THE E. KRÜGER COLLECTION OF PRONOPHILINE BUTTERFLIES
PART I: INTRODUCTION, GENERA ALTOPEDALIODES TO LYMANOPODA
(Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae: Satyrinae)

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Abstract: This paper is the first part of an annotated catalogue of the reference collection of pronophile butterflies (Nymphalidae, Satyrinae) of E. KRÜGER, which comprises a total of 341 specimens of 125 species. It is concerned with the genera Altopedaliodes, Arhuaco, Corades, Daeadalma, Dioriste, Eretteis, Idioneurula, Junea, Lasiophila and Lymanopoda. Herein, eight lectotypes and one holotype are designated from the taxa described by E. Krüger. Two new species, Eretteis depressissima, E. lecromi, and three new subspecies, E depressissima niambii, E. porphyria pseudoterpi and Lymanopoda pieridina albicosta are described. A replacement name, A. kruegeri, is proposed for P. paeonides f. flavopunctata Krüger. The status of ten other taxa is revised.

Key words: Altopedaliodes, Andes, allopatry, Colombian Cordilleras, Chocó, Lymanopoda, isolation, new species and subspecies, parapatry, Pronophilini, Puracé, Santa Marta, taxonomy, Tambito.

Introduction

E. KRÜGER published a series of 14 articles between 1920 and 1933 (see LAMAS et al., 1995) concerned with zoogeography, biology, and in particular with the systematics of neotropical butterflies. He lived in Colombia between approximately 1912 and 1927 and during that period travelled around several South (Surinam) and Central American countries (Panama, Costa Rica, Jamaica and Haiti). He resided in Halle before his trip to South America, and in Breslau (Wrocław) after his return to Germany. E. Krüger gathered an important collection of Lepidoptera which he brought back to Europe. Unfortunately, this is approximately all the available information about this German lepidopterist. His date of birth and death and even his first name are unknown. He was most probably not a professional entomologist but his activities in Colombia apart from collecting butterflies remain undiscovered. Several months of research in archives, libraries and correspondence revealed nothing more about E. Krüger than can be deduced from his articles and his butterfly labels.

The whereabouts of the butterflies of E. Krüger were unknown for many years (ADAMS, 1986), except for a couple of specimens scattered in major European museums. LE MOULT & REAL (1962) believed that his collection was destroyed during the II World War. Fortunately, it was recently rediscovered by this author in the Museum of the Institute of Zoology of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw. It comprises the representatives of most families of diurnal Lepidoptera and also a few day flying moths belonging to Castniidae and Pericopinae. The groups particularly well represented are Papilionidae, Heliconiinae, Ithominae and Satyrinae. Most species are in short series, often as single specimens but basically all the species mentioned by E. Krüger in his papers are present, except the Morphinae, which were apparently sold apart. According to the archives in Warsaw, the E. Krüger collection was donated in 1948 by a secondary school in Loewenberg (Lwówek Śląski). It was impossible to find out how the collection got to Loewenberg, but it seems unlikely that E. Krüger ever lived in that town (personal comment of L. Kaczuba, historian and current director of the secondary school in Lowenberg). There is an unconfirmed hypothesis that the E. Krüger collection was purchased by the Schwagotsch, a rich family living nearby Lowenberg (before the II World War) who reputedly owned a private museum of birds and insects in their residence.

This paper is an annotated catalogue of the most valuable part of the E. Krüger collection comprising the satyrs included in the tribe Pronophilini. The higher systematics of Pronophilini is discussed by MILLER (1968) and also in part by ADAMS (1985) and PYRCZ (1995), their zoogeography and taxonomy in FORSTER (1964),

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Plate I.

Fig. 1. *Etruria depressissima niambii* ♂, holotype (upperside/underside).
Fig. 2. *Etruria depressissima niambii* ♀, allotype (upperside/underside).
Fig. 3. *Etruria leconomi* ♂, holotype (upperside/underside).
Fig. 4. *Etruria depressissima niambii* ♀, holotype (upperside/underside).
Plate III

Fig. 1. *Lymanopoda pieridina albicosta* ♂, holotype (upperside/underside).

Fig. 2. *Lymanopoda pieridina albicosta*, ♀, AT (upperside/underside).

Fig. 3. *Lymanopoda nitida totima Weymer*, ♀ (upperside, underside).

Fig. 4. *Lymanopoda nitida totima Weymer*, ♀ (upperside, underside).
ADAMS (1985 and 1986) whereas information on their biology and ecology, still poorly researched, can be found in SCHULTZE (1929), ADAMS (1983), DEVRIES (1980 and 1987), ANDRADE (1994) and PEŁZ (1997). Most species of Pronophilini were illustrated by D’ABRERA (1988). Data on Colombian species of pronophilines can be found, among others, in FELDER & FELDER (1867), GODMAN & SALVIN (1880), WEYMER (1890 and 1912), THIEME (1905 and 1907), FASSL (1911, 1915 and 1918), APOLINARI (1914 and 1924), E. KRÜGER (1924 and 1925), RÖBER (1928), R. KRÜGER (1929), SCHULTZE (1931), TAKAHASHI (1976), VELEZ & SALAZAR-ESCOBAR (1991), SALAZAR-ESCOBAR (1993) and LE CROM (1994). However, the most valuable contributions to the knowledge of the Colombian Pronophilini are the monographs of ADAMS & BERNARD (1977 and 1979) and ADAMS (1985 and 1986).

E. KRÜGER (1924 and 1925) described seven species and seven "forms" or "variations" of Colombian Pronophilini, originally named as: Pedaliodes puracana, Pedaliodes pacifica, Pedaliodes combeima, Pedaliodes oculata, Manerebia nevadensis, Lymanopoda nevada, Eretris centralis, Pedaliodes paenoides var. flavopunctata, Pedaliodes paenoides f. obscura, Pedaliodes reissi var. flavomaculata, Lymanopoda huilana f. alba, Drucina orsedice var. colombiana, Thiemelia ortruda var. obscurata and Eretris apuleja var. bogotana. E. Krüger (op. cit.) also described five unknown females: Junea doraete, Corades cybele, "Lymanopoda" maso, Lymanopoda huilana and Penrosada levana, and one unknown male: Lymanopoda gortyna. The whole E. Krüger collection of Pronophilini comprises 341 specimens of 125 species. In his papers Krüger mentioned 74 species. The remainder are either species collected after the publication of his articles, not recognised as separate species, or simply omitted even though correctly identified on the labels. Only three taxa mentioned by Krüger among his findings in Colombia were not located in Warsaw: Pseudomaniola pholoe (Staudinger), Pseudomaniola ilsa (Thieme) and Lasiophila zapatoza semipartita Weymer. Some taxa Krüger did not recognise as new have been later rediscovered and described by ADAMS & BERNARD (1977 and 1981): Arhuaco ica and Pedaliodes antiqua, and by ADAMS (1986): Parapedaliodes noria, Pedaliodes pollonia, Pedaliodes parranda, Pedaliodes palpita, Pedaliodes arnotti, Penrosada iderena and Steremnia selva. Eleven other taxa located in E. Krüger collection have proved to be new to science and they are described in the present paper. Krüger was a very effective collector. He obtained 107 species of Pronophilini in the three Colombian Andean Cordilleras, compared to 125 listed by ADAMS (1986) but only 102 collected by Adams, Bernard and Hardy between 1977 and 1982. Krüger's sampling was particularly comprehensive in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta where he collected all but one of the endemic Pronophilini known in that range (Pedaliodes cebolleta Adams & Bernard). One of the most difficult problems faced during research on E. Krüger's material was to read the data on the labels. Krüger handwriting is nearly illegible. In cases when a given locality could not be spelled out with certainty or identified on the map approximate co-ordinates are provided.

The study of the E. Krüger material in Warsaw was followed out by research in major European museums (London, Berlin, Paris and Dresden) and field work in Colombia (in 1996 and 1997), particularly in the localities mentioned by E. Krüger.

