Twenty-five new Neotropical Dismorphiinae (Lepidoptera: Pieridae)

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SUMMARY


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Twenty-five new subspecies of American Dismorphiinae are diagnosed and named: Pseudopieris nehemia jessica (from Perú), P. n. mañana (Perú), P. viridula mauritia (Venezuela), P. v. zulma (Perú), Dismorphia amphione bertha (Perú), D. a. mora (Perú), D. arcadia heloisa (Perú), D. crisia anamaria (Perú), D. c. sylvia (Perú), D. eunoe noelia (Panamá), D. hyposticta ophelia (Perú), D. h. paulina (Perú), D. laja rosinia (Perú), D. lelex xiomara (Ecuador), D. lewyi rebecca (Perú), D. lúa robería (Perú), D. lygdamis beatrix (Perú), D. lysis mariella (Perú), D. medora lilianna (Ecuador), D. m. juditha (Perú), D. medoriusa sarita (Perú), D. theucharila elisa (Perú), Enantia albania naria (Ecuador), E. melite vilma (Brazil), and Moschoneura pinthous patricia (Perú). Some taxonomic comments are given, and twelve lectotypes are designated herein.

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

Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SMNS Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart (Christoph Häuser)

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

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

**Taxonomy of Dismorphiinae**

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

"*Pseudopieris nehemia jessica* ssp. n.

(Hgs. 1-2)

Pseudopieris nehemia aequatorialis Auctt. nec C. Felder & R. Felder, 1861.


**Diagnosis.** Male.- FW [forewing] length 22-25 mm (n = 19). Belongs to _Pseudopieris nehemia_ (Boisduval, 1836) because FW veins Se and R^ do not touch each other or become fused, and the male lacks androconia along the cubitus on the FW below. Most similar to _P. n. penia_ (Hopffer, 1874) from eastern Peru (see Remarles), but FW black apex and outer border consistently narrower (widest expance at apex not exceeding 2.5 mm in width; 2.5-4 mm in _penia_), usually with a slight thickening of the black outer border at distal end of cell M3-CuA}, not exceeding 2 mm in width (of variable thickness in _penia_, but often >2 mm in width). Underside with costal border and apex of FW, and the whole HW [hindwing] yellow, contrasting strongly with remainder of wings (palé to very palé yellow in _penia_, not strongly contrasting).

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

**Type-material** (all in MUSM): Holotype S, PERÚ, Amazonas, Cordillera del Cóndor, alto Río Comaina, PV22, Falso Paquisha, 800 m, [03°58'S, 78°25'W], 22 Oct 1987 (G. Lamas). Paratypes.- 1 8, ECUADOR, Ñapo, Cumaná,
Remarks: Contrary to what I indicated in the Checklist of Neotropical Pieridae (LAMAS 2004), a re-analysis of the available information refutes my previous classification that *Leptalis aequatorialis* C. Felder & R. Felder, 1861, and *L. penia* Hopffer, 1874, are synonymous, and represent the populations of *Pseudopieris nehemia* occurring in central Perú. Instead, the evidence is consistent with the new hypothesis that *aequatorialis* is best applied to the populations of *Pseudopieris nehemia* occurring in southeastern Perú, which I described formerly as *P. n. melania* (LAMAS 1985). Therefore, the name *melania* Lamas is to be regarded as a junior subjective synonym of *aequatorialis* (syn. nov.), and the name *penia* is hereby removed from the synonymy of *aequatorialis* and applied to the subspecific populations of *P. nehemia* occurring in eastern Perú (departments of Pasco, Junín and Ayacucho), as *P. n. penia*. Despite that *Leptalis aequatorialis* was described from "Ecuador", that type locality is certainly wrong, as proved by exanimación of the single surviving male syntype of *aequatoria*--*rialis* F. & F. / Lamas "'77"; 2. *Leptalis penia*, a male specimen deposited in ZMUH, bearing the labels "17504", "Penia / HPr * Stett. ent. Ztg / Chanchamayo / Perú Tham[m]", and "Lecto- / type". The males illustrated by D'ARRERA (1981: 99) as *aequatorialis* correspond to *penia*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Remarks:** Confusingly similar in external appearance and general behavior to the much commoner syntopic and synchronic *Leptophohia aripa elodina* (Rober, 1908).
**Pseudopieris viridula mauritia** ssp. n. (Figs. 5-6)


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

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

**Type-material:** Holotype 8, VENEZUELA, Mérida, 1897, in BMNH. Paratypes (all from VENEZUELA).- 3 8, same data as holotype, in BMNH, MUSM; 1 8, Distrito Federal, Caracas, May-Jun 1877 (O. Thieme), in BMNH; 1 9, Aragua, Rancho Grande, HOOm, Jun 1965 (F. Romero), in MUSM; 1 9, [Trujillo], Avi[s]pas, 7 Jun 1938, in AMNH.

