

## Systematic and faunistic data on Neotropical Cochylini (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae), with description of new species. Part 2

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Abstract. 51 species are treated. 32 new species (*Henricus bibelonus* sp.n., *H. platanilanus* sp.n., *H. cuspis* sp.n., *H. bleptus* sp.n., *Parirazona bomana* sp.n., *P. caraca* sp.n., *Marylina secunda* sp.n., *Phalonidia linharesa* sp.n., *P. phlebotoma* sp.n., *P. fariasana* sp.n., *P. cerina* sp.n., *P. monocera* sp.n., *P. psephena* sp.n., *Velhoania paradoxa* sp.n., *Lasiothyris exocha* sp.n., *Macasinia vilhena* sp.n., *Saphenista rhabducha* sp.n., *S. chorfascia* sp.n., *S. scalena* sp.n., *S. alpha* sp.n., *S. beta* sp.n., *S. solisae* sp.n., *S. novaelimae* sp.n., *Platphalonidia capadana* sp.n., *Eugnosta ensinoana* sp.n., *E. jequieta* sp.n., *E. cipoana* sp.n., *E. fernandoana* sp.n., *Rudenia sepulturae* sp.n., *Deltophalonia indanzae* sp.n., *Phaniola caboana* sp.n., *Caraccochylis framea* sp.n., *Cochylis serrana* sp.n.) and two new genera (*Velhoania* gen.n., *Caraccochylis* gen.n.) are described. The material studied is from Mexico, Brazil, and Ecuador. The data on distribution and morphology are provided.

Key words: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, Cochylini, Neotropic, new taxa, distribution.

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### I. INTRODUCTION

The present paper constitutes the second part of the series devoted to the systematics and faunistics of the Neotropical Cochylini (Tortricinae). First publication of this series (RAZOWSKI & BECKER 2002) contained the descriptions of 36 new species and the data on further 26 species from Brazil and Ecuador. Now we publish on the material from Mexico, Brazil, and Ecuador belonging chiefly to the genera *Henricus* BUSCK, 1943, *Phalonidia* LE MARCHAND, 1933, *Saphenista* WALSINGHAM, 1914, and *Eugnosta* HÜBNER, 1816[1825].

The system follows the monograph of the Neotropical Cochylini (RAZOWSKI 1994).

The paper is based on the collection of the junior author. The holotypes of the new described species and other material studied is preserved in the BECKER Collection. It will be eventually transferred to one of the museums in Brazil. Representatives of a few species originally from the BECKER Collection have been kindly donated to the Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, PAS, Kraków, Poland.

## Abbreviations

## Brazilian states:

BA – Bahia

ES – Espírito Santo

MG – Minas Gerais

PR – Paraná

RJ – Rio de Janeiro

RO – Rondonia

RS – Rio Grande do Sul

SC – Santa Catarina

## Mexican states:

Chia – Chiapas

SLP – San Luis Potosi

Tam – Tamaulipas

## Ecuadoran provinces:

Past – Pastaza

Tung – Tungurahua

## others:

GS – genitalia slide

[ ] – the numbers in brackets are the entry numbers of the specimens in the register book of the Becker Collection.

Note – the number given in descriptions of the labial palpi indicate the proportion of their total length to the horizontal diameter of eye.

## II. SYSTEMATIC PART

*Henricus turbulus* (CLARKE, 1968)

**M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d.** One female from Tamaulipas, Mexico (Gomez Farias, 1000 m, 29-30. VII. 1968).

Described from Guatemala, known also from Chiapas, Mexico.

*Henricus bibelonus* sp.n.

(Figs 1, 2, 72)

**D i a g n o s i s.** This species is externally similar to *platanillanus* but belongs to the group of *melanoleucus* as the shapes of valva, socii and aedeagus show; the terminal lobes of aedeagus are similar to *ophyroides* and its allies but in *bibelonus* they are almost uniformly broad, provided with minute terminal tips.

**E t y m o l o g y.** The specific name refers to the shape of the ventroterminal processes of aedeagus; Greek: belone – point; Latin: bi – double.

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Wing span 15 mm. Head white, labial palpus 1.3; thorax pale brownish grey, base of tegula browner. Forewing broadest before middle; termen slightly oblique, delicately convex. Ground colour whitish with sparse pale brownish suffusions and dots; dorsum suffused and strigulated with brown. Markings in form of brown basal blotch, trace of median fascia at costa and brownish, slender subapical fascia. Cilia whitish. Hindwing pale brownish grey, cilia almost concolorous.

Male genitalia (Figs 1, 2). Uncus absent; socius broad, tapering in distal half terminally; valva broad basally, slender in terminal one-third, with costa not expanding anteriorly; sacculus convex, with dorsopostmedian plate; median part of transtilla short, thorny; aedeagus large with pair of broad dorsally serrate ventroposterior lobes terminating in acute tips; one large composed and numerous small cornuti. Scent organs connected with genitalia typically developed.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Ecuador: Carchi, Maldonado, 2200 m, 9-11.01. 1993, V. O. BECKER Col.", [105299]; GS: 32 Mar.

***Henricus melanoleucus* (CLARKE, 1968)**

**M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d.** Two males from Tamaulipas State (Gomes Farias, 1200 m, 26. V. 1997), Mexico.

Described and known until now from Puebla, Mexico.

***Henricus powelli* RAZOWSKI, 1984**

**M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d.** One male from Tamaulipas (Gomez Farias, 1200 m, 26. V. 1997), Mexico.

Described from Nuevo Leon, Mexico; known also from Veracruz and Tamaulipas; collected at the altitudes of 4000-5000 feet.

***Henricus platanillanus* sp.n.**

(Figs 3, 4, 73)

**D i a g n o s i s.** Allied with *powelli* but *platanillanus* with olive cream ground colour of forewing, group of small bristles near middle of sacculus, very short termination of aedeagus and lack of fine cornuti.

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

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Wing span 11 mm. Head brownish with white frons and vertex; antenna brownish grey; labial palpus ca 1.5, white, brownish basally; thorax grey-brown. Forewing rather not expanding terminad, broadest medially, costa with antemedian and postmedian groups of extending scales; termen weakly oblique, somewhat convex. Ground olive cream with grey and ochreous suffusions and spots; dorsum strongly suffused with same colours. Markings consisting of grey brown basal blotch distally mixed with ferruginous, tornal spot representing median fascia, and grey subterminal fascia extending from costa to beyond middle of termen; terminal markings indistinct. Cilia brownish grey. Hindwing dark, greyish brown; cilia similar.

Male genitalia (Figs 3,4). Socius broad basally, with short bristles along inner edge; valva proportionally slender with weakly convex proximal portion; dorsal edge of sacculus bristled at middle; median part of transtilla fairly broad; aedeagus stout with short ventral terminations; one very large, straight, composed cornutus in vesica.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Mexico: SLP, El Platanillo, 1150 m, 23. VI. 1997, V. O. BECKER Col."; [110120]; GS 31 Mar.

***Henricus cuspis* sp.n.**

(Figs 5, 6, 52, 74)

**D i a g n o s i s.** Related to *melanoleucus* but *cuspis* with long slender terminal processes of aedeagus and lack of spinulation of inner edges of socius and dorsobasal process of sacculus; from *powelli cuspis* differs mainly in its small cornutus and long processes of aedeagus.

**E t y m o l o g y.** The name refers to the sharp ventroterminal processes of aedeagus; Greek: *cuspis* – point.

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Wing span 12.5 mm. Head white, labial palpus 1.5; thorax greyish black. Forewing as in *melanoleucus*. Ground colour white with sparse greyish strigulae. Markings: basal blotch concolorous with thorax; traces of brown-grey median fascia and subterminal fascia; brown dot at end of median cell. Cilia (worn) white. Hindwing whitish slightly tinged with brownish, browner on periphery; cilia concolorous with middle of wing.

Female with forewing base and dorsum blackish grey and subterminal fascia dark grey; costal scales distinct.

Male genitalia (Figs 5, 6). Uncus absent; socius broad, oval; valva strongly tapering terminally; costa with proximal lobe; sacculus simple, slender; transtilla with broad lateral parts and small median part armed with two groups of minute thorns; aedeagus slender with pair of long, slender ventroterminal processes; coecum penis broad, short; one slender rather short and numerous small cornuti in vesica. Scent organs bound with genitalia typically developed.

Female genitalia (Fig. 52). Papilla analis broadest near middle; sterigma slender with ill-defined anteostial part; antrum weakly differentiate, with sclerite connected with median sclerite of ductus bursae; corpus bursae weakly sclerotized, densely thorny; similar thorns in proximal third of ductus bursae.

Holotype male: "Ecuador: Carchi, Maldonado, 2200 m, 9-11.01. 1993, V. O. BECKER Col.", [105300]; GS 27 Mar. Paratypes, male and female with identical label.

***Henricus bleptus* sp.n.**

(Figs 7, 8, 76)

**D i a g n o s i s.** This species is comparable with Venezuelan *H. glaesarius* RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006 but *bleptus* with white posterior half of forewing, longer aedeagus terminating in a sharp prominence and very large ventroterminal process of aedeagus.

**E t y m o l o g y.** The name refers to the facies of this species; Greek: bleptos – worth seeing.

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Wing span 18.5 mm. Head white, labial palpus 1.3; thorax blackish brown, tegula almost black. Forewing broad; costa and termen almost straight; apex broad. Ground colour white preserved in posterior half of wing, with some greyish suffusions and where strigulation sparse, blackish in dorsal third; remaining portion of basal half of wing blackish grey with black partially confluent strigulae and spots. Remaining markings represented by grey subterminal fascia marked with black beneath middle and pale grey terminal fascia. Cilia whitish with brownish lines. Hindwing broad with short, broad apex, whitish slightly mixed with grey, with sparse, diffuse broad strigulae; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Figs 7, 8). Socius broad, tapering apically, with short bristled inner edge; valva broad; sacculi a little asymmetric, right sacculus comparatively slender with sharp termination; median part of transtilla large, broad; aedeagus with single ventroterminal process; cornutus strong, longer than coecum penis. Scent organs apparently not developed.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Ecuador: Carchi, Maldonado 2200 m, 9-11. I. 1993, V. O. BECKER Col."; [105302]; GS 21 Mar. Paratype an identically labelled male.

***Henricus perissus* sp.n.**

(Figs 53, 77)

**D i a g n o s i s.** Almost unicolorous species distinct by olive brown colouration of forewing; related with *H. rhiobursa* RAZOWSKI, 1991 from Nayarit, Mexico but *perissus* with larger cup-shaped part of sterigma and small, more proximal sac of corpus bursae.

**E t y m o l o g y.** The name refers to the shape of bursa copulatrix; Greek: perisson – uneven.

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Wing span 17.5 mm. Head white, labial palpus ca 2, cream in basal half; thorax brownish grey, grey posteriorly. Forewing broadest postmedially; costa weakly bent with scales extending outwards anteriorly and posteriorly to median area; apex pointed; termen oblique, rather straight. Ground colour whitish grey preserved in postbasal and posterior parts of

wing, in posterior area in form of spots; costal tufts of scales whitish grey; dorsum greyish brown with whitish suffusions; veins in terminal area brownish grey. Markings consisting of pale rust brown basal blotch, diffuse median fascia, and grey subapical fascia. Cilia pale brownish white, browner at apex. Hindwing pale brownish, whiter basally, with brownish venation; cilia brownish cream, paler in anal portion of wing.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 53). Proximal portion of papilla analis proportionally large; apophyses long, slender; cup-shaped part of sterigma large, postostial portion weak, short; ductus bursae sclerotized posteriorly, anterior portion with numerous folds and spines; right side of corpus bursae sclerotized, left part short, convex.

Holotype female: "Ecuador: Carchi, Maldonado, 2200 m, 9-11. I. 1993, V. O. BECKER Col."; [105299]; GS 35 Mar.

***Parirazona bomana* sp.n.**

(Figs 9, 10, 78)

**D i a g n o s i s.** Closely allied with *P. penthinana* (RAZOWSKI, 1967), from Petropolis, Brazil, but *bomana* without free termination of sacculus, broader median part of transtilla and much stronger cornutus.

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

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Wing span 15 mm. Head white, labial palpus 1.2; thorax greyish white. Forewing slightly expanding terminally; costa almost straight; termen moderately oblique, tolerably straight. Ground colour white with a few pale brownish grey suffusions; proximal half of wing brownish white suffused with brownish, strigulated with pale brownish; median fascia ill-defined, subterminal fascia and terminal spots brownish. Cilia (worn) whitish with brown scales. Hindwing whitish; cilia similar.

Male genitalia (Figs 9, 10). Socius oval, heavily bristled along inner edge; sacculus rather straight ventrally, gently angled posteriorly; median part of transtilla broad, with dense granulation; aedeagus large with short terminal portion; coecum penis large; cornutus composite, very broad, accompanied by numerous short thorns.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Brasil: S.C., Bom Jardim da Serra, 1500 m, 1-4. X. 1996, V. O. BECKER Col."; [108501]; GS 19 Mar.

***Parirazona caracae* sp.n.**

(Figs 11, 12, 79)

**D i a g n o s i s.** This new species is closely related with *P. sobrina* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1993 from Santa Catarina, Brazil but *caracae* characterizes with presence of free termination of sacculus and longer cornutus.

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

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Wing span 15 mm. Head white, labial palpus 1.5, white brownish proximally; thorax brownish white with browner spots, termination of tegula white. Forewing not expanding terminally; termen weakly oblique, tolerably straight. Dorsal half of wing from base to tornus and costal half whitish brown strigulated and suffused with brown, brown in middle and at costa terminally, paler, more white postbasally; posterior portion of wing white with greyish strigulae and indistinct lines; spots along costa brown-grey; subterminal fascia brown; spots at apex and termen brownish. Cilia brownish white with brown basal line. Hindwing whitish slightly tinged with brownish, diffusely strigulated with pale brown; cilia brownish white.

Male genitalia (Figs 11, 12). Socius oval with dense, rather short bristles along inner edge; sacculus distinctly sclerotized ventrally, with short terminal part; median part of transtilla slender, with innumerable granulae of dorsal surface; terminal portion of aedeagus proportionally long; coecum penis short, broad; cornutus large.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Brasil: MG, Caraca, 1300 m, 4. III. 1993, V. O. BECKER"; [85403]; GS 3 Mar.

***Marylinka secunda* sp.n.**

(Figs 13, 14, 80)

**D i a g n o s i s.** Closely allied with *M. mimera* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1983 from Paraná, Brazil but *secunda* distinct by long cornutus, straight ventral edge of sacculus and broad, ventrally convex cucullus.

**E t y m o l o g y.** The name refers to the number of species in the genus.

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Wing span 10 mm. Head pale brownish yellow; labial palpus 1.3. Forewing rather uniformly broad throughout; apex rounded; termen somewhat oblique, rather straight. Ground colour glossy greyish white in basal portion of wing suffused with pale brownish yellow, in postmedian portion with brownish; dorsal blotch blackish grey fused with purple brown costal spot (a remnant of median fascia); subapical spot, a few costal dots and spot at apex purple brown, median part of subterminal fascia brown; termen suffused with brownish grey, with a few rust brown spots. Cilia greyish brown. Hindwing brownish; cilia slightly paler.

Male genitalia (Figs 13, 14). Sacculus with large group of strong setae at the caudal corner and distal edge long; neck of valva proportionally broad; cucullus broad, ventrally convex, with some thorns along proximal edge; transtilla with slender median lobe; juxta very large; aedeagus slender; caulis subterminal; coecum penis broad; cornutus long, arched.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Brasil: S. C. São Joaquim, 1400 m, 2. II. 1993, V. O. BECKER Col."; [87785]; GS 72 Mar.

