Rev. per. Ent. 44: 17-36. Noviembre 2004

Twenty-five new Neotropical Dismorphiinae (Lepidoptera: Pieridae)

Gerardo Lamas [1]

SUMMARY

LAMAS G. 2004. Twenty-five new Neotropical Dismorphiinae (Lepidoptera: Pieridae). Rev. per. Ent. 44.- Twenty-five new subspecies of American Dismorphiinae are diagnosed and named: *Pseudopieris nehemia jessica* (from Peru), *P. n. mariana* (Peru), *P. viridula mauritia* (Venezuela), *P. v. zulma* (Peru), *Dismorphia amphione bertha* (Peru), *D. a. mora* (Peru), *D. arcadia heloisa* (Peru), *D. crisia anamaria* (Peru), *D. c. sylvia* (Peru), *D. eunoe noelia* (Panama), *D. hyposticta ophelia* (Peru), *D. h. paulina* (Peru), *D. laja rosina* (Peru), *D. lelex xiomara* (Ecuador), *D. lewyi rebecca* (Peru), *D. lua roberta* (Peru), *D. lygdamis beatrix* (Peru), *D. lysis mariella* (Peru), *D. medora lilianna* (Ecuador), *D. m. juditha* (Peru), *D. medorilla sarita* (Peru), *D. theucharila elisa* (Peru), *Enantia albania nuria* (Ecuador), *E. melite vilma* (Brazil), and *Moschoneura pinthous patricia* (Peru). Some taxonomic comments are given, and twelve lectotypes are designated herein.

Key words: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Dismorphiinae, Ecuador, lectotypes, new subspecies, Panama, Peru, Pieridae, taxonomy, Venezuela.

RESUMEN

LAMAS G. 2004. Veinticinco nuevos Dismorphiinae (Lepidoptera: Pieridae) neotropicales. Rev. per. Ent. 44.- Se diagnostica y nomina veinticinco nuevas subespecies de Dismorphiinae americanos: *Pseudopieris nehemia jessica* (de Perú), *P. n. mariana* (Perú), *P. viridula mauritia* (Venezuela), *P. v. zulma* (Perú), *Dismorphia amphione bertha* (Perú), *D. a. mora* (Perú), *D. arcadia heloisa* (Perú), *D. crisia anamaria* (Perú), *D. c. sylvia* (Perú), *D. eunoe noelia* (Panamá), *D. hyposticta ophelia* (Perú), *D. h. paulina* (Perú), *D. laja rosina* (Perú), *D. lelex xiomara* (Ecuador), *D. lewyi rebecca* (Perú), *D. lua roberta* (Perú), *D. lygdamis beatrix* (Perú), *D. lysis mariella* (Perú), *D. medora lilianna* (Ecuador), *D. m. juditha* (Perú), *D. medorilla sarita* (Perú), *D. theucharila elisa* (Perú), *Enantia albania nuria* (Ecuador), *E. melite vilma* (Brazil), y *Moschoneura pinthous patricia* (Perú). Se ofrece algunos comentarios taxonómicos y se designa doce lectotipos.

Palabras clave: Bolivia, Brasil, Colombia, Dismorphiinae, Ecuador, lectotipos, nuevas subespecies, Panamá, Perú, Pieridae, taxonomía, Venezuela.

Introduction

I started working on a revision of the American Dismorphiinae (Pieridae) in 1976, while on a postdoctoral fellowship at the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC, USA. That fellowship enabled me to examine the Dismorphiinae collections of the most important museums in the eastern USA, including the National Museum of Natural History; American Museum of Natural History, New York); Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh; and the former Allyn Museum of Entomology, Sarasota, now incorporated into the McGuire Center for Lepidoptera and Biodiversity, University of Florida, Gainesville. It also allowed me an extended visit in 1977 to the British Museum (Natural History) (now The Natural History Museum), London, UK, which holds the richest and most complete historical collections of Neotropical Dismorphiinae. During my stay in the BMNH, I made a preliminary rearrangement of their entire holdings of American Dismorphiinae, which formed the basis for a first paper (LAMAS 1979), treating the dismorphiine species inhabiting Mexico, Central America and the Antilles.

That publication proved somewhat premature, as it contained several inaccuracies and important lacunae, resulting from the lack of enough specimens and biological information. However, it generated much gratifying interest, resulting in the subsequent important publications of Jorge Llorente (LLORENTE & GARCÉS 1983, LLORENTE 1984, LLORENTE & LUIS 1988), and of Javier and Roberto de la Maza (MAZA & MAZA 1984). In addition, my initial rearrangement of the BMNH dismorphiines was partly followed by Bernard D'Abrera in preparation of his widely consulted synoptic tome on the Neotropical Papilionidae and Pieridae (D'ABRERA 1981).

During the last two-and-a-half decades, I have been compiling, slowly and intermittently, taxonomic and distributional data on the

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American dismorphiines but, besides a few papers discussing some particular type specimens (e.g. LAMAS 1981, 1993, 1995), very little of my taxonomic ideas on the group has been published. On the other hand, a comprehensive summary of my taxonomic hypotheses on Dismorphiinae has appeared recently, as part of the *Checklist of Neotropical Butterflies* (LAMAS 2004), listing a significant number of unnamed taxa. As some of the new subspecies mentioned therein will be formally named in a forthcoming book on the Pieridae of Colombia (LE CROM & LLORENTE in press), it is timely and appropriate to name most of the remaining undescribed taxa cited in the *Checklist*, and have done so in this paper.

There are still a few unnamed entities remaining among the Neotropical dismorphiines, for which available data are yet too sparse. As most species are scarce in nature, and poorly represented in collections, undoubtedly several more will be discovered in the future, especially in the Andean region. Of particular interest will be to unravel the complex species-level systematics of *Enantia* Hübner, [1819], probably involving several sibling species (LLORENTE, CASTRO & LAMAS in prep.), as evidenced by the discoveries of *E. mazai* (LLORENTE 1984) and *E. aloikea* (BRÉVIGNON 1993) in recent times.

Specimens preserved in the following collections are mentioned in the text; their curators are gratefully acknowledged for allowing access to the materials and information under their care:

AME Allyn Museum of Entomology, McGuire Center for Lepidoptera and Biodiversity, University of Florida, Gainesville (Lee and Jacqueline Miller)

AMNH American Museum of Natural History, New York (Frederic Rindge)

BMNH The Natural History Museum, London (Richard Vane-Wright, Philip Ackery, and Campbell Smith)

MUSM Museo de Historia Natural, Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Lima

SMNS Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart (Christoph Häuser)

USNM National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC (William Field and Robert Robbins)

ZMHU Zoologisches Museum, Humboldt Universität, Berlin (Hans-Joachim Hannemann and Wolfram Mey)

Taxonomy of Dismorphiinae

The Dismorphiinae are a subfamily of Pieridae characterized by the possession of trisulcate antennae, most strongly developed at the tip of the flagellum; short tegumen (much shorter than uncus); bilobed uncus; fused valvae; single corpus bursae; and presence of flavone pigments in the wings (ACKERY et al. 1999). In the Neotropics, the subfamily includes five genera: *Pseudopieris* Godman & Salvin, 1889; *Dismorphia* Hübner, 1816; *Enantia* Hübner, [1819]; *Lieinix* Gray, 1832; *Patia* Klots, 1933; and *Moschoneura* Butler, 1870, distinguished by wing venation and genitalic characters (LAMAS 1979, 2004). Although genitalic structures are useful in distinguishing genera and species, they are not useful for distinguishing subspecies; therefore, other phenotypic attributes (mostly from wing color pattern) are employed to diagnose geographical races.

***Pseudopieris nehemia jessica* ssp. n.**
(Figs. 1-2)

Pseudopieris nehemia aequatorialis Auctt. *nec* C. Felder & R. Felder, 1861.
Pseudopieris nehemia n. ssp: Lamas, 2004: 99.

Diagnosis. *Male*.- FW [forewing] length 22-25 mm (n = 19). Belongs to *Pseudopieris nehemia* (Boisduval, 1836) because FW veins Sc and R_1 do not touch each other or become fused, and the male lacks androconia along the cubitus on the FW below. Most similar to *P. n. penia* (Hopffer, 1874) from eastern Peru (see *Remarks*), but FW black apex and outer border consistently narrower (widest expanse at apex not exceeding 2.5 mm in width; 2.5-4 mm in *penia*), usually with a slight thickening of the black outer border at distal end of cell M_3-CuA_1, not exceeding 2 mm in width (of variable thickness in *penia*, but often >2 mm in width). Underside with costal border and apex of FW, and the whole HW [hindwing] yellow, contrasting strongly with remainder of wings (pale to very pale yellow in *penia*, not strongly contrasting).

Female.- FW length 24.5 mm (n = 1). Almost identical to the male, except the FW black outer border above is projected inwards as a sharp "tooth", 2 mm in height, at the distal end of M_3.

Type-material (all in MUSM): **Holotype** ♂, PERU, Amazonas, Cordillera del Cóndor, alto Río Comaina, PV22, Falso Paquisha, 800 m, [03°58'S, 78°25'W], 22 Oct 1987 (G. Lamas). Paratypes.- 1 ♂, ECUADOR, Napo, Cumandá,

800 m, 20 Jul 1973; 1 ♂, ECUADOR, Napo, Río Anzu, 5 Aug 1934; 2 ♂, ECUADOR, Tungurahua, Río Topo, 1200 m, 13 Mar 1974; 4 ♂, ECUADOR, Tungurahua, Topo, 1200 m, Jul 1973, 11-12 Jun 1973, 2 Feb 1974; 2 ♂, ECUADOR, Tungurahua, Río Estancias, 1400 m, 9-11 Jun 1973; 3 ♂, ECUADOR, Tungurahua, La Jullita, 1200 m, 5-6 Jun 1973, 22 Oct 1974; 2 ♂, same data as holotype, but 25 Oct 1987; 2 ♂, 1 ♀, PERU, Amazonas, Cordillera del Cóndor, PV3 (Alfonso Ugarte), 1000-1200 m, 03°55'S, 78°26'W, 21, 27 Jul 1994 (G. Lamas); 1 ♂, PERU, Amazonas, Cordillera del Cóndor, P.V. Cap. Ponce Antúnez, 690 m, 03°47'S, 78°21'W, 16 Nov 2003 (J. Grados & A. Asenjo).

Etymology: A feminine noun in apposition, derived from the personal name Jessica.

Remarks: Contrary to what I indicated in the *Checklist of Neotropical Pieridae* (LAMAS 2004), a re-analysis of the available information refutes my previous classification that *Leptalis aequatorialis* C. Felder & R. Felder, 1861, and *L. penia* Hopffer, 1874, are synonymous, and represent the populations of *Pseudopieris nehemia* occurring in central Peru. Instead, the evidence is consistent with the new hypothesis that *aequatorialis* is best applied to the populations of *nehemia* occurring in southeastern Peru, which I described formerly as *P. n. melania* (LAMAS 1985). Therefore, the name *melania* Lamas is to be regarded as a junior subjective synonym of *aequatorialis* (**syn. nov.**), and the name *penia* is hereby removed from the synonymy of *aequatorialis* and applied to the subspecific populations of *P. nehemia* occurring in eastern Peru (departments of Pasco, Junín and Ayacucho), as *P. n. penia*. Despite that *Leptalis aequatorialis* was described from "Ecuador", that type locality is certainly wrong, as proven by examination of the single surviving male syntype of *aequatorialis*, which matches accurately the phenotype of the *nehemia* populations inhabiting southeastern Peru, particularly in those areas located at the base of the Andes. Many other butterflies described by the Felders from "Ecuador" clearly belong to taxa found only in the same areas of SE Peru (for instance, *Callicore lyca aegina* [C. Felder & R. Felder, 1861]), and it is tempting to speculate from such meagre data that the specimens which were used by the Felders to describe *Leptalis aequatorialis*, *Catagramma aegina* and many other "Ecuadorian" taxa, may have been collected in 1839-1840 by the French naturalist Claude Isidore Gay, in the valley of Cosñipata, Cuzco (LAMAS 1989). In order to appropriately fix the identity of the names *aequatorialis* and *penia*, I designate herein their **lectotypes** as follows: 1. *Leptalis aequatorialis*, a male specimen deposited in BMNH, bearing the labels "Ecuador", "aequatorialis n.", "Felder / Colln.", "Rothschild / Bequest / B.M. 1939-1", "Type", "Lecto- / type", and "Lectotype / Leptalis aequato- / rialis F. & F. / Lamas '77"; 2. *Leptalis penia*, a male specimen deposited in ZMHU, bearing the labels "17504", "Penia / Hpfr * Stett. ent. Ztg. / Chanchamayo / Peru Tham[m]", and "Lecto- / type". The males illustrated by D'ABRERA (1981: 99) as *aequatorialis* correspond to *penia*.