**Abbreviations**
EC: Colombian Eastern Cordillera
CC: Colombian Central Cordillera
WC: Colombian Western Cordillera
SNSM: Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
MA: Main Andes
E: east slopes
W: west slopes

**Catalogue of genera and species**
Note: All the examined material, including the lectotypes, paralectotypes, holotypes and paratypes are in the collection of the Museum and Institute of Zoology of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw (MIZPAN), Łomna Forest Research Station and are part of the E. Krüger collection (labelled 109/48), unless stated otherwise and specified as additional material.
Genus *Altopedaliodes* Forster


1. *Altopedaliodes nebris* (Thieme)

*Pedaliodes nebris* Thieme, 1905: 98, pl. 1, fig. 10.

*Altopedaliodes nebris* (Thieme); Forster, 1964: 148, male genit. fig. 173.

Material examined: 1 ♂, Bogotá (EC-E), 08.IX.1915, 3000 m; 1 ♂, La Peña (EC-E), 26.XI.1914, 3200 m; 1 ♀, Chipaque (EC-E), 26.I.1918, 3400 m; 1 ♀, La Peña (EC-E), 26.XI.1914, 3200 m.

2. *Altopedaliodes reissi* (Weymer)

2a. *Altopedaliodes reissi reissi* (Weymer)

*Pedaliodes reissi* Weymer, 1890: 110, pl. 1, fig. 4; *Krüger, 1924: 27.*

*Altopedaliodes reissi* (Weymer); Forster, 1964: 148, male genit. fig. 175.

*Altopedaliodes reissi reissi* (Weymer); Le Crom, 1994: 259, male genit. fig. 6.

This species occurs above the tree line in the Colombian Central Cordillera in three recognised subspecies. The nominate, found by Krüger in Tolima, is characterised by small white, subapical and submarginal patches on the forewing upperside (the former as tiny dots). In *A. reissi salazari* Le Crom, a local subspecies from the Páramo de Letras (Caldas, CC), forewing upperside patches are white, like in the nominate, but larger.

Material examined: 1 ♂, Tolima (CC-E), 26.II.1917, 3800 m; 1 ♀, Tolima (CC-E), 31.I.1918, 3800 m; 1 ♀, Combeima (CC-E), 14.III.1917, 3600 m; 1 ♀, Tolima (CC-E), 31.III.1918, 3800 m.

2b. *Altopedaliodes reissi flavomaculata* (Krüger) new stat.

*Pedaliodes reissi var. flavomaculata* Krüger, 1924: 28.

*Altopedaliodes reissi var. flavomaculata* (Krüger); Adams, 1986: 246; Le Crom, 1994, male genit. fig. 7.

Krüger (1924) described *flavomaculata* as a variation of *reissi* with larger, yellowish patches. This taxon is herein considered as the southern subspecies of *A. reissi*. Krüger (*op. cit.*) mentioned an unspecified number of males and one female. Three males and one female were located in Warsaw, all from one locality situated in the Puracé range (CC-E). ADAMS (1986) did not collect *flavomaculata*. This subspecies occurs in southern Huila in open, marshy páramo above 3200 m, and to at least 3600 m. It flies erratically, close to the ground, being very active during short periods of sunshine. The elevations given by Krüger for this species as well as for other taxa from Puracé ("Neiva") are slightly underestimated.

Material examined: 1 ♂, Puracé (CC-E), 30.X.1917, 3000 m, lectotype (herein designated); 2 ♂♂, Puracé (CC-E), 21.X.1917, 3000 m, paralectotypes (herein designated); 1 ♀, same data as the lectotype, paralectotype (herein designated).

3. *Altopedaliodes kruegeri* Pyrcz repl. name

*[Pedaliodes paeonides* (Hewitson) var. *flavopunctata* Krüger, 1924: 28 (name preoccupied by *P. albopunctata* var. *flavopunctata* Staudinger, 1894, new hom.)*

*[Altopedaliodes flavopunctata* (Krüger); Adams 1986: 247, fig. 22, male genit. fig. 1.]*

*[Pedaliodes flavopunctata* (Krüger); D'Abrela, 1988: 868, fig. 23.]*

LAMAS [1997] pointed out that *Pedaliodes paeonides* var. *flavopunctata* Krüger is a primary homonym of *Pedaliodes albopunctata* var. *flavopunctata* Staudinger, therefore I propose a replacement name *Altopedaliodes kruegeri* for this taxon, redescribed herein. This species was illustrated in colours as *P. flavopunctata* Krüger by D'Abrela (1988: 868).
Male: Head: antennae dorsally grey-brown, ventrally and laterally chestnut, 1/2 the length of the costa; club gradual, palpal hair blackish brown, eyes hairy, brown. Thorax: dark brown. Abdomen: dark brown. Wings: mean forewing length 24.8 mm (n=4). Dorsum uniform chestnut, lustrous; fringes short, brown; forewing scent patch small, restricted to roots of veins M2, M3, Cu1 and Cu2 and mid 1A, entering discal cell. Venter of the forewing brown, outer half lighter; faint, white streak on mid costa; a row of yellow submarginal spots of about the same size, visible in all the cells except on the tornus; hindwing ground colour brown, faintly speckled with grey-white scales, somewhat more visible on the anal margin; a short, faint whitish streak on mid costa; the area between postmedian and submarginal lines slightly lighter; a row of yellow submarginal spots of about the same size and slightly larger than on the forewing.

Female: Head: antennae 2/5 the length of the costa (shorter than in the male). Wings: forewing (length 25 mm, n=1); shape and colour pattern similar to the male; dirty white speckling on the hindwing underside more conspicuous.

Etymology: this species is named after E. Krüger.

Remarks: Krüger (1924) gave an account of two males. Both were located in Warsaw. They were collected in the same locality as A. reissi flavomaculata but at slightly lower elevations. The original description of Krüger (1924) was not illustrated but exhaustive. This species was illustrated (as flavopunctata) first by Adams (1986), who also figured its male genitalia, then, in colour, by D'Abrera (1988). A. kruegeri is an inhabitant of uppermost forests in southern Huila. It has been observed usually flying very low above the ground along roadsides or sunnying on humid soil around 3200 m.

Material examined: 1 ♂, Puracé (CC-E), 30.X.1917, 2800 m, holotype (lectotype of Pedaliodes paeonides var. flavopunctata, herein designated); 1 ♂, same data as the holotype, paratype (paraplectotype of Pedaliodes paeonides var. flavopunctata, herein designated).


Pronophila phaeana Hewitson, 1868: pl. 4, fig. 23.
Pedaliodes phaeana (Hewitson); Butler, 1868: 178; Thieme, 1905: 118 (synonymy established).
Pedaliodes cocyta (C. & R. Felder); Butler, 1868: 178.
Material examined: 1 ♂, Bogotá (EC-E), 09.IX.1915, 3300 m; 1 ♂, Bogotá (EC-E), 04.IV.1914, 3000 m.

Genus Arhuaco Adams & Bernard


5. Arhuaco ica Adams & Bernard


Quite surprisingly Krüger did not recognise his specimen collected in 1919 as a new species and he did not refer to it at all in his papers. The other Krüger specimen is, to my knowledge, the only known female of this species. It differs from the male in being slightly larger (forewing length 34 mm), which is noted more in the wider hindwings than in the overall wingspan. Upperside and underside ground colour and pattern elements are lighter, and chestnut instead of brown. On the underside, the area beyond the forewing postmedian wavy line is paler and the postmedian darker spots on the hindwing are more contrasting. On the forewing, postmedian ocelli are bordered with a yellowish patch which extends from the postmedian to submarginal line.

Material examined: 1 ♂, no precise locality (SNSM), 27.IX.1919, 2400 m; 1 ♀, no precise locality (SNSM), 24.VII.1925, 2400 m.
Genus *Corades* Doubleday

*Corades* Doubleday, [1849]: 115. Type species: *Corades enyo* Hewitson.

