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Chrysoxena-group of Genera from Ecuador (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

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Abstract

The Neotropical *Chrysoxena*-group of genera is discussed. *Cincorunia* Razowski & Becker, 2002 and *Ptyongnathosia* Razowski, 1988 are included in this group. One new genus (*Rubroxena* Razowski & Pelz, gen. n.) and 9 new species (*Rubroxena rubra* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Ptyongnathosia pectinata* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Vulpoxena dentata* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Cuproxena amplana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Cuproxena auriculana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Cuproxena nudana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Cuproxena aequitana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Cuproxena paramplana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Bidorpitia ferruginata* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.) are described from Ecuador. Data on three further species are provided.
KEY WORDS: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, *Chrysoxena*, new species, new genus, Neotropical.

El grupo del género *Chrysoxena* de Ecuador (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

Resumen

Se discuten los géneros Neotropicales del grupo *Chrysoxena*. Se incluyen en esté grupo *Cincorunia* Razowski & Becker, 2002 and *Ptyongnathosia* Razowski, 1988. Se describen de Ecuador un género (*Rubroxena* Razowski & Pelz, gen. n.) y 9 especies nuevas (*Rubroxena rubra* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Ptyongnathosia pectinata* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Vulpoxena dentata* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Cuproxena amplana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Cuproxena auriculana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Cuproxena nudana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Cuproxena aequitana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Cuproxena paramplana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., *Bidorpitia ferruginata* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.). Se proporciona información adicional de otras tres especies.
PALABRAS CLAVE: Lepidoptera, Tortricidae, *Chrysoxena*, nuevo género, nuevas especies, Ecuador.

Introduction

The *Chrysoxena*-group of genera was first defined by BROWN & POWELL (1991) and contained primarily two genera, *Chrysoxena* Meyrick, 1912 (*Cuproxena* was mentioned originally) and *Dorithia* Powell, 1964. RAZOWSKI & BECKER (1989) revised the Brazilian species of these genera providing the morphological data and characteristics of eight species. In the monograph of this group POWELL & BROWN (1991) described further three genera and included 37 species. Now, we are including in this group *Cincorunia* Razowski & Becker, 2002 erected for single Ecuadorian species *C. uncicornia* Razowski & Becker, 2002 and *Ptyongnathosia* Razowski, 1988. *Ptyongnathosia* was originally also monobasic and recently represented by two species.

Cincorunia shows an external similarity to some species of *Bidorpitia* and in genitalia with Ecuadorian representatives of this genus described by RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK (in press) and in this paper characterized with very strong uncus. The supposed autopomorphy for *Cincorunia* is the presence of a pair of ventrolateral processes from before middle of uncus. From *Bidorpitia* and its allies

Cincorunia differs also in single subterminal process from the arm of gnathos and large sclerite of ductus bursae.

In this paper we describe *Rubroxena* Razowski & Pelz, gen. n. which shows some characters common with the genera of the *Chrysoxena*-group (cf. remarks for *Rubroxena*). We suppose *Rubroxena* is the most generalized member of this group.

To the *Chrysoxena*-group we include the following genera: *Rubroxena* Razowski & Pelz, gen. n., *Ptyongnathosia* Razowski, 1988, *Chrysoxena* Meyrick, 1912, *Vulpoxena* Brown, 1991, *Thoridia* Brown, 1991, *Dorithia* Powell, 1964, *Cuproxena* Powell & Brown, 1991, *Bidorpitia* Brown, 1991, and *Cincorunia* Razowski & Becker, 2002.

In this paper nine species of the *Chrysoxena*-group are described. Earlier, only RAZOWSKI & BECKER (2002) described one species (*Ptyongnathosia oxynosocia*) and RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK (in press) eight species from Ecuador of which two are found also in this material. One species (*Bidorpitia ceramia*) was described by these authors (RAZOWSKI & WOJTUSIAK, 2006) from the Valley of Río Gualaceo, East Cordillera, Ecuador.

The studied material is in the collection of V. Pelz, Ruppichteroth, Germany; the holotypes eventually will be deposited in the Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt/Main, Germany.

Note. Numbers included in the descriptions of the labial palpus refer to the proportion of the total length to the horizontal diameter of the compound eye.

Abbreviations:
> - road from > to
GU - genitalia slide
PN - National Park
Prov. - Province
Pto. - Puerto
sta - collecting station
N, E, S, W - compass points

Systematic part

Rubroxena Razowski & Pelz, gen. n.

Type-species: *Rubroxena rubra* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.

Remarks: The supposed synapomorphies of *Rubroxena* Razowski & Pelz, gen. n. and other genera of the *Chrysoxena* - group are the shapes of aedeagus, transtilla, sterigma and probably signum; the forewing pattern and the shape of median part of transtilla are supposed autapomorphies of *Rubroxena* Razowski & Pelz, gen. n. The shape of valva, its long, well sclerotized costa, and sacculus without basal process are of plesiomorphic importance.

Diagnosis: Allied with *Bidorpitia* and *Cuproxena* but *Rubroxena* Razowski & Pelz, gen. n. with hook-shaped arm of gnathos, simple transtilla, well developed costa of valva, and specialized forewing pattern.

Etymology. The name refers to the coloration; Latin: *ruber* - red and name of the genus *Chrysoxena*. The gender is feminine.

Description: Venation in forewing all veins separate, inner veins of median cell absent; R5 to termen; M3 and CuA1 curved in basal portions and in hindwing Rr-M1 stalked basally; M2 far from M3; bases of M3-CuA1 very close to one another.

Pattern of forewing specialized, with longitudinal fasciae and traces of transverse markings. Sexual dimorphism distinct, male with basal half of hindwing reddish, in female only slightly paler than periphery.

