



## Two new taxa of *Euptychia* Hübner, 1818 (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae: Satyrinae) from the Andes of Colombia and Peru

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### Abstract

We describe a new species and a new subspecies of *Euptychia* Hübner, 1818 from Colombia and Peru: *E. cesarense* Pulido, Andrade, Peña & Lamas **n. sp.** and *E. cesarense viloriai* Andrade, Pulido, Peña & Lamas **n. ssp.** This new species resembles *E. enyo* Butler, 1867 and *E. rufocincta* Weymer, 1911 but shows clear differences in the wing markings, ocellus pattern and the male genitalia morphology. The new subspecies can be distinguished from the nominotypical subspecies described herein by differences in wing pattern coloration. The nominate subspecies occurs in northern Colombia, and *E. c. viloriai* is known from eastern Peru.

**Key words:** Butterflies, Euptychiina, new species, taxonomy, Neotropical region

### Introduction

The subfamily Satyrinae is a highly diverse group of butterflies that originated in the early Cenozoic (Peña & Wahlberg 2008) and in the present includes about 2400 species with a worldwide distribution (Ackery *et al.* 1999). The Euptychiina is one of the most species-rich subtribes in the Satyrinae containing over 400 species, distributed mainly in the Neotropical region (Lamas 2004) grouped in 43 genera, 13 of which are monotypic (Murray & Prowell 2005, Freitas *et al.* 2011, Marín *et al.* 2011). In South America, the Euptychiina inhabit mostly lowland forest habitats below 1000 m in elevation, with the exception of the diverse and largely Andean *Forsterinaria* Gray, 1973 (Peña & Lamas 2005, Pulido & Andrade 2008) and isolated species of other genera. Members of the related subtribe Pronophilina are predominant in high elevation Andean environments.

Historically, *Euptychia* Hübner, 1818 has been used as a “catch-all” genus to include a heterogeneous array of species (Murray & Prowell 2005, Freitas & Peña 2006), which reflects the difficulty in finding adult synapomorphies for the genus. Lamas’ (2004) recent checklist of Neotropical butterflies recognizes 13 described species and 16 undescribed species for the genus *Euptychia*. Like many other Euptychiina genera, *Euptychia* has not been rigorously delineated with diagnostic adult characters (Forster 1964; Miller 1968; Murray & Prowell 2005). However, the monophyly of the genus is supported by a recent study using molecular data (Murray & Prowell 2005).

The phylogenetic relationships of *Euptychia* with other genera in the Euptychiina are not completely clear. The molecular analysis of Murray & Prowell (2005) suggests that *Euptychia* does not share a common ancestor with the remaining genera of the subtribe, and appears in a basal position suggesting that *Euptychia* diverged early in Satyrinae evolution. Peña *et al.*’s (2006) molecular phylogenetic study, using an extensive sampling in Satyrinae, found a monophyletic Euptychiina where *Euptychia* is sister to all other euptychiines.

The new species *E. cesarense* is described in *Euptychia* because it shares distinctive characteristics with other species currently placed in this genus. In general, the genus can be distinguished from other Euptychiina by the small-sized adults, the arrangement of lines and ocelli in the wing pattern and the presence of a superuncus in the male genitalia.