

NOTES ON SOME SATURNIIDS FROM THE PROVINCE OF
MISIONES, ARGENTINA, INCLUDING SEVERAL NEW
RECORDS FOR THIS COUNTRY
(Lepidoptera, Saturniidae)

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INTRODUCTION

The most updated account regarding the Saturniid fauna of the southern South American countries (Paraguay, Uruguay and Argentina) is that given by Lemaire (1978, 1980, 1988, 2002) in his monographies of Neotropical Saturniidae. Previously, a few papers on the Saturniid fauna of Argentina were published (e.g., Kohler 1935; Breyer & Orfila 1945) but there is no checklist of the Saturniidae occurring in this country. Some provisional lists can be found on Internet but their accuracy is questionable. Indeed the lists, the records or general notes found on the websites are preliminary efforts to the knowledge of Saturniids but in some cases the information given therein are unconfirmed or based on misidentifications. However, some information from the web are used in this study (e.g., Drechsel [2007]) given the importance of that inventory of species in the light of the present records for the Saturniid fauna of Misiones.

In this article, some distributional records for Saturniid moths from the province of Misiones, Argentina, are given. The province of Misiones is located in the extreme northeastern part of the country between Paraguay and the Brazilian states of Parana, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul. The Saturniid fauna of Paraguay was already investigated by Drechsel (1995) and Racheli (1995). They reported some information and records from this country but a checklist of the species also for this country was never published. A list of

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the Saturniids recorded for Paraguay compiled by Drechsel et al. is available on the website www.PyBio.org. As introduced above, the detailed checklist of the Saturniid fauna of Refugio Biológico Carapa by Drechsel [2007] is very useful to compare the fauna of that site with the species from Misiones reported herein. This is due to the geographical positions of the site Carapa and that of the province of Misiones which are divided by the Parana river. Moreover, the Saturniid moths of the Brazilian states of Parana and Santa Catarina were poorly investigated although a great deal of material is available in many private and public collections. On the other hand, some studies on the Saturniidae of Rio Grande do Sul were conducted in recent times by Corseuil et al. 2002, by Nunes et al. 2003, by Nunes et al. 2004, by Specht et al. 2005, see also Corseuil (2006), after the pioneering contribution by Mabilde (1896).

All the specimens listed and figured below are in the collection of the author. The majority of them were obtained from Alain Van Vyve (Diepenbeek, Belgium) on November 2007, otherwise stated. According to some information gathered on the website www.silk-moths.bizland.com, it seems that all these specimens were collected or handled by Reinhard Foerster. This was deduced from the comparisons of the collecting sites of the specimens reported herein with those given in the website cited above. Furthermore, it must be pointed out that there are some incongruences about some dates of collecting. Indeed it seems that specimens from different collecting sites were all collected on the same day (e.g., 17 February 2007). These incongruences can be explained in two different ways. Some collecting dates are wrong or specimens were collected by different collectors. There is not an official explanation of this dilemma but all the collecting dates are reported here as originally written on each specimens.

ARSENURINAE

Arsenura orbignyana (Guérin-Méneville, [1844])

REMARKS. A single male, labelled Argentina, Misiones, Dos de Mayo, 500 m, 26 Oct. 2005, was examined. This species was not recorded for Argentina officially. However its presence in Brazil, Paraguay and Bolivia suggested the extension of its range into Argentina.

Dysdaemonia brasiliensis Rothschild, 1907

REMARKS. Lemaire (1980) reported this species for Brazil and more recently it was recorded also for Paraguay (Drechsel, [2007]). It is recorded here for the first time for Argentina on the basis of one male labelled as follows: Argentina, Misiones, San Pedro, 580 m, 15 march 2004 / ex coll. A. Riekert, received on May 2007.

CERATOCAMPINAE

Eacles imperialis (Drury, 1773)

REMARKS. The following specimens from Argentina, Misiones, were examined: 4 ♂♂, Dos de Mayo, 500 m, 17 Febr. 2007; 1 ♂, idem, no date, ex coll. R. Vinciguerra; 1 ♂, Pozo Azul, Ruta 17, 23 Jan. 2007. Lemaire (1988) reported the subspecies *cacicus* (Boisduval, 1878) for the province of Misiones. However five of the specimens examined fit the description given by Lemaire (1988) for the subspecies *opaca* (Burmeister, 1878), namely these specimens seem to be small specimens of *magnifica* Walker, 1855. The remaining male seems to be more similar to a smaller *cacicus*. For the above reasons, these specimens are listed under *imperialis* but they are not assigned to either subspecies possibly present in this area.