Male genitalia: Uncus simple, slender; socius short, hairy; gnathos arm terminating in a hook; vinculum strong; costa of valva long; sacculus with ventroterminal prominence; disc with postmedian

group of hairs; pulvinus not developed; transtilla simple with arched median portion; juxta moderate, simple; aedeagus small, curved laterally; coecum penis with large proximal plate; cornuti absent.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor short; papilla analis narrowing medially; apophyses anteriores short, apophyses posteriores proportionally long, slender; anteostial sterigma short, convex posteriorly; postostial sterigma large, with broad lateral portions; bursa copularix membranous with short ductus bursae, elongate corpus bursae, and small fold-like signum.

***Rubroxena rubra* Razowski & Pelz sp. n.** (Figs 1, 2, 17, 18)

Holotype male: "Ecuador, Azuay - Prov., 25 km S Cuenca, Puerto de Tinajilla, 3320 m, 3º 9' 46" S 79º 1' 30" W, 11-X-2002, sta 24, leg Gielis & Pelz"; GU-1435-V. P. Paratypes: 3 males (GU-1434-V. P.), 3 females (GU-1436-V. P.): same data as holotype.

Description: Wing spans 14 mm (Paratypes: 13.5 - 15.5 mm). Head black-brown, labial palpus ca 2, tinged with red dorsally; thorax blackish. Forewing indistinctly expanding posteriorly; apex pointed; termen moderately oblique, rather straight. Ground colour reddish rust, preserved mostly along termen, costa, along anal veins and dorsal arm of median cell. Markings in form of black-brown longitudinal fasciae along veins and dorsum; a trace of median cell. Cilia blackish brown. Hindwing orange, brown on periphery and along some veins; cilia pale brown.

Variation: In male paratype tegula and suffusions of head brownish orange; areas of ground colour of forewing broad, brownish orange and brown venation; hindwing yellowish orange, periphery, some veins and anal area brown; cilia brownish white with brown basal line. Female paratype with forewing ground colour brownish orange, suffusions brown and blackish brown; hindwing brownish with basal one-half orange cream suffused with brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 17): as described for the genus.

Female genitalia (Fig. 18): as described for the genus.

Diagnosis: The only species of the genus; see description of the genus.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to red colouration of the forewing; Latin: *rubra* - red. It is defined as noun in apposition.

Ptyongnathosia Razowski, 1988

Ptyongnathosia was described for Colombian *P. oxybela* Razowski, 1988; the other species (*P. oxynosocia* Razowski & Becker, 2002) is Ecuadorian. *Ptyongnathosia* is allied with *Bidorpitia* as shapes of the uncus, socii, gnathos, valva, and aedeagus show. Transtilla somewhat similar to *Rubroxena* Razowski & Pelz, gen. n., with distinct ventral portions. Pattern of forewings rather distinct, consisting of costal markings.

Ptyongnathosia oxynosocia Razowski & Becker, 2002 (Figs 3, 19)

Material examined: 4 males (GU-1659-V. P., GU-2193-V. P.): Ecuador, Loja - Prov., 10 km SE Loja, PN Podocarpus, Cajanuma Ranger Stt, 2850 m, 4º 6' 58" S 79º 10' 19" W, 7-X-2002, sta 20, leg. Gielis & Pelz.

Described from Loja Province, Ecuador; collected at the altitude of 2750 m.

***Ptyongnathosia pectinata* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Figs 4, 20)

Holotype male: "Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 10 km SSE Cosanga, 2180 m, 0º 37' 13" S 77º 49' 29" W, 23-X-2002, sta 35, leg. Gielis & Pelz"; GU-2192-V. P.

Paratype: 1 male (GU-2227-V. P.): Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 10 km SSE Cosanga, 2180 m, 0º 37' 13" S 77º 49' 29" W, 26-X-2002, sta 38, leg. Gielis & Pelz.

Description: Wing spans 16 mm (in paratype 14 mm). Head cream, labial palpus 2, cream,

laterally mixed with browner scales, thorax cream. Forewing expanding terminad; costa convex; apex pointed; termen weakly oblique, somewhat sinuate. Ground colour cream hardly mixed with brownish, with indistinct pale ochreous brownish suffusions and sparse brown dots. Markings preserved along costa: small rust brown spots in basal area, the postbasal spot accompanied by blackish brown spot; median blotch (costal portion of median fascia) brownish grey with a few brown spots; three concolorous spots before apex, first of them extending in more rust, incomplete subapical fascia; termen suffused with brown marked with a few blackish dots. Cilia cream, rust brown basally. Hindwing white cream with some grey spots; cilia whitish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 20): Uncus slender except for terminal thirst which is heart-shaped extending in a short pointed apex; socius fairly broad; end of arm of gnathos with lateral tips and larger sharp process at terminal plate; valva tapering terminad; base of disc with a sclerotized comb; sacculi not reaching mid-length of valva, with basal processes: right process twice longer than the left process.

Female: not known.

Diagnosis: Allied with *P. oxynosocia* but *oxynosocia* with broad terminal part of uncus; in *P. pectinata* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. apical portion of uncus extends into a slender tip; moreover, valva in *P. pectinata* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. with a comb-like postbasal sclerite of disc.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the comb-like sclerite of valva. Latin: *pecten* - a comb. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

***Vulpoxena dentata* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Figs 5, 21)

Holotype male: "Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0º 38' 56" S 77º 47' 34" W, 23-26-V-2003, leg. Volker Pelz"; GU-1829-V. P.

Description: Wing span 15 mm. Head cream brown; labial palpus ca 1.2; thorax cream, brownish proximally. Forewing broad, slightly expanding terminad; costa convex; termen slightly concave beneath apex, convex postmedially. Ground colour yellowish cream, tinged with pale ochreous along costa and dorsum, and basally; costal strigulae and markings brownish ferruginous; postbasal fascia and costal portion of median fascia weak, subterminal fascia wedge-shaped extending to mid-termen; small mark at apex of wing. Cilia (worn) cream in costal half pale rust. Hindwing cream, cilia similar.

Male genitalia (Fig. 21): Tegumen broad to beyond middle, tapering towards base of uncus; uncus broad to middle where pair of lateral prominences, with apex straight; valva proportionally slender; sacculus strong, short, with terminal process, extending dorsally to form two processes, one of which almost reaching dorsal portion of valva; transtilla band-shaped, without processes; juxta short; aedeagus large with long dorsal arm and short, curved terminal portion; lobes from coecum penis lateral.

