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Descriptions of Some New Species of Neotropical Hesperiidae (Lepidoptera, Rhopalocera)

BY ERNEST L. BELL¹

The specimens from which the following descriptions are made are all in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History except in two instances which are noted in their respective places.

Grateful acknowledgment is hereby made to Dr. Frederick H. Rindge for the genitalic drawings, and to Mr. Rudolph J. Schrammel for the photographic work included in this paper.

Dalla pota, new species

Figures 1, 16

MALE: The upper side of all wings is brown. On each primary there are three discal spots, a very small one in interspace 1 lying on vein 1, a larger one in interspace 2, and a small one in interspace 3. There is a triangular spot across the cell. There are three small subapical spots, the lowest one extending a little outward of those above it. All these spots are orange-yellow. The fringes are orange-brown.

On each secondary there is a large, irregular spot in the cell, and a small roundish spot above it in interspace 7. There is a discal band of three spots composed of a large squarish spot across interspaces 4 and 5, a very small triangular spot in interspace 3 below the outer end of the large spot, and an oblong spot in interspace 2. All these spots are orange. The fringes are brown.

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On the under side of each primary the discal area is black, and the costal margin and the apical area are rufous. The spots of the upper side are repeated and are paler, and the spot in interspace 1 is elongated and extends across the interspace. There are black scales in the fringes at the end of each vein.

On the under side of each secondary the abdominal fold is blackish, and all the rest of the wing is rufous. The spots of the upper side are repeated, and there is an additional lower spot in the discal band. These spots are somewhat diffused and not so prominent as on the upper side. Beyond the discal spots there are an irregular band of ill-defined rufous spots and also a marginal band of similar spots. There is a small blackish dot on the fringes at the end of each vein.

The upper side of the head and the body is olive. The palpi above have long black hairs intermixed with the olive. On the under side, the palpi, pectus, and body are olivaceous. The antennae are black on both sides, minutely spotted with yellow at each joint. The clubs are black on the upper side, and beneath they are yellowish at the base; the rest is red.

Length of one primary wing, 15 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, male, R. Mapoto, Ecuador.

The maculation of *pota* is similar to that found in the *agathocles* group.