**R e m a r k s.** Another specimens (wing span 7 mm characterises by slender cucullus similar to *mimera* but with straight ventral edge of sacculus, small median fold of transtilla and long, slightly curved cornutus) is not treated as a paratype. It is also a male labelled: "Brasil: PR, 750 m, Telemaco Borba, 13-19. X. 1995, V. O. BECKER Col."; [97787]; GS 71 Mar.

***Phalonidia linharesa* sp.n.**

(Figs 15, 16, 80)

**D i a g n o s i s.** This species is allied with *P. chlaenites* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002 from Minas Gerais, Brazil but *linharesa* is distinct by long aedeagus and distinctly convex sacculus.

**E t y m o l o g y.** The specific epithet refers to the type locality.

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Wing span 7 mm. Head white, labial palpus over 1; thorax cream. Forewing not expanding posteriorly; costa straight; termen weakly oblique. Ground colour cream slightly tinged with brownish, glossy along edges of markings. Markings brownish yellow, in major part diffuse consisting of basal blotch, median fascia and subterminal fascia; this last brown at costa marked with black near middle; apex area and suffusion beyond end of median cell yellow-brown. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing brownish cream, brownish on periphery; cilia pale brownish cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 15, 16). Basal portion of socii large, free parts proportionally short; arms of vinculus short; valva broadest medially, with almost straight costa and longer hairs in terminal portion; sacculus simple, convexly rounded posteriorly; median part of transtilla slender, long; aedeagus long, slender, bent postmedially, with long ventral termination; caulis postmedian; coecum

penis short. Abdominal scent with short base and moderate lateroterminal lobes present on seventh sternite.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Brasil: ES, Linhares, 40 m, 20-29. I. 1992, V. O. BECKER Col"; [81941]; GS 64 Mar.

***Phalonidia phlebotoma* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1994**

(Fig. 54)

**M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d.** Two specimens from the type locality: Belém (20 m, 10-15. XI. 1984), Pará, Brazil.

Female genitalia (Fig. 54) unknown until now. Sterigma, except for cup-shaped part, ill-defined; ductus bursae long, with sclerotized fold; long, slender diverticle originating from proximal part of ductus bursae probably represents the accessory bursa; ductus seminalis originating in posterior part of corpus bursae; corpus bursae in major part distinctly spined.

***Phalonidia fariasana* sp.n.**

(Figs 17, 18, 55, 81)

**D i a g n o s i s.** Somewhat similar and closely allied with Colombian *P. swammerdamiana* (ZELLER, 1877) but ground colour of forewing of *fariasana* cream and terminal markings of forewing rust brown, sacculus thicker and shorter, aedeagus distinctly curved and cornutus longer and slenderer.

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

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Wing span 18 mm. Head and thorax brownish ferruginous; frons, upper part of labial palpus and end of tegula white. Forewing slender, expanding terminally; costa slightly concave in median portion; apex rounded; termen moderately oblique, rather straight. Ground colour white in distal and mediocostal parts suffused with grey, in basal fourth yellowish cream with brown marks, in terminal third pale ferruginous. Markings: median fascia grey with brown spots, terminal markings rust brown in form of spots. Cilia cream tinged with rust; lines and divisions brown-rust. Hindwing pale brownish grey; strigulation indistinct, pale brown-grey; cilia greyish.

**V a r i a t i o n.** Female: forewing with distinct grey suffusions; markings darker than in male especially in terminal third of wing where rust.

Male genitalia (Figs 17, 18 ). Basal part of socii broad; valva long, slender; sacculus slender, without free termination; median part of transtilla long, slender; aedeagus proportionally broad, with short ventral termination; cornutus strong, broad in basal portion.

Female genitalia (Fig. 55). Papilla analis slender; apophyses proportionally long; cup-shaped part of sterigma short, broad; basal portion of ductus bursae with numerous longitudinal folds; cornus bursae membranous; ductus seminalis originating in middle of corpus; accessory bursa extending from ductus bursae

Holotype male: "Mexico: Tam, Gomez Farias 2200 m, 29. V. 1997, V. O. BECKER Col." [109389]; GS 7 Mar. Paratype, female, same label.

***Phalonidia squalida* (RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1983)**

This species is known from Paraná and Santa Catarina, Brazil until now. One male collected in Nova Lima (850 m, 30. XII. 1988), Minas Gerais differs from the known specimens by somewhat broad aedeagus and thick, curved cornutus.



***Phalonidia unguifera* (RAZOWSKI, 1967)**

**M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d.** Two males from Brazilian state of Minas Gerais (Caraca, 1300 m, early January), two males and one female from Rio Grande do Sul (Mostardas, 5 m, early January 1985), one male from Goiás (Alto Paraíso, 1400 m, 3. III. 1986) and one male from Santa Catarina (São Joaquim (1400 m, 25. X. 1995).

*P. unguifera* was described from Parana'; it also was known from states of Santa Catarina and São Paulo, Brazil.

***Phalonidia monocera* sp.n.**

(Figs 19, 20, 84)

**D i a g n o s i s.** Facies and male genitalia similar to *unguifera* but *monocera* differing chiefly by a large dorsoterminal thorn of aedeagus and strong convexity of aedeagus at base of caulis.

**E t y m o l o g y.** The specific epithet refers to the presence of a thorn of aedeagus; Greek: mon – single, and ceros – horn.

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Wing span 10 mm. Head and thorax whitish cream; labial palpus 1.3, tinged with pale ochreous in basal half. Forewing hardly expanding terminad; costa straight; termen oblique, straight. Ground colour pale yellowish cream; basal portion of wing and dorsum beyond median fascia strigulated with brownish and rust; some blackish dots and strigulae along costa. Markings: median fascia broad, grey proximally and at costa, pale rust at dorsum, with black dots in proximal part; subterminal fascia slender, brownish grey; a few similarly coloured dots near termen. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing cream tinged with brownish terminally, with brownish grey strigulation; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Figs 19, 20). Socii and transtilla typical of the group of *unguifera*; valva broad in basal half, then slender; ventral edge of sacculus straight terminating in a small prominence; a large sharp orocess above the latter; juxta large; aedeagus strongly convex at base of caulis ventrally, curved submedially, terminating in a strong dorsal thorn situated in a membrane; cornutus proportionally weak (as long as coecum penis).

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Brasil, S. C., São Joaquim 1400 m, 25. X. 1995, V. O. BECKER Col." [98164]; GS 77 Mar.

***Phalonidia aetheria* RAZOWSKI, 1967**

**M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d.** One male from Alto Paraíso, Goiás, Brazil collected 3. X. 1986 at the altitude of 1400 m.

To this date known from São Paulo (type specimen) and Santa Catarina, collected at the altitude of 1400 m.

***Phalonidia trabalea* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1994**

**M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d.** One male from Goiás (Ipameri, 10. X. 1988), Brazil.

Described and until now known only from Pará, Brazil.

***Phalonidia docilis* (RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002), comb. n.**

**M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d.** Two specimens from Teresópolis (1000 m, 15. I. 1985), and one male from Cachia do Macacu (600 m, 13.X. 1985, Rio de Janeiro), Brazil. The specimen from Teresópolis was collected with the holotype.



*P. docilis* was described in the genus *Lasiothyris* MEYRICK, 1917; the accurate examination of the additional example allowed us to transfer it to *Phalonidia* LE MARCHAND, 1933. We also realized a slight variation in the length of cornutus which in this specimen is longer than in the holotype.

***Phalonidia cerina* sp.n.**

(Figs 56, 86)

**D i a g n o s i s.** Allied with *P. meizobursa* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1994 from Minas Gerais, Brazil but *cerina* distinguished by very short ductus bursae and posterior sclerite of corpus bursae.

**E t y m o l o g y.** The specific name refers to the colouration of forewing; Latin: *cerina* – of wax colour.

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Wing span 8 mm. Head dirty cream; thorax cream. Head dirty cream; thorax cream mixed with ferruginous proximally; labial palpus 1.5. Forewing slender, slightly expanding terminad; termen straight, distinctly oblique. Ground colour pale yellowish cream, in basal and dorsal portions of wing slightly mixed with ferruginous; brown dots along termen. Markings: yellow ferruginous fascia across middle of wing with dark rust median mark and pale brownish cream subterminal fascia. Hindwing cream hardly mixed with brownish on periphery; cilia concolorous with middle of wing.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 56). Cup-shaped part of sterigma short, postostial portion with well developed lateral arms; ductus bursae very short; corpus bursae large, well sclerotized in posterior half, with oval area strengthened by slender spines; proximal one-half of corpus with distinct spines.

Holotype female: “Brasil: ES, Linhares, 40 m, 16-18. IX. 1991, V. O. BECKER Col.”; [80869]; GS 90 Mar.

***Velhoania* gen.n.**

Type-species: *Velhoania paradoxa* sp.n.

**D i a g n o s i s.** This genus is allied with *Phalonidia* as the shape of the aedeagus show. However, *Velhoania* is distinct by lack of base of socii, very slender pedunculi, very broad, weakly sclerotized transtilla, peculiar juxta, and bipartite valva. Facies similar to *Aethes bicuspis* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002.

**E t y m o l o g y.** The name refers to a part of the name of type locality of the type-species.

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Venation not examined.

Male genitalia. Terminal part of tegumen short; socii complex not separated from tegumen; apical, very short part of socius accompanied by a small prominence; pedunculi slender, well sclerotized; vinculum broad, convex beneath middle proximally, with arms separate; valva consists of slender dorsal and ventral portion; dorsal portion curved at middle; ventral portion of valva (sacculus) terminating in a ventral hook, provided with small dorsal process near middle; transtilla broad, concave in middle of dorsum; aedeagus very large, curved; coecum penis short; cornutus slender, with ill-defined capitulum; caulis short in form of a folded sclerite firmly fused with juxta.

Female genitalia. Papilla analis broad; apophyses short; ductus bursae well sclerotized except for basal portion, expanding posteriorly; postostial part of sterigma broad, with straight posterior edge; accessory bursa originating in posterior part of corpus bursae.

**D i s t r i b u t i o n.** A monotypic genus known from Brazilian state of Rondonia.

*Velhoania paradoxa* sp.n.

(Figs 21, 68, 86)

**D i a g n o s i s.** The only species of the genus; see its diagnosis. Facies similar to *Aethes bicuspis* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002 from Goiás, Brazil but *paradoxa* with distinctly sclerotized ductus bursae and without half-moon-shaped area of spines in median portion of corpus bursae.

**E t y m o l o g y.** The specific name refers to the unusual structures of the male genitalia, especially the juxta which somewhat resembles an olethreutoid; Greek: paradoxos – incredible.

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Wing span 6 mm. Head and thorax white; labial palpus 1.5. Forewing slender, not expanding terminad; termen oblique. Ground colour white. Markings yellow brown, brownish at costa consisting of postbasal, median and subterminal fasciae. Some blackish scales at the end of median cell. Cilia white. Hindwing brownish grey, transparent in basal half; cilia concolorous.

Male genitalia (Fig. 21) as described for the genus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 68) described with the genus.

Holotype male: “Brasil: MT Chapada dos Guimarães, 800 m, 7-8.IV.1996, V. O. BECKER Col.”; [106673]; GS 92 Mar. Paratype female: “Brasil: RO, Porto Velho, 1800 m, 24. I.-12. V. 1989, V. O. BECKER Col.”; [76333]; GS 65 Mar.

*Lasiothyris exocha* sp.n.

(Figs 22, 23, 87)

**D i a g n o s i s.** Allied with Mexican (from Veracruz) *L. grvida* RAZOWSKI, 1986 and Brazilian (from Santa Catarina) *L. luminosa* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1983 but *exocha* distinct by almost straight cornutus and slender aedeagus.

**E t y m o l o g y.** The specific epithet refers to the character of the species; Greek: exochos – exquisite.

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Wing span 24.5 mm. Head brownish cream, frons and upper part of labial palpi (2.5) more cream; thorax darker than head, base of tegula brownish. Forewing hardly expanding terminad; costa gently convex; apex broad, rounded; termen slightly oblique, hardly convex. Ground colour brownish cream preserved in postbasal and postmedian areas of wing, suffused with ochreous brownish and chestnut brown. Markings dark chestnut brown consisting of broad, diffuse dorsal blotch extending towards costa and two weaker, paler fasciae in terminal part of wing; apex concolorous with fasciae. Numerous refractive spots both on ground colour and markings. Cilia cream brown, cream at tornus. Hindwing whitish slightly tinged with brownish grey especially on peripheries; cilia darker than terminal parts of wing, whiter in anal area.

Male genitalia (Figs 22, 23). Socius moderate; basal half of valva broad, posterior part strongly tapering terminally; sacculus simple, proportionally long; median part of transtilla long, slightly tapering terminad; aedeagus very long, with short ventral termination; coecum penis large; caulis subterminal; cornutus extremely long, indistinctly curved.

Female not known.

Holotype male: “Ecuador: Carchi, Maldonado, 2200 m, 9-11. I. 1993, V. O. BECKER Col.”, [105243]; GS 20 Mar.

*Lasiothyris ilingocornuta* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1993

**M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d.** Three males from Minas Gerais, Brazil (Nova Lima, 850 m, 30. XII. 1988) and one female from Goiás (Alto Paraíso, 1100 m, 4. X. 1985).

This species was described and until now known only from the Federal District, Brazil.

*Lasiothyris diclada* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1986

**M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d.** Two specimens from Minas Gerais (Caraca, 1300 m, 25. X. 1994) and one from Parana' (Telemaco Borba, 750 m, 13-19. X. 1995), Brazil.

This species was until now known only from Costa Rica. The above specimens differ from the type only in slightly slenderer bases of socii.

*Lasiothyris subdiclada* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002

**M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d.** One male from Minas Gerais (Nova Lima, 850 m, 1-10. I. 1985), Brazil.

To this date known from Bahia (Bonito, 1000 m), Brazil.

*Macasinia vilhena* sp.n.

(Figs 24, 25, 88)

**D i a g n o s i s.** This species is allied with *M. multifurcata* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002 from Carchi, Ecuador but *vilhena* is distinct by shorter and broader uncus, asymmetric valva indistinctly tapering terminad, and shorter process of basal portion of valva.

**E t y m o l o g y.** The specific epithet refers to the type locality.

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Wing span 9.5 mm. Head and thorax white; labial palpus ca 1.3. Forewing rather uniformly broad throughout; costa almost straight; termen weakly oblique, hardly convex. Ground colour whitish slightly suffused with olive grey; dots and strigulae fine, pale brownish grey. Markings pale greyish brown consisting of a few slender fasciae in posterior third of wing; subterminal fascia marked with grey-brown medially. Cilia whitish with brownish scales. Hindwing whitish proximally, brownish otherwise, with browner venations. Cilia concolorous with median part of wing.

Male genitalia (Figs 24, 25). Socii broad, fused basally, with pair of broad terminal processes; pair of submedian areas of scent scales dorsally; right valva very broad, with straight distally weakly sclerotized costa and large caudal edge; sacculus long, slightly convex ventrally, broadly rounded distally, with concave dorsal edge terminating in a minute projection; very long, curved process from base of valva; left valva slender; sacculus ill-defined, caudal edge short; transtilla very broad, folded dorsally, convex medially; juxta large; aedeagus moderately large, simple, with a ventral termination (broad in ventral aspect).

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Brasil: RO, Vilhena, 650 m, 2-4. XII. 1992, V. O. BECKER Col"; [94660]; GS 63 Mar.