Female: not known.

Diagnosis: Facies as with *Vulpoxena vulpicoma* (Meyrick, 1932) from Santa Catarina, Brazil; male genitalia most similar to Brazilian (from Parana, São Paulo) *Chrysoxena auriferana* (Busck, 1911), with strong, belt-shaped transtilla but *V. dentata* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., with broad uncus and thorny sacculus.

Etymology: The species name refers to the thorns of sacculus; Latin: *dentatus* - toothed. It is defined as noun in apposition.

***Cuproxena amplana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Figs 7, 8, 22, 29)

Holotype male: "Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0º 38' 56" S 77º 47' 34" W, 23-26-VI-2003, leg. Volker Pelz"; GU-1801-V. P.

Paratype: 1 female (GU-1800-V. P.): same data as holotype.

Description: Wing spans 19 mm in holotype, 22.5 mm in paratype. Head cream brown, labial palpus 1.5, grey cream; thorax cream brown; forewing not expanding terminad, broadest medially; costa convex; termen straight, not oblique. Ground colour cream brown, paler along edges of costal

blotch and termen; suffusions and spots brown. Costal blotch broad, triangular, broadening within median cell; three brown spots near apex; paler, smaller spots along termen. Cilia cream. Hindwing cream slightly tinged with orange on periphery; cilia cream.

Female paler than male with ground colour brownish cream; trace of median part of median fascia and dorsopostbasal suffusion brownish.

Male genitalia (Fig. 22): Uncus short, broad, expanding terminally, with long, slender ventrobasal process; socius small, narrow; gnathos with long joined terminal process, lateral arms very short, valva broad except for terminal one-third; sacculus very broad, rounded ventrocaudally, with small postbasal process of ventral edge; transtilla with pair of submedian curved processes; juxta short with dorsolateral processes; aedeagus slender; coecum penis short with large lateral plates.

Female genitalia (Fig. 29): Sterigma large: anteostial part large, sclerotized medially; postostial part concave, extending lateroposteriorly, forming a short medial tube anteriorly, with short submedian lobes; ductus bursae short; signum a moderately sized band.

Diagnosis: Facies similar to *C. neonereidana* Brown, 1991 from Costa Rica and Guatemala but *neonereidana* with long signum; male genitalia similar to *C. latiana* Brown, 1991 from Venezuela but *latiana* with two processes of sacculus.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the broad sacculus; Latin: *amplus* - large, ample. The name is defined as a noun in apposition.

***Cuproxena auriculana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Figs 6, 30)

Holotype female: "Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0º 38' 56" S 77º 47' 34" W, 30-IX-2002, sta 12, leg. Gielis & Pelz"; GU-1991-V. P.

Description: Wing span 20 mm. Head and thorax pale brownish ferruginous; labial palpus concolorous with head, 1.3. Forewing not expanding terminad; median portion of costa almost straight; termen straight, not oblique. In terminal part of wing ground colour ochreous cream, cream along edges of costal blotch; remaining parts suffused with ferruginous; spots ochreous brown, postbasal part of dorsum and tornal area mixed with brown. Cilia concolorous with terminal part of wing. Hindwing cream tinged with ochreous in apical portion; cilia concolorous with wing.

Male: not known.

Female genitalia (Fig. 30): Papilla analis proportionally broad; sterigma large with subtriangular proximal one-fourth and pair of large, elongate submedian lobes; anteostial part very broad, fairly well sclerotized; signum large.

Diagnosis: Externally similar to *C. amplana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., but in *C. auriculana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., inner corner of costal blotch straight inside median cell; female genitalia differing from *C. amplana* by the presence of large submedian lobes of sterigma, completely sclerotized proximal portion of anteostial sterigma, and large signum.

Etymology: The name refers to the large lobes of sterigma; Latin: *auricula* - lobe of ear. It is defined as noun in apposition.

***Cuproxena nudana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Figs 9, 10, 23, 31)

Holotype male: "Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0º 38' 56" S 77º 47' 34" W, 27-X-2002, sta 39, leg. Gielis & Pelz"; GU-2808-V. P.

Paratypes: 1 male (GU-1669-V. P.): same data as holotype, 1 male (GU-2827-V. P.): Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0º 38' 56" S 77º 47' 34" W, 25-X-2002, sta 37, leg. Gielis & Pelz, 1 female (GU-2807-V. P.): Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0º 38' 56" S 77º 47' 34" W, 30-IX-2002, sta 12, leg. Gielis & Pelz.

Description: Wing span 17.5 mm, in male paratypes 17 mm - 19.5 mm, in female paratype 22 mm. Head pale brownish, collar reddish-brown, thorax brownish cream; labial palpus concolorous with head 1.3. Forewing weakly expanding terminad; costa slightly bent medially; termen not oblique, slightly

concave beneath apex. Ground colour cream ochreous with weak, sparse pale ferruginous strigulation; costal blotch chestnut brown, straight at median cell, followed by concolorous subapical spot. Cilia (worn) cream. Hindwing cream tinged with pale ochreous, mixed with orange at apex; cilia concolorous with wing.

Variation: Ground colour of forewing with brownish admixture and similar suffusions; strigulation brownish; costal blotch more or less dark, in one specimen brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 23): Uncus long, slender, with short, slender ventral process at base; socius small; gnathos arms broad, short, medially a long terminal process; posterior half of valva fairly broad; sacculus broad, concave postbasally, broadly rounded ventrocaudally; submedian processes of transtilla broad, tapering terminally; aedeagus short, proportionally slender.

Female genitalia (Fig. 31): Sterigma rounded proximally with pair of elongate, broad posteriorly submedian lobes and short, proportionally broad proximal portion; anteostial part membranous medially; signum moderately large.

Diagnosis: Somewhat similar to *C. latiana* Brown, 1991 but in *C. nudana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., sacculus without ventral processes; in *latiana* and *paramplana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., there are two or one such process, respectively. From *C. amplana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. and *nudana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., differs in slender uncus and its short basal process.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the sacculus bare of any process; Latin: *nudus* - naked, bare. The name is defined as noun in apposition.

