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NEOTROPICAL MICROLEPIDOPTERA, VII

NEW GENUS *PSEUDOMERITASTIS* AND ITS SPECIES (LEPIDOPTERA: TORTRICIDAE)[1]

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Three species of the Tortricidae of the Neotropical fauna—*voluta* Meyrick, *cordigera* Walsingham, and *heliadelpha* Meyrick—were placed by Edward Meyrick in the genus *Meritastis* Meyrick, and *cordigera* was treated as a synonym of *voluta*. The present author had the opportunity to reexamine these species which he accepts; his review of the materials disclosed four undescribed species belonging in the same relationship. His studies have shown that *cordigera* is a separate species and that the entire group requires the recognition of a new genus, having little in common with *Meritastis*.

In this paper the author establishes the new genus, describes four new species, and gives information on the species formerly known. The author acknowledges with thanks the kind assistance of Dr. J. F.

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[2] American Museum of Natural History, New York, N.Y.

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Pseudomeritastis, new genus

Meritastis (not Meyrick, 1910).—Meyrick [1912], Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1911, p. 677 (*voluta* Meyrick); 1912, *in* Wagner, Lepidopterorum catalogus, pt. 10, p. 36 (*voluta*); 1913, *in* Wytsman, Genera insectorum, fasc. 149, p. 34 (*voluta*); 1932, Exotic Microlepidoptera, vol. 4, p. 261 (*heliadelpha* Meyrick).—Obraztsov, 1954, Tijdschr. Ent., vol. 97, p. 186 (*voluta*).—Clarke, 1955, Catalogue of the type specimens of Microlepidoptera in the British Museum described by Edward Meyrick, vol. 1, pp. 154, 326 (*heliadelpha*, *voluta*); 1958, op. cit., vol. 3, p. 156 (*voluta*).

Tortrix (in part).—Walsingham, 1914, *in* Godman and Salvin, Biologia Centrali-Americana, vol. 42 (Lepidoptera-Heterocera, vol. 4), p. 276 (*cordigera* Walsingham).

Type species: *Tortrix cordigera* Walsingham, 1914.

Head roughly scaled. Antenna in male slightly serrate, densely short ciliated; in female simple, with short setae. Labial palpus rather long, ascending, almost equally broad, scaling smooth; basal segment slightly dilated; second segment long; terminal segment thick, exposed. Ocellus absent. Proboscis well developed. Thorax with posterior crest more or less developed.

Forewing broad; costa arched; apex rotundate; termen straight, almost vertical; tornus broadly rounded; dorsum straight, gradually curved in basal portion. No costal fold in male. Twelve veins, all separate; vein S gently curved; R_1 from behind middle of discal cell; R_2 widely remote from R_1 and R_3, slightly more approximated to the latter; veins R_3 through M_1 almost equidistant at base; R_4 to apex; M_1 and M_2 widely separated, at termen slightly approximated to each other; upper internal vein (generally underdeveloped) originates between R_1 and R_2 and ends at R_5; veins M_2 through Cu_1 distinctly bent upwardly, at base almost as widely separated from each other as R_3 through M_1; Cu_1 originates slightly before lower angle of discal cell; Cu_2 distinctly from before two-thirds of discal cell, but always from behind its middle; A_1 in median portion generally indistinct; basal fork of A_{2+3} slightly shorter than one-third of entire vein.

Hindwing rotundate-subtrapezoidal, as broad as forewing or slightly narrower; costa gently arched; apex broadly rotundate; termen almost straight; tornus very flatly rounded; dorsum broadly rounded, in basal portion slightly sclerotized. Eight veins; S almost straight; R and M_1 closely parallel in basal portion, or stalked; M_2

strongly bent downwards to base; M_2, M_3, and Cu_1 close to each other at base, but distinctly separated; Cu_1 originates from lower angle of discal cell, Cu_2 from about two-thirds; A_1 very weak; A_2 with basal fork; A_3 weak. Discal cell somewhat widened in middle portion; cubitus without pecten; basal fork of A_2 with a brush of long hairs.