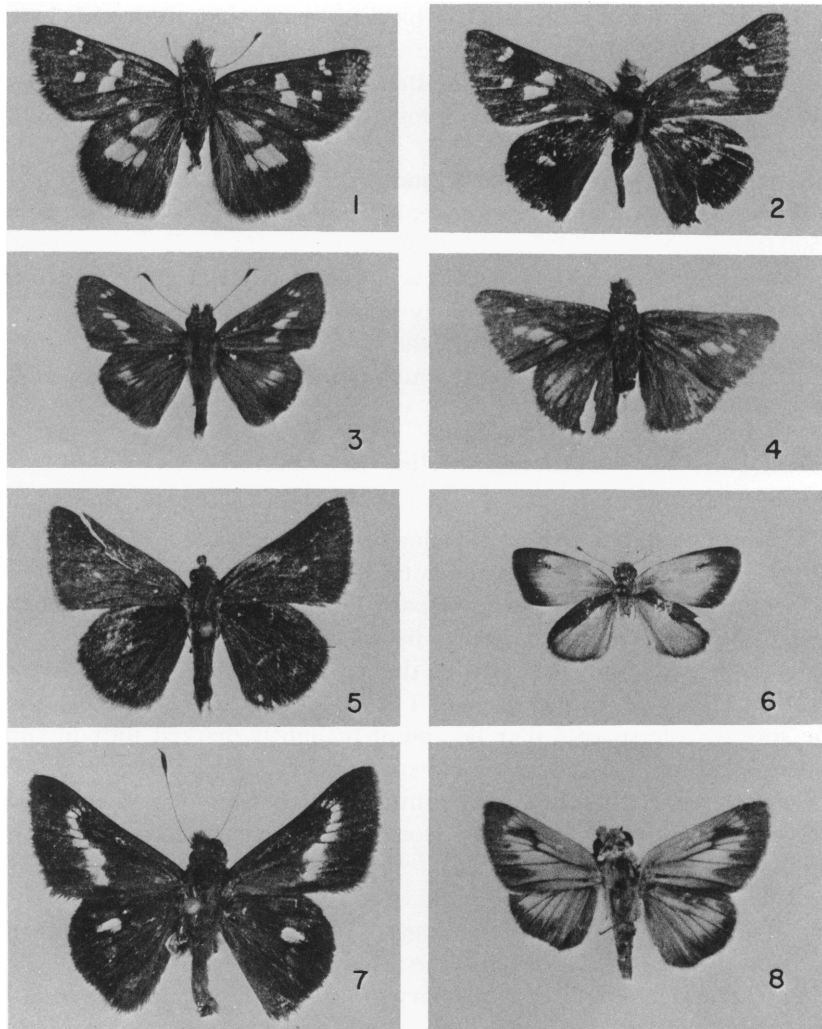
Dalla cola, new species

Figures 2, 26

MALE: The upper side of all wings is dark brown. On each primary there are three discal spots, one each in interspaces 1, 2, and 3; the one in interspace 3 is larger than the others and is triangular. There is a triangular spot in the cell diagonally over the spot in interspace 3. There are three subapical spots in an oblique line, and the central one is slightly smaller than the others. All these spots are whitish and semi-hyaline. The fringes are dark brown.

On each secondary there is an irregular yellowish spot outwardly bordering the end of the cell. The fringes are dark brown, with some yellowish at their tips.

On the under side of each primary the costal margin and apical area are paler and have some ferruginous overscaling; all the rest of the wing is black. The subapical spots, the discal spots in interspaces 2 and 3, and the spot in the cell of the upper side are repeated and narrowly bordered with scattered yellowish scales. The spot in interspace 1 of the upper side is enlarged, pale, and mostly opaque.



FIGS. 1-8. 1. *Dalla pota*, new species, holotype, male. 2. *Dalla cola*, new species, holotype, male. 3. *Corticea graziellae*, new species, paratype, male. 4, 5. *Zalomes dores*, new species. 4. Holotype, male. 5. Allotype, female. 6. *Oarisma bruneri*, new species, holotype, male. 7. *Paratrytone browni*, new species, paratype, male. 8. *Mellana agnesae*, new species, holotype, male. All $\times 1.5$.

On the under side of each secondary the abdominal fold is black, and the rest of the wing is ferruginous. The spot of the upper side outwardly bordering the end of the cell is faintly present.

The upper side of the head is blackish, with some brownish hairs intermixed. The upper side of the thorax and the abdomen is black. The tegulae are light brownish. Beneath, the palpi, the pectus, the thorax, and the center of the abdomen are yellowish white. The antennae are missing.

Length of one primary wing, 14 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, male, R. San Joaquin, Cauca, Colombia, 1500 feet, June.

The form of the male genitalia is similar to that of *Dalla frontinia frontinia* Evans, of which *cola* may possibly be a subspecies, but it is much smaller than *frontinia*, and the spots of the primary wing, while similarly placed on the wing, are much more whitish and not so yellow as in *frontinia*.

***Corticea graziellae*, new species**

Figures 3, 20

MALE: The upper side of all wings is dark brown. Each primary is fulvous on the basal half of the costal margin. There is a discal band of five fulvous spots, two in interspace 1, the upper of which is a narrow, oblique stripe, one, sagittate, in interspace 2, which is the largest spot of the band, one, elongate, in the base of interspace 3, and a very small, narrow one in interspace 4. The upper spot in interspace 1 and the spot in interspace 4 may be absent in lightly marked individuals. There are three fulvous subapical spots in an oblique line, of which the upper one is sometimes very minute. The fringes are rather sordid whitish, tinged with pale fulvous, sometimes darkened above the inner angle to the apex.

Each secondary has a discal band of four fulvous spots, of which the one at the end of the cell is the largest. There are long fulvous brown hairs on the base of the cell and the lower part of the discal area.

On the under side of each primary the costal margin and the apical area are brown, with fulvous overscaling; the rest of the wing is blackish. The discal spots of the upper side in interspaces 2 and 3 and the subapical spots are repeated, those in interspace 1 are usually present in scattered scales, and the one in interspace 4 may be minutely present or absent.

On the under side of each secondary the color is dark brown, with an overscaling of fulvous, which is heaviest on the veins. The spots of the discal band of the upper side are repeated, somewhat less prominent because of the fulvous overscaling, and sometimes there is a hazy indication of another spot on the edge of the abdominal fold.

On both sides the head and body are tawny, with brown intermixed. The antennae are blackish on both sides, spotted with fulvous on the under side, where the club is fulvous at the base.

FEMALE: All maculation is much reduced but otherwise similar to that of the male.

Length of one primary wing, male and female, 11 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, male, and allotype female; nine male paratypes, Joao Pessoa, Paraiba, Brazil. Six of the male paratypes are in the collection of Lieut. Col. S. S. Nicolay, of Northbrook, Illinois. All the other type material is in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History.

