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An updated checklist of the wild silkmoths (Lepidoptera: Saturniidae) of Colombia

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Abstract

An updated and comprehensive checklist of wild silkmoths (Lepidoptera: Saturniidae) from Colombia is presented, including their occurrence status in each Colombian department. In Colombia, there are a total of 6 subfamilies, 55 genera, and 602 species of Saturniidae. Current distribution data shows that one genus and 310 species are endemic to Colombia. As a result of the description of many new species for the neotropics, some species names presented in the first checklist of Colombian Saturniidae (Amarillo-Suárez 2000) are obsolete. The following taxa, hitherto treated as subspecies, are raised to species status: *Arsenura lemairei* Racheli & Racheli, 1998 **stat. nov.** from *A. thomsoni* Schaus, 1906; *Copiopteryx banghaasi* Draudt, 1930 **stat. nov.** from *C. semiramis* (Cramer, 1775); and *Rhescyntis norax* Druce, 1897 **stat. nov.** from *R. hippodamia* Druce, 1897. A new combination is proposed in this context: *Copiopteryx banghaasi andensis* (Lemaire, 1974) **comb. nov.** In addition, *Bathyphebia aglia gschwandneri* Schawerda, 1925 **stat. nov.** is removed from its synonymy with *B. aglia* Felder & Felder, 1874 and here treated as a subspecies of the latter. Furthermore, *Rothschildia equatorialis bogotana* Rothschild, 1907 **stat. rev., comb. nov.** is reinstated as a subspecies, but now from *equatorialis* Rothschild, 1907 and not from *orizaba* (Westwood, 1853). The following taxa are recognized as new synonyms: *Rhescyntis hippodamia colombiana* (Bouvier, 1927) **syn. nov.** of *Rhescyntis norax* Druce, 1897, *Therinia transversaria columbiana* (Jordan, 1924) **syn. nov.** of *Therinia transversaria* (Druce, 1887), and *Rothschildia arethusa rhodina* Jordan, 1911 **syn. nov.** of *Rothschildia arethusa* (Walker, 1855). Old records of taxa that recently could not be found in Colombia have been removed due to new evidence. The purpose is to avoid confusion with old names and provide an updated list of Colombian species, including many recently described taxa.

Keywords

Bombycoidea, distribution, endemics, neotropics, South America

Introduction

“This great diversity of entirely American groups in the Saturniidae [...], suggests that the group as a whole arose in the Western Hemisphere and no doubt in the American tropics.” (Michener 1952: 371)

The Saturniidae, known as wild silkmoths, are the largest family of the Bombycoidea superfamily and occur almost worldwide. However, they are most diverse in the tropics, where it has been hypothesized that they have their origins (Regier et al. 2008). A recent global list of valid names for Saturniidae comprises 3,454 species in 180 genera (Kitching et al. 2018), and nearly 2,400 species are estimated to occur in the neotropics (Decaëns et al. 2021). In the neotropics, the Saturniidae family is divided into six

subfamilies: Arsenurinae, Ceratocampinae, Cercophaninae, Hemileucinae, Oxyteninae, and Saturniinae, the latter being the only cosmopolitan, while the others are exclusively neotropical (Lemaire and Minet 1998). Lemaire (1978, 1980, 1988, 2002) reviewed four American subfamilies of this family and listed 921 species for the neotropics (1996) before publishing his great work with three volumes about Hemileucinae (2002). Amarillo-Suárez (2000) reported a total number of 183 species (the original number of 185 is incorrect due to duplicate records) in 46 genera in the first Saturniidae checklist of Colombia. Both Lemaire (1996) and Amarillo-Suárez (2000) had excluded the subfamilies Cercophaninae and Oxyteninae from their checklists. These most basal subfamilies were first reviewed by Jordan (1924) and reassigned to Saturniidae based on morphological characters (Minet 1994), later confirmed by phylogenetic evidence (Regier et al. 2008).

The geographic complexity of Colombia makes its fauna extraordinarily diverse and highly endemic. The topography is characterized by three main parallel Andean mountain ranges, known as Cordilleras, located within the Tropical Andes biodiversity hotspot (Myers et al. 2000). The Andean region is bordered to the east by the Orinoquía and Amazon regions, and to the west by the Chocó biogeographic region, another biodiversity hotspot (Myers et al. 2000). The three Andean mountain ranges are separated by the two large, major streams of Colombia, the Cauca River, which flows northward between the Western and Central Cordilleras, and the Magdalena River, which divides the Central and Eastern Cordilleras. After emerging from the mountains, these two rivers unite and descend to the Caribbean Sea. On the margin of the Caribbean, there is the Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta, whose highest elevations are the tallest peaks in Colombia. This area is also an essential hotspot of biodiversity that hosts many endemic species (Myers et al. 2000).

Despite the growing interest and popularity of wild silkmoths, the literature dealing with the distribution of Colombian Saturniidae is limited. A few ecological studies included lists for specific locations: Río Ñambí Natural Reserve, Barbacoas, Nariño (Amarillo-Suárez 1997); San José del Palmar, Chocó (Decaëns et al. 2003b); Tambito Reserve, El Tambo, Cauca (Muñoz and Amarillo-Suárez 2010); Gorgona Island National Park, Guapí, Cauca (Calero-Mejía et al. 2014); and Utría National Park, Chocó (Prada Lara et al. 2019) in the Chocó Biogeographic region; Albania, Caquetá, in the Orinoquía region (Racheli and Vinciguerra 2005); and Arcabuco and Quipama, Boyacá, in the Andean region (Decaëns et al. 2007).

Approximately 1,500 new species and subspecies of Saturniidae have been described in the last decade (Kitching et al. 2018). This enormous number is mainly due to DNA studies (Hebert et al. 2003, Padial et al. 2010). Despite being controversially discussed (Will and Rubinoff 2004, Will et al. 2005, Peigler 2013), DNA barcoding is now widely recognized as a tool for revealing cryptic Lepidoptera species (Decaëns and Rougerie 2008, Vaglia et al. 2008, Gibbs 2009, Hausmann et al. 2009, Van Velzen et al. 2009, Decaëns et al. 2021). Today integrative taxonomy combines morphological features, geographic distribution, and COI barcode studies (Silva-Brandão et al. 2009 provide an extensive review on the subject) and nuclear markers to increase resolution (Rougerie et al. 2012).

It is not surprising that many of the newly described Saturniidae are distributed in Colombia due to the variety of the ecosystems, the existence of biodiversity hotspots, and the recent sampling boosting, especially at high elevations, in previously inaccessible localities. Since 2008, many descriptions of neotropical Saturniidae have been published in the Entomo-Satsphingia journal, as well as two major revisions of the genera *Hylesia* Hübner, [1820] (Brechlin et al. 2016a) and *Janiodes* Jordan, 1924 (Brechlin 2020e). The most striking result was the recent description of the new genus *Winbrechlinia*

Brechlin, 2016, endemic to the cloud forests and páramos of the Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta in northern Colombia (Brechlin 2016f, 2018m, 2020d).

The aim is to present an updated checklist of the known Saturniidae from Colombia in light of the many new descriptions and clarify the taxonomic confusion they may have produced. This checklist is the first one which also includes the subfamilies Cercophaninae and Oxyteninae, and that extensively covers the Hemileucinae. A dichotomous key is established for the six subfamilies. In the main checklist, provided distribution data show the presence of taxa in the Colombian departments. A few taxonomic changes are proposed and discussed. The following taxa, hitherto treated as subspecies, are raised to species status: *Arsenura lemairei* Racheli & Racheli, 1998 **stat. nov.** from *A. thomsoni* Schaus, 1906; *Copiopteryx banghaasi* Draudt, 1930 **stat. nov.** from *C. semiramis* (Cramer, 1775); and *Rhescyntis norax* Druce, 1897 **stat. nov.** from *R. hippodamia* Druce, 1897. A new combination is proposed in this context: *Copiopteryx banghaasi andensis* (Lemaire, 1974) **comb. nov.** In addition, *Bathyphebia aglia gschwandneri* Schawerda, 1925 **stat. nov.** is removed from its synonymy with *B. aglia* Felder & Felder, 1874 and here treated as a subspecies of the latter. Furthermore, *Rothschildia equatorialis bogotana* Rothschild, 1907 **stat. rev., comb. nov.** is reinstated as a subspecies, but now from *equatorialis* Rothschild, 1907 and not from *orizaba* (Westwood, 1853). The following taxa are recognized as new synonyms: *Rhescyntis hippodamia colombiana* (Bouvier, 1927) **syn. nov.** of *Rhescyntis norax* Druce, 1897, *Therinia transversaria columbiana* (Jordan, 1924) **syn. nov.** of *Therinia transversaria* (Druce, 1887), and *Rothschildia arethusia rhodina* Jordan, 1911 **syn. nov.** of *Rothschildia arethusia* (Walker, 1855). Those species that have been excluded from our Colombian checklist are discussed in detail, mainly compared with the arrangement published two decades ago by Amarillo-Suárez (2000). In addition, species that must be expected for Colombia, but their presence has not been confirmed yet, are discussed with their current distribution data.

Material and methods

This checklist is the product of a literature review of articles, species descriptions, taxonomic revisions, and reports available on BOLD (Hebert and Ratnasingham 2007) and GBIF (GBIF: The Global Biodiversity Information Facility 2021) repositories. The key to subfamilies covers only the Colombian species and based on morphological studies on adults achieved by Michener (1952) and Lemaire and Minet (1998), with the addition of the analysis of the adult morphology of the Arsenurinae (De Camargo et al. 2009), Ceratocampinae (Balcázar-Lara and Wolfe 1997), and Hemileucinae (Lemaire 2002). The higher classification, names, and authority of the taxa follow the recent Bombycoidea global checklist (Kitching et al. 2018) with some additions due to the most recent descriptions and especially the revision of the genus *Janiodes* (Brechlin 2020e). The main list is presented alphabetically, ordered by subfamilies, tribes, genera, subgenera, species, and subspecies. For each species and subspecies, the occurrence in each Colombian department is provided. Endemic species and subspecies are highlighted. Previously reported species now known not to occur in Colombia were excluded from the checklist and discussed separately. A list of species that are expected in Colombia is also presented with current distribution data.

Results

Key to subfamilies

1	Male with antennal flagellum dorsally scaled to the apex and lateroventral orientation of the pectins; bipectinated antenna in both sexes; proboscis present.	Oxyteninae Jordan, 1924
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–	Male with antennal flagellum unscaled, at least for most of its length; lateral or laterodorsal orientation of the pectins; proboscis absent.	2
2	Hindwing with well indicated crossvein (R) between Sc and upper edge of the discal cell; bipectinated antenna in both sexes.	Cercophaninae Jordan, 1924
–	Hindwing with crossvein nearly always absent or vestigial.	3
3	Presence of solid bristles on pilifers or the clypeal margin between pilifers; hindwings usually with tails, longer in males; dull brown coloration.	Arsenurinae Jordan, 1922
–	Pilifers and clypeal margin without bristles.	4
4	Frons convex at sides, so that lateral sutures are hidden in anterior view and antennal cones (short ventral protuberances on flagellomeres) simple; distal section of antenna devoid of pectins; general body shape sphingid-like.	Ceratocampinae Harris, 1841
–	Frons flat at sides or, if convex, antennal cones multiple.	5
5	Antennae, when quadripectinate, with bases of rami invariably well separated; anterior area of mesoscutum without middorsal projection; in forewing, when discal cell is closed, base of M1 arising closer to M2 than Rs or about midway between M2 and Rs; labial palpi not fused; hyaline discal spots on both forewings and hindwings.	Saturniinae Boisduval, [1837]
–	Antennae, when quadripectinate, with apical rami of a segment usually adjacent to basal rami of next segment; if rami separate, mesoscutum anteriorly provided with middorsal projection or forewing with base of M1 distinctly closer to Rs than to M2 (or even stalked with Rs); antennal cones present and simple; labial palpi occasionally fused; hindwings usually with eyespots.	Hemileucinae Grote & Robinson, 1866

Overview

Table 1. A summary of the number of Colombian Saturniidae genera per tribe and subfamily, and species per genus, together with the number of endemic species.

Taxa	Genera	Species	Endemic
Arsenurinae Jordan, 1922	8	28	1
Arsenurini Jordan, 1922	8	28	1
<i>Arsenura</i> Duncan [& Westwood], 1841		10	
<i>Caio</i> Travassos & Noronha, 1968		1	
<i>Copiopteryx</i> Duncan [& Westwood], 1841		3	
<i>Dysdaemonia</i> Hübner, [1819]		3	
<i>Grammopelta</i> Rothschild, 1907		1	
<i>Paradaemonia</i> Bouvier, 1925		5	1
<i>Rhescyntis</i> Hübner, [1819]		2	
<i>Titaea</i> Hübner, [1823]		3	
Ceratocampinae Harris, 1841	15	79	27
<i>Adeloneivaia</i> Travassos, 1940		12	4
<i>Adelowalkeria</i> Travassos, 1941		5	1
<i>Bathyphebia</i> Felder, C. & Felder, R., 1874		2	1
<i>Cicia</i> Oiticica Filho, 1964		1	
<i>Citheronia</i> Hübner, [1819]		11	2
<i>Citheronioides</i> Lemaire, 1988		1	

<i>Citioica</i> Travassos & Noronha, 1965		4	2
<i>Eacles</i> Hübner, [1819]		9	
<i>Othorene</i> Boisduval, 1872		4	
<i>Procitheronia</i> Michener, 1949		1	
<i>Psilopygida</i> Michener, 1949		1	
<i>Ptiloscola</i> Michener, 1949		4	3
<i>Rachesa</i> Michener, 1949		4	3
<i>Schausiella</i> Bouvier, 1930		6	2
<i>Syssphinx</i> Hübner, [1819]		14	9
Cercophaninae Jordan, 1924	1	52	49
Janiodini Jordan, 1924	1	52	49
<i>Janiodes</i> Jordan, 1924		52	49
Hemileucinae Grote & Robinson, 1866	25	370	208
Hemileucini Grote & Robinson, 1866	25	370	208
<i>Automerina</i> Michener, 1949		3	1
<i>Automeris</i> Hübner, [1819]		65	25
<i>Catacantha</i> Bouvier, 1930		2	1
<i>Cerodirphia</i> Michener, 1949		13	9
<i>Dirphia</i> Hübner, [1819]		24	14
<i>Dirphiella</i> Michener, 1949		1	
<i>Dirphiopsis</i> Bouvier, 1928		5	2
<i>Erythromeris</i> Lemaire, 1969		5	4
<i>Gamelia</i> Hübner, [1819]		27	22
<i>Gamelioides</i> Lemaire, 1988		7	7
<i>Hirpida</i> Draudt, 1930		8	6
<i>Hylesia</i> Hübner, [1820]		63	26
<i>Hylesiopsis</i> Bouvier, 1929		1	
<i>Hyperchiria</i> Hübner, [1819]		6	3
<i>Leucanella</i> Lemaire, 1969		15	8
<i>Lonomia</i> Walker, 1855		12	3
<i>Meroleuca</i> Packard, 1904		23	23
<i>Molippa</i> Walker, 1855		9	
<i>Paradirphia</i> Michener, 1949		9	8
<i>Periga</i> Walker, 1855		18	13
<i>Periphoba</i> Hübner, [1820]		7	3
<i>Pseudautomeris</i> Lemaire, 1967		8	4
<i>Pseudodirphia</i> Bouvier, 1928		31	19
<i>Rhodirphia</i> Michener, 1949		2	1
<i>Winbrechlinia</i> Brechlin, 2016		6	6
Oxyteninae Jordan, 1924	3	22	
<i>Homoeopteryx</i> Felder, C. & Felder, R., 1874		1	
<i>Oxytenis</i> Hübner, [1819]		15	
<i>Therinia</i> Hübner, [1823]		6	
Saturniinae Boisduval, [1837]	3	51	25
Attacini Blanchard, 1840	1	17	5
<i>Rothschildia</i> Grote, 1896		17	5

Saturniini Boisduval, [1837]	2	34	20
<i>Antheraea</i> Hübner, [1819]		1	
<i>Copaxa</i> Walker, 1855		33	20

Checklist

Table 2. Main checklist of Colombian Saturniidae. Author names are stated after each taxon. Endemic (End.) species and subspecies are marked respectively with a plus sign (+) and a section sign (§). Distribution data are given for each Colombian department, which are abbreviated as follows: Amazonas (Am), Antioquia (An), Arauca (Ar), Boyacá (By), Caldas (Cl), Caquetá (Ca), Casanare (Cn), Cauca (Cc), Cesar (Ce), Cundinamarca (Cu), Chocó (Ch), Huila (Hu), La Guajira (Gj), Magdalena (Ma), Meta (Me), Nariño (Na), Norte de Santander (NS), Quindío (Qu), Putumayo (Pu), Risaralda (Ri), Santander (St), Tolima (To), Vaupés (Va), and Valle del Cauca (VI). Occurrence records marked with a question mark (?) were found in the literature and considered doubtful since recent samplings could not confirm them. References for records that have been found in the literature are also provided. Otherwise, refer to BOLD and GBIF repositories.

