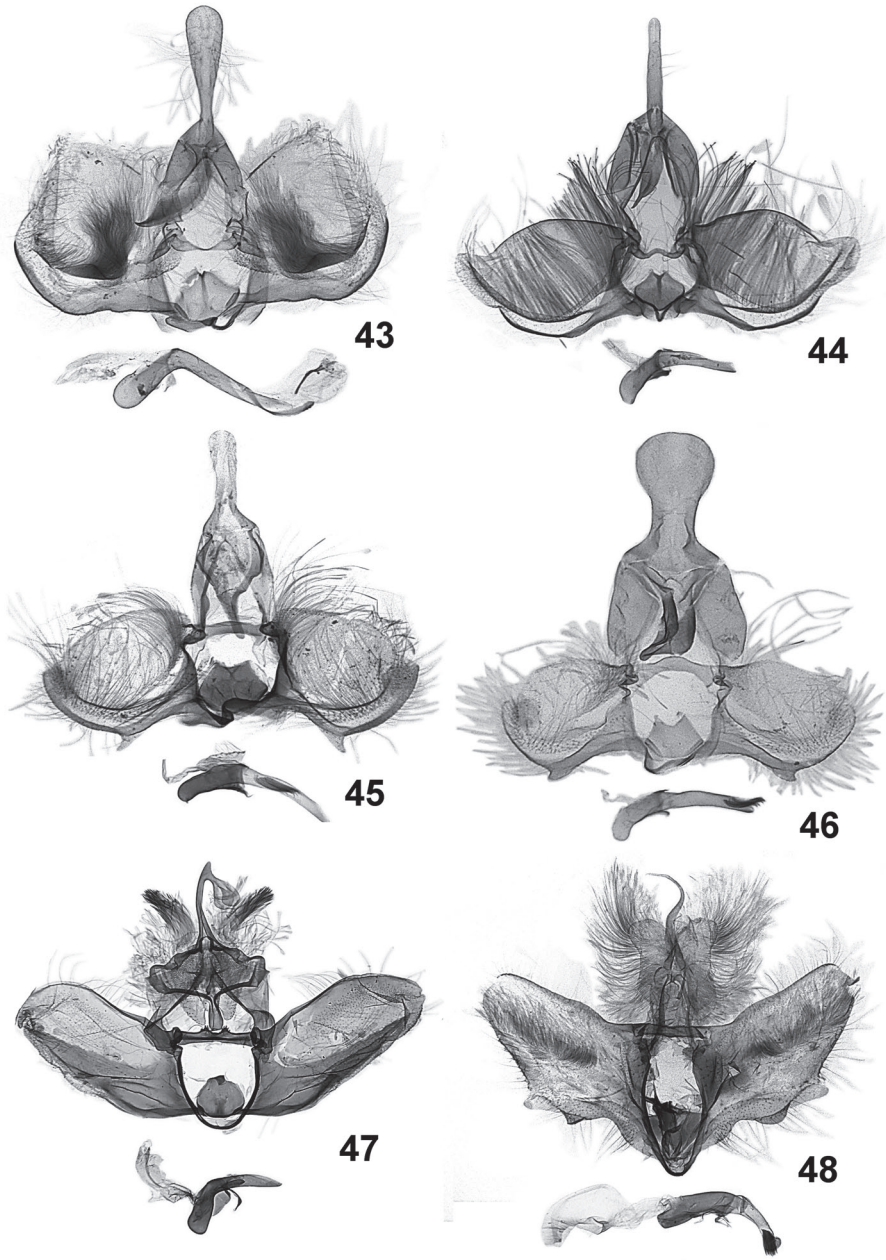
25-30. Male genitalia: 25 – *Inape tricornuta* sp. n., holotype, 26 – *Inape balzapamba* sp. n., holotype, 27 – *Transtillaspis hepaticolorana* sp. n., holotype, 28 – *Transtillaspis calderana* sp. n., holotype, 29 – *Transtillaspis chiribogana* sp. n., holotype, 30 – *Transtillaspis chilesana* sp. n., holotype



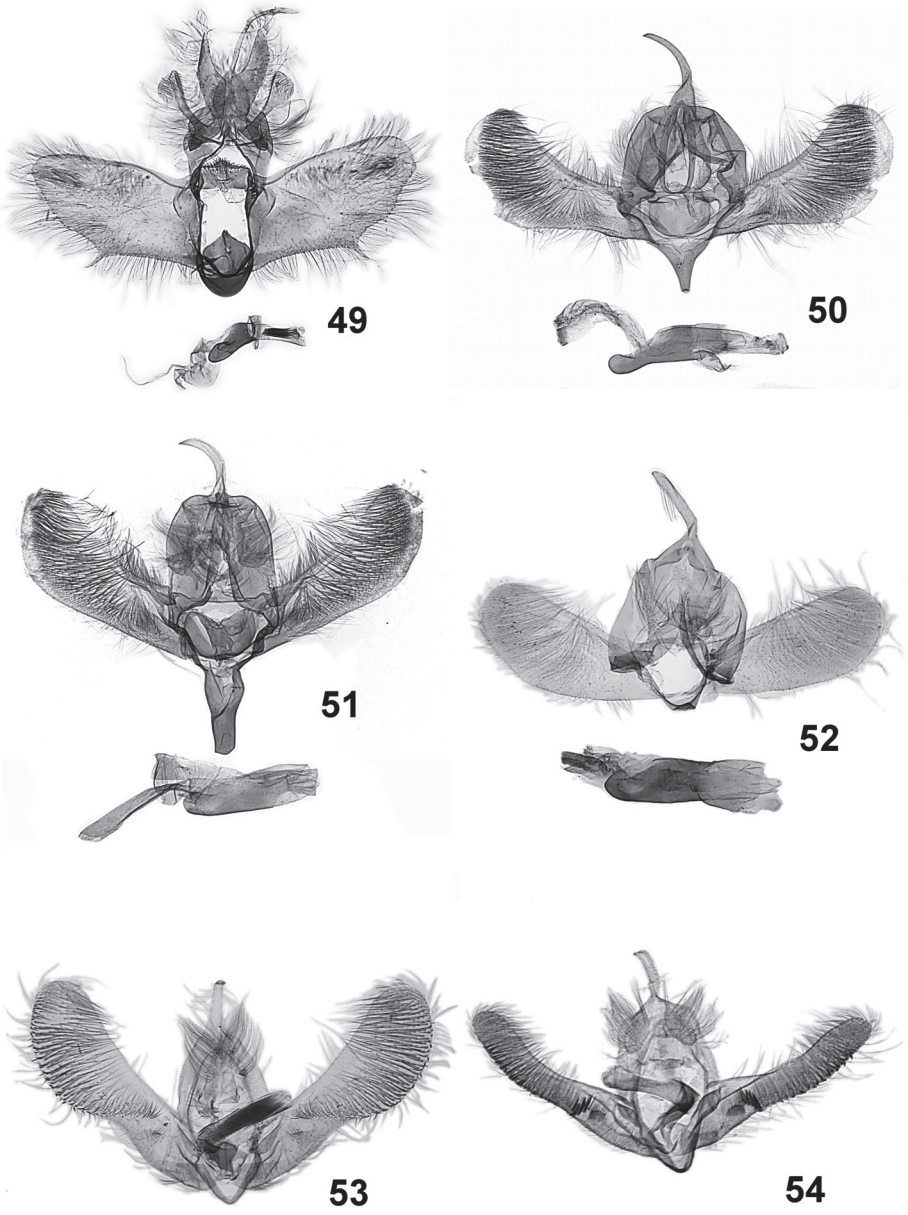
31-36. Male genitalia: 31 – T*ranstillaspis multicornuta* sp. n., holotype, 32 – *Transtillaspis pichinchana* sp. n., holotype, 33 – *Transtillaspis golondrinana* sp. n., holotype, 34 – *Transtillaspis quatrocornuta* sp. n., holotype, 35 – *Transtillaspis longisetae* sp. n., holotype, 36 – *Pelzia alticolana* sp. n., holotype



