

THREE NEW SPECIES OF RIODININI FROM THE CLOUD FORESTS OF ECUADOR (LEPIDOPTERA: RIODINIDAE)

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ABSTRACT.— Three new species of the tribe Riodinini, in the genera *Baeotis* Hübner, [1819] (*Baeotis attali* n. sp.), *Lasaia* Bates, 1868 (*Lasaia cutisca* n. sp.), and *Chalodeta* Stichel, 1910 (*Chalodeta pescada* n. sp.), are described from east Andean cloud forest habitats in Ecuador. Comparative taxa are also illustrated, including *Baeotis kadenii* (C. & R. Felder, 1861) (n. comb.), which is transferred from *Imelda* Hewitson, 1870, *Lasaia incoides* Schaus, 1902 (n. comb.), which is transferred from *Exoplisia* Godman & Salvin, 1886, and *Lasaia scotina* Stichel, 1910, which is synonymised with *Lasaia incoides* (n. syn.).

KEY WORDS: Argentina, *Baeotis attali* n. sp., bait trapping, behavior, Bolivia, Brazil, *Chalodeta pescada* n. sp., Colombia, *Exoplisia*, *Imelda*, *Lasaia cutisca* n. sp., Neotropical, Paraguay, Peru, South America, taxonomy, Uruguay, Venezuela.

East Andean cloud forest habitats in Ecuador continue to yield interesting new riodinid discoveries (Hall & Willmott, 1995a,b, 1996, 1998). This paper describes three new species in the riodinine genera *Baeotis*, *Lasaia* and *Chalodeta*. All of these genera are comparatively well known and the species description in *Lasaia* represents the first since Clench (1972) revised the genus, that in *Chalodeta* the first since Rebillard (1958) (see Callaghan, 1995) and that in *Baeotis* only the second valid one in the latter half of the century (see Brévignon, 1995). During the course of searching for sister taxa to the new species, the necessity for two new generic combinations was also uncovered.

The following museum acronyms are used throughout the text:

AMNH	American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY, USA
BMNH	Natural History Museum, London, England
MNCN	Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Quito, Ecuador
USNM	United States National Museum, Washington, DC, USA
ZMHU	Zoologische Museum, Humboldt Universität, Berlin, Germany

Baeotis attali Hall & Willmott, new sp.

Fig. 1a,b; 7a,b.

Description.— MALE: forewing length 18mm. Forewing distal margin slightly sinuate, hindwing rounded. *Dorsal surface:* forewing ground color dark brown; two slightly darker brown markings at base of cell 1A+2A, one dark brown line across cell end and one before cell end; orange-red square at base of cell M₂, slightly larger, contiguous orange-red triangle at base of cell M₁, small yellow patch joining this latter marking to costa; yellow circle in middle of wing extends in a narrower band to anal margin at a point two-thirds distance from base to tornus, rectangular yellow subapical patch, yellow spots towards tornus; undulating silver-blue line at margin, white fringe elements at margins of cells 1A+2A, Cu₁ and M₁. Hindwing ground color dark brown; one dark brown line across cell end and one before cell end; inwardly curving postdisical yellow band extends from mid-point of costa to vein Cu₂, much broader above vein M₃; three tiny yellow spots in apex, one in each of cells M₂-M₃; even, silver-blue line at margin extends from apex to tornus, faint white fringe elements at margins of cells 1A+2A and M₂. *Ventral surface:* forewing ground color dark brown; one dark brown line across cell end and one before cell end; discal cell proximal to this latter line yellow with a brown streak through middle from wing base to line; yellow triangle at base of cell 1A+2A marked distally with a dark brown line, dark brown line through its middle; orange-red square at base of cell M₂, slightly larger contiguous orange-red triangle at base of cell M₁, with small yellow patch joining this latter marking to costa; unevenly edged yellow band through middle of wing extends from anal margin into cell Cu₁; submarginal

yellow band, which is broad in subapex, tapers towards costa, broken in cell Cu₁, almost absent in Cu₂, full in 1A+2A; three tiny yellow spots at distal margin of apex. Hindwing ground color dark brown; basal half of wing yellow with dark brown line at discal cell end and thin postdisical dark brown line that traverses wing from costa to vein 1A+2A; broad, unevenly edged, yellow band at submargin, extends from apex to tornus, broader at middle; elongate yellow marginal streak in cells 1A+2A-M₂, joined to the submarginal band in the former. *Head:* labial palpi black with white scaling. Eyes brown and bare. Frons dark brown. Antennal segments black with basal white scaling laterally, reduced white scaling towards clubs; clubs black. *Body:* dorsal surface of thorax and abdomen dark brown, ventral surface grayish-white. Legs gray. *Genitalia* (Fig. 7a,b): uncus rounded, deeply divided posteriorly; vinculum extends over dorsum of tegumen, which has deeply indented anterior notch; aedeagus long, thin and pointed; posteriorly elongate pedicel of same length as aedeagus and tipped with coarse scobinate patch; *processus superior* (*sensu* Clench (1972)) of valvae divided into upper, lobed aedeagal sheath and lower, larger posteriorly projecting process, *processus inferior* attached to latter portion and very lightly sclerotized.

FEMALE: unknown.

Types.— *Holotype male:* ECUADOR.— *Zamora-Chinchipe Prov.:* Loja-Zamora rd., nr. Sabanilla, Quebrada San Ramón, 1700m, 29 Oct 1997 (K. R. Willmott); to be deposited in the BMNH.

Paratypes: ECUADOR.— *Zamora-Chinchipe Prov.:* same data as above, 5 ♂: 1 ♂ (MNCN), 1 ♂ to be deposited in USNM, 3 ♂ in coll. of the authors. Loja-Zamora rd., Río San Francisco, 1900m, 28 Nov 1993, 2 ♂ (B. Méry & S. Attal); in coll. of S. Attal, Paris, France.

Etymology.— This species is named for our friend Stéphane Attal, who, to our knowledge, collected the first specimens and generously loaned them to us for description.

Diagnosis.— *Baeotis attali* n. sp., although somewhat divergent in wing pattern compared to typical *Baeotis* species, shares the same basic wing pattern elements and male genitalia to members of that genus. Although the divided submarginal band in the tornus of the ventral hindwing in *B. attali* is reminiscent of that in members of the "*B. melanis* Hübner, [1831], group", and its forewing costal orange-red markings are similar to those of *Baeotis nesaea* Godman & Salvin, 1889 (though these are probably not homologous, occurring in R₁, R₂ and M₁ in *B. nesaea*), *B. attali* does not closely resemble any of the species hitherto regarded as belonging to *Baeotis*. The sister species to *B. attali* appears to be *Baeotis kadenii* (C. & R. Felder, 1861) (n. comb.) (Fig. 2a,b), which occurs in similar habitats in the Andes of Venezuela and north Colombia. *B. kadenii* has hitherto been placed as a member of the genus *Imelda* Hewitson, 1870, in the *incertae sedis* section (four forewing radial