6. *Corades pannonia ploas* Thieme

*Corades pannonia* Hewitson, 1850: 438, pl. 10, fig. 1.  
*Corades pannonia* Hewitson *ploas* Thieme, 1907: 212 (as var.); **Krüger, 1925: 11.**  
Material examined: 1 ♂, no precise locality (WC-W), 15.IX.1917, 2600 m; 1 ♀, Zuquidundum (EC), VI.1914, 2400 m.

7. *Corades cybele cybele* Butler

*Corades cybele* Butler, 1866: 44, pl. 3, fig. 2; **Krüger, 1925: 11.**  
Krüger (1925) described the female of *C. cybele*, pointing out minor differences between specimens from the Colombian Central Cordillera and Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.  
Material examined: 1 ♂, La Lora (CC-E), 11.IX.1918, 2800 m; 1 ♀, Cucarronera (CC-W), 04.V.1916, 3200 m; 1 ♀, San Lorenzo (SNSM), 08.VIII.1924, 2600 m.

8. *Corades medeba columbina* Staudinger

*Corades medeba* Hewitson, 1850: 439, pl. 10, fig. 4.  
*Corades medeba* Hewitson *columbina* Staudinger, 1894: 77 (as var.); **Krüger, 1925: 12.**  
Material examined: 1 ♂, San Sebastián (SNSM), 27.III.1919, 2400 m; 1 ♂, Albania (CC-E), 24.II.1916, 2600 m; 1 ♂, Bogotá (EC-E), 16.X.1916, 2700 m; 1 ♀, Bogotá (EC-E), 07.X.1916, no altitude; 1 ♀, Bogotá (EC-E), 08.II.1917, no altitude; 1 ♀, Albania (CC-E), 28.II.1916, 2600 m.

9. *Corades chirone* Hewitson

*Corades chirone* Hewitson, 1863: fig. 3; **Krüger, 1925: 12.**  
*Corades laminata* Butler, 1870: 27; Thieme, 1907; 218 (synonymy established).  
Material examined: 1 ♂, Puracé (CC-E), 28.X.1917, 2600 m; 1 ♂, Cucarronera (CC-W), 21.VIII.1916, 3000 m; 1 ♂, Sibaté (EC-W), 28.XII.1913, 2800 m.

10. *Corades cistene dymanitis* Thieme

*Corades cistene* Hewitson, 1863: [72].  
*Corades cistene* Hewitson *dymanitis* Thieme, 1907: 220 (as var.); **Krüger, 1925: 12.**  
Material examined: 1 ♂, Cucarronera (CC-W), 28.V.1916, 3000 m; 1 ♂, Sibaté (EC-W), 31.XII.1918, 2800 m; 1 ♂, Puracé (CC-E), 28.X.1918, 2800 m.

11. *Corades enyo almo* Thieme

*Corades enyo* Hewitson [1849]: 117, fig. 4; **Krüger, 1925: 12.**  
*Corades enyo* Hewitson *almo* Thieme, 1907: 222 (as var.).  
Material examined: 1 ♂, Yaculá (MA-W), 13.IV.1927, 1300-1400 m; 1 ♂, La María (WC), 24.VI.1916, 2200 m; 1 ♂, Sibaté (EC-W), 27.IX.1919 m, 2000-2400 m; 1 ♂, Pedregal (EC), 23.X.1917, 2000 m.

12. *Corades chelonis chelonis* Hewitson

*Corades chelonis* Hewitson, 1863: pl. 1, figs. 1, 2; **Krüger, 1925: 12.**  
Material examined: 1 ♂, Cucarronera (CC-W), 05.V.1916, 2600 m; 1 ♂, Bogotá (EC-E), 17.I.1916, 2700 m; 1 ♀, Cucarronera (CC-W), 29.V.1916, 2600 m; 1 ♀, Bogotá (EC-E), 08.X.1916, 2800 m.
Genus *Daedalma* Hewitson

*Daedalma* Hewitson, 1858: [85]. Type species: *Daedalma dinias* Hewitson.

13. *Daedalma drusilla* Hewitson

*Daedalma drusilla* Hewitson, 1858: pl. 1, fig. 7.
*Daedalma dora* Staudinger, 1897: 138, pl. 5, fig. 7; Krüger, 1924: 47; Adams, 1986: 253 (synonymy established).
Material examined: 1 ♀, Albania (CC-E), 14.VIII.1916, 2800 m.

14. *Daedalma dinias* Hewitson

*Daedalma dinias* Hewitson, 1858: [85], pl. 1 [43], figs. 1-3; Krüger, 1924: 46.
Material examined: 1 ♂, Cucarronera (CC-W), 19.VIII.1916, 2700 m; 1 ♀, Albania (CC-E), 09.V.1918, 2800 m.


Krüger's (1924) description of *Daedalma dinias* var. *parvomaculata* was based on four specimens (three males and one female) of which three were located in Warsaw. Adams (1986), who had no access to this taxon, and Salazar-Escobar (1993), who reports it from northern Chocó, treat *parvomaculata* either as a form or a subspecies of *Daedalma dinias*. It is however beyond any doubt that *parvomaculata* is not conspecific with *D. dinias*. The two differ considerably in the patterns of their hindwing undersides. There are major differences in the sclerites (uncus, subunci, ampulla and saccus) of male genitalia between *D. parvomaculata* and *D. dinias*. Consequently the Krüger taxon is herein considered as a good species. It is possibly most related to *D. adamsi* D’Abrera from Peru, an assumption based on the comparison of their underside patterns.
Material examined: 1 ♂ La Paz (WC-W), 22.IX.1917, 2000 m, lectotype (herein designated); 1 ♂, La Paz (WC-W), 21.IX.1917, 2000 m, paralectotype (herein designated); 1 ♀, La Paz (WC-W), 20.IX.1917, 2000 m, paralectotype (herein designated).

Genus *Dioriste* Thiem

*Dioriste* Thieme, 1907: 171. Type species: *Pronophila taupropolis* Westwood.

16. *Dioriste leucospilos* Staudinger

*Oxeoschistus leucospilos* Staudinger, 1876: 108.
*Dioriste leucospilos* (Staudinger); Thieme, 1907: 173.
Material examined: 1 ♂, Putumayo (MA-E), 20.XII.1926, 1800 m; 1 ♀, Putumayo (MA-E), 06.XII.1926, 1500 m.

17. *Dioriste cothonides* (Grose-Smith)

*Oxeoschistus cothonides* Grose-Smith, 1896: 241.
*Dioriste cothonides* (Grose-Smith); Thieme, 1907: 173.
Material examined: 1 ♀, no precise locality (Panama), 17.VIII.1927, 1800 m.

18. *Dioriste taupropolis* (Westwood)

*Pronophila taupropolis* Westwood, [1850]: pl. 66, fig. 1.
*Oxeoschistus taupropolis* (Westwood); Kirby, 1871: 106
*Dioriste taupropolis* (Westwood); Thieme, 1907: 171.
Material examined: 1 ♂, no precise locality (Panama), 21.VIII.1927, 1700 m; 1 ♀, no precise locality (Panama), 10.VIII.1927, 1800 m.
Genus *Drucina* Butler

*Drucina* Butler, 1872: 72. Type species: *Drucina leonata* Butler.

19. *Drucina leonata* Butler

*Drucina leonata* Butler, 1872: 72.
Material examined: 1 ♀, no precise locality (Panama), 10.VIII.1927, 1800 m; 1 ♀, no date, no altitude, no precise locality (Costa Rica).

Genus *Eretris* Thieme


*Pedaliodes calisto* (C. & R. Felder); Butler, 1868: 175.

*Eretris calisto* (C. & R. Felder); Thieme, 1905: 133; *Krüger, 1924: 32*.
Material examined: 2 ♀♂, Putumayo (MA-E), 13.XII.1926, 1600 m; 1 ♂, Carcasón (CC-W), 31.VIII.1916, 1800 m; 1 ♀, Múzoco (EC-W), 02.VIII.1914, 1700 m; 1 ♀, Putumayo (MA-E), 19.XII.1926, 1800 m; 1 ♀, Carcasón (CC-W), 31.VIII.1916, 1800 m; 1 ♂, La Galleria (WC-W), 17.IX.1917, 1600 m.