Corticea graziellae is named for Mrs. Jorge Kesselring, who helped in collecting these specimens.

This species of *Corticea* is most closely allied to *C. mendica schwarzi* Bell, from which it differs in being much smaller and having slightly different maculation.

Zalomes dores, new species

Figures 4, 5, 19

MALE: The upper side of all wings is brown. On each primary there are four orange fulvous discal spots, two of which are in interspace 1, the lower one much longer than the upper one which lies over its outer end, a somewhat quadrate spot in interspace 2 which is the largest spot of all, and a small elongate spot in interspace 3. There is a small, elongate, subapical spot in interspace 6. The fringes are brown, becoming whitened at the tips. There is a narrow, curved stigma composed of a black stripe lying under the cell in the base of interspace 2 and followed by another black stripe from under vein 2 to vein 1.

On each secondary there are three orange fulvous discal spots; the middle one occupying interspaces 4 and 5 is very long. The fringes are fulvous.

On the under side of each primary the outer part of the costal margin and the apical area are orange fulvous; the rest of the wing is blackish. Only the spots in interspaces 2 and 3 of the upper side are repeated.

The under side of each secondary is orange fulvous except the abdominal fold which is blackish. There are some small, indistinct accumulations of somewhat reddish scales forming ill-defined dots scattered over the discal area.

On the upper side, the head, palpi, and thorax are blackish, with some fulvous scales intermixed. On the under side the palpi are pale

yellowish white, with some scattered blackish hairs intermixed. The pectus is grayish. The antennae are missing.

FEMALE: The upper side of all wings is brown, with some scattered fulvous scales. On each primary there are two small whitish discal spots, one each in interspaces 2 and 3 in the allotype and only the spot in interspace 2 in the paratype. The fringes are brown, becoming whitish at the tips and mixed with a little fulvous at the inner angle.

The upper side of each secondary is unmarked. The fringes are fulvous.

On the under side of each primary the costal margin and the apical area are orange fulvous; the rest of the wing is blackish. The discal spots of the upper side are repeated in the allotype, and in the paratype there is in addition a tiny dot in interspace 3.

The under side of each secondary is like that of the male.

The head, palpi, thorax, and pectus are like those of the male. The antennae are mostly fulvous spotted with black.

Length of one primary wing, male, 12 mm.; female, 14 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, male, Carmen, Ecuador. Allotype, female, Tungurahua, Ecuador. Paratype, female, same locality as the allotype.

***Moeris patriciae*, new species**

Figures 9, 15

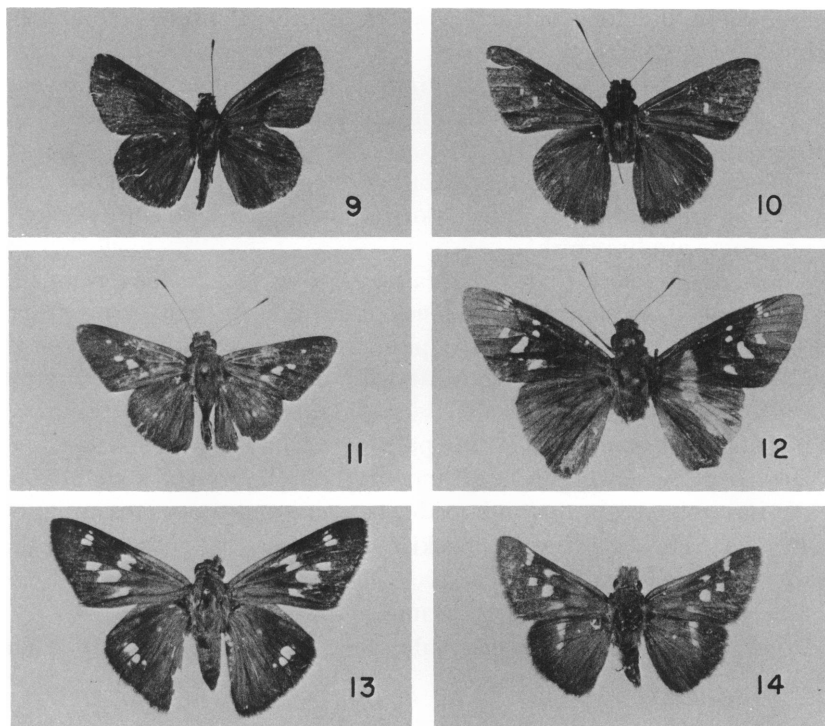
MALE: The upper and under sides of all wings are brown and immaculate. Each primary on the upper side has some fulvous hairs at the base of the wing. The fringes are very worn but appear to be brown, with some whitish hairs intermixed at and above the inner angle. There is a tripartite black stigma curving from the origin of vein 3 across interspace 2 to vein 2 a little outward of the base of the interspace, a small segment just below vein 2, and a longer, tapering segment to vein 1 where it terminates in a sharp point.