***Cuproxena aequitana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Figs 11, 24)

Holotype male: "Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 10 km SSE Cosanga, 2180 m, 0º 37' 13" S 77º 49' 29" W, 23-X-2002, sta 35, leg. Gielis & Pelz"; GU-2809-V. P.

Description: Wing span 19.5 mm. Head pale ferruginous, labial palpus concolorous, 1.5; thorax ferruginous cream, more rust proximally. Forewing hardly expanding terminad; mid-part of costa almost straight; termen rather not oblique, straight beneath apex. Ground colour yellowish cream forming an elongate-triangular diffuse area along costa but costal edge rust; two pale rust spots subapically; base of wing and dorsum suffused with ferruginous, darkest postbasaly; subterminal portion of wing slightly paler followed by ferruginous cream terminal area, both with fine rust strigulae. Marking absent. Cilia ferruginous cream, cream in tornal portion. Hindwing cream with apical portion cream ferruginous; cilia pale cream ferruginous, cream in anal part.

Male genitalia (Fig. 24): Uncus slender, strongly bent; gnathos terminating in long joined process, laterally short arms; valva short, with completely reduced costa, pointed terminally; sacculus broad, not expanding caudally, with angular corner and strong postbasal process; submedian processes of transtilla curved, basal and submedian parts forming broad lobes; aedeagus short, slender.

Female: not known.

Diagnosis: Allied with *C. nudana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. and *latiana* but *C. aequitana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., with uniformly broad posterior part of sacculus and broad ventral process of base of uncus.

Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the uniform colouration; Latin: *aequitas* - uniformity, evenness. The name is defined as noun in apposition.

Cuproxena latiana Brown, 1991 (Figs 12, 25)

Material examined. One male (GU-1670-V. P.): Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0º 38' 56" S 77º 47' 34" W, 27-X-2002, sta 39, leg. Gielis & Pelz.

C. latiana was described from Aragua Province, Venezuela where it was collected at the altitude of 1100 m. Our specimen does not differ from the type illustrated by BROWN & POWELL (1991) except from the forewing pattern. It is almost pattern less, cream ferruginous with dorsum more rust and with one brown dot at the end of median cell. The Venezuelan specimen (the original description and illustrations only compared) has a distinct costal blotch. As in many other tortricines that character

may be inconstant and the specimens with reduced pattern may occur. The other possibility is that our specimen represents a distinct taxon.

***Cuproxena paramplana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Figs 13, 26)

Holotype male: "Ecuador, Morona-Santiago - Prov., Macas, Proaño> Alshi, 5 km SO Alshi, 1700 m, 27-IX-4-X-2000, leg. Volker Pelz"; GU-1168-V. P.

Description: Wing span 21.5 mm. Head and proximal part of thorax brownish cream, posterior portion of thorax paler; labial palpus 1.5. Forewing slightly expanding terminad; costa curved outwards basally, then rather straight; termen weakly oblique, almost straight; ground colour pale ochreous cream with weak brownish admixture and spots at dorsum; costal blotch brownish with brown spots, rounded in median cell; three brown spots at apex; cilia concolorous with wing. Hindwing ochreous cream, paler basally; cilia cream.

Male genitalia (Fig. 26): Uncus slender basally strongly expanding terminally; process from base of uncus slender, long; socius small; gnathos as in *C. amplana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n. ; valva broad with costa well sclerotized; sacculus broad, rounded ventrocaudally, with small postbasal process; aedeagus slender, proportionally short; juxta with dorsolateral processes.

Female: not known.

Diagnosis: Externally somewhat similar to *Dorithia peroneana* (Barnes & Busck, 1920) from USA and Mexico but with uniform costal blotch and pale cilia of forewing; closely allied with *C. amplana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., but in *C. paramplana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., uncus is shorter, slenderer in basal part, processes of transtilla broader, less curved, and process of sacculus more proximal, shorter.

Etymology: The species name refers to similarity with *C. amplana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.; Greek: *para-* near to. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

***Bidorpitia ferruginata* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n.** (Figs 15, 16, 27, 32)

Holotype male: "Ecuador, Pastaza - Prov., 11 km N Puyo, La Florida, 1090 m, 1º 23' 35" S 77º 58' 38" W, 27-IX-2002, sta 9, leg. Gielis & Pelz"; GU-2812-V. P.

Further material examined (not included as paratypes): 1 female (GU-1532-V. P.): Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0º 38' 56" S 77º 47' 34" W, 27-X-2002, sta 39, leg. Gielis & Pelz, 1 female (GU-1899-V. P.): same locality but 23-26- VI-2003, leg. Volker Pelz.

Description: Wing span 18 mm in holotype, 23 mm - 24 mm in females. Head and thorax brownish ferruginous; labial palpus. Forewing broad, expanding terminad; termen not oblique, rather straight. Ground colour cream ferruginous with ferruginous suffusions and slightly darker diffuse strigulation in dorsal area. Markings ferruginous consisting of broad suffusion along basal half of costa and oblique fascia extending from before apex towards mid-dorsum, atrophying dorsally; cilia concolorous with markings. Hindwing pale brownish orange; cilia similar.

Male genitalia (Fig. 27): Uncus broad at base and beyond middle, tapering apically; socius broad; lateral arms of gnathos very long, curved, gnathos terminating medially in a broad joined plate with two shorter processes basally; valva hardly broadening in basal half, tapering in distal half terminally; sacculus short, with broad basal process; transtilla slender; aedeagus proportionally broad, short.

Female genitalia (Fig. 32): Papilla analis broad; apophyses posteriores short; sterigma broad with broad lateroposterior parts; ductus bursae very short; corpus bursae strongly sclerotized posteriorly; signum slender.

Remarks: The association of the sexes is based on external similarity. As the holotype was collected at a different locality, the females are not included as paratypes.