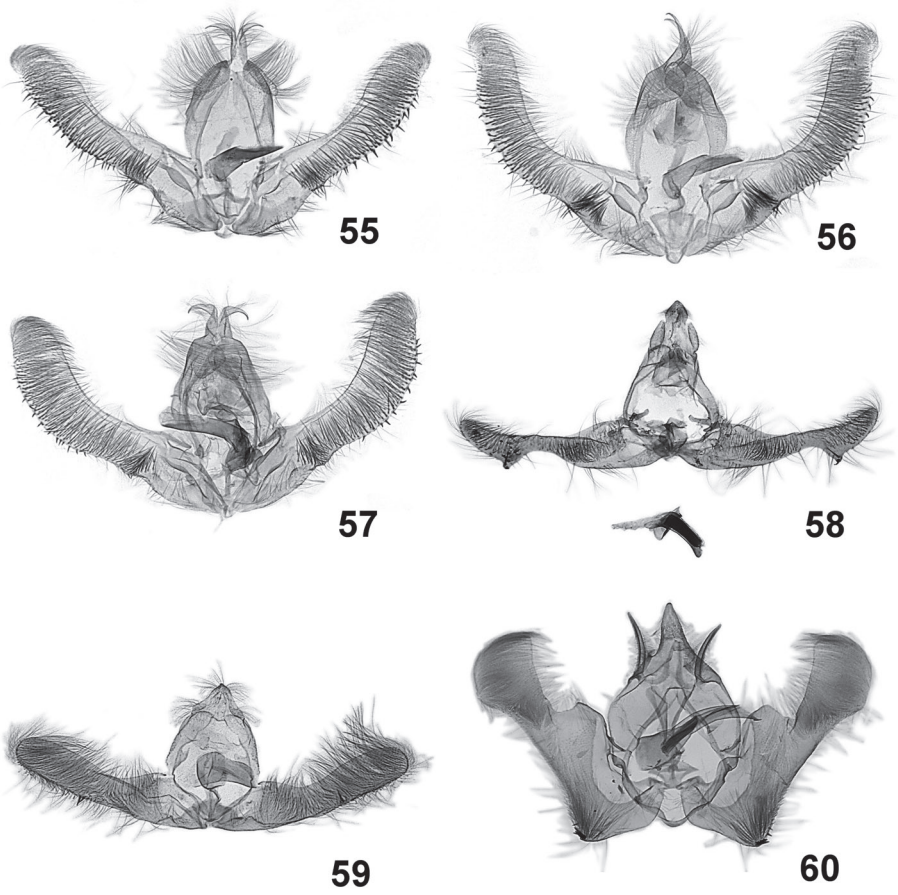
37-42. Male genitalia: 37 – *Oregocerata nigrograpta* sp. n., holotype, 38 – *Oregocerata recurrens* sp. n., holotype, 39 – *Guarandita bolivariana* sp. n., holotype, 40 – *Ptyongnathosia cotopaxiana* sp. n., holotype, 41 – *Runtunia runtunica* sp. n., holotype, 42 – *Argyrotaenia pilalona* sp. n., holotype