Each secondary on the upper side has some fulvous hairs along the abdominal fold. The fringes appear to have been brown.

Each primary, on the under side below vein 2 to the inner margin, is slightly paler than the rest of the wing.

Each secondary on the under side is lightly overscaled with grayish. The abdominal fold is slightly paler than the rest of the wing.

The upper side of the head and the body is brown, with some fulvous scales intermixed. On the under side, the palpi and the pectus are grayish. The antennae are blackish brown on both sides and on the under side are narrowly marked with pale yellow at each joint; the



FIGS. 9-14. 9. *Moeris patriciae*, new species, holotype, male. 10. *Cobalopsis brema*, new species, holotype, male. 11. *Psoralis alis*, new species, paratype male. 12. *Argon casca*, new species, holotype, male. 13. *Phlebodes pares*, new species, allotype, female. 14. *Vacerra molla*, new species, holotype, male. All $\times 1$.

clubs on the under side are pale yellowish, and the apiculus is red.

Length of one primary wing, 17 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, male, Salama, Guatemala, 3000 feet, July 22, 1947.

This new *Moeris* is named for Mrs. Charles Vaurie of the staff of the American Museum of Natural History, who collected the specimen.

***Cobalopsis brema*, new species**

Figures 10, 25

MALE: The upper side of all wings is brown. Each primary has two narrower than tall, semihyaline white discal spots, one across interspace 2 from under the rise of vein 3, the other one across interspace 3 from a little outward of the rise of vein 4. The basal half of the costal

margin and the base of each wing have fulvous brown hairs. The fringes are brown.

Each secondary is without markings. There are some fulvous brown hairs over the base of the cell and along the abdominal fold. The fringes are brown and a little paler at the anal angle.

The under side of all wings is brown. Each primary is darkened in the basal area. The two discal spots of the upper side are repeated. The fringes are brownish.

On each secondary there are a faintly darker spot in the end of the cell and a discal band of four black spots, one in each of the interspaces from 2 to 5; those in interspaces 2 and 3 are roundish, those in interspaces 4 and 5 are elongate, and the one in interspace 4 is much narrower than any of the others. The abdominal fold is a little darker. The fringes are brown and a little paler at the anal angle.

The upper side of the head and the body is brown, with fulvous hairs intermixed. On the under side the palpi and the pectus are grayish brown. The antennae are blackish brown on both sides, and on the under side the clubs are yellowish.

Length of one primary wing, 18 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, male, New Bremen, Santa Catharina, Brazil.

***Psoralis alis*, new species**

Figures 11, 24

MALE: On the upper side all wings are brown. On each primary there are a small, ill-defined, opaque yellowish spot in interspace 1 lying on vein 1, a triangular, semihyaline, yellowish spot across interspace 2, the inner edge lying against the stigma and the outer edge slightly excavate, a smaller, oblong, semihyaline, yellowish spot across interspace 3, and a small subapical spot of the same color in the base of interspace 6. There is a black stigma curving from the origin of vein 3 across interspace 2, a small segment below vein 2, and a longer segment from it to vein 1. The fringes are a little paler than the wing and feebly checkered.

On each secondary there are two small, ill-defined, yellowish, discal spots. There are some olivaceous hairs along the abdominal fold. The fringes are as on the primaries.

On the under side of all wings the color is a much paler brown than that of the upper side. On each primary the spots of the upper side are repeated and the one in interspace 1 is whitish. The costal margin

and apical third of each wing are paler than the rest of the wing and have a scattered overscaling of fulvous.

On each secondary there is a small whitish spot in the cell at the end. The two discal spots of the upper side are repeated, and there is another similar spot in interspace 2, all of which are whitish and feebly outlined with a darker shade.

On the upper side the thorax, head, collar, and tegulae are brown, with fulvous hairs intermixed, and the head has a greenish reflection. There is a reddish line behind each eye. On the under side the palpi and pectus are grayish and rufous intermixed and have a greenish reflection. On the upper side the antennae are blackish brown, and on the under side they are the same color narrowly marked with yellow at each joint; the club is yellow and the apiculus black.