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

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

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


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

**Female:**- Known, but probably similar to the male.
FIGURES 1-7. *Pseudopieris*. 1, *P. n. nehemia jessica*, holotype (MUSM); 2, Same, female paratype (MUSM); 3, *P. n. mariana*, holotype (MUSM); 4, Same, female paratype (MUSM); 5, *P. viridula mauritia*, male paratype (MUSM); 6, Same, female paratype (MUSM); 7, *P. viridula zulma*, holotype (MUSM). Upperside at left, underside at right. Black bar = 1 cm.
**Etymology:** A feminine noun in apposition, derived from the personal name Bertha.

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

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

*Dismorphia amphione* ?subsp. (Lamas ms.):

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

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

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

**Type-material:** Holotype 8, PERÚ, Madre de Dios, Parque [Nacional] Manu, Pakitza, "400 m, 11°53'S, 70°58'W" [= 340 m, 11°55'48"S, 71°15'18"W], 13 Oct 1990 (G. Lamas), in MUSM. Paratypes (all from PERÚ).- 1 8, Pasco, Villa América, 14 Oct 1986 (P. Hocking), in MUSM; 1 9, Cuzco, Kiteni, 450 m, 13 Apr 1984 (J. Mallet), in MUSM; 1 8, Cuzco, Umuhuanquili, in BMNH; 1 9, Cuzco, Malanquiato, in BMNH; 6 8,2 9, same data as holotype, 2-29 Oct 1990, 10 Oct 1991 (G. Lamas, R. Robbins, J. Macdonald, M. Casagrande, M. Medina), in MUSM; 1 9, Madre de Dios, Puerto Maldonado, 14 Jan 1974 (J.M. Schunke), in MUSM; 3 8, Madre de Dios, Iberia, 200 m, 15 Jun, 29 Aug, 16 Sep 1975 (J.M. Schunke), in MUSM; 2 8, 1 9, Madre de Dios, Parque Nacional Manu, Cocha Cashu, 500 m, 18 Aug, 1 Sep 1981 (P. Stern) [1 8,1 9 in copula], in MUSM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Type-material:** Holotype 8, PERÚ, Amazonas, Abra Pardo Miguel, 2200m, 05°42'S, 77°48'W, 19 Nov 1996 (J. Grados), in MUSM, Paratypes (all from PERÚ, Amazonas): 1 8, 1 9, same data as holotype, 18-19 Nov 1996 (G. Lamas, J. Grados), in MUSM; 1 8, 2 km NW Ocol, 2550 m, 06°15'S, 77°35'W, 19 Aug 1998 (G. Lamas), in MUSM; 1 8, alto Río Nieva, 2200-2500 m, Jun 2002 (B. Calderón), in MUSM.

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

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

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

**Dismorphia crisia** ?subsp. (Lamas ms.):

**Dismorphia crisia** n. ssp.: Lamas, 2004: 99.

**Diagnosis.** Male.- FW length 24-29 mm (n = 48). Similar to *Dismorphia crisia virgo* (Bates,
FIGURES 8-15. Dismorphia. 8, Dismorphia amphione bertha, holotype (MUSM); 9, Same, female paratype (MUSM); 10, D. a. mora, holotype (MUSM); 11, Same, female paratype (MUSM); 12, D. arcadia heloisa, holotype (MUSM); 13, Same, female paratype (MUSM); 14, D. crisia anamaria, holotype (MUSM); 15, Same, female paratype (MUSM). Upperside at left, underside at right. Black bar = 1 cm.
1864) and D. c. lubina Butler 1871, from México and Central America, but FW above with base of discal cell showing at least traces of a diffuse white longitudinal streak, not solid black; FW postdiscal white band above never connected to white streak along posterior border; HW above with narrower black outer border, and correspondinglly wider white discal area.

Female.- FW length 25-30 mm (n = 25). A strongly melanic phenotype, most similar to D. c. alvarezi J. Maza & R. Maza, 1984, from south-western México and western Guatemala, but with much reduced white FW postdiscal band above with much reduced white FW postdiscal band above with base of discal cell showing at least traces of a diffuse white longitudinal streak, not solid black; FW postdiscal white band above never connected to white streak along posterior border; HW above with narrower black outer border, and correspondingly wider white discal area.