*Saphenista alpha* sp.n.

(Figs 57, 89)

**D i a g n o s i s.** Allied with *S. illimis* RAZOWSKI, 1986 but *alpha* with short sac extending from lateral sclerite of corpus bursae.

**E t y m o l o g y.** The specific name refers to numeration of genitally similar species (first letter of the Greek alphabet).

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Wing span 15 mm. Head white; labial palpus ca 3, slightly tinged yellow proximally; thorax cream, yellowish grey proximally. Forewing slender, weakly expanding terminad; costa straight; termen oblique, almost straight. Ground colour white, glossy; suffusions pale brownish cream; dots along wing edges brown. Markings olive brown consisting of small costal part of median part of fascia and large dorsal blotch, small subapical blotch and weak terminal markings; basal blotch pale, divided into three parts. Cilia white. Hindwing brownish white, whitish basally; cilia whitish.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 57). Collar like sclerite of ductus bursae long fused with shorter lateral sclerite; distal part of corpus bursae sclerotized; large sac extending from the proximal portion of the mentioned sclerite.

Holotype female: "Ecuador: Carchi, Maldonado, 2200 m, 9-11. I. 1993, V. O. BECKER Col."; [105288]; GS 95 Mar.

***Saphenista ambidextria* RAZOWSKI, 1994**

**M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d.** Two females from Gomez Farias (2200 m, 29. V. 1997), Tamaulipas, Mexico.

This species was described from Veracruz, Mexico from the locality situated at 2150 m.

***Saphenista constipata* RAZOWSKI 1994**

**M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d.** One female from Tamaulipas (Gomes Farias, 2200 m, 29. V. 1997), Mexico.

Until now known from Veracruz, Mexico where collected at the similar altitude (2150 m).

***Saphenista beta* sp.n.**

(Figs 58, 90)

**D i a g n o s i s.** Allied with *constipata* but *beta* with large sclerites of basal portion of ductus bursae and large sac originating near middle of corpus bursae.

**E t y m o l o g y.** The specific name refers to numeration of genitally similar species (second letter of the Greek alphabet).

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Wing span 13.5 mm. Head white; labial palpus over 2, tinged with brownish laterally; thorax whitish cream mixed with brownish grey in proximal half. Forewing weakly expanding terminad; costa almost straight; termen moderately oblique, straight. Ground colour whitish, suffusions weak, cream brown; dots sparse, brown. Markings brownish; basal blotch consisting of two rather pale blotches; median fascia consisting of two blotches, costal brown and dorsal with blackish brown along proximal edge; subapical blotch elongate; terminal markings weak; brown dot at end of median cell. Cilia cream white. Hindwing cream white mixed with pale brownish on periphery; cilia whitish.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 58). Sclerites of basal portion of ductus bursae large; sac of postmedian portion of corpus bursae large, extending beyond corpus.

Holotype female: "Ecuador: Carchi, Maldonado, 2200 m, 9-11. I. 1993, V. O. BECKER Col."; [105288]; GS 96 Mar.

***Saphenista rhabducha* sp.n.**

(Figs 26, 27, 91)

**D i a g n o s i s.** Allied with *S. merana* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002 from Mera Province, Ecuador but *rhabducha* distinct by its large cornutus; also similar to Colombian *S. delicatulana* (ZELLER, 1877) but *rhabducha* differs mainly in shorter median part of transtilla.

**E t y m o l o g y.** The species name refers to very large cornutus; Greek: rhabduchos – carrying a perch.

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Wing span 14.5 mm. Head pale brownish cream; frons white, labial palpus ca 2 brownish white. Forewing not expanding terminally, costa almost straight; termen moderately oblique, rather straight. Ground colour cream tinged, suffused and strigulated with pale brownish ochreous; some marginal strigulae browner. Markings in form of subtriangular blotch, broad at dorsum, slender at costa, consisting of paler and darker spots and strigulae; subterminal fascia and termen browner, shorter; apex with similar spot. Cilia concolorous with ground colour with some brownish scales. Hindwing brownish white basally, pale brownish on periphery; cilia brownish white.

Male genitalia (Figs 26, 27). Scoiis large, broad; vinculum simple; valva slender; sacculus ill-defined, without terminal angle; median part of transtilla proportionally short, slender; aedeagus large with distinct ventral termination; cornutus almost as long as costa of valva.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Ecuador: Past, Mera, 1300 m., XII. 1992, V. O. BECKER Col.; [100697]; GS 38 Mar.

***Saphenista chorfascia* sp.n.**

(Figs 28, 29, 92)

**D i a g n o s i s.** Allied with *S. contermina* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1999 from Tungurahua Province, Ecuador but *chorfascia* without black costal parts of forewing markings, broad, expanding terminally median part of transtilla, and broader socius.

**E t y m o l o g y.** Specific epithet refers to fascia of forewing; Greek: chorizo – disconnect.

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Wing span 18 mm. Head cream; labial palpus over 2; thorax brownish cream, brownish proximally. Forewing slightly expanding terminally; termen weakly oblique, straight. Ground colour cream white, whitish along edges of markings; suffusions brownish; base of wing tinged with ochreous. Markings pale brownish with costal parts brown consisting of postbasal, median and subapical blotches; median fascia tinged with yellowish interrupted subcostal, extending in middle porterioly; ochreous shade beyond end of median cell; terminal and subterminal markings rudimentary. Cilia cream. Hindwing whitish cream, darker on periphery; cilia cream white.

Male genitalia (Figs 28, 29). Socius broad; vinculum simple, fairly broad; valva slender; median part of transtilla slender basally, expanding posteriorly; aedeagus short, pointed ventroterminally; cornutus moderately large.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Ecuador: Morona Indanza, 2800 m, 24. XII. 1992, V. O. BECKER Col."; [103467]; GS BC 3-1.

***Saphenista scalena* sp.n.**

(Figs 30, 31, 93)

**D i a g n o s i s.** Facies similar to *P. neanica* RAZOWSKI, 1986 from Veracruz, Mexico but by the genitalia close to *P. peruviana* RAZOWSKI, 1993 Apurimac, Peru and *P. tufinoa* RAZOWSKI from Ecuador. The new species differs chiefly from *peruviana* by longer sacculus, aedeagus and cornutus slender cornutus.

**E t y m o l o g y.** The specific epithet refers to marking of forewing; Latin: scalena – a kind of triangle.

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Wing span 14 mm. Head cream white; labial palpus 2, yellowish brown in basal half; thorax cream, base of tegula brownish. Forewing somewhat expanding terminally; costa weakly convex; termen almost straight. Ground colour cream, in distal third of wing white; suffusions pale brownish yellow. Markings brown-yellow consisting of ill-defined basal blotch, costal spot, and two slender fasciae in terminal and subterminal parts of wing; dorsal blotch triangular, brownish, brown at dorsum and proximally. Cilia cream with blackish divisions. Hindwing whitish, cream at apex; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Figs 30, 31). Socius uniformly broad; vinculum without lateral processes; valva long, slender, curved upwards; sacculus short, rounded terminally; median part of transtilla broad terminating in long lateral parts; aedeagus slender with moderately long ventral termination; caulis median; cornutus slender about four time the length of aedeagus.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Ecuador: Carchi, Maldonado 2200 m, 9-11. I. 1993, V. O. BECKER Col.", [105289]; GS 22 Mar. Paratypes two males with identical labels.

***Saphenista solisae* sp.n.**

(Figs 32, 33, 58, 94)

**D i a g n o s i s.** Allied with *P. storthingoloba* RAZOWSKI, 1992 from Costa Rica but *solisae* with slender aedeagus, long cornutus, and simple arms of vinculum. Female genitalia similar to *S. onychina* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1986, also Costarican, but *solisae* with strongly sclerotized major parts of corpus bursae and more proximal origin of accessory bursa.

**E t y m o l o g y.** This species is dedicated to its collector, Dr M. Alma SOLIS, Washington, D.C.

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Wing span 9.5 mm. Head cream; labial palpus 1.1; thorax cream tinged with pale brownish proximally. Forewing slender, somewhat expanding terminad; costa straight; termen oblique, rather straight. Ground colour cream with indistinct brownish cream suffusions; marginal dots brownish. Markings brownish yellow: postbasal fascia divided into dorsal and costal parts; median fascia into three parts: costal brown, median and subdorsal oblique; an elongate mark along vein CuA2 with group of black scales; subterminal fascia bifurcate at termen, also with black dot; subapical fascia very short. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing light brownish cream; cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Figs 32, 33). Socius long, rather slender; vinculum long, broadest near middle; valva proportionally broad, tapering in distal part terminally; sacculus weakly developed, simple; median part of transtilla long, slender, with large terminal processes; aedeagus slender with distinct ventral termination and subterminal ventral process; cornutus half the length of aedeagus.

Female (Fig. 58). Cup-shaped part of sterigma short, concave in middle posteriorly; ductus bursae broad, membranous in distal half, plicate proximally; plication extending to proximal portion of corpus bursae; ductus of accessory bursa proximal.

Holotype male: "Mexico: Tam, Gomes Farias, 1000 m, 29-31. VII. 1988, V. O. BECKER, M. A. SOLIS; [69818]; GS 45 Mar. Paratypes: male, same label and one male from same locality, 1200 m, 26. V. 1997; one female collected together with the last mentioned male.

***Saphenista cnemiodota* RAZOWSKI, 1994**

**M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d.** One female from Gomes Farias (2200 m, 29. V. 1997), Tamaulipas, Mexico.

Described from Mexico, Mexico from two females collected in August at the altitude of 2700 m.

***Saphenista novaelimae* sp.n.**

(Figs 60, 95)

**D i a g n o s i s.** Allied with *cnemiodota* but *novaelimae* with large sterigma, distinctly sclerotized antrum and slender, directed distally sac of ductus bursae terminating in a membranous bulb.

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

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Wing span 12 mm. Head cream, vertex, labial palpus (ca 2) and proximal portion of tegumen slightly mixed with brownish. Forewing weakly expanding posteriorly; costa and termen almost straight. Ground colour cream, along edges of markings more white; suffusions pale ochreous, costal strigulae and spots brownish. Markings: postbasal fascia ill-defined, brownish yellow; median fascia brownish, mixed with blackish at dorsum, tinged with rust medially, with rounded, cream spot subcostally; subterminal fascia yellowish brown; brown suffusion beyond end of median cell extending towards tornus marked with blackish brown in middle proximally. Cilia grey-brown. Hindwing greyish brown with slightly paler cilia.



Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 60). Ovipositor proportionally long; papilla analis slender; apophysis posterior long; sterigma somewhat convex proximally with large lateral parts and concave posterior edge; antrum broad, distinctly sclerotized; proximal edge of ostium bursae concave; ductus bursae broad with submedian rather well sclerotized sac terminated in a bulbous membrane; corpus bursae with two areas of small spines and large surface of micro spines.

Holotype female: "Brasil: Nova Lima, 850 m, 8. X. 1985, V. O. BECKER col."; [63108]; GS 57 Vd Beck.

*Mimeugosta chascax* RAZOWSKI, 1994

**M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d.** Two males from Chiapas, Mexico (La Sepultura, 800 m. 11. VI. 1997) almost identical with the type.

Described from Costa Rica.

*Mimeugosta cf. chascax* RAZOWSKI, 1994

(Figs 34, 35, 61, 96)

Male and female labelled "Brasil: MG, Nova Lima, 850 m. 20. X. 1994, V. O. BECKER & K.S. SATTler; [93100]; Gs 49 Mar [male] and 58 Mar [female].

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Wing span 8.5 mm. Head and thorax cream slightly tinged with brownish. Forewing slender; costa straight; termen moderately oblique. Ground colour yellowish cream tinged and suffused with pale ferruginous. Markings (median fascia ill-defined at dorsum and subapical fascia) rust. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing with costal fold, pale brownish, cilia paler.

Male genitalia (Figs 34, 35). Socii very long, slender; valva broad with costa indistinctly concave; aedeagus bent; cornutus strongly curved, with basal plate.

Female genitalia (Fig. 61). Papilla analis slender; sterigma small, partly sclerotized; ductus bursae short, well sclerotized in posterior half; corpus bursae with elevated postmedian area formed by numerous folds and long spines; major part of corpus densely spined.

**R e m a r k s.** This taxon is very close to *M. chascax* RAZOWSKI, 1994 from Costa Rica but most probably represents a distinct species. We do not decide to describe it as new because of too slight differences (cornutus in *chascax* is smaller, slenderer and almost straight).

*Spinipogon spiniferus* RAZOWSKI, 1967

**M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d.** One female from Minas Gerais (Nova Lima, 850 m, 1-3. IV. 1983), Brazil.

Already known from Minas Gerais (described from Santarem). The genitalia slightly differ from already known specimens.

*Spinipogon elaphroterus* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1986

**M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d.** One female from Tamaulipas (Gomes Farias, 1000 m, 29-31. VII. 1988), Mexico.

Until now this species was known from Costa Rica (type locality: Turrialba) and Veracruz, Mexico.

*Planaltinella chapadana* sp.n.

(Figs 62, 97)

**D i a g n o s i s.** Very close to *psephena* but *chapadana* distinct by long apophyses anteriores, uniformly broad antrum, larger, and darker colouration. From *P. bahia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER,



2002 from Bahia State, Brazil *chapadana* differs chiefly by short antrum, slender apophyses anteriores, and elongate corpus bursae.

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

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Wing span 15 mm. Head and thorax whitish; labial palpus ca 2.5. Forewing not expanding terminad, costa almost straight, termen oblique, tolerably straight. Ground colour whitish to beyond middle with greyish and yellowish spots, greyish in terminal portion where spots brownish yellow. Trace of median merking near middle of wing, pale brownish yellow. Cilia grey. Hindwing whitish, in terminal part of wing tinged with brownish; cilia whitish.

**V a r i a t i o n.** Paratype: wing span 26 mm; ground colour whitish, spots grey-yellow; pale brownish yellow spot subapically.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 62). Ovipositor long; papilla analis slender; apophyses long, slender; sterigma weakly sclerotized; antrum uniformly broad throughout, rather well sclerotized; ductus bursae propotionally short; ductus of accessory bursa originating at base of the latter; corpus bursae long, densely spiny.

Holotype female: "Brasil: MG, Diamantina Estr. Guinda – S. João Chapada, 18°11.94'S 48°42.45'W, P. Prado, T. Lewingsohn, B. Buys, 17/02/95, PIC95052"; [-]; GS 47 Mar. Paratype male, same label; [89874]; GS 3613 [V. O. BECKER].

***Planaltinella psephena* sp.n.**

(Figs 63, 98)

**D i a g n o s i s.** Closely related with *P. bahia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002 from Bahia, Brazil as the female genitalia show but with distinct facies: *psephena* is small with yellowish brown dorsal markings and brownish subterminal fascia. Antrum of *psephena* is broad, convex laterally and apophyses anteriores about twice shorter than apophyses posteriores. It is also close to *chapadana* but *chapadana* is larger, with longer apophyses anteriores, slender antrum, and without dorsal forewing marking.

**E t y m o l o g y.** The name refers to the colouration of the forewings; Greek: psephena – dark.

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Wing span 10.5 mm. Head and thorax white; labial palpus ca 2, white with greyish suffusions. Forewing slender, not expanding terminally; termen rather oblique, almost straight. Ground colour white with broad greyish suffusions: dorsopostbasal, dorsopostmedian and subterminal, and grey terminal suffusions; costal and dorsal dots grey, basal third of costa suffused with same colour. Markings in form of grey dorsal blotch reaching median cell, suffused with pale ochreous rust medially; weaker suffusion in middle of subterminal marking. Cilia white-grey in ternal third grey. Hindwing whitish with slight brownish suffusions on periphery; cilia whitish.

Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 63). Ovipositor fairly long, eighth tergite about as long as antrum; apophysis anterior distinctly shorter than apophysis posterior; antrum broadening proximally; ductus bursae short, with numerous longitudinal folds; ductus of accessory bursa originating from base of ductus bursae.

Holotype male: "Brasil: MG 1400 m, Serra do Cipó, 17-19. IV. 1991, V. O. BECKER Col.; [78161]; GS 23 Mar.

***Eugnosta ensinoana* sp.n.**

(Figs 36, 37, 99)

**D i a g n o s i s.** Somewhat similar and closely allied with *E. desinens* RAZOWSKI, 1986 from Veracruz, Mexico but *ensinoana* distinct chiefly by brownish colouration of forewing, slender median part of transtilla and small cornutus.

**E t y m o l o g y.** The name refers to the type locality, El Ensino.

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Wing span 12 mm. Wing span 10 mm. Head pale ochreous cream, labial palpus over 2; thorax greyish cream. Forewing proportionally broad; costa and termen weakly convex. Ground colour pale ochreous cream suffused with brownish yellow especially in basal third of wing, cream along dorsal marking, strigulated with brown beyond mid-dorsum and near mid-costa. Costa suffused with brownish, terminal third of wing with brown. Black-brown dot beyond median cell. Dorsal blotch elongate reaching radial arm of median cell, yellow-brown except for dorsum where dark brown; fasciae of terminal portion of wing ill-defined, brown. Cilia brownish. Hindwing broad, pale brown; cilia brownish.

Male genitalia (Figs 36, 37). Socius long, slender, well sclerotized; valva tapering terminad; sacculus short; median part of transtilla broad in basal half, rounded terminally, thorny in apical portion; aedeagus large, with posterior edge convex subdorsally and short ventral termination; cornutus large, stout.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Mexico: Tam, El Ensino, 250 m, 4-13, VIII. 1988, V. O. BECKER col."; [69132]; GS 14 Mar. Paratype an identically labelled male.

***Eugnosta* cf. *desinens* RAZOWSKI, 1986**

**M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d.** Four Mexican specimens similarly coloured as *desinens* but showing slight genital differences: El Platanillo, SLP, 1150 m, 23. VI. 1997; La Sepultura, Chiapas (800 m, 11. VI. 1997); Gomes Farias, Tamaulipas (100 m, 29-30. VI. 1988).

To this date known from Nuevo Leon and Veracruz.

***Eugnosta tenacia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1994**

(Figs 64, 110, 111)

**M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d.** A pair from Caraca, Minas Gerais (1300 m, early April 1992). One male from São Joaquim, 1400 m, 25. X. 1995, Santa Catarina with broader basal half of median part of transtilla and somewhat larger cornutus. One female labelled: "S.F. do Sul, 20/XI/[19]79, Tip borer"; [39456]; GS 70 Mar. is reared from *B. cassinifolia*.

*E. tenacia* was described from Planaltina, Federal District and Minas Gerais where it was taken at the altitude of 700 m. A Brazilian species widely distributed in eastern and probably central parts of the country.

Female genitalia (Fig. 64) unknown to this date. Papilla analis large, slender; apophyses slender; cup-shaped part of sterigma well sclerotized, short, postostial sterigma weakly sclerotized; ductus bursae shorter than apophysis anteriorl, uniformly broad in distal part; corpus bursae elongate; accessory bursa large, with reduced ductus.

**B i o l o g y.** Larva boring in tip of shoot of *B. cossinifolia*.

**R e m a r k s.** This species is closely allied with *E. caracana* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002 from Minas Gerais, Brazil but *tenacia* characterizes with much shorter ductus bursae and sterigma.

*Eugnosta rufocentra* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1994

(Figs 65, 102)

**M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d.** Two females from Planaltina (1000 m, 25. IX. 1985), Distrito Federal, Brazil.

This species was described from Goias, Brazil where it was collected at the altitude of 1400 m.

Female genitalia (Fig. 65), not known until now. Papilla analis slender; apophyses slender, moderate in length; sterigma weakly sclerotized, with short anteostial part; antrum not differentiated, weakly sclerotized; ductus bursae slender postbasally with some longitudinal folds in basal half; corpus bursae large, rounded; ductus seminalis median.

**R e m a r k s.** *E. rufocentra* is closely allied with *tenacia* and *caracana* as their female genitalia show but *rufocentra* with white ground colour of forewing, very short cup-shaped part of sterigma and long ductus bursae.

*Eugnosta jequiema* sp.n.

(Figs 38, 39, 103)

**D i a g n o s i s.** This species is similar to *rufocentra* but *rufocentra* with distinct grey strigulation of forewing, without black postmedian spot, and slender aedeagus.

**E t y m o l o g y.** The specific epithet refers to the type locality.

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Wing span 11 mm. Head white, labial palpus 1.5; thorax greyish white, base of tegula brownish grey. Forewing uniformly broad throughout; costa rather straight; apex rounded; termen moderately oblique, weakly convex. Ground colour white with a few pale brownish grey strigulae before tornus followed by large, grey suffusion between tornus and black spot at end of median cell; costal spots in posterior half of wing grey; basal half of costa suffused with brownish terminating in browner costal part of median fascia; dorsal blotch broad, brown, paler, more yellowish in median cell, with some refractive dots. Posterior portion of wing brown with refractive dots. Cilia brown. Hindwing brownish with browner strigulation, whiter at base and in radial part; cilia whitish with brownish admixture.

Male genitalia (Figs 38, 39). Socius much shorter than median part of transtilla, broad basally; median part of transtilla uniformly broad from beyond base, with a few terminal thorns; aedeagus proportionally slender, with long ventral termination; coecum penis rather short; cornutus slender almost as long as median part of transtilla.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Brazil: BA Jequie, 500 m, 15. IV. 1992, V. O. BECKER Col."; [84926]; GS 9 Mar.

*Eugnosta aphrobapta* (MEYRICK, 1931)

**M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d.** One male from Misahuali (450 m, XII. 1992), Napo Province, Ecuador and one from Cacaulandia (140 m, XI. 1991), Rondonia, Brazil.

Described from Espirito Santo, Brazil. The Ecuadoran specimen matches exactly the type. The male collected in Cacaulandia characterizes with longer socii and may represent a separate taxon.

*Eugnosta cipoana* sp.n.

(Figs 40, 41, 104)

**D i a g n o s i s.** Related with *lauta* but *cipoana* distinct by dark brown dorsal blotch, anchor-shaped termination of median part of transtilla, and the presence of dorsal process of base of socius.

**E t y m o l o g y.** The specific epithet refers to the name of type locality.

**Description.** Wing span 14 mm. Head cream, thorax cream slightly tinged with brownish; labial palpus 2.5, pale brownish cream. Forewing hardly expanding terminally; costa slightly convex; termen weakly oblique, somewhat convex. Ground colour of forewing whitish cream with ochreous suffusions; basal half of costa, subapical spots along costa, subterminal and terminal suffusions brownish. Marking in form of elongate brown blotch almost connected with ochreous brown costal marking. Cilia (worn) cream. Hindwing brownish, cilia paler; lower part of with dirty cream distinctly strigulated with brown.

Paratype with ground colour of forewing cream ochreous, yellowish along dorsal blotch, mixed with ochreous in apical one-third; median marking chestnut brown darker than markings of distal third of wing.

Male genitalia (Figs 40, 41). Socius long, distinctly sclerotized, curved apically with small dorso-basal process; valva broad; sacculus long, slender; median part of transtilla long, slender with lateroterminal processes; aedeagus proportionally slender, with moderate ventral termination; cornutus short with long basal sclerite.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Brasil: MG, 1400 m, Serra do Cipó, 17-19. IV. 1991, V. O. BECKER Col.; [78160]; GS 18 Mar. Paratype, male with identical label.

***Eugnosta fernandoana* sp.n.**

(Figs 42, 43, 105)

**Diagnosis.** The new species is closely related with Argentinean *E. hysterosiana* (RAZOWSKI, 1967) but *fernandoana* with grey forewing, shorter socii and very strong cornutus.

**Etymology.** The specific name refers to the type locality.

**Description.** Wing span 12.5 mm. Head and thorax whitish grey, labial palpus over 2. Forewing slender, slightly expanding terminad; costa straight, hardly concave near middle; termen weakly oblique, indistinctly convex. Ground colour whitish grey, white along edges of markings, in mid-part of costa and along vein CuA<sub>2</sub>; remaining area suffused and sparsely strigulated with grey; subterminal and terminal areas grey, separated by whitish grey. Marking in form elongate-oval blackish brown blotch at mid-dorsum reaching middle of median cell. Cilia grey. Hindwing broad, dark, brownish grey; cilia grey.

Male genitalia (Figs 42, 43). Socius much shorter than cornutus; valva very broad, with proportionally short costa; median part of transtilla large, with numerous terminal thorns; aedeagus long, moderately broad, with distinct ventral termination; cornutus large.

Holotype male: "Mexico: Tam., San Fernando, 50 m, 28. 06. 1997, V. O. BECKER col; [110589]; GS 41 Mar.

Female from same locality (collected on 16. VIII. 1988, V. O. BECKER & M. A. SOLIS"; [69384]; 100 Mar) is most probably conspecific with the above described male. It is, however, much paler, with whitish ground colour of forewing. Its description is as follows. Wing span 14 mm. Head and thorax whitish, labial palpus broad, ca 3. Forewing weakly expanding terminally; costa straight, slightly concave near middle; apex rounded; termen weakly oblique, tolerably straight. Ground colour white delicately sprinkled, suffused and strigulated with grey; basal area and almost entire terminal third greyish. Marking in form of brown oval blotch at middle of dorsum; termen white. Cilia grey. Hindwing brownish with spots in basal half; cilia greyish white.

Female genitalia (Fig. 65). Apophyses broad; cup-shaped part of sterigma large, postostial part of sterigma small; ductus bursae short; corpus bursae tapering proximally; accessory bursa originating near middle of corpus bursae.

*Eugnosta emarcida* RAZOWSKI & BROWN, 1986

**M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d.** Two males labelled: "Mexico: Chia, La Sepultura, 800 m, 11. 06. 1997, V. O. BECKER Col."; [109733]; GS 36 Mar, the other not dissected.

*E. emarcida* was described from Honduras. The Mexican specimens slightly differ from the holotype in colouration especially by brown (not grey) dorsal blotch of forewing.

*Eugnosta telemacana* sp.n.

(Fig. 66)

**D i a g n o s i s.** Very close to Brazilian *E. molybdanthes* (MEYRICK, 1932) but *telemacana* distinct by brownish ground colour of basal half of forewing, shorter ductus bursae and broad sterigma with large, rather weakly sclerotized lateral portions of the postostial part. From another Brazilian species, *E. polymacula* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002 this new species differs in white post-median area of the ground colour of forewing and blackish markings.

Wing span 20 mm. Head white, labial palpus 2.1, brownish grey basally; thorax brown medially, blackish brown proximally. Forewing weakly expanding terminad; costa hardly concave in middle; apex broad, rounded; termen somewhat oblique, indistinctly convex. Ground colour of posterior portion of wing snow white, with grey lines and costal spots; spots in subapical portion more brown; black dot beyond end of median cell. Subterminal fascia brownish grey at costa, purple brown medially, connected with concolorous terminal fascia extending to tornus; some paler spots in costal half of termen. Basal portion of wing brown with diffuse dark brown spots, weak refractive marking, and groups of erect scales. Cilia worn. Hindwing brownish with dark brown diffuse strigulation; cilia brownish. Male not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 66). Papilla analis slender, long; apophyses long; sterigma rather weakly sclerotizes; distal part of ductus bursae (ill-defined antrum) strongly sclerotized, remaining part proportionally weakly so, with some longitudinal folds laterally; corpus bursae with numerous folds and spines.

Holotype male: "Brasil: PR, 750 m, Telemaco Borba, 13-19. X. 1995, V. O. BECKER col"; [97778]; GS 2 Mar.

*Rudenia sepulturae* sp.n.

(Figs 44, 45, 106)

**D i a g n o s i s.** Allied with *R. paupercula* RAZOWSKI, 1985 from Baja California, Mexico but *sepulturae* with long, straight posterior half of sacculus.

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

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Wing span 7.5 mm. Head and thorax grey; labial palpus 1.3. Forewing slender, not expanding terminaly; costa straight, termen distinctly oblique. Ground colour greyish white with grey suffusions especially in distal third of wing and base. Markings consisting of grey costal portion of postbasal fascia, grey brown dorsal blotch and browner subterminal fascia. Cilia grey. Hindwing grey-white slightly tinged with brownish in posterior half; cilia pale brownish grey.

Male genitalia (Figs 44, 45). Socii small, dorsally convex and minutely serrate; proximal half of sacculus broad, almost perpendicular to posterior half with straight ventral edge; aedeagus proportionally large, simple. Abdominal scent organ absent.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Mexico, Chia, La Sepultura, 800 m, 11. VI. 1997, V. O. BECKER Col."; [109736]; GS 94 Mar.

**R e m a r k s.** *R. sepulture* is the first species of the genus *Rudenia* RAZOWSKI, 1985 discovered in South Eastern part of Mexico, the preceding Neotropical *Rudenia* were known from Baja

California and one species, *R. leguminana* (BUSCK, 1907), widely distributed in Nearctic was recorded from Sinaloa, Puebla, Nuevo Leon, and Coahuila.

***Mielkeana perjura* (RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1993), comb.n.**

**M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d.** One male from Parana (Rio Negro, 900 m, 13. II. 1973, A. & J. RAZOWSKI col.), Brazil.

Described from the Federal District, Brazil in the genus *Lasiothyris*. The Paraná specimen is somewhat larger than the type (wing span 10.5 mm) with whitish ground colour of forewing and brown markings.

***Deltophalonia indanzae* sp.n.**

(Figs 46, 47, 67, 107)

**D i a g n o s i s.** Closely related with all known species of *Deltophalonia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1993 but *indanzae* with the most generalized pattern; from another Ecuadoran species *D. chlidonibrya* RAZOWSKI & BECKER *indanzae* differs in long median part of transtilla. The differences to *D. deltochlaena* (MEYRICK, 1930) and *D. embrithopa* (MEYRICK, 1927) are a lack of basal blot of forewing, longer aedeagus and median part of transilla in *indanzae*.

**E t y m o l o g y.** The name of the new species refers to the name of the type locality.

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Wing span 20 mm (in one paratype 24 mm). Head and thorax whitish slightly mixed with brownish; labial palpus 1.3. Forewing slightly expanding terminad; costa weakly convex; termen somewhat oblique, almost straight. Ground colour pale brownish cream strigulated with brown. Markings represented as agglomerations of strigulae at base and middle of wing; subterminal fascia incomplete. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing brownish cream diffusely strigulated with brownish except for basal area.

Male genitalia (Figs 46, 47). Median part of transtilla long, tapering terminad; valva slender, tapering terminally; dorsal portion of anellus forming two densely spined lobes; aedeagus strongly bent, with long ventral termination.

Female genitalia (Fig. 67). Papillae anales fusing terminally, apophyses long; sterigma broad, weakly sclerotized, with large anteostial part; proximal portion of ductus bursae broad, membranous, remaining part well sclerotized; antrum not differentiated; corpus bursae membranous; accessory bursa originating just beyond middle of corpus.