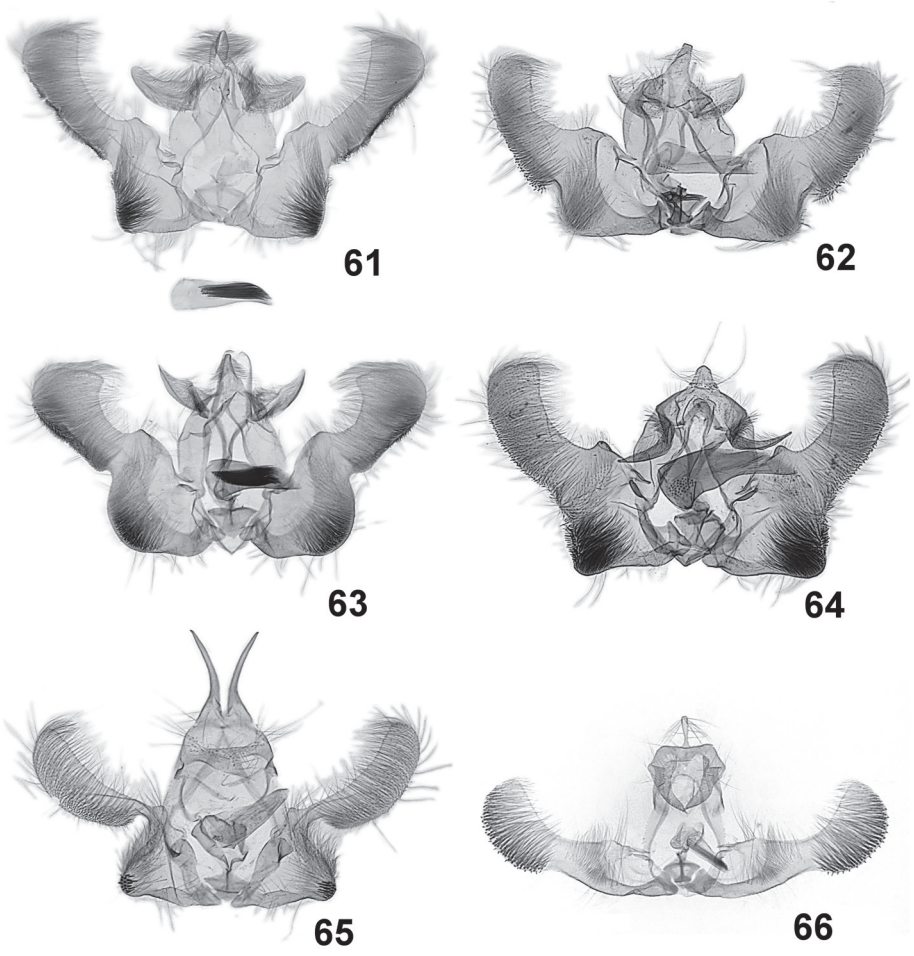
43-48. Male genitalia: 43 – *Argyroteania subcordillerae* sp. n., holotype, 44 – *Argyrotaenia tenuis* sp. n., holotype, 45 – *Argyrotaenia altera* sp. n., holotype, 46 – *Argyrotaenia magnuncus* sp. n., holotype, 47 – *Anacrusis brunnorbis* sp. n., holotype, 48 – *Amorbia jaczewskii* sp. n., holotype



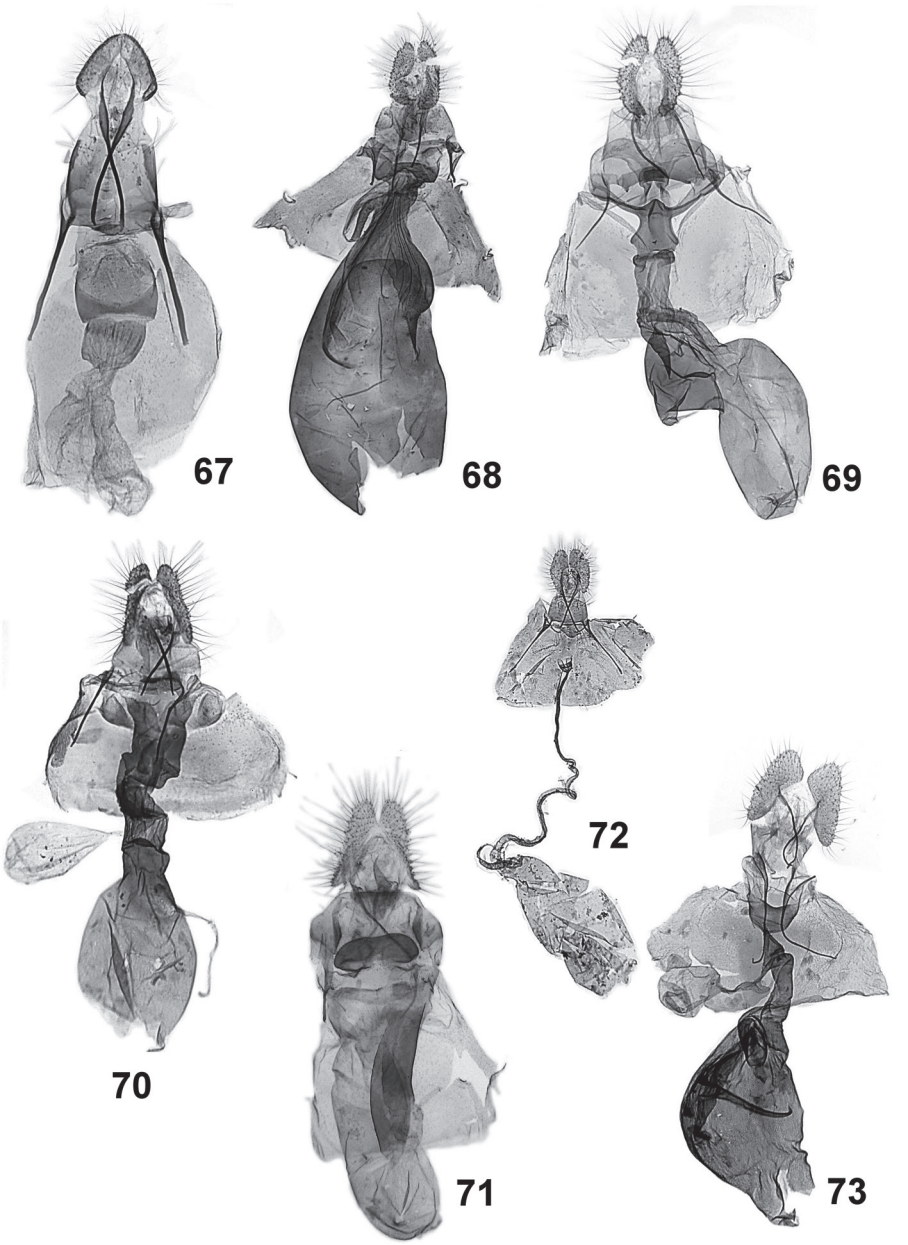
49-54. Male genitalia: 49 – *Sparganopseustis garlaczi* sp. n., holotype, 50 – *Auratonota paramaldonada* sp. n., holotype, 51 – *Auratonota polymaculata* sp. n., holotype, 52 – *Heppnerographa mashpiana* sp. n., holotype, 53 – *Episimus silvaticus* sp. n., holotype, 54 – *Omiostola splendissima* sp. n., holotype



