



Reinstatement and redescription of *Forsterinaria inornata magdalena* (Hayward) (Nymphalidae: Satyrinae) from Cochabamba, Bolivia

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Taxonomic status of *Forsterinaria inornata magdalena* (Hayward, 1957) from Cochabamba, Bolivia is revised, and a detailed redescription of adult male morphology, including the genitalia is presented.

Forsterinaria Gray (1973) is a widespread neotropical genus, originally described by Forster (1964) as *Haywardina*, which turned out to be a junior homonym of *Haywardina* Aczél, 1952 (Diptera). It occurs at medium to high elevations in the cloud forest in the Andes, as well as in the mountains of Mesoamerica, the Guyana Shield in southern Venezuela, and in the Atlantic Mountains of Brazil. It has been proven a natural group within the 'Taygetis' clade, subsuming *Guaianaza pronophila* (Butler, 1867) (Matos-Maraví *et al.* 2013). The history of the classification and taxonomy of *Forsterinaria* was studied in detail (Peña & Lamas 2005), however, new taxa descriptions continue to be published, indicating that the actual species-richness of this genus remains underestimated (Pulido & Andrade 2008; Zubek & Pyrcz 2011a, b; Zubek *et al.* 2013).

Forsterinaria inornata was originally described from Bogotá, Colombia as *Taygetis inornata* by C. Felder & R. Felder (1867), and ten years later, from the same locality as *Euptychia eusebia* by Butler (1877). The lectotypes of both species were designated later by Peña & Lamas (2005). Forster (1964) included *T. inornata* in the genus *Haywardina* and considered *E. eusebia* as its junior synonym. This species belongs to the *boliviana*-group and, apart from its type locality, was evidenced mostly from southern Colombia and northern Ecuador, with an exception of two specimens from Oxapampa (Pasco), Peru, evidenced in the revision of the genus *Forsterinaria* (Peña & Lamas *op. cit.*).

Hayward (1957) described *Euptychia magdalena* from the Yungas de Palmar (Cochabamba, Bolivia), presented a simplified drawing of male genitalia, and designated as type a specimen collected by Rudolf Zischka, deposited in the collection of Alberto Breyer in Buenos Aires. Forster (1964) examined a single topotypical specimen in the Bavarian State Collection of Zoology in Munich, Germany, and considered *E. magdalena* to be a subspecies of *Haywardina inornata*. Peña & Lamas (2005) examined specimens from the Museo de Historia Natural, Universidad, Nacional Mayor de San Marcos in Lima, Peru, and regarded *E. magdalena* as a junior subjective synonym of *Forsterinaria inornata*. In both cases the authors confirmed that the two taxa are similar in external morphology and male genitalia. However, Forster stated that the subspecies from Bolivia is of darker colour than the nominate, while Peña & Lamas described the examined specimen as indistinguishable from other specimens of *F. inornata*.

No female specimen of *E. magdalena* was ever described or evidenced.

A total of 55 adult specimens from seven collections were examined: Zoological Museum of the Jagiellonian University in Kraków, Poland (MZUJ), Collection of Pierre Boyer, Le Puy Sainte Réparate, France (PBF); Museo de Historia Natural Alcide d'Orbigny de Cochabamba, Bolivia (MHNC), Collection of dr Carlos Prieto, Cali, Colombia (CP); Natural History Museum, London, UK (BMNH); Museum für Naturkunde, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany (ZMHU); The Bavarian State Collection of Zoology, Munich, Germany (ZSM).

***Forsterinaria inornata magdalena* (Hayward), stat. reinst.**

(Figs. 1A, 2A–C)

Euptychia magdalena Hayward, 1957: 120, fig. 8. Type locality: Bolivia, [Cochabamba], Yungas de Palmar, 1000 m.

Haywardina inornata magdalena: Forster, 1964: 114.

Forsterinaria inornata magdalena: Lamas, 2004: 219.

Forsterinaria inornata: Peña & Lamas 2005: 37.