Type-material: Holotype 8, PERÚ, Piura, 3 km W Canchaque, 1300 m, 05°22'S, 79°37'W, 4 Jun 2000 (G. Lamas), in MUSM. Paratypes.- 14 8, 10 9, ECUADOR, Chimborazo, Chimbo, 1891 (M. de Mathan), in BMNH, MUSM; 1 8, ECUADOR, Loja, Loja, in USNM; 2 8, ECUADOR, Loja, "environs de Loja", 1891, in BMNH; 1 8, ECUADOR, Loja, Los Pálmales, Acc. N° 35008, in USNM; 1 8, ECUADOR, Loja, Los Pálmales, Acc. N° 14529, in ECO. SLOPES OF ANDES, 10,000', Jun 1912 (A.E. & F. Pratt), in BMNH, MUSM; 1 9, PERÚ, [Piura], "W. Cordillera del Cóndor, PV3 (Alfonso Ugarte & D. H. Ahrenholz), in MUSM; 2 9, Amazonas, Quebrada de la Plata, 1500 m, 05°24'S, 77°23'W, 9 Apr 1975 (G. Lamas), in MUSM; 1 9, Cajamarca, 5 km W Jaén, 800 m, 10-11 Dec 1975 (G. Lamas), in MUSM; 1 9, Amazona Cuija, 1500 m, 05°54'S, 77°58'W, 21 Nov 1996 (D. H. Ahrenholz), in MUSM; 1 9, Cajamarca, Chilasque, 1200 m, 06°01'S, 79°12'W, 4 Nov 1998, 13 Jun 2000 (G. Lamas), in MUSM; 1 9, Cajamarca, 5 km W Jaén, 800 m, 10-11 Dec 1975 (G. Lamas), in MUSM; 1 9, Amazona Cordillera del Cóndor, PV3 (Alfonso Ugarte 1000-1200 m, 03°55'S, 78°26'W, 16 Jul 1994 (Lamas), in MUSM; 1 9, Amazonas, Quebrada Cuija, 1500 m, 05°54'S, 77°58'W, 21 Nov 1996 (D. H. Ahrenholz), in MUSM; 1 9, Amazonas, 0-5 km E I Peca, 1100-1400 m, 05°37'N, 78°26'W, 23 Sep 1997 (D.H. Ahrenholz), in MUSM; 2 9, Amazona Bagua Grande, Buenos Aires, 1500 m, 4 Nc 1974, 3 Sep 1975 (P. Hocking), in MUSM.

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

Remarks: This is a somewhat variable but species, and its variation might be related to ti
FIGURES 16-23. *Dismorphia*. 16, *Dismorphia crisia sylvia*, holotype (MUSM); 17, Same, female paratype (MUSM); 18, *D. euneo noelia*, holotype (MUSM); 19, Same, female paratype (MUSM); 20, *D. hyposticta ophelia*, holotype (MUSM); 21, Same, female paratype (BMNH); 22, *D. h. paulina*, holotype (MUSM); 23, Same, female paratype (AMNH). Upperside at left, underside at right. Black bar = 1 cm.
dry and wet seasons. Numerous specimens from eastern Ecuador have been examined in BMNH, AMNH, AME and MUSM, but have been excluded from the type series. One male from Perú, Amazonas, Quebrada Cuija, in MUSM, is transitional between sylvia and saltensis. The female from Ecuador, Zamora, illustrated by D’ABRERA (1981: 90) belongs to this subspecies, but the male from “Ecuador, Sarayacu” (certainly a false locality) is best assigned to saltensis.

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


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

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

Type-material: Holotype 8, PANAMÁ, Darién, Cana, 1000 m, 10 Jan 1984 (G.B. Small, Jr.), in MUSM. Paratypes.- 3 8, 4 9, same data as holotype, 9-12 Jan, 15 Feb 1984 (G.B. Small, Jr.), in MUSM.

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

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


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

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

Type-material: Holotype 8, PERÚ, Amazonas, Quebrada Cuija, 1500 m, 05°54’S, 77°58’W, 7 Nov 1998 (G. Lamas), in MUSM. Paratypes.- 1 8, ECUADOR, Napo, Rio Ortroyacu, 3000 m, 15 May 1979 (Velástegui), in MUSM; 1 8, ECUADOR, Morona-Santiago, Rio Upano, 1200-1600 m, in AME; 1 8, ECUADOR, Loja, San Francisco, près Loja, Aug 1896, in BMNH; 1 9, ECUADOR, Zamora-Chinchipe, Zamora, 3-4000’ (O.T. Barón), in BMNH; 1 8, same data as holotype, 24 Aug 1998, in MUSM.

