

by always having the submarginal series on the ventral surface composed of single dashes, rather than paired spots, between the veins; this character is especially noticeable in cell M_3 on the forewing. Fruhstorfer (1915) placed *A. paraena* as a subspecies of *A. serpa*, but following the rearing experiments of Moss (1933), Hall (1938) correctly reinstated *A. paraena* as a full species, as which it has subsequently been regarded by most authors. However, on account of the confusingly similar dorsal pattern, *A. paraena massilia* has been placed as a subspecies of *A. serpa* (DeVries, 1987; Lamas and Small, 1992), or completely synonymised with *A. serpa celerio* (Hall, 1938), and it was only recently that Neild (1996) correctly placed it as the Central American subspecies of *A. paraena*.

The various subspecies of the remaining four species have been placed in numerous combinations by previous authors. Fruhstorfer (1915) separated *A. seriphia* and *A. serpa* (as *A. celerio*), and with the exception of *syrna* and *godmani*, which he treated as forms of subspecies of *A. celerio*, he correctly associated all the then known taxa with each species. Fruhstorfer (1915) however associated both *A. hyas* and *A. radiata* with *A. serpa* as forms or subspecies, despite the stability of phenotypes in each taxon and apparent sympatry, though the rarity of *A. radiata radiata* somewhat justifies his decision. Hall (1938), in his influential review of Fruhstorfer names, followed the rather extreme course of regarding all the described taxa of *A. hyas*, *A. serpa*, *A. seriphia* and *A. radiata* as forms of a single species, *A. serpa*. Workers in South America varied in their treatment of nominate *A. hyas*, either following Fruhstorfer (1915) and Hall (1938) in regarding it as a subspecies or form of *A. serpa* (Hayward, 1973), or treating it as a distinct species (Hoffmann, 1937; Biezanko *et al.*, 1978; Brown, 1992).

DeVries (1987) made no mention of *A. seriphia godmani* occurring in Costa Rica, while Lamas and Small (1992) retained *A. seriphia* and *A. serpa* as separate species with some reservations that they might prove to be elevational forms. Neild (1996) treated *A. seriphia* and *A. serpa celerio* as good species, and also correctly noted that *godmani* represented Central American *A. seriphia*. Although *A. seriphia godmani* and *A. serpa celerio* are very similar, they can be distinguished by several characters, the first three of which are diagnostic for each species (with the exception of *A. serpa serpa*) throughout its range: *A. seriphia* has the blocks of the white postdiscal band on the dorsal forewing displaced slightly diagonally, whereas in most *A. serpa* taxa they are arranged more vertically; the orange subapical marking on the forewing of *A. seriphia* is oriented vertically, in *A. serpa* it is more horizontal; on the ventral hindwing the orange band distal to the white postdiscal band is straight in *A. seriphia*, but convex in *A. serpa*, while the inner submarginal series is roughly parallel with this band in *A. serpa* but noticeably closer to the band in cell M_1 and Rs in *A. seriphia*. Throughout the eastern Andes there is little difficulty separating *A. seriphia* and *A. serpa*, and the two species also appear to occupy exclusive elevational ranges, with *A. seriphia* occurring at higher elevations. *A. serpa serpa* is similar in several respects to Central American *A. seriphia*, but as the Bolivian *A. seriphia thersasia* appears to be very distinct, and as the species occurs only at fairly high elevations in the eastern Andes, we do not believe that *A. serpa serpa* and *A. seriphia* are conspecific. We regard *A. s. serpa* as being conspecific with remaining *A. serpa* taxa on the basis of close allopatry and specimens from Paraguay in the BMNH that are phenotypically intermediate between *A. s. serpa* and the Amazonian *A. serpa diadochus* (the latter was regarded as conspecific with *A. s. celerio* by Fruhstorfer (1915)).