Pseudopieris nehemia mariana ssp. n. (Figs. 3-4)

Pseudopieris nehemia n. ssp.: Lamas, 2004: 99.

Diagnosis. *Male*.- FW length 23-24 mm (n = 15). Belongs to *Pseudopieris nehemia* because FW veins Sc and R_1 do not touch each other or become fused, and the male lacks androconia along the cubitus on the FW below. Closest to *P. n. penia* and *P. n. jessica* but differs from both by the consistently wider FW black apex and outer border above (widest expanse at apex 3.5-4.5 mm), and the thick and blunt inward "bump" of the outer border at the distal end of cell M_3-CuA_1 (2-3.5 mm in width). Below, FW costal border and apex, and the whole HW pale yellow to yellow, never as constrasting as in *jessica*.

Female.- FW length 25 mm (n = 1). Almost identical to the male but FW black outer border above slightly wider.

Type-material: **Holotype** ♂, PERU, San Martín, Rioja, 700 m, [06°04'S, 77°10'W], 22 May 1975 (J.M. Schunke), in MUSM. Paratypes (all from PERU).- 1 ♂, San Martín, Tarapoto, 1932, in MUSM; 1 ♂, San Martín, Nuevo Progreso, 3 Oct 1976 (J.M. Schunke), in MUSM; 3 ♂, San Martín, Rioja, in MUSM; 1 ♂, San Martín, Moyobamba, 1888 (M. de Mathan), in BMNH; 4 ♂, 1 ♀, Huánuco, Tingo María, 670-800 m, Jul, 1974, 6 Nov 1974, 28 Sep 1977 (M. Rojas, J.M. Schunke), in MUSM; 2 ♂, Huánuco, Río Monzón, 8 Oct 1976 (J.M. Schunke), in MUSM; 1 ♂, Huánuco, Río Huallaga, Puente Cayumba, 800 m, Apr 1980 (G. Guth & H.J. Winter), in MUSM; 1 ♂, Huánuco, Puente Cayumba, 2700', 24 Oct 1946 (J.C. Pallister), in AMNH.

Etymology: A feminine noun in apposition, derived from the personal name Mariana.

Remarks: Confusingly similar in external appearance and general behavior to the much commoner syntopic and synchronic *Leptophobia aripa elodina* (Röber, 1908).

Pseudopieris viridula mauritia ssp. n. (Figs. 5-6)

Pseudopieris viridula n. ssp.: Lamas, 2004: 99.

Diagnosis. *Male*.- FW length 23 mm (n = 5). Belongs to *Pseudopieris viridula* (C. Felder & R. Felder, 1861) because FW veins Sc and R_1 are in contact or fused, and the male exhibits androconia along the FW cubitus below. FW above with a very thin, regular, dark brown apical and outer border (widest at apex, 1-1.5 mm). Differs from all other subspecies by a slight darkening of the distal end of HW discal cell below, somewhat reminiscent of the much more conspicuous darkening shown by *P. nehemia nehemia*.

Female.- FW length 22 mm (n = 2). Almost identical to the male, without androconia along FW cubitus below.

Type-material: **Holotype** ♂, VENEZUELA, Mérida, 1897, in BMNH. Paratypes (all from VENEZUELA).- 3 ♂, same data as holotype, in BMNH, MUSM; 1 ♂, Distrito Federal, Caracas, May-Jun 1877 (O. Thieme), in BMNH; 1 ♀, Aragua, Rancho Grande, 1100m, Jun 1965 (F. Romero), in MUSM; 1 ♀, [Trujillo], Avi[s]pas, 7 Jun 1938, in AMNH.

Etymology: A feminine noun in apposition, derived from the personal name Mauricia.

Remarks: Similar specimens have been studied from several localities in northern and western Colombia, but as Colombian *viridula* show some degree on intrapopulational variation, the subspecific name *mauritia* is here restricted to the northern Venezuelan populations living in the Andes and the Cordillera de la Costa.

Pseudopieris viridula zulma ssp. n. (Fig. 7)

Pseudopieris viridula n. ssp.: Lamas, 2004: 99.

Diagnosis. *Male*.- FW length 24-26 mm (n = 20). Belongs to *Pseudopieris viridula* (C. Felder & R. Felder, 1861) because FW veins Sc and R_1 are in contact or fused, and the male exhibits androconia along the FW cubitus below (but see *Remarks*). Most similar to the nominotypic subspecies, but FW black apex and outer border above very thin and regular (widest at apex, ≤ 2 mm), without any conspicuous thickening or "tooth" at the distal end of cell M_3-CuA_1 (conspicuous in *viridula*). Also very similar to *P. n. mauritia* but differs by having the distal end of the HW discal cell below not darkened.

Female.- Unknown, but probably similar to the male.

Type-material: **Holotype** ♂, PERU, Cuzco, Quincemil, [650 m, 13°14'S, 70°46'W], 3 Feb 1975 (J.M. Schunke), in MUSM. Paratypes (all from PERU).- 2 ♂, Cuzco, Cajón, Sep 1900, Oct 1901 (O. Garlepp), in BMNH, MUSM; 1 ♂, Cuzco, Atalaya, 17 Aug 1971 (B.V. & J.S. Ridout), in BMNH; 2 ♂, Puno, Carabaya, in AMNH; 5 ♂, Puno, Chirimayo, 1000', Jul 1901 (G.R. Ockenden, P.O. Simons), in BMNH; 5 ♂, Puno, Río Inambari, Oroya, 3000-3500', Nov 1901, May-Dec 1905, Jan 1906 (G.R. Ockenden), in BMNH; 1 ♂, Puno, Río Huacamayo, La Unión, 2000', Dec 1904 (G.R. Ockenden), in BMNH.

Etymology: A feminine noun in apposition, derived from the personal name Zulma.

Remarks: Fused FW veins Sc and R_1 are not a universal character for *viridula*, as a minority of individuals of *zulma* show them running closely together, without touching or merging. The male illustrated by D'Abrera (1981: 99) as "*P. viridula* ?subsp. (Lamas ms.)" is typical *viridula*. Three males from Bolivia, not considered paratypes, have been examined in BMNH.

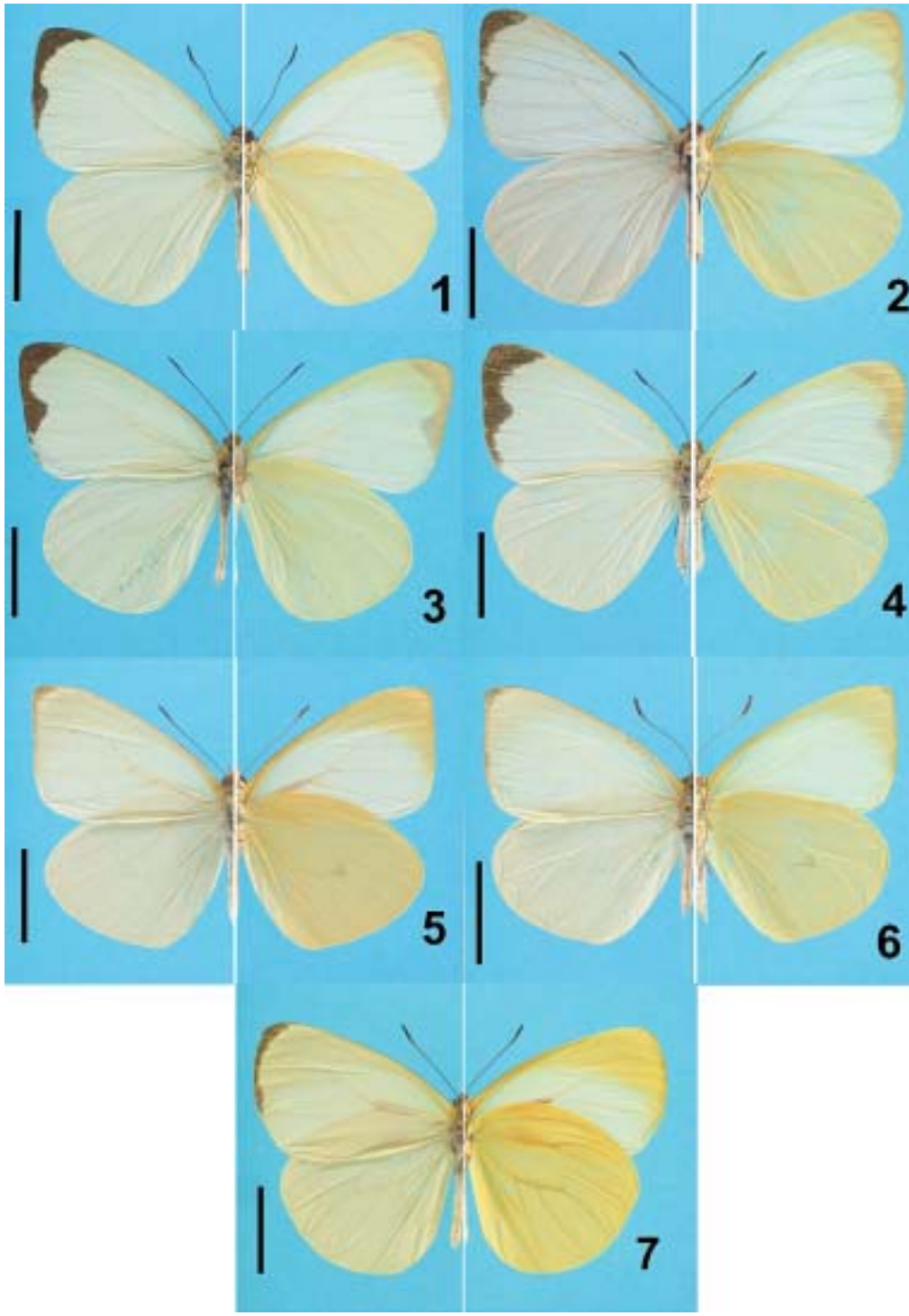
Dismorphia amphione bertha ssp. n. (Figs. 8-9)

Dismorphia amphione n. ssp.: Lamas, 2004: 99.

Diagnosis. *Male*.- FW length 31-32 mm (n = 14). Most similar to *Dismorphia amphione rhomboidea* Butler, 1896, and *D. a. egaena* (Bates, 1861) but FW above with postdiscal band formed by reddish-orange spots (yellow in *rhomboidea* and *egaena*), and subapical band of yellow spots always present (often absent in *rhomboidea*). HW above with postdiscal reddish-orange band as in *egaena*, about half the width of that in *rhomboidea*.

Female.- FW length 34-35 mm (n = 12). Similar to male though lacking the androconial areas, FW longer and HW much narrower. Wings above like in *egaena*, darker reddish-orange, and HW discal band above narrower than in *rhomboidea*.

Type-material: **Holotype** ♂, PERU, Loreto, Río Ampiyacu, [120 m, 03°19'S, 71°51'W], Nov 1991 (H. Lequerica), in MUSM. Paratypes.- 10 ♂, 8 ♀, Loreto, Caballococha, May-Jul 1884 (M. de Mathan), in BMNH, MUSM; 2 ♂, 2 ♀, Loreto, Pebas, Nov 1906 (M. de Mathan), in BMNH, AME; 1 ♀, Loreto, lower [Río] Napo, in BMNH; 1 ♀, Loreto, Río Yahuasyacu, Puerto Izango, 120 m, 03°18'S, 72°00'W, 14 Oct 1999 (H. Lequerica), in MUSM; 1 ♂, BRASIL, Amazonas, São Paulo de Olivença, Oct-Nov 1879 (M. de Mathan), in BMNH.



FIGURES 1-7.- ***Pseudopieris***. 1, *Pseudopieris nehemia jessica*, holotype (MUSM); 2, Same, female paratype (MUSM); 3, *P. n. mariana*, holotype (MUSM); 4, Same, female paratype (MUSM); 5, *P. viridula mauritia*, male paratype (MUSM); 6, Same, female paratype (MUSM); 7, *P. viridula zulma*, holotype (MUSM). Upperside at left, underside at right. Black bar = 1 cm.

Etymology: A feminine noun in apposition, derived from the personal name Bertha.

