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NEOTROPICAL MICROLEPIDOPTERA, IV

A NEW GENUS OF STENOMIDAE
WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF FOUR NEW SPECIES
(LEPIDOPTERA: GELECHIOIDEA)

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This, the fourth in a series of papers¹ dealing with Neotropical moths, is the first of a planned series on the family Stenomidae. The aim of this research program is a reclassification of the family Stenomidae that more adequately reflects the natural relationships of the species. The present plan is to continue to expand research already in progress on the genera and to conduct detailed studies of the species.

Since the genus *Stenoma* Zeller was proposed, it has become a "waste basket" for hundreds of species that could not be assigned readily to other genera on wing or palpal characters. Obviously this heterogeneity must be eliminated if the classification is to reflect natural relationships. In order to achieve this end, I find it necessary to regroup the species now assigned to the genus *Stenoma* according to their natural affinities.

The new genus described here is composed of ten species formerly

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placed in *Stenoma*, of which one (*S. curiata*) is a synonym, together with four new species encountered during the course of this study. Unfortunately, as is the case for most species of Stenomidae, host plant records and other biological data are lacking; however, I hope that field explorations planned for the near future will correct this situation at least partially.

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Genus *Lethata*, new genus

Type-species: *Stenoma trochalosticta* Walsingham, 1913, in Godman and Salvin, *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, vol. 42 (Lepidoptera-Heterocera, vol. 4), p. 177.

Head with spreading lateral tufts. Labial palpus long, recurved; second segment thickened with appressed scales; apical segment acute, shorter than second. Forewing with costa arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded, tornus rounded; 12 veins, all separate: 2 from before angle, 3 from angle, 4 approximate to 3, 7 to termen, 8 to apex. Hindwing broader than forewing; 8 veins: 3 and 4 connate, 6 and 7 connate. Abdomen of males with strong, eversible pair of hair-pencils contained in elongate cuplike pocket on first sternum (Fig. 3a).

Male genitalia: Uncus short, more or less recurved; tegumen somewhat narrowed in the area of the uncus and gnathos; gnathos fused, setiferous; harpe simple, bifurcate setae present or absent; anellar lobes symmetrical or asymmetrical; aedeagus with or without cornuti.

Female genitalia: Ostium bursae sclerotized; ductus bursae sclerotized to inception of ductus seminalis, membranous beyond; corpus bursae membranous, with two dentate signa connected by narrow, weakly sclerotized band.

This genus is distinguished readily from all other genera in the family Stenomidae by the setiferous gnathos and the two dentate signa connected by a weakly sclerotized band in the corpus bursae.

Although exact relationships are virtually impossible to ascertain at this time, the general structure of the genitalia in the genus *Lethata* indicates an affinity with *Gonioterma* Walsingham.

One of the most striking features of the family Stenomidae is the presence of modified setae on the harpes of the male genitalia. In the genus *Lethata*, however, apparently this character is not consistent. Initially it was thought that modified setae did not occur in the genus at all, but examination at very high magnifications revealed the tips of the setae to be bifurcate in some species. A seta of this type has

been illustrated in figure 2j. Other species were found lacking this condition, and since it is possible that the tips of the setae might be broken during the preparation of slides of the genitalia, definite conclusions concerning their presence or absence must await examination of additional material.

Key to the Species of *Lethata* Based on the Genitalia

1. Male 2
Female 14
2. Anellar lobes symmetrical 3
Anellar lobes asymmetrical 13
3. Vesica armed with cornuti 4
Vesica without cornuti 12
4. Vesica armed with small spiculate cornuti 5
Vesica armed with one or more large, heavily sclerotized cornuti 7
5. Harpe with saccular lobe bearing two long, heavily sclerotized setae.

L. trochilostieta (Walsingham)

Harpe not as above. 6
6. Anellar lobes approximately triangular with single, short spine at apex;
aedeagus without spine, apex blunt **L. fusca**, new species
Anellar lobes narrow with large, strongly recurved, hooklike spine at apex;
aedeagus with posterior spine, apex sharply pointed.

L. satyropa (Meyrick)
7. Aedeagus with apical process; anellar lobes narrowing sharply at middle
forming narrow, apically acute projections 8
Aedeagus without apical process; anellar lobes not narrowing sharply at
middle 9
8. Aedeagus with apical process hooklike **L. buscki**, new species
Aedeagus with apical process straight **L. asthenopa** (Meyrick)
9. Aedeagus with vesica armed with more than six cornuti 10
Aedeagus with vesica armed with less than six cornuti 11
10. Aedeagus large, broad basally, vesica armed with ladder-like series of large to
small cornuti extending from base to apex; anellar lobes of near uniform
width throughout **L. invigilans** (Meyrick)
Aedeagus small, narrow, vesica armed with two clusters of small cornuti at
apex and single, large cornutus basally; anellar lobes approximately
triangular in shape, pointed at apex **L. maculata**, new species
11. Anellar lobes serrate beyond apical third; harpe broader basally.

L. bovinella (Busck)

Anellar lobes not serrate; harpe of approximately equal width throughout.

L. leucothea (Busck)
12. Aedeagus with two laterally directed processes at apex, one extending from
each side, the larger one slightly recurved . . . **L. glaucopa** (Meyrick)
Aedeagus with large, heavily sclerotized process posteriorly.