Citheronia brissotii (Boisduval, 1868)

REMARKS. A total of five males from Misiones were examined: 1 ♂, Dos de Mayo, 500 m, 10 Sept. 2006; 2 ♂♂, idem, 10 Oct. 2006; 2 ♂♂, San Pedro, 580 m, 13 Nov. 2006.

The specimens examined belong to *brissotii* (sensu lato) but it is very difficult to assign them to the nominate subspecies or to *meridionalis* Bouvier, 1927. Indeed they differ in some characters of the external morphology from both subspecies. According to a brief diagnosis, it is possible to describe three of the above listed specimens like typical but smaller specimens of *brissotti* from Brazil (state of Santa Catarina). On the other hand, the remaining two males have the forewing upperside like *hamifera* Rothschild, 1907 and the hindwing upperside darker but with markings similar to *brissotti*. Given

these doubtful characteristics of the external pattern, one male labelled Dos de Mayo, 500 m, 10 Oct. 2006, was dissected (L. Racheli prep., 28 Febr. 2008, N./code CHT1) to examine its genitalia. This confirms the present identification (i.e. *brissotti*) although the male genitalia examined did not fit that figured by Lemaire (1988).

However it must be noticed that the range of *brissotti* extends in SE Brazil and Paraguay (Lemaire 1988; Drechsel 1995). This may confirm that the population from the province of Misiones should be assigned to this subspecies more than to the subspecies *meridionalis* occurring only in central Argentina (Buenos Aires area).

Citheronia laocoon (Cramer, 1777)

REMARKS. This species was already reported by Lemaire (1988) for the province of Misiones (El Dorato and Dos de Mayo). The records reported below are only additions for this province. The following specimens from Argentina, Misiones, were examined: 1 ♂, Cerro Tigre, Ruta 14, 2 Jan. 2006; 1 ♂, idem, 28 Jan. 2006; 1 ♂, idem, 3 Jan. 2007; 1 ♂, idem, 23 Jan. 07; 1 ♂, San Pedro, 580 m, 13 Nov. 2006; 1 ♂, Pozo Azul, Ruta 17, 23 Jan. 2007.

Syssphinx molina (Cramer, 1780)

REMARKS. This species is one of the most common Neotropical Saturniids. It was already reported for the province of Misiones by Lemaire (1988). The following specimens from Argentina, Misiones, were examined: 3 ♂♂, Dos de Mayo, 500 m, 17 Febr. 2007; 1 ♂, Pozo Azul, Ruta 17, 10 Jan. 2007.

Adeloneivaia subangulata subangulata (Herrich-Schäffer, 1855)

REMARKS. Although it is a common and widespread species (Lemaire 1988), it was not recorded yet for Argentina. The following specimens from Argentina, Misiones, were examined: 2 ♂♂, Dos de Mayo, 500 m, 11 Nov, 2006; 1 ♂, idem, 10 Jan. 2007; 1 ♀, idem, 12 Jan. 2007; 1 ♂, idem, 14 Jan., 2007; 2 ♂♂, idem, 17 Febr. 2007; 1 ♂,

idem, no date; 1 ♂, Cerro Tigre, Ruta 14, 10 January 07; 1 ♂, idem, 15 Jan. 2007; 1 ♂, idem, 23 Jan. 2007; 1 ♂, Pozo Azul, Ruta 17, 24 Sept. 2006; 1 ♂, idem, 22 Oct. 2006; 1 ♂, idem, 11 Nov. 2006; 1 ♂, idem, 29 Nov. 2006; 1 ♂, idem, 10 Jan. 2007; 1 ♂, idem, 17 febr 2007; 2 ♂♂, San Pedro, 580 m, 22 Oct. 2006.

Adeloneivaia catharina (Bouvier, 1927)

REMARKS. This species is distributed in central and southern Brazil, and Bolivia (Lemaire 1988). It is reported here for the first time for Argentina on the basis of the following specimens: 2 ♂♂, San Pedro, 580 m, 22 Oct. 2006; 1 ♂, idem, 22 Nov. 2006; 1 ♂, Dos de Mayo, 500 m, 24 Sept. 2006; 1 ♂, idem, 25 Sept. 2006; 1 ♂, Pozo Azul, Ruta 17, 24 Sept. 2006; 1 ♂, idem, 22 Oct. 2006; 1 ♂, Cerro Tigre, Ruta 14, 21 Jan. 2007; 1 ♀, idem, 23 Jan. 2007.