FEMALE: On both sides of all wings the color is like that of the male. On both sides of each primary the discal and subapical spots are paler than those of the male. The spot in interspace 2 is less triangular, slightly elongated, the inner side rounded and the outer side slightly excavate.

On both sides each secondary is like that of the male, and in one specimen there is a minute dark dash in interspace 4 between the two upper spots of the discal band.

Length of one primary wing, male, 16 mm.; female, 15 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, male, and allotype, female; three male and one female paratypes, Massaranduba, Blumenau, Santa Catharina, Brazil.

Argon casca, new species

Figures 12, 27

MALE: The upper side of all wings is brown. On each primary there is a discal band of three rather irregularly shaped spots, one each in interspaces 1, 2, and 3, and there are two small, separated spots in the cell a little before the end, one lying on the lower edge of the cell and the other lying on the upper edge and forming an oblique line with the lower spot. There are four small subapical spots in interspaces 6 to 9; the upper three are elongate, and the spot in interspace 6 is squarish and extends outwardly beyond the upper three. All these spots are white. The fringes are worn but appear to be brown above the anal angle where they are white.

Each secondary has an indistinct dark spot in the end of the cell. The fringes appear to have been white.

The under side of each primary is brown, with the apical area paler

than the rest of the wing. The spots of the upper side are repeated, and the one in interspace 1 is enlarged a little.

The under side of each secondary is brown, with a slight violet suffusion except on the abdominal fold. The dark spot in the end of the cell is more prominent.

On the upper side the head, thorax, and tegulae are the same color as the wings. On the under side the palpi, pectus, and thorax are brown. The antennae are brown on both sides, the club a little paler at the base on the under side, and the apiculus is red on both sides.

Length of one primary wing, 22 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, male, Cascade Mountain Road, St. Anne, Trinidad, British West Indies.

***Phlebodes pares*, new species**

Figures 13, 22

MALE: The upper side of all wings is brown. Each primary has some fulvous brown hairs just below the base of the cell and below the base of vein 1. There is a discal band of three spots, an opaque whitish one in interspace 1 lying on vein 1, a larger one, white and semihyaline, a little excavate externally, in interspace 2, a smaller one, white, semihyaline, and quadrate, in interspace 3. In the cell, towards the outer end, are two superimposed spots, somewhat elongate but irregularly shaped and semihyaline. There are three subapical spots, white and semihyaline, one each in interspaces 6 to 8, the upper one very minute and extending outward of the spot below it; the lower two are rather oblong. There is an inconspicuous black stigma filling the base of interspace 2 and extending narrowly along the under side of the cell the origin of vein 3, a small stripe just below vein 2, and another small vertical stripe below it to vein 1. The fringes are worn off.

Each secondary has fulvous brown hairs over the base of the wing and along the abdominal fold. There is a discal band of four semihyaline white spots, two of which are contiguous in interspace 5 well outward of the end of the cell; the other two below them in the next two interspaces are slightly out of line and of these the lower one is the smaller. The fringes are missing.

The under side of all wings is brown, a little paler than on the upper side. Each primary has fulvous overscaling along the costal margin. The spots of the upper side are repeated.

Each secondary is lightly overscaled with fulvous brown. The spots of the upper side are repeated, and there are a small white spot in the upper part, and just before the end of the cell, a tiny white dot just

above this spot, and another in interspace 7 a little beyond the center of the interspace, and another minute dot in interspace 1.

The upper side of the head, the collar, and the base of the tegulae are green. The base of the abdomen is brown, with a green reflection. The under side of the palpi is whitish, with a green reflection. The pectus is green, the thorax greenish, and the abdomen brown. The antennae are missing.

FEMALE: Similar to the male on both sides of all the wings, but all the maculation is larger except the lowest spot of the discal band of each secondary which is very small. The fringes on the upper side of each primary and secondary are brown but are whitened in interspace 1 of the primary and are paler at the tips on the secondary.

Length of one primary wing, male, 19 mm.; female, 21 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, male, Mubevo, Paraguay; and allotype, female, New Bremen, Santa Catharina, Brazil.

***Oarisma bruneri*, new species**

Figures 6, 23

MALE: On the upper side of each primary the apical area and the outer margin are broadly black, and the costal margin is edged with black from the base outward and merging with the black apical area. There is a short black stripe from the end of the cell to the black apical area. The rest of the wing is a pale fulvous. The fringes are fulvous, with black hairs intermixed. There is a short linear stigma of raised reddish scales along the lower edge of the inside of the cell towards the apex.