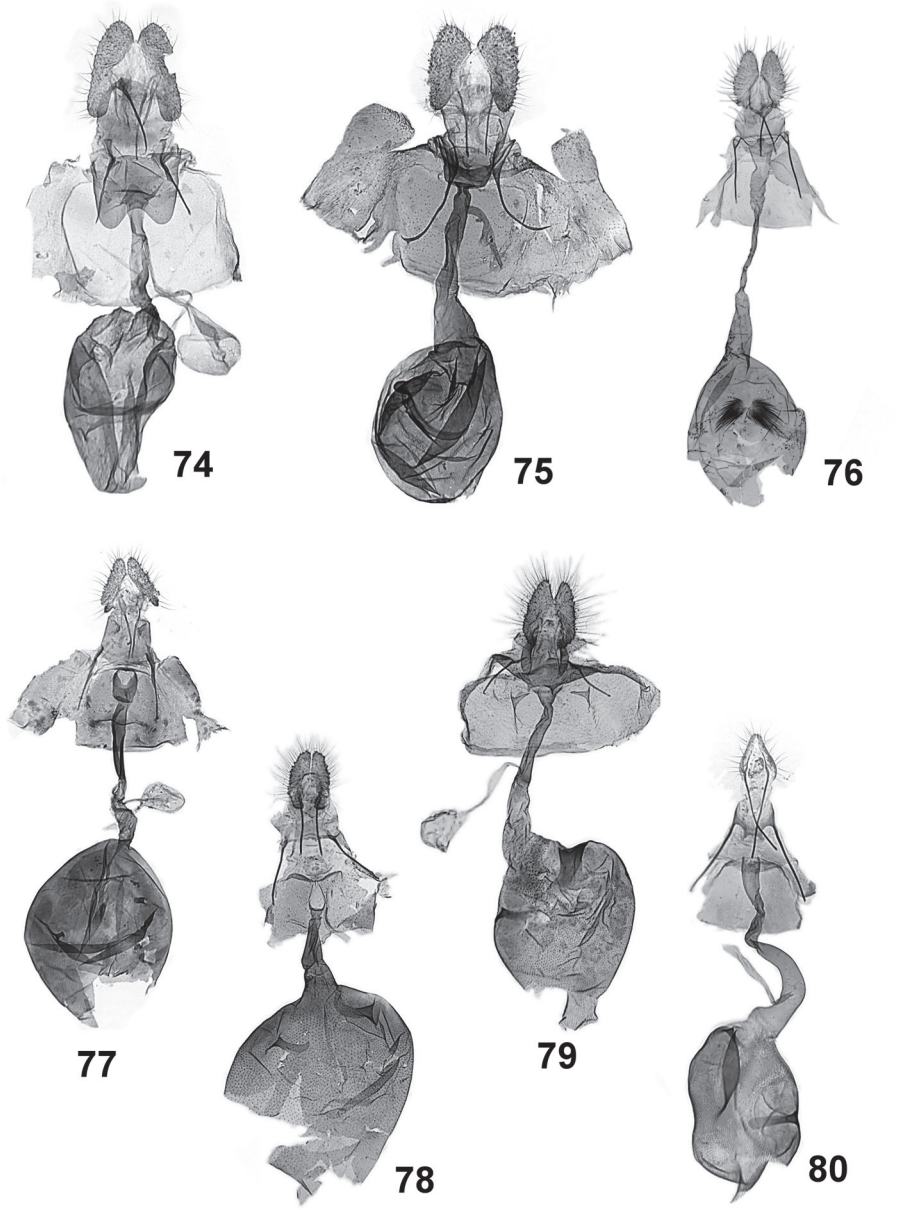
55- 60. Male genitalia: 55 – *Omiostola brunneochroma* sp. n., holotype, 56 – *Omiostola delta* sp. n., holotype, 57 – *Omiostola triangulifera* sp. n., holotype, 58 – *Tsinilla tristis* sp. n., holotype, 59 – *Tsinilla ubericolor* sp. n., holotype, 60 – *Epinotia guarandae* sp. n., holotype



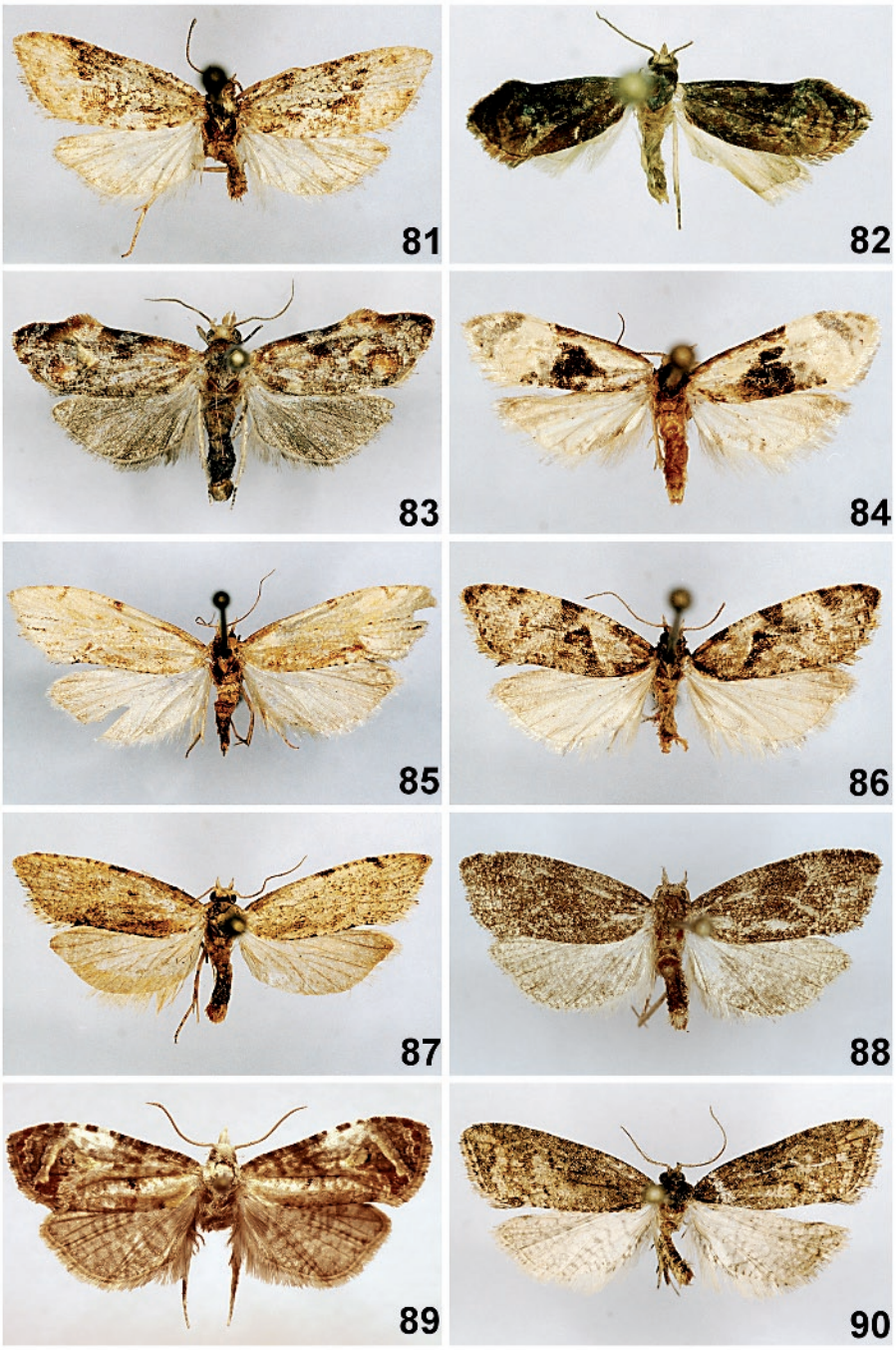
61-66. Male genitalia: 61 – *Epinotia longistria* sp. n., holotype, 62 – *Epinotia multistrigata* sp. n., holotype, 63 – *Epinotia chlorochara* sp. n., holotype, 64 – *Epinotia panda* sp. n., holotype, 65 – *Epinotia biuncus* sp. n., holotype, 66 – *Argepinotia atrovirens* sp. n., holotype



