



## Revision of the genus *Ennada* Blanchard (Lepidoptera: Geometridae)

LUIS E. PARRA & CARLA A. ALVEAR

Departamento de Zoología, Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Oceanográficas, Universidad de Concepción, Casilla 160-C, Concepción, CHILE. E-mail: luparra@udec.cl

### Abstract

The genus *Ennada* Blanchard, 1852 is reviewed and redefined. A coniform signum in the genitalia of the female and androconium in the basal third of the costa of the valvae in the male genitalia constitute diagnostic characters for the genus. The genera *Phyllia* Blanchard 1852 and *Anchiphyllia* Butler 1893 are junior synonyms of *Ennada*. The following species are included: *E. flavaria* Blanchard 1852, *E. pellicata* (Felder & Rogenhofer 1875) **comb. nov.**, and *E. blanchardi* **sp. nov.** The geographic distribution of the genus is between 29° and 44° S in Chile. The adults, their genitalia and distribution are described and illustrated. A key to differentiate the species is provided.

**Key words:** *E. flavaria*, *E. pellicata*, *E. blanchardi* **sp. nov.**, Larentiinae, Chile

### Introduction

Larentiinae, the second most species rich subfamily of Geometridae (Gaston *et al.* 1995, Scoble *et al.* 1995), are widely distributed in the world; although the subfamily is more diverse in the temperate regions and high altitudes of tropical zones (Scoble 1995; Schmidt 2001; Xue & Scoble 2002). In Chile, they are found in a large variety of habitats, being especially abundant in the sclerophyllous, temperate forests of Central-Southern Chile.

In Chile, the most productive period of taxonomic descriptions of Larentiinae began in the late 19th and early 20th century, and taxonomic revision commenced with the works of Rindge (1987, 1991), Parra (1991, 1996), Parra and Ibarra-Vidal (1997) and Parra and Santos-Salas (1992). All this prior knowledge allows a diversity estimation of 40 genera and 152 species of Chilean larentiines with a high percentage of endemism and a large number of mono-specific genera (Parra 1995). Among these, the monospecific genera *Ennada* Blanchard 1852, *Phyllia* Blanchard 1852 and *Anchiphyllia* Butler, 1893 are similar on morphology and thus are difficult to separate taxonomically.

The genera *Ennada* and *Phyllia* were described by Blanchard (1852) for the species *E. flavaria* and *P. triangularia*, respectively, based on wing form and color. Butler (1893) created the genus *Anchiphyllia* for the species *Sarracena olivacea* Butler, 1882 as an intermediate form between *Sarracena* and *Phyllia*. Subsequently, Warren (1895) nominated *Anchiphyllia* as a new genus for the species *Sarracena pellicata* Felder & Rogenhofer, again as an intermediate form between *Sarracena* and *Phyllia*. Previous to these decisions, Felder and Rogenhofer (1875) had described two Chilean species in the Neotropical genus *Sarracena* Herrich-Schäffer *S. pellicata* and *S. declinaria*.

Scoble (1999), in his world geometrid catalogue, indicated that *Phyllia* Blanchard as well as *Anchiphyllia* Butler were distinct monospecific genera in which *Phyllia triangularia* was the senior synonym of the species *P. liburnaria* Guenée 1858 and *P. cinerescens* Butler 1882; and *Anchiphyllia pellicata* of the species *S. olivacea* and *S. declinaria*. Furthermore, the genus *Ennada sensu* Scoble (1999) consisted of six species: *deustata*, *disticlaria*, *flavaria*, *hyadesii*, *primata* and *subornata*. However Pitkin (2002), in her review of the