Male genitalia: Tegumen moderately broad, with oblique shoulders; pedunculi gradually narrowing ventrad; saccus complete, rounded. Valva elongate, in apical portion somewhat narrower than basally; costa narrowly sclerotized; sacculus well developed, represented by a long, sclerotized, longitudinal ledge ending with an acute projection protruding from ventral margin of valva; or this ledge is rather short, not protruding from valva and having a curved, longitudinal fold bearing a brush of long hairs; cucullus more or less haired. Uncus moderate to rather long, curved, with apex acute; or apex slightly bulbose, somewhat stronger sclerotized; or apex flatly spatulate. Gnathos with middle process more or less broad, spatulate, in some species with two acute lateral processes, one on each side of middle tip; arms of gnathos continued caudoventrad as more or less long, lateral appendices, densely clothed with setae at least in apical portions; socii more or less elongate, slightly dilated apically. Fultura superior shaped as a transverse, weakly sclerotized bar; fultura inferior broad, shield-shaped; caulis short. Aedeagus moderately long, more or less bent, strongly sclerotized, variously shaped; an elongate, stronger sclerotized carina penis, located laterally, dorso-apicad of caulis; vesica without armature.

Female genitalia: Papillae anales elongate, rather broad; apophyses posteriores about three times as long as apophyses anteriores. Two large, erectile sacs (?osmeteria), one on each side of postsegmental membrane of eighth segment. Ostium bursae very wide, located just caudad of seventh segment. Antrum broad, slightly infundibuliform, dilated caudally, receiving ductus seminalis cephalically; corpus bursae elongate, in some species stronger sclerotized caudally; signum shaped as an elongate, more or less broad, sclerotized plate.

Remarks: As already mentioned, Meyrick placed some of the members of this new genus in the genus *Meritastis* Meyrick because of a rather similar wing venation. A close examination, however, shows that the veins R_4 and R_5 of the forewing, as well as M_3 and Cu_1, are approximated closely to each other in *Meritastis* and more widely spaced in the new genus; the ocellus is present in *Meritastis*, but lacking in the new genus; the labial palpus is strongly bent in the latter, with terminal segment somewhat shorter than in *Meritastis*. The genitalia are quite distinct in the two genera: those of the genus *Meritastis* have the general appearance of genitalia in the tribe Archipini, and differ from them only in having the under surface of

the uncus densely clothed with hairs and the sacculus of the valva ornamented and strongly sclerotized in its basal portion. Common (1958, 1963) placed the genus *Meritastis* in his new tribe Epitymbiini, the complete diagnosis of which remains as yet unclear. On the other hand, the new genus shows a close relationship to the genera of the tribe Cnephasiini, and only differs from them in having a plate-shaped signum not yet known in the described genera of this tribe. A complicated gnathos of the new genus is rather unique in the tribe Cnephasiini, although some indications of a similar modification of this structure are known in the Australian genus *Syllomatia* Common (1963).

The seven species of the new genus *Pseudomeritastis* are very similar to each other in the pattern of the forewing, but until more material is available, it would perhaps be hasty to include this character in the diagnosis of the genus.

Key to the Species of *Pseudomeritastis*

1. Hindwing white or light yellowish to pale brownish 2
   Hindwing orange or dark ferruginous 6
2. Front whitish, distinctly paler than remaining head . **distincta,** new species
   Front gray, concolorous with head 3
3. Subterminal fascia of forewing distinctly darker than two large, ferruginous-brown blotches . . . . . **decora,** new species
   Subterminal fascia of forewing not darker than large blotches 4
4. Light gray interspace between subterminal fascia and large, external blotch of forewing divided by a light ferruginous line 5
   Above interspace not divided by any line . . . . . **clarkei,** new species
5. Ferruginous streak in subcostal area of forewing almost reaching point of origin of subterminal fascia . . . . . **cordigera** Walsingham
   This streak by far not reaching subterminal fascia . . . . . **voluta** Meyrick
6. Hindwing orange . . . . . **heliadelpha** Meyrick
   Hindwing dark ferruginous . . . . . **orphnoxantha,** new species