Diagnosis: Allied with *B. dictyophanes* (Meyrick, 1926) from Colombia but differs in slender valva, shorter aedeagus and uncus.

Etymology: Latin: *ferruginus*_rust- coloured, ferruginous. It is defined as a noun in apposition.

Bidorpitia ceramia Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2006 (Figs 14, 28)

Material examined. Two males (GU-1990-V. P., GU-2871-V. P.): Ecuador, Napo - Prov., 15 km SE Cosanga, Cocodrilo, 1850 m, 0º 38' 56" S 77º 47' 34" W, 30-IX-2002, sta 12, leg. Gielis & Pelz, 1 male (GU-2872-V. P.): same locality but 25-X-2002, sta 37, leg. Gielis & Pelz.

This species was recently described from the Morona-Santiago - Province.

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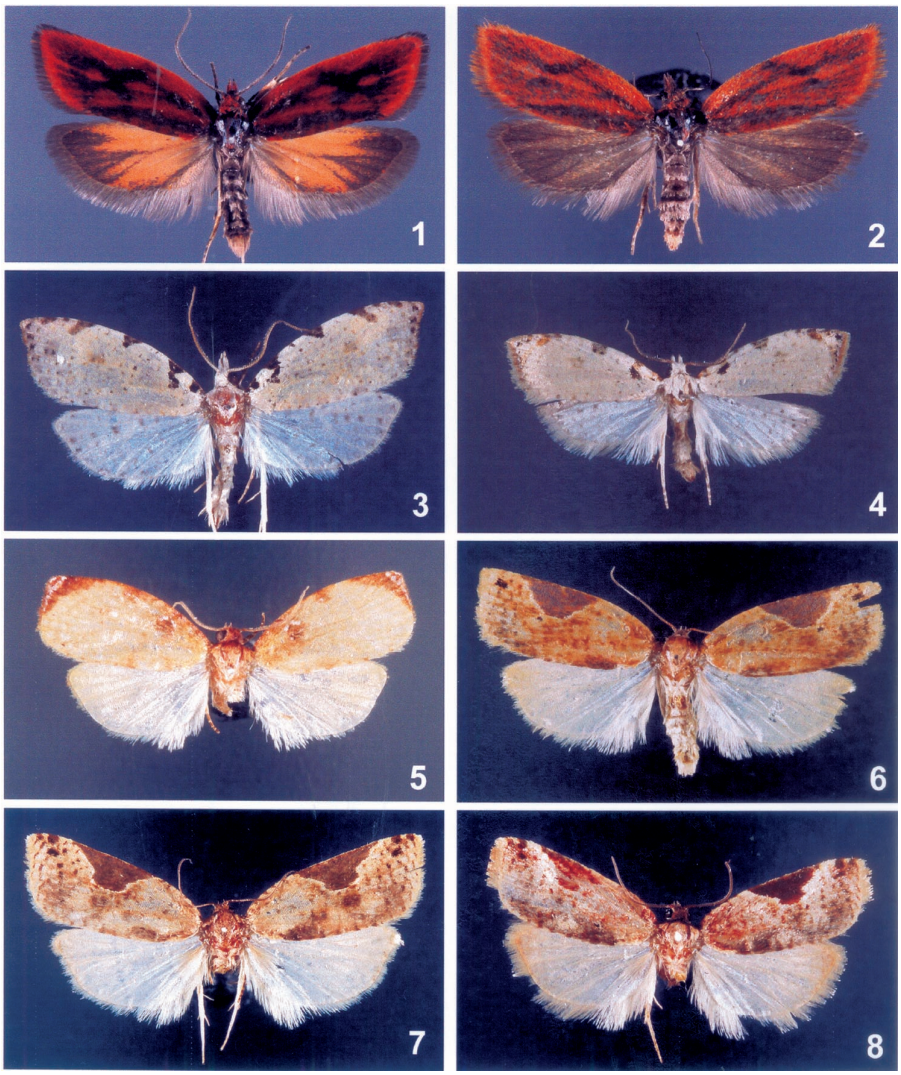
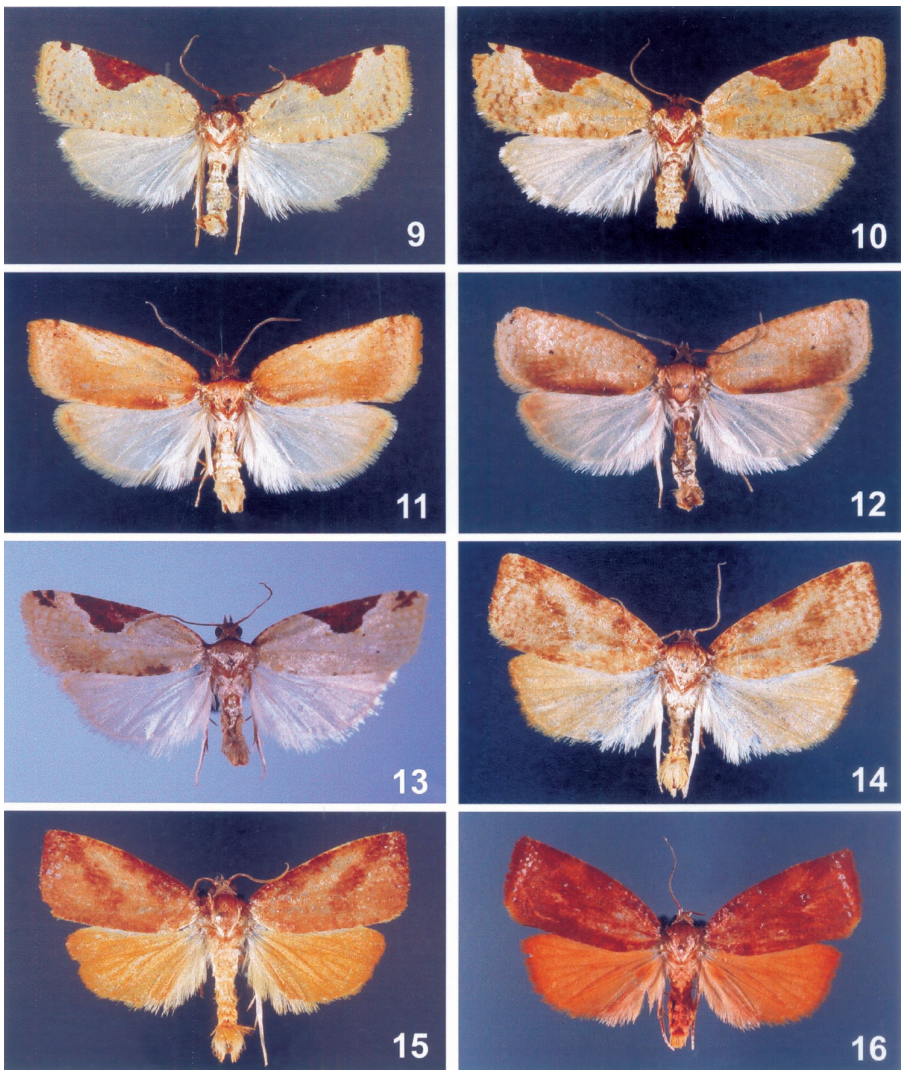
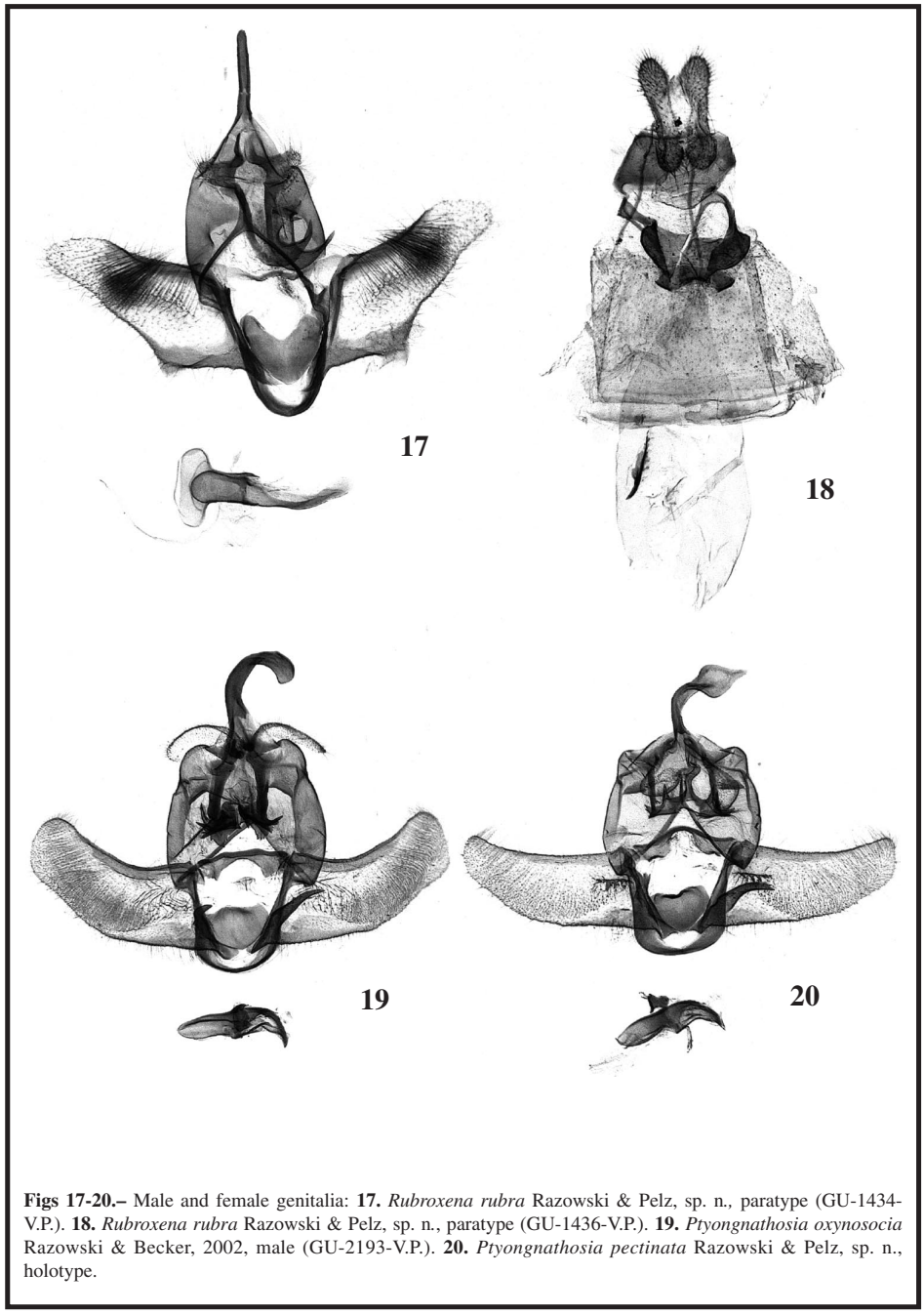


