

Description of Genus *Guaianaza* for “*Euptychia*” *pronophila* (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae: Satyrinae) with a description of the immature stages

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Abstract

The satyrine *Euptychia pronophila* Butler (Nymphalidae) was described in 1867 in the “catch-all” genus *Euptychia*, but was recently treated as *incertae sedis*. A DNA-based cladistic analysis confirms that it belongs to the Euptychiina, as sister to *Forsterinaria* and closely related to *Taygetis*, *Posttaygetis*, *Parataygetis*, *Pseudodebis*, and *Harjesia*. Although immature morphology also suggests that this species is closely related to *Forsterinaria*, none of the adult morphological synapomorphies for the genera in the aforementioned clade occur in *E. pronophila*, a highly autapomorphic species. Because we were unable to place it with confidence in an established genus, the monotypic satyrine genus *Guaianaza* Freitas & Peña **New Genus** is described, with *Euptychia pronophila* Butler as the type species.

Key words: Atlantic forest, *Forsterinaria*, life history, Neotropics, Poaceae.

Introduction

The butterfly family Nymphalidae is composed of about 7200 species distributed throughout the world (Ackery *et al.* 1999). Nymphalid species exhibit a great variety of color patterns and morphological features, but are united by the synapomorphy of “tricarinate” antennae (Vane-Wright 2003). The Satyrinae is the most diverse subfamily within the Nymphalidae, including about 2400 species of world-wide distribution (Ackery *et al.* 1999). Although the Neotropical nymphalids are relatively well known, the subfamily Satyrinae remains the most poorly understood. Many species await description, many genera and tribes are not monophyletic, and there are no published phylogenetic hypotheses for the subfamily as a whole (Viloria & Pyrcz 1994, Viloria & Camacho 1999, Viloria 2003, Freitas 2004b, Lamas 2004).