*Pedaliodes oculata* (C. & R. Felder); Butler, 1868: 176.


I disagree with Adams (1986) who made *oculata* a subspecies of *E. calisto*. I herein reinstate the former as a valid species. *E. oculata* is consistent in its wing shape and size, being considerably larger than *E. calisto*. The two are parapatric on eastern slopes of the Andes in Colombia and Ecuador. *E. oculata* flies at particularly low elevations around or below 1000 m, in premontane humid forests, whereas *E. calisto* replaces it at elevations between 1500 and 2000 m. *E. oculata* was found by Krüger (1924) only in Corales, a locality in the Colombian Eastern Cordillera. It also occurs in Ecuador (Pastaza Valley).
Material examined: 1 ♀, Corales (EC-E), 08.XI.1918, above 800 m; 1 ♀, Corales (EC-E), 14.X.1918, above 800 m.

22. *Eretris lecrum* Pyrcz nov. sp. (Fig. 3)


Diagnosis: Wing shape, size and pattern most closely resembling *E. suzannae* DeVries and *E. oculata* C. & R. Felder. Unlike *E. oculata*, on the hindwing underside only the Cu1-Cu2 ocellus is very large, touching both postmedian and submarginal bands. The Rs-M1 ocellus is medium large, whereas the remainder are very small and equal in size. The ocelli are rounded, unlike oval ocelli of *E. depressissima*. Forewing underside postmedian and submarginal bands parallel, unlike converging bands towards tornus of *E. depressissima*.

Description
Male: Head: eyes brown, glabrous, hairy; palpi covered with short, sparse hair, twice as long as head; antennae 2/5 the length of the costa, chestnut on the upperside, rufous on the underside, sparsely scaled, three terminal segments blackish. Thorax: dark brown. Abdomen: dark brown. Wings: mean forewing length 29.5 mm (n=6). Dorsum: ground colour of both the forewing and hindwing dark brown, slightly lighter in the postmedian
and submarginal area of the forewing; a faint submarginal dark brown line visible on both the wings; hindwing margin delicately wavy. Venter: ground colour fuscosus brown of both the forewing and hindwing, slightly lighter than on the upperside; on the forewing a faint dark brown line in the postbasal area, across the dical cell from the costa to the anal margin; two dark brown, parallel postmedian and submarginal lines from the costa to vein 1A on the tornal angle; a narrow, faint marginal line from the apex to the tornus; on the hindwing a similar lines pattern, except that the postmedian line is bordered basally with rufous; the postmedian and submarginal lines wavy; six submarginal ocelli, black, pupilled with central white spots and bordered with rufous and dark brown, the largest being the one in the Cu1-Cu2 extending from the postmedian to the submarginal line, the second largest the one in the Rs-M1 cell, the two largest ocelli ovoid, the remaining ocelli very small.

Male genitalia: as illustrated.

Female: unknown.

Etymology: this species is dedicated to Jean François Le Crom, a French lepidopterist from Bogotá who shares my passion for high elevation Andean butterflies.

Remarks: *E. lecromi* is most related to *E. depressissima* sp. nov. but is consistently larger than its sympatric congener, being in fact the largest known *Eretris* species. *E. lecromi* occurs in lower cloud forests of the Colombian Chocó and is apparently parapatric below *E. calisto*. *E. lecromi* is also related to *E. suzannae* DeVries from Costa Rica, and *E. oculata* from premontane forests of eastern Andes, with which it was confused by Krüger (1924).

Material examined: 1♂, Agua Clara (WC-W), 24.IX.1917, 1200 m, holotype.

Additional material: 2♂♂, Queremal, Valle del Cauca, 11.IV.1990, 1200 m, in the collection of Jean Francois Le Crom, Bogotá (JFLC) (1♂) and the collection of Tomasz W. Pyrcez, Warszaw (TWP) (1♂); 1♂, Rio Habita, Chocó, 16.II.1991, 800 m, in JFLC, 2♂♂, San José del Palmar, Chocó, VIII.1994, 1800 m, (all D. Acosta leg.), in Museo de Historia Natural de la Universidad Nacional, Bogotá (ICN-MHN-L) (1♂) and JFLC (1♂), paratypes.

23. *Eretris* depressissima Pyrcez nov. sp.

23a. *Eretris* depressissima depressissima Pyrcez (Fig. 4)


Diagnosis: Smaller and darker on the upperside than *E. lecromi*. The size and the relative proportions of the hindwing underside ocelli as in *E. lecromi* but different in shape, neatly oval, not rounded as in *E. lecromi* and *E. calisto*.

Description

Male: Head: eyes brown, glabrous, hairy; palpi covered with long but rather sparse blackish hair, twice as long as head; antennae 2/5 the length of the costa, chestnut on the upperside, rufous on the underside, sparsely scaled, club gradual, three terminal segments blackish. Thorax: dark brown. Abdomen: dark brown. Wings: mean forewing length 26 mm (n=14). Dorsum: ground colour blackish brown, lighter in the submarginal area of the forewing; on both the forewing and the hindwing two parallel marginal darker brown lines extending from the apex to the tornus, the distal one very faint; fringe short, brownish; hindwing margin delicately scalloped. Venter: ground colour brown-fuscous; on the forewing a dark brown postbasal line runs across the mid discal cell from vein Sc to Cu2, usually slightly curved basally in the middle of the cell, then continues (but displaced distally) as a short, very faint streak towards vein 2A; a postmedian brown oblique line, almost straight or delicately irregular and slightly displaced on the veins, runs from vein Rs to 2A, crossing vein M3 one-third distance from the root to the outer margin, and almost reaching the tornal margin; ground colour distally from the postmedian line glossy; a faint subapical ocellus in M1-M2; two submarginal darker lines of the same width and shape as on the upperside. On the hindwing, a brown postbasal line runs from the costa to vein 2A, slightly outcurved, crossing the discal cell two-fifths from its root; a curving brown line, wider than the others and bordered on its inner edge with slightly lighter scales, starts on the costa half
way to the apex at a right angle to vein Rs, then bends distally, and continues parallel to the outer margin, nearly touching the M3 root, curving tornally in Cu1-Cu2 and almost merging with the submarginal line at the tornus; two submarginal darker lines much better marked than on the upperside, the inner one being the widest of the two, displaced basally along veins M1, M2 and M3, the outer line narrow, but well defined; six submarginal ovoid ocelli, black, pupilled with central white spots and bordered with rufous and dark brown, the largest being the one in the Cu1-Cu2, the second largest the one in the Rs-M1 cell, the remaining ocelli smaller, the smallest of all being the one in the M1-M2 cell, one-third the diameter of the largest.

Male genitalia: as illustrated.

Female (of the nominate subspecies): unknown.

Etymology: *depressissima* (Lat.)- the lowestmost.

Remarks: *Eretris depressissima* is consistently smaller than *E. lecromi*. Unlike *E. lecromi*, in *E. depressissima* the forewing underside postmedian and submarginal bands are not parallel, the postmedian line arises on the costa closer to the discal cell and the two converge towards the tornus. The two species differ also in male genitalia. The ovoid shape of the hindwing underside submarginal ocelli is a common character of *E. depressissima*, *E. lecromi* and *E. suzanneae*. *E. depressissima* was found quite commonly in the lowermost humid cloud forest of the valley of Tambaibo in the southern part of the Colombian Western Cordillera. Contrary to higher elevation species of *Eretris*, which prefer to stay in the subcanopy, and rarely descend closer to the understorey level to feed on the ground, *E. depressissima* is a forest understorey inhabitant which is attracted readily by rotten fruits and dung. *E. depressissima* is sympatric with several similar looking species of *Forsterinaria* (Euptychiini) which share the same behaviour. An experienced observer can identify *E. depressissima* on the wing because it is darker and has a different flight pattern. It never completely closes its wings when flapping, contrary to the Euptychiini.