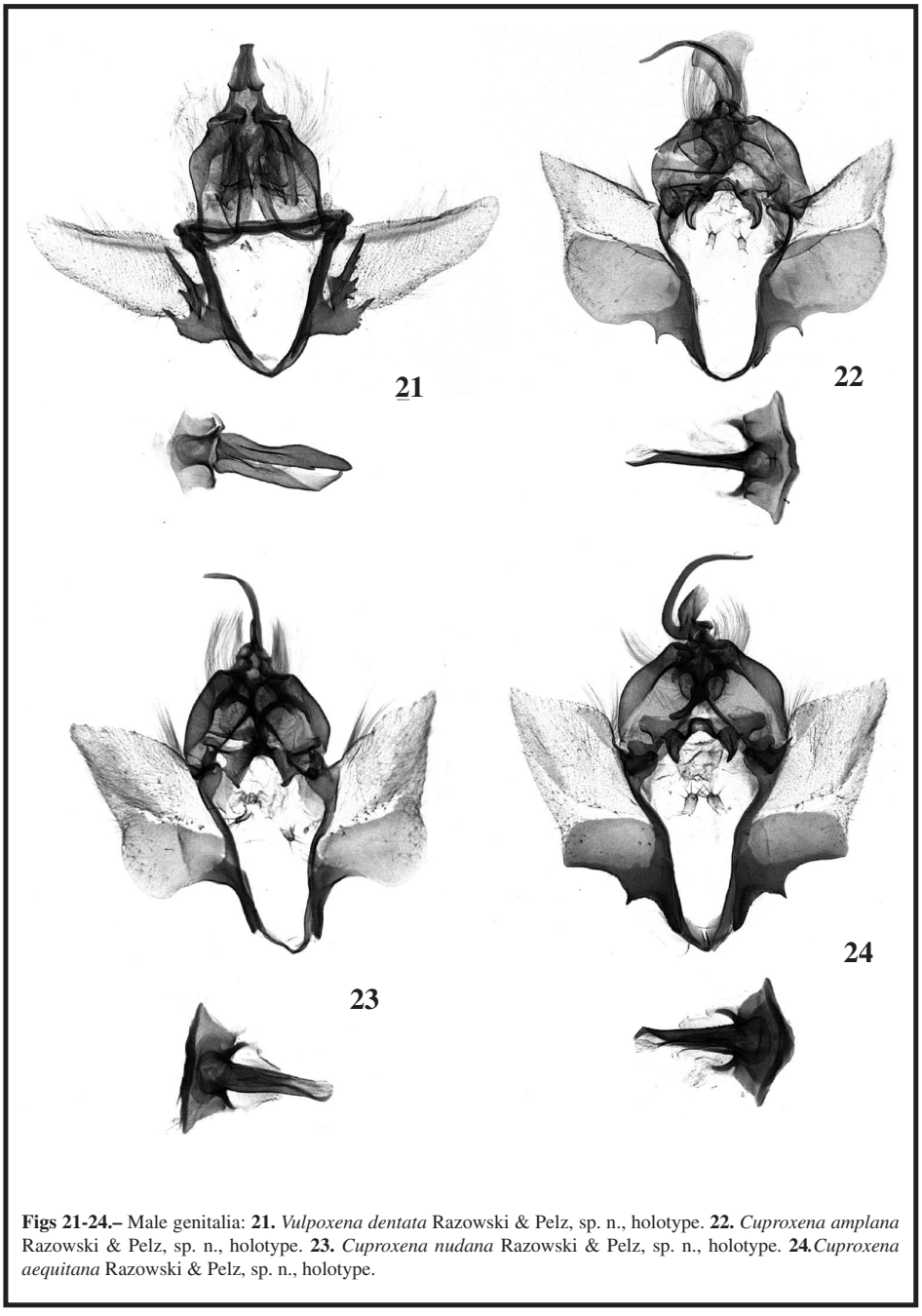
Figs 1-8.– Adults: **1.** *Rubroxena rubra* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **2.** *Rubroxena rubra* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., paratype female (GU-1436-V.P.). **3.** *Ptyongnathosia oxynosocia* Razowski & Becker, 2002, male (GU-2193-V.P.). **4.** *Ptyongnathosia pectinata* Razowski & Pelz, sp.n., holotype. **5.** *Vulpoxena dentata* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **6.** *Cuproxena auriculana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **7.** *Cuproxena amplana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., paratype female, (GU-1800-V.P.). **8.** *Cuproxena amplana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype.