Except for the nominate subspecies of each, both *A. hyas* and *A. radiata* contain some very rare taxa and therefore have been taxonomically poorly understood. East Andean *A. hyas* (*viracocha* and *hewitsoni*) closely resemble *A. seriphia*, but are usually smaller,

lack the dark orange outer postdiscal series dashes on the ventral forewing in cells 1A+2A-Cu₁, have ventral hindwing characters typical of *A. serpa* and have the base of the ventral forewing costa white, not red. These characters link nominate *A. hyas* with *A. h. viracocha* and *A. h. hewitsoni*. *A. radiata* has a ventral pattern similar to *A. serpa*, but in all subspecies (except *myrlea*) lacks a well developed white spot at the base of cell Cu₁ on the dorsal forewing. *A. radiata myrlea* resembles *A. serpa serpa* on the dorsal surface, but like *A. radiata radiata* has the hindwing submarginal series split by dark rays between each pair of veins.

Below we present a synonymic checklist of *Adelpha serpa* and the related species discussed here (taxa considered infrasubspecific are preceded by a "-"):

Adelpha serpa (Boisduval, 1836)

celerio (H. W. Bates, 1864) (Mex.-N.W. Ven.) **rev. stat.**

- *diademeta* Fruhstorfer, 1913

- *phintias* Fruhstorfer, 1913

duilliae Fruhstorfer, 1913 (W. Ecuad.)

diadochus Fruhstorfer, 1915 (Ven.-Bol., Braz. [Amaz.], Guianas) **n. stat.**

- *timehri* Hall, 1938 **n. syn.**

- *florea* Brévignon, 1995 **n. stat.**

serpa (Boisduval, 1836) (S.E. Braz.-Parag., N.E. Arg.)

- *damon* Fruhstorfer, 1913

- *ornamenta* Fruhstorfer, 1915

Adelpha hyas (Doyère, [1840])

hewitsoni Willmott & Hall, **n. ssp.** (E. Ecuad.)

viracocha Hall, 1938 (C. Peru-Bol.) **n. stat.**

hyas (Doyère, [1840]) (S.E. Braz.-Urug.)

Adelpha seriphia (C. & R. Felder, 1867)

godmani Fruhstorfer, 1913 (Mex.-W. Ecuad.)

- *syrna* Fruhstorfer, 1915 **n. stat.**

egregia Röber, 1927 (Col. [Sta. Marta]) **n. stat.**

seriphia (C. & R. Felder, 1867) (Ven. [Cord. de la Costa])

pione Godman & Salvin, 1884 (Ven. [Mérida]-Col. [Cord. Occ. N. of Bogotá])

aquillia Fruhstorfer, 1915 (Col. [Cauca, Cord. Centr. and Occ. S. of Bogotá]-C. Peru)

- *naryce* Fruhstorfer, 1915 **n. stat.**

thersasia Fruhstorfer, 1915 (S. Peru-Bol.)

n. ssp. Willmott, in prep. (Trinidad)

Adelpha radiata Fruhstorfer, 1915

aiellae Willmott & Hall, **n. ssp.** (C. Pan.-W. Ecuad.)

gilletella Brévignon, 1995 (F. Guiana) **n. stat.**

explicator Willmott & Hall, **n. ssp.** (E. Ecuad.)

myrlea Fruhstorfer, 1915 (S.E. Braz. [Esp. Sant.-Rio de J.]) **n. stat.**

radiata Fruhstorfer, 1915 (S.E. Braz. [Rio de J.-Sta. Cat.]) **n. stat.**

Adelpha paraena (H. W. Bates, 1865)

massilia (C. & R. Felder, 1867) (Mex.-W. Pan.)

n. ssp. Willmott, in prep. (E. Pan.-W. Col.)

reyi Neild, 1996 (N.W. Ven.)

paraena (H. W. Bates, 1865) (Ven.-Bol., Braz., Guianas)

Adelpha hyas hewitsoni Willmott & Hall, **new ssp.**

Fig. 8a,b; 18

Description.—MALE: forewing length 27mm; forewing slightly falcate, hindwing with dentate distal margin. *Dorsal surface: Forewing:* ground color dark blackish brown; orange-brown scaling at very base of discal cell at posterior edge of costal vein; two black lines in discal cell with red scaling between near costa, a red bar over the discocellulars; line of white postdiscal blocks extending from anal margin to cell Cu₁, that in