Remarks: Two female specimens from Peru, San Martín, one from Chasuta, [150 m, 06°34'S, 76°08'W], Apr 1935 (G. Klug), in MUSM, the second from "Chambireyacu" [= Río Chambirayacu, 120 m, 05°54'S, 76°14'W], Jun-Aug 1885 (M. de Mathan) represent transitional specimens between *bertha* and *rhomboidea*, and have been excluded from the type series. The lectotypes of *rhomboidea* and *egaena*, in BMNH, were designated by BAUMANN & REISSINGER (1969).

Dismorphia amphione mora ssp. n.
(Figs. 10-11)

Dismorphia amphione ?subsp. (Lamas ms.): D'Abrera, 1981: 88-89, figs.
Dismorphia amphione n. ssp.: Lamas, 2004: 99.

Diagnosis. *Male*.- FW length 30-34 mm (n = 15). Closest to *Dismorphia amhione rhomboidea*. FW apex above black, usually without any subapical markings, remainder of wing without any yellow markings, or at most with a small yellow shade in mid costa, at distal end of discal cell (one paratype has reduced yellow subapical spots).

Female.- FW length 35-37 mm (n = 7). Similar to male though lacking the androconial areas, FW longer and HW much narrower.

Type-material: **Holotype** ♂, PERU, Madre de Dios, Parque [Nacional] Manu, Pakitza, "400 m, 11°53'S, 70°58'W" [= 340 m, 11°55'48"S, 71°15'18"W], 13 Oct 1990 (G. Lamas), in MUSM. Paratypes (all from PERU).- 1 ♂, Pasco, Villa América, 14 Oct 1986 (P. Hocking), in MUSM; 1 ♀, Cuzco, Kiteni, 450 m, 13 Apr 1984 (J. Mallet), in MUSM; 1 ♂, Cuzco, Umuhuanquiali, in BMNH; 1 ♀, Cuzco, Malanquiato, in BMNH; 6 ♂, 2 ♀, same data as holotype, 2-29 Oct 1990, 10 Oct 1991 (G. Lamas, R. Robbins, J. Macdonald, M. Casagrande, M. Medina), in MUSM; 1 ♀, Madre de Dios, Puerto Maldonado, 14 Jan 1974 (J.M. Schunke), in MUSM; 3 ♂, Madre de Dios, Iberia, 200 m, 15 Jun, 29 Aug, 16 Sep 1975 (J.M. Schunke), in MUSM; 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Madre de Dios, Parque Nacional Manu, Cocha Cashu, 500 m, 18 Aug, 1 Sep 1981 (P. Stern) [1 ♂, 1 ♀ *in copula*], in MUSM.

Etymology: A feminine noun in apposition, derived from the personal name Mora.

Remarks: One male from Peru, Pasco, Pozuzo (W. Hoffmanns), and one female from "SO Peru", in BMNH, were excluded from the type series.

Dismorphia arcadia heloisa ssp. n.
(Figs. 12-13)

Dismorphia arcadia n. ssp.: Lamas, 2004: 99.

Diagnosis. *Male*.- FW length 24-25 mm (n = 4). Most similar to *Dismorphia arcadia medorina* (Hewitson, 1875), from Bolivia. FW postdiscal yellow band above narrower than in *medorina* (3 mm at its widest along radial vein; 4 mm in *medorina*). HW cell CuA_2-2A above heavily suffused, almost completely dark brown, with much reduced yellow coloration (yellow coloration more extensive in middle portion of cell in *medorina*).

Female.- FW length 24 mm (n = 1). Very similar to female *medorina*, but FW postdiscal yellow band above narrower, and HW disc above heavily suffused with orange scales (HW disc above very lightly suffused with orange scales, if at all, in *medorina*).

Type-material: **Holotype** ♂, PERU, Amazonas, Abra Pardo Miguel, 2200m, 05°42'S, 77°48'W, 19 Nov 1996 (J. Grados), in MUSM. Paratypes (all from PERU, Amazonas): 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data as holotype, 18-19 Nov 1996 (G. Lamas, J. Grados), in MUSM; 1 ♂, 2 km NW Ocol, 2550 m, 06°15'S, 77°35'W, 19 Aug 1998 (G. Lamas), in MUSM; 1 ♂, alto Río Nieva, 2200-2500 m, Jun 2002 (B. Calderón), in MUSM.

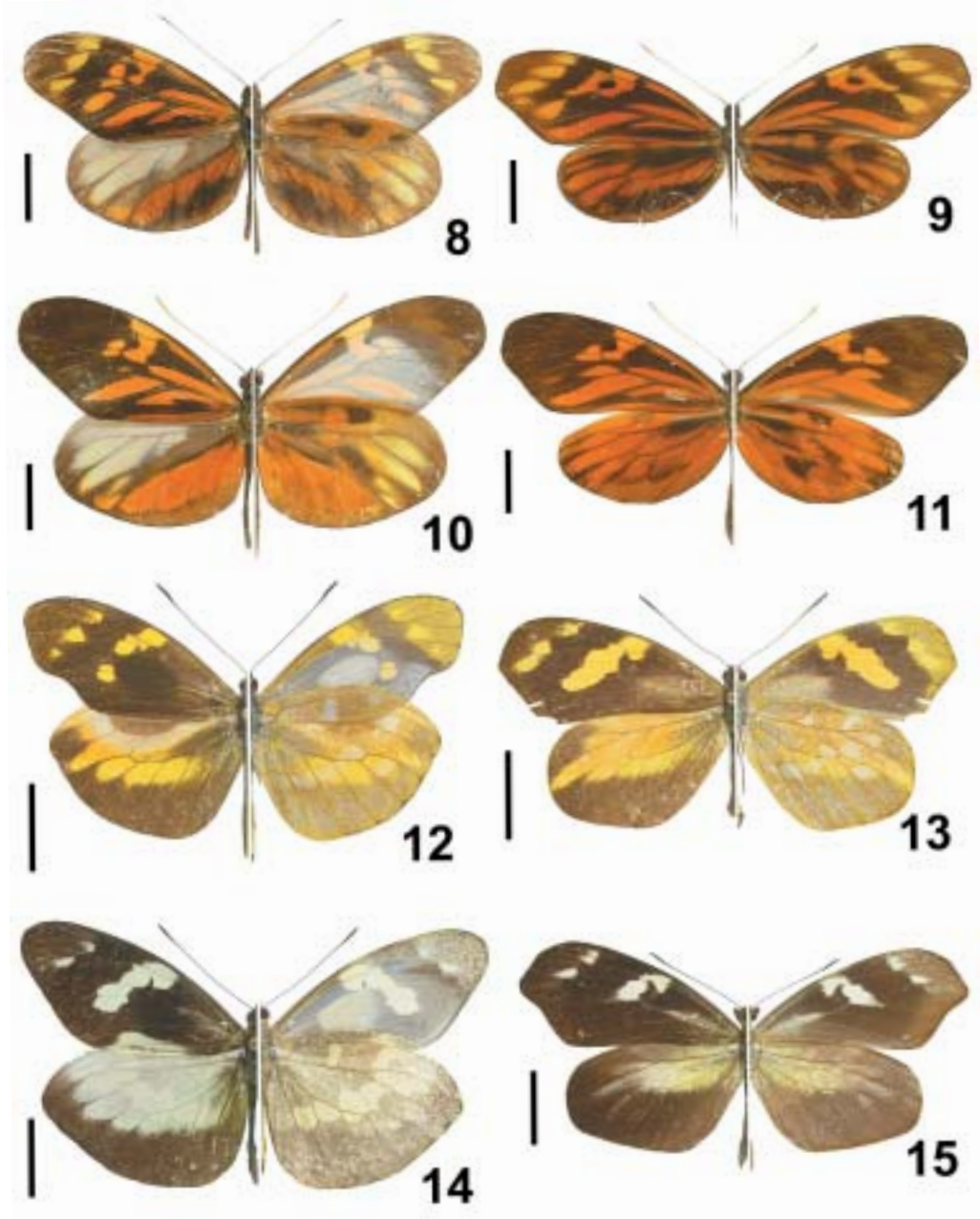
Etymology: A feminine noun in apposition, derived from the personal name Heloisa.

Remarks: The populations of *D. arcadia* occurring further south along the Peruvian Andes (from Pasco to Cuzco) have males similar to Bolivian *medorina*, but females like *heloisa* (though with wider FW postdiscal yellow band). In Puno, southern Peru, males and females are like *medorina*. Whether the populations between Pasco and Cuzco merit recognition as a separate subspecies remains to be determined. In order to appropriately fix the identity of the name *medorina*, I designate herein as its **lectotype** a male in BMNH with the following labels: "Bolivia / Hewitson Coll. / 79.69 / Leptalis / medorina. 4.", "Type", "Lecto- / type", "Lectotype / Leptalis medorina / Hewitson / Lamas '77".

Dismorphia crisia anamaria ssp. n.
(Figs. 14-15)

Dismorphia crisia ?subsp. (Lamas ms.): D'Abrera, 1981: 90, figs.
Dismorphia crisia n. ssp.: Lamas, 2004: 99.

Diagnosis. *Male*.- FW length 24-29 mm (n = 48). Similar to *Dismorphia crisia virgo* (Bates,



FIGURES 8-15.- ***Dismorphia***. 8, *Dismorphia amphione bertha*, holotype (MUSM); 9, Same, female paratype (MUSM); 10, *D. a. mora*, holotype (MUSM); 11, Same, female paratype (MUSM); 12, *D. arcadia heloisa*, holotype (MUSM); 13, Same, female paratype (MUSM); 14, *D. crisia anamaria*, holotype (MUSM); 15, Same, female paratype (MUSM). Upperside at left, underside at right. Black bar = 1 cm.

1864) and *D. c. lubina* Butler 1871, from Mexico and Central America, but FW above with base of discal cell showing at least traces of a diffuse white longitudinal streak, not solid black; FW postdiscal white band above never connected to white streak along posterior border; HW above with narrower black outer border, and correspondingly wider white discal area.

Female.- FW length 25-30 mm (n = 25). A strongly melanic phenotype, most similar to *D. c. alvarezi* J. Maza & R. Maza, 1984, from southwestern Mexico and western Guatemala, but with much reduced white FW postdiscal band and white HW discal area above; HW discal area above strongly suffused with greenish yellow.

Type-material: **Holotype** ♂, PERU, Piura, 3 km W Canchaque, 1300 m, 05°22'S, 79°37'W, 4 Jun 2000 (G. Lamas), in MUSM. Paratypes.- 14 ♂, 10 ♀, ECUADOR, Chimborazo, Chimbo, 1891 (M. de Mathan), in BMNH, MUSM; 1 ♂, ECUADOR, Loja, Loja, in USNM; 2 ♂, ECUADOR, Loja, "environs de Loja", 1891, in BMNH; 1 ♂, ECUADOR, Loja, Los Palmales, Acc. N° 35008, in USNM; 1 ♂, ECUADOR, El Oro, Zaruma, 1000 m, Jun 1899 (P.O. Simons), in BMNH; 3 ♂, PERU, Tumbes, Bosque Nacional Tumbes, entre Quebrada Los Naranjos y P.V. Figueroa, 500-650 m, 03°50-52'S, 80°09-14'W, 20 Feb 1996 (J. Grados), in MUSM; 2 ♂, PERU, Tumbes, Bosque Nacional Tumbes, entre P.V. Campo Verde y P.V. Cotrina, 300-450 m, 03°48-51'S, 80°09-10'W, 23 Feb 1996 (J. Grados), in MUSM; 6 ♂, 6 ♀, PERU, Piura, Canchaque, 1200-1300 m, 13-17 Apr 1981 (G. Lamas), in MUSM; 7 ♂, 2 ♀, same data as holotype, 3-4 Jun, 27 Nov 2000 (G. Lamas), in MUSM; 2 ♀, PERU, Piura, Río Pusmalca, 800 m, 05°23'S, 79°37'W, 7 Jun 2000 (G. Lamas), in MUSM; 1 ♂, PERU, Piura, Pacaipampa, Bellavista, 1970 m, 04°57'S, 79°33'W, 25 Jun 2003 (W. Zelada), in MUSM; 1 ♂, PERU, Piura, km 30 Olmos-Chamaya, 1300 m, 05°54'S, 79°32'W, 17 Jun 1995 (G. Lamas), in MUSM; 5 ♂, 1 ♀, PERU, [Piura], "W. slopes of Andes, 10,000'", Jun 1912 (A.E. & F. Pratt), in BMNH, MUSM; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, PERU, [Piura], Ayabaca Mts., 1912 (A.E. & F. Pratt), in BMNH; 2 ♂, 2 ♀, PERU, Cajamarca, Hacienda Monteseco, 1200-1400 m, 17 May 1982 (G. Lamas & E. Pérez), in MUSM; 1 ♀, PERU, La Libertad, alto Río Chicama, Coina, 1900-2000 m, 8-9 May 1982 (G. Lamas & E. Pérez), in MUSM.