Adeloneivaia fallax (Boisduval, 1872)

REMARKS. This species was reported for several Brazilian states by Lemaire (1988) and for Paraguay by Drechsel (1995). It is here recorded for the first time also for Argentina on the basis of the following specimens: 1 ♂, Dos de Mayo, 500 m, 11 Sept. 2006; 1 ♂, idem, 17 Febr. 2007; 1 ♂, Pozo Azul, Ruta 17, 17 Febr. 2007; 1 ♂, San Pedro, 580 m, 22 Oct. 2006.

Adelowalkeria flavosignata (Walker, 1865)

REMARKS. A single male labelled Argentina, Misiones, Dos de Mayo, 500 m, 17 Febr. 2007, was examined. Lemaire (1988) already reported this species for El Dorato in the province of Misiones.

Adelowalkeria tristygma (Boisduval, 1872)

REMARKS. This species was not recorded for Argentina by Lemaire (1988). However records for this species in SE Brazil and Paraguay,

made possible its presence in NE Argentina. The following specimens from Argentina, Misiones, were examined: 1 ♂, Dos de Mayo, 500 m, 24 Sept. 2006; 1 ♂, idem, 17 Febr. 2007; 1 ♂, Pozo Azul, Ruta 17, 22 October 2006.

Scolesia viettei Travassos, 1959

REMARKS. A single male labelled Argentina, Misiones, Dos de Mayo, 500 m, 17 Febr. 2007, was examined. Officially this species is not recorded for Argentina but it was known to occur in SE Brazil and Paraguay (Lemaire 1988; Drechsel 1995).

Citioica anthonilis (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854)

REMARKS. One female from Argentina, Misiones, Pozo Azul, Ruta 17, no date, was examined. It is a widespread species but not recorded yet for Argentina (see Lemaire 1988). This is the first record for the country. Drechsel [2007] pointed out that it is a scarce species in Paraguay.

Oiticella luteciae (Bouvier, 1924)

REMARKS. This species was reported by Lemaire (1988) for “haut Paraná” in the province of Misiones. The following records confirm its presence in this province: 1 ♂, Dos de Mayo, 500 m, 17 Febr. 2007; 1 ♂, Pozo Azul, Ruta 17, 15 Dec. 2006.

Oiticella convergens (Herrich-Schäffer, 1855)

REMARKS. This species was already reported for SE Brazil and Paraguay (Lemaire 1988; Racheli 1995) but no official record is known for Argentina. It is herein reported for the first time for this country on the basis of the following specimens from Argentina, Misiones: 1 ♂, Dos de Mayo, 500m, 5 Dec. 2005; 1 ♂, Pozo Azul, Ruta 17, 22 Oct. 2006; 1 ♂, Cerro Tigre, Ruta 14, 23 Jan. 2007.

Ptiloscota cinerea (Schaus, 1900)

REMARKS. A single male from Argentina, Misiones, Pozo Azul, Ruta 17, 15 Nov. 2006, was examined. The range of this species extends in Brazil and Paraguay and the present new record for Argentina was expected.

HEMILEUCINAE

Lonomia obliqua Walker, 1855

REMARKS. This species is distributed in Brazil and Uruguay (Lemaire 2002), and it has been recorded also for Paraguay where it is uncommon (Drechsel [2007]). A single female from Argentina, Misiones, Dos de Mayo, 500 m, 17 Febr. 2007, was examined. It is a new record for this country.

Automeris illustris (Walker, 1855)

REMARKS. To illustrate some problems related to the identification of two allied species, *Automeris illustris* and *A. amoena* (Boisduval, 1875), a brief discussion on their diagnosable characters of the external morphology and on their distribution and habitat preferences is given. Although the identification of the male specimens from Misiones was not much problematic (see below and fig. 1), some problems concerning these two species were not resolved by Lemaire (2002). Indeed, the specimens figured by Lemaire (1971, 2002) as *Automeris amoena* are typical specimens commonly assigned to this taxon. In his diagnosis of this species, Lemaire (2002) did not give substantial characters to tell the two species apart. In this discussion, it is assumed that the arrangement of *A. illustris* as given by Lemaire (2002) is the most suitable. Given the variability of this species (see also fig. 1), it is not excluded that more than one species are involved in *A. illustris* as arranged by Lemaire (2002).

The most evident differences between these two species (e.g. different size, the objective differences in the ocellus, the different black submarginal line on the hindwing upperside) are useful when specimens of *A. amoena* are like those figured by Lemaire (1971, 2002).