Pseudomeritastis cordigera (Walsingham), new combination

PLATE 1 (FIGS. 1–4), PLATE 2 (FIGS. 1–3)

Tortrix cordigera Walsingham, 1914, *in* Godman and Salvin, Biologia Centrali-Americana, vol. 42 (Lepidoptera-Heterocera, vol. 4), p. 276, pl. 8, fig. 17.
Meritastis voluta (in part).—Meyrick, 1932, Exotic Microlepidoptera, vol. 4, p. 261.

Male genitalia: Uncus with tip slightly bulbose, somewhat stronger sclerotized; middle process of gnathos widely dilated, with two acute, rather short, curved processes, one on each side of middle process; lateral arms of gnathos continued as long, strongly bent appendages directed caudoventrad and densely clothed with setae on inner side of basal portions and on tips. Valva with an elongate, subrectangular cucullus; ledge of sacculus with a longitudinal carina protruding from ventral margin of valva and ending with a short, free, acute tip. Aedeagus tapering apicad; carina penis dorso-externad of caulis.

Female genitalia: Erectile sacs (?osmeteria) on sides of postsegmental membrane of eighth segment, shaped as two large, coniform bags. Apophyses anteriores and posteriores slightly dilated and rounded at tips. Area around ostium bursae membranous, with weak sclerites on sides. Antrum as wide as adjacent portion of corpus bursae; ventral side of caudal portion of bursa copulatrix with a strongly sclerotized area; signum shaped as an elongate, moderately broad, slightly crescent plate.

Type: Holotype, male (genitalia on slide 5797), Volcan de Chiriqui, Chiriqui, Panama, 2000–3000 ft., 1881–1882 (G. C. Champion; 66559); British Museum (Natural History).

Other specimen examined: One female (genitalia on slide 14-Obr., 1963), Volcan Santa Maria, Quezaltenango, Guatemala, June; U.S. National Museum.

Remarks: The external characters of the specimen from Guatemala indicate that it represents a female at *cordigera* which was described on the basis of a male from Panama. Both specimens have similar markings of the forewing; the narrow projection of the basal blotch almost reaches the point of origin of the curved, subterminal fascia. As yet, this feature has been known in *cordigera* only.

Pseudomeritastis voluta (Meyrick), new combination

PLATE 3 (FIGS. 1, 2)

Meritastis voluta Meyrick, [1912], Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1911, p. 677; 1912, *in* Wagner, Lepidopterorum catalogus, pt. 10, p. 36; 1913, *in* Wytsman, Genera insectorum, fasc. 149, p. 34; 1932, Exotic Microlepidoptera, vol. 4, p. 261.—Obraztsov, 1954, Tijdschr. Ent., vol. 97, p. 189.—Clarke, 1955, Catalogue of the type specimens of Microlepidoptera in the British Museum described by Edward Meyrick, vol. 1, p. 326; 1958, op. cit., vol. 3, p. 156, pl. 78, figs. 2–2b.

Male genitalia: Uncus with tip slightly bulbose, somewhat dilated; middle process of gnathos rotundate-triangular; lateral arms of gnathos short, thick, ending with tufts of setae. Valva with cucullus somewhat narrowed apically; sacculus with a brush of long setae; a slightly projected tubercle on ventral margin of valva, midway between end of this brush and apex of valva. Aedeagus with tip obtuse; carina penis near tip.

Female: Unknown.

Type: Holotype, male (genitalia on slide 6363, JFGC), San Antonio, District Cali, Valle del Cauca, Colombia, 5000 [sic] ft., November 1907; British Museum (Natural History).

Other specimen examined: One male (genitalia on slide, prepared by A. Busck on Apr. 24, 1929), Rio Toche, Quindio Mountains, Colombia, 2400 m.; U.S. National Museum.