Taxa	End.	Distribution	References
Saturniidae Boisduval, [1837]			
Arsenurinae Jordan, 1922			
Arsenurini Jordan, 1922			
<i>Arsenura</i> Duncan [& Westwood], 1841			
<i>Arsenura albopicta</i> Jordan, 1922		Am, Cn, Pu	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000)
<i>Arsenura archianassa archianassa</i> Draudt, 1930		Ch, VI	(Lemaire 1980, Decaëns et al. 2003b)
<i>Arsenura archianassa porioni</i> Lemaire, 1980	§	By, Cu	
<i>Arsenura batesii batesii</i> (Felder, C. & Felder, R., 1874)		Cu, Me	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000)
<i>Arsenura batesii arcaeii</i> Druce, 1886		Ch, VI	(Lemaire 1980, Decaëns et al. 2003b)
<i>Arsenura ciocolatina</i> Draudt, 1930		An, By, Ca, Cu, Ma, Me	(Lemaire 1980, Amarillo-Suárez 2000)
<i>Arsenura kaechi</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2010		Hu	(Brechlin and Meister 2010a)
<i>Arsenura lemairei</i> Racheli, L. & Racheli, T., 1998 stat. nov.		Cn	
<i>Arsenura mossi</i> Jordan, 1922		Am	
<i>Arsenura ponderosa ponderosa</i> Rothschild, 1895		Cc	
<i>Arsenura rebeli</i> Gschwandner, 1920		Cc	
<i>Arsenura sylla sylla</i> (Cramer, 1779)		Am	
<i>Arsenura sylla niepelti</i> (Schüssler, 1936)		Ch, VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000)
<i>Caio</i> Travassos & Noronha, 1968			
<i>Caio championi</i> (Druce, 1886)		An, By, Ch, Na, To, VI	(Lemaire 1980, Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Decaëns et al. 2007)

<i>Copiopteryx</i> Duncan [& Westwood], 1841			
<i>Copiopteryx banghaasi andensis</i> (Lemaire, 1974) comb. nov.		By, Ch, St, VI	(Decaëns et al. 2003b, 2007)
<i>Copiopteryx jehovah</i> (Strecker, 1874)		Ca, Cn, Pu	(Lemaire 1980, Amarillo-Suárez 2000)
<i>Copiopteryx semiramis semiramis</i> (Cramer, 1775)		Ca, Cu, Me	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000)
<i>Dysdaemonia</i> Hübner, [1819]			
<i>Dysdaemonia australoboreas</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2009		Cc	(Brechlin and Meister 2009)
<i>Dysdaemonia panamana</i> Brechlin, 2019		An, By, Ma	(Brechlin 2019e)
<i>Dysdaemonia vanschaycki</i> Brechlin, 2019		Gj, Me	(Brechlin 2019e)
<i>Grammopelta</i> Rothschild, 1907			
<i>Grammopelta lineata</i> (Schaus, 1906)		By, Ca, Ch, Cu, VI	(Lemaire 1980, Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Decaëns et al. 2003b, 2007)
<i>Paradaemonia</i> Bouvier, 1925			
<i>Paradaemonia castanea</i> (Rothschild, 1907)		Ch	
<i>Paradaemonia nycteris</i> (Jordan, 1922)		Ar, Cn, Me	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000)
<i>Paradaemonia platydesmia</i> (Rothschild, 1907)		Ca, Me, Va	(Lemaire 1980, Amarillo-Suárez 2000)
<i>Paradaemonia samba sambdensis</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2012		Am, Ca	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000)
<i>Paradaemonia sinjaevi</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	St	(Brechlin 2018b)
<i>Rhescyntis</i> Hübner, [1819]			
<i>Rhescyntis hippodamia</i> (Cramer, 1777)		Am, Ca	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000)
<i>Rhescyntis norax</i> Druce, 1897 stat. nov.		Ch, Na, VI	(Decaëns et al. 2003b, Prada Lara et al. 2019)
<i>Titaea</i> Hübner, [1823]			
<i>Titaea lemoulti</i> (Schaus, 1905)		Am, Ca, Me	(Lemaire 1980, Amarillo-Suárez 2000)
<i>Titaea tamerlan amazonensis</i> Lemaire, 1980		By, Ca, Gj	(Lemaire 1980)
<i>Titaea tamerlan nobilis</i> (Schaus, 1912)		An, By, Ca, Ch, Na, VI	(Lemaire 1980, Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Decaëns et al. 2003b, Prada Lara et al. 2019)
<i>Titaea timur</i> (Fassl, 1915)		Am, Cn, Me	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000)
Ceratocampinae Harris, 1841			
<i>Adeloneivaia</i> Travassos, 1940			
<i>Adeloneivaia acuta</i> (Schaus, 1896)		By, Ma, Me, St	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Decaëns et al. 2007)
<i>Adeloneivaia antkozlovi</i> Brechlin, 2019		An, Ch	(Brechlin 2019d)
<i>Adeloneivaia boisduvalii</i> (Doûmet, 1859)		An, By, Ca, Ch, Me, Pu, VI	(Lemaire 1988, Amarillo-Suárez 2000,

			Decaëns et al. 2003b, Racheli and Vinciguerra 2005, Prada Lara et al. 2019)
<i>Adeloneivaia catobezverkhovi</i> Brechlin, 2020		By, Cu, Me	(Brechlin 2020i)
<i>Adeloneivaia catoxantha</i> (Rothschild, 1907)		Ca, Cc	(Racheli and Vinciguerra 2005)
<i>Adeloneivaia centrojason</i> Brechlin, 2017		Ch, VI	(Brechlin 2017b)
<i>Adeloneivaia guajira</i> Brechlin, 2017	+	Gj	(Brechlin 2017l)
<i>Adeloneivaia jacolombiana</i> Brechlin, 2019	+	Ce, Ma, By, An, Cu	(Brechlin 2019d)
<i>Adeloneivaia jametensis</i> Brechlin, 2019	+	Me	(Brechlin 2019d)
<i>Adeloneivaia jaustralica</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011		Cc	(Brechlin and Meister 2011c)
<i>Adeloneivaia pallida</i> Lemaire, 1982		An, By, Ca, Cc, Me	(Brechlin and Meister 2011c)
<i>Adeloneivaia santamartaiana</i> Brechlin, 2017	+	Ma	(Brechlin 2017l)
<i>Adelowalkeria</i> Travassos, 1941			
<i>Adelowalkeria caeca</i> Lemaire, 1969		Ch, VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Prada Lara et al. 2019)
<i>Adelowalkeria eugenicolombiana</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011	+	Cu, Ma	(Brechlin and Meister 2011c)
<i>Adelowalkeria kitchingi</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011		Am	(Brechlin and Meister 2011c)
<i>Adelowalkeria winbrechlini</i> Brechlin, 2017		An, By, Ch, St	(Brechlin 2017m)
<i>Adelowalkeria witti</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011		Ca	(Racheli and Vinciguerra 2005)
<i>Bathyphlebia</i> Felder, C. & Felder, R., 1874			
<i>Bathyphlebia aglia aglia</i> Felder, C. & Felder, R., 1874	+	By, Cu, Me, NS, Pu, St	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000)
<i>Bathyphlebia aglia gschwandneri</i> Schawerda, 1925 stat. nov.	§	To	(Lemaire 1988)
<i>Bathyphlebia eminens</i> (Dognin, 1891)		By, Cl, Cu, Ri, St, VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Decaëns et al. 2007)
<i>Cicia</i> Oiticica Filho, 1964			
<i>Cicia pelota</i> (Schaus, 1905)		Ca	(Racheli and Vinciguerra 2005)
<i>Citheronia</i> Hübner, [1819]			
<i>Citheronia aroa</i> Schaus, 1896		Ca	(Racheli and Vinciguerra 2005)
<i>Citheronia bellavista</i> Draudt, 1930		An, By, Ch, Ma, St, VI	(Lemaire 1988, Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Decaëns et al. 2003b)
<i>Citheronia caucensis</i> Brechlin, 2019	+	VI	(Brechlin et al. 2019a)

<i>Citheronia equatorialis</i> Bouvier, 1927		Na, VI?	(Lemaire 1988, Amarillo-Suárez 2000)
<i>Citheronia kaechi</i> Brechlin, 2019		By, Cc, Cu, Hu, Me	(Brechlin et al. 2019a)
<i>Citheronia laguajira</i> Brechlin, Meister & van Schayck, 2019		An, Cu, Gj, Hu, Ma, St, To	(Brechlin et al. 2019a)
<i>Citheronia laocandensis</i> Brechlin, Meister & van Schayck, 2019		Me	(Brechlin et al. 2019a)
<i>Citheronia phoandensis</i> Brechlin, 2019		Ca, Me	(Brechlin et al. 2019a)
<i>Citheronia phochocoensis</i> Brechlin, 2019		An, Ch, VI	(Brechlin et al. 2019a)
<i>Citheronia winbrechlini</i> Brechlin, 2019	+	By	(Brechlin et al. 2019a)
<i>Citheronia witti</i> Brechlin, 2019		Ca, Cn	(Brechlin et al. 2019a)
<i>Citheronioides</i> Lemaire, 1988			
<i>Citheronioides collaris</i> (Rothschild, 1907)		By, Ch, Na, VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Decaëns et al. 2007)
<i>Citioica</i> Travassos & Noronha, 1965			
<i>Citioica colombiana</i> Brechlin, 2017	+	An, By, Ch, St	(Brechlin 2017c)
<i>Citioica griseocolombiana</i> Brechlin, 2017	+	An, By, Ch	(Brechlin 2017c)
<i>Citioica kaechi</i> Brechlin, 2017		Cu, Me	(Brechlin 2017c)
<i>Citioica rubrocanescens</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011		Ca, Me	(Brechlin and Meister 2011c)
<i>Eacles</i> Hübner, [1819]			
<i>Eacles adoxa</i> Jordan, 1910		Ca	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Racheli and Vinciguerra 2005)
<i>Eacles barnesi</i> Schaus, 1905		An, Ca	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000)
<i>Eacles fulvaster oriecuadoriana</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011		Ca	(Racheli and Vinciguerra 2005)
<i>Eacles guianensis</i> Schaus, 1905		Cc	
<i>Eacles imperialis anchicayensis</i> Lemaire, 1971	§	Ch, Cu, Gj, St	(Decaëns et al. 2003b, Prada Lara et al. 2019)
<i>Eacles imperialis cacicus</i> (Boisduval, 1868)		By, Ca	(Racheli and Vinciguerra 2005, Decaëns et al. 2007)
<i>Eacles johnsoniella</i> Oiticica Filho & Michener, 1950		Cu	(Brechlin 2017f)
<i>Eacles ormondei niepelti</i> Draudt, 1930		Ch, Na, VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Decaëns et al. 2003b, Prada Lara et al. 2019)
<i>Eacles ormondei violacea</i> Lemaire, 1975		By, Cc, Cu, St	
<i>Eacles penelope</i> (Cramer, 1775)		Ca, Ch, Me, To, VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000)
<i>Eacles tyrannus</i> Draudt, 1930		An, By?, Ch, VI	
<i>Othorene</i> Boisduval, 1872			

<i>Othorene carameridensis</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2013		Ce, Ma	(Brechlin and Meister 2013b)
<i>Othorene purpurascens</i> (Schaus, 1905)		Ca, Me	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Racheli and Vinciguerra 2005)
<i>Othorene vanschayckorum</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011		Ch, Na, VI	(Brechlin and Meister 2011c)
<i>Othorene winbrechlini</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011		Ca, Cc	(Brechlin and Meister 2011j)
<i>Procitheronia</i> Michener, 1949			
<i>Procitheronia fenestrata</i> (Rothschild, 1907)		By, Ca, Cn, Me	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Racheli and Vinciguerra 2005)
<i>Psilopygida</i> Michener, 1949			
<i>Psilopygida (Psigida) apollinairei</i> (Dognin, 1919)		Me	
<i>Ptiloscola</i> Michener, 1949			
<i>Ptiloscola descimoni</i> Lemaire, 1971		Cu	
<i>Ptiloscola lilacina</i> (Schaus, 1900)	+	An, By, Ch, Cu, St, VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Decaëns et al. 2003b, 2007)
<i>Ptiloscola meta</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	Cn, Me	(Brechlin 2020c)
<i>Ptiloscola santamartensis</i> Brechlin, 2017	+	Ce, Ma	(Brechlin 2017d)
<i>Rachesa</i> Michener, 1949			
<i>Rachesa breteuili caucensis</i> Lemaire, 1969	§	An, Qu, Ri, VI	
<i>Rachesa diana</i> Brechlin, 2017	+	St	(Brechlin 2017k)
<i>Rachesa huilana</i> Brechlin, 2019	+	Hu	(Brechlin 2019b)
<i>Rachesa svetlanae</i> Brechlin, 2017	+	By, Cu, Hu, St	(Brechlin 2017k)
<i>Schausiella</i> Bouvier, 1930			
<i>Schausiella denhezorum</i> Lemaire, 1969		VI	(Lemaire 1988, Amarillo-Suárez 2000)
<i>Schausiella moinieri</i> Lemaire, 1969		Ch	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000)
<i>Schausiella sinjaevi</i> Brechlin, 2017		Cc, Cu	(Brechlin 2017e)
<i>Schausiella subochreatea</i> (Schaus, 1904)		Ca, Ch, Me	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000)
<i>Schausiella tatama</i> Brechlin, 2017	+	Ri	(Brechlin 2017e)
<i>Schausiella toulgoeti</i> Lemaire, 1969	+	Ch, VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Prada Lara et al. 2019)
<i>Syssphinx</i> Hübner, [1819]			
<i>Syssphinx bidmagdaleniana</i> Brechlin, 2017	+	Ma	(Brechlin 2017a)
<i>Syssphinx centriantioquiiana</i> Brechlin, 2017	+	An	(Brechlin 2017a)
<i>Syssphinx centriboyacensis</i> Brechlin, 2017	+	By	(Brechlin 2017a)
<i>Syssphinx centrimacula</i> (Strand, 1912)		Cc	
<i>Syssphinx chocoensis</i> Lemaire, 1988		Ch, Ma	(Lemaire 1988, Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Prada Lara et al. 2019)

