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(Lepidoptera: Saturniidae)

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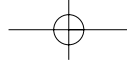
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Notes on some Saturniidae from Albania (Caquetá department) including new records for Colombia (Lepidoptera: Saturniidae)

L. Racheli & R. Vinciguerra

Abstract

In this paper, notes on some Saturniids from eastern Colombia are given on the basis of material collected at Albania, in the Caquetá department. According to the material examined, the following species result to be new records for Colombia: *Citheronia aroa* Schaus, 1896, *Adelowalkeria plateada* (Schaus, 1905), *Othorene hodeva* (Druce, 1904), *Adeloneivaia catoxantha catoxantha* (Rothschild, 1907), *Cicia pelota* (Schaus, 1905), *Periga angulosa* Lemaire, 1972 and *Molippa latemedia* (Druce, 1890). Furthermore, the presence in Colombia of additional species is also confirmed.

KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Saturniidae, Colombia, Caquetá, new records.

Notas sobre los Saturniidae de Albania (Departamento de Caquetá) incluyendo nuevos registros para Colombia (Lepidoptera: Saturniidae)

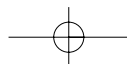
Resumen

En este trabajo, se dan algunas notas sobre los Saturnidos del este de Colombia, sobre la base del material capturado en Albania, en el Departamento de Caquetá. De acuerdo al material examinado, las siguientes especies, resultan nuevas citas para Colombia: *Citheronia aroa* Schaus, 1896, *Adelowalkeria plateada* (Schaus, 1905), *Othorene hodeva* (Druce, 1904), *Adeloneivaia catoxantha catoxantha* (Rothschild, 1907), *Cicia pelota* (Schaus, 1905), *Periga angulosa* Lemaire, 1972 y *Molippa latemedia* (Druce, 1890). Además, también se confirma la adición de otras especies en Colombia.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Lepidoptera, Saturniidae, Colombia, Caquetá, nuevas registros.

Introduction

In the beginning of the last century, FASSL (e.g., 1910, 1913, 1914) visited Colombia and he compiled provisional lists of Saturniids collected at different sites. Further, the same author (FASSL, 1911, 1915, 1918) presented some studies regarding the altitudinal distributions of the Colombian butterflies and moths collected in the western, central and eastern Cordilleras. Since these earlier attempts, only few papers concerning Colombian Saturniids have been published and the fauna of this country remains still poorly known. The majority of Colombian records can be found in the monographies by LEMAIRE (1978, 1980, 1988, 2002) but they are very few if compared with those of other Andean countries (e.g. Venezuela, Ecuador and Peru). Recently, a contribution to the knowledge of Colombian Saturniids has been made by AMARILLO (1997) who presented an update review of distributional data for the species belonging to the subfamilies Arsenurinae, Ceratocampinae and Saturniinae. However, no complete checklist has never been published and preliminary lists for restricted areas are very few (see e.g. DECAËNS et al., 2003 and references therein). Further studies based on the Colombian mate-



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rial refer to the descriptions of new taxa or to the descriptions of preimaginal instars for some species (e.g., AMARILLO & WOLFE, 1997; DECAËNS *et al.*, 2004; WOLFE *et al.*, 2003).

In the present paper, a list of the species collected by J. Poulard during July-August 1975 at Albania, 150 m, in the Caquetá department is given. Although the majority of the species listed below are not rare species, some of them result to be previously unrecorded for Colombia. Further, it must be noticed that also LEMAIRE (e.g., 1988, 2002) listed some specimens collected by J. Poulard in the same locality, and some of these records remain the only known for Colombia. For each species is reported the number of the specimens examined and in some cases also further notes are given. All the specimens listed below are stored in the collections of the authors.

Species account

Oxyteninae

Oxytenis modestia (Cramer, 1780)

Two males of this species collected on 28th July and 1th August have been examined.

Oxytenis leda Druce, 1906

A single male collected on 26th July has been examined.

Ceratocampinae

Eacles imperialis cacicus (Boisduval, 1868)

A single male collected on 31th July has been examined.

Eacles masoni fulvaster Rothschild, 1907

Three males of this taxon collected on 31th July have been examined. With these records, the presence of this taxon in Colombia is reported for the first time. AMARILLO (1997) assigned records from the western side of the Andes to *Eacles masoni* Schaus, 1896. However, the single specimen figured refers to *tyrannus* Draudt, 1930.

Eacles adoxa Jordan, 1910

Three males collected on 31th July confirm the presence of this species at this locality. Indeed, LEMAIRE (1988) reported this species for the same site.

Citheronia hamifera hamifera Rothschild, 1907

A total of 15 males of this species collected on 30th and 31th July have been examined. This species was reported for the same site also by LEMAIRE (1988).

