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Psoralis mirnae sp. nov., the first species of the skipper genus from Central America (Lepidoptera: Hesperiidae)

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Psoralis Mabille, 1904 (Hesperiinae: Moncini) contains 11 species of skippers distributed throughout South America (Mielke 2004, 2005). According to Evans (1955), *Psoralis* resembles *Lerema* Scudder, 1872, in several morphological characters of antennae, palpi, wings and legs, but could be distinguished from the latter by the male genitalia, where the uncus is undivided instead of being quadrifid. This paper describes a new species of *Psoralis* from Central America, *P. mirnae* **sp. nov.,** based on specimens collected by the second author (I. Nakamura) in Guatemala.

The specimens studied had their abdomen detached, soaked in a heated 10% potassium hydroxide solution for removal of the genitalia to analyze their structures. All illustrations were prepared with the aid of an eye-piece grid or a camera lucida attached to a stereoscopic microscope. The specimens are deposited at Coleção Entomológica Padre Jesus Santiago Moure, Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil (DZUP) and in the second author's collection.

Psoralis mirnae Siewert, Nakamura & Mielke, sp. nov.

(Figs 1–12, 17–18)

Diagnosis. *Psoralis mirnae* **sp. nov.** is similar to other *Psoralis* species in the spot pattern of both wings, but can be easily distinguished from the others members of the genus by its rufous brown ground color and the yellow patch between CuA_2–2A on the forewing underside. The male genitalia resemble those of *P. degener* in the tegumen, uncus and gnathos (Figs 13–16), but differ mainly in the valva and aedeagus.

Description. Sexes similar except as noted. *Head*: Brown; frons densely covered by brown and yellow elongated scales with greenish tinge; antennae shaft brown on upper side, underside similar but with yellow scales at the base of each segment; underside basal half of the club yellow, nudum 12–14 segments (n=8); eye glabrous, brown, surrounded by yellow scaling; labial palpus mixed with brown and yellow scales in the first and second segments, third segment short, conical, dark brown.

Thorax: Dorsally dark brown; legs reddish.

Forewing (Figs 1–4): Male, length 16–17 mm (average 16.5 mm, n=11), female, length 18 mm (n=1); triangular; costal margin straight; apex rounded; outer margin convex; tornus rounded; inner margin straight. *Upper side* (Figs 1, 3): ground color dark brown; fringes dark brown with paler outer two thirds; two small apical semi-hyaline spots in R_4–R_5 and R_5–M_1, the latter the larger of the two; three semi-hyaline spots in M_3–CuA_1, CuA_1–CuA_2 and CuA_2–2A, the first rectangular, the second oblique and elongated, the third opaque, small and yellow; male with tripartite and sagittate black stigma in M_3–CuA_1, CuA_1–CuA_2 and CuA_2–2A. *Underside* (Figs 2, 4): costa, apex and external margin rufous brown; similar spots as on the upper side; opaque yellow patch in CuA_2–2A more extensive than on the upper side; inner margin dark brown.

Hind wing (Figs 1–4): Rounded; costal margin convex; apex rounded; external margin rounded, truncated in 2A–3A; inner margin slightly straight towards tornus. *Upper side* (Figs 1, 3): ground color dark brown; fringes dark brown with lighter tips; small white discal spots in M_1–M_2, M_2–M_3 in some individuals. *Underside* (Figs 2, 4): ground color rufous brown; anal fold dark brown and inner margin narrowly rufous brown; one rounded white spot in discal cell, but the spot barely visible in the single female; three smaller similar spots in M_1–M_2, M_2–M_3 and M_3–CuA_1.

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