Holotype male: "Ecuador: Morona, Indanza, 2800 m, 24. XII. 1992, V. O. BECKER"; [103464]; GS 5 Mar. Paratype an identically labelled female, GS 4 Mar.

***Phaniola caboana* sp.n.**

(Figs 48, 49, 108)

**D i a g n o s i s.** Comparable with *P. implicata* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2003 from Bahia, Brazil from which *caboana* differs in slenderer sacculus, median part of transtilla and socii.

**E t y m o l o g y.** The specific epithet refers to the type locality.

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Wing span 7.5 mm. Head whitish, vertex tinged with greyish, labial palpus ca 1.5; thorax greyish cream. Forewing slender, somewhat expanding terminad; costa straight; termen moderately oblique, straight. Ground colour cream slightly tinged with ochreous grey, with weak brownish grey suffusions and brownish dots situated mainly along dorsum and costa. Markings greyish brown consisting of diffuse median fascia darker at costa, marked with median dot; subterminal fascia browner. Cilia concolorous with ground colour. Hindwing pale brownish cream; cilia paler.

Paratype darker with more distinct dots especially on median fascia.



Male genitalia (Figs 48, 49). Uncus small, rounded; pedunculi long, slender; base of socii short; posterior parts of socii long, slender; sclerotized part of costa of valva very short, caudal corner distinct; sacculus forming a slender ventroposterior lobe armed with short, thick spines; caudal edge of valva with subdorsal lobe; median part of transtilla slender, with distinct terminal bifurcation; juxta large; aedeagus very large with caulis median; cornutus rudimentary.

Female not known.

Holotype male: "Brasil: RJ, Arraial do Cabo, 50 m, 19. I. 1985, V. O. BECKER Col."; [55463]; GS 52 Mar. Paratype, a male with identical label.

*Aethes mordax* (MEYRICK, 1917)

**M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d.** One male from Paraná (Rio Negro, 800 m, late September 1970), another male from Nova Lima (850 m, 30. XII. 1988), Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Described from Parana, Brazil, known also from Rio Paraná, Argentina.

*Vermilphalonia chytosema* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2003

**M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d.** Two males from Minas Gerais (Caraca, 1300 m, 1-2. 04. 1992), Brazil.

Described from single male from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

*Caraccochylis* gen. n.

Type-species: *Caraccochylis framea* sp.n.

**D i a g n o s i s.** Allied with *Cochylis* TREITSCHKE, 1829 but *Caraccochylis* with lateroposterior, pocket like socii, small uncus, and strongly elongate ventrobasal portion of sacculus.

**E t y m o l o g y.** The name refers to the generic names *Cochylis* and the locality Caraça.

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Venation not examined.

Male genitalia. Tegumen short, tapering terminally; uncus minute; socii lateroposterior, pocket-like; subscaphium well developed; arms of vinculum membranously connected with one another ventrally; distal portion of valva weakly sclerotized, slender; ventral portion long; sacculus strongly sclerotized, hooked followed by triangular lobe situated near base of posterior part of valva; median part of transtilla slender, curved; juxta simple; aedeagus large, slender, with very long ventroposterior part; caulis small; coecum penis small; cornuti numerous minute spines. Abdominal scent organ absent.

Female genitalia. Ovipositor short; sterigma subsquare with rounded corners, followed by large membrane centred with small sclerite; ductus bursae long, well sclerotized, provided with proximal sac; ductus seminalis originating in posterior portion of ductus bursae; corpus bursae membranous.

Biology and distribution not known except for the data on the collection of type species.

*Caraccochylis framea* sp.n.

(Figs 50, 51, 69, 109)

**D i a g n o s i s.** The only species of the genus (for remarks see description of *Caraccochylis*), with facies similar to *Cochylis pimana* (BUSCK, 1907) from Arizona, USA.

**E t y m o l o g y.** The specific name refers to the shape of aedeagus. Latin: framea – spear.

**D e s c r i p t i o n.** Wing span 11 mm. Head cream; labial palpus ca 1.5 slightly mixed with ferruginous. Thorax cream. Forewing indistinctly expanding posteriorly; costa rather straight; termen weakly oblique, almost straight. Ground colour cream tinged with yellow-brown in basal and subterminal parts of wing, less so along costa; base and apical part of costa and brownish. Markings: rust brown, slightly bent median fascia marked with black in middle and wing edges posteri-



only; subapical spot yellowish brown, median part of subterminal suffusion and spot near tornus blackish. Cilia cream. Hindwing cream grey; cilia paler.

*V a r i a t i o n*. Female darker than male.

Male genitalia (Figs 50,51) as described for the genus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 69) as described for the genus.

Holotype male: "Brasil: MG, Caraça, 1300 m, 1-2. IV. 1992, V. O. BECKER Col."; [85262]; GS 103 Mar. Paratype female: "Brasil: MG 1400 m, Serra do Cipó, 17-19. IV. 1991, V. O. BECKER Col."; 78159; GS 102 Mar.

***Gryposcleroma schidia* RAZOWSKI, 1986**

(Figs 70, 110)

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

*R e m a r k s*. Male shows small genital differences to the type from Nuevo Leon, Mexico, probably due to the preparation.

Female genitalia (Fig. 70; unknown until now). Ovipositor and apophyses short; papilla analis broad; sterigma broad, well sclerotized around ostium bursae, with short roof-shaped lobe posteriorly; large sac anterior to sterigma; antrum uniformly broad, short, partly well sclerotized; remaining portion of ductus bursae membranous, broad medially; ductus of accessory bursa originating at ostium bursae; corpus bursae without sclerites, with posterior ductus seminalis.

***Cochylis argentinana* RAZOWSKI, 1968**

*M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d*. Two males from Minas Gerais (Nova Lima (850 m, 30. XII. 1968), Brazil.

Described from Argentina; known from Tucuman, Corrientes and Minas Gerais, Brazil (erroneously mentioned by RAZOWSKI & BECKER 1994 as Mato Grosso).

***Cochylis eutheta* RAZOWSKI, 1984**

*M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d*. One male from Tamaulias, Mexico.

This species was described from Veracruz, Mexico.

***Cochylis serrana* sp.n.**

(Figs 71, 111)

*D i a g n o s i s*. Facies typical of the genus; allied with *C. disputabilis* (WALSINGHAM, 1914) from Guerrero, Mexico but ground colour of forewing of *serrana* is whitish, postostial part of sterigma broad, proximal part of ductus bursae well sclerotized, and ductus of accessory bursa originating in anterior part of ductus bursae.

*E t y m o l o g y*. The specific epithet refers to the type locality.

*D e s c r i p t i o n*. Wing span 10.5 mm. Head white, labial palpus over 1.5; thorax whitish slightly tinged with brownish. Forewing weakly expanding terminad; costa somewhat curved outwards; termen moderately oblique, straight. Ground colour whitish with some indistinct brownish cream suffusions and brown strigulation. Markings weakly developed brownish with brown dots and strigulae; fascia extending from 1/3 of dorsum to costal remnant of median fascia marked with blackish strip near dorsal arm of median cell; suffusion of subterminal third of wing with brown-black median mark. Cilia whitish. Hindwing whitish with brownish strigulation and terminal suffusion; cilia whitish.

Male not known.

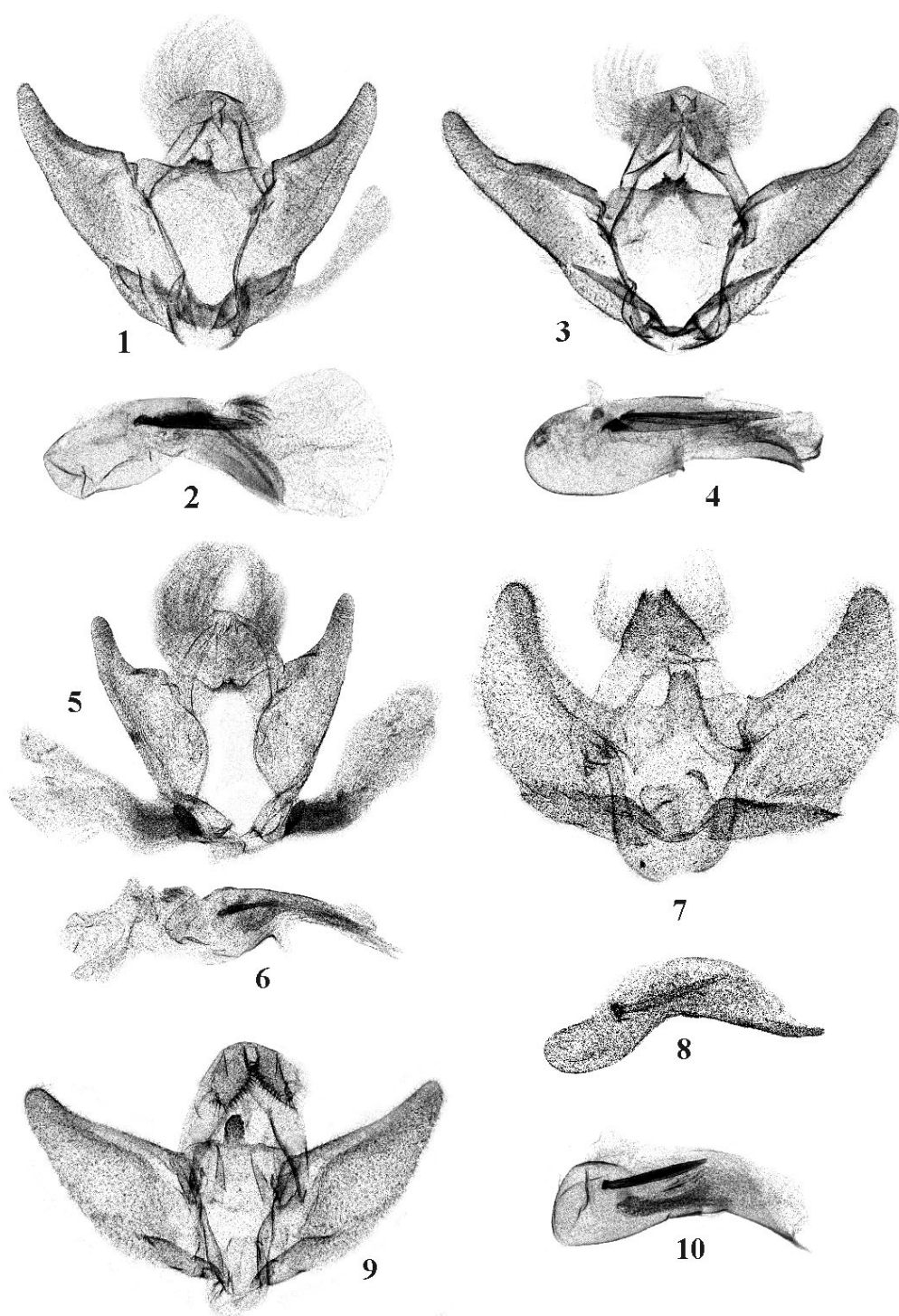
Female genitalia (Fig. 71). Ovipositor and apophyses posteriores long; proximal part of sterigma short, situated in membranous sac; postostial portions broad, tapering terminally; ductus bursae well sclerotized in proximal half from which extenads sclerotized basal portion of accessory bursa; posterior part of ductus bursae membranous; corpus bursae densely spined, with postmedian concavity protected by lateral folds.

Holotype female: "Brasil: MG 1400 m, Serra do Cipó, 17-19. IV. 1991, V. O. BECKER Col."; [78155].

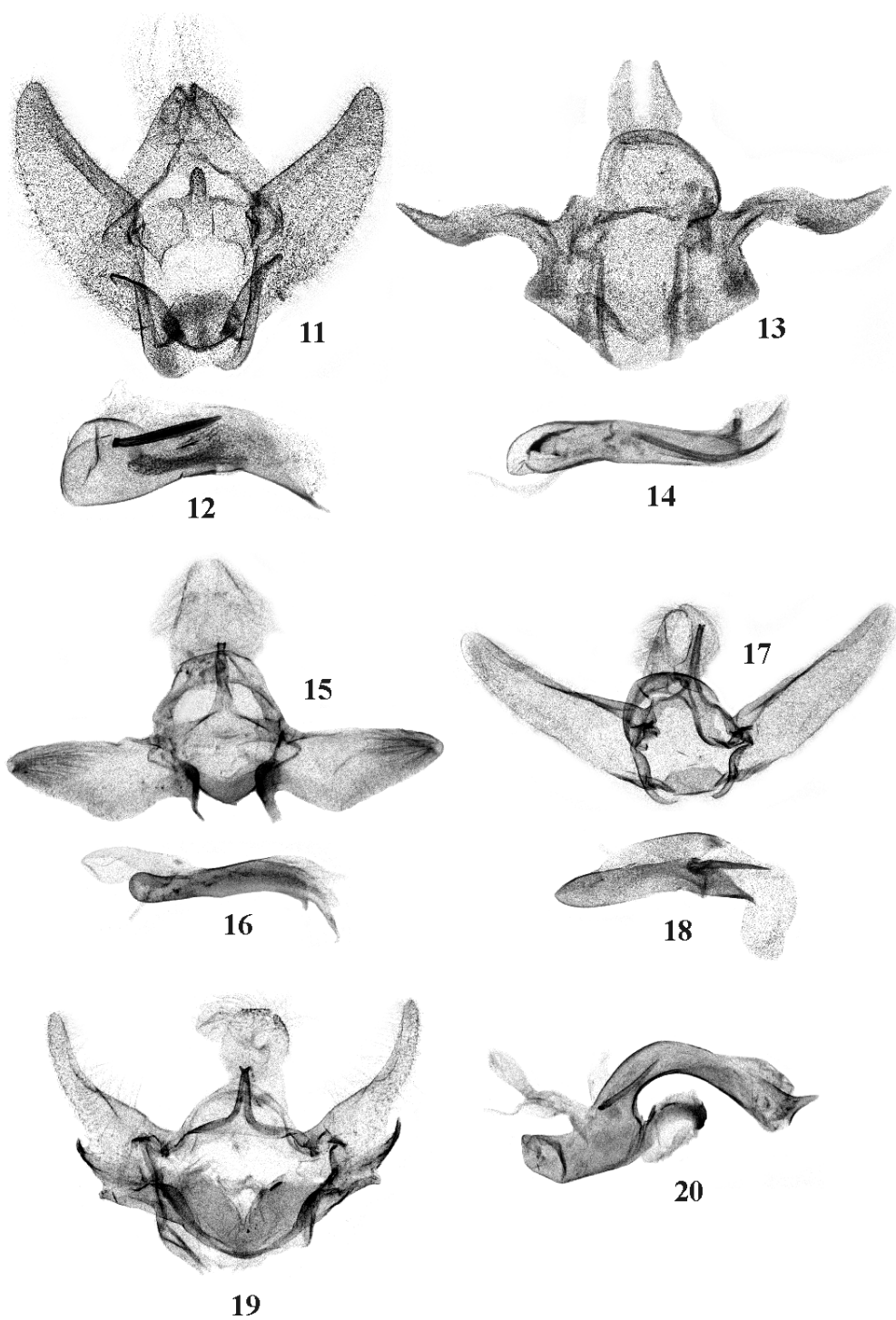
A c k n o w l e d g e m e n t s. The authors thank Mr M. KOPEĆ, Kraków who kindly made the genitalia slides, photographs and arranged them in plates.