Etymology: A feminine noun in apposition, derived from the personal name Ana María.

Remarks: D'ABRERA (1981: 90) illustrated a male and female of this subspecies, from Ecuador, Chimbo.

Dismorphia crisia sylvia ssp. n.
(Figs. 16-17)

Dismorphia crisia ?subsp. (Lamas ms.): D'Abrera, 1981: 90, fig. (female only)
Dismorphia crisia n. ssp.: Lamas, 2004: 99.

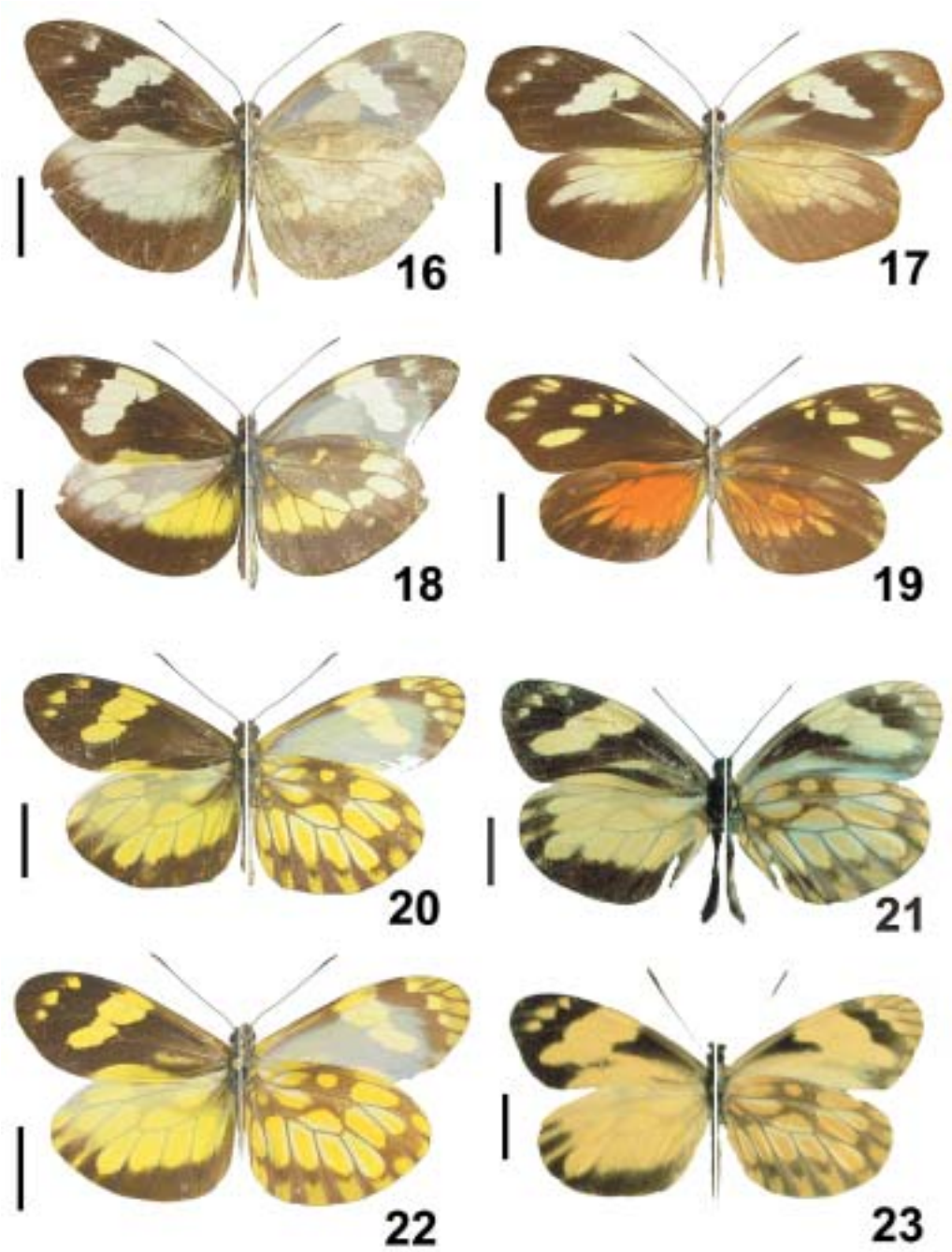
Diagnosis. *Male*.- FW length 26-28 mm (n = 42). Intermediate between *Dismorphia crisia foedora* (Lucas, 1852) from Venezuela and Colombia, and *D. c. saltensis* Breyer, 1939, occurring along the eastern Andes, from Peru south to northern Argentina. The FW white postdiscal band above is usually separated from the white streak along the posterior border, but in some specimens they are narrowly connected by the partial interruption of the black bar in cell CuA_1-CuA_2 (in *saltensis* they are always connected, in *foedora* they are usually separate); as in *anamaria*, the black FW discal cell above shows a white longitudinal streak, somewhat better developed (usually absent in *foedora*, always wide in *saltensis*); the HW dark outer border above may be as wide as in *anamaria*, or only half as wide (in both *foedora* and *saltensis* this border is rather narrow).

Female.- FW length 25-30 mm (n = 28). Closer to *foedora* than *saltensis*, the dark bar along FW cell CuA_1-CuA_2 above always complete (often incomplete in *foedora*, always interrupted in *saltensis*).

Type-material: **Holotype** ♂, PERU, Piura, 0-4 km N Huancabamba, 1950-2100 m, [05°14'S, 79°28'W], 9 Apr 1981 (G. Lamas), in MUSM. Paratypes (all from PERU).- 5 ♂, 1 ♀, same data as holotype (the female caught *in copula* with the holotype), in MUSM; 2 ♂, 2 ♀, Cajamarca, Charape, 4000', Sep-Oct 1912 (A.E. & F. Pratt), in BMNH, MUSM; 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Cajamarca, Río Tabaconas, 6000', 1912 (A.E. & F. Pratt), in BMNH; 1 ♂ Cajamarca, Cochalán, W de Tamborapa, 600 m, 17 Mar 1985 (G. Lamas), in MUSM; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Cajamarca, Chilasque, 1200 m, 06°01'S, 79°12'W, 4 Nov 1998, 13 Jun 2000 (G. Lamas), in MUSM; 1 ♀, Cajamarca, 5 km W Jaén, 800 m, 10-11 Dec 1975 (G. Lamas), in MUSM; 1 ♀, Amazonas, Cordillera del Cóndor, PV3 (Alfonso Ugarte), 1000-1200 m, 03°55'S, 78°26'W, 16 Jul 1994 (G. Lamas), in MUSM; 1 ♂, Amazonas, Quebrada Cuija, 1500 m, 05°54'S, 77°58'W, 21 Nov 1996 (G. Lamas), in MUSM; 1 ♂, Amazonas, 0-5 km E La Peca, 1100-1400 m, 05°37'S, 78°26'W, 23 Sep 1999 (D.H. Ahrenholz), in MUSM; 2 ♀, Amazonas, Bagua Grande, Buenos Aires, 1500 m, 4 Nov 1974, 3 Sep 1975 (P. Hocking), in MUSM.

Etymology: A feminine noun in apposition, derived from the personal name Silvia.

Remarks: This is a somewhat variable subspecies, and its variation might be related to the



FIGURES 16-23.- ***Dismorphia***. 16, *Dismorphia crisia sylvia*, holotype (MUSM); 17, Same, female paratype (MUSM); 18, *D. eunoe noelia*, holotype (MUSM); 19, Same, female paratype (MUSM); 20, *D. hyposticta ophelia*, holotype (MUSM); 21, Same, female paratype (BMNH); 22, *D. h. paulina*, holotype (MUSM); 23, Same, female paratype (AMNH). Upperside at left, underside at right. Black bar = 1 cm.

dry and wet seasons. Numerous specimens from eastern Ecuador have been examined in BMNH, AMNH, AME and MUSM, but have been excluded from the type series. One male from Peru, Amazonas, Quebrada Cuija, in MUSM, is transitional between *sylvia* and *saltensis*. The female from Ecuador, Zamora, illustrated by D'ABRERA (1981: 90) belongs to this subspecies, but the male from "Ecuador, Sarayacu" (certainly a false locality) is best assigned to *saltensis*.

Dismorphia eunoe noelia ssp. n.
(Figs. 18-19)

Dismorphia eunoe n. ssp.: Lamas, 2004: 99.

Diagnosis. *Male*.- FW length 27-30 mm (n = 4). Differs from all known subspecies of *Dismorphia eunoe* (Doubleday, 1844) by the long lemon-yellow dash along the outer half of the FW posterior border above, and the wide lemon-yellow discal band on HW above, twice as wide as in the other subspecies.

Female.- FW length 29-31 mm (n = 4). Differs from all other subspecies by lacking the yellow apical dashes on FW above.

Type-material: **Holotype** ♂, PANAMA, Darién, Cana, 1000 m, 10 Jan 1984 (G.B. Small, Jr.), in MUSM. Paratypes.- 3 ♂, 4 ♀, same data as holotype, 9-12 Jan, 15 Feb 1984 (G.B. Small, Jr.), in MUSM.

Etymology: A feminine noun in apposition, derived from the personal name Noelia.

Dismorphia hyposticta ophelia ssp. n.
(Figs. 20-21)

Dismorphia hyposticta n. ssp.: Lamas, 2004: 99.

Diagnosis. *Male*.- FW length 25-28 mm (n = 8). Similar to *Dismorphia hyposticta hyposticta* (C. Felder & R. Felder, 1861), from Venezuela and Colombia, but FW yellow postdiscal band above slightly narrower and usually constricted in the middle, spot in cell M_3-CuA_1 sometimes isolated from remainder of band (this band unbroken and of even width in *hyposticta*); posterior margin of HW yellow discal band above serrated (basically smooth in *hyposticta*), yellow rays reaching the outer margin at distal ends of cells Rs-M_1 and M_1-M_2 (not reaching wing margin in *hyposticta*).

Female.- FW length 28 mm (n = 1). Similar to *hyposticta*, but basal third of FW vein 2A above heavily overlaid with dark brown (this overlay absent in *hyposticta*); HW apex above with yellow streaks (absent in *hyposticta*).

Type-material: **Holotype** ♂, PERU, Amazonas, Quebrada Cuija, 1500 m, 05°54'S, 77°58'W, 7 Nov 1998 (G. Lamas), in MUSM. Paratypes.- 1 ♂, ECUADOR, Napo, Río Oritoyacu, 3000 m, 15 May 1979 (Velástegui), in MUSM; 1 ♂, ECUADOR, Morona-Santiago, Río Upano, 1200-1600 m, in AME; 1 ♂, ECUADOR, Loja, San Francisco, près Loja, Aug 1896, in BMNH; 1 ♀, ECUADOR, Zamora-Chinchipe, Zamora, 3-4000' (O.T. Baron), in BMNH; 1 ♂, same data as holotype, 24 Aug 1998, in MUSM.

Etymology: A feminine noun in apposition, derived from the personal name Ofelia.

Remarks: The altitude of the Río Oritoyacu paratype appears to be erroneous, being too high for this species. In order to appropriately fix the identity of the name *hyposticta*, I designate herein as its **lectotype** a female in BMNH with the following labels: "Venezuela / Moritz", "Hyposticta Mor.", "Felder / Colln.", "Rothschild / Bequest / B.M. 1939-I.", "Type", "Leco- / type", "Lectotype / Leptalis hyposticta / C. & R. Felder / Lamas '77".