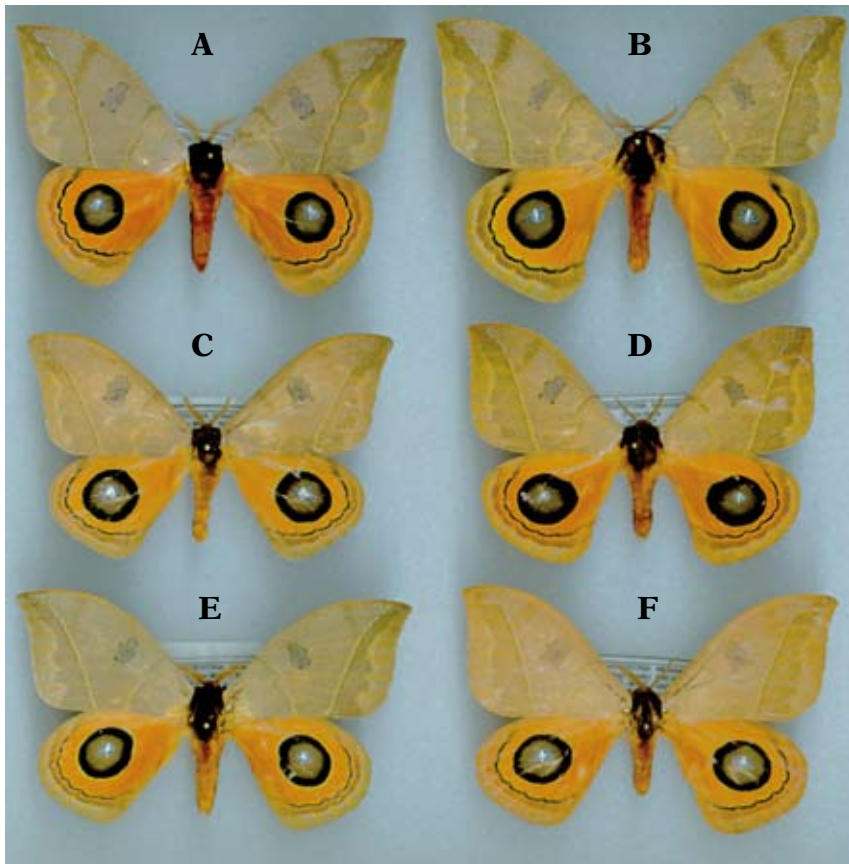


Fig. 1 – *Automeris illustris*, Argentina, Misiones: Cerro Tigre, Ruta 14, 20 Febr. 2007 (A); San Pedro, 13 Nov. 2006 (B); Dos de Mayo, 21 Oct. 2006 (C); Pozo Azul, Ruta 17, 13 Jan. 2007 (D); Dos de Mayo, 17 Febr. 2007 (E); San Pedro, 13 Nov. 2006 (F).

Having also examined the collection of the late C. Lemaire (in MNHN, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France), it is possible to confirm that Lemaire himself assigned some doubtful specimens from central Brazil to *A. amoena*. According to this premise, the arguments given by Lemaire (2002) are unsatisfactory to identify all the populations of these two species.

For this reason, all the available information on these two species were consulted and additional unpublished data were also obtained from some colleagues (see the acknowledgements). Specimens were examined in public and private collections or through photos.