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

Remarks: The altitude of the Rio Ortroyacu paratype appears to be erroneous, being too high for this species. In order to appropriately fix the identity of the name hyposticta, I designate herein as its lectotype a female in BMNH with the following labels: “Venezuela / Moritz”, “Hyposticta Mor.”, “Felder / Colín.”, “Rothschild / Bequest / B.M. 1939-1.”, “Type”, “Lecot- / type”, “Lectotype / Leptalis hyposticta / C. & R. Felder / Lamas ’77”.

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


Diagnosis. Male.- FW length 24.5-27 mm (n = 10). Most similar to Dismorphia hyposticta ophelia, differing by the presence of a conspicuous yellow longitudinal streak in basal half of FW cell CuA2A above (absent in ophelia and hyposticta).

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

Type-material: Holotype 8, PERÚ, Amazonas, Quebrada Parisita, 1800 m, 06°23’S, 77°27’W, Aug 1998 (B. Calderón), in MUSM. Paratypes (all from PERÚ).- 1 8, San Martín, Río Huambo, Lujía, ca. 1500 m, Apr. 1999 (B. Calderón), in MUSM; 2 8, Pasco, Huancabamba (E. Boettger), in BMNH; 5 8, Pasco, Oxapampa, in AMNH; 1 9, Junín, Río Perene, in AMNH.

Etymology: A feminine noun in apposition, derived from the personal name Paulina.
FIGURES 24-31. *Dismorphia*. 24, *Dismorphia laja rosina*, holotype (MUSM); 25, Same, female paratype (MUSM); 26, *D. lelex xiomara*, holotype (MUSM); 27, Same, female paratype (MUSM); 28, *D. lewy rebecca*, holotype (MUSM); 29, Same, female paratype (MUSM); 30, *D. lúa robería*, male paratype (MUSM); 31, *D. lygdamis beatris*, holotype (MUSM). Upperside at left, underside at right. Black bar = 1 cm.
**Dismorphia laja rosina** ssp. n.  
(Figs. 24-25)


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

Female.- FW length 30-31 mm (n = 9). Most similar to *koenigi*, but FW postdiscal yellowish spot in cell M3-CU A 1.5-2 times longer, partly tinged with orange scales; virtually no yellowish scales on HW above (conspicuous yellowish subapical area in *koenigi*).

**Type-material:** Holotype 8, PERÚ, Amazonas, Cordillera del Cóndor, Quebrada Kegkem, 700 m, 03°38’S, 78°18’W, 20 Nov 2003 (J. Grados & A. Asenjo), in MUSM. Paratypes.- 2 & 1 9, ECUADOR, Napo, Coca (R. Haensch), in BMNH; 2 6° 7 9, ECUADOR, no further data, in BMNH, MUSM; 3 8, PERÚ, Loreto, Arcadia, 150 m, 00°59.37’S, 75°18.55’W, 4, 7, 10 Nov 1993 (G. Lamas), in MUSM; 1 9, PERÚ, Loreto, Castaña, 150 m, 00°48.22’S, 75°14.40’W, 26 Oct 1993 (G. Lamas), in MUSM.

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

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

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

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

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

**Type-material:** Holotype 8, ECUADOR, Bolívar, Balzapamba, [630 m, 01°47’S, 79°10’W] (R. Haensch), in MUSM. Paratypes (all from ECUADOR).- 4 8, 3 9, same data as holotype, 18 May 1899 (R. Haensch), in BMNH; 4 9, Bolivar, Balzapamba, Nov 1893-Apr 1894 (M. de Mathan), in BMNH, MUSM; 3 8, 2 9, Chimborazo, Chimbo, 1891 (M. de Mathan), in BMNH; 1 8, Chimborazo, above Chimbo, 3000’, Aug 1897 (W.F.H. Rosenberg), in BMNH.

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

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

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

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

Female.- FW length 27-28 mm (n = 16). Quite variable, wings above with white or greenish-yellow background color, and HW dark brown borders of varying width; some individuals strongly melanic, with extensive dark brown
suffusion, but generally the dark brown coloration inside FW disca l cell above restricted to a narrow longitudinal line along its anterior third (in *boliviensis* and other subspecies this line is broad, covering the anterior half or more of discal cell).