<i>Syssphinx cundinamarcana</i> Brechlin, 2019	+	Cu	(Brechlin 2019a)
<i>Syssphinx jasonoides</i> (Lemaire, 1971)	+	VI	(Lemaire 1988, Amarillo-Suárez 2000)
<i>Syssphinx molina</i> (Cramer, 1780)		An, Ch, Cu, Hu, Na, VI	(Lemaire 1988, Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Decaëns et al. 2003b)
<i>Syssphinx quadrilineata occlusa</i> (Dognin, 1916)		An, By, Ce, Ch, Cu, Ma, St, VI	(Lemaire 1988, Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Decaëns et al. 2003b)
<i>Syssphinx quindana</i> Brechlin, 2019	+	Qu	(Brechlin 2019a)
<i>Syssphinx santamartaensis</i> Brechlin, 2017	+	Ma	(Brechlin 2019a)
<i>Syssphinx smithi</i> (Druce, 1904)		An, By, Cu, Gj, Hu, Ma, To, VI	(Lemaire 1988, Amarillo-Suárez 2000)
<i>Syssphinx tatama</i> Brechlin, 2017	+	Ri	(Brechlin 2017a)
<i>Syssphinx ubalana</i> Brechlin, 2019	+	Cu	(Brechlin 2019a)
Cercophaninae Jordan, 1924			
Janiodini Jordan, 1924			
<i>Janiodes</i> Jordan, 1924			
<i>Janiodes dogboyacana</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	By	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes dogfranciscona</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	Cu, Hu, Pu	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes doglalibia</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	To	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes dognini</i> Jordan, 1924	+	Qu, Ri	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes dogpurace</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	Hu	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes dogputumayona</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	Pu	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes ecarcabuco</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	By, St	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes eccalarca</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	Qu, To	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes eccolombiana</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	By, Cu, Hu, Pu	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes eccumbrana</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	Cl, Ri, VI	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes ecdelnorte</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	By	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes ecmarmolana</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	Cc, Hu	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes ecminasa</i> Brechlin, 2020		Na, Pu	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes ecsumapasa</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	Cu	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes ecpenasblancas</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	By	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes ecpuñarino</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	Na, Pu	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes ectatama</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	Ri	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes ectolima</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	To	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes ecyarumala</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	An	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes guascana</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	Cu	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes lavcabrera</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	Cu, To	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes lavconcepciona</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	Cu	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes lavgachala</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	Cu	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes lavhollinensis</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	Cu, Me	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes lavirgensis</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	By	(Brechlin 2020e)

<i>Janiodes lavonzaga</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	By	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes lavputumayona</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	Pu	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes lavristolima</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	Ri, To	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes lavsinjaevi</i> Brechlin, 2020		Hu	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes lavtatama</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	Ri	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes lavtogui</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	By, St	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes lavyarumala</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	An	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes napatumayona</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	Na, Pu	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes pardognini</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	Cl, Ri	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes pinzonica</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	By, Cu	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes rusarcabucona</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	By, St	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes rusbogotana</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	Cu	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes ruscalarca</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	Qu	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes rusconcepciona</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	Cu	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes rusingachala</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	Cu	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes rusguascana</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	By, Cu	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes rusmarmolana</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	Hu	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes rusminasa</i> Brechlin, 2020		Na, Pu	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes rusnortana</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	NS, St	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes rusputhuilana</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	Hu, Pu	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes rusputumayona</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	Pu	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes rusrondona</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	By	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes rustogui</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	By	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes rustolima</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	Cl, Ri, To	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes rustunjana</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	By	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes sumapasa</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	Cu	(Brechlin 2020e)
<i>Janiodes virgata</i> Jordan, 1924	+	Qu, To	(Brechlin 2020e)
Hemileucinae Grote & Robinson, 1866			
Hemileucini Grote & Robinson, 1866			
<i>Automerina</i> Michener, 1949			
<i>Automerula</i> Michener, 1949			
<i>Automerina (Automerula) auguajira</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	Cu, Gj, Ma	(Brechlin 2018a)
<i>Automerina (Automerula) esmeraletes</i> Brechlin, Käch & Meister, 2013		Ch, Vl	(Brechlin et al. 2013a)
<i>Automerina (Automerula) yungasletes</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011		Ca, Cc	(Brechlin and Meister 2011i)
<i>Automeris</i> Hübner, [1819]			
<i>Automeris abdomimeridensis</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011		Cu	(Brechlin and Meister 2011f)
<i>Automeris abdominalis</i> (Felder, C. & Felder, R., 1874)	+	By, Cu, St	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Automeris abdominapoensis</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011		An, Hu, To	(Brechlin and Meister 2011f)

<i>Automeris amageus</i> Brechlin, 2021		Am	(Brechlin 2021g)
<i>Automeris amaloretensis</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011		By, Cn	(Brechlin and Meister 2011f)
<i>Automeris amanda subobscura</i> Weymer, 1909		By, Cu, St	(Lemaire 2002, Decaëns et al. 2007)
<i>Automeris angulatus</i> Conte, 1906		By, Ca, Cu, Hu, Me	(Lemaire 2002)
<i>Automeris argentifera</i> Lemaire, 1966		An, By, Ch, Na, St, To, VI	(Lemaire 2002, Decaëns et al. 2003b)
<i>Automeris barbosana</i> Brechlin, 2021	+	An, By, St	(Brechlin 2021g)
<i>Automeris caucensis</i> Lemaire, 1976		VI	(Lemaire 2002)
<i>Automeris choco</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011	+	Ch, VI	(Brechlin and Meister 2011f)
<i>Automeris cinctistriga</i> (Felder, C. & Felder, R., 1874)		Ca, Cu?, Me	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Decaëns et al. 2021)
<i>Automeris conceptiona</i> Brechlin, 2016	+	Cu	(Brechlin 2016c)
<i>Automeris cryptica</i> Dognin, 1911		VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000)
<i>Automeris cundinamarcensis</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011	+	An, By, Cu, St	(Brechlin and Meister 2011f)
<i>Automeris curvilinea</i> Schaus, 1906		Am	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000)
<i>Automeris dagmarae</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011		An, By, Cu, Ma, To, VI	(Brechlin and Meister 2011f)
<i>Automeris denhezorum</i> Lemaire, 1966	+	An?, VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000)
<i>Automeris denticulata</i> Conte, 1906		Me	
<i>Automeris dognini</i> Lemaire, 1967	+	Cn, Me	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Automeris duchartrei</i> Bouvier, 1936	+	Qu, To, VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002, Decaëns et al. 2007)
<i>Automeris exigua</i> Lemaire, 1977		An, Ch, Na, VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002, Decaëns et al. 2003b, Prada Lara et al. 2019)
<i>Automeris fabiani</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011		Ca	(Brechlin and Meister 2011f)
<i>Automeris fieldi fieldi</i> Lemaire, 1969		Ch, VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Decaëns et al. 2003b)
<i>Automeris fieldi fieldseptentrides</i> Brechlin, 2017		An, By, St	(Brechlin et al. 2017)
<i>Automeris gadouae</i> Lemaire, 1966		By, Ca, Me, VI	
<i>Automeris gunneri</i> Brechlin, 2016	+	Cl, Qu, To	(Brechlin 2016c)
<i>Automeris hamata</i> Schaus, 1906		Ch, Gj, Ma, VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002, Decaëns et al. 2003b, 2007)
<i>Automeris handschugi</i> Brechlin, 2017	+	By, St	(Brechlin et al. 2017)
<i>Automeris hausmanni</i> Brechlin, 2016	+	By	(Brechlin 2016c)

<i>Automeris iguaquensis</i> Lemaire & Amarillo, 1992	+	By, St	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Automeris incarnata</i> (Walker, 1865)		An, By, Cu, Gj, Hu, Ma, Me, To	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002, Decaëns et al. 2007)
<i>Automeris innoxia</i> Schaus, 1906		Cn	
<i>Automeris iwanowitschi</i> Brechlin, Käch & Meister, 2013		Hu, To	(Brechlin et al. 2013b)
<i>Automeris janrudloffii</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011	+	Cu, Ri, To	(Brechlin and Meister 2011f)
<i>Automeris jivaros</i> Dognin, 1890		Hu	
<i>Automeris jucunda</i> (Cramer, 1779)		By, Ca, Ch, Cn, Cu, To, VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002, Decaëns et al. 2003b, 2007)
<i>Automeris liberia</i> (Cramer, 1780)		Ca, Cu, Me	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Automeris llaneros</i> Decaëns, Rougerie & Bonilla, 2021	+	Cn, Me	(Decaëns et al. 2021)
<i>Automeris magdaleniana</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011	+	An, Cu?, To	(Brechlin and Meister 2011f)
<i>Automeris maximae</i> Brechlin & Witt, 2017	+	By	(Brechlin and Witt 2017)
<i>Automeris midenapoensis</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011		Ca	(Brechlin and Meister 2011f)
<i>Automeris mineros</i> Decaëns, Rougerie & Bonilla, 2021	+	By	(Decaëns et al. 2021)
<i>Automeris mixtus</i> Bouvier, 1936		Am, Hu	
<i>Automeris niepelti</i> Draudt, 1929		Ch, VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Automeris occidentorestes</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011		Am	(Brechlin and Meister 2011f)
<i>Automeris oiticicai</i> Lemaire, 1966	+	An, Cl	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Automeris parapichinchensis</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011		An, Ch, VI	(Brechlin and Meister 2011f)
<i>Automeris pastaziana</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011		Me	(Brechlin and Meister 2011f)
<i>Automeris peggyanae peggyanae</i> Brechlin, 2016	+	By, St	(Brechlin 2016c)
<i>Automeris peggyanae pegbogotana</i> Brechlin, 2016	§	By, Cu	(Brechlin 2016c)
<i>Automeris phrynon</i> Druce, 1897		VI	(Lemaire 2002)
<i>Automeris pinasiana</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2014		Ch	(Brechlin and Meister 2014c)
<i>Automeris postalbida</i> Schaus, 1900		Ch, Na, VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002, Prada Lara et al. 2019)
<i>Automeris praemargaritae</i> Lemaire, 2002		By	(Lemaire 2002)

<i>Automeris putumayona</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	Pu	(Brechlin and Meister 2020)
<i>Automeris risquindensis</i> Brechlin, 2016	+	Cl, Ri, Qu	(Brechlin 2016c)
<i>Automeris rudloffjani</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011	+	An, Cu, To	(Brechlin and Meister 2011f)
<i>Automeris schwartzi</i> Lemaire, 1967		Am, Ca, Pu	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002, Racheli and Vinciguerra 2005)
<i>Automeris tamsi</i> Lemaire, 1966		Ma	(Lemaire 2002)
<i>Automeris tolimaiensis</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011	+	An, Cu, To	(Brechlin and Meister 2011f)
<i>Automeris vanschaycki</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011		Ch	(Brechlin and Meister 2011f)
<i>Automeris vincentensis</i> Brechlin, 2017	+	Ri	(Brechlin et al. 2017)
<i>Automeris vomona</i> Schaus, 1906		An, By, Cu, Na, St, To	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002, Decaëns et al. 2007)
<i>Automeris yarumala</i> Brechlin, 2021	+	An	(Brechlin 2021g)
<i>Automeris zaruma</i> Schaus, 1898		An, By, Ch, Na, Vl	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Decaëns et al. 2003b)
<i>Automeris zurouae</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011		An, By, Ce, Cu, Hu, Ma, To	(Brechlin and Meister 2011f)
<i>Catacantha</i> Bouvier, 1930			
<i>Catacantha eorientalis</i> Brechlin, Käch & Meister, 2013		Ca, Cc	(Brechlin et al. 2013g)
<i>Catacantha meta</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	By, Cu, Me	(Brechlin 2020a)
<i>Cerodirphia</i> Michener, 1949			
<i>Cerodirphia candida</i> Lemaire, 1969		Ch, Ma, Vl	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Decaëns et al. 2003b, Prada Lara et al. 2019)
<i>Cerodirphia fabiani</i> Brechlin, 2016	+	An	(Brechlin 2016a)
<i>Cerodirphia flammans</i> Lemaire, 1973		Ch, Vl	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000)
<i>Cerodirphia gachala</i> Brechlin, 2017	+	Cu	(Brechlin 2017h)
<i>Cerodirphia giustii</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	Ri, To?	(Brechlin 2018f)
<i>Cerodirphia mota</i> (Druce, 1909)	+	Vl	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Cerodirphia motcaucensis</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	Vl	(Brechlin 2018f)
<i>Cerodirphia mothuilana</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	Hu	(Brechlin 2018h)
<i>Cerodirphia pachona</i> (Draudt, 1929)	+	Cu, St	(Lemaire 2002, Brechlin 2016a)
<i>Cerodirphia puracana</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	Hu	(Brechlin 2018h)
<i>Cerodirphia roseamazonica</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011		By, Cn, Me	(Brechlin 2011)
<i>Cerodirphia siriae</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011		Ca, Cu, Pu	(Brechlin 2011)

<i>Cerodirphia zulemae</i> Decaëns & Rougerie, 2008	+	By, St	(Decaëns and Rougerie 2008)
<i>Dirphia</i> Hübner, [1819]			
<i>Dirphia abhorca</i> Lemaire, 1969	+	Na, VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000)
<i>Dirphia aculecuatoriana</i> Brechlin, Meister & Käch, 2011		Cc, Cu, Me	(Brechlin and Meister 2011d)
<i>Dirphia avichoco</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011		Ch	(Brechlin and Meister 2011d)
<i>Dirphia aviluisiana</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011	+	An, By, Cu, Hu, St	(Brechlin and Meister 2011d)
<i>Dirphia avinapoana</i> Brechlin, Meister & Käch, 2011		By, Cc	(Brechlin and Meister 2011d)
<i>Dirphia aviurica</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011		An, By, Ma, Me, VI	(Brechlin and Meister 2011d)
<i>Dirphia carimaguensis</i> Decaëns, Bonilla & Naumann, [2005]	+	Cn, Me	(Decaëns et al. 2004a)
<i>Dirphia crassgachala</i> Brechlin, 2017	+	By, Cu	(Brechlin 2017j)
<i>Dirphia diana</i> Brechlin, 2017	+	An	(Brechlin 2017j)
<i>Dirphia fraterna</i> (Felder, C. & Felder, R., 1874)	+	Am, Ca, Hu, Me, Pu	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002, Racheli and Vinciguerra 2005)
<i>Dirphia fratmetana</i> Brechlin, 2021	+	Me	(Brechlin 2021f)
<i>Dirphia guacana</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	St	(Brechlin 2020b)
<i>Dirphia jardina</i> Brechlin, 2021	+	An	(Brechlin 2021f)
<i>Dirphia ludmillae</i> Lemaire, 1974	+	Ch, VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002, Decaëns et al. 2003b)
<i>Dirphia ludyarumala</i> Brechlin, 2017	+	An	(Brechlin 2017j)
<i>Dirphia nora</i> (Druce, 1897)		Ch	
<i>Dirphia panamensis</i> (Schaus, 1921)		Gj, Hu, Pu	(Lemaire 2002)
<i>Dirphia santboyacensis</i> Brechlin, 2017	+	By, St	(Brechlin 2017j)
<i>Dirphia somniculosa</i> (Cramer, 1777)		By, Cu, Ma, NS	(Lemaire 2002, Decaëns et al. 2007)
<i>Dirphia somoccidentalis</i> Brechlin, Käch & Meister, 2013		Ch, VI	(Brechlin et al. 2013e)
<i>Dirphia subhorca</i> Dognin, 1901		Ch, Na, VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000)
<i>Dirphia thliptophana thliptophana</i> (Felder, C. & Felder, R., 1874)		Am, Ca, Hu, Me, Pu	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000)
<i>Dirphia thliptophana pacifica</i> Lemaire, 1981	§	Ch, VI	(Lemaire 2002)
<i>Dirphia tolimafurca</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011	+	Hu, To	(Brechlin and Meister 2011d)
<i>Dirphia yarumala</i> Brechlin, 2017	+	An, Cl, Ri	(Brechlin 2017j)
<i>Dirphiella</i> Michener, 1949			
<i>Dirphiella niobe</i> (Lemaire, 1978)		Cu?, Na?	(Lemaire 2002)