Material examined: 1 ♂, La Galleria, 16.09.1917, 1600 m, holotype.

Additional material: 2 ♀: Queremal (WC-W), Valle del Cauca, Colombia, 20.VIII.1990, 1000 m, in the collection of Jean Francois Le Crom (JFLC); 12 ♀, Tambaibo (WC-W), Cauca, 23-27.III.1996, 1000-1300 m, (all T. Pyrcz leg.), in the collection of Tomasz W. Pyrcz, Warsaw (TWP) (7 ♀), Muzeum Zoologiczne Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, Kraków (MZUJ) (1 ♀), The Natural History Museum, London (BMNH) (1 ♀), Museo de Artrópodos de la Universidad del Zulia, Maracaibo (MALUZ), Museo de Historia Natural de la Universidad Nacional, Bogotá (ICN-MHN-L) (1 ♀) and Museo de Historia Natural de la Universidad del Cauca, Popayán (MHN-UC) (1 ♀), paratypes.

23b. *Eretris depressissima niambii* Pyrcz nov ssp. (Figs 1 & 2)

Diagnosis: As compared to the nominate *depressissima*, all the hindwing ocelli are well developed and differing little in size. The hindwing underside postmedian and submarginal lines are nearly straight, not displaced on the veins. Both sexes have a forewing subapical ocellus.

Description

Male: *Wings*: mean forewing length 25.5 mm (n=2); upperside blackish brown; on the forewing underside a small subapical ocellus in M1-M2; on the hindwing underside all ocelli well developed, oval; postmedian and submarginal bands dark brown, roughly parallel to the outer margin, not displaced on the veins.

Female: *Wings*: forewing length 27 mm (n=1), hindwing margins somewhat more scalloped than in the male; upperside and underside lighter than the male, especially in the submarginal and marginal areas; subapical ocellus on the forewing underside better marked than in the male and showing through on the upperside; the Rs-M1 ocellus on the underside more elongated; on the underside the postmedian and submarginal dark brown lines bordered with chestnut on their inner and outer edge respectively.

Remarks: *E. depressissima niambii* replaces the nominate subspecies south from the Rio Patía divide in Colombia. It certainly occurs in north-western Ecuador.

Material examined: 1 male, "Pacific" (Yaculá), 28.X.1925, 1050 m, holotype; 1 female, "Pacific" (Yaculá), 29.X.1925, 1000 m, allotype.
Additional material: 1 ♂ Nambi Forest Reserve, Nariño, Colombia, 02.II.1997, 1400 m, (T. Pyrcz leg.), in Muzeum Zoologiczne Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, Kraków (MZUJ). paratypes

24. Eretris ocellifera (C. & R. Felder)

Eretris subpunctata (Grose-Smith & Kirby) var. umbrina Weymer, 1912: 263, pl. 56, row c; Krüger, 1924: 32; Adams, 1986: 259 (synonymy established).
Eretris ocellifera (C. & R. Felder); Thieme, 1905: 132.
Material examined: 1 ♂, La Maria (WC), 24.VI.1917, 2200 m; 1 ♂, Cucarronera (CC-W), 21.V.1916, 2600 m; 1 ♀, Quindio (CC), 21.III.1917, 2400 m; 1 ♀, Cucarronera (CC-W), 10.V.1917, 2600 m.

25. Eretris porphyria (C. & R. Felder)

25a. Eretris porphyria porphyria (C. & R. Felder)

Pedaliodes porphyria (C. & R. Felder); Butler, 1868: 175.
Pedaliodes mariona Weeks, 1902: 10; Adams, 1986: 256 (synonymy established).
Eretris porphyria (C. & R. Felder); Thieme, 1905: 132.
Material examined: 1 male, Guayaquil (EC-W), 22.VI.1914, 2200 m; 1 female, Zuquidundum (EC), 22.I.1916, 2300 m.

25b. Eretris porphyria pseudoperija Pyrcz, nov ssp.

[Eretris catargyrea (Staudinger); Thieme, 1905: 132; Krüger, 1924: 32].
Diagnosis: E. porphyria pseudoperija very closely resembles a subspecies endemic in the Sierra de Perijá on the Venezuelan-Colombian border, perijá Adams & Bernard, illustrated by D’Abrera (1988:867) in colours. The two taxa differ basically in that in pseudoperija the basal edge of the hindwing underside postmedian band is slightly arched basally in spaces M3-Cu1 and Cu1-Cu2 as compared to nearly straight in perijá, and that in pseudoperija the anal margin of the hindwing underside is suffused with orange, yellow in perijá. The two subspecies are widely separated geographically and in fact, the nearest relative of pseudoperija is the subspecies decorata C. & R. Felder, which also has a perceptible, although narrower, yellow basal edge of the hindwing underside postmedian band. This band is more deeply curved basally in spaces M3-Cu1 and Cu1-Cu2 in decorata.
Description
Male (not illustrated): Wings: Upperside brown, lighter distally, similar to the nominate subspecies. Forewing underside dull brown, crossed by three dark brown lines, median, postmedian and submarginal, roughly parallel to the outer margin. Hindwing underside postmedian ochreous band very slightly arched basally in spaces M3-Cu1 and Cu1-Cu2, bordered basally with a light yellow band, starting at vein M1 or M2 and gradually widening towards anal margin, fading into an orange anal patch; a series of four to five submarginal occelli, the M1-M2 occelus, whenever present remains barely visible; submarginal ochreous band arched basally and touching the occelli in spaces M2-M3 to Cu1-Cu2.
Female: hitherto unknown.
Remarks: the treatment of the genus Eretris is the weakest part of the, besides very good, Adams’ (1986) monograph of the Colombian pronophiles. He misinterpreted, due to insufficient comparison material, the zoogeographical pattern of the subspecies of E. porphyria. The nominate E. porphyria occurs in the central part of the Venezuelan Cordillera de Mérida but contrary to the opinion of Adams (op. cit.) the populations of the Eastern Cordillera and also the northerly Eastern Cordillera (Tamatán range) (Pyrcz & Viloria, in prep.) belong in separate subspecies. The east slopes of the southern part of
the Eastern Cordillera population represents an undescribed subspecies distinct from catargyrea Staudinger, which is most probably restricted to the Western Cordillera. E. porphyria decorata occurs only on the west slopes of the Eastern Cordillera. E. porphyria perija is endemic in the Sierra de Perija. The population found in the central part of the Central Cordillera (Tolima, Huila) represents the subspecies described herein, E. porphyria pseudoperija. Further undescribed subspecies were recognised in Ecuador (PYRCZ, in prep.).

Material examined: 1 ♂, Combeima (CC-E), 17.III.1917, 2000 m, holotype; 1 ♂, Combeima (CC-E), 09.II.1917, no altitude, paratype.

Additional material: 2 ♂, Rutillo, Tolima (CC-E), 06.VII.1992, 2800 m, leg. J. F. Le Crom, in the collection of Tomasz W. Pyrcz, Warsaw (TWP), paratypes.

26. Eretris apuleja apuleja (C. & R. Felder)

Pedaliodes apuleja (C. & R. Felder); Butler, 1868: 175
Eretris apuleja (C. & R. Felder); Thieme, 1905: 132
Eretris ochrea Thieme, 1905: 135, pl. 3, fig. 41; Adams, 1986: 257 (synonymy established).
Eretris ochrea Thieme var. bogotana Krüger, 1924: 35; Adams, 1986: 257 (synonymy established).

Krüger's (1924) Eretris ochrea var. bogotana was synonymized by Adams (1986) with the nominate E. apuleja. I concur with this decision.

Material examined: 1 ♀, Chique (EC-E), 21.V.1914, no altitude, lectotype of E. ochrea var. bogotana (herein designated); 1 ♂, Sibaté (EC-W), 25.XII.1917, 2800 m, paralectotype of E. ochrea var. bogotana (herein designated); 1 ♀, Chique (EC-E), 16.II.1916, 2800 m, paralectotype of E. ochrea var. bogotana (herein designated).