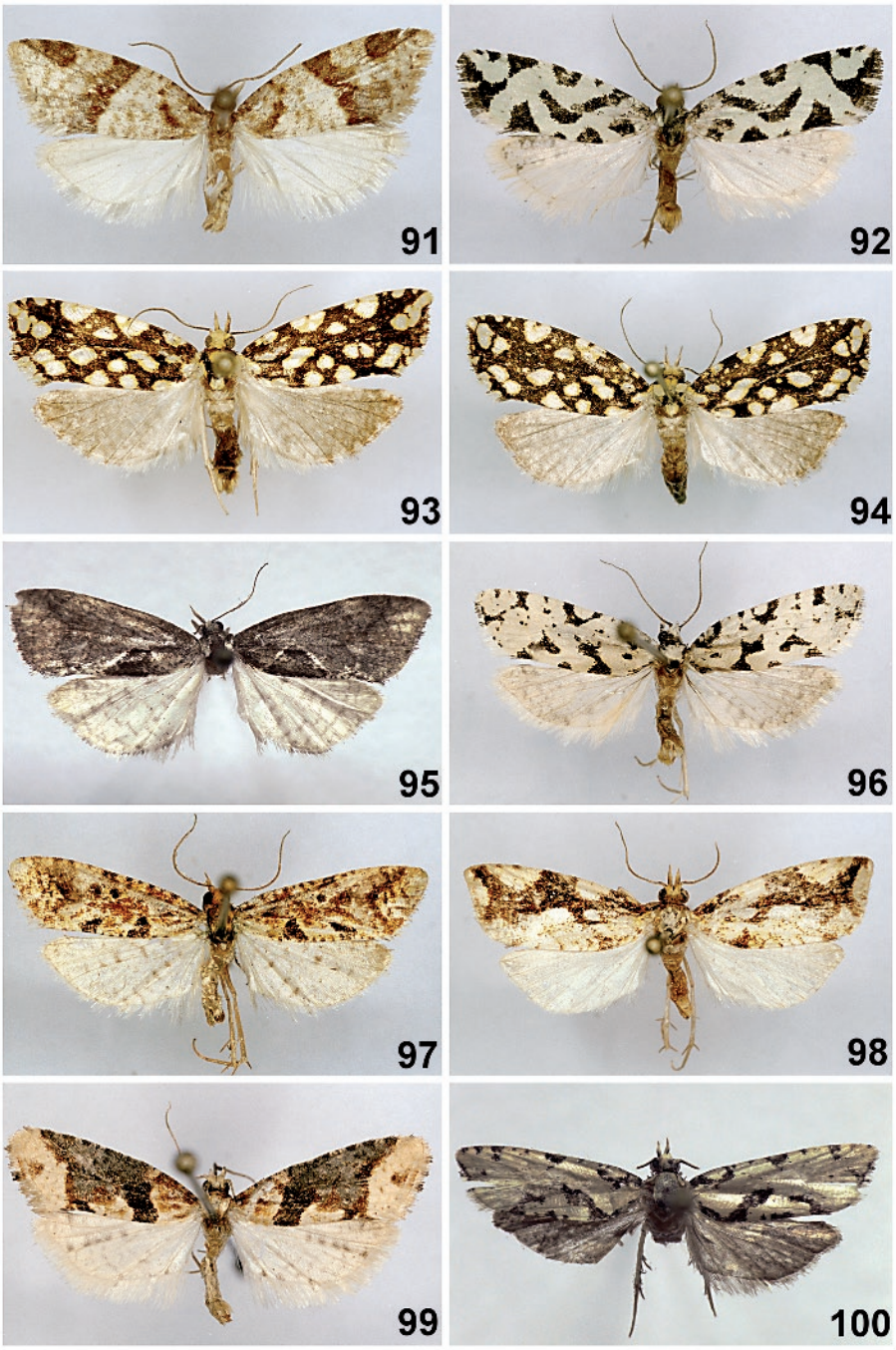
67-73. Female genitalia: 67 – *Saphenista chiriboga* sp. n., holotype, 68 – *Netechma splendida* sp. n., paratype, 69 – *Netechma lamanana* sp. n., holotype, 70 – *Netechma bifascia* sp. n., holotype, 71 – *Gorytvesica homora* Razowski & Pelz, 72 – *Rhytmologa argentoviridana* sp. n., holotype, 73 – *Argyroteania subcordillerae* sp. n., paratype