<i>Dirphiopsis</i> Bouvier, 1928			
<i>Dirphiopsis flora</i> (Schaus, 1911)		Ch, VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Decaëns et al. 2003b)
<i>Dirphiopsis orientalis</i> Lemaire, 1976		By, Cc	
<i>Dirphiopsis pulchriboyacensis</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2018	+	By, Cu	(Brechlin and Meister 2018)
<i>Dirphiopsis pulchventanas</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2019	+	St	(Brechlin and Meister 2018)
<i>Dirphiopsis rotenbergi</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011		Me	(Brechlin and Meister 2011e)
<i>Erythromeris</i> Lemaire, 1969			
<i>Erythromeris christbrechlinae christbrechlinae</i> Brechlin, 2016	+	Cu, By, St	(Brechlin 2016b)
<i>Erythromeris christbrechlinae puracana</i> Brechlin, 2021	§	Cc, Hu	(Brechlin 2021j)
<i>Erythromeris flexilineata</i> (Dognin, 1911)	+	Cl?, Qu, To	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Erythromeris obscurior</i> Lemaire, 1975		Pu	
<i>Erythromeris saturniata</i> (Walker, 1865)	+	By, Cl, Cu, Me, Ri, St	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Erythromeris sonsona</i> Brechlin, 2021	+	An	(Brechlin 2021j)
<i>Gamelia</i> Hübner, [1819]			
<i>Gamelia abboyacensis</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	By, Cu	(Brechlin 2018k)
<i>Gamelia cabrera</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	Cu	(Brechlin 2018k)
<i>Gamelia caucensis</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	VI	(Brechlin 2018k)
<i>Gamelia cimarrones</i> Decaëns, Bonilla & Ramirez, 2005	+	Ch, VI	(Decaëns et al. 2005)
<i>Gamelia cundboyacensis</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	By, Cu	(Brechlin 2018k)
<i>Gamelia denhezi</i> Lemaire, 1967		VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Gamelia hollinensis</i> Brechlin, Käch & Meister, 2012		Me	(Brechlin and Meister 2012b)
<i>Gamelia kiefferi</i> Lemaire, 1967	+	Cc?, VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Gamelia lacelia</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	VI	(Brechlin 2018k)
<i>Gamelia lamilagrosa</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	Ma	(Brechlin 2018k)
<i>Gamelia marquezae</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	By, St	(Brechlin 2018k)
<i>Gamelia otanchana</i> Brechlin, 2021	+	By	(Brechlin 2021c)
<i>Gamelia paramartiniana</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2012		Ca, Cc, Cu, Me	(Brechlin and Meister 2012b)
<i>Gamelia paryarumala</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	An, Qu	(Brechlin 2018k)
<i>Gamelia puracana</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	Hu	(Brechlin 2020f)
<i>Gamelia puthuilana</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	Cc, Hu, Pu	(Brechlin 2020f)

<i>Gamelia pyrromelas</i> (Walker, 1855)	+	Cu	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Gamelia ristolima</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	Cl, Ri, To	(Brechlin 2018k)
<i>Gamelia rubriluna</i> (Walker, 1862)		By, Cc, Cn, Me, Pu	
<i>Gamelia rudloffii</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2012	+	An, Cu, Ma, St	(Brechlin and Meister 2012b)
<i>Gamelia salerona</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	Ch	(Brechlin 2020f)
<i>Gamelia santboyacensis</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	By, St	(Brechlin 2018k)
<i>Gamelia tamarae</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2012		Ce, St	(Brechlin and Meister 2012b)
<i>Gamelia tatama</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	Ri	(Brechlin 2018k)
<i>Gamelia tatamica</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	Ri, Vl	(Brechlin 2018k)
<i>Gamelia winbrechlini</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	Ce, Ma	(Brechlin 2018k)
<i>Gamelia yarumala</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	An	(Brechlin 2018k)
<i>Gamelioides</i> Lemaire, 1988			
<i>Gamelioides chrisbrechlinae</i> Brechlin, 2016	+	Qu, To	(Brechlin 2016e)
<i>Gamelioides machadoi</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	Cl	(Brechlin 2018d)
<i>Gamelioides peggyae</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	NS	(Brechlin 2018e)
<i>Gamelioides pinzonica</i> Brechlin, 2016	+	By, Cu	(Brechlin 2016e)
<i>Gamelioides sinjaevi</i> Brechlin, 2016	+	To	(Brechlin 2016e)
<i>Gamelioides sochensis</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	Cu	(Brechlin 2018n)
<i>Gamelioides winbrechlini</i> Brechlin, 2016	+	By, Cu	(Brechlin 2016e)
<i>Hirpida</i> Draudt, 1930			
<i>Hirpida gaujoni</i> (Dognin, 1894)		Ca, Pu, To	(Lemaire 2002)
<i>Hirpida gauhuilana</i> Brechlin, 2019	+	Hu	(Brechlin 2019c)
<i>Hirpida gaurisardana</i> Brechlin, 2019	+	Qu, Ri	(Brechlin 2019c)
<i>Hirpida peggyae</i> Brechlin, 2019	+	By, Cu, St	(Brechlin 2019c)
<i>Hirpida pomacochasensis</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2010	+	Hu	(Brechlin and Meister 2010c)
<i>Hirpida santboyacana</i> Brechlin, 2019		By, St	(Brechlin 2019c)
<i>Hirpida tatama</i> Brechlin, 2019	+	Ri	(Brechlin 2019c)
<i>Hirpida yarumala</i> Brechlin, 2019	+	An	(Brechlin 2019c)
<i>Hylesia</i> Hübner, [1820]			
<i>Gamylesia</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2016			
<i>Hylesia (Gamylesia) daryae</i> Decaëns, Bonilla & Wolfe, 2003	+	By	(Decaëns et al. 2003a)
<i>Hylesia</i> Hübner, [1820]			
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) aencocornex</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2016	+	An, By, St	(Brechlin et al. 2016a)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) aeneides aenocciecuadorex</i> Brechlin & Käch, 2016		Na, Vl	(Brechlin et al. 2016a)

<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) anchises</i> Lemaire, 1988	+	VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) andcaucex andcaucex</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2016	+	Qu, VI	(Brechlin et al. 2016a)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) andcaucex andentioquiex</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2016	§	An	(Brechlin et al. 2016a)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) andensis</i> Lemaire, 1988		By, Hu	
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) andmeridex</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2016		St	(Brechlin et al. 2016a)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) angmetex</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2016	+	Me	(Brechlin et al. 2016a)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) annulata</i> Schaus, 1911		An, Ch, Me, St, VI	(Lemaire 2002)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) antioquiex</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2016	+	An, St	(Brechlin et al. 2016a)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) arianae</i> Brechlin, 2016		VI	(Brechlin et al. 2016a)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) ascolombex</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2016	+	An, By	(Brechlin et al. 2016a)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) ascucayalex</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2016		By	(Brechlin et al. 2016a)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) bouvereti</i> Dognin, 1889		By, Cc, Cu, Ri, St, To, VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Muñoz and Amarillo-Suárez 2010)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) caucanex</i> Draudt, 1929	+	An, By, Cc, Cu, Me, St	(Brechlin et al. 2016a)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) colombex</i> Dognin, 1923	+	Ch, VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) compandex</i> Brechlin & van Schayck, 2016		By, Ca, Me	(Brechlin et al. 2016a)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) composita</i> Dognin, 1912		By, Me	
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) compsantandex</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2016	+	By, St	(Brechlin et al. 2016a)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) continua columbiana</i> Dognin, 1922		An, By, Cc, Ch, Gj, Ma, Ri, St, VI	(Lemaire 2002, Decaëns et al. 2003b, 2007)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) cotmetex</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2016	+	Me	(Brechlin et al. 2016a)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) dalina</i> Schaus, 1911		An, By, Ch, VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) ebalus ebalus</i> (Cramer, 1775)		An, By, Cu, Ca, Cc, Me	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) ebalus margarita</i> Dognin, 1901		An, Cc	(Lemaire 2002)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) fabiani elorex</i> Brechlin, 2016		VI	(Brechlin et al. 2016a)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) faunalex</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2016	+	Ce, Ma	(Brechlin et al. 2016a)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) garrochex</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2016	+	An	(Brechlin et al. 2016a)

<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) gigantex</i> Draudt, 1929		Ch, St, VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) ilsantandex</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2016	+	An, By, Cu, St	(Brechlin et al. 2016a)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) invidiosa</i> Dyar, 1914		An, By, Cu, St	
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) juprex</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2016	+	By	(Brechlin et al. 2016a)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) leilex leilseptentridex</i> Brechlin & Käch, 2016		Cc	(Brechlin et al. 2016a)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) limonex</i> Brechlin & Käch, 2016		Cc	(Brechlin et al. 2016a)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) magdalenex</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2016		An, By, Ma	(Brechlin et al. 2016a)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) medifex</i> Dognin, 1916	+	By, Cu, Ma, St	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002, Decaëns et al. 2007)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) melanostigma</i> (Herrich-Schäffer, 1855)		Am, By, Ca	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) metabus</i> (Cramer, 1775)		By, Me	
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) metrex</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2016	+	By, Me	(Brechlin et al. 2016a)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) mincex</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2016	+	Ce, Ma	(Brechlin et al. 2016a)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) moronensis</i> Lemaire, 1976		By, Me	
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) moronex</i> Brechlin & Käch, 2016		Me	(Brechlin et al. 2016a)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) murex</i> Dyar, 1913		By, Ca, Cc	
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) mymex</i> Dyar, 1913	+	By, Cc, St, VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002, Decaëns et al. 2007, Muñoz and Amarillo-Suárez 2010)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) nigripes</i> Draudt, 1929	+	By	(Lemaire 2002)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) olivenca</i> Schaus, 1927		Me	
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) olloretex</i> Brechlin & van Schayck, 2016	+	Ca	(Brechlin et al. 2016a)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) paupseptentridex</i> Brechlin & van Schayck, 2016		By, Ca, Me	(Brechlin et al. 2016a)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) praeda</i> Dognin, 1901		By, Cu, Me	(Lemaire 2002, Decaëns et al. 2007)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) praedpichinchensis</i> Brechlin & Käch, 2016		An, Ch, VI	(Brechlin et al. 2016a)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) remcarabobex</i> Brechlin & van Schayck, 2016		Me	(Brechlin et al. 2016a)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) rosacea thaumex</i> Draudt, 1929		An, Ch, VI	(Lemaire 2002, Decaëns et al. 2003b)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) rosbaguanex</i> Brechlin, Meister & van Schayck, 2016		Cc	(Brechlin et al. 2016a)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) roseata</i> Dognin, 1914		By, Cu, Pu, Ri, St, To, VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)

<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) rubrifrons muzoensis</i> Draudt, 1929	§	By, Cu	(Lemaire 2002)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) rubriprocta</i> Bouvier, 1930	+	Me	
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) santboyacex</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2016	+	St, To	(Brechlin et al. 2016a)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) sucumbex</i> Brechlin & Käch, 2016		Me	(Brechlin et al. 2016a)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) tapareba tapgarrochex</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2016	§	An	(Brechlin et al. 2016a)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) tatamex</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2016	+	Qu, Ri	(Brechlin et al. 2016a)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) termoronex</i> Brechlin & Käch, 2016		Me	(Brechlin et al. 2016a)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) umbrata</i> (Schaus, 1911)		An, Ch, Ma, To, VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002, Decaëns et al. 2003b)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) yarumalex</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2016	+	An	(Brechlin et al. 2016a)
<i>Hylesia (Hylesia) zonex</i> Draudt, 1929	+	Cu	(Lemaire 2002)
<i>Micrattacus</i> Walker, 1855			
<i>Hylesia (Micrattacus) nanus</i> (Walker, 1855)		By, Ca, Ch, Me, VI	(Lemaire 2002, Decaëns et al. 2003b, 2007)
<i>Hylesiopsis</i> Bouvier, 1929			
<i>Hylesiopsis festiva</i> Bouvier, 1929		By, Me, Pu	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Hyperchiria</i> Hübner, [1819]			
<i>Hyperchiria columbiana</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2010	+	An, By	(Brechlin and Meister 2010d)
<i>Hyperchiria nausimetensis</i> Brechlin, 2019	+	Me	(Brechlin 2019f)
<i>Hyperchiria nausioccidentalis</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2010		Ca, Cc, Me	(Brechlin and Meister 2010d)
<i>Hyperchiria parallela</i> Brechlin, Käch & Meister, 2011		An	(Brechlin et al. 2011a)
<i>Hyperchiria volcana</i> Brechlin, Käch & Meister, 2011		VI	(Brechlin et al. 2011a)
<i>Hyperchiria winbrechlini</i> Brechlin, 2019	+	Hu	(Brechlin 2019f)
<i>Leucanella</i> Lemaire, 1969			
<i>Leucanella altolima</i> Brechlin, 2021	+	To	(Brechlin 2021b)
<i>Leucanella apollinairei</i> (Dognin, 1923)	+	Cn, Me	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Leucanella arctioquia</i> Brechlin, 2021	+	An	(Brechlin 2021b)
<i>Leucanella bolanosi</i> Brechlin, Käch & Meister, 2013		Cc, Na	(Brechlin 2021b)
<i>Leucanella bonillensis</i> Decaëns & Rougerie, 2008	+	An?, By	(Decaëns and Rougerie 2008)

<i>Leucanella contempta</i> (Lemaire, 1967)		An, Cl, Qu, Ri, VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Leucanella flammans</i> (Schaus, 1900)		Ch, VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Leucanella lynx</i> (Bouvier, 1930)		Na, Pu	
<i>Leucanella maandensis</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011		By, Cn, Me	(Brechlin and Meister 2011h)
<i>Leucanella neglecta</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2012		Cc	(Brechlin and Meister 2012a)
<i>Leucanella neomene</i> Brechlin, 2021	+	By, Cu, St	(Brechlin 2021b)
<i>Leucanella nyctimene</i> (Latreille, 1832)	+	Cu	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002, Brechlin 2021b)
<i>Leucanella nyctimenoides</i> (Lemaire, 1967)		By, Cu, St	(Brechlin 2021b)
<i>Leucanella santamartensis</i> Brechlin, 2021	+	Ce	(Brechlin 2021b)
<i>Leucanella tolimaiana</i> Brechlin, 2021	+	To	(Brechlin 2021b)
<i>Lonomia</i> Walker, 1855			
<i>Lonomia casanarensis</i> Brechlin, 2017	+	Cn, Me	(Brechlin 2017i)
<i>Lonomia columbiana</i> Lemaire, 1972		Na, VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Lonomia descimoni</i> Lemaire, 1972		Am, Me	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Lonomia laalbania</i> Brechlin, 2017	+	VI	(Brechlin 2017i)
<i>Lonomia minca</i> Brechlin, 2017	+	Ma	(Brechlin 2017i)
<i>Lonomia orientoandensis</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011		Me	(Brechlin et al. 2011b)
<i>Lonomia orientocordillera</i> Brechlin, Käch & Meister, 2013		Cn, Me	(Brechlin and Meister 2013e)
<i>Lonomia puntarenasiana</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011		An, By, St	(Brechlin et al. 2011b)
<i>Lonomia rengifo</i> Brechlin & Käch, 2017		Am	(Brechlin 2017i)
<i>Lonomia rufescens</i> Lemaire, 1972		VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Lonomia vanschaycki</i> Brechlin, Käch & Meister, 2013		Cc	(Brechlin and Meister 2013e)
<i>Lonomia venezuelensis</i> Lemaire, 1972		An, By, Cu, Hu, St, To	
<i>Meroleuca</i> Packard, 1904			
<i>Dihirpa</i> Draudt, 1929			
<i>Meroleuca (Dihirpa) campanario</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	To	(Brechlin 2018p)
<i>Meroleuca (Dihirpa) litura</i> (Walker, 1855)	+	By, Cu, St	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Meroleuca (Dihirpa) ristolima</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	Ri, To	(Brechlin 2018p)
<i>Meroleuca</i> Packard, 1904			
<i>Meroleuca (Meroleuca) lituroides</i> (Bouvier, 1929)	+	By, Cu	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)