L. pyrenodes (Meyrick)
13. One anellar lobe long, narrow, curved 90° laterad at middle and extending
to base of opposite harpe; the other shorter, broader, sharply recurved;
aedeagus with large, recurved spine at apex . . . **L. aromatica** (Meyrick)
One anellar lobe narrow, pointed at apex; the other broad with three large
spines apically; aedeagus with apex on one side produced into long blade-
like process **L. ruba**, new species

14. Inception of ductus seminalis near ostium bursae; ductus bursae with corrugated, pouchlike area just before ostium . *L. maculata*, new species
 Inception of ductus seminalis near corpus bursae; ductus bursae not as above. 15
15. Ductus bursae with corrugated, ribbon-like sclerotized area from ostium to inception of ductus seminalis *L. invigilans* (Meyrick)
 Ductus bursae with patch of small spines near inception of ductus seminalis.
L. bovinella (Busck)

Lethata trochalosticta (Walsingham), new combination

FIGURES 1b-d, 4a

Stenoma trochalosticta Walsingham, 1913, in Godman and Salvin, *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, vol. 42 (Lepidoptera-Heterocera, vol. 4), p. 177.

Alar expanse 36 mm.

Antenna brownish. Head brownish gray shaded with rose; second segment of labial palpus rose on outer side, whitish on inner side, apical segment whitish. Legs whitish shaded with rose. Thorax deep ochreous with brownish-yellow tuft of white-tipped scales medially. Forewing deep ochreous with costa rosy red to apical third; from middle of base a reddish-brown shade blends outward and downward with ground color; spot at end of cell composed of ring of reddish brown enclosing spot of rosy red with fuscous spot in its center; cilia dark gray basally, lighter beyond. Hindwing whitish ochreous slightly overcast with gray scales; cilia rosy.

Male genitalia (slide WDD 2100, type): Uncus bluntly pointed apically, slightly recurved; gnathos short, apex flattened dorsally; harpe broad basally, sacculus produced into lobe that bears two long, heavily sclerotized setae, apex rounded; anellar lobes symmetrical, slightly recurved and bearing long setae apically; acdeagus with ventral lip of apex extending beyond dorsal lip and acute at apex, vesica armed with numerous spiculate cornuti.

Female genitalia: Unknown.

Type: In the United States National Museum.

Type locality: Chiriquí, Panama.

Distribution: PANAMA: Chiriquí. COSTA RICA: Sixaola River.

This species may be distinguished from other species of *Lethata* by the conspicuous ocellate spot at the end of the cell in the forewing and the saccular lobe bearing two long, heavily sclerotized setae on the harpe of the male genitalia.

Lethata aromatica (Meyrick), new combination

FIGURES 1k,l, 4b

Stenoma aromatica Meyrick, 1915, *Exotic Microlepidoptera*, vol. 1, p. 449.

Alar expanse 21-22 mm.

Antenna brown. Head brown; labial palpus whitish ochreous.

Legs white shaded with brown. Thorax and tegula brownish ochreous, with scattered fuscous scales; patches of brown scales at inner angle and along dorsum; faint transverse line from dorsum to middle at apical third; cilia brown basally, lighter beyond. Hindwing whitish, dorsal half shaded with dark scales; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (slide WDD 3046): Uncus pointed apically, slightly recurved; gnathos long, finger-like; harpe broad basally, tapering to pointed apex; anellar lobes asymmetrical; one long, narrow, curved 90° laterad at middle and extended to base of opposite harpe; the other shorter, broader, sharply recurved; aedeagus with large recurved spine at apex, vesica without cornuti.

Female genitalia: Unknown.

Type: In the British Museum (Natural History).

Type locality: São Paulo, Brazil.

Distribution: BRAZIL: São Paulo; Paraná.

This species is known only from the male type in the British Museum (Natural History) and one male specimen from Paraná, Brazil, in the collection of the United States National Museum.

The species is easily recognized by the striking development of the anellar lobes in the male genitalia.

Lethata asthenopa (Meyrick), new combination

Stenoma asthenopa Meyrick, 1916, Exotic Microlepidoptera, vol. 1, p. 517.

This species is known only from the male type in the British Museum (Natural History), which has not been available for study; however, Clarke (1955, p. 212, pl. 106, figs. 2-2b) illustrates the wings and male genitalia. From these illustrations it is apparent that *S. asthenopa* belongs in the genus *Lethata* and is specifically distinct from the other species. Judging from the original description, *S. asthenopa* is closest to *L. fusca*, new species, in color and maculation. The color of the forewing of *L. asthenopa* is somewhat lighter brown than that of *L. fusca*. The genitalia afford a number of distinguishing characters, particularly the shape of the anellar lobes and the shape and armament of the aedeagus.

Type: In the British Museum (Natural History).

Type locality: Maroni River, French Guiana.

Distribution: FRENCH GUIANA: Maroni River.

Lethata bovinella (Busck), new combination

FIGURES 1*i,j*, 3*d*, 4*c*

Stenoma bovinella Busck, 1914, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., vol. 47, p. 50.

Stenoma curiata Meyrick, 1929, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, vol. 76, p. 515. (New synonymy.)

Alar expanse 19-20 mm.