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Remarks: In the genitalia of the holotype, figured by Clarke (1958), the projected tubercles on the ventral margins of the valvae became partly loose and look like free lobes directed ventrad.

***Pseudomeritastis clarkei*, new species**

PLATE 3 (FIGS. 3–5)

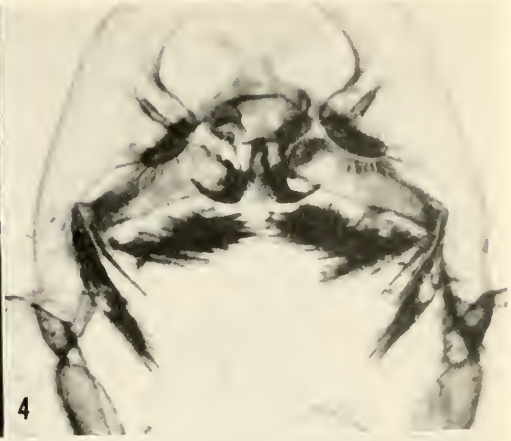
Male: Antenna, labial palpus, head, and thorax light gray; second segment of labial palpus darker apicad, terminal segment brownish gray; posterior crest of thorax ferruginous-brown; abdomen whitish gray. Forewing light gray; markings brown ferruginous, edged and in part transversely strigulated with reddish fuscous, arranged as follows: a rotundate-subquadrate blotch on dorsum towards base, reaching lower vein of discal cell; a longitudinal streak tapering externad, located above this blotch and slightly shorter than half length of discal cell; a much larger, irregularly shaped blotch, also resting on dorsum and occupying most of external half of forewing; upper margin of this blotch roundly excavated; this excavation divides upper portion of blotch in two unequal parts, external of them larger; a longitudinal, whitish streak within this blotch, separating its external upper portion from ground portion of blotch; a triangular, light gray dorsal area between two above-mentioned blotches, vertically striated by brown-ferruginous and connected with light gray, subcostal area; a rather narrow, slightly curved, brown-ferruginous subterminal fascia, edged with reddish fuscous and running from about four-fifths of costa to tornus; a whitish interspace between this fascia and mentioned large blotch; costa narrowly edged with light pinkish brown, and gray dotted beneath this edge; cilia gray at base and whitish gray at tips. Length of forewing 9 mm. Hindwing pale yellowish, slightly darker externally and cream-white basally; cilia light yellowish at base and whitish at tips, with a rather broad, grayish dividing line around apex and parallel to upper portion of termen.

Female: Unknown.

Male genitalia: Apical portion of uncus elongate-spatulate; middle process of gnathos broad, at base with two lateral, angular processes; lateral arms of gnathos shaped as long, curved appendages ending with brushes of long setae. Valva with a broad, moderately setose cucullus; ledge of sacculus with a longitudinal carina protruding from ventral margin of valva and ending with a rather long, free, acute tip. Aedeagus pediform; carina penis dorso-externad of caulis.