<i>Meroleuca (Meroleuca) nigra</i> (Dognin, 1913)	+	Cu	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Meroleuca (Meroleuca) venosa</i> (Walker, 1855)	+	Cu, St	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Meroleuroides</i> Michener, 1949			
<i>Meroleuca (Meroleuroides) amarillae</i> Lemaire & Wolfe, 1995	+	By, St	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Meroleuca (Meroleuroides) cabrera</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	Cu	(Brechlin 2018i)
<i>Meroleuca (Meroleuroides) cabreroides</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	Cu	(Brechlin 2018c)
<i>Meroleuca (Meroleuroides) dargei</i> Lemaire, 1982	+	St	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Meroleuca (Meroleuroides) fabiani</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	Pu	(Brechlin 2018c)
<i>Meroleuca (Meroleuroides) fassli</i> Lemaire, 1995	+	Cl, To	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Meroleuca (Meroleuroides) fassvicente</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	Cl, Ri	(Brechlin 2018i)
<i>Meroleuca (Meroleuroides) flavodiscata</i> (Dognin, 1916)	+	To	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Meroleuca (Meroleuroides) machadoi</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	Qu	(Brechlin 2018i)
<i>Meroleuca (Meroleuroides) manizalesa</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	Cl	(Brechlin 2020h)
<i>Meroleuca (Meroleuroides) marmolana</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	Hu	(Brechlin 2018c)
<i>Meroleuca (Meroleuroides) marquezae</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	By, Cu	(Brechlin 2018i)
<i>Meroleuca (Meroleuroides) naias</i> (Bouvier, 1929)	+	Cu	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Meroleuca (Meroleuroides) pinzonica</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	By	(Brechlin 2018i)
<i>Meroleuca (Meroleuroides) puracana</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	Cc	(Brechlin 2020h)
<i>Meroleuca (Meroleuroides) soata</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	By	(Brechlin 2018i)
<i>Meroleuca (Meroleuroides) sochensis</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	Cu	(Brechlin 2018c)
<i>Molippa</i> Walker, 1855			
<i>Molippa azuelensis</i> Lemaire, 1976		An, Hu, To	
<i>Molippa basina</i> Maassen & Weyding, 1885		Cn, Cu, Gj, Hu, Ma, Me	
<i>Molippa flavotegana</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011		By, Ch, Ma, Ri, St, VI	(Brechlin and Meister 2011a)
<i>Molippa intermediata</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011		Am, Ca	(Brechlin and Meister 2011a)
<i>Molippa latemedia</i> (Druce, 1890)		Ca, Me, Pu	(Racheli and Racheli 2005a)

<i>Molippa placnapoana</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2014		Cc	(Brechlin and Meister 2014a)
<i>Molippa simillima</i> Jones, 1907		Ca, Cn, Cu, Gj, Hu, Ma, Me	(Racheli and Vinciguerra 2005)
<i>Molippa tusina</i> (Schaus, 1921)		Ch, Vl	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Molippa vladislavi</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2014		Pu	(Brechlin and Meister 2014a)
<i>Paradirphia</i> Michener, 1949			
<i>Paradirphia antonia</i> (Dognin, 1911)	+	Vl	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Paradirphia cabrera</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2017	+	Cu	(Brechlin and Meister 2017)
<i>Paradirphia caldas</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2017	+	Cl, Ri	(Brechlin and Meister 2017)
<i>Paradirphia cavichensis</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2017	+	By	(Brechlin and Meister 2017)
<i>Paradirphia geneforti</i> (Bouvier, 1923)		Cc?, Na?	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000)
<i>Paradirphia santander</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2017	+	St	(Brechlin and Meister 2017)
<i>Paradirphia tatama</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2017	+	Ri	(Brechlin and Meister 2017)
<i>Paradirphia tolima</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2017	+	To	(Brechlin and Meister 2017)
<i>Paradirphia winbrechlini</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	Ce	(Brechlin 2018g)
<i>Periga</i> Walker, 1855			
<i>Periga altocauca</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	Vl	(Brechlin 2018j)
<i>Periga angcaucana</i> Brechlin, 2021	+	Cc	(Brechlin 2021d)
<i>Periga armata</i> (Lemaire, [1973])	+	Cu	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Periga elsa</i> (Lemaire, [1973])	+	Vl	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Periga extensiva</i> Lemaire, 2002		Cc	(Lemaire 2002)
<i>Periga gachala</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	Cu	(Brechlin 2018j)
<i>Periga galbiparaculata</i> Brechlin, Meister & Käch, 2013		Cc	(Brechlin and Meister 2013c)
<i>Periga guaca</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	Ce, St	(Brechlin 2018j)
<i>Periga inexpectata</i> (Lemaire, 1972)	+	Cu	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Periga intensiva</i> (Lemaire, [1973])	+	Vl	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Periga mincensis</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	Ce, Ma	(Brechlin 2018j)
<i>Periga occidentalis</i> (Lemaire, 1972)	+	An, By, Ch, Cl, Na, St, Vl	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002, Decaëns et al. 2003b)

<i>Periga parvibulbacea</i> (Lemaire, 1972)		Cc	
<i>Periga prattorum</i> (Lemaire, 1972)		Cc	
<i>Periga puracana</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	Hu	(Brechlin 2020g)
<i>Periga sanmartiniana</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2013		Ca, Me	(Brechlin and Meister 2013c)
<i>Periga santandensis</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	By, St	(Brechlin 2018j)
<i>Periga tatama</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	Ri	(Brechlin 2018j)
<i>Periphoba</i> Hübner, [1820]			
<i>Periphoba cesar</i> Brechlin, 2019	+	Ce	(Brechlin et al. 2019b)
<i>Periphoba guajira</i> Brechlin, 2019	+	Gj	(Brechlin et al. 2019b)
<i>Periphoba huaticocha</i> Brechlin, 2019		Ca, Me	(Brechlin et al. 2019b)
<i>Periphoba nigra</i> (Dognin, 1901)		Ch, Na, VI	(Lemaire 2002)
<i>Periphoba rudloffii</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2010		Ch	(Brechlin and Meister 2010e)
<i>Periphoba tolimaiana</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2010	+	An, By, Ma, St	(Brechlin and Meister 2010e)
<i>Periphoba trincheras</i> Brechlin, Meister & van Schayck, 2019		Me	(Brechlin et al. 2019b)
<i>Pseudautomeris</i> Lemaire, 1967			
<i>Pseudautomeris antioquia</i> (Schaus, 1921)	+	An	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Pseudautomeris chocensis</i> Brechlin, Käch & Meister, 2013	+	Ch	(Brechlin et al. 2013f)
<i>Pseudautomeris horsti</i> Brechlin, Käch & Meister, 2013		Cc	(Brechlin et al. 2013f)
<i>Pseudautomeris lata</i> (Conte, 1906)		Cc	
<i>Pseudautomeris rudloffii rudecuatorialis</i> Brechlin, 2016		Ch	(Brechlin 2016d)
<i>Pseudautomeris salmcolombiana</i> Brechlin, 2016	+	Cu	(Brechlin 2016d)
<i>Pseudautomeris ubalensis</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	Cu	(Brechlin 2018l)
<i>Pseudautomeris winbrechlini</i> Brechlin, 2016		Ch, Na, VI	(Brechlin 2016d)
<i>Pseudodirphia</i> Bouvier, 1928			
<i>Pseudodirphia agandensis</i> Brechlin, Meister & Käch, 2011		Am, By, Ca, Cc, Cu, Ma, Me, St	(Brechlin and Meister 2011g)
<i>Pseudodirphia angulata</i> Bouvier, 1929	+	By, Ca, Cn, Me	(Lemaire 2002)
<i>Pseudodirphia beckeii</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011		Cn, Me	(Brechlin and Meister 2011g)
<i>Pseudodirphia bireyarumala</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	An	(Brechlin 2018j)
<i>Pseudodirphia bucamangana</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	St	(Brechlin 2018j)
<i>Pseudodirphia cesar</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	Ce	(Brechlin 2018j)
<i>Pseudodirphia concava</i> Bouvier, 1929	+	By, Me	
<i>Pseudodirphia conjuncta</i> Lemaire, 2002	+	By, Cu, Ma, St	(Lemaire 2002)

<i>Pseudodirphia cupripuncta</i> Lemaire, 1982	+	Cc, Ch, VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002, Decaëns et al. 2003b)
<i>Pseudodirphia ecandides</i> Brechlin, 2018		Cc	(Brechlin 2018j)
<i>Pseudodirphia ecoccidides</i> Brechlin, Meister & Käch, 2011		Pu	(Brechlin and Meister 2011g)
<i>Pseudodirphia gachacola</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	Cu	(Brechlin 2018j)
<i>Pseudodirphia gachala</i> Brechlin, 2021	+	Cu	(Brechlin 2021a)
<i>Pseudodirphia imperialis</i> (Draudt, 1930)	+	Ch	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Decaëns et al. 2003b)
<i>Pseudodirphia infuscata</i> (Bouvier, 1924)	+	Cu?, Me?	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Pseudodirphia inhuilana</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	Cc, Hu	(Brechlin 2018j)
<i>Pseudodirphia inputumayana</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	Pu	(Brechlin 2018j)
<i>Pseudodirphia leticiana</i> Brechlin, 2021	+	Am	(Brechlin 2021a)
<i>Pseudodirphia medinensis</i> (Draudt, 1930)	+	Cu	(Lemaire 2002)
<i>Pseudodirphia menander reducta</i> (Hering, 1925)		Cc, Ch, VI	(Lemaire 2002)
<i>Pseudodirphia menander santander</i> Brechlin, 2018	§	St	(Brechlin 2018j)
<i>Pseudodirphia obecuatoriana</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2011		Cc	(Brechlin and Meister 2011g)
<i>Pseudodirphia pallida</i> (Walker, 1865)	+	An, By, Cu, Gj, Hu, To	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Pseudodirphia palmarensis</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	By	(Brechlin 2018j)
<i>Pseudodirphia parfuscata</i> Brechlin, Meister & Käch, 2011		Cc	(Brechlin and Meister 2011g)
<i>Pseudodirphia peruviana</i> (Bouvier, 1924)		Cu?, St?	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Pseudodirphia regia</i> (Draudt, 1930)		Ch, VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000)
<i>Pseudodirphia sinuosa</i> Lemaire, 2002		An, To, VI	(Lemaire 2002)
<i>Pseudodirphia sucumbioscola</i> Brechlin, 2018		Cc	(Brechlin 2018j)
<i>Pseudodirphia uniseptentrionalis</i> Brechlin, Meister & Käch, 2011		Cc, Cu, Me	(Brechlin and Meister 2011g)
<i>Pseudodirphia ventanita</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	An, Cl	(Brechlin 2018j)
<i>Pseudodirphia yarumacola</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	An	(Brechlin 2018j)
<i>Rhodirphia</i> Michener, 1949			
<i>Rhodirphia carminata</i> (Schaus, 1902)		Cc, Na, VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Muñoz and Amarillo-Suárez 2010)
<i>Rhodirphia winbrechlini</i> Brechlin, 2017	+	An	(Brechlin 2017g)
<i>Winbrechlinia</i> Brechlin, 2016			
<i>Winbrechlinia parbrechlini</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	Ma	(Brechlin 2018m)
<i>Winbrechlinia grissinjaevi</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	Ce	(Brechlin 2018m)
<i>Winbrechlinia kitchingi</i> Brechlin, 2020	+	Ma	(Brechlin 2020d)

<i>Winbrechlinia shapiro</i> (Lemaire, 1978)	+	Ce	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002)
<i>Winbrechlinia sinjaevi</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	Ce	(Brechlin 2018m)
<i>Winbrechlinia winbrechlini</i> Brechlin, 2016	+	Ma	(Brechlin 2016f)
Oxyteninae Jordan, 1924			
<i>Homoeopteryx</i> Felder, C. & Felder, R., 1874			
<i>Homoeopteryx malecena</i> (Druce, 1886)		By	
<i>Oxytenis</i> Hübner, [1819]			
<i>Oxytenis albilunulata albecuatoriana</i> Brechlin & Käch, 2014		An, Ch, VI	(Brechlin et al. 2014)
<i>Oxytenis albnapoensis</i> Brechlin & Käch, 2014		Am, Cc, Cu, Me	(Brechlin et al. 2014)
<i>Oxytenis bepreoides</i> Brechlin, 2021		By	(Brechlin 2021h)
<i>Oxytenis eppinchcarchensis</i> Brechlin & Käch, 2014		Ri, VI	(Brechlin et al. 2014)
<i>Oxytenis epsumacensis</i> Brechlin & Käch, 2014		Cu, Hu, St	(Brechlin et al. 2014)
<i>Oxytenis espichinchensis</i> Brechlin & Käch, 2014		Ch	(Brechlin et al. 2014)
<i>Oxytenis gigantea</i> (Druce, 1890)		Hu	
<i>Oxytenis modestia</i> (Cramer, 1780)		Am, Ca, Cc, Me	(Racheli and Vinciguerra 2005)
<i>Oxytenis modoccidentalis</i> Brechlin & Käch, 2014		An, By, Ch, Gj, Ma	(Brechlin et al. 2014)
<i>Oxytenis naemia naemia</i> Druce, 1906		By, Ca, Ch, Me, St	(Decaëns et al. 2003b, 2007)
<i>Oxytenis naemia jordani</i> Brechlin, 2021		Ce, Ma	(Brechlin 2021h)
<i>Oxytenis nubila nubila</i> Jordan, 1924		St	(Jordan 1924)
<i>Oxytenis nubila nuboroiana</i> Brechlin & Käch, 2014		VI	(Brechlin et al. 2014)
<i>Oxytenis nubnapoensis</i> Brechlin & Käch, 2014		Me	(Brechlin et al. 2014)
<i>Oxytenis peregrina perandensis</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2014		Cc	(Brechlin et al. 2014)
<i>Oxytenis plettina</i> Jordan, 1924		VI	
<i>Oxytenis spadix</i> Jordan, 1924		VI	(Jordan 1924)
<i>Therinia</i> Hübner, [1823]			
<i>Therinia amphira</i> (Druce, 1890)		An, By	(Jordan 1924)
<i>Therinia buckleyi</i> (Druce, 1890)		Ca	(Jordan 1924)
<i>Therinia geometraria</i> (Felder, C., 1862)		By	(Jordan 1924)
<i>Therinia lactucina lactandensis</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2014		Ca	(Brechlin and Meister 2014b)
<i>Therinia terminalis</i> (Jordan, 1924)		Ch	(Jordan 1924)
<i>Therinia transversaria</i> (Druce, 1887)		Ma, St	(Jordan 1924)
Saturniinae Boisduval, [1837]			
Attacini Blanchard, 1840			
<i>Rothschildia</i> Grote, 1896			
<i>Rothschildia altomartensis</i> Brechlin, 2021	+	Ce, Ma	(Brechlin 2021e)
<i>Rothschildia arethusa</i> (Walker, 1855)		Hu, Pu	(Lemaire 1978)

<i>Rothschildia aricia aricia</i> (Walker, 1855)		By, Cn, Cu	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000)
<i>Rothschildia aricia napoecuadoriana</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2010		Hu, Na, To, VI	(Brechlin and Meister 2010g)
<i>Rothschildia aurota auroamazonensis</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2013		Me	(Brechlin and Meister 2013d)
<i>Rothschildia equatorialis equatorialis</i> Rothschild, 1907		An, Cc, Ch, Ma, Na, To, VI	(Decaëns et al. 2003b)
<i>Rothschildia equatorialis bogotana</i> Rothschild, 1907 stat. rev., comb. nov.	§	By, Cu, St	
<i>Rothschildia erycina erycina</i> (Shaw, [1796])		Am, Ca, Cc, Me	
<i>Rothschildia erycina nigrescens</i> Rothschild, 1907		An, By, Ch, Gj, Hu, Na	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Decaëns et al. 2003b)
<i>Rothschildia hesperus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		Am, Cc, Pu	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000)
<i>Rothschildia inca incecuatoriana</i> Brechlin, Käch & Meister, 2012		By, Cc, Cu, Me, St	(Brechlin and Meister 2012c)
<i>Rothschildia inccundnamarca</i> Brechlin, 2021	+	Cu	(Brechlin 2021e)
<i>Rothschildia lebeau lebeau</i> (Guérin-Méneville, 1868)		An, By, Cc, Ce, Ch, Gj, Hu, To, VI	(Calero-Mejía et al. 2014)
<i>Rothschildia lebtolimaiana</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2012	+	By, Cu, St, To	(Brechlin and Meister 2012c)
<i>Rothschildia meridana</i> Rothschild, 1907		Cu, Me	
<i>Rothschildia orizaba cauca</i> Rothschild, 1907	§	VI	(Lemaire 1978)
<i>Rothschildia peruviana coxei</i> Schaus, 1932		Am	
<i>Rothschildia santamartensis</i> Brechlin, 2021	+	Ce, Ma	(Brechlin 2021e)
<i>Rothschildia tatama</i> Brechlin, 2021	+	An, By, Ri	(Brechlin 2021e)
<i>Rothschildia zacateca</i> (Westwood, [1854])		By, Cu, Na, Qu, To	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000)
<i>Saturniini</i> Boisduval, [1837]			
<i>Antheraea</i> Hübner, [1819]			
<i>Telea</i> Hübner, [1819]			
<i>Antheraea (Telea) godmani columbiana</i> (Draudt, 1930)	§	An, By, Cu, Qu, St	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000)
<i>Copaxa</i> Walker, 1855			
<i>Copaxa andensis</i> Lemaire, 1971	+	An?, Qu, Ri, VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000)
<i>Copaxa andescens</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2012		Am	(Brechlin and Meister 2012d)
<i>Copaxa andorientalis</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2012	+	Pu	(Brechlin and Meister 2012d)
<i>Copaxa antiollita</i> Brechlin, 2016	+	An, By, Cu	(Brechlin et al. 2016b)
<i>Copaxa apollinairei</i> Lemaire, 1978		By, Cu, St	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Decaëns et al. 2007)
<i>Copaxa bachuea</i> Wolfe, 2005	+	By, Cu, St	(Wolfe 2005)
<i>Copaxa cabrera</i> Brechlin, 2016	+	Cu	(Brechlin et al. 2016b)