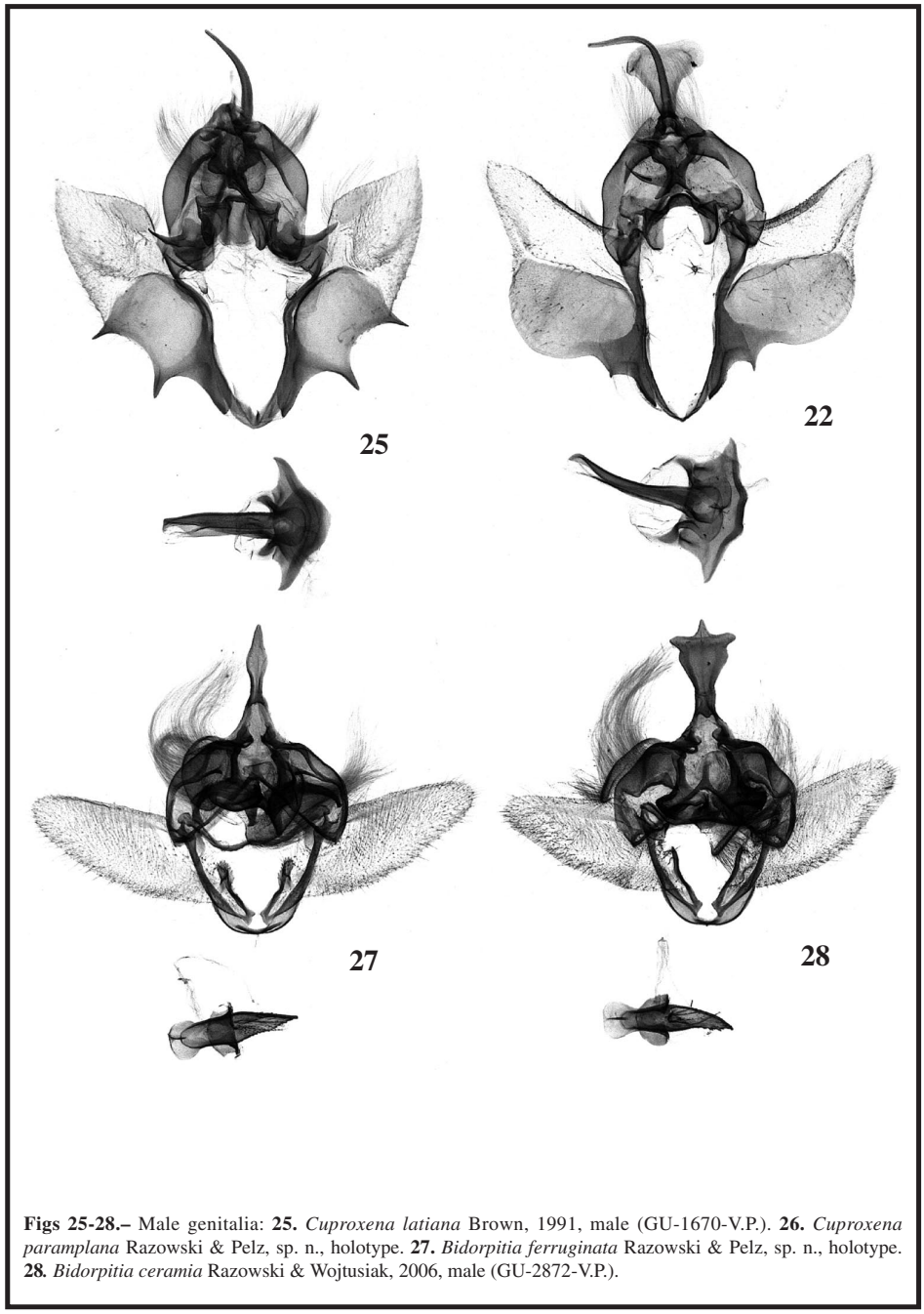
Figs 9-16.– Adults: **9.** *Cuproxena nudana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **10.** *Cuproxena nudana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., paratype female (GU-2807-V.P.). **11.** *Cuproxena aequitana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **12.** *Cuproxena latiana* Brown, 1991, male (GU-1670-V.P.). **13.** *Cuproxena paramplana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **14.** *Bidorpitia ceramia* Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2006, male (GU-1990-V.P.). **15.** *Bidorpitia ferruginata* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **16.** *Bidorpitia ferruginata* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., female (GU-1532-V.P.).