Dismorphia hyposticta paulina ssp. n.
(Figs. 22-23)

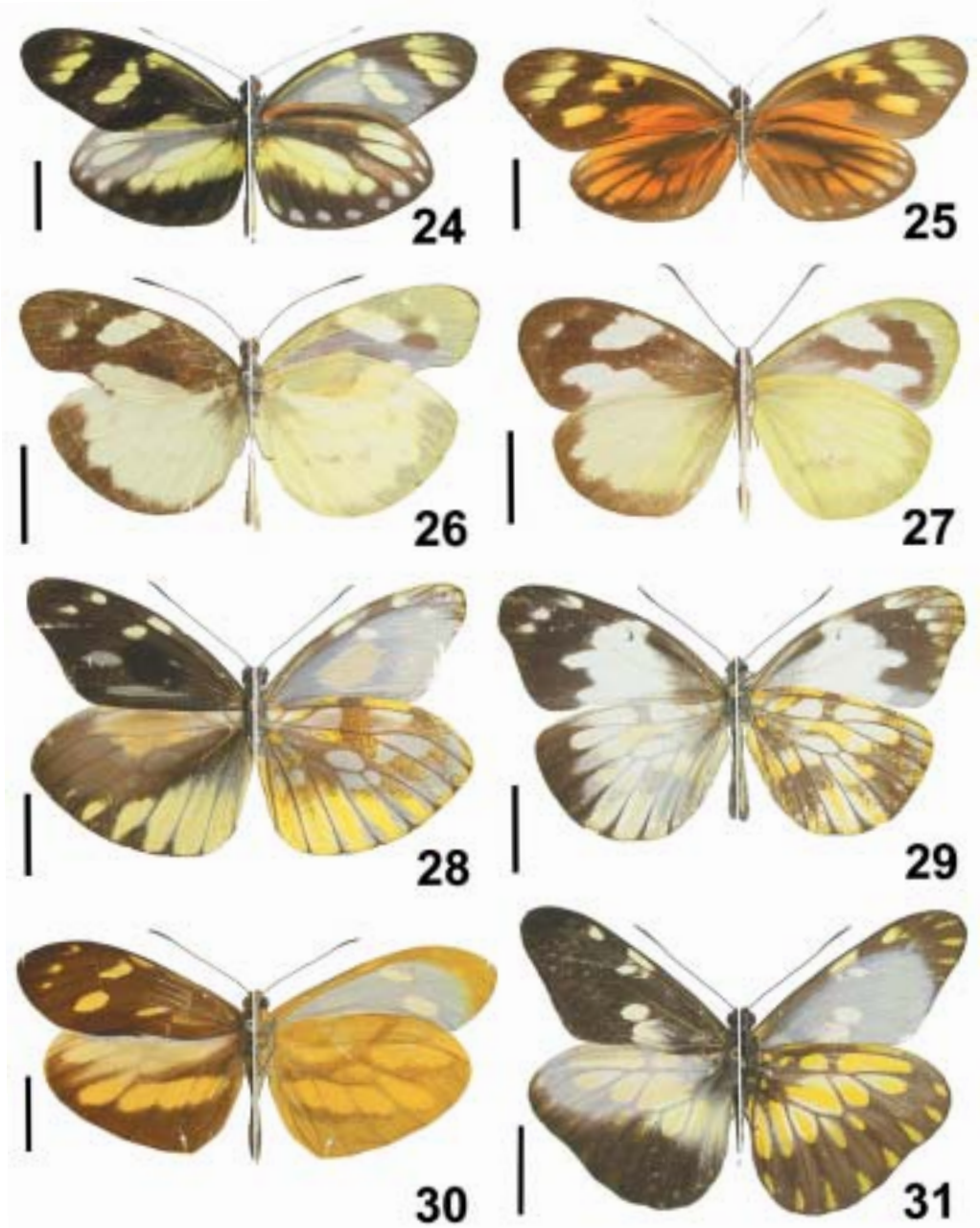
Dismorphia hyposticta n. ssp.: Lamas, 2004: 99.

Diagnosis. *Male*.- FW length 24.5-27 mm (n = 10). Most similar to *Dismorphia hyposticta ophelia*, differing by the presence of a conspicuous yellow longitudinal streak in basal half of FW cell CuA_2-2A above (absent in *ophelia* and *hyposticta*).

Female.- FW length 27 mm (n = 1). Closest to *ophelia* but yellow wing coloration above more extensive, dark brown bands and borders reduced; FW yellow postdiscal band above connected to the yellow posterior border (separate in *ophelia*); differs from *hyposticta* by presenting yellow apical streaks on HW above.

Type-material: **Holotype** ♂, PERU, Amazonas, Quebrada Parisita, 1800 m, 06°23'S, 77°27'W, Aug 1998 (B. Calderón), in MUSM. Paratypes (all from PERU).- 1 ♂, San Martín, Río Huambo, Lejía, ca. 1500 m, Apr. 1999 (B. Calderón), in MUSM; 2 ♂, Pasco, Huancabamba (E. Boettger), in BMNH; 5 ♂, Pasco, Oxapampa, in AMNH; 1 ♀, Junín, Río Perené, in AMNH.

Etymology: A feminine noun in apposition, derived from the personal name Paulina.



FIGURES 24-31.- ***Dismorphia***. 24, *Dismorphia laja rosina*, holotype (MUSM); 25, Same, female paratype (MUSM); 26, *D. lelex xiomara*, holotype (MUSM); 27, Same, female paratype (MUSM); 28. *D. lewyi rebecca*, holotype (MUSM); 29. Same, female paratype (MUSM); 30, *D. lua roberta*, male paratype (MUSM); 31. *D. lygdamis beatrix*, holotype (MUSM). Upperside at left, underside at right. Black bar = 1 cm.

Dismorphia laja rosina ssp. n.
(Figs. 24-25)

Dismorphia laja n. ssp.: Lamas, 2004: 99.

Diagnosis. *Male*.- FW length 28.5-31 mm (n = 9). Closest to *Dismorphia laja lysianax* (Hewitson, [1860]), from northern Peru, and *D. l. koenigi* Baumann & Reissinger, 1969, from central Peru, but the yellow streak at FW posterior border above does not reach the wing base

Female.- FW length 30-31 mm (n = 9). Most similar to *koenigi*, but FW postdiscal yellowish spot in cell M_3-CuA_1 1.5-2 times longer, partly tinged with orange scales; virtually no yellowish scales on HW above (conspicuous yellowish subapical area in *koenigi*).

Type-material: **Holotype** ♂, PERU, Amazonas, Cordillera del Cóndor, Quebrada Kegkem, 700 m, 03°38'S, 78°18'W, 20 Nov 2003 (J. Grados & A. Asenjo), in MUSM. Paratypes.- 2 ♂, 1 ♀, ECUADOR, Napo, Coca (R. Haensch), in BMNH; 2 ♂, 7 ♀, ECUADOR, no further data, in BMNH, MUSM; 3 ♂, PERU, Loreto, Arcadia, 150 m, 00°59.37'S, 75°18.55'W, 4, 7, 10 Nov 1993 (G. Lamas), in MUSM; 1 ♀, PERU, Loreto, Castaña, 150 m, 00°48.22'S, 75°14.40'W, 26 Oct 1993 (G. Lamas), in MUSM.

Etymology: A feminine noun in apposition, derived from the personal name Rosina.

Remarks: Even though the male of the geographically close *lysianax* is quite similar to *rosina*, its female is quite different, bearing a broad yellow postdiscal band and no (or very reduced) subapical yellow spots on FW above. In order to appropriately fix the identity of the name *lysianax*, I designate herein as its **lectotype** a female in BMNH with the following labels: "Amazons / Hewitson Coll. / 79.69. / Leptalis / lysianax. 1.", "Type / H.T.", "Lecto- / type", "Lectotype / Leptalis lysianax / Hewitson Lamas '77". The type locality of *lysianax* can be narrowed down with confidence to the Río Mayo basin in San Martín, northern Peru, the lectotype probably having been collected in the vicinity of Moyobamba (800 m, 06°02'S, 76°58'W).

Dismorphia lelex xiomara ssp. n.
(Figs. 26-27)

Diagnosis. *Male*.- FW length 21-22 mm (n = 13). Differs from *D. lelex lelex* (Hewitson, 1869), from southeastern Colombia and eastern Ecuador, by its smaller size (FW length in *lelex* 24-25 mm) and ground color of the wings above white, not pale greenish-yellow. In addition, the white FW postdiscal band above is narrower and the dark brown HW outer border above is wider, reaching the anal border beyond the anal angle (this border in *lelex* thins out before reaching the anal angle). Also differs from a new subspecies of *lelex* from western Colombia (illustrated by D'ABRERA [1981: 96], LAMAS in LE CROM & LLORENTE in press), which has similar white wing ground color, in a likewise manner, by smaller size, narrower FW postdiscal band, and wider HW outer border.

Female.- FW length 22 mm (n = 10). Distinguished from *lelex* and the new Colombian subspecies by its smaller size (FW length in both of them 25-26 mm), and the reduction in size of the three white FW subapical spots above, only the middle one being well marked (these spots better developed in the other subspecies).

Type-material: **Holotype** ♂, ECUADOR, Bolívar, Balzapamba, [630 m, 01°47'S, 79°10'W] (R. Haensch), in MUSM. Paratypes (all from ECUADOR).- 4 ♂, 3 ♀, same data as holotype, 18 May 1899 (R. Haensch), in BMNH; 4 ♀, Bolívar, Balzapamba, Nov 1893-Apr 1894 (M. de Mathan), in BMNH, MUSM; 3 ♂, 2 ♀, Chimborazo, Chimbo, 1891 (M. de Mathan), in BMNH; 1 ♂, Chimborazo, above Chimbo, 3000', Aug 1897 (W.F.H. Rosenberg), in BMNH.

Etymology: A feminine noun in apposition, derived from the personal name Xiomara.

Remarks: In order to appropriately fix the identity of the name *lelex*, I designate herein as its **lectotype** a male in BMNH with the following labels: "Ecuador / Hewitson Coll. / 79.69. / Leptalis / lelex. 3.", "Type", "Lecto- / type", "Lectotype / Leptalis lelex / Hewitson Lamas '77".

Dismorphia lewyi rebecca ssp. n.
(Figs. 28-29)

Dismorphia lewyi ?subsp. (Lamas ms.): D'Abrera, 1981: 95, 2 figs. (as *boliviensis*).
Dismorphia lewyi n. ssp.: Lamas, 2004: 100.

Diagnosis. *Male*.- FW length 26-29 mm (n = 48). Most similar to *Dismorphia lewyi boliviensis* Röber, 1909, from southeastern Peru and Bolivia, distinguished by the pale, greenish-yellow to bluish-yellow, broad intervenal stripes on HW above (bright yellow in *boliviensis*).

Female.- FW length 27-28 mm (n = 16). Quite variable, wings above with white or greenish-yellow background color, and HW dark brown borders of varying width; some individuals strongly melanic, with extensive dark brown

suffussion, but generally the dark brown coloration inside FW discal cell above restricted to a narrow longitudinal line along its anterior third (in *boliviensis* and other subspecies this line is broad, covering the anterior half or more of discal cell).

Type-material: **Holotype** ♂, PERU, Amazonas, 2 km E El Arenal, 1800 m, ca. 06°32'S, 77°21'W, 22 Aug 1998 (G. Lamas), in MUSM. Paratypes (all from PERU).- 1 ♀, same data as holotype, in MUSM; 1 ♂, Amazonas, Piruro, ca. 3 km N Nueva Esperanza, ca. 1700 m, Feb 1985 (B. Calderón), in MUSM; 6 ♂, Amazonas, Quebrada Yanahuayco, 1600-1800 m, 06°24'S, 77°26'W, Aug 1998 (B. Calderón), in MUSM; 1 ♂, Amazonas, Quebrada Piruro, 1800-2000 m, 06°23'S, 77°26'W, Aug 1998 (B. Calderón), in MUSM; 1 ♂, Amazonas, Quebrada Parisita, 1800 m, 06°23'S, 77°27'W, Aug 1998 (B. Calderón), in MUSM; 1 ♀, Amazonas, Río Huamanpata, La Orilla, E de Nueva Esperanza, Feb 1985 (B. Calderón), in MUSM; 1 ♀, Amazonas, Mendoza, Quebrada Piruro, El Cedro, 2100-2200 m, 06°23'S, 77°26'W, Aug 1998 (B. Calderón), in MUSM; 1 ♂, Amazonas, Chachapoyas, 1889 (M. de Mathan), in BMNH; 1 ♀, Amazonas, Rodríguez de Mendoza, Dec 1973, in SMNS; 1 ♂, San Martín, Río Serranoyacu, km 398.5, 1600 m, 12 Mar 1986 (J. Mallet), in MUSM; 1 ♂, Huánuco, Tingo María, 800 m, Jul 1974 (M. Rojas), in MUSM; 1 ♀, Huánuco, Acomayo, 2000 m, Feb 1974 (M. Rojas), in SMNS; 11 ♂, 7 ♀, Pasco, Cushi, 1820-1900 m, 1904 (W. Hoffmanns), in BMNH, MUSM; 5 ♂, Pasco, Huancabamba (E. Boettger), in BMNH; 1 ♂, Pasco, Pozuzo, 5-6000', in BMNH; 1 ♂, Pasco, Pichis Road, 3000', 1904 (H. Watkins & Tomlinson), in BMNH; 2 ♂, Pasco, Oxapampa, 7200', in BMNH, AMNH; 3 ♂, 1 ♀, Pasco, Quiroz, 17 Dec 1933, 2 Feb 1934, in AME; 1 ♀, Junín, 1-3 km SE Mina Pichita, 2100 m, 26 Aug 1988 (G. Lamas), in MUSM; 5 ♂, Junín, Quebrada Siete Jeringas, 1700 m, 11°12'S, 75°24'W, 27-29 Aug, 8-15 Nov 2003 (G. Lamas, C. Peña, J.J. Ramírez), in MUSM; 1 ♂, Junín, Pampa Hermosa, 1300 m, 11°02'S, 75°24'W, 20 Aug 2003 (J.J. Ramírez); 1 ♂, Junín, Río Perené, in AMNH; 4 ♂, 2 ♀, Junín, Chanchamayo, Jan-Aug 1901, 1912 (W. Hoffmanns, C.O. Schunke), in BMNH, AME; 1 ♂, Cuzco, Llactahuamán, Quebrada Bagre, 1700 m, 12°52'S, 73°30'W, 23 Jul 1998 (G. Valencia), in MUSM.