**Type-material:** Holotype 8, PERÚ, Amazonas, 2 km E El Arenal, 1800 m, ca. 06°32'S, 77°21'W, 22 Aug 1998 (G. Lamas), in BMNH; 1 o, Oxapampa, in AMNH; 2 o, Pasco, Pichis Road, 3000', 1904 (H. Watkins & Tomlinson), in BMNH; 2 o, Pasco, Pozuzo, 5-6000', in BMNH; 1 o, Pasco, Pichis Road, 3000', 1904 (H. Watkins & Tomlinson), in BMNH; 2 o, Pasco, Oxapampa, 7200', in BMNH, AMNH; 3 o, 1 9, Pasco, Quiroz, 17 Dec 1933, 2 Feb 1934, in AME; 1 9, Junín, 1-3 km SE Mina Pichita, 2100 m, 26 Aug 1988 (G. Lamas), in BMNH; 5 9, Junín, Quebrada Siete Jeringas, 1700 m, 11°12'S, 75°24'W, 27-29 Aug, 8-15 Nov 2003 (G. Lamas, C. Peña, J.J. Ramírez), in BMNH; 1 9, Junín, Pampa Hermosa, 1300 m, 11°02'S, 75°24'W, 20 Aug 2003 (J.J. Ramírez); 1 9, Junín, Río Perene, in AMNH; 4 9, 2 9, Junín, Chanchamayo, Jan.-Aug 1901, 1912 (W. Hoffmanns, C.O. Schunke), in BMNH, AME; 1 8, Cuzco, Llactahumán, Quebrada Bagre, 1700 m, 12°52'S, 73°30'W, 23 Jul 1998 (G. Valencia), in MUSM.

Females are known only for *D. lúa* and *D. garleppi*, from *D. rebecca*, here the Peruvian specimens have bright yellow spots on the wings above, whereas *garleppi* has the same spots paler greenish-yellow; while the FW yellow spots of *roberta* are larger than those in *garleppi* (particularly that on cell M, CuA1), its HW yellow postdiscal band is narrower than in *garleppi*.

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

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

**Dismorphia lúa roberta** ssp. n. (Fig. 30)

**Diagnosis. Male.-** FW length 29 mm (n = 4). Most similar to *Dismorphia lúa garleppi* Staudinger, 1894, from Bolivia, but, opposite to the situation with *D. lewyi boliviensis* and *D. l. rebecca*, here the Peruvian specimens have bright yellow spots on the wings above, whereas *garleppi* has the same spots paler greenish-yellow; while the FW yellow spots of *roberta* are larger than those in *garleppi* (particularly that on cell M, CuA1), its HW yellow postdiscal band is narrower than in *garleppi*.

**Female - Unknown.**

**Type-material:** Holotype 8, PERÚ, Pasco, Cushi, 1900 m (W. Hoffmanns), in BMNH.

Paratypes (all from PERÚ, Pasco).- 2 9, same data as holotype, in BMNH; 1 o, Oxapampa, in MUSM.

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

**Remarks:** An extremely rare species in collections, which has not been recorded in Perú for about a hundred years. The Central American subspecies (*costaricensis* [Schaus, 1913]) is still known only from its unique male lectotype in USNM (LAMAS 1979, DEVRIES 1987). The other subspecies (*idae* Fassl, 1910, from western Colombia; *lúa* [Hewitson, 1869], from eastern Colombia and Ecuador; and *garleppi*, from Bolivia) are known only by a handful of specimens; females are known only for *lúa* and *idae*. In order to appropriately fix the identity of the names *lúa* and *garleppi*, I designate herein their lectotypes as follows: 1. *Leptalis lúa*, a male specimen deposited in BMNH, bearing the labels “*lúa*”, “Equador”, “Type”, “Lecto- / type”, “Lectotype / Leptalis lúa / Hewitson Lamas ’77”.

2. *Dismorphia garleppi*, a male specimen deposited in ZMHU, bearing the labels "Garleppi / Sigr. / Lúa Hew. var?", "Bolivia 2600 m. / Locotal / Garlepp.". In order to appropriately fix the identity of the names *lúa* and *garleppi*, I designate herein their lectotypes as follows: 1. *Leptalis lúa*, a male specimen deposited in BMNH, bearing the labels “*lúa*”, “Equador”, “Type”, “Lecto- / type”, “Lectotype / Leptalis lúa / Hewitson Lamas’ 77”.