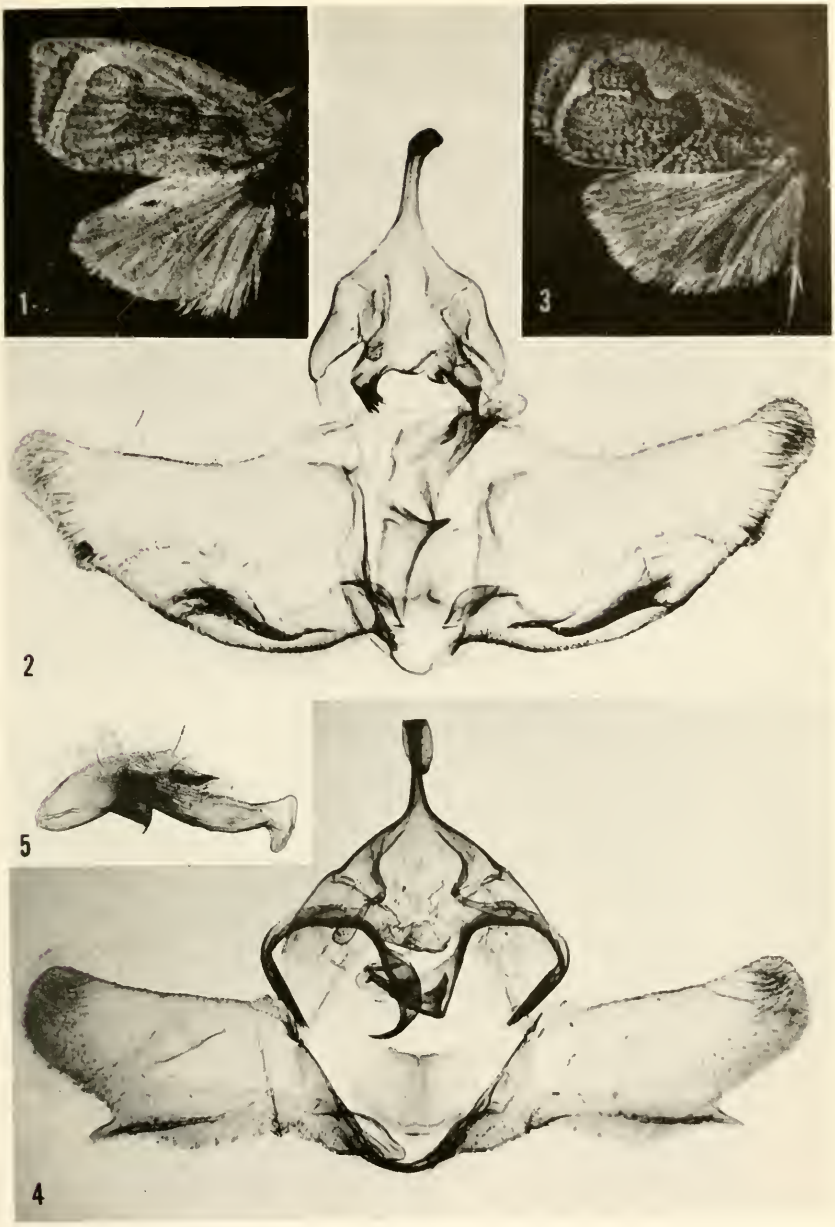
Type: Holotype, male (genitalia on slide 15-Obr., 1963), 17 km. southeast of Popayan, Cauca, Colombia, 2000 m., Jan. 10, 1959 (J. F. Gates Clarke); USNM 67368.

Remarks: Very close to *voluta* Meyrick, but differing in some details of the markings of the forewing, color of the hindwing, and in the

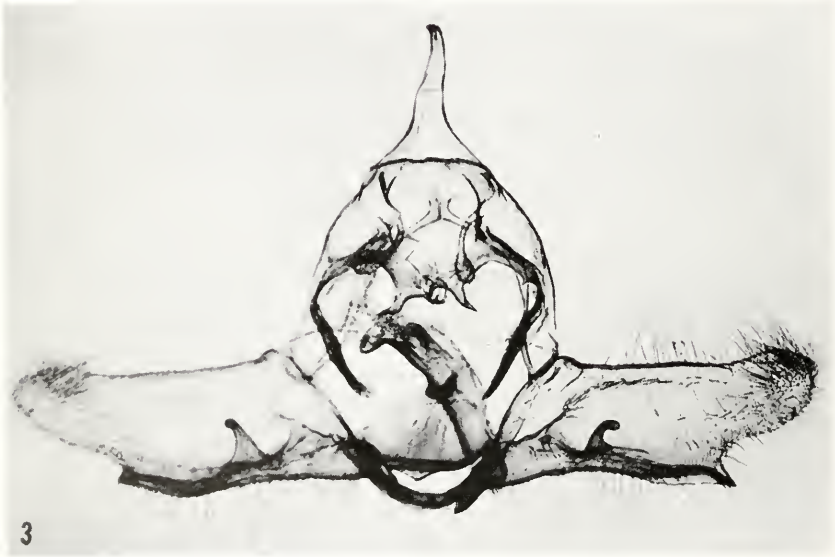


FIGURES 1–4.—*Pseudomeritastis cordigera* (Walsingham), holotype, male: 1, left wings; 2, caudal aspect of genitalia with valvae spread and aedeagus removed; 3, lateral aspect of aedeagus; 4, detail of tegumen with gnathos and socii.

