

Five new riordinid species from northwestern dry forest and northeastern Andean cloud forest habitats in Peru (Lepidoptera: Riordinidae)

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SUMMARY

HALL JPW, LAMAS G. 2001. Five new riordinid species from northwestern dry forest and northeastern Andean cloud forest habitats in Peru (Lepidoptera: Riordinidae). *Rev. per. Ent.* 42.- Five new riordinid species, *Euselasia perisama*, *Napaea tumbesia*, *Lasaia maritima*, *Symmachia calderoni* and *Uraneis incubus* are described from dry habitats in the northwest and wet cloud forest habitats in the northeast of Peru. Discussions concerning each of their closest relatives and brief notes on their habitats and behaviors are given. *Napaea umbratica* Zikán, 1952, is synonymised with *N. agroeca* Stichel, 1910 (syn. n.), and *Uraneis zamuro* (Thieme, 1907), is synonymised with *U. hyalina* (Butler, 1867) (syn. n.).

Key words: cloud forest, dry habitats, Ecuador, endemism, morphology, Peru, taxonomy.

RESUMEN

HALL JPW, LAMAS G. 2001. Cinco especies nuevas de riordinidos de hábitats de bosque seco del noroeste y bosque nublado del noreste de los Andes en Perú (Lepidoptera: Riordinidae). *Rev. per. Ent.* 42. Se describe cinco especies nuevas de riordinidos de Perú, *Euselasia perisama*, *Napaea tumbesia*, *Lasaia maritima*, *Symmachia calderoni* y *Uraneis incubus*, de hábitats secos en el noroeste, y bosque nublado húmedo en el noreste. Para cada una se presenta una discusión acerca de sus congéneres más cercanos y se ofrece notas breves sobre sus hábitats y comportamientos. Se sinonimiza *Napaea umbratica* Zikán, 1952 con *N. agroeca* Stichel, 1910 (syn. n.), y *Uraneis zamuro* (Thieme, 1907) con *U. hyalina* (Butler, 1867) (syn. n.).

Palabras clave: bosque nublado, Ecuador, endemismo, hábitats secos, morfología, Perú, taxonomía.

Introduction

Andean premontane forests continue to yield more undescribed riordinid species, and indeed species from many other butterfly groups, than any other habitat in the Neotropics (SALAZAR & CONSTANTINO 1993, HALL & WILLMOTT 1995a, b, c, 1996a, 1998a, b, c, CALLAGHAN & SALAZAR 1997), yet there remains a relative paucity of basic biological surveys for the region, and there is a growing awareness that the increasing threat from human encroachment make the Andes one of the highest priorities for scientific research and conservation (CHURCHILL *et al.* 1995, BIODIVERSITY SUPPORT PROGRAM *et al.* 1995,

DINERSTEIN *et al.* 1995, ALDRICH *et al.* 1997). Indeed, two of the species described below were collected during a recent joint RAP (Rapid Assessment Program) expedition by Conservation International (Washington, DC, USA), and the Museo de Historia Natural (Lima, Peru) (SCHULENBERG & AWBREY 1997), to the remote Cordillera del Cóndor in Amazonas department.

The purpose of this paper is to describe three riordinid species in the genera *Euselasia* Hübner, [1819], *Symmachia* Hübner, [1819], and *Uraneis* Bates, 1868, from cloud forests in the northern Peruvian Andean departments of Amazonas and San Martín and two species in the genera *Napaea* Hübner, [819], and *Lasaia* Bates, 1868, from the dry northwestern departments of Tumbes, Piura and La Libertad. Together with a large area of south-west Ecuador, these latter departments also constitute a relatively poorly sampled (but see LAMAS 1976) and threatened region (see PARKER & CARR 1992) of high endemism, although of substantially lower diversity. Since all of the species are described here from localities in

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