Antenna reddish brown basally, brown beyond. Head reddish brown, lighter between eyes; second segment of labial palpus whitish on inner side, brown on outer side, apical segment whitish. Legs whitish, shaded with brown. Thorax rosy ochreous dorsally, with central, posterior ridge of raised reddish brown scales. Forewings rosy ochreous with costa narrowly brick red; fuscous, nearly straight line extending from middle of costa to basal angle of dorsum; at apical fourth a transverse, outwardly curved fuscous line extending from costa to dorsum; at end of cell a circle of fuscous scales enclosing brown area slightly lighter than rest of wing; entire wing sprinkled with occasional fuscous scales; cilia rosy brown. Hindwing whitish ochreous with cilia slightly shaded with rose at apex.

Male genitalia (slide WDD 2095, type): Uncus bluntly pointed apically, slightly recurved; gnathos slightly flattened dorsoventrally; harpe bluntly pointed at apex; anellar lobes symmetrical, broad basally, tapering to slightly recurved, acute apex, and with medial edges serrate beyond apical third; aedeagus broad basally, narrower apically, vesica armed with several large, heavily sclerotized cornuti.

Female genitalia (slide WDD 3056): Ductus bursae with patch of small spines near inception of ductus seminalis; inception of ductus seminalis near corpus bursae.

Type: In the United States National Museum.

Type locality: Paraíso, Canal Zone, Panama (*S. bovinella*); Taboga Island, Panama, 200–1000 ft. (*S. curiata*).

Distribution: PANAMA: Paraíso, Canal Zone (June); Corozal, Canal Zone (June, July); Taboga Island, 200–1000 ft. (Sept.).

Meyrick described *S. curiata* from a series of females and Busck described *S. bovinella* from a series of males; however, examination of the types reveals both species identical in color and maculation and unquestionably the same species. The failure of past workers to accompany descriptions of new species with illustrations has resulted undoubtedly in many synonyms of this type in the family Stenomidae.

The serrate anellar lobes in the male genitalia and the patch of small spines near the inception of the ductus seminalis in the female genitalia serve to distinguish *L. bovinella* from the other species of *Lethata*.

***Lethata buscki*, new species**

FIGURES 1e,f, 4d

Alar expanse 19–21 mm.

Antenna whitish basally, brown beyond. Head whitish shaded with rose; second segment of labial palpus brown on outer side,

whitish on inner side, apical segment whitish. Legs whitish, tarsi shaded with brown. Thorax brownish shaded with rose. Forewing deep ochreous with costa rose; spot at end of cell composed of ring of fuscous surrounding white scales; cilia rose basally, whitish beyond. Hindwings light ochreous slightly overcast with gray scales; cilia light ochreous tinted with rose.

Male genitalia (slide WDD 3048, type): Uncus bluntly pointed, slightly recurved; gnathos short; harpe of approximately uniform width from base to apical third, apex bluntly pointed; anellar lobes symmetrical, broad basally, narrowing sharply at middle forming narrow, apically acute projections; aedeagus short, apex with large hooked process, vesica armed with several heavy cornuti.

Female genitalia: Unknown.

Type: Punta Gorda, British Honduras. USNM 66685.

Distribution: BRITISH HONDURAS: Punta Gorda (July). HONDURAS: Río Temas.

Described from male holotype and one male paratype, July 1933 (G. H. and J. L. Sperry), Punta Gorda, British Honduras; and four male paratypes, Río Temas, Honduras.

The large hooked process on the apex of the aedeagus and the shape of the anellar lobes in the male genitalia readily distinguish this species from all others.

Lethata fusca, new species

FIGURES 1*g*, *h*, 4*e*

Alar expanse 25 mm.

Antenna brownish. Head gray shaded with light purple, whitish between eyes; second segment of labial palpus fuscous on outer side, whitish on inner side, apical segment whitish. Legs whitish ochreous, forelegs and tarsi of mid- and hindlegs heavily shaded with fuscous. Thorax fuscous slightly shaded with purple, with median posterior tuft of white-tipped fuscous scales. Forewing fuscous with slight purplish hue; costa narrowly light rosy ochreous; dark fuscous dot in fold at basal third; spot at end of cell white edged with dark fuscous; outwardly curved, transverse row of dark fuscous dots at apical four-fifths; cilia fuscous. Hindwing whitish ochreous shaded with gray; cilia whitish ochreous.

Male genitalia (slide WDD 3054, type): Uncus bluntly pointed, slightly recurved; gnathos short; harpe narrow, apex pointed; anellar lobes symmetrical, roughly triangular in shape with a large spine at apex; aedeagus long, narrow, vesica without cornuti.

Female genitalia: Unknown.

Type: Santarém, Brazil. USNM 66686.

Distribution: BRAZIL: Santarém.

Described from male holotype, 7.27. (Z.), Santarém, Brazil.

The specimen from which this species is described bears labels indicating it had been compared with the type of *Stenoma asthenopa*, with which it agrees in color and maculation but in a darker shade. Examination of the genitalia indicates that the specimen is not *L. asthenopa* but rather a new species. The apical spine on the anellar lobes and the absence of cornuti in the aedeagus of the male genitalia readily separates *L. fusca* from *L. asthenopa* and the other species of *Lethata*.

Lethata glaucopa (Meyrick), new combination

FIGURES 1a, 2a, 4f

Stenoma glaucopa Meyrick, 1912, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, vol. 1911, p. 712.

Alar expanse 32-38 mm.

Antenna whitish basally, darker beyond. Head rosy fulvous, lighter between eyes; second segment of labial palpus brown, apical segment whitish. Legs whitish shaded with brown. Thorax brown shaded with rose. Forewing brownish shaded with yellow with costa narrowly rosy to brick red; spot at end of cell whitish with dark gray center; cilia brown. Hindwing whitish, shaded with brown to dark brown; cilia brown.