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

**Leptalis pappa** Herrich-Schäffer, 1867: 106. Nomen nudum.


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

**Etymology:** A feminine noun in apposition, derived from the personal name Rebeca.
yellow postdiscal spots above (including those at the distal end of discal cell), and by presenting only one white to greenish-yellow subapical spot above (usually 3 spots in lygdamis).

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

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

Etymology: A feminine noun in apposition, derived from the personal ñame Beatrix.

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

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

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


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

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

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

Type-material: Holotype 8, PERÚ. San Martín, Lejía, 1200 m, 06°36'S, 77°20'W, Apr 1999 (B. Calderón), in MUSM. Paratypes (all from PERÚ).- 1 8, Amazonas, Quebrada Yanahuayco, 1600-1800 m, 06°24'S, 77°26'W, Aug 1998 (B. Calderón), in MUSM; 1 9, Amazonas, Chachapoyas, 1888 (M. de Mathan), in BMNH; 1 8, San Martín, Lejía, ca. 1500 m, ca. 06°36'S, 77°20'W, Apr 1999 (B. Calderón), in MUSM; 7 8, 4 9, San Martín, Moyobamba, 19°42'20"S, 78°40'37"W, Feb 1993 (B. Calderón), in MUSM; 1 8, upper Río Huallaga, F6035” [= San Martín, Chontasapa], 20 Nov 1925 (H. Bassler), in AMNH; 1 8, San Martín, Japelicapu, Jul 1934, in AMNH.

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

Remarks: The male lectotype of lysis was selected by BAUMANN & REISSINGER (1969: 84); the female lectotype of peruana was designated by LAMAS (1993:150).

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

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

Diagnosis. Male.- FW length 24-27 mm (n = 34). Distinguished from all other subspecies, D.
m. medora (Doubleday, 1844), from Venezuela and Colombia; D. medora ssp. n. (Lamas MS), from western Ecuador and northwestern Perú; and D. m. juditha (see below), from eastern Perú and Bolivia, by the very narrow (1-2 mm in width) yellow postdiscal band (sometimes split into two spots) on FW above, and scarcely any yellow scaling along FW posterior border above.

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

**Type-material:** Holotype c?, ECUADOR, Tungurahua, Baños, 28 Sep 1899 (R. Haensch), in BMNH. Paratypes (all from ECUADOR).- 10 8, 7 9, Tungurahua, Baños, 1800-2200 m, 5000-7000', 3 Jul 1900, Oct-Dec 1910, 18 Feb 21 Sep 1936 (R. Haensch, E.W. Rorer), in AME, BMNH, MUSM, USNM; 5 8, 2 9, Tungurahua, “environ d’Ambato” (I. Blanc), in BMNH; 1 8, Tungurahua, Viscaya, 2500 m, Jun 1936, in AME; 2 9, Tungurahua, Santa Rosa, 2800 m, Jun 1936, in AME; 2 9, Tungurahua, Río Guama, 2800 m, Jun 1936, in AME; 1 9, Tungurahua, Río Pastaza, 2000 m, May 1936, in AME; 1 8, Tungurahua, Santana, 2000 m, 8 Apr 1936, in AME; 1 8, 1 9, Tungurahua, Yunguilla, 1800 m, 5 Oct 1936, in AME; 1 8, 2 9, Tungurahua, Río Blanco, 2000 m, May 1936, in AME; 2 8, 1 9, Tungurahua, Río Pastaza, El Rosario, 4900' (M.G. Palmer), in BMNH, MUSM; le?, Tungurahua, Santa Inés (A. Simson), in BMNH; 2 8, Morona-Santiago, Río Upano, 1500-2000 m, in AME; 1 9, Morona-Santiago, Cuenca-Méndez, Río Negro, 1200-1600 m, Jan-Feb 1929, in AME.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Type-material:** Holotype 8, PERÚ, Pasco, Pichis Road, 3000', 1904 (H. Watkins & Tomlinson), in BMNH. Paratypes.- 1 9, PERÚ, Pasco, Dos de Mayo, [2000m, 10°42'S, 75°08'W], 20 Jul 1970 (C.A. Pilecki), in AMNH.

