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A NEW SPECIES OF *EACLES* FROM COLOMBIA (LEPIDOPTERA, SATURNIIDAE)

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The species described below was first recognized as new by the late Frank Johnson of Griffin, Georgia, after whom we take pleasure in naming it. Mr. Johnson not only recognized the new form, but through various Colombian collectors assembled all of the six known specimens, and subsequently turned them over to us for description in connection with a forthcoming revision of the genus *Eacles*. Through his generosity also, funds were available for the preparation of figures. The drawings were made by Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Rozen.

Eacles johnsoniella, new species

This strikingly distinct species is perhaps more similar externally to *E. barnesi* Schaus, 1905, than to any other. The male differs from *barnesi* by having the eye spots larger, their white centers in particular larger than in most specimens of *barnesi*; by having the background color of the median area of the forewings (area b, fig. 1) entirely yellow, not invaded by brown as in *barnesi*; by having the postmedian line (2) of the forewing more lunated than in *barnesi*, especially ventrally; by having much more gray in the apical part of the forewing (area c), and by lacking yellow (except for the fringe) along the anterior part of the apical margin of the forewing. The male genitalia are of the same general type as those of *E. ducalis* Walker, 1855, and its relatives, of which *barnesi* is one. In *johnsoniella* there is a small apical swelling on the right-hand side of the aedeagus which separates this species from both *ducalis* and *barnesi*. It differs further from its near relative, *barnesi*, by having the apex of the sacculus of the

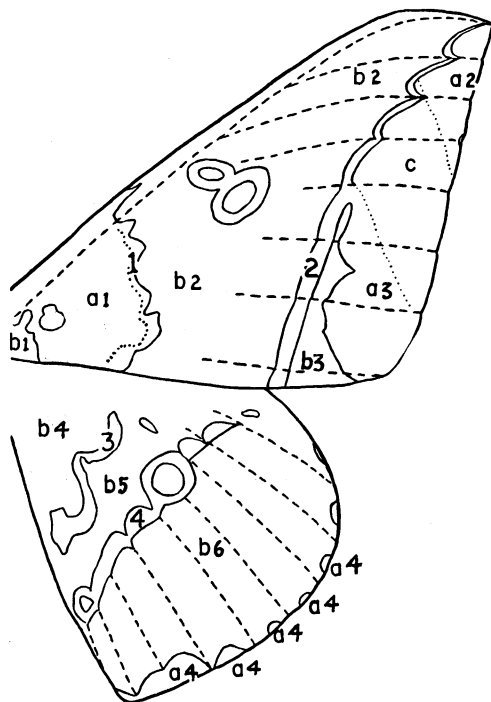


FIG. 1. Diagram of wings of *Eacles johnsoniella*, upper side.

harpe produced to an acute, heavily sclerotized process (fig. 6) instead of a short, blunt, and weakly sclerotized one.

MALE: Length of body 40 mm. (varying to 45 mm. among paratypes); length of forewing 50 mm. (varying from 48 mm. to 55 mm. among paratypes).

Antennae brown, the flagellum 41- to 44-segmented, basal 17 segments quadripectinate. Labial palpi three-segmented. Vestiture of body yellow, brown on anterior part of mesoscutum and surrounding two whitish spots on posterior part of mesoscutum (or vestiture of mesoscutum and tegulae largely brown, the white spots absent in some paratypes); dorsum of abdomen pinkish brown.

Forewings not falcate. Upper surfaces of wings as diagrammed in figure 1; areas a1, a2, a3, and a4 brown, varying among the paratypes in shade, a1 suffused with yellowish towards the outer margin in some paratypes, a2 and a3 not clearly differentiated

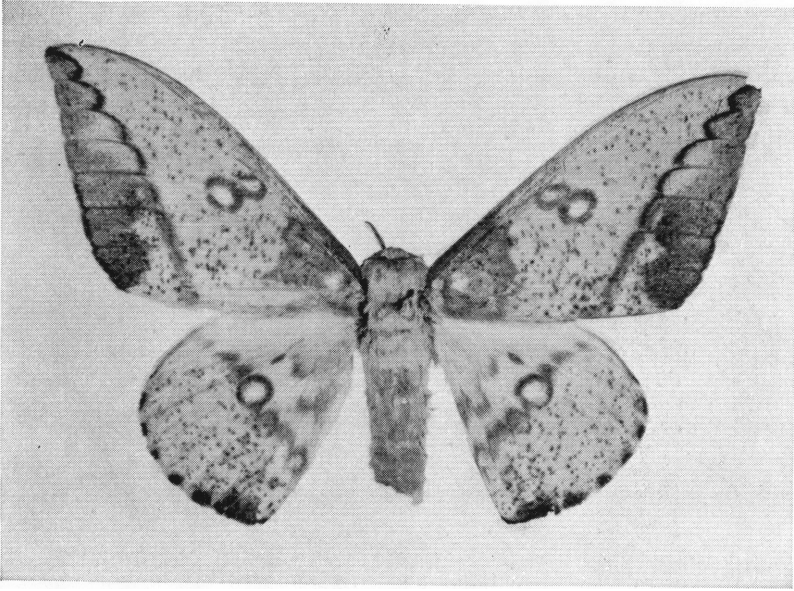


FIG. 2. Upper side of *Eacles johnsoniella*, holotype.