Male genitalia (slide WDD 2684): Uncus pointed, recurved; gnathos short, broad at tip; harpe bluntly pointed at apex; anellar lobes symmetrical, short, broad, nearly truncate at apex; aedeagus large with slight lateral bend, apex with two laterally directed processes at apex, one extending from each side, the larger one slightly recurved, vesica without cornuti.

Female genitalia: Illustrated in Clarke (1955, p. 313, figs. 4-4c). The illustration is not clear enough to provide a detailed description of the female genitalia.

Type: In the British Museum (Natural History).

Type locality: San Antonio, Colombia, 5800 ft.

Distribution: COLOMBIA: San Antonio, 5800 ft. (Nov.).

This is the largest species in the genus *Lethata*. It is known only from the type, a female in the British Museum, and a male specimen in the U.S. National Museum, both from the same locality. The two laterally directed apical processes on the aedeagus in the male genitalia readily separates *L. glaucopa* from the other species.

Lethata invigilans (Meyrick), new combinationFIGURES 2*b,c*, 3*b*, 5*a**Stenoma invigilans* Meyrick, 1915, Exotic Microlepidoptera, vol. 1, p. 476.

Alar expanse 24–26 mm.

Antenna brownish. Head whitish; second segment of labial palpus brown on outer side, whitish on inner side; apical segment whitish. Legs whitish, heavily shaded with brown on outer surfaces. Thorax light brown. Forewing light brown with scattered fuscous scales; costa dull rose; three indistinct fuscous transverse lines, one at basal third, one at middle, and one at apical third; large, conspicuous fuscous spot at end of cell; marginal series of fuscous dots around apex and termen; cilia whitish gray slightly shaded with rose. Hindwing gray; cilia pale grayish.

Male genitalia (slide WDD 2803): Uncus pointed, recurved; gnathos very long, finger-like; harpe narrow, slightly recurved, pointed at apex; anellar lobes symmetrical, of near uniform width throughout, platelike, only slightly recurved, aedeagus large, broad basally, anterior lip of apex somewhat produced, vesica armed with ladder-like series of large to small cornuti extending from base to apex.

Female genitalia (slide WDD 2809): Ductus bursae with corrugated, ribbon-like sclerotized area from ostium to inception of ductus seminalis; inception of ductus seminalis near corpus bursae.

Type: In the British Museum (Natural History).

Type locality: Maroni River, French Guiana.

Distribution: FRENCH GUIANA: Maroni River, Cayenne. SURINAM: Cottica River, Moengo (May). VENEZUELA: Sanariapo, Amazonas (Aug.).

For many years this species has been known only from the two male specimens on which Meyrick based the original description. During the course of the present study, four additional specimens, three males and one female, were discovered among the unidentified material in the U.S. National Museum collection. These specimens not only broadened our knowledge of the distribution of the species but also allowed description of the female, which was not previously known.

The large, conspicuous, fuscous spot at the end of the cell on the forewing provides the most distinct superficial character for recognition of this species; however, one specimen studied had this spot considerably reduced, suggesting that it is more variable than previously thought and should be used with reservations. The ladder-like arrangement of the cornuti in the aedeagus of the male genitalia and the sclerotized ribbon-like area extending from the ostium to the

inception of the ductus seminalis in the female genitalia readily identifies this species.

Lethata leucothea (Busck), new combination

FIGURES 2d, 5b

Stenoma leucothea Busck, 1914, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., vol. 47, p. 50.

Alar expanse 20 mm.

Antenna light brown. Head rosy ochreous; second segment of labial palpus brown on outer side, pale rosy ochreous on inner side; apical segment pale rosy ochreous. Legs whitish, forelegs heavily shaded with brown, mid- and hindlegs slightly shaded with brown. Thorax rosy ochreous, with posteromedian ridge of raised reddish-brown scales. Forewing pale ochreous gray with costa narrowly brick red; dorsal edge narrowly deep ochreous; spot at end of cell consisting of light yellow spot ringed with fuscous scales; outwardly curved transverse fuscous line at apical third; less distinct transverse fuscous line at middle; an even less distinct transverse line at basal third; cilia rosy ochreous. Hindwing light ochreous shaded with gray scales; cilia grayish ochreous.

Male genitalia (slide AB, type): Uncus recurved at tip; gnathos short, broad; harpe short, of approximately equal width throughout, broadly rounded at apex; anellar lobes symmetrical, bluntly pointed at apex; aedeagus large, robust, vesica armed with three large, heavily sclerotized cornuti.

Female genitalia: Unknown.

Type: In the United States National Museum.

Type locality: Trinidad River, Panama.

Distribution: PANAMA: Trinidad River (March).

This species is known only from the type specimen. It is closest to *L. bovinella*; however, the shape of the harpes and anellar lobes, together with the number of cornuti in the aedeagus of the male genitalia, serve to separate the two species.

Lethata maculata, new species

FIGURES 2e,f, 3c, 5c

Alar expanse 24–31 mm.