FIGURES 1–3.—*Pseudomeritastis cordigera* (Walsingham), female (slide 14-Obr., 1963): 1, left wings; 2, ventral aspect of genitalia; 3, detail of caudal portion of genitalia.



FIGURES 1–5.—*Pseudomeritastis voluta* (Meyrick), male (slide prepared by A. Busck on Apr. 24, 1929): 1, left wings; 2, caudal aspect of genitalia with aedeagus in situ. *Pseudomeritastis clarkei*, holotype, male: 3, left wings; 4, caudal aspect of genitalia with valvae spread and aedeagus removed; 5, lateral aspect of aedeagus.



FIGURES 1–3.—*Pseudomeritastis heliadelpha* (Meyrick), paratype, female: 1, left wings. *Pseudomeritastis orphnoxantha*, new species, holotype, male: 2, left wings; 3, caudal aspect of genitalia with aedeagus in situ.

FIGURES 1–3.—*Pseudomeritastis distincta*, new species, holotype, female: 1, left wings; 2, ventral aspect of genitalia; 3, detail of cephalic portion of genitalia.

FIGURES 1–3.—*Pseudomeritastis decora*, new species, holotype, male: 1, left wings; 2, caudal aspect of genitalia with valvae spread and aedeagus removed; 3, lateral aspect of aedeagus.

genitalia. The interspace between the larger (external) blotch of the forewing and the curved, subterminal fascia is not divided by a shadow. The inner margin of the mentioned blotch is straight in the new species, and slightly incurved in *voluta*. The hindwing is distinctly pale yellowish; in *voluta* it is gray whitish, tinged with fuscous reddish towards apex. The shape of the uncus is quite different. The middle process of the gnathos has two well-developed, lateral appendages missing in *voluta*. Instead of a longitudinal carina of the sacculus, observed in the new species, *voluta* has a brush of setae. The aedeagus of the new species is of a unique shape, unknown in any other species of the genus.

This new species is named for its discoverer, my friend and colleague, Dr. J. F. Gates Clarke of the U.S. National Museum.

***Pseudomeritastis heliadelpha* (Meyrick), new combination**

Plate 4 (Fig. 1)

Meritastis heliadelpha Meyrick, 1932, Exotic Microlepidoptera, vol. 4, p. 261.—Clarke, 1955, Catalogue of the type specimens of Microlepidoptera in the British Museum described by Edward Meyrick, vol. 1, p. 154.

Types: Holotype, male, Rio Zongo (Songo), Bolivia, 2,500 ft.; Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna (not seen). One female paratype (abdomen missing), same data, 1930; British Museum (Natural History).

Remarks: The female paratype corresponds well with the original description, and undoubtedly belongs to the type lot which was erroneously described by Meyrick (1932) as consisting of two male specimens. The forewings of this paratype are in a less than fresh condition, but the markings are recognizable; the hindwings are deep orange, as in no other species of the genus.

