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Two new species of Arctiidae (Lepidoptera) from Peru

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Approximately 300 species of Phaegopterinae (Arctiidae) occur in Peru, many of which were described by Walter Rothschild between 1909 and 1935 from Carabaya province (Puno Department). Only relatively recently has the moth fauna of other regions of the country been surveyed in detail, notably the expeditions undertaken by Thierry Porion in northern and central Peru in the 1980s. Hervé de Toulgoët examined the arctiid material from those surveys, which are deposited in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Paris). He described about 15 new species, but a number of new taxa remain among this material, two of which are described here. In addition to the Porion/Toulgoët work, recent collecting using mercury vapour light was conducted to augment available material.

Herein, I describe two new species—*Bernathomonus postrosea* Vincent **n. sp.** and *Pseudopharus reniforma* Vincent **n. sp.**—that occur on the western slopes of the Peruvian Andes between 1900 m and 2800 m. The plant formation corresponding to this part of the Andes is listed under the term 'ceja' by Schnell (1987: 127), an evergreen forest rich in epiphytes. *Pseudopharus reniforma* has a broader elevational distribution (between 1900 and 2700 m). *Bernathomonus postrosea*, from the same type locality as the previous species, has a second known location more than 450 km further north. Extensive collections of Neotropical Arctiidae have been studied but these new taxa appear only rarely, and future efforts would be productively focused on northern Peru, particularly on the eastern slopes of the Andes.

Genitalia were prepared using a hot KOH solution (10%), stained with chlorazol-black, and slide mounted in Euparol. Illustrations were made with a camera attached to a Leica MZ16 stereomicroscope. Genitalic terminology follows Klots (1970); family level classification follows Mitchell *et al.* (2006) and tribal classification follows Jacobson and Weller (2002). Institutional acronyms are: BMNH, The Natural History Museum (formerly British Museum [Natural History]), London, UK; MNHN, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France; BVC, personal collection of Benoit Vincent, Rosny sous Bois, France.

***Bernathomonus postrosea* Vincent, new species**
Figs. 1, 5, 7, 9

Type material. Holotype, male: Peru, Route Lima-Pucallpa, Carpish Pass, 2700 m, 17-21-XI-1979, T. Porion *leg*., genital prep. BV 397; in coll MNHN n° Ent.Lep.H539. Paratypes: 1 male, Peru, Pasco, Route Olmos-Moyobamba pK 374, 2100m, 7/9-I-1980, T. Porion *leg*., genital prep. AS 3285; in coll MNHN n° Ent.Lep.H538. 7 males, Peru, Huanuco, Carpish, 2000–2800m, IV-2009, R. Marx leg., in coll BVC. 1 female, idem, genital prep. BV 418, in coll BVC.

Etymology. The name is derived from the pink coloration of the hindwing, a novel character within the genus *Bernathomonus*.

Description. Male. Wingspan 55–59 mm; forewing length 26 mm *Head:* Labial palpi dark brown, curved upward, third segment shorter than first two. Proximal part of the second segment with a ring of yellow scales. Frons and vertex dark brown mixed with yellow scales. Scape bright yellow. Antenna and pectinations dark brown. *Thorax:* Patagia dark brown with two central patches of yellow scales. Posterior side with light yellow scales. Tegulae exteriorly light yellow and bordered with dark brown, mesially dark brown with yellow scales. Thorax yellow dorsally, with an anterior dark brown side. Thorax ventrally yellow, dark brown between legs and head. Legs dark brown with a yellow patch which gives a ringed appearance. Internal face of the femur pink. *Abdomen*: Anterior third yellow with long scales, median third pink with long scales and posterior third black with short scales. Anal tuft shows light yellow and brown long scales. *Forewing:* Ground colour dark brown, slightly clearer on the outside edge. Multiple yellow spots present as rough bands as follows: postbasal, complete, arcuate; antemedian incomplete, as four spots, the largest being rectangular on the costa (band interrupted in middle of wing); median incomplete, as two round spots from the costa; postmedian from costa to M2, as three round spots of similar size; subterminal almost complete, as irregular round spots, two largest

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