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

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

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

**Type-material:** Holotype c?, ECUADOR, Tungurahua, Baños, 28 Sep 1899 (R. Haensch), in BMNH. Paratypes (all from ECUADOR).- 10 8, 7 9, Tungurahua, Baños, 1800-2200 m, 5000-7000', 3 Jul 1900, Oct-Dec 1910, 18 Feb 21 Sep 1936 (R. Haensch, E.W. Rorer), in AME, BMNH, MUSM, USNM; 5 8, 2 9, Tungurahua, “environ d’Ambato” (I. Blanc), in BMNH; 1 8, Tungurahua, Viscaya, 2500 m, Jun 1936, in AME; 2 9, Tungurahua, Santa Rosa, 2800 m, Jun 1936, in AME; 2 9, Tungurahua, Río Guama, 2800 m, Jun 1936, in AME; 1 9, Tungurahua, Río Pastaza, 2000 m, May 1936, in AME; 1 8, Tungurahua, Santana, 2000 m, 8 Apr 1936, in AME; 1 8, 1 9, Tungurahua, Yunguilla, 1800 m, 5 Oct 1936, in AME; 1 8, 2 9, Tungurahua, Río Blanco, 2000 m, May 1936, in AME; 2 8, 1 9, Tungurahua, Río Pastaza, El Rosario, 4900' (M.G. Palmer), in BMNH, MUSM; le?, Tungurahua, Santa Inés (A. Simson), in BMNH; 2 8, Morona-Santiago, Río Upano, 1500-2000 m, in AME; 1 9, Morona-Santiago, Cuenca-Méndez, Río Negro, 1200-1600 m, Jan-Feb 1929, in AME.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Type-material:** Holotype 8, PERÚ, Pasco, Pichis Road, 3000', 1904 (H. Watkins & Tomlinson), in BMNH. Paratypes.- 1 9, PERÚ, Pasco, Dos de Mayo, [2000m, 10°42'S, 75°08'W], 20 Jul 1970 (C.A. Pilecki), in AMNH.

**Etymology:** A feminine noun in apposition, derived from the personal name Sara.
FIGURES 40-47. *Dismorphia*, *Enantia*, *Moschoneura*. 40. *Dismorphia medorilla sarita*, female paratype (SMNS); 41. *D. theucharila elsia*, holotype (MUSM); 42. *Enantia albania nuria*, holotype (MUSM); 43. Same, female paratype (SMNS); 44. *E. melite vilma*, holotype (AME); 45. Same, female paratype (AMNH); 46. *Moschoneura pithous patricia*, holotype (MUSM); 47. Same, female paratype (MUSM). Upperside at left, underside at right. Black bar = 1 cm.
Remarks: *Dismorphia medorilla* is an extremely rare species, of which less than a dozen specimens is known in all collections examined. The "Pichis Road" was the old mule trail going mely rare species, of which less than a dozen a male in BMNH with the herein as its lectotype identity of the name medorilla, I designate of the Andes. In order to appropriately fix the specimens is known in all collections examined. *Dismorphia theucharila elisa* ssp. n. (Fig. 41)

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

**Diagnosis.** *Male-* FW length 27-29 mm (n = 4). Similar to *Dismorphia theucharila theoeae* (Hewitson, [1853]) from the lower Amazon, Brazil, and *D. t. vitrea* Krüger, 1925, from the Guianas and northern Brazil, but clearly different from them, not just by their consistently larger size, but by the FW translucid postdiscal spot between M and CuA being at least twice as long. It is closest to a new *theucharila* ssp. occurring from southeastern Colombia to northern Perú (LAMAS in LE CROM & LLÓRENTE in press), illustrated by D‘ABRERA (1981: 84), but the latter has narrower black (with a steel-blue sheen) FW bands and borders above; as a result, the elongate translucid spot in M3-CuA of *elisa* does not extend into M-M., and the translucid subapical spots are approximately half the size of those in the new subspecies.

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

**Type-material: Holotype 8, PERÚ, San Martín, km 17 Tarapoto-Yurimaguas, "850-1300 m", [1250-1300 m, 06°27'S, 76°17'W], 12 Oct 1986 0- Mallet), in MUSM. Paratypes (all from PERÚ, in MUSM).- 1 8, same data as holotype; 1 8, San Martín, Tarapoto; 1 8, Huánuco, Tingo María, 800 m, Aug 1974 (M. Rojas).

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

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

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


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

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

**Type-material:** Holotype 8, ECUADOR, Pichincha, Río Toachi, 800 m, 00°23'S, 78°56'W, 18 Jul 1968 (S.E. Velástegui), in MUSM. Paratype- ECUADOR, Pichincha, Golf-Pl. Tinalandia bei Santo Domingo [de los Colorados], 700 m, [00°18'S, 79°04'W], 16-19 Jun 1977 (W. Schacht), in SMNS.