<i>Copaxa dagmarae</i> Brechlin, Meister & van Schayck, 2016	+	Cl, Na, Qu, To	(Brechlin et al. 2016b)
<i>Copaxa denhezi</i> Lemaire, 1971		VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000)
<i>Copaxa frontina</i> Brechlin, 2021	+	An	(Brechlin 2021i)
<i>Copaxa gachala</i> Brechlin, 2019	+	Cu	(Brechlin 2019g)
<i>Copaxa ignescens</i> Lemaire, 1978		Cc?, Ch, Na, VI	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Muñoz and Amarillo-Suárez 2010, Brechlin et al. 2013d)
<i>Copaxa litensis</i> Wolfe & Conlan, 2002	+	By, Ch	
<i>Copaxa machadoi</i> Brechlin, 2016	+	An, Cl, Hu	(Brechlin et al. 2016b)
<i>Copaxa marquezae</i> Brechlin, 2016	+	By, St	(Brechlin et al. 2016b)
<i>Copaxa metescens</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2016	+	By, Cn, Cu, Me	(Brechlin et al. 2016b)
<i>Copaxa moinieri</i> Lemaire, 1974		VI	
<i>Copaxa parexpandens</i> Brechlin, 2016		Cu, Me, St	(Brechlin et al. 2016b)
<i>Copaxa rufinans rufstralica</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2016	§	Ch	(Brechlin et al. 2016b)
<i>Copaxa rufotincta</i> Rothschild, 1895	+	An, Ch, Na, Ri, To, VI	
<i>Copaxa sapatoza</i> (Westwood, 1854)	+	By, Cu, NS	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000)
<i>Copaxa satellita</i> Walker, 1865	+	By, Ce, St	(Decaëns et al. 2007)
<i>Copaxa semioculata</i> (Felder, C. & Felder, R., 1874)		By, Cu	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Wolfe 2005)
<i>Copaxa simoni</i> Brechlin, Käch & Meister, 2011		Na, To	(Brechlin and Meister 2011b)
<i>Copaxa simson</i> Maassen & Weymer, 1881		An, By, Cn, Me, St	(Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Decaëns et al. 2007)
<i>Copaxa sumacensis</i> Brechlin & Rimkus-Handschug, 2016		Cc, Hu	(Brechlin et al. 2016b)
<i>Copaxa svetlanae</i> Brechlin, 2018	+	Hu	(Brechlin 2018o)
<i>Copaxa troetschi</i> Druce, 1886		By, Ce, Cu, Gj, Hu, Ma, St, To, VI	
<i>Copaxa urrao</i> Brechlin, 2021	+	An	(Brechlin 2021i)
<i>Copaxa virgensis</i> Brechlin, 2016	+	By	(Brechlin et al. 2016b)
<i>Copaxa wernermeisteri</i> Brechlin & Meister, 2010		VI	(Brechlin and Meister 2010b)
<i>Copaxa winbrechliniani</i> Brechlin, 2016	+	Ma	(Brechlin et al. 2016b)
<i>Copaxa yarumala</i> Brechlin, 2016	+	An	(Brechlin et al. 2016b)

Discussion

Remarks on the checklist

It must be noted that some distribution data reported in the literature are doubtful as they seem unlikely based on recent sampling and taxonomic advances. For example, high altitude species are restricted to very narrow ranges, while only a few species are considered polytopic and can be found in eastern and western Colombia. However, the old records could not be verified by direct examination. It must be pointed out that this could prove fruitless if only the external morphology is compared without integrating the missing molecular evidence. At least the following taxa present some issues that need to be discussed.

Arsenura batesii batesii (Felder, C. & Felder, R., 1874) was reported for VI by Amarillo-Suárez (2000), but this subspecies should be restricted to eastern Colombia.

Arsenura batesii arcaeii Druce, 1886 was reported for Cu (Lemaire 1980), but this subspecies seems to be restricted to western Colombia.

Paradaemonia platydesmia (Rothschild, 1907) was reported for Ch and VI by Amarillo-Suárez (2000), but the old records should refer to *P. castanea*.

Adeloneivaia acuta (Schaus, 1896) was reported for Ch by Amarillo-Suárez (2000), but this species should be restricted to eastern Colombia.

Adelowalkeria caeca Lemaire, 1969 was reported for St by Amarillo-Suárez (2000), but this species is distributed in western Colombia. The old record should refer to *A. winbrechlini*.

Citheronia equatorialis Bouvier, 1927 was reported for An, Ca, St, and VI (Lemaire 1988, Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Racheli and Vinciguerra 2005), but this species can be found in southwestern Colombia at least in Na and possibly in VI at low and medium elevations, while *C. caucensis* is found at higher elevations in VI. The old records for An and St could refer to *C. bellavista*.

Othorene purpurascens (Schaus, 1905) was reported for Ch, Na, and VI (Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Decaëns et al. 2003b, Prada Lara et al. 2019), but this species is a Guyano-Amazonian species that is found in eastern Colombia. The old records should belong to *O. vanschayckorum*.

Automeris abdominalis (Felder, C. & Felder, R., 1874) was reported for An and VI (Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002), but this species is distributed in the Eastern Cordillera. Thus, the old records for western Colombia should refer to *A. abdominapoensis*.

Automeris duchartrei Bouvier, 1936 was reported for By (Decaëns et al. 2007), but the old record should refer to *A. handschugi*.

Automeris exigua Lemaire, 1977 was reported for Cu by Amarillo-Suárez (2000), but this species is distributed in western Colombia. The old record should refer to *A. janus*.

Automeris hamata Schaus, 1906 was reported for By, Cu, Hu, and Me (Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002, Decaëns et al. 2007), but this species should be restricted to northern and western Colombia. The old records should refer to *A. angulatus*.

Automeris oiticicai Lemaire, 1966 was reported for Cc and VI (Lemaire 2002, Munoz and Amarillo-Suarez 2010), but this species should be distributed northern, where it is endemic.

Cerodirphia mota (Druce, 1909) was doubtfully reported for To by Lemaire (2002), but this species is probably only distributed in Vl. Thus, the old record could refer to *C. giustii*.

Dirphia somniculosa (Cramer, 1777) was reported for Ch and Vl (Lemaire 2002, Decaëns et al. 2003b, Prada Lara et al. 2019), but this species should be restricted to eastern Colombia. Thus, the old records for western Colombia should belong to *D. somoccidentalis*.

Dirphiopsis flora (Schaus, 1911) was reported for By (Decaëns et al. 2007), but this should be restricted to western Colombia. Therefore, the old record should refer to *D. orientalis*.

Erythromeris flexilineata (Dognin, 1911) was reported for By by Lemaire (2002). However, today this species is only confirmed at its type locality, Paramo del Quindío. Thus, the old record should refer to *E. christbrechlinae*.

Gamelia kiefferi Lemaire, 1967 was reported for Cc (Muñoz and Amarillo-Suárez 2010) and Cu (Amarillo-Suárez 2000), but this species is only found near its type locality in Anchicayá, Vl. The old record for Cc is possible but could not be verified recently.

Gamelia pyrromelas (Walker, 1855) was reported for Na and Vl (Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002), but this species should be restricted to its type locality near Bogotá, Cu.

Hirpida gaujoni (Dognin, 1894) was reported for By by Lemaire (2002), but the old record very likely refers to *H. peggyae*.

Hylesia (Hylesia) olivenca Schaus, 1927 was reported for Ch (Decaëns et al. 2003b), but this species should be restricted to eastern Colombia.

Hylesia (Hylesia) praeda Dognin, 1901 was reported for An, Ch, and Vl (Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002), but this species should be restricted to eastern Colombia. The old records should refer to *H. (H.) praedpichinchensis*.

Leucanella flammans (Schaus, 1900) was reported for Me by Amarillo-Suárez (2000), but this species should be restricted to western Colombia.

Leucanella nyctimene (Latreille, 1832) was reported for Cc, Cu, Na, and Ri (Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002). According to a recent review, including the description of several new species from this species complex, true *L. nyctimene* is only found in Cu until now (Brechlin 2021b). Thus, the old record of this species for Ri probably belongs to *L. tolimaiana*, while the records for Cc and Na probably refer to *L. bolanosi*.

Lonomia columbiana Lemaire, 1972 was reported for By and Ma (Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002), but this species should be restricted to western Colombia.

Lonomia rufescens Lemaire, 1972 was reported for By (Decaëns et al. 2007), but this species should be restricted to western Colombia.

Meroleuca (Meroleucoides) flavodiscata (Dognin, 1916) was reported for Cl and Cu (Lemaire 2002). However, this species occurs at very high altitudes, and as species of this genus are known to have very narrow distributions thus the old records must refer to other species of this genus.

Molippa latemedia (Druce, 1890) was reported for An by Amarillo-Suárez (2000), but this species should be restricted to eastern Colombia.

Paradirphia geneforti (Bouvier, 1923) was reported for Cc and Na (Amarillo-Suárez 2000), but today this species is known to be endemic to Ecuador (Imbabura and Pichincha) (Lemaire 2002). Thus the old records are doubtful.

Periga occidentalis (Lemaire, 1972) was reported for By and St (Lemaire 2002), but this species should be restricted to western Colombia.

Pseudautomeris antioquia (Schaus, 1921) was reported for Ch, Na, and VI (Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002, Decaëns et al. 2003b), but this species should be endemic to An. The old, more southern records should refer to *P. winbrechlini*.

Pseudodirphia infuscata (Bouvier, 1924) was reported for An, Cl, Cu, and Me (type locality) (Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002), but the identity and distribution of this species are doubtful and need further studies.

Pseudodirphia sinuosa Lemaire, 2002 was reported for By and St (Lemaire 2002), but this species should be restricted to western Colombia.

Pseudodirphia peruviana (Bouvier, 1924) was reported for Cu (Lemaire 2002) and St (Amarillo-Suárez 2000), but this species seems to be restricted to Peru only given its type locality in Puno department. Due to Lemaire (2002: 896), the identification of the specimen collected by Fassl in Cu was doubtful, and he noted that “several species may be involved, the separation of which however remains problematic.” Given the recent description of several new species of this genus from Colombia (Brechlin and Meister 2011g, Brechlin 2018j), the old records of *P. peruviana* for Colombia must refer to another species of this genus that is distributed in the Eastern Cordillera.

Rothschildia aricia (Walker, 1855) was reported for Na and VI (Amarillo-Suárez 2000). These old records should belong to the subspecies *Rothschildia a. napoecuadoriana*.

Copaxa andensis Lemaire, 1971 was reported for By (Decaëns et al. 2007), but this species should be restricted to western Colombia.

Copaxa semioculata (Felder, C. & Felder, R., 1874) was reported for Na and To (Amarillo-Suárez 2000), but this species should be restricted to the Cordillera Oriental (Wolfe 2005).

Copaxa wernermeisteri Brechlin & Meister, 2010 was described from Mexico (type locality: Chiapas), but this locality is erroneous. The corrected type locality should be in western Colombia. Thus, this species is probably a synonym of *C. denhezi*, but no taxonomic changes are made here.

There are confusions of species in the genus *Copaxa* that belong to the artificial species group of *Copaxa descrescens sensu* Brechlin and Meister 2010b. This group was further divided into two subgroups: the

decrescens-subgroup and the *rufinans*-subgroup. Regarding the former, three species were reported in western Colombia: *C. niepelti* Draudt, 1929 (type locality: West Colombia, Bellavista), *C. ignescens* Lemaire, 1978 (type locality: West Colombia, Valle del Cauca), and *C. troetschi* Druce, 1886 (type locality: Panama, Chiriquí). Lemaire (1975) treated *C. niepelti* as a synonym of *C. decrescens* Walker, 1855, but the latter is restricted to Brazil. Recently, Brechlin and Meister (2012d) reinstated *C. niepelti* as a species and synonymized *C. ignescens*. According to new molecular studies of material collected near the type locality of *C. ignescens*, there seems to be a great possibility that *C. witti* Brechlin, Käch & Meister, 2013 could be a synonym of *C. ignescens*. Broader distribution is recognized for *C. troetschi*, and according to the cluster of sequences found in BOLD, *C. niepelti* could be a synonym of *C. troetschi*. To avoid further confusion, in the checklist, this issue is treated as follows: *C. witti* is very likely a synonym of *C. ignescens* with its distribution in the Western Cordillera of Colombia (Ch, Na, and VI) and western Ecuador; *C. niepelti* is probably a synonym of *C. troetschi*, and it is widely distributed in Colombia: By, Ce, Cu, Gj, Hu, Ma, St, To, and VI. The old record for *C. ignescens* in Cc (Muñoz and Amarillo-Suárez 2010) could not be verified due to the cryptic diversity within this group. The specimens identified as *C. ignescens* could not be examined and have no DNA barcodes.

Regarding the *rufinans*-subgroup, an issue is found for the case of the cryptic species complex formed by *C. moinieri* Lemaire, 1978 (type locality: Panama, Chiriquí) and *C. rudloffi* Brechlin & Meister, 2010 (type locality: Costa Rica, Puntarenas). A cluster of sequences from this complex can be found in VI and is currently identified as *C. moinieri*. Further studies are necessary to clear the correct determinations and boundaries between these closely related species.

Taxonomic changes

Racheli and Racheli (1998) described a subspecies of *Arsenura thomsoni* Schaus, 1906 that is here raised to full species status, *Arsenura lemairei* Racheli, L. & Racheli, T., 1998 **stat. nov.** It is possible to separate them by morphology: the outer hindwing margins are smoother in *A. thomsoni* and notched in *A. lemairei*. The two species also have different distributions. Only *A. lemairei* was found in Colombia, in the eastern plains (Cn), and it was also reported in northwestern Brazil, northeastern Ecuador (Racheli and Racheli 2005b), and northern Peru (type locality: Loreto). In contrast, *A. thomsoni* is a Guyano-Amazonian species distributed in the Guyanas (type locality: Omai, Guyana), Venezuela, and northern Brazil (Lemaire 1980). Molecular evidence also supports this taxonomic change since there is a minimum p-distance of 4.33% between the BINs clustering *A. thomsoni* (BIN BOLD:AAC8188) and *A. lemairei* (BIN BOLD:AAC0236).

Lemaire (1980) divided *Copiopteryx semiramis* (Cramer, 1775) into seven subspecies that range from Mexico to Bolivia. *Copiopteryx semiramis banghaasi* Draudt, 1930 is known from Central America (Mexico to Nicaragua) and was distinguished by Lemaire (1980: 167) as “easily recognizable by the much paler, yellowish brown, ground color than in all the previous subspecies.” Given the distribution and morphological features provided for *C. s. banghaasi*, *Copiopteryx banghaasi* Draudt, 1930 **stat. nov.** should be raised to full species status. Additionally, according to new results, the taxon *C. s. andensis* should belong to this species and is treated as *Copiopteryx banghaasi andensis* (Lemaire, 1974) **comb. nov.** In summary, three species of the genus *Copiopteryx* are distributed in Colombia: *C. banghaasi andensis* **comb. nov.** is found in western Colombia (Ch and VI), but also in By and St; *C. jehovah* is reported for Ca, Cn, and Pu; and *C. semiramis semiramis*, is found in eastern Colombia (Ca, Cu, and Me).