Antenna brownish. Head whitish ochreous shaded with rose; second segment of labial palpus brown on outer side, whitish on inner side, apical segment white on outer side, brown on inner side. Legs whitish shaded with brown. Thorax deep yellow ochreous slightly shaded with rose, with tuft of white-tipped gray scales posteriorly. Forewing deep yellow ochreous with costa narrowly red ochreous;

area of faint rose runs parallel to, and just below, costa; dorsum narrowly reddish brown; indistinct fuscous spot on costa at middle, from which indistinct, oblique fuscous line runs to anal angle; indistinct, outwardly curved, transverse fuscous line at apical four-fifths; spot at end of cell a rather indistinct area of white surrounded by fuscous scales; apical margin rich yellow; entire wing sprinkled with fuscous scales; cilia rosy ochreous. Hindwing ochreous, anal area shaded with gray; cilia rosy ochreous.

Male genitalia (slide WDD 3061, type): Uncus bluntly pointed, slightly recurved; gnathos long, finger-like; harpe short, broadest near middle, bluntly pointed at apex; anellar lobes elongate triangular-shaped, pointed at apex; aedeagus small, narrow, vesica armed with two clusters of small cornuti at apex and single, large cornutus basally.

Female genitalia (slide WDD 2799, paratype): Ductus bursae with corrugated, pouchlike area just before ostium bursae; inception of ductus seminalis near ostium.

Type: Nova Teutônia, Brazil, 3500 m. USNM 66687.

Distribution: BRAZIL: Nova Teutônia (Oct.). SURINAM: Cottica River, Moengo (May).

Described from male holotype, Oct. 21, 1948 (Fritz Plaumann), Nova Teutônia, Brazil, 3500 m.; one male paratype, 1.20 (Parish), Tefe, Brazil; and one female paratype, Oct. 21, 1948 (Fritz Plaumann), Nova Teutônia, Brazil, 3500 m.

This species is distinguished readily by the two apical clusters of small cornuti and a single, large basal cornutus in the aedeagus of the male genitalia and by the ductus bursae of the female genitalia with a corrugated, pouchlike area near the ostium bursae.

Lethata pyrenodes (Meyrick), new combination

FIGURES 2g, 5d

Stenoma pyrenodes Meyrick, 1915, Exotic Microlepidoptera, vol. 1, p. 448.

Alar expanse 19 mm.

Antenna brownish. Head, palpus, and thorax deep ochreous shaded with rose. Forewing yellow ochreous, fuscous triangular spot at middle of costa; spot at end of cell small, fuscous; faint fuscous line from costal spot to dorsum; outwardly curved, transverse fuscous line from apical third of costa to near tornus; cilia whitish ochreous shaded with rose. Hindwings whitish ochreous, apex and termen faintly yellowish; cilia whitish ochreous.

Male genitalia (slide WDD 2817): Uncus pointed, sharply recurved; gnathos short, broad; harpe short, broad, rounded at apex; anellar

lobes symmetrical, approximately same width throughout; aedeagus large, with large, heavily sclerotized process posteriorly, vesica without cornuti.

Female genitalia: Illustrated in Clarke (1955, p. 350, figs. 4-4c). The illustration is not clear enough to provide a detailed description of the female genitalia.

Type: In the British Museum (Natural History).

Type locality: Paraná, Argentina.

Distribution: ARGENTINA: Paraná. BRAZIL: Castro, Paraná.

This species is known only from the female type in the British Museum and one male specimen in the U.S. National Museum. The short broad harpe and large, heavily sclerotized, posterior process in the aedeagus of the male genitalia readily separates *L. pyrenodes* from all other species.

Lethata ruba, new species

FIGURES 3a, 5e

Alar expanse 30 mm.

Antenna whitish basally, brown beyond. Head whitish shaded with rose, face lighter; second segment of labial palpus brown on outer side, lighter on inner side, apical segment brown. Legs whitish shaded with brown. Thorax deep yellow ochreous lightly shaded with rose, with slight tuft of gray scales posteriorly. Forewing deep yellow ochreous with costa narrowly brick red; broad band of pink extends parallel to costa from base to apex blending into groundcolor at apical third; spot at end of cell fuscous; few fuscous scales scattered over entire wing; cilia whitish tinted with rose. Hindwing whitish ochreous lightly shaded with gray; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (slide WDD 2800, type): Uncus very short, broad, sharply recurved; gnathos short, V-shaped at tip; harpe short, rounded at apex; anellar lobes asymmetrical; one narrow, pointed at apex; one broad, with three large spines apically. Aedeagus with apex on one side produced into long bladeliike process, vesica without cornuti.

Female genitalia: Unknown.

Type: Nova Teutônia, Brazil, 3500 m. USNM 66688.

Distribution: BRAZIL: Nova Teutônia, 3500 m. (Aug.).

Described from male holotype, Aug. 6, 1948 (Fritz Plaumann), Nova Teutônia, Brazil, 3500 m.

The shape of the asymmetrical anellar lobes and the bladeliike process on the apex of the aedeagus distinguish this species from all others in the genus *Lethata*.

Lethata satyropa (Meyrick), new combinationFIGURES 2*h-j*, 5*f**Stenoma satyropa* Meyrick, 1915, *Exotic Microlepidoptera*, vol. 1, p. 478.

Alar expanse 24–25 mm.

Antenna brownish. Head rosy whitish, crown suffused with deep ochre; second segment of palpus brown on outer side, white on inner side, apical segment whitish. Legs whitish shaded with brown. Thorax deep ochreous, becoming darker posteriorly. Forewing deep ochreous with costa dull red from base to apical third; dorsum narrowly brown red throughout; an indistinct dark line at basal third from dorsum to middle, a large, round fuscous spot at end of cell containing transverse purplish spot; faint, curved, transverse line from costa to dorsum at apical four-fifths; entire wing sprinkled with fuscous scales; cilia ochreous, suffused with purplish on outer half. Hindwings whitish ochreous slightly overcast with gray scales, apical and terminal edge yellow; cilia white, tinted with rose.