***Pseudomeritastis orphnoxantha*, new species**

Plate 4 (Figs. 2, 3)

Male: Antenna, labial palpus, head, and thorax light gray; terminal segment of labial palpus brown. Forewing light gray, paler than thorax; markings brownish ferruginous, edged and in part transversally strigulated with dark brown, arranged as follows: a blotch (somewhat rubbed off and not quite distinct in the examined specimen) on dorsum towards base; its upper projection (or perhaps a separate streak) reaches to upper vein of discal cell; a second larger blotch, also resting on dorsum externad of former blotch, occupies most of external half of forewing and extends almost to tornus; upper margin of this blotch widely excavated; upper portion of blotch, externad of excavation, large and rounded; upper portion of blotch, basad of excavation, acute

angulated, narrow; a slender, gently curved subterminal fascia starting at costa shortly before wing apex and running to tornus; an interspace of ground color, almost as broad as subterminal fascia, located between it and mentioned large spot and divided lengthways by an interrupted, ferruginous line; a dorsal, light gray, triangular area finely striated by ferruginous and located between two mentioned blotches; costa gray dotted; cilia dark gray, whitish at tips. Length of forewing 8.5 mm. Hindwing dark ferruginous; cilia whitish, at base yellowish, with a broad, light ferruginous dividing line.

Female: Unknown.

Male genitalia: Uncus gradually tapering apicad, with tip moderately acute; middle process of gnathos rather narrow, with two acute, lateral processes; lateral arms of gnathos shaped as long, curved appendages, each having a little tooth on inner margin of basal portion and ending with a brush of setae. Valva with an elongate-rotundate cucullus; ledge of sacculus with a longitudinal carina protruding from ventral margin of valva and ending with a free, acute tip; an elevated, slightly curved and apically somewhat bulbose harpe located on carina of sacculus slightly before its middle. Aedeagus spatulate at tip; carina penis near apex of aedeagus.

Type: Holotype, male (genitalia on slide, prepared by A. Busck on Sept. 30, 1932), Tuis, Costa Rica, 2400 ft. USNM 67369.

Remarks: Because of the ferruginous hindwings of this species, A. Busck identified it as *heliadelpha* Meyrick. Actually, the hindwings of the latter species are much paler, orange colored. Moreover, the new species differs in having the costa of the forewing less arched than in *heliadelpha*, the subcostal area above the large dorsal blotch somewhat narrower, and the upper internal angle of this blotch more acute. Presence of a harpe on the carina of the sacculus is a special character of the new species, not observed in any other species of the genus.

The name *orphnoxantha* is derived from the Greek ορφνος, meaning dark, and ξάνθος, meaning yellow.

***Pseudomeritastis distincta*, new species**

Plate 5 (Figs. 1–3)

Female: Antenna light gray, on under surface pale ferruginous; scapus and annulation of upper surface of antennal segments dark gray; labial palpus whitish, concolorous with front of head; most of head and thorax light gray, but distinctly darker than front; anterior portion of thorax and its posterior crest brownish ferruginous. Forewing light gray; markings ferruginous-brown, edged and in part

transversely strigulated with dark brown, arranged as follows: a rotundate-subquadrate blotch on dorsum towards base, reaching lower vein of discal cell; an oblique streak starting costobasad of this blotch, closely touching it at base, and continued along discal cell to above a second blotch; this latter, much larger than basal blotch, also rests on dorsum and is irregularly shaped; its upper margin is narrowly excavated, dividing upper portion of blotch in two unequal parts, external of them larger and rounded; basal upper part of blotch with a minute angle on inner margin; within blotch a short, whitish streak between veins M_2 and M_3; a triangular, light gray dorsal area between two mentioned blotches, opened costally and striated vertically by three ferruginous lines joined together at vein A_{2+3} and continued as two parallel lines along interspace between basal streak and larger of blotches; a rather narrow, slightly curved ferruginous-brown subterminal fascia starting at about three-quarters of costa and reaching upper portion of tornus; a pale ferruginous shadow dividing lengthways interspace between this fascia and larger of blotches; this shadow becomes somewhat olive in its upper portion, and in subcostal area joins a dilated streak; costa narrowly edged with ferruginous, and dark dotted beneath this edge; some concolorous dots in subterminal area; cilia dark gray at base and whitish at tips. Length of forewing 12 mm. Hindwing pale cream-white, shining, becoming brownish at termen; cilia white with gray dividing line at base, more distinct around wing apex.

Male: Unknown.

