

leg. in TWP. *Paratypes*: (19 males): 4 males: Ecuador: *Bolivar*: Balzapamba, Río Alcacer, 04.XI.1996, I. Aldas *leg.*, in TWP; 1 male: *Pichincha*: Reserva Geobotánica Pululahua, 19.II.1997, 3000 m, A. NEILD *leg.*, in TWP; 11 males: *Cotopaxi*: Pilaló, IX.1996, 2500-3000 m, I. Aldas *leg.*, in PUCE (1 male), MALUZ (1 male), in ZMHU (1 male), in MZUJ (1 male), in TWP (7 males); 2 males: same data as allotype, in TWP; 1 male: *Bolivar*: Talahua, 03.III.1899, P. O. SIMONS, purchased from ROSENBERG, in BMNH.

ETYMOLOGY

The name is derived from the word "bingo", a popular gambling game and an exclamation of happiness.

REMARKS

See under *L. nivea bonita*.

Lymanopoda nivea bonita PYRCZ, n. ssp.

(Figs 15 & 19)

DIAGNOSIS

This subspecies differs from nominate *L. nivea* (Fig. 13) and *L. nivea sororcula* THIEME, 1904, in having the forewing white postdiscal patch entirely enclosed within a black area, from *L. pteridina* ROBER, 1927, in having an entirely white forewing discal cell and the hindwing dorsal surface distal margin not edged with black, and from *L. nivea bingoi* in the sandy yellow hindwing underside, similar to *L. labineta*. The male genitalia closely resemble those of *L. nivea bingoi* (Fig. 25), while the dorsal process on the valvae is more prominent than in *L. nivea sororcula* (Fig. 26).

DESCRIPTION

Male (Fig. 15) *Head, thorax and abdomen* as in *L. nivea bonita*. *Wings*: forewing (length 21-22.5 mm, mean: 22.2 mm, n=10) apex slightly acute, outer margin truncate; hindwing outer margin rounded, tornus slightly angular. Forewing dorsal surface basal area, and towards postbasal area along costa and inner margin, suffused with blue-grey; remainder of wing divided into two areas, basally white from discocellular veins and from basal 2/5 of space Cu₁, 3/5 of space Cu₂, and 5/6 of space 1A+2A, distally black, except for a white rhomboid postdiscal patch of variable size, in some specimens faint and barely noticeable, and concave row of three white spots in spaces M₁-M₃, and an additional white spot within black area in space Cu₁. Hindwing white, except for blue-grey basal area, filling basal half of discal cell, from vein Cu₂ to anal margin, and on distal margin; distal margin black; in some individuals a suffusion of black extending basally from outer margin, reaching submarginal area. Forewing ventral surface

pattern mirrors that of dorsal surface, except that ground colour of distal half is not black but brown in postdiscal area and sandy yellow distally from it, in apical area and along outer margin to tornus. Hindwing sandy yellow, dusted with brown scales, more densely in basal area, anterior half of discal cell, along posterior edge of discal cell, and on outer margin from mid space M₁ to tornus; in some specimens a row of five minute black submarginal dots in spaces M₁ to Cu₂, with the dot in M₃ displaced basally in relation to the others. *Male genitalia* (Fig. 19): similar to *L. nivea bingoi*.

Female: unknown.

TYPES

Holotype male: Ecuador: *Carchi*: east of Huaca, 2900-3200 m, III.1999, I. Aldas *leg.*, in MZUJ; *Paratypes* (9 males): 7 males: same data as the holotype, in MB; 2 males: same locality as the holotype, X.1998, K. WILLMOTT *leg.*, in KWWJH.

ETYMOLOGY

This subspecies is named after the locality of La Bonita in the province of Sucumbios.

REMARKS

Lymanopoda nivea and *L. labineta* belong to a group of closely related species including also *L. pteridina*, which are all characterised by a series of common morphological and ecological features. They have a similar wing shape, particularly the truncate forewing outer margin below the apex, black and white wing pattern and configuration of subapical and postmedian dots on the ventral surface, and male genitalia characterised by a prominent, stout dorsal process on the valvae. They are all inhabitants of the uppermost cloud forest, usually flying in humid forest gullies near the forest-páramo ecotone, or in the lower páramo. They are replaced parapatrically at slightly lower elevations by the "brown" species, *L. excisa*, with which they share most of their morphological features, and with which they most probably belong in a monophyletic group. The "white" species of the "*L. nivea* group" are allopatric, available data indicating that *L. nivea bingoi* n. ssp. occurs only on the Pacific slopes of the western Ecuadorian Andes, from 2500-3000 m, being replaced eastwards by *L. nivea nivea*, which occurs along the main ridge of the Western Cordillera. *L. nivea sororcula*, which occurs on both the eastern and western slopes of the Eastern Cordillera in central Ecuador and *L. nivea bonita* found in the Eastern Cordillera in northern Ecuador. BROWN (1943) produced an interesting survey of Ecuadorian *Lymanopoda* (although he referred also to non-Ecuadorian species), but unfortunately, having no access to the type material, he misidentified many of the taxa. He actually collected *L. nivea bingoi* (3 males at Hacienda Talahua) but thought that it represented *L. melia* (Fig. 14), which he considered to be a subspecies of *L. nivea* (Fig. 13). He also erroneously considered *L. sororcula* to be an individual "rusty"