Male genitalia (slide WDD 2651): Uncus pointed apically, slightly recurved; gnathos short, blunt at apex; harpe broadest at midpoint, bluntly pointed at apex; anellar lobes symmetrical, apex of each developed into strongly recurved, hooklike spine; aedeagus tapering from middle to extremely sharp-pointed apex, single long spine projects posteriorly from near middle, vesica armed with numerous spiculate cornuti.

Female genitalia: Unknown.

Type: In the British Museum (Natural History).

Type locality: Godebert, Maroni River, French Guiana.

Distribution: FRENCH GUIANA: Godebert, Maroni River.

This species is known only from the male type in the British Museum and a male specimen in the U.S. National Museum, both from the same locality. The shape of the aedeagus and the large posterior process from its middle, plus the shape of the anellar lobes, provide ample distinguishing characters in the male genitalia.

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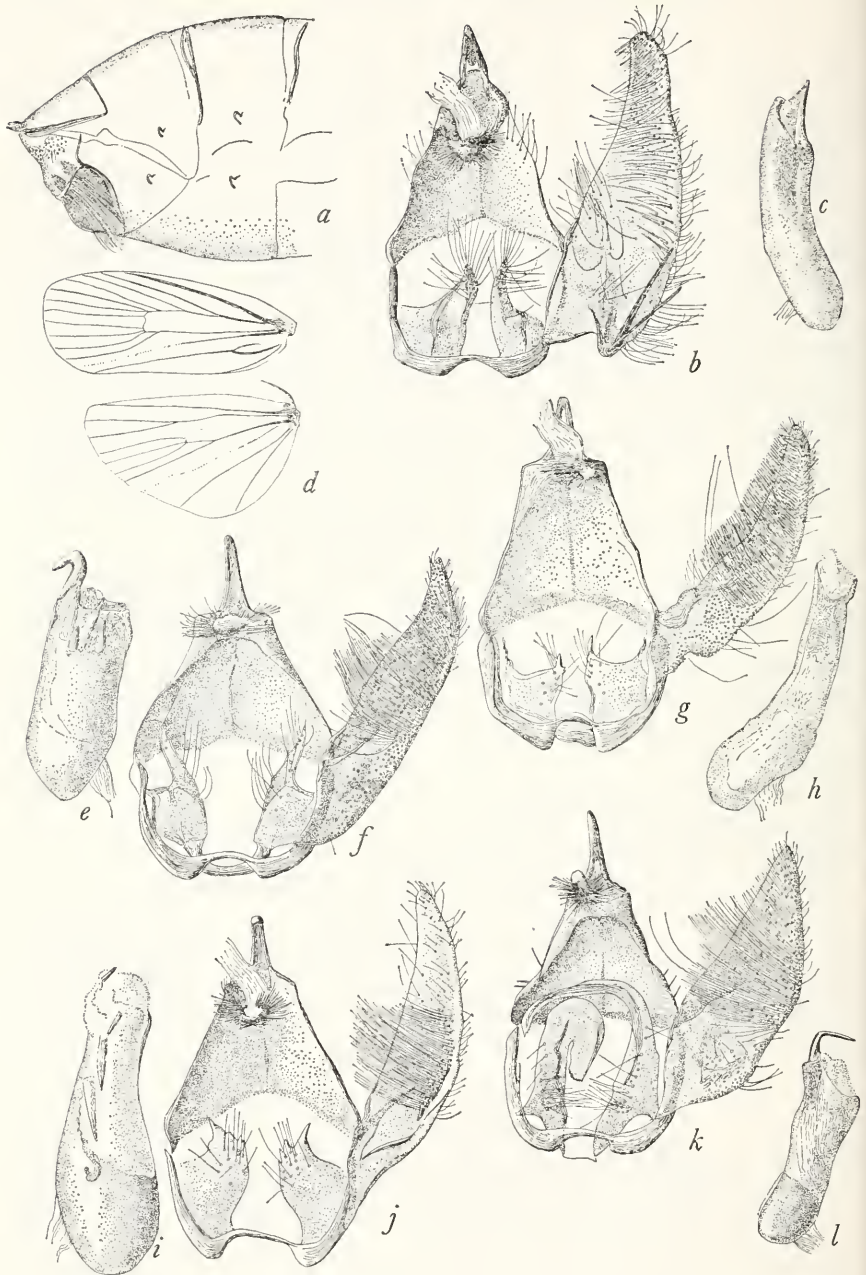


FIGURE 1.—Lateral view of abdominal segments 1-3: a, *Lethata glaucopa* (Meyrick). Ventral view of male genitalia, aedeagus removed: b, *L. trochalosticta* (Walsingham); f, *L. buscki*, new species; g, *L. fusca*, new species; j, *L. bovinella* (Busck); k, *L. aromatica* (Meyrick). Aedeagus: c, *L. trochalosticta* (Walsingham); e, *L. buscki*, new species; h, *L. fusca*, new species; i, *L. bovinella* (Busck); l, *L. aromatica* (Meyrick). Wing venation: d, *L. trochalosticta* (Walsingham).