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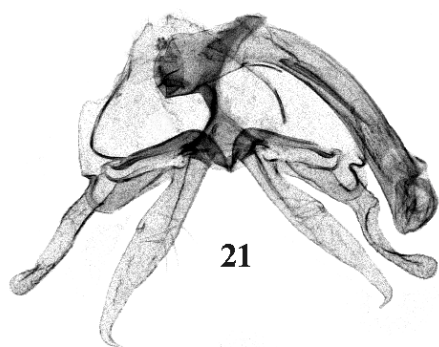


Figs 1-10. Male genitalia: 1, 2 – *Henricus bibelonus* sp.n., holotype, 3, 4 – *Henricus platanillanus* sp.n., holotype, 5, 6 – *Henricus cuspis* sp.n., holotype, 7, 8 – *Henricus bleptus* sp.n., holotype, 9, 10 – *Parirazona bomana* sp.n., holotype.

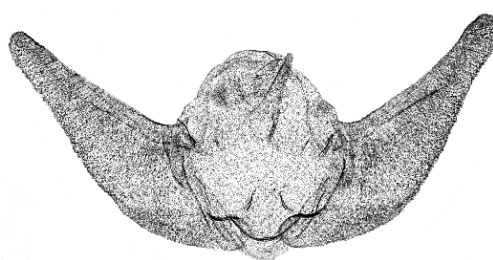


Figs 11-20. Male genitalia: 11, 12 – *Parirazona caracae* sp.n., holotype, 13, 14 – *Marylanka secunda* sp.n., holotype, 15, 16 – *Phalonidia linharesa* sp.n., holotype, 17, 18 – *Phalonidia fariasana* sp.n., holotype, 19, 20 – *Phalonidia monocera*, holotype.





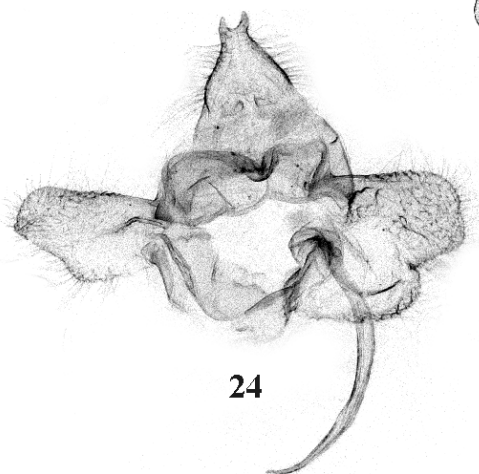
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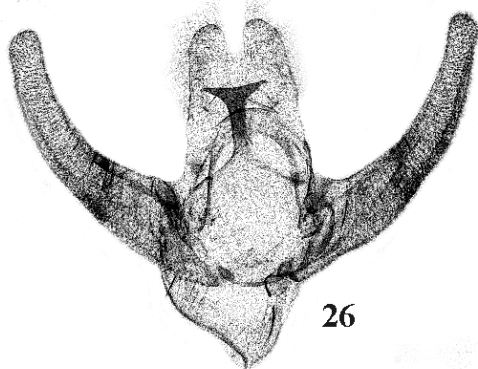
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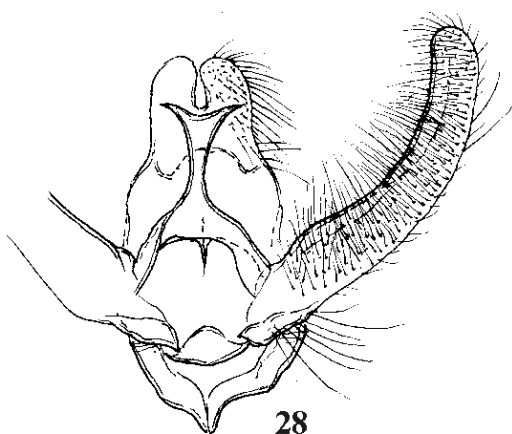
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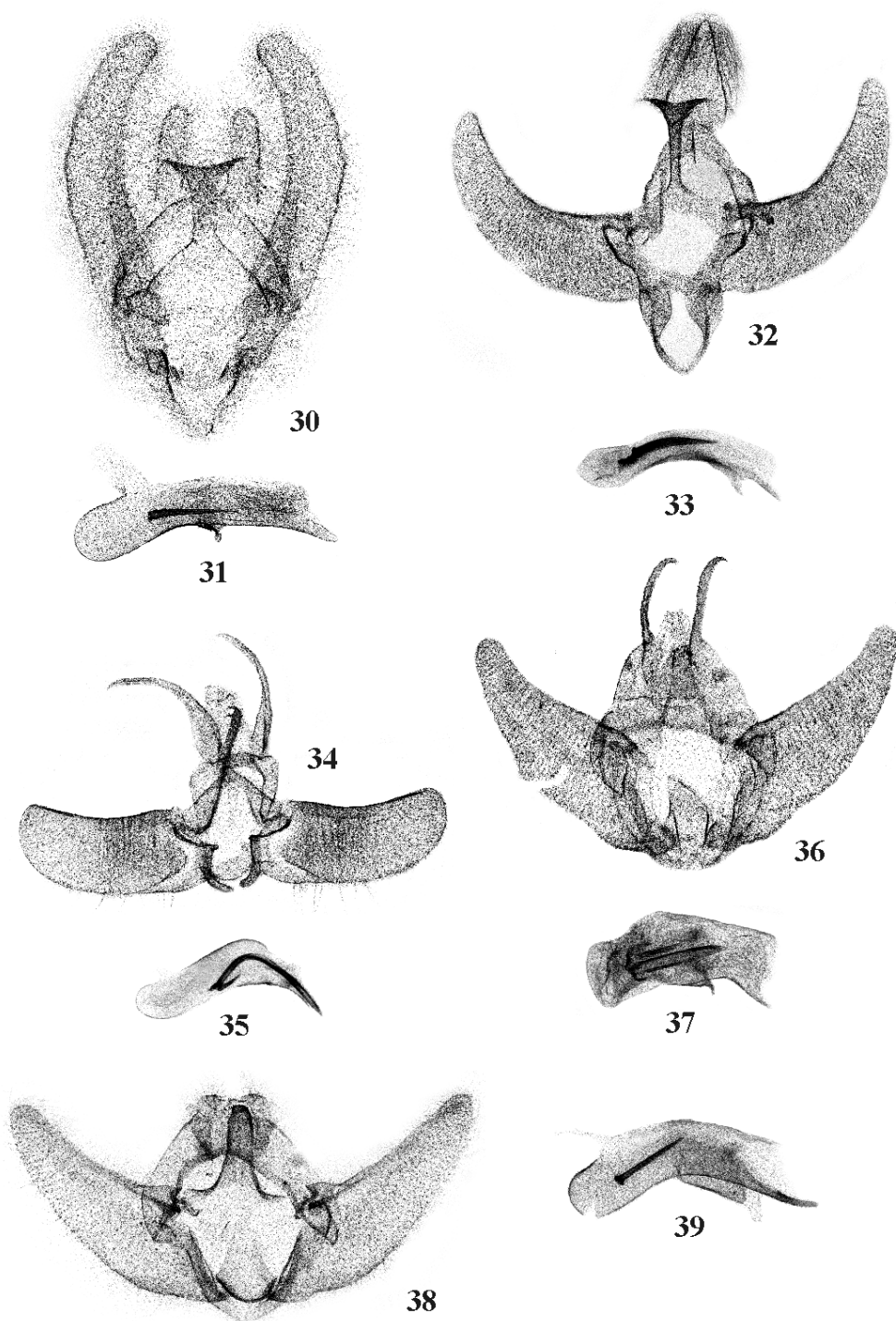


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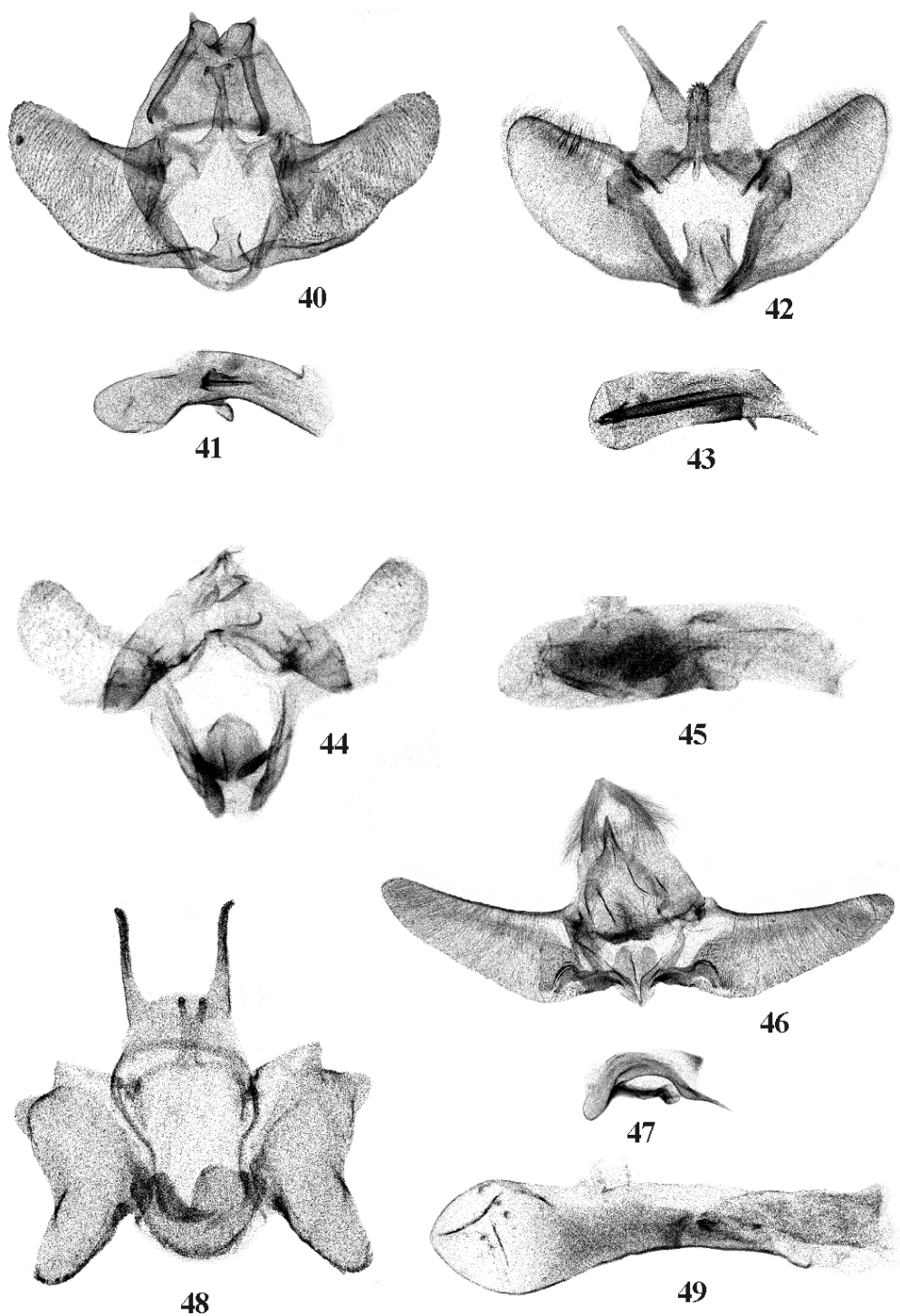


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Figs 21-29. Male genitalia: 21 – *Velhoania paradoxa* sp.n., holotype, 22, 23 – *Lasiothyris exocha* sp.n., holotype, 24, 25 – *Macasinia vilhena* sp.n., holotype, 26, 27 – *Saphenista rhabducha* sp. n., holotype, 28, 29 – *Saphenista chorfascia* sp.n., holotype.

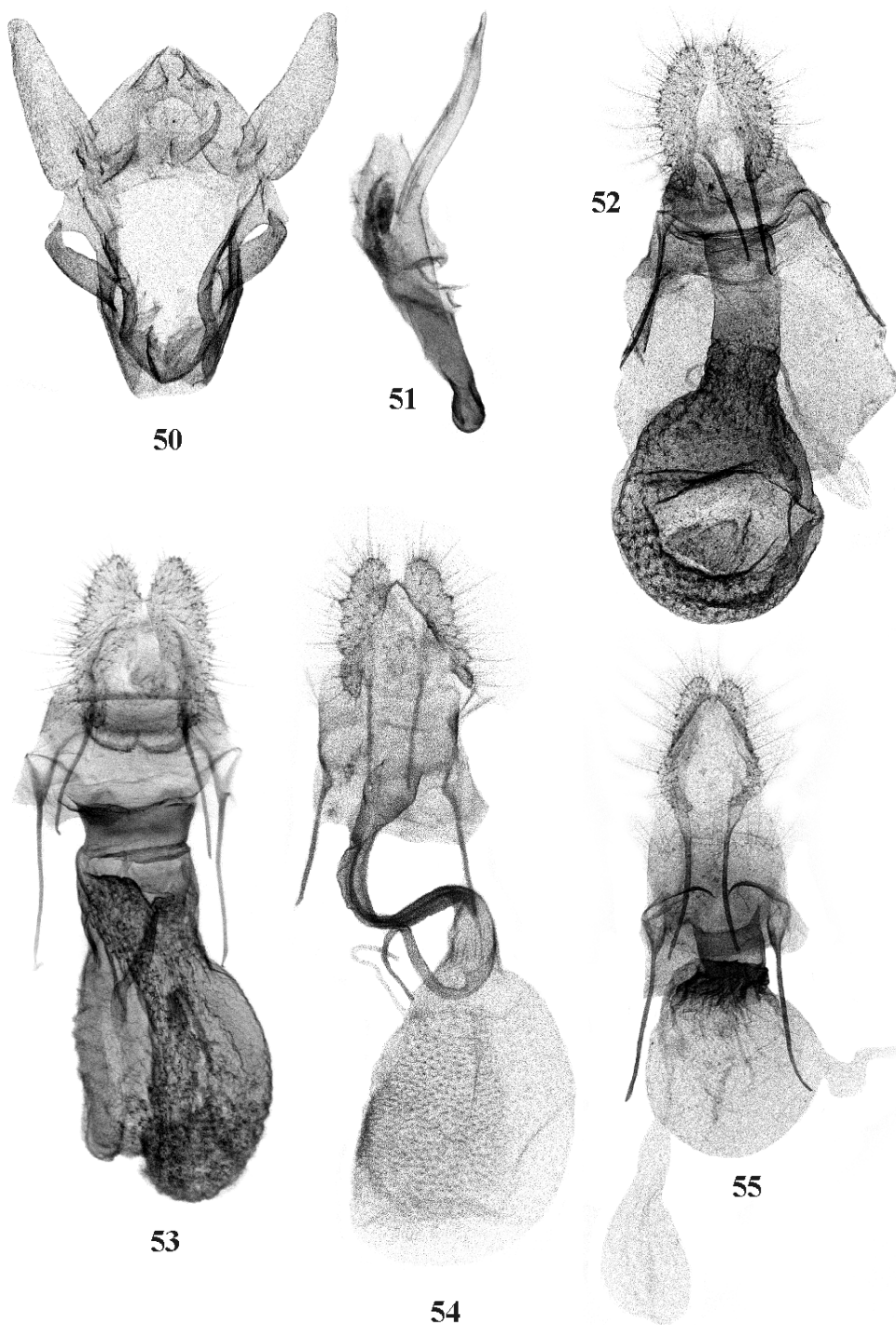


Figs 30-39. Male genitalia: 30, 31 – *Saphenista scalena* sp.n., holotype, 32, 33 – *Saphenista solisae* sp.n., holotype, 34, 35 – *Mimeugnosta chascax* RAZOWSKI, 1994, Costa Rica, 36, 37 – *Eugnosta ensinoana* sp.n., holotype, 38, 39 – *Eugnosta jequiema* sp.n., holotype.