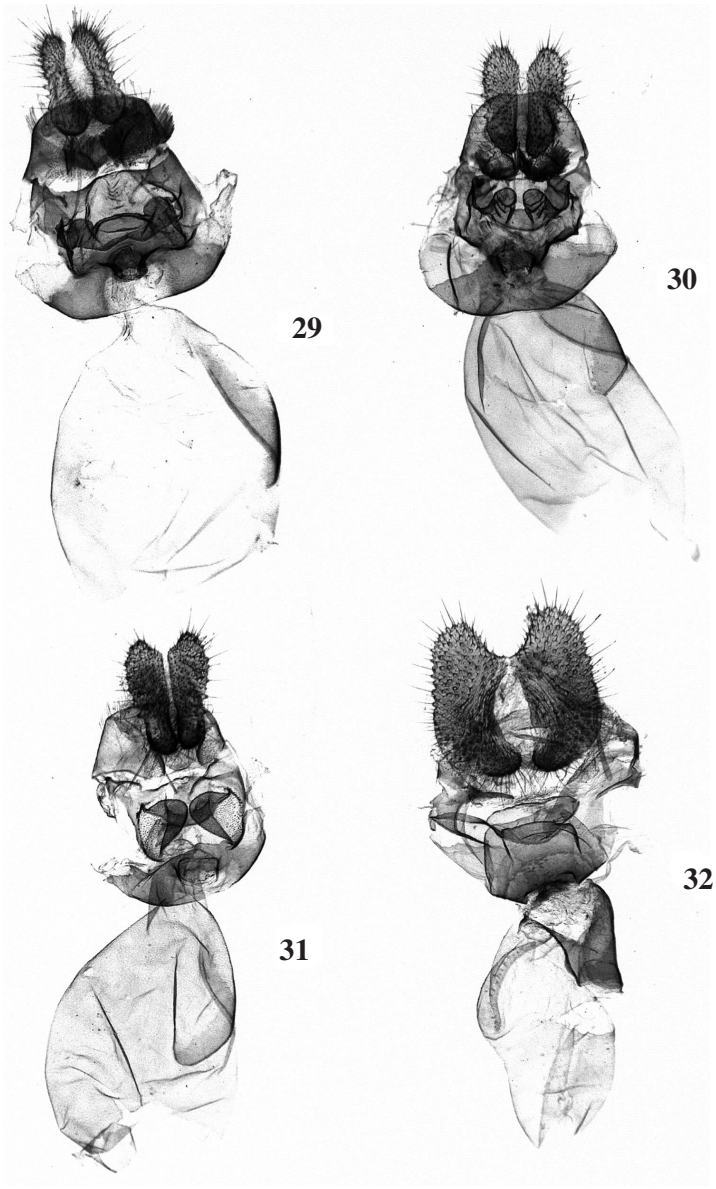
Figs 17-20.– Male and female genitalia: **17.** *Rubroxena rubra* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., paratype (GU-1434-V.P.). **18.** *Rubroxena rubra* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., paratype (GU-1436-V.P.). **19.** *Ptyongnathosia oxynosocia* Razowski & Becker, 2002, male (GU-2193-V.P.). **20.** *Ptyongnathosia pectinata* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype.



Figs 21-24.– Male genitalia: **21.** *Vulpoxena dentata* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **22.** *Cuproxena amplana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **23.** *Cuproxena nudana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **24.***Cuproxena aequitana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype.



Figs 25-28.– Male genitalia: **25.** *Cuproxena latiana* Brown, 1991, male (GU-1670-V.P.). **26.** *Cuproxena paramplana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **27.** *Bidorpitia ferruginata* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **28.** *Bidorpitia ceramia* Razowski & Wojtusiak, 2006, male (GU-2872-V.P.).



Figs 29-32.– Female genitalia: **29.** *Cuproxena amplana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., paratype female, (GU-1800-V.P.). **30.** *Cuproxena auriculana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., holotype. **31.** *Cuproxena nudana* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., paratype female (GU-2807-V.P.). **32.** *Bidorpitia ferruginata* Razowski & Pelz, sp. n., female (GU-1532-V.P.).