Female genitalia: Erectile sacs on sides of postsegmental membrane of eighth abdominal segment (on the only preprepared slide they are badly damaged). Apophyses posteriores not dilated at tips; apophyses anteriores with tips slightly dilated. Entire area around ostium bursae membranous. Antrum short infundibuliform, in cephalic portion slightly narrower than adjacent portion of corpus bursae. Corpus bursae with a large (on the slide somewhat folded), broad, moderately sclerotized signum shaped as a plate rounded cephalically.

Type: Holotype, female (genitalia on slide, prepared by A. Busck on Apr. 24, 1929), La Florida, Costa Rica, 500 ft.; USNM 67370.

Remarks: Very similar to *cordigera* Walsingham, but having the front of the head whitish, markings of the forewing darker, and the shadows dividing the light interspaces more distinct. The upper projection of the basal blotch is not as long as in *cordigera*, and does not extend far distad. The genitalia are distinguished by the ostium bursae slightly narrower than the corpus bursae, and the apophyses posteriores not dilated at tips.

***Pseudomeritastis decora*, new species**

FIGURE 1; PLATE 6 (FIGS. 1–3)

Male: Antenna pale gray yellowish, on under surface ferruginous; labial palpus with basal segment whitish, second gray, brownish ferruginous apicad, and terminal segment brownish ferruginous; head and thorax [damaged] gray. Forewing light gray; markings ferruginous-brown, edged and in part transversely strigulated with dark brown, arranged as follows: a rotundate-subquadrate blotch on dorsum towards base, reaching lower vein of discal cell, and farther extended as an oblique streak angulated before external tip located above a second blotch; this blotch, also resting on dorsum and much larger than basal blotch, occupies most of external half of forewing; upper margin of this blotch is roundly excavated; this excavation divides upper portion of blotch in two unequal parts, external of them

FIGURES 1, 2.—External characters of the genus *Pseudomeritastis*: 1, head of *P. decora*, new species, male; 2, wing venation of *P. voluta* (Meyrick), male.

larger and more rotundate; a short, longitudinal, whitish streak within blotch, separating its external upper part from remaining, ground portion of blotch; a triangular, light gray interspace on dorsum, opened costally and strigulated with ferruginous, located between two mentioned blotches, and continued between external blotch and streak of basal blotch; a rather narrow, slightly curved, dark brown subterminal fascia from about four-fifths of costa to tornus; between this fascia and external blotch a whitish interspace divided lengthways by a ferruginous line turned basad in subcostal area and dilated there as a streak connected with already mentioned streak above basal blotch; costa ferruginous edged, with grayish dots beneath; apicoterminal portion of forewing darker than subcostal area, with

indistinct, darker gray dots and strigae; cilia gray, whitish at tips. Length of forewing 10 mm. Hindwing white, slightly creamy; cilia white, somewhat pale brownish at base.

Female: Unknown.

Male genitalia: Uncus slender, slightly dilated and pointed at tip; gnathos fused in central portion with subscaphium; middle process of gnathos short, acute; lateral processes lacking; lateral arms of gnathos long, strongly curved, setose at tips and inner surface of basal portion. Valva with a long, irregularly rounded and in basal portion densely seted cucullus; sacculus with a broad, curved carina ending with a brush of setae in a slight, rotundate projection of ventral edge of valva; an elongate, rather flat, longitudinal harpe costobasad of mentioned brush. Aedeagus with a rather long, narrow tip; carina penis halfway between tip of aedeagus and caulis.

Type: Holotype, male (genitalia on slide 13-Obr., 1963), Incachaca, Cochabamba, Bolivia, tropical cloud area, 2100 m., between Aug. 27 and Sept. 5, 1956 (L. Peña); USNM 67371.

Remarks: Differs from other species of the genus in having the subterminal fascia of the forewing distinctly darker than the blotches. Very characteristic is the presence of a harpe of the valva, distinct in its shape and direction from that in *orphnoxantha*, new species.

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