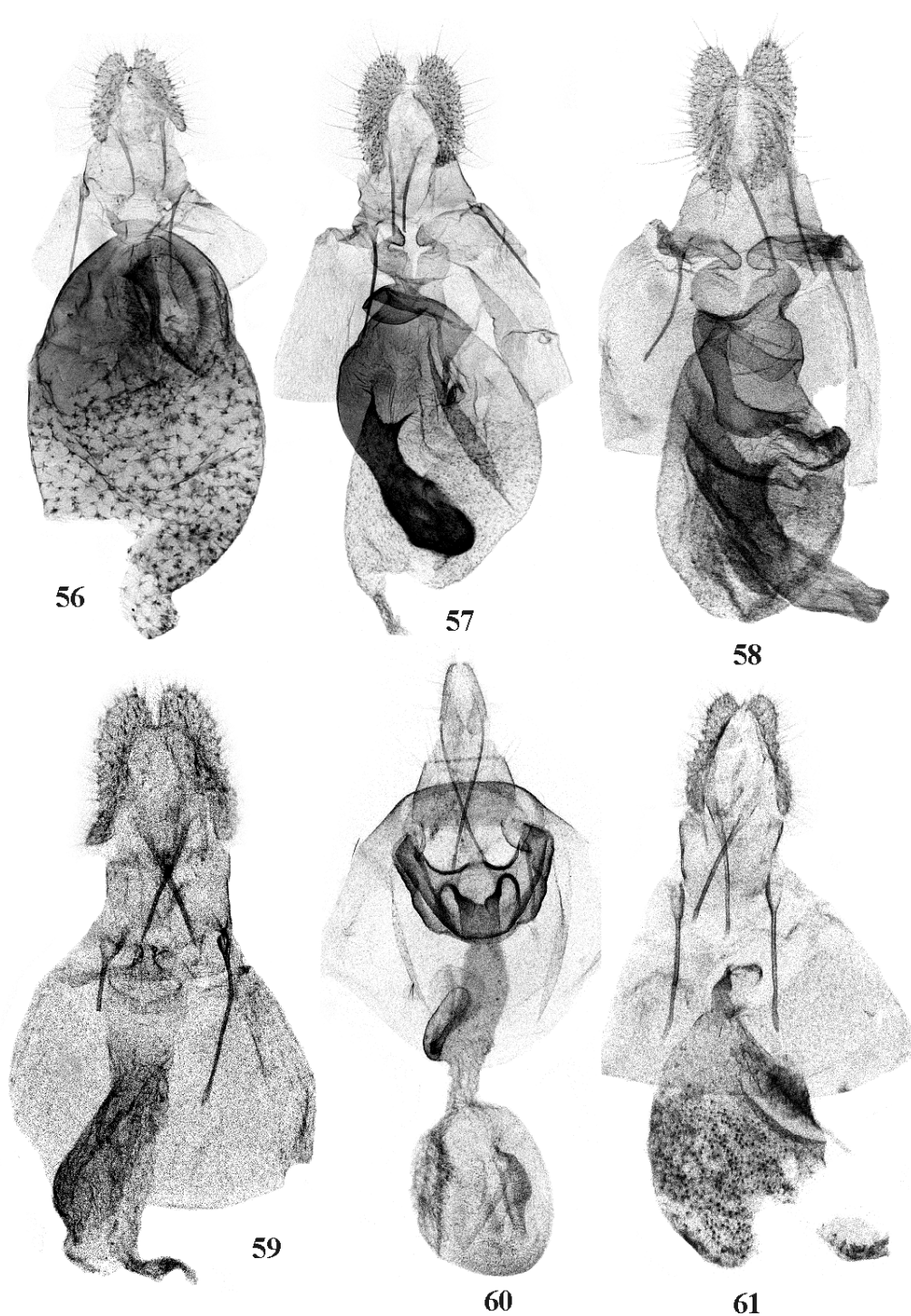


Figs 40-49. Male genitalia: 40, 41 – *Eugnosta cipoana* sp.n., holotype, 42, 43 – *Eugnosta fernandoana* sp.n., holotype, 44, 45 – *Rudenia sepulturae* sp.n., holotype, 46, 47 – *Deltophalonia indanzae* sp.n., holotype, 48, 49 – *Phaniola caboana* sp.n., holotype.



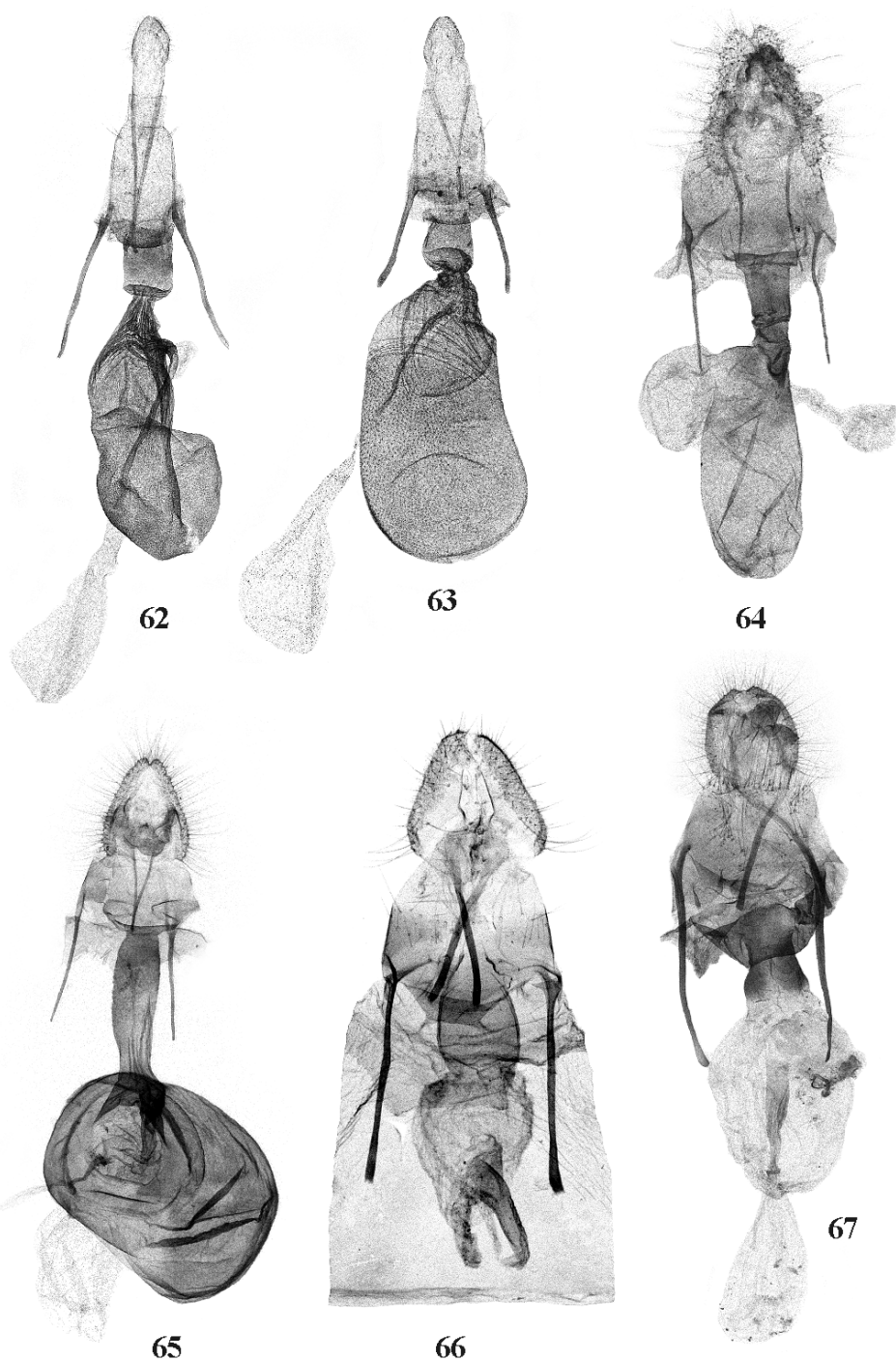


Figs 50-55. Male and female genitalia: 50, 51 – *Caraccochylis framea* sp.n., holotype, 52 – *Henricus cuspis* sp.n., paratype, 53 – *Henricus perissus* sp.n., holotype, 54 – *Phalonidia phlebotoma* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1994, Belem, Pará, Brazil, 55 – *Phalonidia fariasana* sp.n., paratype.



Figs 56-61. Female genitalia: 56 – *Phalonidia cerina* sp.n., holotype, 57 – *Saphenista alpha* sp.n., holotype, 58 – *Saphenista beta* sp.n., holotype, 59 – *Saphenista solisae* sp.n., paratype, 60 – *Saphenista novaelimae* sp.n., holotype, 61 – *Mimeugnosta chascax* RAZOWSKI, 1994, Costa Rica.

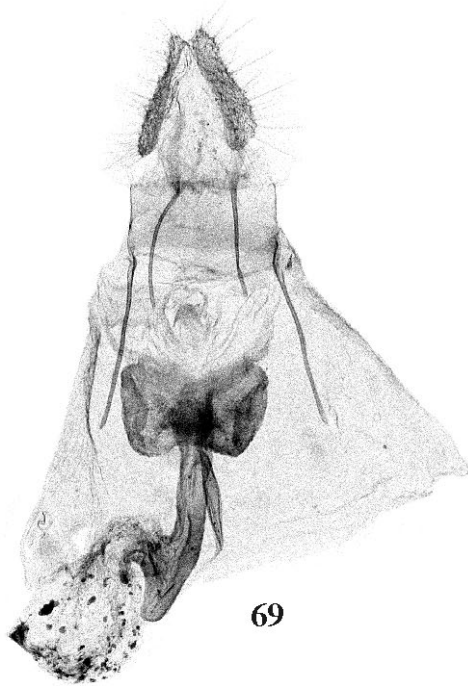




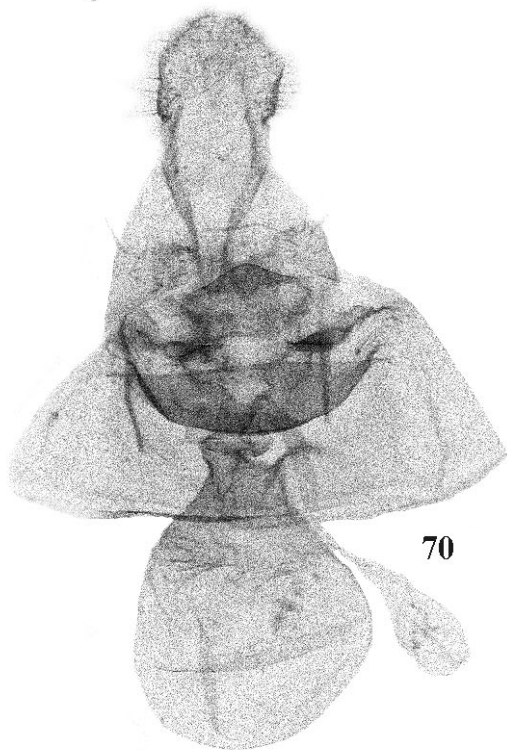
Figs 62-67. Female genitalia: 62 – *Planaltinella chapadana* sp.n., holotype, 63 – *Planaltinella psephena* sp.n., holotype, 64 – *Eugnosta tenacia* RAZOWSKI, 1994, Caraça, Minas Gerais, Brazil, 65 – *Eugnosta rufocentra* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002, Planaltina, Distrito Federal, Brazil, 66 – *Eugnosta fernandoana* sp.n., paratype, 67 – *Deltophalonia indanzae* sp.n., paratype.



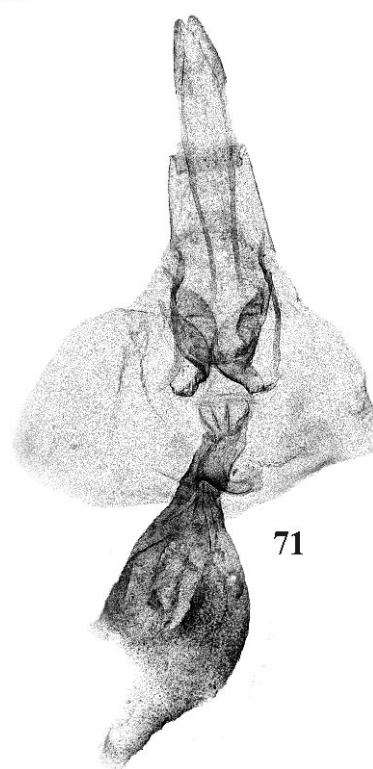
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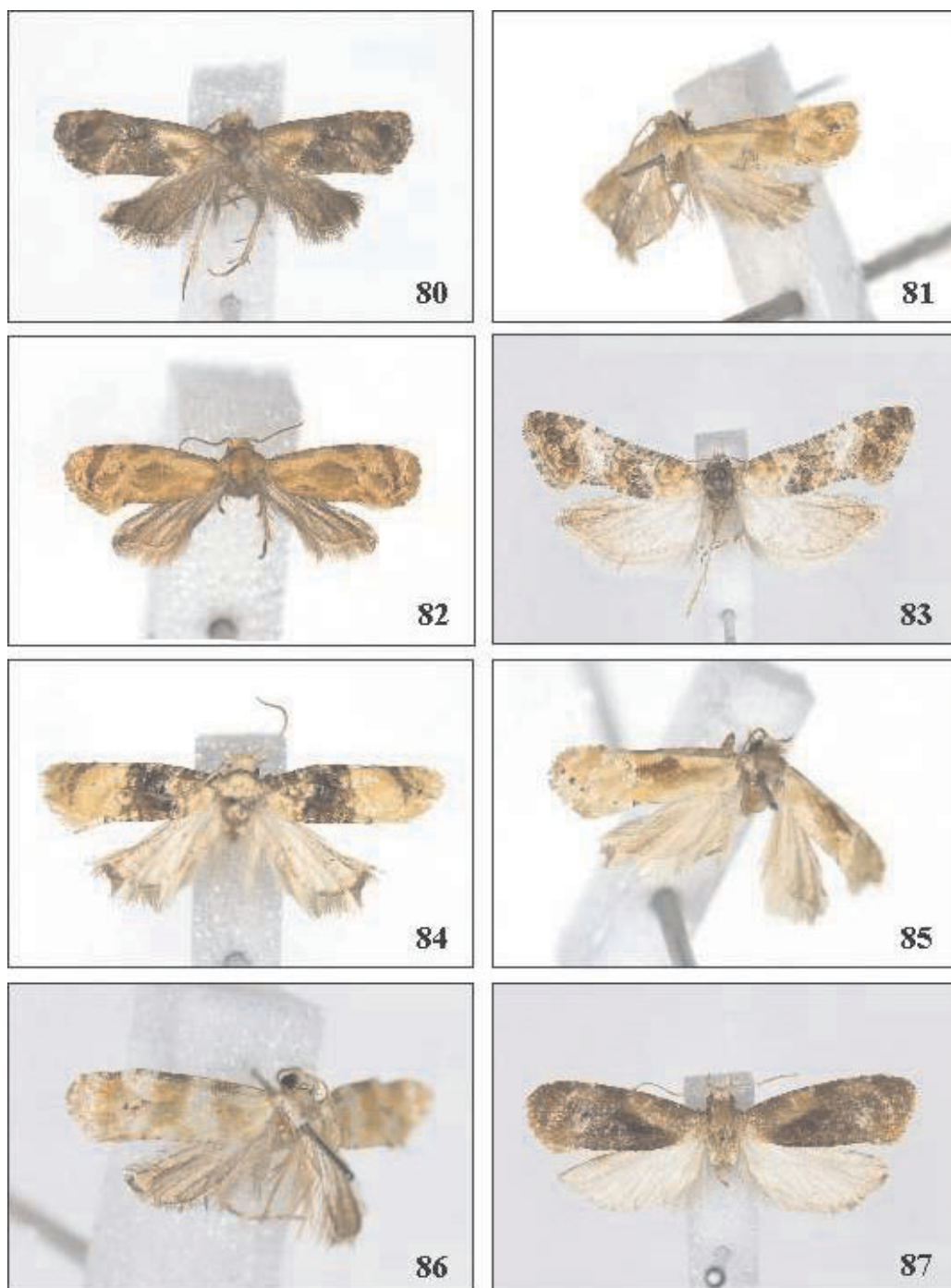
Figs 68-71. Female genitalia: 68 – *Velhoania paradoxa* sp.n., paratype, 69 – *Caraccochylis framea* sp.n., paratype, 70 – *Gryposcleroma schidia* RAZOWSKI, 1986, El Ensino, Tamaulipas, Mexico, 71 – *Cochylis serrana* sp.n., holotype.