On the upper side of each secondary the costal margin is broadly black, tapering towards the outer angle and continuing narrowly and tapering along the outer margin to the abdominal fold. The rest of the wing is pale fulvous. The fringes are fulvous.

On the under side each primary is fulvous, with a narrow, black, costal margin; the apical area and the outer and inner margins are darkened but not black; the base of the cell and below it are black.

On the under side each secondary has a black costal margin, with scattered fulvous overscaling. The abdominal fold is fulvous, and the rest of the wing is blackish, with a heavy overscaling of fulvous.

On the upper side the head and body are fulvous. On the under side the palpi are white and fulvous intermixed, except the long, thin, sharply pointed third joint which is black. The pectus is white, and the thorax and abdomen are whitish. The antennae are very short, black on both sides, and spotted with fulvous on the under side. The

club of each of the antennae is without an apiculus and on the upper side is mostly black edged with fulvous and on the under side is fulvous with a narrow black band.

Length of one primary wing, 10 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, male and one male paratype, Moa, "Otc." Cuba, February 24–27, 1948. Collected by F. Zayas and J. Ferras. The holotype is in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History, and the paratype has been returned to the Departamento de Fitopatologia y Entomologia, Estacion Experimental Agronomica, Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba.

This species is named for the late Dr. Stephen Cole Bruner, the head of the Departamento de Fitopatologia y Entomologia for many years.

The peculiar stigma of the male primary is unlike that of any other hesperid known to the writer, but in other characters *bruneri* resembles members of the genus *Oarisma*, especially in the shape of the wings, the antennae, the palpi, and the male genitalia.

Paratrytone browni, new species

Figures 7, 17

MALE: On the upper side all wings are blackish brown. Each primary has a continuous band of six discal and three subapical, rather small, yellowish white spots, curving around the end of the cell and extending to vein 1. This band is composed of two contiguous spots in interspace 1 and one in each interspace from 2 to 8 inclusive, and of these the spot in interspace 2 is the largest. The basal area of the costal margin is overscaled with reddish. The fringes are slightly paler brown, with an occasional white scale among them. There is a small, black, inconspicuous stigma consisting of a triangular section in the base of interspace 2 and a small, roundish section beneath it below vein 2.

On each secondary there are two rather ill-defined, contiguous, yellowish spots outside the end of the cell, one each in interspaces 4 and 5, the one in interspace 5 being approximately twice as long as the one below it. The fringes are white.

On the under side of each primary the costal margin, narrowly, and the apical third are dark reddish; the rest of the wing is blackish brown. The spots of the upper side are repeated and a little larger. The fringes are a little paler than on the upper side.

Each secondary is dark reddish, except the abdominal fold which is blackish brown. The basal area of the costal margin is white intermixed with dark reddish brown. There is an irregular discal band of

seven white spots; the upper one in interspace 7 is somewhat oval in shape; the six below it are elongate; that in interspace 5 is the largest. There is a small, ill-defined, white spot near the base of the wing opposite the lowest spot of the discal band. The fringes are white.

On the upper side the head, palpi, collar, and the base of each of the tegulae are reddish brown; the rest of the tegulae is blackish brown. On the under side the palpi, pectus, thorax, and the long fringes on the legs are reddish; the base of the palpi and the pectus have a greenish reflection. On the upper side the antennae are black, except the apiculus, and on the under side they are yellow. The apiculus is red on both sides.

Length of one primary wing, 15 to 16 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, male, and one male paratype, Cerro el Muerto, "Cord.," Talamanca, Costa Rica, 11,500 feet, May 20, 1946.

This species is named for Mr. F. Martin Brown, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, who collected the specimens.

Mellana agnesae, new species

Figures 8, 21

MALE: The upper side of all wings is orange fulvous, and there is a broad, dull brown, marginal band, the inner edge of which is dentate. All of the veins are blackened.

Each primary has the inner margin blackened below vein 1. The end of the cell is narrowly blackened, and interspace 5 is black almost to the brown marginal band.

On the under side all the wings are fulvous. Each primary has the outer margin of a slightly darker shade corresponding to the brown marginal band of the upper side. The base is narrowly black. The area below vein 1 is darkened. The veins below the cell are slightly darkened.

On each secondary there is an indistinct discal band of slightly paler and somewhat rectangular spots.