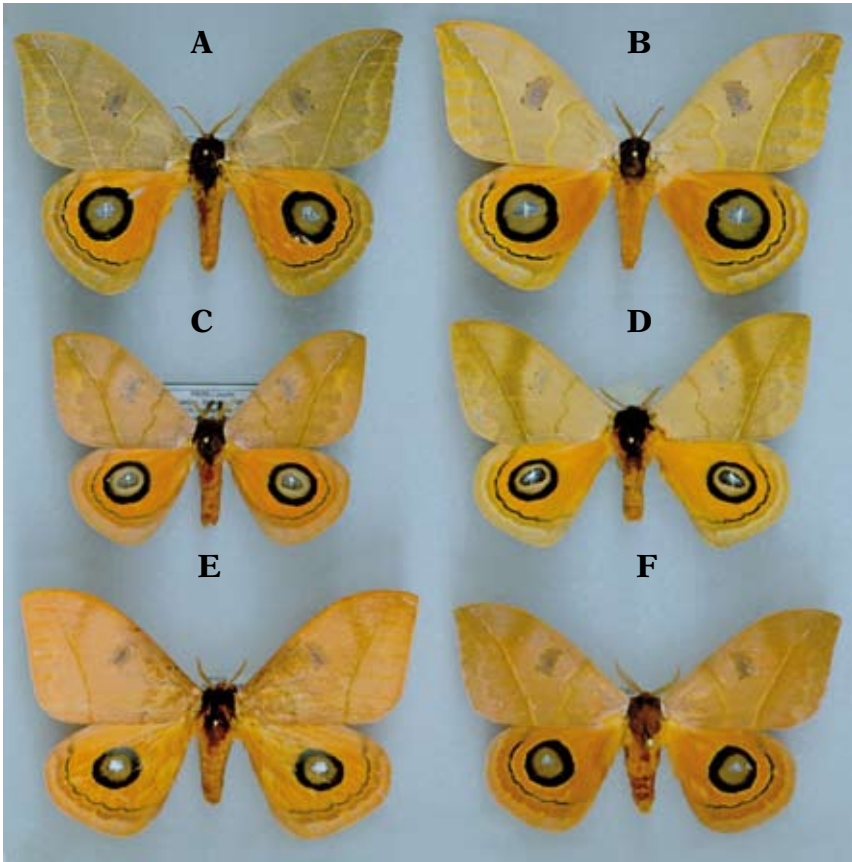


Fig. 2 – *Automeris illustris*, Paraguay, Alto Paraná, Puerto Adela, 16 Jan. 2007 (A); *Automeris illustris*, Paraguay, Alto Paraná, Puerto Adela (B); *Automeris amoena*, Peru Junin, Satipo, Shanki (C); *Automeris amoena*, Paraguay, Paraguari dept., Sapucay (D); *Automeris* sp. near *amoena*, Brazil, Minas Gerais, Poté, March 2000 (E); *Automeris* sp. near *illustris*, Brazil, M. G., Aguas Vermeilhas, Nov. 1992 (F).

Approximately some 200 specimens of *Automeris illustris* and some 60 specimens of *A. amoena* were examined. Detailed and updated information concerning the ranges of both species can be found in Camargo & Becker (1999), Lemaire (2002) and Specht et al. (2006). It seems that these species are sympatric in a very few sites in central and central eastern Brazil (see Camargo & Becker 1999; Brown & Freitas 2000; Brown & Gifford 2002; Lemaire 2002), but some of these records need confirmation. Moreover, it is possible to classi-

fy *A. amoena* like an Amazonian-Cerrado species whereas *A. illustris* is a Cerrado-Atlantic forest-Araucaria forest species (Camargo & Becker 1999; C. Mielke pers. comm.).

The specimens of *A. amoena* from Peru, Bolivia, north Brazil, and French Guyana have usually typical markings and typical ground colour and thus they are assigned to *A. amoena* without problems like the specimens figured by Lemaire (2002). However, it is pointed out that also *A. amoena* has different sympatric morphs but this is considered to be in the variability of this species. In central and central eastern Brazil, specimens may have typical markings or not and thus they may be or may be not assigned to *Automeris illustris* or to *A. amoena*, accordingly. Namely there are specimens having intermediate pattern, and their identification remain doubtful (e.g. fig. 2 E, F).

In Paraguay, *A. amoena* has typical characters but *A. illustris* is present also with a light form in the eastern part of the country (fig. 2 B). Concerning the presence of *A. illustris* in Paraguay, D'Abrera (1995: 119) figured a male specimen of this species from Paraguay, Sapucay. Given that the specimen figured by D'Abrera (1995) was possibly collected many years ago, it is impossible to confirm the reliability of this record. At the same site (Sapucay), *A. amoena* was recorded on the basis of a single male by Racheli (1995). Although this specimen was listed under the subspecies *rotunda* Lemaire, 1971, it is assigned herein to the nominate subspecies (see fig. 2 D). According to the available distributional records, it is impossible to confirm if these two species coexist at the same site but both are present in this country. Lastly, it must be pointed out that the specimens figured by Drechsel [2007] are all *A. illustris*, and not *A. amoena* as given by the author.

Concerning the specimens from SE Brazil (states of Parana, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul), and those from Argentina (Misiones), the available information confirmed the presence of *Automeris illustris* only. This latter species was already reported by Lemaire (2002) for two different sites in the province of Misiones, Dos de Mayo and Iguazú (see also Kohler 1935). The following specimens from Argentina, Misiones, were examined: 4 ♂♂, San Pedro, 580 m, 13 Nov. 2006; 1 ♂, idem, 16 Sept. 2006; 2 ♂♂, Dos de Mayo, 500 m, 21 Jan. 2006; 2 ♂♂, idem, 10 Oct 2006; 1 ♂, idem, 21 Oct. 2006; 1 ♂, idem, Oct. 2006; 1 ♂, idem, 11 Jan. 2007; 1 ♂, idem, 12 Jan. 2007; 2 ♂♂, idem, 13 Jan. 2007; 1 ♂, idem, 15 Jan. 2007; 1 ♂, idem, 17 Febr. 2007; 1 ♂, idem, 22 Febr. 2007; 1 ♂, Pozo Azul, Ruta 17, 17

Febr. 2007; 1 ♂, idem, 12 Jan. 2007; 1 ♂, idem, 13 Jan. 2007; 1 ♂, idem, no date; 1 ♂, Cerro Tigre, Ruta 14, 17 Febr. 2007; 1 ♂, idem, 20 Febr. 2007. Some of these specimens are depicted in fig. 1 to show the variability of this species in this province and also in the same site.