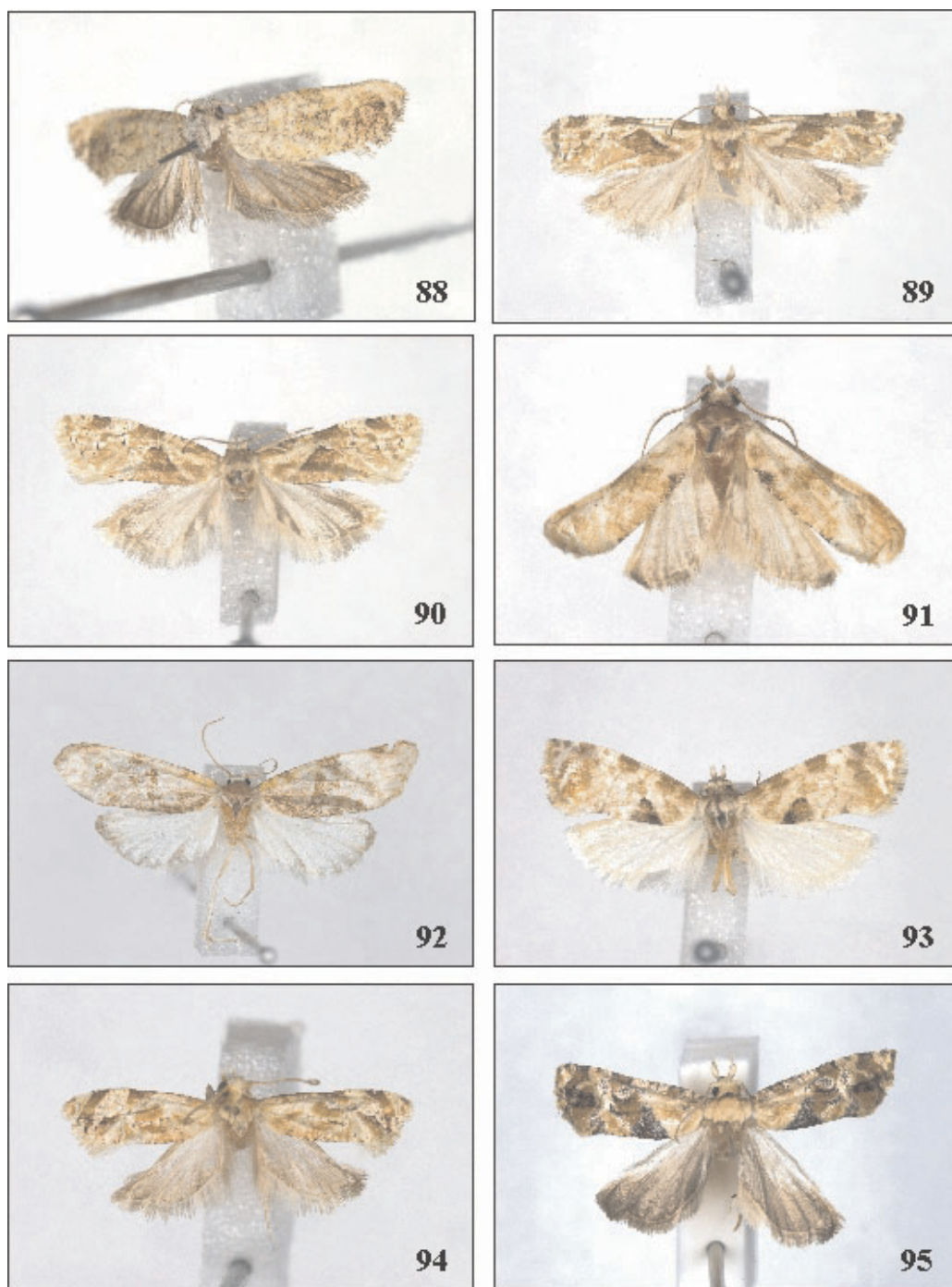
Figs 72-79. Adults: 72 – *Henricus bibelonus* sp.n., holotype, 73 – *Henricus platanillanus* sp.n., holotype, 74 – *Henricus cus-*  
*pis* sp. n., holotype, 75 – same species, paratype, 76 – *Henricus bleptus* sp.n., holotype, 77 – *Henricus perissus* sp.n., holo-

type, 78 – *Parirazona bomana* sp.n., holotype, 79 – *Parirazona caracae* sp.n., holotype.



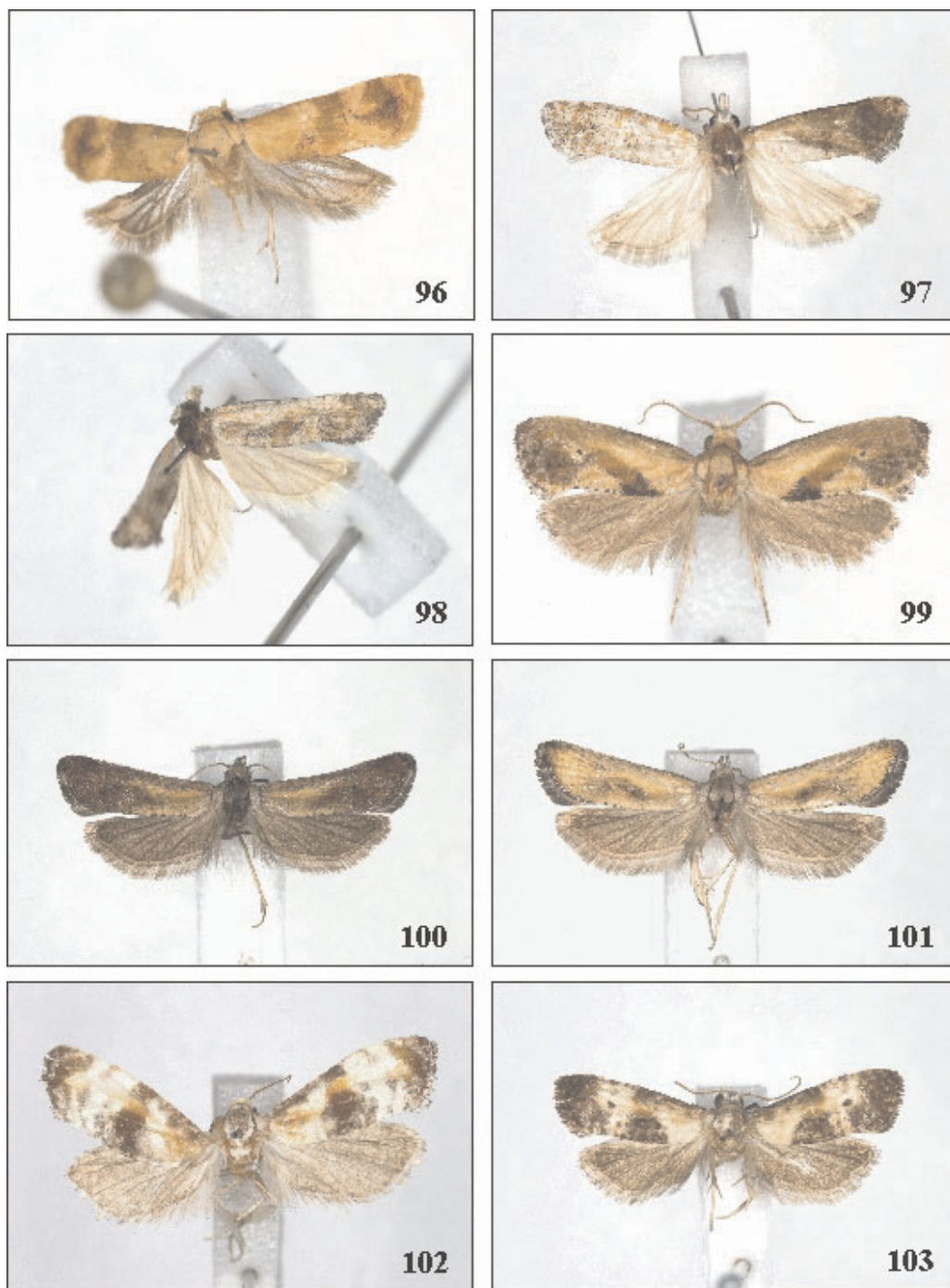


Figs 80-87. Adults: 80 – *Marylinka secunda* sp. n., holotype, 81 – *Phalonidia linharesa* sp.n., holotype, 82 – *Phalonidia phlebotoma* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1994, Belém, Pará, Brazil, 83 – *Phalonidia fariasana* sp.n., holotype, 84 – *Phalonidia monocera* sp.n., holotype, 85 – *Phalonidia cerina* sp.n., holotype, 86 – *Velhoania paradoxa* sp.n., paratype, 87 – *Lasiothyris exocha* sp. n., holotype.

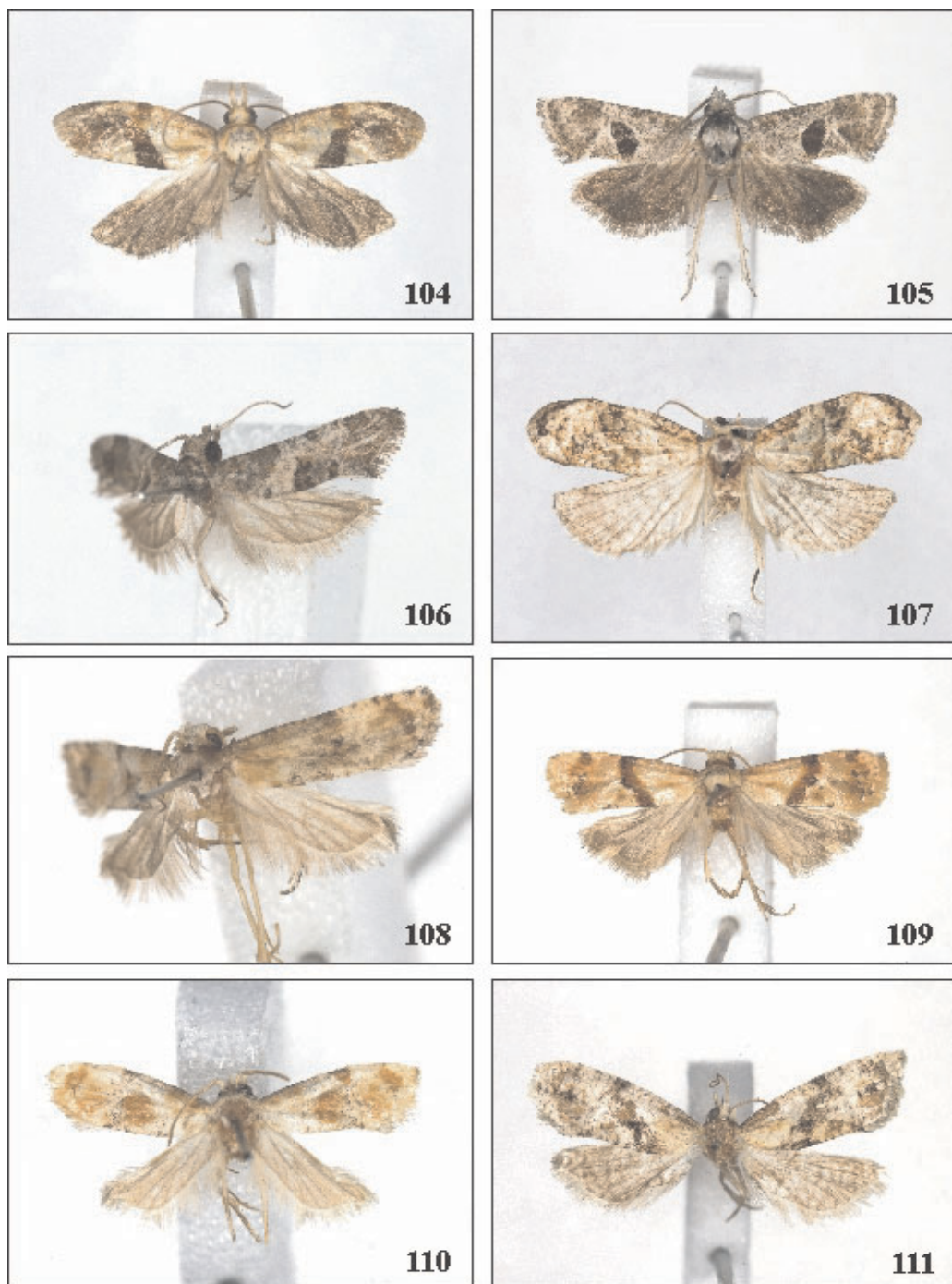


Figs 88-95. Adults: 88 – *Macasinia vilhaena* sp.n., holotype, 89 – *Saphenista alpha* sp.n., holotype, 90 – *Saphenista beta* sp.n., holotype, 91 – *Saphenista rhabducha* sp. n., holotype, 92 – *Saphenista chorfascia* sp.n., holotype, 93 – *Saphenista scalena* sp.n., holotype, 94 – *Saphenista solisae* sp.n., holotype, 95 – *Saphenista novaelimae* sp.n., holotype.





Figs 96-103. Adults: 96 – *Mimeugnosta* cf. *chascax* RAZOWSKI, 1994, 97 – *Planaltinella chapadana* sp.n., holotype, 98 – *Planaltinella psephenia* sp.n., holotype, 99 – *Eugnosta ensinoana* sp.n., holotype, 100 – *Eugnosta tenacia* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 1994, male, Caraça, Minas Gerais, Brazil, 101 – same species, female, same label, 102 – *Eugnosta rufocentra* RAZOWSKI & BECKER, 2002, Planaltina, Distrito Federal, Brazil, 103 – *Eugnosta jequiema* sp.n., holotype.



Figs 104-111. Adults: 104 – *Eugnosta cipoana* sp.n., holotype, 105 – *Eugnosta fernandoana* sp.n., holotype, 106 – *Rudenia sepulturae* sp.n., holotype, 107 – *Deltophalonia indanzae* sp.n., holotype, 108 – *Phaniola caboana* sp.n., holotype, 109 – *Ceraccochylis framea* sp.n., holotype, 110 – *Gryposcleroma schidia* RAZOWSKI, 1986, El Ensino, Tamaulipas, Mexico, 111 – *Cochylis serrana* sp.n., holotype.