27. Eretris subrugescens (Grose-Smith), rest. stat.

Pedaliodes subrugescens Grose-Smith & Kirby, 1895: 12, fig. 51.
Eretris subrugescens (Grose-Smith); Thieme, 1905: 134.
Eretris apuleja (C. & R. Felder) subrugescens (Grose-Smith & Kirby); Adams, 1986: 258.

Contrary to the opinion expressed by Adams (1986), subrugescens is a species separate from E. apuleja. In northern Ecuador (Pichincha) the two species are locally sympatric. E. subrugescens can be recognised from E. apuleja by a series of characters, somewhat wider and more rounded hindwing, the lack of yellow on the hindwing underside, and differences in the shape of the hindwing underside postmedian and submarginal bands.

Material examined: 1 ♂, Puracé (CC-E), 28.X.1917, 2800 m; 1 ♂, La Lora (CC-E), 10.VI.1919, 2800 m; 1 ♀, no precise locality (W-E), 15.IX.1917, 2400 m; 1 ♂, Combeima (CC-E), 11.II.1917, 2700 m; 1 ♀, Cucarronera (CC-W), 20.VIII.1916, 2600 m; 1 ♀, Cucarronera (CC-W), 19.VI.1916, 2900 m.

28. Eretris centralis Krüger


Krüger (1924) described this distinctive species from the Colombian Central Cordillera. Adams (1986) found it also in the Eastern Cordillera. From among four syntypes specified by Krüger, all but one male were located in Warsaw.

Material examined: 1 ♂, Cucarronera (CC-W), 19.VI.1916, 3200 m, lectotype (herein designated); 1 ♀, Cucarronera (CC-W), 14.VI.1916, 3200 m, paralectotype (herein designated); 1 ♂, Puracé (CC-E), 28.X.1918, 2800(?) -3000 m, paralectotype (herein designated).

Genus Idioneura Strand

29. *Idioneurula erebioides* (C. & R. Felder)

*Idioneurula erebioides* (C. & R. Felder); Strand, 1932: 132.
Material examined: 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, Bogotá (EC-E), 30.III.1914, 3000 m; 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, Bogotá (EC-E), 31.III.1914 m, 3000 m.

Genus *Junnea* Hemming

*Junnea* Hemming, 1964: 137. Type species: *Daedalma doraete* Hewitson (replacement name for *Polymastus* Thieme nec Claparede).

30. *Junnea dorinda dorinda* (C. & R. Felder)

*Daedalma emilia* Butler, 1866: 40, pl. 3, fig. 3; Adams, 1986: 260 (synonymy established).
*Polymastus dorinda* (C. & R. Felder); Thieme, 1907: 143 (*dorinde* [sic]); Krüger, 1925: 11 (*dorinde* [sic]).
Material examined: 1 ♂, Cucarronera (CC-W), 14.V.1916, 3000 m; 1 ♀, Cucarronera (CC-W), 22.V.1916, 3200 m.

31. *Junnea doraete doraete* (Hewitson)

*Daedalma doraete* Hewitson, 1858: figs 4, 5.
*Polymastus doraete* (Hewitson); Thieme, 1907: 141; Krüger, 1925: 10.
*Junnea doraete* (Hewitson); Hemming, 1964: 137.
Material examined: 1 ♂, Sibaté (EC-W), 26.XII.1918, 3000 m; 1 ♂, Cucarronera (CC-W), 24.V.1916, 3100 m; 1 ♂, Pasto (MA-E), 19.IV.1925, 3000 m; 1 ♀, Cucarronera (CC-W), 02.V.1925, 3000 m.

Genus *Lasiophila* C. & R. Felder


32. *Lasiophila prosymna* (Hewitson)

32a. *Lasiophila prosymna prosymna* (Hewitson)

Pronophila prosymna Hewitson, 1857: 79, pl. 1, figs 3, 4.
*Lasiophila prosymna* (Hewitson); Butler, 1868: 182; Krüger, 1924: 35.
Material examined: 1 ♂, Albania (CC-E), 07.VIII.1917, 2600 m; 1 ♀, Cucarronera (CC-W), 19.VIII.1916, 2600 m.


*Lasiophila prosymna* (Hewitson) var. *dirempta* Thieme, 1907: 118.
*L. prosymna dirempta* is herein considered as a valid subspecies, which replaces the nominate in the southern Colombian Central Cordillera and in Ecuador. In *L. prosymna dirempta* the forewing upperside subapical white patch is wider than in *L. prosymna prosymna*. This subspecies flies in the upper cloud forest in the Puracé range along with *L. circe*. In the Western Cordillera (Tambito) it occurs down to 2400 m.
Material examined: 1 ♀, Pasto (MA-E), 13.XI.1925, 2400 m.

33. *Lasiophila circe* C. & R. Felder

33a. *Lasiophila circe circe* C. & R. Felder

Lasiofila praeneste Hewitson, 1859: pl. 2, fig. 8; Thieme, 1907: 123 (synonymy established).

Even though as yet no subspecies have been named (except cnephas Thieme treated herein as such for the first time), Lasiofila circe is definitely a polytypic species. Local populations vary considerably in size and upperside markings, particularly in the amount of black and the configuration of postmedian brick red spots. The type locality of \( L. \text{circe} \) was not specified in the original description, but the illustration agrees with the phenotype of the specimens found in the area of Bogotá. However, even in the immediate surroundings of Bogotá there are at least two well differentiated populations, on the west and east slopes of the Cordillera, which should perhaps be treated as subspecies. In fact, Krüger apparently realized that as he attached to one of his specimens from Bogotá a label saying "v. punctifera Krüger". It is a nomen nudum. The specimens found in the Colombian Central Cordillera are generally larger than those from the Eastern Cordillera. \( L. \text{beheimoth} \) Thieme is a synonym of the Ecuadorian Lasiofila paladas Hewitson contrary to the opinion of Krüger (1924) and Adams (1986) who considered it to be possibly a subspecies or even a synonym of \( L. \text{circe} \) Pyrcz (in press).

Material examined: 1 ♂, Pasto (MA-E), 24.XII.1926, 3200 m; 2 ♂♂, Puracé (CC-E), 30.X.1917, 2600-2800 m; 1 ♂, Zipaquirá (EC-E), 13.I.1915, 2900 m; 1 ♂, Bogotá (EC-E), 07.XI.1916, no altitude.

33b. Lasiofila circe cnephas Thieme new stat.


Two specimens of \( L. \text{circe} \) in the Krüger collection can be assigned to cnephas Thieme which is, in my opinion, a subspecies of \( L. \text{circe} \) occurring in the central part of the Colombian Central Cordillera (Tolima). Its black area of the upperside is wider than in other populations of \( L. \text{circe} \) and covers the whole surface of the wings except basal area. Material examined: 1 ♂, 14.03.1916, 3200 m, Cucarronera (CC,W); 1 ♀, 02.05.1916, 3100 m, Cucarronera (CC,W).

34. Lasiofila zapatoza sombra Thieme

Pronophila zapatoza Westwood, 1851: 358.
Lasiofila zapatoza (Westwood); Butler, 1868: 181.
Lasiofila sombra Thieme, 1907: 127.
Lasiofila zapatoza (Westwood) sombra Thieme; Adams, 1986: 261.

Material examined: 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, Albania (CC-E), 11.II.1916, 2600 m.

35. Lasiofila ciris Thieme

Lasiofila ciris Thieme, 1905: 131, pl. 2, fig. 12; Krüger, 1924: 35.

Krüger (1924) stated that he failed to find this species but one specimen located in his collection in Warsaw proves that he eventually collected it in Colombia. \( L. \text{ciris} \) is restricted to lower cloud forests of the Chocó in southernmost Colombia (south of the Rio Patía valley) and Ecuador.