Automeris basalis (Walker, 1855)

REMARKS. This species was recorded for Brazil and Paraguay (Drechsel 1995; Lemaire 2002), and it was reported for Argentina, Misiones, by Kohler (1935). A single male labelled Dos de Mayo, 500 m, no date, was examined.

Automeris naranja naranja Schaus, 1898

REMARKS. This species was already reported for Argentina (Misiones) by Lemaire (2002) on the basis of an old record. The following specimens confirm the presence of this species in this province: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Dos de Mayo, 500 m, 27 Febr. 2007; 2 ♂♂, idem, 17 Febr. 2007; 1 ♂, Pozo Azul, Ruta 17, 17 Febr. 2007.

Leucanella memusae gardineri Lemaire, 1973

REMARKS. One male from Argentina, Misiones, Cerro Tigre, Ruta 14, 17 Febr. 2007, was examined. According to Lemaire (2002), this taxon is distributed in SE Brazil and Bolivia. However, it is present also in Paraguay and it is here recorded for the first time for Argentina.

Gamelia catharina (Draudt, 1929)

REMARKS. A single male labelled Argentina, Misiones, Dos de Mayo, 500 m, 14 March 2007, was examined. This species is distributed in Brazil and Paraguay and it was recorded also for Argentina (Misiones) (Kohler 1935; Lemaire 2002; Drechsel [2007]). Given that the record from Iguazú reported by Lemaire (2002) is based on that reported by Kohler (1935), the present new record confirms the presence of this species in this country.

Hyperchiria sp. near **incisa** Walker, 1855

REMARKS. The following specimens from Argentina, Misiones, were examined: 1 ♂, Pozo Azul, Ruta 17, 12 Jan. 2007; 1 ♂, Cerro Tigre, Ruta 14, 17 Febr. 2007. Given that only these two males were available, it is quite difficult to assign them to one of the recognized subspecies (see Lemaire 2002). These specimens are reduced in size like the subspecies *bicolor* (Bouvier, 1930) and *gadouae* Lemaire, 1967. However, the nominate subspecies is distributed in SE Brazil, and it results to be the taxon distributed nearest the province of Misiones. Concluding both these specimens need further investigation to be assigned to one of the above listed subspecies.

Molippa sabina Walker, 1855

REMARKS. One male labelled, Argentina, Misiones, Pozo Azul, Ruta 17, October 2002/ex coll. A. Riekert, received on May 2007, was examined. Lemaire (2002) reported this species only for SE Brazil. It is a first record for Argentina.

Molippa simillima Jones, 1907

REMARKS. According to Lemaire (2002), the arrangement for this species is only a tentative attempt. The following specimens from Argentina, Misiones, were examined: 1 ♂, Pozo Azul, Ruta 17, no date; 1 ♂, Dos de Mayo, 500 m, 17 Febr. 2007. These two males are similar to the specimens from the Brazilian state of Santa Catarina but they are not necessarily the same species. However they belong to the same species-group.

Molippa cruenta (Walker, 1855)

REMARKS. The following specimens were examined from the province of Misiones: 1 ♂, Cerro Tigre, Ruta 14, 17 Febr. 2007; 1 ♂, Pozo Azul, Ruta 17, 5 March 2003; 1 ♂, Iguazú, Nov. 2002. The two latter specimens have also a label ex coll. A. Riekert, received on May 2007.