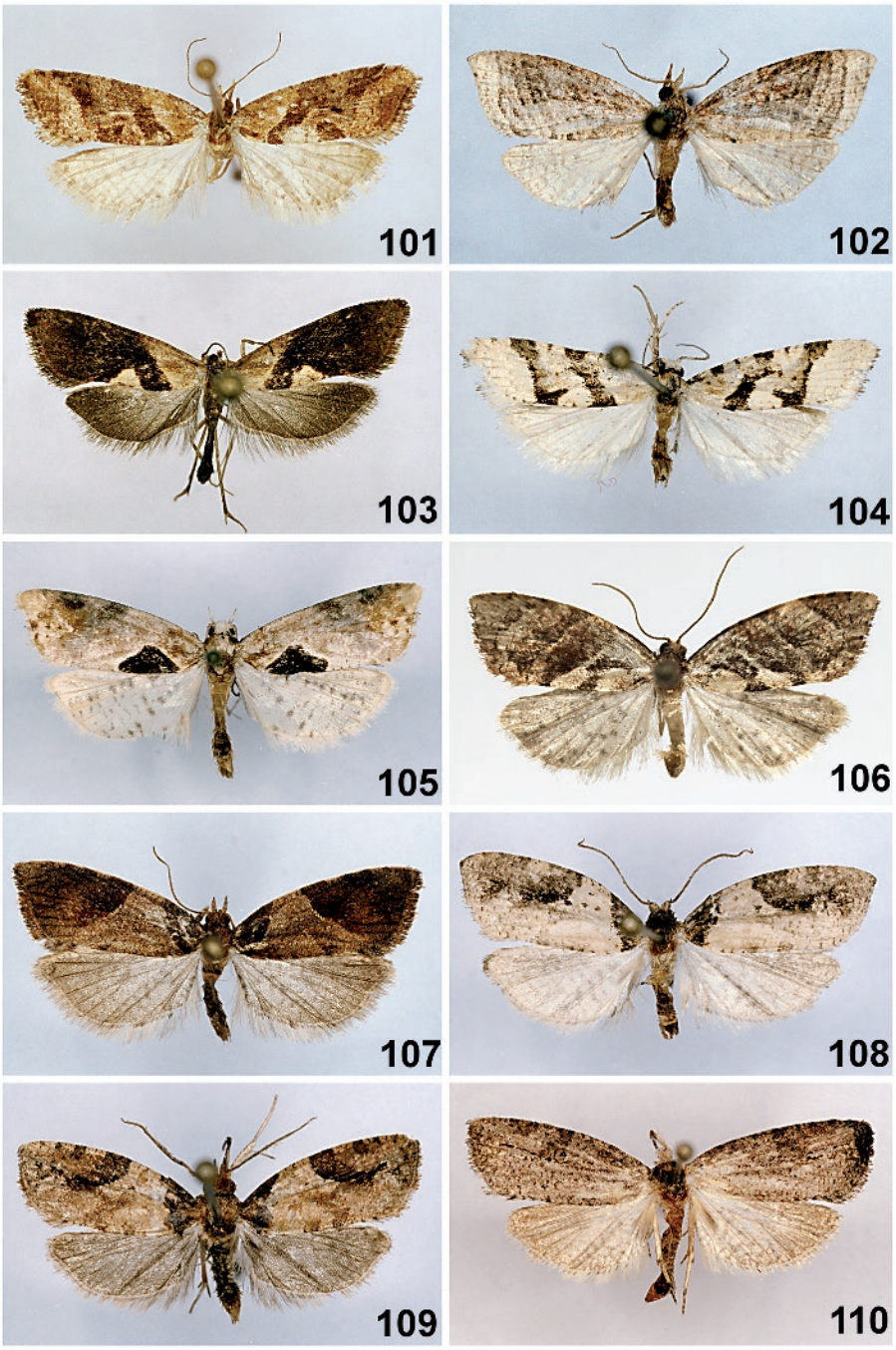
74-80. Female genitalia: 74 – *Amorbia jaczewskii* sp. n., paratype, 75 – *Argyrotaenia tenuis* sp. n., holotype, 76 – *Heppnerographa ardea* Razowski & Becker, 77 – *Tsinilla albidecora* sp. n., holotype, 78 – *Epinotia biuncus* sp. n., paratype, 79 – *Epinotia bispina* sp. n., holotype, 80 – *Quebradnotia carchigena* sp. n., holotype