The upper side of the head, the collar, the tegulae, and the thorax are fulvous; the abdomen is brown, with fulvous hairs. On the under side the palpi, pectus, and thorax are paler fulvous; the abdomen is whitish. The antennae are missing.

Length of one primary wing, 12 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, male, Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico, December 9, 1939. One male paratype, same locality, December 6, 1939.

This is a small species of *Mellana*, with different genitalia from those of its nearest relatives.

This new *Mellana* is named for Mrs. Agnes H. Rindge, who with her son, Mr. S. H. Rindge, collected these specimens.

***Vacerra molla*, new species**

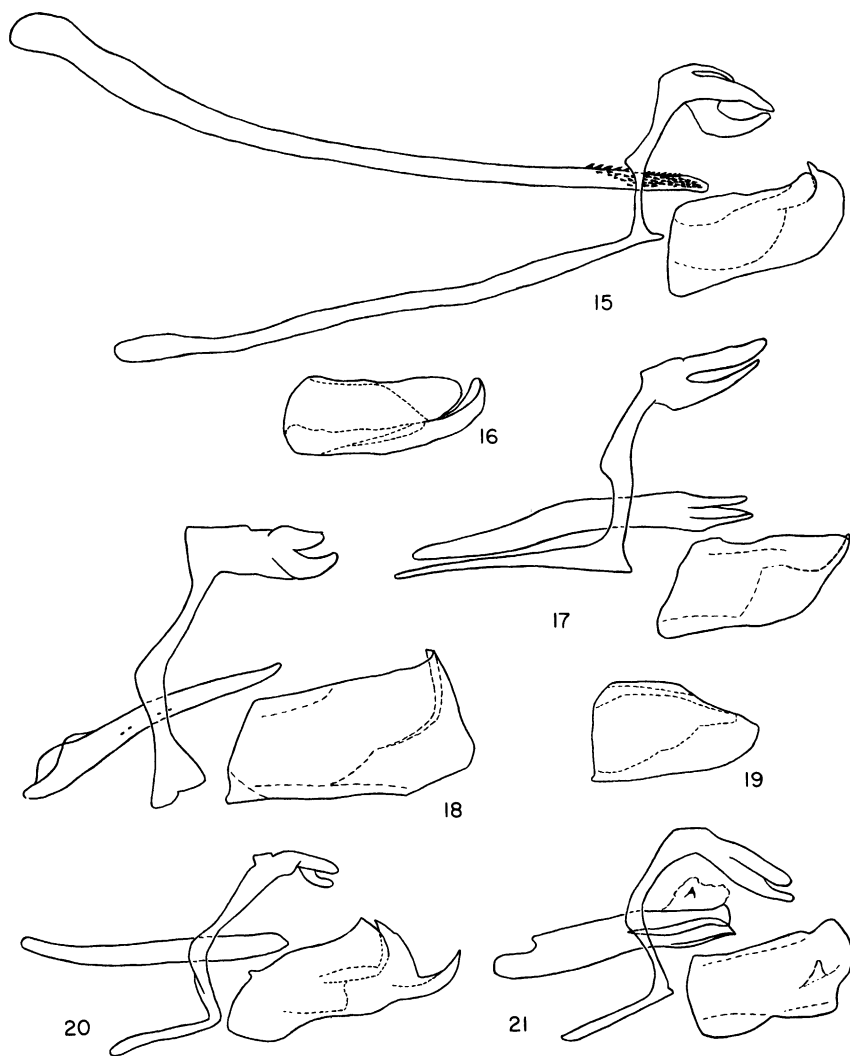
Figures 14, 18

MALE: The upper side of all wings is brownish. Each primary has scattered rusty brown scaling near the base and along the inner margin. There is a discal band of three spots, one, opaque and ill-defined, in interspace 1, another one, quadrate and semihyaline, in interspace 2, and the third one, similar but smaller, in interspace 3; the last two are slightly tinged with fulvous. There is a smaller, somewhat triangular and similarly colored spot in the end of the cell. There are four subapical spots of like color, the lowest one a mere dot lying on the under side of vein 6 and a little outward of the spot above it; the other three are in a straight line towards the costal margin of the wing. The fringes are rusty brown, with white scales in interspace 1 and some scattered ones towards the apex of the wing. There is an inconspicuous black stigma consisting of a sagittate segment in the base of interspace 2, the upper side of which is a little longer than the lower side, a thin stripe below it under vein 2, and another thin stripe lying on vein 1 and extending a little farther inward towards the base of the interspace.