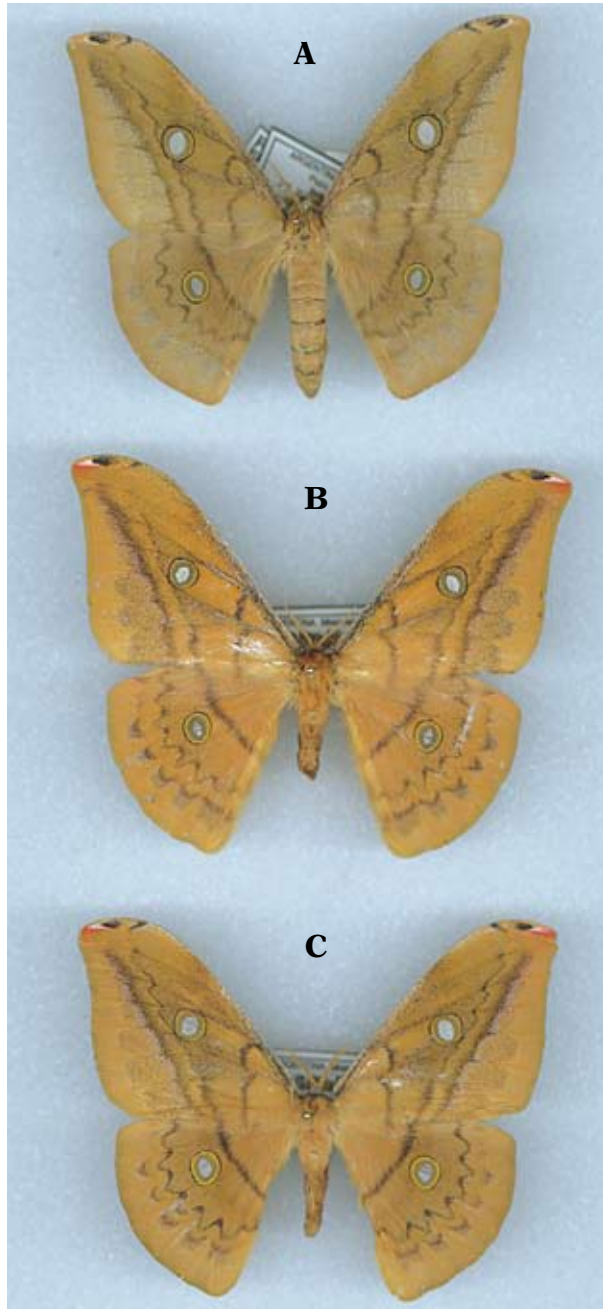


Fig. 3 – *Copaxa flaveobrunnea*, Pozo Azul, Ruta 17, 17 Febr. 2007 (A); *Copaxa* sp. near *flaveobrunnea*, Dos de Mayo, 500 m, 15 Nov. 2006 (B-C).

This species was already reported by Lemaire (2002) from Dos de Mayo.

***Dirphia muscosa* Schaus, 1898**

REMARKS. A single male, labelled Argentina, Misiones, San Pedro, 580 m, 13 October 2004 /ex coll. A. Riekert, received on May 2007, was examined. This species was already listed for this province (Dos de Mayo) by Lemaire (2002).

SATURNIINAE

***Copaxa flaveobrunnea* Bouvier, 1930**

REMARKS. The status of this taxon was recently revised by Wolfe (2005). According to this author, *Copaxa flaveobrunnea* is distributed in SE Brazil and it is herein reported from Argentina, Misiones, according to the following specimens: 1 ♂, Dos de Mayo, 500 m, 27 Jan. 2007; 1 ♂, idem, Febr. 2007; 1 ♂, idem, 10 march 2007; 1 ♂, Cerro Tigre, Ruta 14, 21 Febr. 2007; 1 ♂, idem, no date; 1 ♀, Foz de Iguacu, 2 march 2007; 1 ♀, Pozo Azul, Ruta 17, 17 Febr. 2007. Two additional females are listed under this taxon but their identification needs confirmation: 2 ♀ ♀, Dos de Mayo, 500 m, 15 Nov. 2006 (fig. 3).

***Copaxa flavina flavina* Draudt, 1929**

REMARKS. This subspecies was already mentioned by Lemaire (1978) for Argentina (Misiones), Brazil and it is known to occur also in Paraguay. The following specimens were examined from Argentina, Misiones: 1 ♂, Oberà, V-1998, coll A. Vargas; 1 ♀, Oberà, 300 m, Jan. 1999; 1 ♂, Dos de Mayo, 500m, 6-10 Febr. 2003, via A. Chaminade, received on Nov. 2007.

CONCLUSION

According to the records reported above, it can be noticed that most of the species recorded for this province are those also found in

the states of SE Brazil and in the extreme eastern part of Paraguay. Specimens of some species (e.g., *Adelowalkeria tristygma*, *Oiticella luteciae*, *Oiticella convergens*, *Dirphia muscosa*) have smaller size if compared with those of the state of Santa Catarina, Brazil. This was noticed also in the same three species of Ceratocampinae comparing specimens from Paraguay with those of Santa Catarina.