Material examined: 1 ♂, Yaculá (MA-W), 13.IV.1927, 1300-1400 m.

Genus Lymanopoda Westwood

Lymanopoda Westwood, [May 1851]: pl. 67, figs 6, 7. Type species: Lymanopoda samius Westwood.

Sarronia Westwood, [May 1851]: 67, fig. 5. Type species: Sarronia obsoleta Westwood. Synonymy established by Westwood, [July, 1851].

36. Lymanopoda obsoleta (Westwood)

Sarronia obsoleta Westwood [May 1851]: pl. 67, fig. 5.
Lymanopoda larunda Hopffer, 1874: 361; Weymer, 1912: 248 (synonymy established).
Lymanopoda obsoleta (Westwood), [July 1851]: 402; Krüger, 1924: 19, (obsoleta [sic]).
Material examined: 1 ♂, Cucarronera (CC-W), 10.V.1916, 2600 m; 1 ♀, Cucarronera (CC-W), 10.IV.1916, 2600 m.

37. Lymanopoda altis Weymer

Lymanopoda altis Weymer, 1890: 41, pl. 3, fig. 8; Krüger, 1924: 19.
Cheimaspis (?) albifasciatus Röber, 1927: 419, fig. 10; Adams & Bernard, 1977: 271 (synonymy established).
Material examined: 1 ♂, La Lora (CC-E), 10.VI.1919, 2600 m.

38. Lymanopoda panacea Hewitson

38a. Lymanopoda panacea panacea Hewitson

Lymanopoda panacea Hewitson, 1869: 35.
Material examined: 1 ♂, Putumayo (MA-E), 20.XII.1926, 1800 m.

38b. Lymanopoda panacea gortyna (Weymer) new stat.

Pedaliodes gortyna Weymer, 1890: 20, pl. 3, fig. 14; Krüger, 1924: 16 (gortyna [sic]);
Adams, 1986: 263 (synonymy with the nominate L. panacea established).
I reinstate gortyna as a valid name for the north-easternmost subspecies of L. panacea. It is confined to the lower east slopes of the Andes in Colombia. Adams (1986) synonymized L. gortyna Weymer with L. panacea Hewitson, believing that it represents merely a large female of L. panacea. Krüger described the male of gortyna which is also very large indeed (forewing length 28 mm), though it has similar markings as typical L. panacea. I compared very long series of L. panacea from the BMNH and other accessible collections and I observed that this species is quite constant in size (forewing length 22-23 mm). The type locality of gortyna, "Guasca, 2500 m" given by Weymer is certainly not accurate because this is an upper cloud forest locality, whereas L. panacea gortyna has been found so far only in premontane forests. By "Guasca" we should understand a locality on the road from Guasca to Gachetá or Gachalá down the slopes of the Eastern Cordillera. Krüger (1924) indicated that he collected two males of L. gortyna at a very low elevation for Lymanopoda, around 700-800 m, on the slope of a hill which nowhere exceeded 1600 m. The female type of gortyna is curated in the Zoologische Museum, Humboldt Universität, Berlin (ZMHU). There is also a female of this taxon in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (MNHN) labelled: Medina, Colombie Orientale, 1500 m, 1911, A. H. Fassl, gortyna "syntype.
Material examined: 1 ♂, Corales (EC-E), 11.XI.1918, 700 m; 1 ♂, Corales (EC-E), 21.IV.1918, 900 m.

39. Lymanopoda albocincta albocincta Hewitson

Lymanopoda albocincta Hewitson, 1861: 157, pl. 9, fig. 5; Krüger, 1924: 19.
Lymanopoda issachacca Butler, 1870: 26; Adams & Bernard, 1979: 107 (synonymy established).
Material examined: 1 ♂, Cucarronera (CC-W), 07.V.1916, 2600 m.
40. Lymanopoda excisa Weymer

*Lymanopoda excisa* Weymer, 1911, pl. 52, row f (illustration), 1912: 247 (text); Krüger, 1924: 19.
Material examined: 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, La Lora (CC-E), 09.V.1919, 3000 m; 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, no precise locality (WC?), 12.X.1917, 2600 m.

41. Lymanopoda euopis Godman & Salvin

*Lymanopoda euopis* Godman & Salvin, 1878: 266.
Material examined: 1 ♂, no precise locality (Panama), 22.VII.1912, 1800 m.

42. Lymanopoda lebbaea C. & R. Felder

Material examined: 1 ♂, Bogotá (EC-E), 17.XII.1917, 2800 m.

43. Lymanopoda ionius Westwood

*Lymanopoda ionius* Westwood, 1851: 402, pl. 67, fig. 7; Krüger, 1924: 19.
Material examined: 1 ♂, Bogotá (EC-E), 17.X.1917, no altitude; 1 ♀, La Unión (EC-E), 08.IV.1914, 2200 m.

44. Lymanopoda labda Hewitson

*Lymanopoda labda* Hewitson, 1861: 157, pl. 9, fig. 4; Krüger, 1924: 19.
Material examined: 1 ♂, Albania (CC-E), 18.III.1918, 2800 m; 1 ♀, Albania (CC-E), 16.II.1916, 2600 m.

45. Lymanopoda caeruleata Godman & Salvin

*Lymanopoda caeruleata* Godman & Salvin, 1880: 122, pl. 3, fig. 4; Krüger, 1924: 19
(as *L. samius* var. *caeruleata*).
Material examined: 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, no precise locality (SNSM), 30.VII.1915, 2400 m.

46. Lymanopoda samius Westwood

*Lymanopoda samius* Westwood, 1851: 402, pl. 56, fig. 6; Krüger, 1924: 19.
Material examined: 1 ♂, Bogotá (EC-E), 19.III.1914, 2700 m; 1 ♀, Bogotá (EC-E), 18.III.1914, 2700 m.

47. Lymanopoda labineta labineta Hewitson

*Lymanopoda excisa* Weymer var. *decorata* Seydel, 1924: 32, new syn.; D'Abrera, 1988: 817 (as female of *L. labineta*).

Adams (1986) observed that *L. labineta* was omitted by Weymer (1912), Gaede (1931) and Brown (1943), and that it is known only from the type and one male obtained by Schmidt-Mumm in the Colombian Western Cordillera. This statement is not correct, because besides the type, there is a series of eight males in the BMNH, all old specimens from Ecuador, plus a paratype of the form *decorata* Seydel (examined), hitherto considered as a form of *L. excisa* Weymer. The form *decorata* is clearly a synonym of *L. labineta*. Moreover, the cotype of *decorata* illustrated by D'Abrera (1988) as "female" of *L. labineta*, is definitely a male.
Material examined: 1 ♂, no locality (Pasto?), 24.XII.1926, 3200 m.
48. Lymanopoda melia Weymer

[Lymanopoda nivea Staudinger; Fassl, 1911: 26 (misidentification).]
Lymanopoda nivea Staudinger form melia Weymer, 1911, pl. 52, row c (illustration), 1912: 245 (text).
Lymanopoda melia Weymer; Adams, 1985: fig. 11; 1986: 268.
Lymanopoda huiiana Weymer var. alba Krüger, 1924: 10, new syn.

Krüger (1924) confused L. melia with L. huiiana and L. nivea. His description of alba emphasises the differences between his taxon and L. huiiana. The syntypes of the var. alba Krüger are slightly smaller than typical specimens of L. melia, their forewing upperside subapical markings are lighter and the subapical white patch of the forewing upperside is larger. There are also differences in the male genitalia between the syntypes of alba and typical melia, in particular the ampulla is more elongated and thinner in alba than in the nominate, looking in this respect more like L. huiiana cajamarca Adams. Notwithstanding the above alba is synonymised herein with the nominate L. melia because there is considerable individual variation within populations of L. melia, including male genitalia structure. In the Páramo de Malvasá (CC-E) typical specimens fly along with the morph alba. The female of L. melia differs little from the male. Its apical dark markings are lighter beige. L. melia flies in the uppermost forests of the Central Cordillera and also on western slopes of the Andes in Ecuador (Bolivar). The behaviour of L. melia was described by Adams (1986).