In addition, *Rhescyntis norax* Druce, 1897 **stat. nov.** is removed from its subspecies status of *R. hippodamia* Druce, 1897 and raised to full species status now. The distribution of *R. norax* ranges from Mexico to western Colombia and western Ecuador. Therefore, we recognize *R. h. colombiana* Bouvier, 1927 as a subjective junior synonym of *R. norax*. Both separate species, *R. hippodamia* and *R. norax*, can be found in Colombia: *R. hippodamia* in the Amazon region (Am, Ca) and *R. norax* in western Colombia (Ch, Na, Vl). Thus, the old records for Ch, Na, and Vl of *R. hippodamia* (Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Prada Lara et al. 2019) should belong to *R. norax*.

Bathyphebia gschwandneri Schawerda, 1925 was considered a junior subjective synonym of *B. aglia* Felder, C. & Felder, R., 1874 by Lemaire (1976). Because of external differences and features in the male genitalia *Bathyphebia aglia gschwandneri* Schawerda, 1925 **stat. nov.** is now treated as a subspecies of *B. aglia*. This change mainly bases on its extreme phenotype with a broad white shadow after the black postmedian line, as figured in Naumann et al. (2009: figs. 4-5). In other literature, it was also noted that “the transverse rugae of the uncus are much weaker” in *B. a. gschwandneri* **stat. nov.** compared with *B. a. aglia*, (Oiticica Filho and Michener 1950).

Rothschildia orizaba bogotana Rothschild, 1907 was previously considered a synonym of *R. orizaba equatorialis* Rothschild, 1907 by Lemaire (1975). The latter was raised to species status by Brechlin and Meister (2012c) with its synonym *bogotana*, but today we treat *Rothschildia equatorialis bogotana* Rothschild, 1907 **stat. rev., comb. nov.** again as a subspecies, but now of *R. equatorialis* with its type locality in Bogotá, Cu. The nominate subspecies is found in western Colombia. Furthermore, the type material of *R. orizaba cauca* should be examined to determine this taxon's true identity and validity.

In addition, the following two taxa are recognized as new synonyms: *Therinia transversaria columbiana* (Jordan, 1924) **syn. nov.** of *Therinia transversaria* (Druce, 1887) and *Rothschildia arethusa rhodina* Jordan, 1911 **syn. nov.** of *Rothschildia arethusa* (Walker, 1855).

Excluded taxa

The following 74 taxa were previously reported for Colombia but are excluded from the current checklist due to the recent changes in taxonomy and descriptions of new species with new findings regarding the distribution ranges of each taxon.

Arsenura armida (Cramer, 1779) was reported for An, By, Ca, Cn, Cu, Ma, Me, Pu, and To departments by Amarillo-Suárez (2000) and Decaëns et al. (2007), but several new taxa were described within this species group (Brechlin and Meister 2010h). Its distribution is now limited to Suriname (type locality) and the Guyanese fauna. The old records of this species in Colombia should refer to *Arsenura archianassa archianassa* and *Arsenura archianassa porioni*.

Dysdaemonia boreas (Cramer, 1775) was reported for An, Ar, By, Ch, and Vl by Amarillo-Suárez (2000), Decaëns et al. (2003), and Decaëns et al. (2007). However, according to Brechlin (2019e), this is a complex of species. *Dysdaemonia boreas* is now restricted to the Guyanese fauna, including parts of eastern Venezuela and northern Brazil (Brechlin 2019e). The old records of this species in Colombia should refer to *D. australoboreas*, *D. panamana*, and *D. vanschaycki*.

Paradaemonia andensis (Rothschild, 1907) was reported for Me by Amarillo-Suárez (2000), but this species is restricted to Central Peru and Bolivia (Brechlin 2018b). The old record should probably refer to *P. platydesmia*.

Adeloneivaia jason (Boisduval, 1872) was reported for Ca, Cc, Ch, Me, and VI (Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Decaëns et al. 2003b, Racheli and Vinciguerra 2005, Muñoz and Amarillo-Suárez 2010), but this is a complex of species, and *A. jason* is now known to be restricted to Mexico and northern Guatemala (Brechlin 2017b). Several new species of this species complex have been described, so the old records must refer to them.

Adeloneivaia subangulata (Herrich-Schäffer, [1855]) was reported for An, Ca, Ch, Me, and VI (Lemaire 1988, Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Racheli and Vinciguerra 2005). However, the old records should refer to *A. pallida*, raised to full species status by removing from subspecies of *A. subangulata* (Brechlin and Meister 2011c).

Adelowalkeria eugenia (Druce, 1904) was reported for Hu (Lemaire 1988, Amarillo-Suárez 2000), but this species is restricted to the Guyanese fauna. Therefore, the old record should refer to either *A. bezverkhovi*, which is still not confirmed for Colombia, or *A. eugenicolombiana* (Brechlin and Meister 2011c, Brechlin 2017m).

Adelowalkeria plateada (Schaus, 1905) was reported for Ca (Racheli and Vinciguerra 2005), but this species is now restricted to the Guyanese fauna. Therefore, the old record should refer to *A. witti* (Brechlin and Meister 2011c).

Citheronia hamifera Rothschild, 1907 was reported for Ca (Racheli and Vinciguerra 2005), but it is now known to be restricted to Trinidad and probably northern Venezuela and French Guiana. Therefore, the old record should probably refer to *C. witti* (Brechlin et al. 2019a).

Citheronia lobesis Rothschild, 1907 was reported for An, Cu, Hu, and To (Lemaire 1988, Amarillo-Suárez 2000), but two species were recently described within this species complex. Given that *C. lobesis* is today only known from Mexico (Brechlin et al. 2019a), the old records should refer to *C. laguajira*.

Citheronia phoronea (Cramer, 1779) was reported for An, Ca, Ch, Me, and VI (Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Decaëns et al. 2003b, Racheli and Vinciguerra 2005), but several species were described within this complex of species (Brechlin et al. 2019a). *Citheronia phoronea* is today known to be restricted to the Guyanese fauna, including parts of eastern Venezuela. Thus, the old records should refer to *C. phochocoensis* in western Colombia (An, Ch, and VI) and *C. phoandensis* in eastern Colombia (Ca and Me).

Citioica anthonilis (Herrich-Schäffer, [1854]) was reported for By, Ca, Ch, Me, and VI (Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Decaëns et al. 2003b, 2007, Racheli and Vinciguerra 2005), but this species has a more southern distribution. Therefore in Colombia, the old records should very likely refer to *C. colombiana* and *C. rubrocanescens* (Brechlin 2017c).

Citioica homoea (Rothschild, [1854]) was reported for Me (Amarillo-Suárez 2000), but this species has a more southern distribution. In Colombia, the old record should refer to *C. kaechi* (Brechlin 2017c).

Eacles fulvaster Rothschild, 1907 was reported for Ca (Racheli and Vinciguerra 2005) as *Eacles masoni fulvaster*, now raised to full species status by Brechlin & Meister (2011c). Given that *Eacles f. fulvaster* has a more southern distribution, the old record of this species must belong to *Eacles f. oriecuadoriana* (Brechlin and Meister 2011c).

Eacles imperialis (Drury, 1773) was reported for An, Cc, Ch, Cu, Ma, Na, To, and VI (Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Muñoz and Amarillo-Suárez 2010), but *Eacles i. imperialis* is a North American subspecies. The old records must probably refer to subspecies that are distributed in Colombia: *Eacles i. anchicayensis* and *E. i. cacicus*.

Eacles masoni Schaus, 1896 was reported for Ch and VI (Amarillo-Suárez 2000), but this is another complex of species. In the species group of *masoni* that has been proposed by Brechlin and Meister (2011c), the distribution of *E. masoni sensu stricto* should be restricted to Mexico and northern Guatemala only. Thus, the old records of *masoni* should refer to *E. tyrannus*. The latter has been raised to full species status from its previous subspecies status as *E. masoni tyrannus* by Brechlin and Meister (2011c).

Eacles ormondei Schaus, 1889 was reported for Cc (Muñoz and Amarillo-Suárez 2010), but *E. o. ormondei* is only known from Mexico. Thus, the old record must refer to *E. o. niepelti* that is distributed in the Western Cordillera.

Othorene hodeva (Druce, 1904) was reported for Ca (Racheli and Vinciguerra 2005), but this species is now known to be restricted to the Guyanese fauna only. The old record must refer to *O. winbrechlini* (Brechlin and Meister 2011j).

Psilopygida (Psigida) walkeri (Grote, 1867) was reported for Me (Amarillo-Suárez 2000), but this species has a much more southern distribution. The old record should very likely refer to *P. apollinairei*, which has been raised to full species status by Brechlin and Meister (2011c).

Ptiloscola photophila (Rothschild, 1907) was reported for Am and Ca (Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Racheli and Vinciguerra 2005), but this species is now known to be restricted to the Guyanese fauna only. Following the old records could refer to *P. wolfei*, which has not yet been confirmed for Colombia (Brechlin and Meister 2008).

Rachesa breteuili (Bouvier, 1927) was reported for VI (Amarillo-Suárez 2000), but the nominate *Rachesa b. breteuili* is only known from Ecuador until now. Thus, the old record must refer to the subspecies *Rachesa b. caucensis* distributed in western Colombia (Brechlin 2017k).

Janiodes laverna (Druce, 1890) was reported for Ch (Decaëns et al. 2003b), but this is another complex of species, and true *J. laverna* should be restricted to western Ecuador only (Brechlin 2020e). Several new taxa of this genus have been described in a recent revision (Brechlin 2020e), so the old records must refer to them.

Automerina (Automerula) auletes (Herrich-Schäffer, [1854]) was reported for Ca and VI (Lemaire 2002, Racheli and Vinciguerra 2005), but this species is now known to be restricted to the Guyanese fauna. The old records must refer to *A. yungasletes* for Ca and *A. esmeraletes* for VI (Brechlin and Meister 2011i, Brechlin et al. 2013a).

Automeris amanda Schaus, 1900 was reported for Cu (Amarillo-Suárez 2000), but the nominate subspecies *A. a. amanda* is now known from Peru and Bolivia only. The old record should very likely refer to the subspecies *A. a. subobscura* distributed in the Eastern Cordillera of Colombia at moderate elevations nearby its type locality in Bogotá, Cu (Lemaire 2002).

Automeris banus (Boisduval, 1875) was reported for Ch, Na, and VI (Amarillo-Suárez 2000), but this species ranges from Mexico to Costa Rica (Brechlin and Meister 2011f). The old records should refer to *A. argentifera*, raised to full species status by Brechlin and Meister (2011f).

Automeris banus proxima Conte, 1906 was reported for By (Decaëns et al. 2007). However, this record was initially stated as doubtful by the authors. This subspecies, only known from southwestern Ecuador (Racheli and Racheli 2005a), is probably a synonym of *A. argentifera*, to which the old record could refer.

Automeris belti Druce, 1886 was reported for Ch (Prada Lara et al. 2019), but this species is known from Honduras, Costa Rica, and northwestern Panama. The old record should refer to *A. zaruma*, formerly treated as a subspecies of *A. belti*, previously raised to full species status by Brechlin and Meister (2011f).

Automeris bilinea (Walker, 1855) was reported for NS (Amarillo-Suárez 2000), but this southeastern species (type locality: Brazil, Pará) was not reported for Colombia by Lemaire (2002). Very recently, it has been shown now that this is a complex of species (Decaëns et al. 2021). Thus, the old record should refer to one of the relatively newly described species of this complex, *A. llaneros* and *A. mineros*.

Automeris celata Lemaire, 1969 was reported for Ch (Decaëns et al. 2003b). However, several new taxa were recently described within this species complex (Brechlin and Meister 2011f), and its distribution is now known to be restricted to Costa Rica. The old records in Chocó should very likely refer to *A. choco*.

Automeris janus (Cramer, 1775) was reported for An (Amarillo-Suárez 2000), but this was not reported for Colombia by Lemaire (2002), and it is probably a misinterpretation of *A. exigua* that is found in An.

Automeris metzli (Sallé, 1853) was reported for By and VI (Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002, Decaëns et al. 2007), but this species is now known to be restricted to Mexico. Thus, the old records should refer to *A. dagmarae* (Brechlin and Meister 2011f).

Automeris midea (Maassen, 1885) was reported for By (Decaëns et al. 2007), but this species has a more eastern distribution, restricted to Brazil: Pará and the Guyanese fauna (Decaëns et al. 2021). The old record should refer to *A. mineros*, which was recently described from the same area.

Automeris zugana Druce, 1886 was reported for An, By, Ch, and VI (Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Decaëns et al. 2003b, 2007, Prada Lara et al. 2019), but this species is only known from Costa Rica and Panama. The old records of this species should very likely refer to *A. parapichinchensis*.

Cerodirphia brunnea (Draudt, 1930) was reported for Ca by Racheli and Vinciguerra (2005), who were doubtful about the identification between *C. brunnea* and *C. speciosa*. However, the latter can be easily distinguished by the pink color and the smaller size. *Cerodirphia brunnea* was also reported for Colombia without specifying the distribution (Amarillo-Suárez 2000), and according to Lemaire (2002), this species ranges from Ecuador to Bolivia. Currently, *C. brunnea* is only known from Argentina and Bolivia. Thus, the old record could refer to *C. siriae*, which externally is the nearest species to *C. speciosa*, and occurs in Ca (Brechlin 2011).

Cerodirphia sanctimartinensis Lemaire, 1982 was reported for Ma (Amarillo-Suárez 2000), but this species seems to be endemic to northern Peru (Lemaire 2002). Thus, the old record must refer to another

species of this genus or even an undescribed taxon, given that it is not possible to confuse *C. sanctimartinensis* with any other species of the genus.

Cerodirphia speciosa (Cramer, 1777) was reported for Ca (Lemaire 2002, Racheli and Vinciguerra 2005), but this species is now restricted to the Guyanese fauna only. The old record very likely refers to *C. siriae* (Brechlin 2011).

Dirphia avia (Stoll, 1780) was reported for An and Ch (Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Decaëns et al. 2003b), but several new taxa were described within this species complex (Brechlin and Meister 2011d, Brechlin 2017j). The distribution of *D. avia sensu stricto* is now known to be restricted to the Guyanese fauna only. The old records could refer to *D. aviluisiana* for An and *D. avichoco* for Ch (Brechlin and Meister 2011d).

Dirphia crassifurca Lemaire, 1993 was reported for An, By, Cl, and St (Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002, Decaëns et al. 2007), but it is now known to be restricted to Venezuela. This species is part of a complex of species. The old records of this species should mainly refer to *D. crassgachala*, but other possibilities are *D. santboyacensis*, *D. tolimafurca*, and *D. yarumala*.

Dirphia tarquinia (Cramer, 1775) was reported for Me (Amarillo-Suárez 2000), but this species should be restricted to the Guyanese fauna (Decaëns et al. 2004a). It was not reported for Colombia by Lemaire (2002). The old record of this species should refer to *D. carimaguensis*.

Gamelia abasia (Stoll, 1781) was reported for Ar, Ch, Cu, and VI (Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002, Decaëns et al. 2003b), but this is another complex of species. *Gamelia abasia* should be restricted to the Guyanese fauna (Brechlin and Meister 2012b). The old records for Ch could refer to *G. cimarrones* (Decaëns et al. 2005), while for other departments to other species of this genus (Brechlin and Meister 2012b, Brechlin 2018k, 2020f, 2021c).

Gamelia neidhoeferi Lemaire, 1967 was reported for Cu, Ri, and To (Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002), but this species has a more southern distribution (type locality: Bolivia, Cochabamba). Thus, the old records could refer to several other species, such as *G. cundboyacensis* for Cu and *G. ristolima* for Ri and To.

Hylesia (Hylesia) aeneides aeneides (Druce, 1897) was reported for By, Na, and VI (Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002, Decaëns et al. 2007), but the nominate subspecies has not been found in Colombia until now. The old records for Na and VI should refer to *H. a. aenocciecuadorex* and *H. aencocornex* for By.