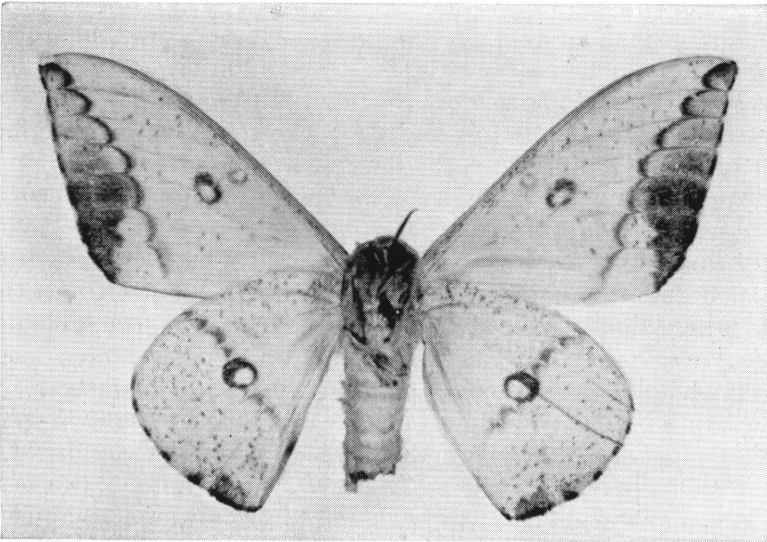


FIG. 3. Under side of *Eacles johnsoniella*, holotype.

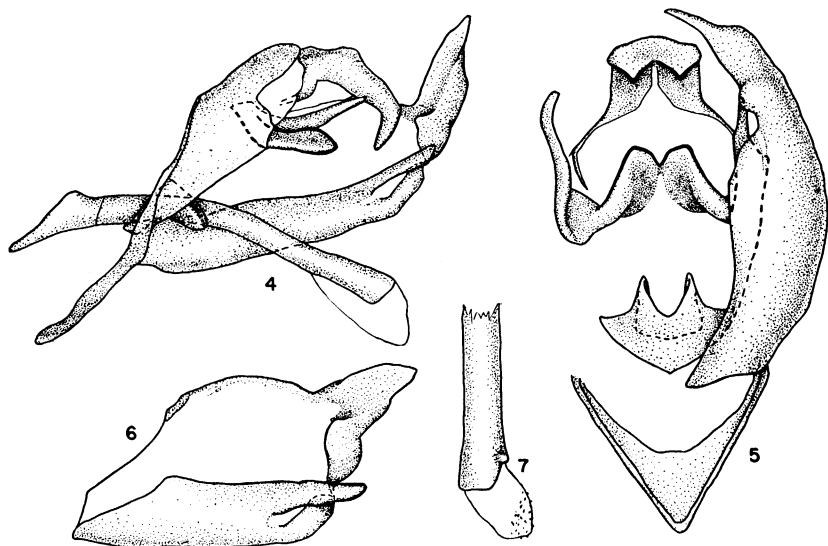


FIG. 4. Lateral view of genitalia, one harpe removed, of *Eacles johnsoniella*, genitalic preparation 191, A.M.N.H.

FIG. 5. Ventral view of same, aedeagus removed.

FIG. 6. Inner view of harpe of same.

FIG. 7. Dorsal view of apex of aedeagus of same.

from the grayish area c, the gray suffusion sometimes obscuring most of the brown in areas a2 and a3; areas b1, b2, b3, b4, b5, and b6 yellow; area b3 sometimes broken into three spots by encroachment of a3 along veins Cu_1 and Cu_2 ; eye spots white, margined with brown, a small spot near base of area a1 also white; lines 1, 2, and 4 faintly grayish, margined with brown, line 3 brown; entire forewing and hind wing beyond line 4 speckled with small, dark brown dots, hind wing just basad of line 4 sometimes with a few such dots. Under surfaces of wings yellow, sparsely speckled with brown dots which are densest near costal margins of hind wings; eye spots and lines 2 and 4 as on upper surface; areas a2, a3, a4, and c brown, suffused with gray, a3 and a4 darkest.

Vestiture of femora yellow, of tibiae and tarsi brown. Epiphysis short, its base at basal fourth of tibia, its apex at distal third.

Genitalia similar to those of *E. ducalis* Walker, 1855, as shown in figures 4 to 7; aedeagus with apical swelling on right side; sac of aedeagus spiculate. (The slender, upturned apex of the harpe shown in figure 4 is not a characteristic of the species;

in other specimens the harpe is broader subapically and less acutely pointed.)

Holotype male (genitalic preparation 1616, A.M.N.H.) and three male paratypes: El Centro, Colombia (one of these paratypes has the genitalic preparation number 191, A.M.N.H., another 4019, U.S.N.M.). One male paratype (genitalic preparation 1617, A.M.N.H.): Muzo, Colombia; one male paratype, Rancho Grande (Carare), Santander del Sur, Colombia, 1100 meters altitude, March 18, 1947 (Richter). All specimens are from the Frank Johnson collection. The holotype is in the American Museum of Natural History, a paratype in the United States National Museum, and a paratype in the Oiticica collection, Rio de Janeiro.