Etymology: A feminine noun in apposition, derived from the personal name Rebeca.

Remarks: D'ABRERA (1981: 95) switched his figure legends, and illustrated this new subspecies as *boliviensis*, while his figures of "*D. lewyi* ?subsp." correspond to true *boliviensis*.

Dismorphia lua roberta ssp. n. (Fig. 30)

Dismorphia lua n. ssp.: Lamas, 2004: 100.

Diagnosis. *Male*.- FW length 29 mm (n = 4). Most similar to *Dismorphia lua garleppi* Staudinger, 1894, from Bolivia, but, opposite to the situation with *D. lewyi boliviensis* and *D. l. rebecca*, here the Peruvian specimens have bright yellow spots on the wings above, whereas *garleppi* has the same spots pale greenish-yellow; while the FW yellow spots of *roberta* are larger than those in *garleppi* (particularly that on cell M_3-CuA_1), its HW yellow postdiscal band is narrower than in *garleppi*.

Female.- Unknown.

Type-material: **Holotype** ♂, PERU, Pasco, Cushi, 1900 m (W. Hoffmanns), in BMNH. Paratypes (all from PERU, Pasco).- 2 ♂, same data as holotype, in BMNH; 1 ♂, Oxapampa, in MUSM.

Etymology: A feminine noun in apposition, derived from the personal name Roberta.

Remarks: An extremely rare species in collections, which has not been recorded in Peru for about a hundred years. The Central American subspecies (*costaricensis* [Schaus, 1913]) is still known only from its unique male lectotype in USNM (LAMAS 1979, DEVRIES 1987). The other subspecies (*idae* Fassl, 1910, from western Colombia; *lua* [Hewitson, 1869], from eastern Colombia and Ecuador; and *garleppi*, from Bolivia) are known only by a handful of specimens; females are known only for *lua* and *idae*. In order to appropriately fix the identity of the names *lua* and *garleppi*, I designate herein their **lectotypes** as follows: 1. *Leptalis lua*, a male specimen deposited in BMNH, bearing the labels "lua", "Equa[dor]", "Type", "Lecto- / type", "Lectotype / Leptalis lua / Hewitson Lamas '77". 2. *Dismorphia garleppi*, a male specimen deposited in ZMHU, bearing the labels "Garleppi / Stgr. / Lua Hew. var?", "Bolivia 2600 m. / Locotal / 1891. Garlepp.", "Origin.", "Lecto- / type".

Dismorphia lygdamis beatrix ssp. n. (Figs. 31-32)

Leptalis pappa Herrich-Schäffer, 1867: 106. *Nomen nudum*.
Leptalis pappa Prittwitz, 1871: 242. Unavailable.
Dismorphia lygdamis n. ssp.: Lamas, 2004: 100.

Diagnosis. *Male*.- FW length 25-28 mm (n = 98). Differs from *Dismorphia lygdamis lygdamis* (Hewitson, 1869), from eastern Ecuador, by the reduction in size of the FW white to greenish-

yellow postdiscal spots above (including those at the distal end of discal cell), and by presenting only one white to greenish-yellow subapical spot above (usually 3 spots in *lygdamis*).

Female.- FW length 24-25 mm (n = 4). Similar to *lygdamis* but wings with wider black outer border, the FW above with 3 white subapical spots (1-2 in *lygdamis*).

Type-material: **Holotype** ♂, PERU, Junín, Quebrada Siete Jeringas, 1700 m, 11°12'S, 75°24'W, 27 Aug 2003 (G. Lamas), in MUSM. Paratypes (all from PERU).- 9 ♂, Huánuco, cerca a Acomayo, 2000 m, 09°48'S, 76°04'W, Mar-Jun 1975 (M. Rojas), in MUSM, BMNH; 1 ♂, Huánuco, Tingo María, 800 m, Aug 1974 (M. Rojas), in MUSM; 1 ♂, Pasco, Alto Yurinaqui (cerca Eneñas), 1400 m, 20 Aug 1968 (P. Hocking), in MUSM; 1 ♂, Pasco, Cushi, 1900 m (W. Hoffmanns), in BMNH; 1 ♂, Pasco, El Porvenir, 1000 m, in BMNH; 2 ♂, Pasco, Pozuzo, 800-1000 m (W. Hoffmanns), in AMNH, BMNH; 2 ♂, Pasco, Quiroz, 26 Oct 1933, 23 Jan 1934, in AME; 1 ♂, Junín, 7 km E Mina Pichita, Hacienda Naranjal, 1550 m, 15 Oct 1989 (G. Lamas), in MUSM; 10 ♂, Junín, San Ramón, 3000', Oct 1903 (H. Watkins & Tomlinson), in AME, BMNH; 3 ♂, Junín, la Merced, 2500-3500', Oct-Nov 1919 (C. Watkins), in BMNH; 3 ♂, Junín, La Merced, upper Río Toro, Aug-Sep 1901 (P.O. Simons), in BMNH; 13 ♂, 1 ♀, Junín, Chanchamayo, 1912 (C.O. Schunke), in BMNH; 2 ♂, Cuzco, Cajón, Oct 1901 (O. Garlepp), in BMNH; 1 ♂, valle Cosñipata, Quebrada Quitacalzón, 1050 m, 12 May 1984 (G. Lamas), in MUSM; 3 ♂, Cuzco, Río Cosñipata, San Pedro, 1400 m, 13°03'S, 71°33'W, 30 Aug-1 Sep 1989, 6-8 Nov 2001 (G. Lamas); 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Cuzco, San Pedro, 1400-1650m, 13°03'S, 71°33-34'W, 17-20 Aug 2001 (G. Lamas), in MUSM; 3 ♂, Cuzco, Marcapata, 4500', in BMNH.

Etymology: A feminine noun in apposition, derived from the personal name Beatriz.

Remarks: Numerous males and one female from various places in Bolivia have been examined in USNM, AME and BMNH, but have been excluded from the type series. In order to appropriately fix the identity of the name *lygdamis*, I designate herein as its **lectotype** a female in BMNH with the following labels: "Ecuador / Hewitson Coll. / 79.69. / Leptalis / lygdamis. 1.", "Type", "Lecto- / type", "Lectotype / Leptalis lygdamis / Hewitson Lamas '77".

By an unfortunate oversight, I regarded *Dismorphia doris* Baumann & Reissinger, 1969, as a subspecies of *lygdamis* in the *Checklist of Neotropical Pieridae* (Lamas 2004). It is in fact a full species, as originally proposed by Baumann & Reissinger (1969: 86), and treated by D'Abrera (1981: 94), as attested by its sympatry with *lygdamis beatrix* in Huánuco, Peru. Therefore, the name *doris* is hereby reinstated to its original specific status.

Dismorphia lysis mariella ssp. n.
(Figs. 33-34)

Dismorphia lysis ?subsp. (Lamas ms.): D'Abrera, 1981: 96-97, figs.
Dismorphia lysis n. ssp.: Lamas, 2004: 100.

Diagnosis. *Male*.- FW length 20-23 mm (n = 14). Differs from *Dismorphia lysis lysis* (Hewitson, 1869), distributed from southeastern Colombia to northeastern Peru, and *D. l. peruana* Röber, 1909, from eastern Peru and Bolivia, by the pale yellow tinge above of HW disc and FW postdiscal patch at posterior border. As in *peruana*, the light FW postdiscal band above is broadly interrupted in the middle (continuous or nearly so in *lysis*).

Female.- FW length 17-22 mm (n = 9). Also distinguished from *lysis* and *peruana* by the pale yellow tinge of HW disc above.

Type-material: **Holotype** ♂, PERU, San Martín, Lejía, 1200 m, 06°36'S, 77°20'W, Apr 1999 (B. Calderón), in MUSM. Paratypes (all from PERU).- 1 ♂, Amazonas, Quebrada Yanahuayco, 1600-1800 m, 06°24'S, 77°26'W, Aug 1998 (B. Calderón), in MUSM; 1 ♀, Amazonas, Chachapoyas, 1888 (M. de Mathan), in BMNH; 1 ♂, San Martín, Lejía, ca. 1500 m, ca. 06°36'S, 77°20'W, Apr 1999 (B. Calderón), in MUSM; 7 ♂, 4 ♀, San Martín, Moyobamba, 1er Sém 1887 (M. de Mathan), in BMNH, MUSM; 1 ♀, San Martín, Río Serranoyacu, km 399, 1600 m, 13 Jun 1986 (J. Mallet), in MUSM; 1 ♀, San Martín, Río Huambo, Mashoyacu, Feb 1993 (B. Calderón), in MUSM; 1 ♂, "upper Río Huallaga, F6035" [= San Martín, Chontasapa], 20 Nov 1925 (H. Bassler), in AMNH; 1 ♂, San Martín, Jepelacio, Jul 1934, in AMNH.

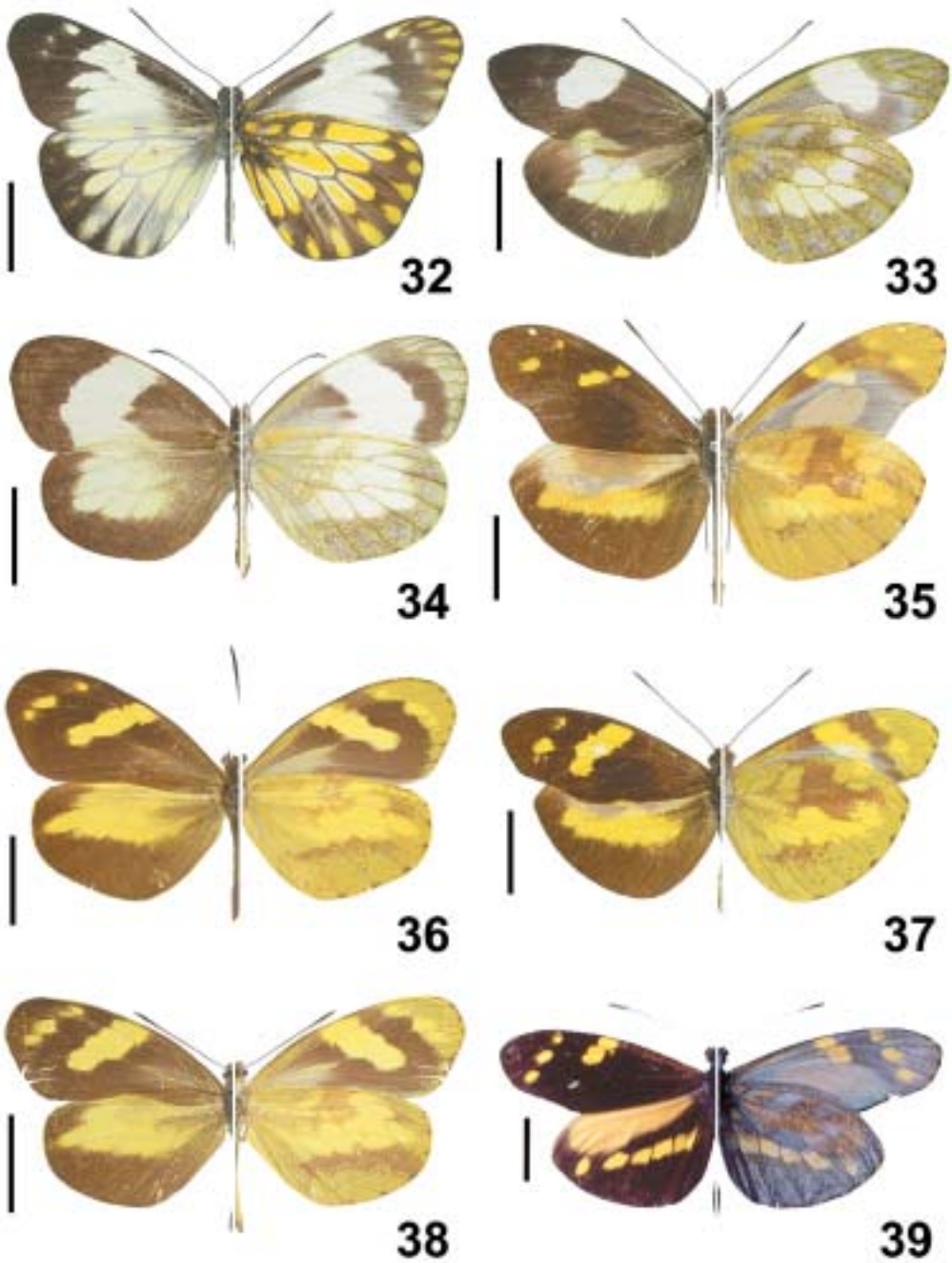
Etymology: A feminine noun in apposition, derived from the personal name Mariella.