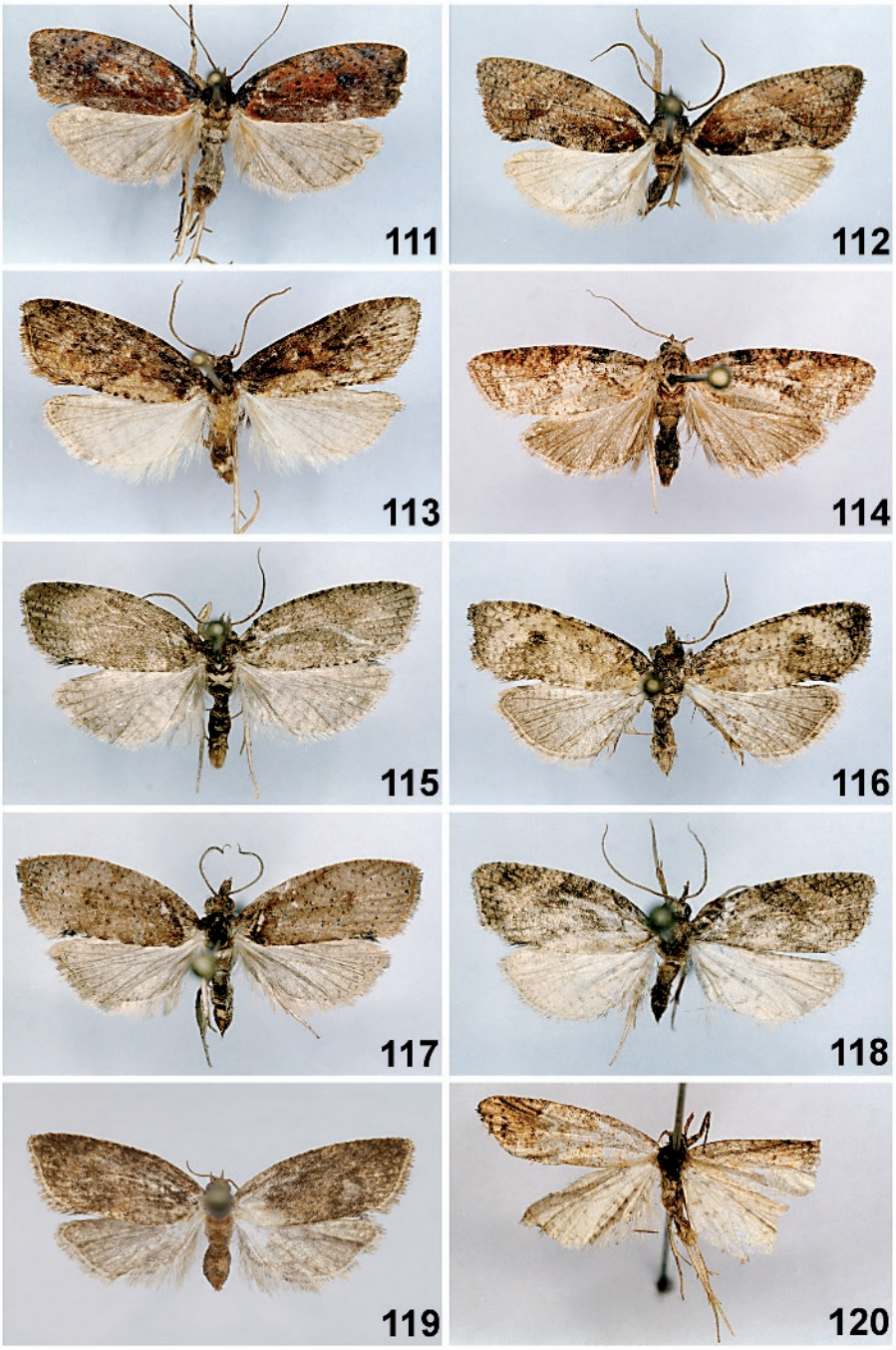
81-90. Adults: 81 – *Plesiocochylis gnathosia* sp. n., holotype, 82 – *Henricus pampasianus* sp. n., holotype, 83 – *Imashpania mashpinana* sp. n., holotype, 84 – *Saphenista leuconigra* sp. n., holotype, 85 – *Saphenista chiriboga* sp. n., holotype, 86 – *Saphenista pululahuana* sp. n., holotype, 87 – *Saphenista brunneomaculata* sp. n., holotype, 88 – *Deltophalonia obscura* sp. n., holotype, 89 – *Aethes chilesi* sp. n., holotype, 90 – *Tossea setosa* sp. n., holotype



91-100. Adults: 91 – *Psedaleulia manapilao* sp. n., holotype, 92 – *Subterinebrica magnitaeniana* sp. n., holotype, 93 – *Netechma splendida* sp. n., holotype, 94 – *Netechma splendida* sp. n., female paratype, 95 – *Netechma lamanana* sp. n., holotype, 96 – *Netechma camelana* sp. n., holotype, 97 – *Netechma polycornuta* sp. n., holotype, 98 – *Netechma crucifera* sp. n., holotype, 99 – *Netechma obunca* sp. n., holotype, 100 – *Netechma otongana* sp. n., holotype



101-110. Adults: 101 – *Netechma bifascia* sp. n., holotype, 102 – *Netechma altitudinaria* sp. n., holotype, 103 – *Netechma jelskii* sp. n., holotype, 104 – *Furcinetechma magnifurca* sp. n., holotype, 105 – *Clarkenia triangulifera* sp. n., holotype, 106 – *Badiaria plagiata* sp. n., holotype, 107 – *Inape chara* sp. n., holotype, 108 – *Inape rigidsocia* sp. n., holotype, 109 – *Inape tricornuta* sp. n., holotype, 110 – *Inape balzapamba* sp. n., holotype