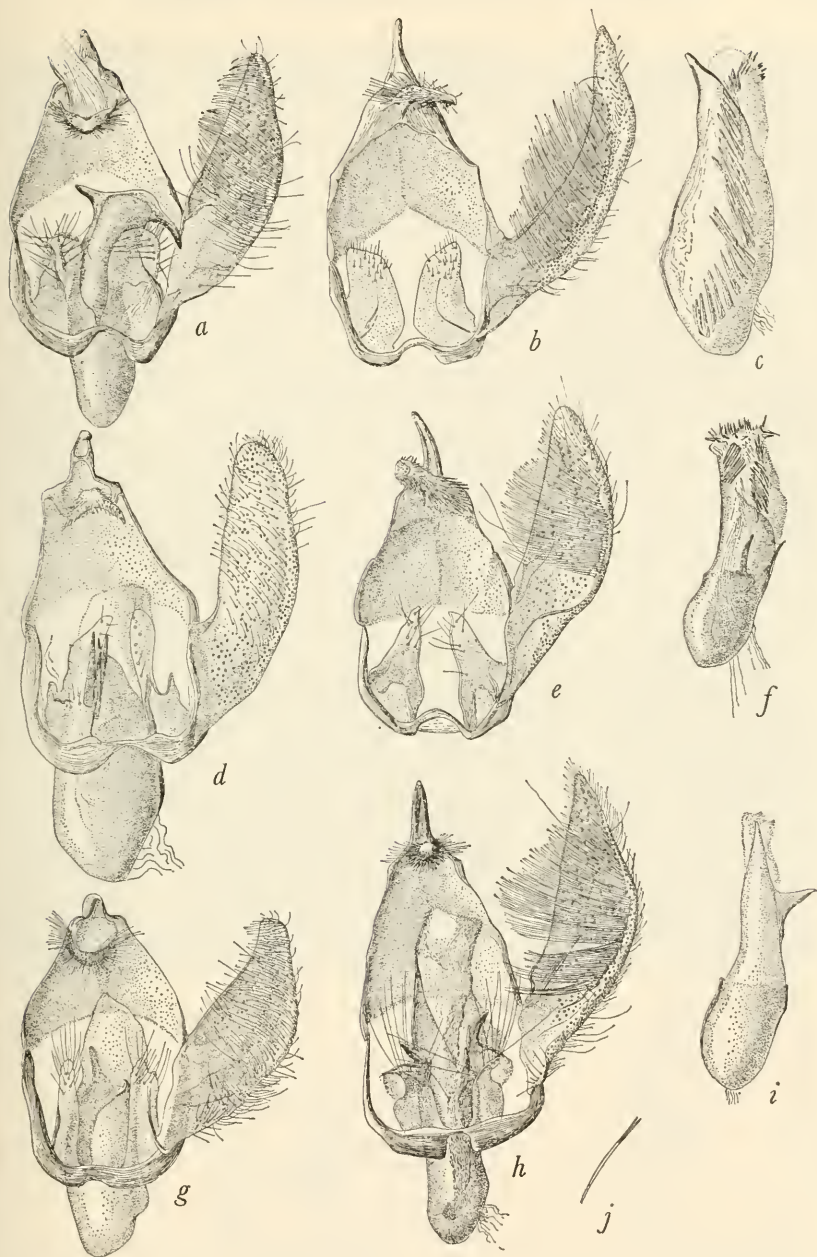


FIGURE 2.—Ventral view of male genitalia. Aedeagus in situ: a, *Lethata glaucopa* (Meyrick); d, *L. leucothea* (Busck); g, *L. pyrenodes* (Meyrick); h, *L. satyropa* (Meyrick). Aedeagus removed: b, *L. invigilans* (Meyrick); e, *L. maculata*, new species. Aedeagus: c, *L. invigilans* (Meyrick); f, *L. maculata*, new species. Lateral view of aedeagus: i, *L. satyropa* (Meyrick). Enlarged view of bifurcate seta: j, *L. satyropa* (Meyrick).