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

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


**Diagnosis.** *Male-* FW length 24-27 mm (n = 14). Most similar to *Enantia melite melite* (Linnaeus, 1763), from the Guianas and northern Brazil, but wing ground color above is...
palé lemon-yellow (deep orange in melite), resembling E. m. linealis (Prüffer, 1922) from eastern Perú (E. m. theugenis [Doubleday 1848], from southeastern Perú and Bolivia, is similar to linealis, but with deeper yellow ground color). Like melite, it has a wide black bar running along and behind cubitus, and coalescing with the black outer border on FW above (this bar absent or incomplete in the vast majority of linealis and theugenis individuals), but sometimes, particularly in more western individuals, the bar is reduced in width or incomplete.

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

Tyve-material: Holotype 8, BRAZIL, Rondônia, Jaru, [10°27’S, 62°27’W], Aug 1976 (C.J. Callaghan), in AME. Paratypes.- 19, PERÚ, Amazonas, Río Santiago, F 6140 [= mouth of Río Santiago], 13 Dec 1924 (H. Bassler), in AMNH; 3 8, 1 9, PERÚ, Loreto, Pebas, end Oct [1879]; first trimester 1880 (M. de Mathan), in BMNH, MUSM; 1 8, Loreto, “Yahuas territory”, in BMNH; 1 8, Brazil, Amazonas, Sao Paulo de Olivenca, in AME; 1 8, BRAZIL, Para, Rio Tapajós, Concecicao, in AME; 5 8, same data as holotype, 4-5 Aug 1976, in AME, MUSM.

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

Remarks: A male from Perú, “Cuzco, Huasampilla” in BMNH is clearly mislabelled, and has been excluded from the type series, as Huasampilla” in BMNH is clearly mislabelled, and has been excluded from the type series, as

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


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

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

Type-material: Holotype 8, PERÚ, Amazonas, 2 km S Puente Almendro, 550 m, 05°15’S, 78°22’W, 10 Nov 1996 (I. Grados), in MUSM. Paratypes (all from PERÚ).- 2 8, Cajamarca, Cochalán, W de Tamborapa, 600 m, 17 Mar 1985 (G. Lamas), in MUSM; 1 8, Amazonas, Cordillera del Cóndor, alto Río Comaina, PV22, Falso Paquisa, 800 m, 22 Oct 1987 (G. Lamas), in MUSM; 1 8, Amazonas, cerca Chiriaco, 350 m, 6 Jul 1984 (J. Mallet), in MUSM; 1 9, Amazonas, cerca Imacita, 350 m, 7 Jul 1984 (J. Mallet), in MUSM; 1 8, Amazonas, cerca Chiriaco, 350 m, 6 Jul 1984 (J. Mallet), in MUSM; 1 9, Amazonas, cerca Chiriaco, 350 m, 6 Jul 1984 (J. Mallet), in MUSM;

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

Remarks: Moschoneura pinthous ithomia is clearly a mid-altitude mountain race, occurring slightly higher than patricia; both phenotypes may be found together where their altitudinal ranges meet, and intermediate specimens are known between them, characterized by a varying degree of reduction in the expression of the white submarginal spots on the wings above. In all probability, these phenotypes are strongly influenced by mimicry with two species of Scala Kirby, 1871, and one of Ithomia Hübner, 1816 (Nymphalidae: Ithomiinae), which show similar distinct altitudinal phenotypes, and co-
occur with *ithomia* and *patricia*. Whereas *ithomia* and *patricia* are broadly sympatric in Amazonas and San Martín, *ithomia* is absent further south, in Huánuco, where *patricia* alone occurs. A third subspecies, *M. p. ela* (Hewitson, 1877) occurs at even higher altitudes (above 1000 m) in the same area, being considerably larger (FW length 25-31 mm) than either *ithomia* or *patricia*, and exhibiting a deeper yellow ground color in the wings above, without any white submarginal spots. In order to appropriately fix the identity of the names *ithomia* and *ela*, I designate herein their lectotypes as follows: 1. *Leptalis ithomia*, a female specimen deposited in BMNH, bearing the labels "Ecuador / Hewitson Coll. / 79.69. / Leptalis / ithomia. 2."; "Type / A.T."; "Lectotype / Leptalis ithomia / Hewitson Lamas '77"; 2. *Leptalis ela*, a male specimen deposited in BMNH, bearing the labels "Ecuador / Hewitson Coll. / 79.69. / Leptalis / ela. 2."; "Type", "Lecto- / type", "Lectotype / Leptalis ela / Hewitson Lamas '77".

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

Literature