Material examined: 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, no locality (Pasto?), 24.XII.1926, 3400 m; 1 ♂, Cucarronera (CC-W), 09.V.1916, 2800 m, lectotype of L. huiiana var. alba (herein designated); 1 ♂, Cucarronera (CC-W), 03.V.1919, 2800-3000 m, paralectotype of L. huiiana var. alba (herein designated).

49. Lymanopoda nevada nevada Krüger

Lymanopoda kruegeri Röber, 1927: 413, fig. 7; Adams & Bernard, 1977: 270 (synonymy established).
Sabatoga nevada (Krüger); Schultzze, 1931: 27, figs 1, 2.

In his description of L. nevada, Krüger (1924) mentioned a few specimens, but he was explicit that he based it on only one male. One male from among four specimens located in Warsaw (all caught the same day in San Lorenzo, including two females) is therefore selected as the holotype. Surprisingly, Krüger did not describe the female of L. nevada, even though sexual dimorphism in this species is quite obvious. This was done by Adams & Bernard (1977). Three specimens examined in the BMNH were designated erroneously as syntypes. They were collected in 1925, therefore one year after the publication of the description of L. nevada. Röber (1927) produced a synonym of L. nevada by describing L. kruegeri from a specimen collected by Krüger in 1925. Later, Schultzze (1931) described S. nevadensis, but Adams & Bernard (1977) pointed out that this taxon is a subspecies of L. nevada occurring on southern slopes of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.

Material examined: 1 ♂, San Lorenzo (SNSM), 07.IX.1919, 2600 m, holotype; 1 ♂ and 2 ♀, same data as the holotype.

50. Lymanopoda pieridina Röber

50a. Lymanopoda pieridina pieridina Röber

[Lymanopoda nivea Weymer, Krüger, 1924: 10 (misidentification).]
Lymanopoda pieridina Röber, 1927: 414, fig. 8; Adams & Bernard, 1977: 271, male genit. fig. 4; Adams, 1986: 265.

Krüger (1924) did not realise that this taxon represented a new species and he considered it as "L. nivea" form melia. L. pieridina was described by Röber (1927) on the strength of one male he obtained from Krüger. In the same paper Röber described
four other species of Pronophilini, which are all invalid synonyms of taxa described earlier by Godman & Salvin, Weymer and Krüger. Röber also misidentified or misinterpreted the labels borne by the Krüger specimens. He gave the Colombian Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta as the type locality of L. pieridina. Adams & Bernard (1977) first included L. pieridina and two other species ("Lymanopoda" maso and Lymanopoda altispina) in the check-list of the Pronophilini of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, but later Adams (1986) observed correctly that Röber's localities were erroneous. Adams and Hardy found typical L. pieridina on the east slopes of the Colombian Central Cordillera (Nevado de Tolima), north-west from Ibagué. In the Krüger collection in Warsow there are two specimens of typical L. pieridina collected in Albania, also on the east slopes of the Central Cordillera (at 2800 m). There are good reasons for considering Albania as the type locality of L. pieridina. The female of L. pieridina differs from the male in being slightly larger and in having paler brown markings and a diffused inner edge of hindwing upperside marginal band.

Material examined: 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, Albania (CC-E), 09.IV.1918, 2800 m.

50b. Lymanopoda pieridina albicosta Pyrcz nov. ssp. (Figs 1 & 2, pi II)

Diagnosis: This subspecies differs from the nominate basically in that the hindwing upperside marginal black band is very narrow or reduced to a faint suffusion of black scales.

Description
Male: Wings: mean forewing length 20.1 mm (n=7). Differs from the nominate subspecies in the width of the hindwing upperside marginal blackish-brown band. In the male of the nominate subspecies it is distinctly marked and is 2-3 mm wide, whereas in L. pieridina albicosta it is present only as dark brown border less than 1 mm wide. Krüger (1924) also noticed the importance of this feature as he made precise measurements of his 32 (!) males of this species. 15 males, which I assume represented the nominate subspecies, had the marginal band 2-3 mm wide, (all 5 specimens of L. pieridina in the BNHM belong to the nominate subspecies). In 5 males the band was 1 mm wide, in 8 males it was 1/2 mm wide and in 4 males the band was only faintly blackish. The latter 17 specimens represent, I believe, the new subspecies. Krüger did not propose any name for the narrow banded specimens, perhaps because he already considered this taxon (L. pieridina) as a form of L. nivea.

Male genitalia: L. pieridina albicosta differs from the nominate subspecies by an extra tooth on the ampulla, on the inner edge of the secondary process.

Female: Wings: mean forewing length 22 mm (n=2). The difference in width of the hindwing marginal brown band in females between L. pieridina albicosta and the nominate subspecies, in favour of the latter, is less striking (not specified by Krüger), but also noticeable. Furthermore, the postdiscal white patch on the forewing upperside is larger in the female of L. pieridina albicosta.

Remarks: L. pieridina albicosta is the allopatric replacement of nominate L. pieridina on western slopes of the Colombian Central Cordillera. The two subspecies of L. pieridina are separated by the high Central Cordillera backbone divide. According to Krüger and to Constantinio (pers. comm.) L. pieridina is an inhabitant of the uppermost forest and is sympatric with L. melia.

Material examined: 1 ♂, Cucarronera (CC-W), 18.V.1916, 2800 m, holotype; 1 ♀, Cucarronera (CC-W), 02.V.1916, 2800 m, allotype.

Additional material: 2 ♂♂, Acain, Quindio (CC-W), 28.III.1986, 2800 m; 3 ♂♂ and 1 ♀, Alto Rio Quindio, Quindio (CC-W), 28.III.1986; 1 ♂, Alto Rio Quindio, Quindio (CC-W), 25.I.1987 (all S. Constantinio leg.), in the collection of Luis Miguel Constantinio, Cali (LMC), paratypes.

51. Lymanopoda huilana Weymer

51a. Lymanopoda huilana huilana Weymer

Lymanopoda huilana Weymer, 1890: 39, pl. 1, fig. 5; Krüger, 1924: 9, 10; Adams, 1986: 269, fig. 32, male genit. fig. 4 (ssp. cajamarca).
The nominate subspecies of *L. huilana* was described by Weymer (1890) from the Huila volcano. It also occurs in the Puracé range and southwards to northern Ecuador (Cayambe). Its behaviour is similar to the subspecies *cajamarca* described by Adams (1986). The female differs from the male in that its upperside ground colour is white and the forewing subapical markings are grey instead of black. The underside colour pattern is only slightly lighter than in the male.

Material examined: 1 ♀, Puracé (CC-E), 30.X.1917, 3100.

51b. *Lymanopoda huilana* tolima Weymer (Figs 3 & 4)

*Lymanopoda huilana* Weymer *tolima* Weymer, 1911, pl. 52, row c (illustration), 1912: 245 (text); Krüger, 1924: 7; Adams, 1986: 269.

Although Krüger (1924) had problems with the correct identification of *Lymanopoda huilana* and actually considered *Lymanopoda melia* to be a form of it, he rightly established the identity and described the female of *L. huilana tolima*. This fact was overlooked by Adams (1986). Krüger (1924) mentioned two females of *L. huilana tolima*. Both are deposited in Warsaw.

Material examined: 2 ♀♂ and 2 ♀♀, Combeima (CC-E), 08.III.1917, 3500-3900 m.

52. *"Lymanopoda" maso* Godman


This species does not belong in *Lymanopoda*. Its generic status is subject to a current revision by Pyrcz, Viloria & L.F. Crom (in prep.). Also see Brown (1943), Adams & Bernard (1977) and Pyrcz (1995). Krüger (1924) described the female of "*L." maso.

Material examined: 1 ♂, Combeima (CC-E), 15.II.1917, 2700 m; 1 ♀, Cucarronera (CC-W), 22.V.1916, 2500 m.

(To be continued)