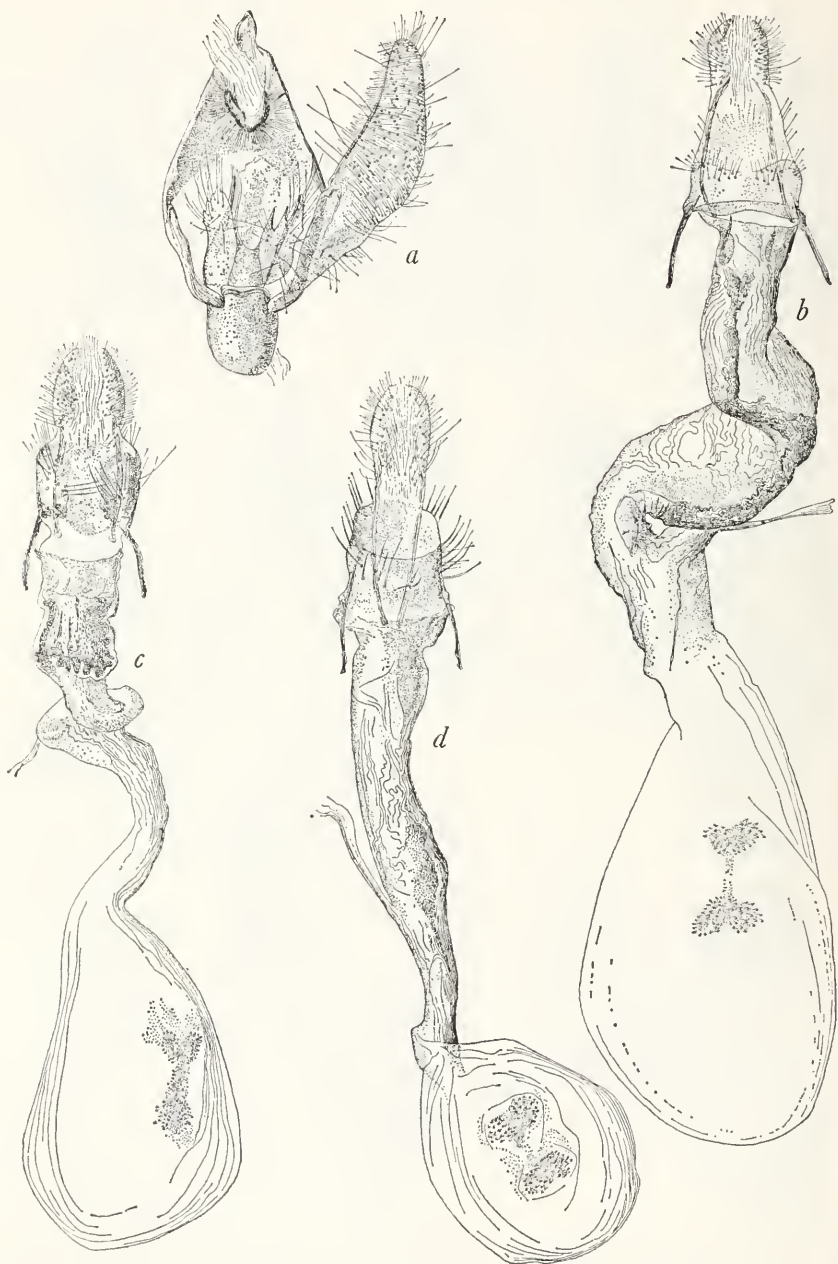


FIGURE 3.—Ventral view of male and female genitalia: a, *Lethata ruba*, new species, aedeagus in situ; b, *L. invigilans* (Meyrick); c, *L. maculata*, new species; d, *L. bovinella* (Busck).



FIGURE 4.—Left wing: a, *Lethata trochalosticta* (Walsingham); b, *L. aromatica* (Meyrick); c, *L. bovinella* (Busck); d, *L. buscki*, new species; e, *L. fusca*, new species; f, *L. glaucopa* (Meyrick).

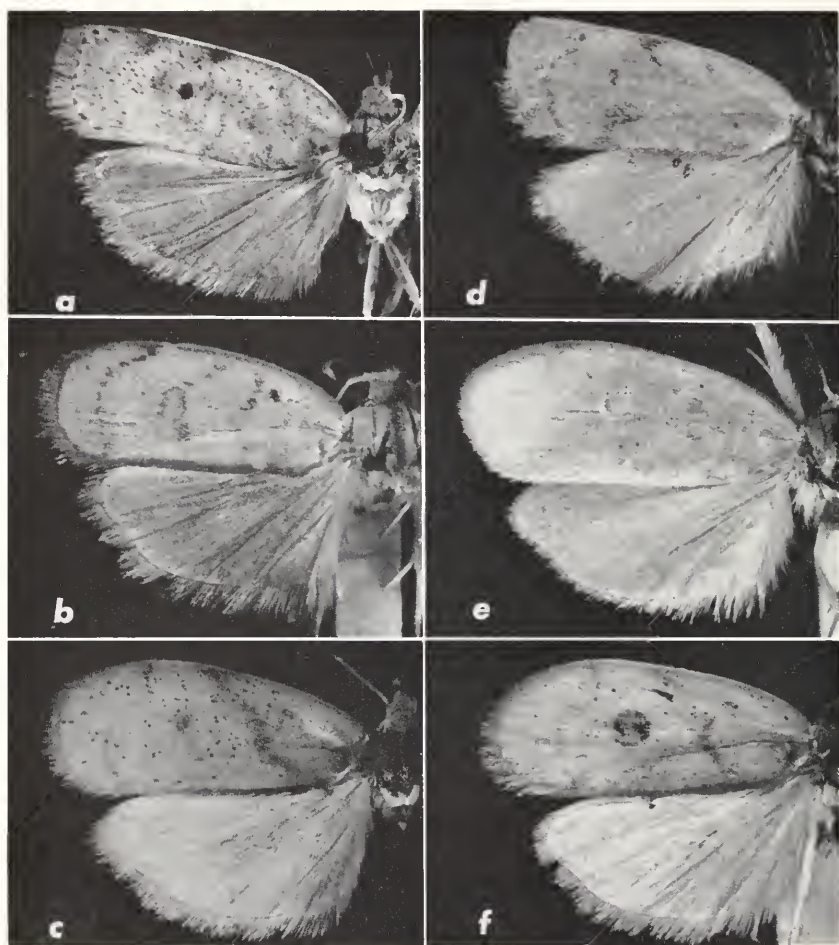


FIGURE 5.—Left wing: a, *Lethata invigilans* (Meyrick); b, *L. leucothea* (Busck); c, *L. maculata*, new species; d, *L. pyrenodes* (Meyrick); e, *L. ruba*, new species; f, *L. satyropa* (Meyrick).