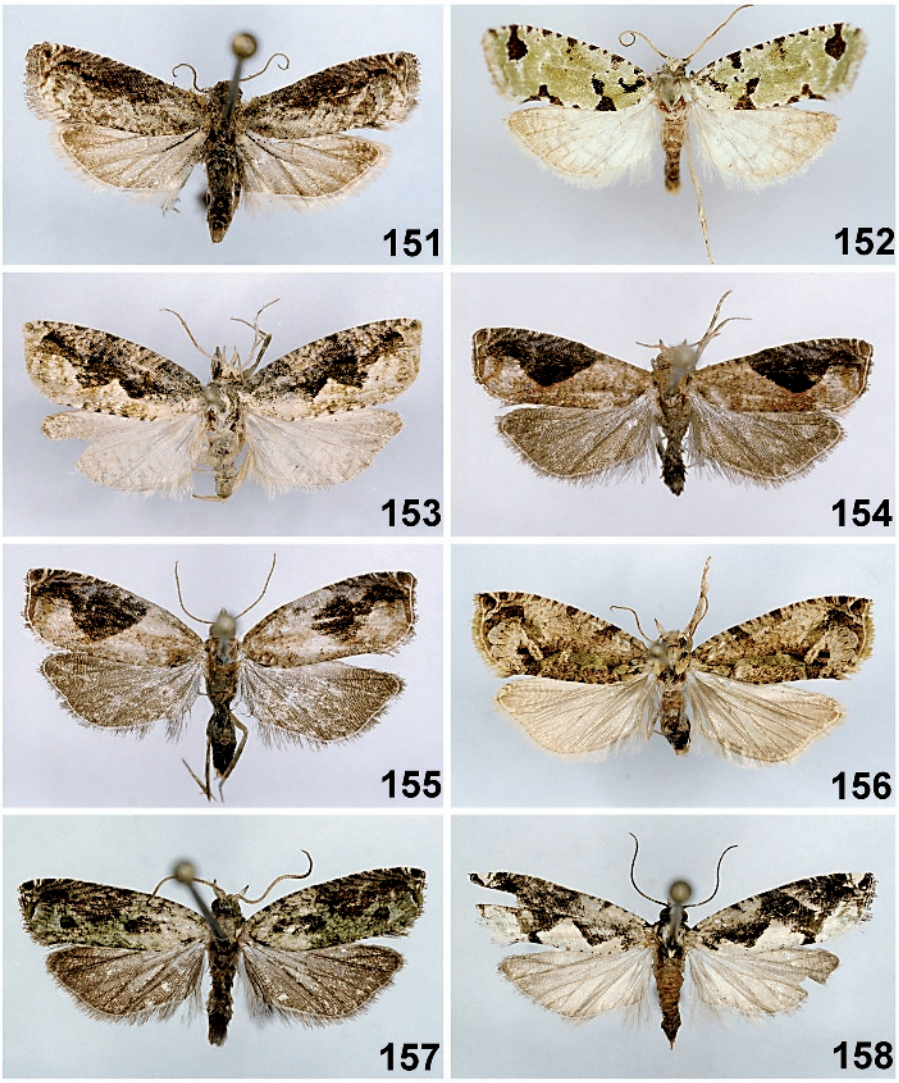


111-120. Adults: 111 – *Transtillaspis hepaticolorana* sp. n., holotype, 112 – *Transtillaspis calderana* sp. n, holotype, 113 – *Transtillaspis chiribogana* sp. n., holotype, 114 – *Transtillaspis chilesana* sp. n., holotype, 115 – *Transtillaspis multicornuta* sp. n., holotype, 116 – *Transtillaspis pichinchana* sp. n., holotype, 117 – *Transtillaspis golondrinana* sp. n., holotype, 118 – *Transtillaspis quatrocornuta* sp. n., holotype, 119 – *Transtillaspis longisetae* sp. n., holotype, 120 – *Pelzia alticolana* sp. n., holotype

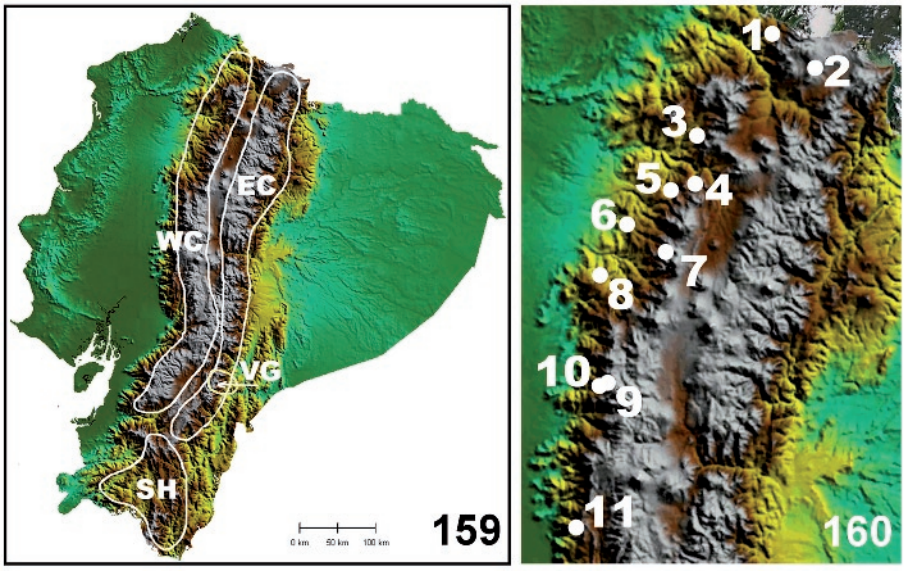
121-130. Adults: 121 – *Rhytmologa argentoviridana* sp. n., holotype, 122 – *Oregocerata nigrograpta* sp. n., holotype, 123 – *Oregocerata recurrens* sp. n., holotype, 124 – *Guarandita bolivariana* sp. n., holotype, 125 – *Ptyongnathosia cotopaxiana* sp.n., holotype, 126 – *Runtunia runtunica* sp. n., holotype, 127 – *Argyrotaenia pilalona* sp. n., holotype, 128 – *Argyrotaenia subcordillerae* sp. n., holotype, 129 – *Argyrotaenia subcordillerae* sp. n., female paratype, 130 – *Argyrotaenia tenuis* sp. n., holotype

131-140. Adults: 131 – *Argyrotaenia tenuis* sp. n., female paratype, 132 – *Argyrotaenia altera* sp. n., holotype, 133 – *Argyrotaenia magnuncus* sp. n., holotype, 134 – *Anacrusis brunnorbis* sp. n., holotype, 135 – *Amorbia jaczewskii* sp. n., holotype, 136 – *Amorbia jaczewskii* sp. n., female paratype, 137 – *Sparganopseustis garlaczi* sp. n., holotype, 138 – *Auratonota paramaldonada* sp. n., holotype, 139 – *Auratonota polymaculata* sp. n., holotype, 140 – *Heppnerographa mashpiana* sp. n., holotype

141-150. Adults: 141 – *Episimus silvaticus* sp. n., holotype, 142 – *Omiostola splendissim*a sp. n., holotype, 143 – *Omiostola brunneochroma* sp. n., holotype, 144 – *Omiostola delta* sp. n., holotype, 145 – *Omiostola triangulifera* sp. n., holotype, 146 – *Tsinilla tristis* sp. n., holotype, 147 – *Tsinilla ubericolor* sp. n., holotype, 148 – *Tsinilla albidecora* sp. n., holotype, 149 – *Epinotia guarandae* sp. n., holotype, 150 – *Epinotia longistria* sp. n., holotype



151-158. Adults: 151 – *Epinotia multistrigata* sp. n., holotype, 152 – *Epinotia chlorochara* sp. n., holotype, 153 – *Epinotia panda* sp. n., holotype, 154 – *Epinotia biuncus* sp. n., holotype, 155 – *Epinotia biuncus* sp. n., female paratype, 156 – *Epinotia bispina* sp. n., holotype, 157 – *Argepinotia atrovirens* sp.n., holotype, 158 – *Quebradnotia carchigena* sp. n., holotype



159-160. Maps: 159 – Ecuador (WC– West Cordillera, EC – East Cordillera, VG – Valley of Rio Gualaceo in East Cordillera, SH – Southern Highlands); 160 – Collection sites in Western Cordillera (1 – Golondrinas, 2 – El Angel, 3 – vía Otavalo to Selva Alegre, 4 – Pululahua I, 5 – Pululahua II, 6 – Pacto, Río Mashpi, 7 – via Chiriboga, 8 – Otonga, 9 – Pilaló vía la Zumbagua, 10 – Pilaló, 11 – Balzapamba, Santa Lucía