Remarks: The male lectotype of *lysis* was selected by Baumann & Reissinger (1969: 84); the female lectotype of *peruana* was designated by Lamas (1993: 150).

Dismorphia medora lilianna ssp. n.
(Figs. 35-36)

Dismorphia medora n. ssp.: Lamas, 2004: 100.

Diagnosis. *Male*.- FW length 24-27 mm (n = 34). Distinguished from all other subspecies, *D.*



FIGURES 32-39.- ***Dismorphia***. 32, *Dismorphia lygdamis beatrix*, female paratype (MUSM); 33, *D. lysis mariella*, holotype (MUSM); 34, Same, female paratype (MUSM); 35. *D. medora lilianna*, male paratype (MUSM); 36, Same, female paratype (MUSM); 37. *D. m. juditha*, holotype (MUSM); 38. Same, female paratype (MUSM); 39. *D. medorilla sarita*, holotype (BMNH). Upperside at left, underside at right. Black bar = 1 cm.

m. medora (Doubleday, 1844), from Venezuela and Colombia; *D. medora* ssp. n. (Lamas MS), from western Ecuador and northwestern Peru; and *D. m. juditha* (see below), from eastern Peru and Bolivia, by the very narrow (1-2 mm in width) yellow postdiscal band (sometimes split into two spots) on FW above, and scarcely any yellow scaling along FW posterior border above.

Female.- FW length 21.5-26 mm (n = 29). Also differs from all other subspecies by the narrow yellow postdiscal band, and virtual absence of yellow scaling along FW posterior border above.

Type-material: **Holotype** ♂, ECUADOR, Tungurahua, Baños, 28 Sep 1899 (R. Haensch), in BMNH. Paratypes (all from ECUADOR).- 10 ♂, 7 ♀, Tungurahua, Baños, 1800-2200 m, 5000-7000', 3 Jul 1900, Oct-Dec 1910, 18 Feb, 21 Sep 1936 (R. Haensch, E.W. Rorer), in AME, BMNH, MUSM, USNM; 5 ♂, 2 ♀, Tungurahua, "environs d'Ambato" (I. Blanc), in BMNH; 1 ♂, Tungurahua, Viscaya, 2500 m, Jun 1936, in AME; 2 ♀, Tungurahua, Santa Rosa, 2800 m, Jun 1936, in AME; 2 ♀, Tungurahua, Río Guama, 2800 m, Jun 1936, in AME; 1 ♀, Tungurahua, Río Pastaza, 2000 m, May 1936, in AME; 1 ♂, Tungurahua, Santana, 2000 m, 8 Apr 1936, in AME; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Tungurahua, Yunguilla, 1800 m, 5 Oct 1936, in AME; 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Tungurahua, Río Blanco, 2000 m, May 1936, in AME; 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Tungurahua, Río Pastaza, El Rosario, 4900' (M.G. Palmer), in BMNH, MUSM; 1♂, Tungurahua, Santa Inés (A. Simson), in BMNH; 2 ♂, Morona-Santiago, Río Upano, 1500-2000 m, in AME; 1 ♀, Morona-Santiago, Cuenca-Méndez, Río Negro, 1200-1600 m, Jan-Feb 1929, in AME.

Etymology: A feminine noun in apposition, derived from the personal name Lilianna.

Remarks: Numerous other Ecuadorian specimens with vague or erroneous localities have been examined in AME and BMNH, but are excluded from the type series. The lectotype of *Leptalis medora* was designated by LAMAS (1979: 22), and that of its junior subjective synonym, *L. casta* Kollar, 1850, by LAMAS (1995: 57).

Dismorphia medora juditha ssp. n.
(Figs. 37-38)

Dismorphia medora n. ssp.: Lamas, 2004: 100.

Diagnosis. *Male*.- FW length 22-24.5 mm (n = 23). Most similar to *Dismorphia medora medora* from Venezuela and Colombia, but FW yellow postdiscal band above narrower, and yellow along FW posterior border reduced to a short, thin bar (at least twice longer and thicker in *medora*).

Female.- FW length 22-25 mm (n = 11). Similar to *medora*, but also with narrower FW yellow postdiscal band and thinner bar at posterior border.

Type-material: **Holotype** ♂, PERU, Pasco, Huancabamba, 1700 m, [10°23'S, 75°33'W], 13 Aug 1975 (G. Lamas), in MUSM. Paratypes (all from PERU).- 1 ♂, Amazonas, 14 km W Mendoza, 1800 m, 10 Mar 1985 (G. Lamas), in MUSM; 9 ♂, 2 ♀, Pasco, Huancabamba, 3-10,000' (E. Boettger), in BMNH; 2 ♂, Pasco, Río Pichis, 1929, in MUSM; 5 ♂, 7 ♀, Pasco, Cushi, 1820-1900 m, 1904 (W. Hoffmanns), in BMNH, MUSM; 1 ♂, Pasco, Oxapampa, in BMNH; 1 ♂, Pasco, Quillazú, 1700 m, 12 Aug 1975 (G. Lamas), in MUSM.

Etymology: A feminine noun in apposition, derived from the personal name Judith.

Remarks: Two males and one female from Bolivia in BMNH have been excluded from the type series.

Dismorphia medorilla sarita ssp. n.
(Figs. 39-40)

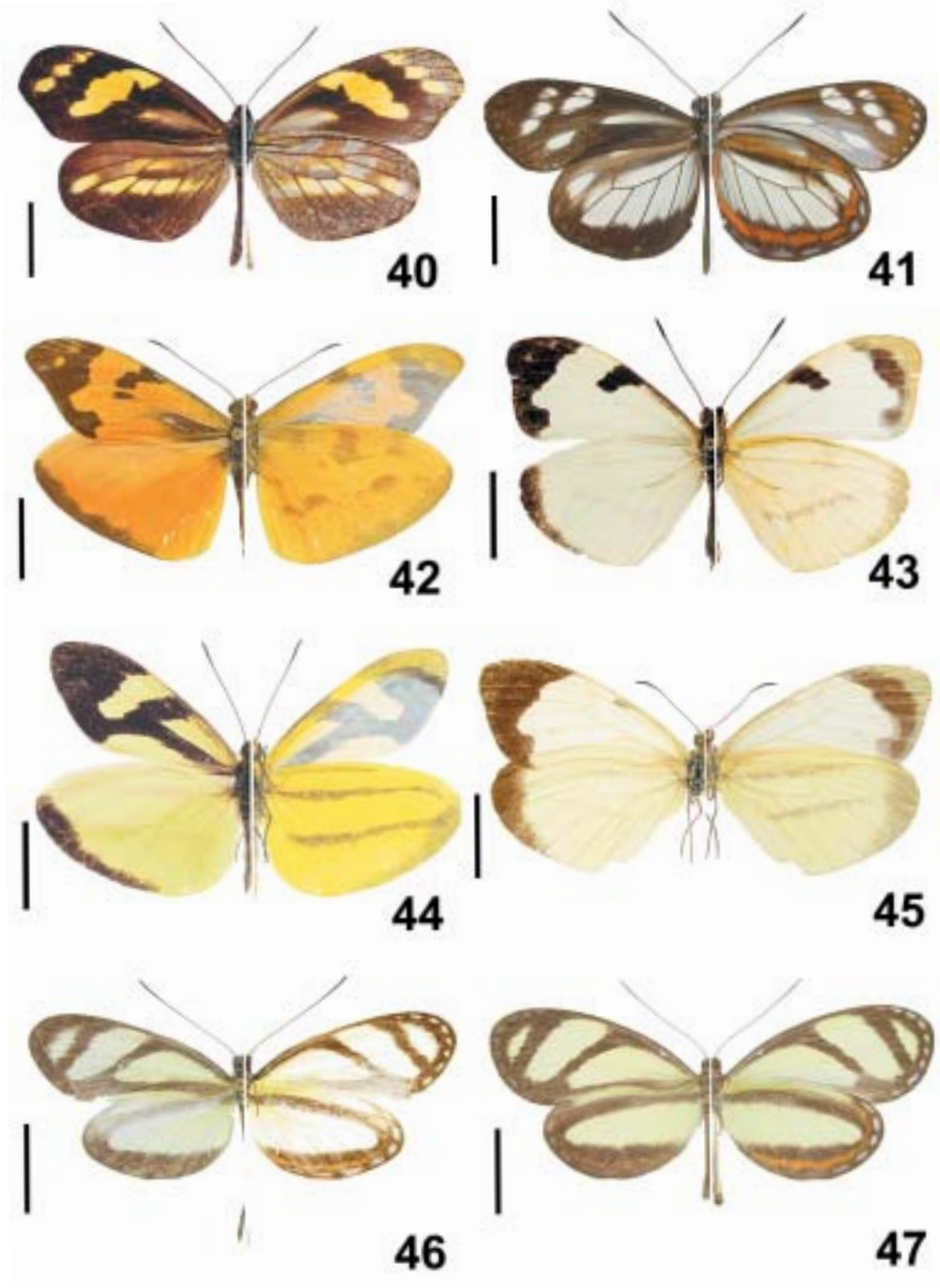
Dismorphia medorilla n. ssp.: Lamas, 2004: 100.

Diagnosis. *Male*.- FW length 27 mm (n = 1). Intermediate between *Dismorphia medorilla medorilla* (Hewitson, 1877) from eastern Ecuador and northeastern Peru, and *D. m. buchtieni* Fassl, 1915, from southeastern Peru and Bolivia. The FW yellow postdiscal band above is about half the size of that in *medorilla*, and compact (divided into two groups of spots in *buchtieni*).

Female.- FW length 27.5-29 mm (n = 2). Also intermediate between *medorilla* and *buchtieni*. The FW yellow postdiscal band above is as broad as in *medorilla* (narrow in *buchtieni*), and heavily suffused with pink (lightly sprinkled with pink scales in *medorilla*, fully pink in *buchtieni*).

Type-material: **Holotype** ♂, PERU, Pasco, Pichis Road, 3000', 1904 (H. Watkins & Tomlinson), in BMNH. Paratypes.- 1 ♀, PERU, Pasco, Dos de Mayo, [2000m, 10°42'S, 75°08'W] (G. Tessmann), in SMNS; 1 ♀, PERU, Cuzco, Río Mapitunari, 1700 m, [12°41'S 73°41'W], 20 Jul 1970 (C.A. Pilecki), in AMNH.

Etymology: A feminine noun in apposition, derived from the personal name Sara.



FIGURES 40-47.- ***Dismorphia, Enantia, Moschoneura***. 40, *Dismorphia medorilla sarita*, female paratype (SMNS); 41. *D. theucharila elisa*, holotype (MUSM); 42. *Enantia albania nuria*, holotype (MUSM); 43, Same, female paratype (SMNS); 44. *E. melite vilma*, holotype (AME); 45, Same, female paratype (AMNH); 46. *Moschoneura pinthous patricia*, holotype (MUSM); 47. Same, female paratype (MUSM). Upperside at left, underside at right. Black bar = 1 cm.

