



Revision of the genus *Hoplosauris* Butler 1882 (Lepidoptera: Geometridae)

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Abstract

The genus *Hoplosauris* Butler 1882 is reviewed and redefined. Species belonging to the genera *Notholoba* syn. nov. and *Physoloba* Warren (1908) are incorporated into *Hoplosauris*, and the species *Physoloba griseofasciata* is maintained *Physoloba* as its type species. The following eight species are recognized in *Hoplosauris*: *H. heliconoides* Butler, 1882; *H. schausi* (Warren 1908) comb. nov.; *H. valeria* Butler 1893; *H. indistincta* (Butler, 1882) comb. nov.; *H. macarenae* Parra **sp. nov.**; *H. granitata* (Fletcher 1953) comb. nov.; *H. pachrophyloides* Parra **sp. nov.**; *H. mabillei* Parra **sp. nov.** Synapomorphic characters supporting monophyly of *Hoplosauris* include vesicle of anal margin of the male hindwings small, corpus bursae striated, internal surface of corpus bursae with microspines, and valvae with androconia subapically. Adult wing patterns and genitalia are illustrated, and geographic distributions discussed.

Key words: Larentiinae, Trichopterygini, new combinations, *Notholoba*, *Physoloba*, *Hoplosauris mabillei*, *H. pachrophyloides*, *H. macarenae*, *H. granitata*, *H. heliconoides*, *H. valeria*, *H. schausi*, *H. indistincta*, Chile, Argentina

Introduction

The Larentiinae are the second most diverse subfamily of Geometridae, and they are also the most species-rich group in temperate regions and higher elevated zones of tropical areas (Scoble 1995). Larentiinae are relatively well known in the sub-Andean region (Morrone 2001), particularly the tribes Eupitheciini and Trichopterygini (Rindge 1987; Parra 1997). According to Angulo and Casanueva (1981) this subfamily is represented in Chile by 36 genera and 87 species. Research carried out by Parra (1991, 1996), Parra & Ibarra-Vidal (1997) and Parra & Santos-Salas (1991, 1992) includes updated reviews on the tribe Trichopterygini. Prout (1912) defined the Trichopterygini by males having lobe, lapel or vesicle in the base of the hindwings. As a tribe, Trichopterygini are distributed worldwide and are present in all faunistic regions (Dugdale 1980). In the southern Andean region, the Trichopterygini include 9 endemic genera (Parra 1997). Additionally, there are 3 genera which are also represented in this region: *Hoplosauris* Butler 1882; *Notholoba* Warren 1908 and *Physoloba* Warren 1908. *Notholoba* and *Physoloba* can be distinguished from other genera by having a vesicle on the male hindwing, whereas *Hoplosauris* bears a lapel.

Hoplosauris Butler (1882) was erected based on the type species *H. heliconoides*, which was defined by wing pattern of the males and females. Butler (1882) suggested the genus was closely related to *Tatosoma* from New Zealand, and he included *H. alba* Btl. and *H. moesta* Btl. in his concept of *Hoplosauris*. Scoble (1999), in his world catalogue of geometrid moths, listed five additional species under this genus: *H. analogica* (Prout 1926), *H. fragmentata* (Dognin 1906), *H. imbricaria* (Felder & Rogenhofer 1875), *H. limnetes* (Prout 1923) and *H. perornata* (Mabille 1885), on the basis of information gathered by Scoble along with examination of specimens at the British Museum of Natural History (BMNH). Additionally, Butler (1893) described *H. valeria* as a new species for Chile, which Scoble (1999) as a valid species of an unnamed genus of Larentiinae.