Finally, numerous species already reported for Santa Catarina (Brazil) and Paraguay were not mentioned in the present list. Thus, there are no doubts about the presence of additional species in this province. Moreover, some doubts reported above for common or widely distributed taxa (e.g., *Eacles imperialis*, *Citheronia brissotii*, *Hyperchiria* sp. near *incisa*) confirm the scarcity of information for the Saturniid fauna of this province. These examples give an idea about the preliminary role of the present inventory and they suggest the need of further investigations on the Saturniids of this province.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. I am grateful to Steve Kohll, Carlos Mielke and Rodolphe Rougerie for some useful information on both *Automeris amoena* and *A. illustris* used in the present study. In particular, I thank Carlos Mielke who shared with me his opinion and his information on the variability and the distribution of both *Automeris amoena* and *A. illustris*. Some of his data were very useful in summarizing with more details all information on these two species. Thanks are due to Joël Minet and Rodolphe Rougerie for their assistance during my visit to the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France. A special thank is also due to E. Corseuil for sending some papers of literature, and to Steve Kohll for the translation into German of the summary.

RIASSUNTO

Note sui Saturnidi della provincia di Misiones, Argentina, con numerose nuove segnalazioni per questo paese (Lepidoptera, Saturniidae).

Vengono riportati alcuni dati di raccolta su alcune specie di Saturnidi per la provincia di Misiones, Argentina. Le seguenti specie vengono riportate per la prima volta per l' Argentina: *Arsenura orbignyana* (Guérin-Méneville, [1844]), *Dysdaemonia brasiliensis* Rothschild, 1907, *Adeloneivaia s. subangulata* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1855), *Adeloneivaia catharina* (Bouvier, 1927), *Adeloneivaia fallax* (Boisduval, 1872), *Adelowalkeria tristygma* (Boisduval, 1872), *Scolesa viettei* Travassos, 1959, *Citioica anthonilis* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854), *Oiticella convergens* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1855), *Ptiloscola cinerea* (Schaus, 1900), *Lonomia obliqua* Walker, 1855, *Leucanella memusae gardineri* Lemaire, 1973 e *Molippa sabina* Walker, 1855. Inoltre, vengono riassunte ulteriori informazioni sull' identificazione, variabilità e distribuzione di *Automeris illustris* (Walker, 1855) e *Automeris amoena* (Boisduval, 1875).

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Anmerkungen zu einigen Saturniiden-Arten aus der Provinz Misiones, Argentinien, sowie Neubelege für dieses Land (Lepidoptera, Saturniidae).

Verbreitungsdaten zu einigen Saturniiden-Arten aus der Provinz Misiones werden aufgeführt. Folgende Arten werden erstmalig aus Argentinien gemeldet: *Arsenura orbignyana* (Guérin-Méneville, [1844]), *Dysdaemonia brasiliensis* Rothschild, 1907, *Adeloneivaia s. subangulata* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1855), *Adeloneivaia catharina* (Bouvier, 1927), *Adeloneivaia fallax* (Boisduval, 1872), *Adelowalkeria tristygma* (Boisduval, 1872), *Scolesa viettei* Travassos, 1959, *Citioica anthonilis* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854), *Oiticella convergens* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1855), *Ptiloscota cinerea* (Schaus, 1900), *Lonomia obliqua* Walker, 1855, *Leucanella memusae gardineri* Lemaire, 1973 und *Molippa sabina* Walker, 1855. Einige Anmerkungen zu *Automeris illustris* und *Automeris amoena* betreffend ihre Verbreitung, Variabilität sowie Identifikation werden gemacht.

SUMMARY

Distributional records for some Saturniid taxa from the province of Misiones, NE Argentina, are given. The following species are reported for the first time for Argentina: *Arsenura orbignyana* (Guérin-Méneville, [1844]), *Dysdaemonia brasiliensis* Rothschild, 1907, *Adeloneivaia s. subangulata* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1855), *Adeloneivaia catharina* (Bouvier, 1927), *Adeloneivaia fallax* (Boisduval, 1872), *Adelowalkeria tristygma* (Boisduval, 1872), *Scolesa viettei* Travassos, 1959, *Citioica anthonilis* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1854), *Oiticella convergens* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1855), *Ptiloscota cinerea* (Schaus, 1900), *Lonomia obliqua* Walker, 1855, *Leucanella memusae gardineri* Lemaire, 1973 and *Molippa sabina* Walker, 1855. Some notes on *Automeris illustris* and *Automeris amoena* are given with particular reference to their distribution, variability and identification.

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