Citheronia aroa Schaus, 1896

This species is reported for the first time for Colombia on the basis of a single male collected on 31th July. However, it is a fairly common species in both Ecuador and Peru.

Citheronia phoronea (Cramer, 1779)

A total of five male specimens of this species have been examined. They were collected between 26th to 31th July. All the Colombian's records for this species were from sites located in the western departments (LEMAIRE, 1988; AMARILLO, 1997). The above records confirm the presence of this species also on the eastern slope of the Andes.

Procitheronia fenestrata (Rothschild, 1907)

Three males of this species collected on 31th July have been examined. Only a single record from Meta department reported by AMARILLO (1997) was known for this species.

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Othorene hodeva (Druce, 1904)

One male of this species collected on 30th July and two further males collected on 31st July have been examined. They are the first records for this species in Colombia.

Othorene purpurascens (Schaus, 1905)

A single male collected on 31st July has been examined. This species has been reported for Meta, Nariño and Valle del Cauca departments by LEMAIRE (1988) and AMARILLO (1997).

Cicia pelota (Schaus, 1905)

Given its known Guyano-Amazonian range, the presence of this species in Colombia has been suggested but never confirmed (LEMAIRE, 1988; AMARILLO, 1997). A single male collected on 31st July confirms for this first time the presence of this species in Colombia.

Adeloneivaia subangulata subangulata (Herrich-Schäffer, [1855])

A total of 15 males of this species have been examined. They have been collected between 26th July to 6th August.

Adeloneivaia catoxantha catoxantha (Rothschild, 1907)

Two males collected on 29th and 31st July have been examined. They are the first records of this species for this country.

Adeloneivaia boisduvalii (Doûmet, 1859)

A single male collected on 30th July has been examined. This species has been reported by LEMAIRE (1988) for the departments of Valle, Chocó and Boyacá.

Adeloneivaia jason jason (Boisduval, 1872)

A total of 11 males collected between 28th to 31st July have been examined.

Adelowalkeria plateada (Schaus, 1905)

This species is reported for the first time for Colombia on the basis of a single male collected on 29th July.

Citioica anthonilis (Herrich-Schäffer, [1854])

Three males collected on 31st July have been examined. Previous records for this species have been listed for various departments by LEMAIRE (1988) (Valle, Chocó, Territorio Vazquez) and by AMARILLO (1997) for Meta.

Ptiloscota photophila (Rothschild, 1907)

Three males collected between 26th to 31st July have been examined. This species was listed by AMARILLO (1997) on the basis of a single record possibly located in the Amazonas department. No further records were known.

Hemileucinae

Periga angulosa Lemaire, 1972

A single male collected on 31st July has been examined. It is the first record for this species in Colombia.

Automeris schwartzi Lemaire, 1967

A single male collected on 30th July has been examined.

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Hyperchiria nausica (Cramer, 1779)

A single male collected on 31th July has been examined.

Automerina auletes (Herrich-Schäffer, [1854])

According to LEMAIRE (2002, but see RACHELI & RACHELI, 2005), this species must be arranged under the generic name *Automerina* Michener, 1949. Four males of this species collected in the period from 28th to 31th July have been examined. Regarding further Colombian records for this species, LEMAIRE (2002) reported it only for the department Valle del Cauca, western Colombia.

Molippa sp. near *simillima* Jones, 1907

The present identification is according to LEMAIRE (2002). However, the same author pointed out that his arrangement for *simillima* and *nibasa* Maassen, 1855 is only tentative. We refer to that arrangement listing three male specimens collected on 31th July as *Molippa* sp. near *simillima*. In any case, the arrangement given by LEMAIRE (2002) remains unsatisfactory for identification of specimens of this species-group also from other Neotropical countries (e.g. Ecuador and Peru). Detailed studies on this species-group of *Molippa* Walker, 1855 are obviously needed.

Molippa latemedia (Druce, 1890)

A single male collected on 27th July has been examined. It is the first record for this species from Colombia. Although it is not a rare species, no record for this country was reported by LEMAIRE (2002).

Cerodirphia speciosa (Cramer, 1777)

A total of 14 males and a single female have been examined. All the specimens have been collected from 26th July to 1th August.

Cerodirphia sp. near *brunnea* (Draudt, 1930)

A single female collected on 31th July possibly refers to *Cerodirphia brunnea* but its identification needs confirmation. This specimen is larger than a typical female of *C. speciosa* and it shows the shape of the wings more round. The pink-brown ground colour is quite variable in both species and it does not differ from that of *C. speciosa*.

Dirphia fraterna fraterna (Felder & Rogenhofer, 1874)

A single male collected on 31th July has been examined.

Pseudodirphia eumedide (Stoll, 1782)

A single male collected on 31th July has been examined. LEMAIRE (2002) reported this species for the same locality.

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