Hylesia (Hylesia) beneluzi Lemaire, 1988 was reported for Ch (Decaëns et al. 2003b). However, this record was initially stated as doubtful by the authors and this species should be endemic to Costa Rica.

Hylesia (Hylesia) canitia (Cramer, 1780) was reported for St (Lemaire 2002), but this species is now known to be restricted to the Guyanese fauna only. The old record should refer to any other taxon of this species group.

Hylesia (Hylesia) coex Dyar, 1913 was reported for An, By, Cc, Cu, Me, and St (Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002). However, according to Brechlin et al. (2016a), this species should occur in Venezuela

only. The old records of this species could refer to, e.g., *H. caucanex*, which was considered a synonym by Lemaire (2002) but was later reinstated to species status (Brechlin et al. 2016a).

Hylesia (Hylesia) continua (Walker, 1865) was reported for An and Cc (Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Muñoz and Amarillo-Suárez 2010), but *H. c. continua* is a Central American subspecies. The old records should refer to *H. c. columbiana*, which is known to occur in Colombia.

Hylesia (Hylesia) rosacea Schaus, 1911 was reported for Ch (Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Prada Lara et al. 2019), but *H. r. rosacea* is a Central American subspecies. The old record should very likely refer to *H. r. thaumex*, which is proofed to occur in Colombia.

Hylesia (Hylesia) rubrifrons Schaus, 1911 was reported for By and VI (Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002), but *H. r. rubrifrons* is a Central American subspecies. The old record for By could refer to *H. r. muzoensis*.

Hyperchiria nausica (Cramer, 1779) was reported for An, By, Ca, Ch, and Na (Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Decaëns et al. 2003b, 2007, Racheli and Vinciguerra 2005), but this is a complex of species, and *H. nausica* is now known to be restricted to the Guyanese fauna only. Many species have been described within this species group, so the old records must refer to them (Brechlin and Meister 2010d, Brechlin et al. 2011a, Brechlin 2019f).

Meroleuca (Meroleucoides) erythropus (Maassen, 1890) was reported for To (Amarillo-Suárez 2000), but this species should be endemic to Ecuador (Lemaire 2002). The old record of this species must refer to another species of this genus.

Meroleuca (Meroleucoides) diazmaurini Decaëns, Bonilla & Ramirez, [2005] was reported for CI (Decaëns et al. 2004b), but this species has been synonymized with *M. fassli* (Brechlin 2018i). Consequently, the old record should refer to the latter.

Molippa nibasa Maassen & Weyding, 1885 was reported for By and Ch (Decaëns et al. 2003b, 2007, Prada Lara et al. 2019), but this species should be restricted to Mexico. The old records of this species should refer to *M. flavotegana* (Brechlin and Meister 2011a).

Paradirphia andicola Lemaire, 2002 was reported for Cu in the original description. However, this species is today known to be very likely restricted to eastern Ecuador only. The old record could refer to, e.g., *P. cabrera* (Brechlin and Meister 2017).

Paradirphia apollinairei (Bouvier, 1930) was reported for eastern Colombia by Lemaire (2002), but according to Brechlin and Meister (2017), this species is not valid. The old records of this species could refer to, e.g., *P. cabrera* and *P. santander*.

Paradirphia oblita Lemaire, 1976 was reported for By (Decaëns et al. 2007), but the occurrence of this species is not confirmed for the Colombian Cordillera Oriental. However, it could be expected in the Colombian Amazon as it was found in the Ecuadorian Amazon (Napo and Pastaza provinces). The old record of this species probably refers to *P. cavichensis*.

Paradirphia torva (Weymer, 1907) is a *species inquirenda*, according to Lemaire (2002), given that the holotype is lost. Furthermore, its Colombian origin is doubtful as there is no information apart from the original description, and there is no illustration either. Consequently, it was excluded from our checklist.

Periga angulosa (Lemaire, 1972) was reported for Ca (Racheli and Vinciguerra 2005), but this is another complex of species (Brechlin and Meister 2013c). *Periga angulosa sensu stricto* is only known in Ecuador until now. The old record should refer to *P. angcaucana* (Brechlin 2021d).

Periga cluacina (Druce, 1886) was reported for VI (Amarillo-Suárez 2000). However, this species is known to occur in Costa Rica and Panama only. The old record could refer to, e.g., *P. kaechi* or *P. pachijalensis*. There is a need for further studies as these two Ecuadorian species are still not confirmed for Colombia.

Periphoba arcaei (Druce, 1886) was reported for An and By (Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Decaëns et al. 2007), but this is a Central American species (Brechlin and Meister 2010e). The old records of this species should probably refer to *P. tolimaiana*.

Periphoba hircia (Cramer, 1775) was reported for Me (Amarillo-Suárez 2000), but this species is recently known to be restricted to the Guyanese fauna only (Brechlin et al. 2019b). The old record very likely refers to *P. huaticocha*.

Pseudautomeris irene (Cramer, 1779) was reported for Ch (Decaëns et al. 2003b), but this species is now known to be restricted to the Guyanese fauna area (Brechlin and Meister 2010f). The old record could refer to *P. chocensis* (Brechlin et al. 2013f).

Pseudodirphia agis (Cramer, 1775) was reported for An, By, Ca, Cu, Ma, Me, and St (Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Decaëns et al. 2007), but this species is now known to be restricted to the Guyanese fauna area (Brechlin and Meister 2011g). The old records should refer to *P. agandensis*.

Pseudodirphia eumedide (Stoll, 1782) was reported for Ca, Ch, and Cu (Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Lemaire 2002, Racheli and Vinciguerra 2005), but this species is now known to be restricted to the Guyanese fauna area only (Brechlin 2018j). Therefore, the old records could refer to, e.g., *P. concava*, *P. ecandides*, *P. ecoccidides*, or *P. septentrides*.

Pseudodirphia eumedidoides (Vuillot, 1893) was reported for Cu and Me (Amarillo-Suárez 2000), but this species should be restricted to Brazil (Lemaire 2002). Therefore, the old records could refer to, e.g., *P. concava*, *P. ecandides*, *P. ecoccidides*, or *P. septentrides*.

Pseudodirphia menander menander (Druce, 1886) was reported for Cc, Ch, and VI (Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Decaëns et al. 2003b, Muñoz and Amarillo-Suárez 2010), but this subspecies is now known to be only distributed in Central America. The old records of this subspecies should refer to *P. m. reducta* that occurs in western Colombia.

Homoeopteryx major Jordan, 1924 was reported for Ch (Decaëns et al. 2003b), but this species is probably only distributed in southern Peru due to its type locality in Puno department.

Oxytenis albilunulata Schaus, 1912 was reported for Ch (Decaëns et al. 2003b), but *O. a. albilunulata* is a Central American taxon. The old records should refer to *O. a. albecuatoriana*, which is known to occur in western Colombia.

Oxytenis leda Druce, 1906 was reported for Ca (Racheli and Vinciguerra 2005), but this species should only be restricted to central Peru.

Rothschildia aurota (Cramer, [1775]) was reported for Me (Amarillo-Suárez 2000), but *R. a. aurota* is recently known to be restricted to the Guyanese fauna area (Brechlin and Meister 2013d). The old record should refer to *R. a. auroamazonensis*.

Rothschildia inca inca Rothschild, 1907 was reported for An, By, Ch, Me, St, and VI (Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Decaëns et al. 2003b, 2007), formerly as *R. lebeau inca*, that recently was raised to species status (Brechlin and Meister 2012c). The subspecies *R. i. inca* ranges from southern Peru to northern Bolivia. Thus, the old records for By, Me, and St should refer to *R. i. incecuatoriana* and An, Ch, and VI to *R. lebeau lebeau*.

Rothschildia orizaba (Westwood, [1854]) was reported for Cc, Ch, and Na (Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Muñoz and Amarillo-Suárez 2010), but this taxon is restricted to Mexico. Thus, the old records should refer to *R. equatorialis* that has been raised to full species status from *R. o. equatorialis* by Brechlin and Meister (2012c), or maybe to *R. o. cauca*, which seems to occur also in western Colombia but probably at higher elevations than *R. equatorialis* (Lemaire 1978).

Copaxa decrescens Walker, 1855 was reported for An, By, Ch, Me, and Na (Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Decaëns et al. 2003b, 2007), but this species is restricted to southeastern Brazil (Brechlin and Meister 2012d). The old records should refer to either *C. andescens* or *C. metescens*.

Copaxa expandens Walker, 1855 was reported for St (Amarillo-Suárez 2000), but this species is today known to be restricted to Venezuela (Brechlin et al. 2016b). The old record could refer to *C. parexpandens*.

Copaxa multifenestrata (Herrich-Schäffer, 1858) was reported for By, Cc, Ch, Na, St, and To (Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Decaëns et al. 2003b, Muñoz and Amarillo-Suárez 2010). However, this species is today known to be restricted to Mexico only (Brechlin and Meister 2012d). The old records of this species could refer to *C. rufotincta*.

Copaxa rufinans Schaus, 1906 was reported for An, By, Ch, and VI (Amarillo-Suárez 2000, Decaëns et al. 2003b, 2007). However, the nominate subspecies should be restricted to Mexico only. The old record for Ch very likely refers to *C. r. rufstralia*.

Unconfirmed taxa to be expected in Colombia

The following 22 taxa can be likely expected for the Colombian fauna because of their known collecting localities very near the Colombian border, but their occurrence in Colombia is not confirmed yet.

Rhescyntis descimoni Lemaire, 1975 was reported for the Amazon region of Ecuador (Napo) (Racheli and Racheli 2005b) and Peru (San Martín) on BOLD. Therefore, its occurrence is very expected in the Colombian Amazon.

Rhescyntis hermes hermandensis Brechlin & Meister, 2013 was reported for the Amazon region of Ecuador (Napo) and Peru (Amazonas) (Brechlin and Meister 2013a). Therefore, its occurrence is very expected in the Colombian Amazon.

Adeloneivaia orientoandensis Brechlin & Meister, 2011 was reported for the Amazon region of Ecuador (Napo) and Peru (Amazonas) (Brechlin and Meister 2011c). Therefore, its occurrence is very expected in the Colombian Amazon.

Adelowalkeria bezverkhoi Brechlin, 2017 was described from specimens collected in Venezuela (Merida) and Ecuador (Orellana) (Brechlin 2017m). Therefore, its occurrence is very expected in eastern Colombia.

Citioica analis (Rothschild, 1907) was reported for Ecuador (Sucumbios) and Peru (Amazonas) on BOLD. Therefore, its occurrence is very expected in the Colombian Amazon.

Eacles barragani Brechlin & Käch, 2015 was described from specimens collected in Ecuador (Carchi), near the border to Nariño (Brechlin and Käch 2015). Therefore, its occurrence is very expected in southern Colombia.

Ptiloscola wolfei Brechlin & Meister, 2008 was described from specimens collected in Peru (Amazonas and Pasco departments) (Brechlin and Meister 2008), and it was also found in Ecuador (Sucumbios). Therefore, its occurrence is expected in the Colombian Amazon. Maybe the old records of *P. photophila* refer to *P. wolfei*.

Automeris alticarchensis Brechlin, Käch & Meister, 2013 was described from specimens collected in Ecuador (Carchi), very near the border to Nariño (Brechlin et al. 2013b). Therefore, its occurrence is expected in southern Colombia.

Automeris barragani Brechlin, Käch & Meister, 2013 was described from specimens collected in Ecuador (Carchi), very near the border to Nariño (Brechlin et al. 2013b). Therefore, its occurrence is expected in southern Colombia.

Automeris ecuata Brechlin & Meister, 2011 was described from specimens collected in northeastern Ecuador (Napo, Pastaza, and Sucumbios provinces) (Brechlin and Meister 2011f). Therefore, its occurrence is expected in southeastern Colombia.

Automeris isabellae Brechlin & Käch, 2017 was described from specimens collected in Ecuador (Carchi), very near the border to Nariño (Brechlin et al. 2013b). Therefore, its occurrence is expected in southern Colombia.

Automeris sachai Brechlin, Käch & Meister, 2013 was described from specimens collected in Ecuador (Carchi), very near the border to Nariño (Brechlin et al. 2013b). Therefore, its occurrence is expected in southern Colombia.

Dirphia brevifurca Strand, 1911 was reported for the Amazon region of eastern Ecuador and northern Peru (Lemaire 2002). Therefore, its occurrence is expected in the Colombian Amazon.

Erythromeris kaechi Brechlin, 2016 was described from specimens collected in Ecuador (Carchi), very near the border to Nariño (Brechlin 2016b). Therefore, its occurrence is expected in southern Colombia.

Gamelia rindgei Lemaire, 1967 was reported for the Amazon region of eastern Ecuador and northern Peru (Lemaire 2002). Therefore, its occurrence is expected in the Colombian Amazon.

Lonomia madrediosiana Brechlin & Meister, 2011 was reported for eastern Ecuador and northern Peru (Amazonas department) on BOLD. Therefore, its occurrence is expected in the Colombian Amazon.

Meroleuca kaechi Brechlin & Meister, 2013 was described from specimens collected in Ecuador (Carchi), near the border to Nariño. Therefore, its occurrence is expected in southern Colombia (Brechlin et al. 2013c).

Periga barragani Brechlin, Meister & Käch, 2013 was described from specimens collected in Ecuador (Carchi), very near the border to Nariño. Therefore, its occurrence is expected in southern Colombia (Brechlin and Meister 2013c).

Pseudodirphia ecoridides Brechlin, Meister & Käch, 2011 was reported for the Amazon region of eastern Ecuador (Brechlin and Meister 2011g) and northern Peru on BOLD. Therefore, its occurrence is expected in the Colombian Amazon.

Pseudodirphia septentrides Brechlin, Meister & Käch, 2011 was reported for the Amazon region of eastern Ecuador and northern Peru (Brechlin and Meister 2011g). Therefore, its occurrence is expected in the Colombian Amazon.

Copaxa kaechi Brechlin & Meister, 2013 was described from specimens collected in Ecuador (Carchi), near the border to Nariño (Brechlin et al. 2013d). Therefore, its occurrence is expected in southern Colombia.

Copaxa tulcana Brechlin, 2016 was described from specimens collected in Ecuador (Carchi), very near the border to Nariño (Brechlin et al. 2016b). Therefore, its occurrence is expected in southern Colombia.

Conclusions

Many Saturniidae species have been recently described from Colombia. This is the first attempt at a checklist that contains all the new descriptions and updated distribution data of all Colombian Saturniidae taxa known to us. Most of these records are available on BOLD repository that has been used as both a tool for taxonomists (e.g., describing new species) and a source of occurrence data for each species. The best-known regions regarding the Saturniidae diversity in Colombia include the Chocó and the Andean regions. The most speciose subfamily in Colombia is Hemileucinae, and it is not surprising that many species and even a genus of this subfamily are endemic and were recently described. A great diversity of Saturniidae can be studied in montane biotopes such as high Andean forests and paramos. For example, the genus *Meroleuca* comprises 23 species in Colombia, all endemic. It was anticipated by Lemaire (2002: 14) that “the specialized genus *Meroleuca* of which new species are expected every time a new collecting site is sampled at about 2500 m elevation or more.”

This comprehensive checklist of the Saturniidae of Colombia comprises 602 species into 55 genera in 6 subfamilies. According to available distribution data, one genus and 310 species are endemic to

Colombia. Old records and some species names in the checklist given by Amarillo-Suárez (2000) were discussed if removed from this present checklist due to new studies and evidence. This checklist aims to avoid confusion with old names and provide an updated list of Colombian Saturniidae species. Recent descriptions, together with their distribution data, are included. Many regions of Colombia are undersampled. For example, no records are known for the following Colombian departments: Atlántico, Bolívar, Córdoba, Guainía, Guaviare, San Andrés, Sucre, and Vichada. Future studies and sampling in the Caribbean and the Amazon regions should reveal additional species expected in Colombia as they have already been reported from the neighboring countries. Nevertheless, this checklist turns Colombia into a reference country for studies of moth diversity and one of the richest documented countries in the world for Saturniidae diversity.

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