Remarks: *Dismorphia medorilla* is an extremely rare species, of which less than a dozen specimens is known in all collections examined. The "Pichis Road" was the old mule trail going from San Luis de Shuaro (Junín, 750 m, 10°53'S, 75°17'W) to Puerto Bermúdez (Pasco, 300 m, 10°18'S, 74°56'W), traversing the eastern chain of the Andes. In order to appropriately fix the identity of the name *medorilla*, I designate herein as its **lectotype** a male in BMNH with the following labels: "Ecuador / Hewitson Coll. / 79.69. / Leptalis / medorilla. 1.", "Type", "Lecto- / type", "Lectotype / Leptalis medorilla / Hewitson Lamas '77". This male, as well as a female paralectotype, were illustrated by D'ABRERA (1981: 95).

Dismorphia theucharila elisa ssp. n. (Fig. 41)

Dismorphia n. sp. n. ssp.: Lamas, 2004: 100.

Diagnosis. *Male*.- FW length 27-29 mm (n = 4). Similar to *Dismorphia theucharila theonoe* (Hewitson, [1853]) from the lower Amazon, Brazil, and *D. t. vitrea* Krüger, 1925, from the Guianas and northern Brazil, but clearly different from them, not just by their consistently larger size, but by the FW translucid postdiscal spot between M_2 and CuA_1 being at least twice as long. It is closest to a new *theucharila* ssp. occuring from southeastern Colombia to northern Peru (LAMAS in LE CROM & LLORENTE in press), illustrated by D'ABRERA (1981: 84), but the latter has narrower black (with a steel-blue sheen) FW bands and borders above; as a result, the elongate translucid spot in M_3-CuA_1 of *elisa* does not extend into M_2-M_3, and the translucid subapical spots are approximately half the size of those in the new subspecies.

Female.- Unknown, should be similar to the female illustrated by D'ABRERA (1981: 84), but with wider black FW bands and borders.

Type-material: **Holotype** ♂, PERU, San Martín, km 17 Tarapoto-Yurimaguas, "850-1300 m", [1250-1300 m, 06°27'S, 76°17'W], 12 Oct 1986 (J. Mallet), in MUSM. Paratypes (all from PERU, in MUSM).- 1 ♂, same data as holotype; 1 ♂, San Martín, Tarapoto; 1 ♂, Huánuco, Tingo María, 800 m, Aug 1974 (M. Rojas).

Etymology: A feminine noun in apposition, derived from the personal name Elisa.

Remarks: For a long time, I was puzzled by this taxon, my views alternating between regarding it as a subspecies of *D. theucharila* (Doubleday, 1848), or as a full species, together with populations found in southeastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador and northern Peru (illustrated by D'ABRERA [1981: 84] as "*D. theucarilla* [sic!] ?subsp. Lamas ms."). I am now convinced they represent no more than large, scarce mountain races of the widespread, primarily lowland-dwelling *theucharila* (which ranges from Mexico to Bolivia and the Guianas). The paratypes from "Tarapoto [300 m]" and "Tingo María (800 m)" certainly come from higher locations, as these races occur only above 1000 m. According to MALLET (pers. comm.), the holotype and paratype from "km 17 Tarapoto-Yurimaguas" were collected near the summit (at 1300 m) of a steep hill, locally known as "La Antena".

Enantia albania nuria ssp. n. (Figs. 42-43)

Enantia albania n. ssp.: Lamas, 2004: 101.

Diagnosis. *Male*.- FW length 25 mm (n = 1). Immediately distinguishable from all other *Enantia albania* (Bates, 1864) subspecies (including two new subspecies from Colombia, LAMAS in LE CROM & LLORENTE in press) by the extensive dark brown apical area of FW above, enclosing two small orange subapical spots, and continued towards tornus; by the dark brown discal band filling the distal end of FW discal cell above, and continued by an isolated dark brown spot at base of M_3-CuA_1; and by the incomplete, suffused dark brown bar in the basal half of FW above, behind cubitus.

Female.- FW length 25 mm (n = 1). Similar to *Enantia jethys* (Boisduval, 1836), and *E. mazai diazi* Llorente, 1984, but wing ground color white instead of lemon-yellow above, and FW above with a thick dark brown discal bar filling the entire distal end of discal cell.

Type-material: **Holotype** ♂, ECUADOR, Pichincha, Río Toachi, 800 m, 00°23'S, 78°56'W, 18 Jul 1968 (S.E. Velástegui), in MUSM. Paratype.- ECUADOR, Pichincha, Golf-Pl. Tinalandia bei Santo Domingo [de los Colorados], 700 m, [00°18'S, 79°04'W], 16-19 Jun 1977 (W. Schacht), in SMNS.

Etymology: A feminine noun in apposition, derived from the personal name Nuria.

Enantia melite vilma ssp. n. (Figs. 44-45)

Enantia melite n. ssp.: Lamas, 2004: 101.

Diagnosis. *Male*.- FW length 24-27 mm (n = 14). Most similar to *Enantia melite melite* (Linnaeus, 1763), from the Guianas and northern Brazil, but wing ground color above is

pale lemon-yellow (deep orange in *melite*), resembling *E. m. linealis* (Prüffer, 1922) from eastern Peru (*E. m. theugenis* [Doubleday, 1848], from southeastern Peru and Bolivia, is similar to *linealis*, but with deeper yellow ground color). Like *melite*, it has a wide black bar running along and behind cubitus, and coalescing with the black outer border on FW above (this bar absent or incomplete in the vast majority of *linealis* and *theugenis* individuals), but sometimes, particularly in more western individuals, the bar is reduced in width or incomplete.

Female.- FW length 25 mm (n = 2). Very close to *melite*, but with narrower dark brown outer border on FW and HW above, and much shorter dark brown dash along FW costa above; ground color of wings above white (yellowish-cream in *melite*, pale greenish-yellow in *linealis*, deeper yellow in *theugenis*).

Type-material: **Holotype** ♂, BRAZIL, Rondônia, Jaru, [10°27'S, 62°27'W], Aug 1976 (C.J. Callaghan), in AME. Paratypes.- 1 ♀, PERU, Amazonas, Río Santiago, F 6140 [= mouth of Río Santiago], 13 Dec 1924 (H. Bassler), in AMNH; 3 ♂, 1 ♀, PERU, Loreto, Pebas, end Oct [1879]-first trimester 1880 (M. de Mathan), in BMNH, MUSM; 1 ♂, Loreto, "Yahuas territory", in BMNH; 1 ♂, Brazil, Amazonas, São Paulo de Olivença, in AME; 1 ♂, BRAZIL, Pará, Rio Tapajós, Conceição, in AME; 5 ♂, same data as holotype, 4-5 Aug 1976, in AME, MUSM.

Etymology: A feminine noun in apposition, derived from the personal name Vilma.

Remarks: A male from Peru, "Cuzco, Huasampilla" in BMNH is clearly mislabelled, and has been excluded from the type series, as well as another male in BMNH from Brazil, Maranhão, Montes Áureos (T. Belt). In order to appropriately fix the identity of the name *theugenis*, I designate herein as its **lectotype** a male in BMNH with the following labels: "'Bolivia / 46.76' [recto], and 'Enantia / theugenis / ? / Type / Doubl.' [verso]", " Type", "Lecto- / type", "Lectotype / Leptalis theugenis / Doubleday / Lamas '77".

Moschoneura pinthous patricia ssp. n.
(Figs. 46-47)

Moschoneura pinthous n. ssp.: Lamas, 2004: 102.

Diagnosis. *Male*.- FW length 18-23 mm (n = 18). Closely related, and very similar in wing ground color (very pale yellow), to *Moschoneura pinthous ithomia* (Hewitson, 1867), occurring from southeastern Colombia to northeastern Peru, but *patricia* entirely lacks the conspicuous white submarginal spots of *ithomia* on both wings above. As in *ithomia*, the FW postdiscal pale yellow band may be divided by a dark bar running along vein M_2.

Female.- FW length 23-24 mm (n = 4). Also very similar in size and ground color to *ithomia*, but lacking the white submarginal spots on wings above.

Type-material: **Holotype** ♂, PERU, Amazonas, 2 km S Puente Almendro, 550 m, 05°15'S, 78°22'W, 10 Nov 1996 (J. Grados), in MUSM. Paratypes (all from PERU).- 2 ♂, Cajamarca, Cochalán, W de Tamborapa, 600 m, 17 Mar 1985 (G. Lamas), in MUSM; 1 ♂, Amazonas, Cordillera del Cóndor, alto Río Comaina, PV22, Falso Paquisha, 800 m, 22 Oct 1987 (G. Lamas), in MUSM; 1 ♂, Amazonas, cerca Chiriaco, 350 m, 6 Jul 1984 (J. Mallet), in MUSM; 1 ♀, Amazonas, cerca Imacita, 350 m, 7 Jul 1984 (J. Mallet), in MUSM; 1 ♂, San Martín, entre Rioja y Pucatambo, 25 Set 1978 (R.A. Mittermeier), in MUSM; 1 ♂, San Martín, Chumía, km 15.5 Shapaja-Chasuta, 15 Nov 1986 (J. Mallet), in MUSM; 2 ♂, San Martín, San Miguel de Shanusi, 220 m, 9 Nov 1987 (J. Mallet), in MUSM; 1 ♂, San Martín, km 28 Tarapoto-Yurimaguas, 700 m, 9 Jun 1984 (J. Mallet), in MUSM; 1 ♂, San Martín, km 72 Tarapoto-Yurimaguas, Santa Rosa de Davidcillo, 200 m, 23 Apr 1986 (J. Mallet), in MUSM; 1 ♀, San Martín, Tarapoto, Río Shilcayo, 22 Sep 1986 (J. Mallet), in MUSM; 1 ♂, San Martín, "San Martín" [= Tarapoto], 16 Dec 1946 (J.C. Pallister), in AMNH; 1 ♂, San Martín, Nuevo Progreso, 28 Sep 1976 (J.M. Schunke), in MUSM; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, San Martín, Tocache, 470 m, 18 Aug 1975, 14 Oct 1976 (J.M. Schunke), in MUSM; 1 ♀, Huánuco, Puente Cayumba, 18 Dec 1974 (J.M. Schunke), in MUSM; 5 ♂, Huánuco, Tingo María, 2000-2200', Oct 1946, 3, 11 Dec 1949, 1 Feb 1950, 29 Mar 1971 (J.C. Pallister, H.A. Allard, T. Taylor), in AME, AMNH, USNM.

Etymology: A feminine noun in apposition, derived from the personal name Patricia.

Remarks: *Moschoneura pinthous ithomia* is clearly a mid-altitude mountain race, occurring slightly higher than *patricia*; both phenotypes may be found together where their altitudinal ranges meet, and intermediate specimens are known between them, characterized by a varying degre of reduction in the expression of the white submarginal spots on the wings above. In all probability, these phenotypes are strongly influenced by mimicry with two species of *Scada* Kirby, 1871, and one of *Ithomia* Hübner, 1816 (Nymphalidae: Ithomiinae), which show similar distinct altitudinal phenotypes, and co-

occur with *ithomia* and *patricia*. Whereas *ithomia* and *patricia* are broadly sympatric in Amazonas and San Martín, *ithomia* is absent further south, in Huánuco, where *patricia* alone occurs. A third subspecies, *M. p. ela* (Hewitson, 1877) occurs at even higher altitudes (above 1000 m) in the same area, being considerably larger (FW length 25-31 mm) than either *ithomia* or *patricia*, and exhibiting a deeper yellow ground color in the wings above, without any white submarginal spots. In order to appropriately fix the identity of the names *ithomia* and *ela*, I designate herein their **lectotypes** as follows: 1. *Leptalis ithomia*, a female specimen deposited in BMNH, bearing the labels "Ecuador / Hewitson Coll. / 79.69. / Leptalis / ithomia. 2.", "Type / A.T.", "Lecto- / type", "Lectotype / Leptalis ithomia / Hewitson Lamas '77"; 2. *Leptalis ela*, a male specimen deposited in BMNH, bearing the labels "Ecuador / Hewitson Coll. / 79.69. / Leptalis / ela. 2.", "Type", "Lecto- / type", "Lectotype / Leptalis ela / Hewitson Lamas '77".

Acknowledgements.- Robert K. Robbins (USNM) was kind enough to provide useful comments on the manuscript.

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