Each secondary has rusty brown scales from the base of the wing over a large part of the discal area. There is a discal band of four opaque, fulvous-tinged spots in a nearly straight line towards the costal margin; the second one from the bottom is indistinct under the rusty brown overscaling. The fringes are whitish, with some rusty brown scales intermixed.

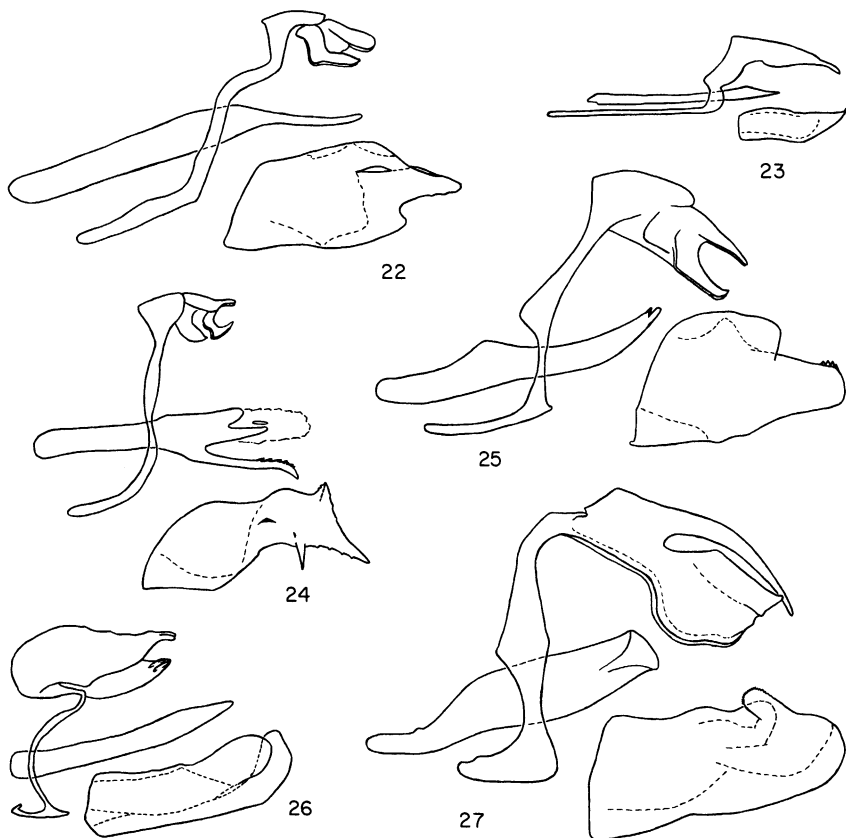
The under side of each primary is brown, with yellowish gray overscaling along the costal margin, broadly in the apical area and tapering downward along the outer margin to the inner angle. There is rusty brown overscaling in the cell. The spots of the upper side are repeated except the one in interspace 1 and the lowest spot of the subapical series, these two being absent.

Each secondary is brown, slightly rusty tinted, with yellowish gray overscaling at the base of the wing. The spots of the upper side are repeated. There is a narrow white band, tinged with yellow, from the middle of the costal margin, where it is slightly widened, diagonally to the outer margin just below vein 2 where it is again widened a little; the inner and outer edges of the band are not even but are a little wavy. The area between the band and the outer margin is over-



FIGS. 15-21. Male genitalia. 15. *Moeris patriciae* Bell. 16. *Dalla pota* Bell. 17. *Paratrytone browni* Bell. 18. *Vacerra molla* Bell. 19. *Zalomes dores* Bell. 20. *Corticea graziellae* Bell. 21. *Mellana agnesae* Bell.

scaled with yellowish gray, lightly at the outer angle and becoming heavier downward. The fringes below the band to the anal angle are long and of the same color as the band; above the band they are brownish and overscaled with yellowish gray.



FIGS. 22-27. Male genitalia. 22. *Phlebodes pares* Bell. 23. *Oarisma bruneri* Bell. 24. *Psoralis alis* Bell. 25. *Cobalopsis brema* Bell. 26. *Dalla cola* Bell. 27. *Argon casca* Bell.

The upper side of the head and the body is pale brownish. On the under side the palpi are pale brownish; the pectus and the thorax are a little darker brownish. The antennae are missing.

Length of one primary wing, 17 mm.

TYPE MATERIAL: Holotype, male, Molleturo, Ecuador, 7700 feet.