

Entomofauna

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR ENTOMOLOGIE

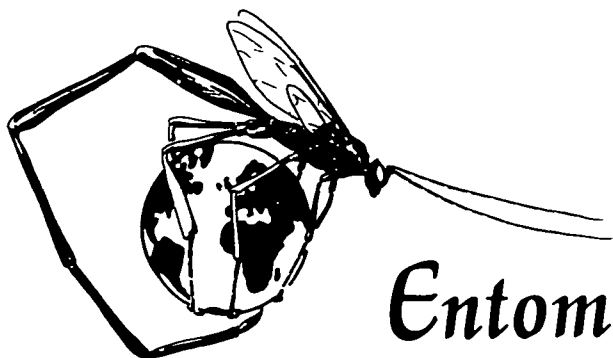
**Generische Revision
der
amerikanischen Zygaenidae
mit
Beschreibung
neuer Gattungen und Arten
(Insecta: Lepidoptera)**

TEIL 2: ABBILDUNGEN

Supplement 2 Vol.II

Linz, 1.Dezember 1984

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Generische Revision der amerikanischen Zygaenidae
mit
Beschreibung neuer Gattungen und Arten
(Insecta: Lepidoptera)
Teil II: Abbildungen

Gerhard Tarmann

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'Sp. figured'. Diese Etikette tragen alle Tiere,
die im SEITZ VI abgebildet sind. Das im SEITZ
abgebildete Stück ist jedoch nicht das hier
vorliegende, was aus Zeichnungsdetails eindeu-
tig abzuleiten ist. Jenes stammt zwar aus der-
selben Serie und steckt in der Sammlung ROTH-
SCHILD des BMNH, aber ohne Vermerk, daß es ab-
gebildet worden wäre. Da sich aus dem vorlie-
genden Material nicht ableiten läßt, welches
Tier nun wirklich von JORDAN als Typus ange-
sehen wurde, wird das hier abgebildete Stück,
das als einziges der Serie die oben erwähnte
Etikette besitzt, zum Lectotypus ♀ erklärt. 3♀
Paralectotypen mit denselben Daten, darunter
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Das hier abgebildete Stück ist das einzige
Exemplar des Berliner Museums und stammt aus

Mexico. DRUCE (1884) gibt in seiner Urbeschreibung jedoch an, daß das von ihm beschriebene Stück aus Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui, stammt, von TRÖTSCH gesammelt worden sei und sich in der STAUDINGER-Sammlung in Berlin befindet. JORDAN (1913) in SEITZ VI gibt als Locus typicus 'Mexico, Veracruz' an. Im USNM in Washington steckt unter der Typennummer 18787 tatsächlich ein ♀ der Art von Mexico, Orizaba, also dem Staate Veracruz. Dieses Tier stammt aus der Coll. SCHAUS. Es ist eindeutig als Type mit roter Etikette registriert und besitzt außerdem eine handschriftliche Etikette mit der Aufschrift '*Lycomorpha semifulva* DRUCE. Type. Coll. SCHAUS'. Zu allem Übel befindet sich im BMNH in London eine Serie von Tieren aus Panama, die ebenfalls habituell wie *semifulva* aussehen, die jedoch nach Untersuchungen von WATSON (briefl. Mitteilung) zur Familie der *Ctenuchidae* gehören. Es wäre also auch denkbar, daß DRUCE zu seiner Urbeschreibung auch diese Tiere vorlagen und er aus der Summe der Etikettierungen die von ihm angegebenen Urbeschreibungsdaten erstellt hat. Über die Menge der vorgelegenen Stück schreibt DRUCE nichts. Eine eindeutige Klärung dieser verfahrenen Situation ist derzeit nicht möglich.

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gelb sein.).
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Achtung: Type beim Transport (Post) zerstört.
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Abb. 95: *Neoilliberis kendalli* sp.n. Zone 2 (Hfl.), 400-fach.
Abb. 96: *idem.*, 12000fach.
Abb. 97: *Neoilliberis kendalli* sp.n. Zone 3 (Hfl.), 400-fach.
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Abb.121: *Acoloithus falsarius* CLEMENS, 1861. Zone 3 (Hfl.), 400fach.
Abb.122: idem., 12000fach.
Abb.123: *Neoprocris aversa* (H. EDWARDS, 1884). Zone 1 (Vfl.Oberseite), 400fach.
Abb.124: idem, 12000fach; links schmale Schuppe, rechts breite Schuppe.
Der Feinbau der schmalen Schuppe zeigt die für Glanzschuppen typische feingitterige Bauweise. Da schmale Schuppen bei dieser Art an der Vfl.-Oberseite nur ganz sporadisch eingestreut vorkommen, haben die Flügel einen fahlen Glanz und keinen ausgesprochenen Metallglanz (vgl. Metallglanzschuppen Abb.142, Abb.214).
Abb.125: *Neoprocris aversa* (H. EDWARDS, 1884). Zone 2 (Hfl.Oberseite), 400fach.
Abb.126: idem., 12000fach.
Abb.127: *Neoprocris aversa* (H. EDWARDS, 1884). Zone 3 (Hfl.Oberseite), 400fach.
Abb.128: idem., 12000fach.
Abb.129: *Neoprocris aversa* (H. EDWARDS, 1884). Zone 1 (Vfl.Unterseite), 400fach.
Abb.130: idem., 12000fach; links schmale Schuppe (Glanzschuppe), rechts breite Schuppe.
Abb.131: *Neoprocris aversa* (H. EDWARDS, 1884). Zone 2 (Hfl.Unterseite), 400fach.
Abb.132: idem., 12000fach.

- Abb.133: *Neoprocris avera* (H.EDWARDS,1884. Zone 3 (Hfl. Unterseite), 400fach.
- Abb.134: idem., 12000fach.
- Abb.135: *Neoprocris* sp. Zone 1 (Vfl.Oberseite), 400fach. Dem untersuchten Tier fehlt der Hinterleib. Daher ist eine Determination unmöglich. Nach dem Habitus und dem Schuppenfeinbau ist die Art von *Neoprocris avera* (H.EDWARDS,1884), als die sie in der Sammlung des USNM in Washington eingeordnet war, klar verschieden (vgl. Schuppenabbildungen 123-134 *N. avera* H. EDWARDS und 135-146 *Neoprocris* sp.). Obwohl hier mit großer Sicherheit eine n.sp. vorliegt, wird auf eine Beschreibung vorerst verzichtet, da eine Artbeschreibung nur aufgrund der Farbe und des Glanzes sowie elektronenmikroskopischer Schuppenaufnahmen ohne Kenntnis des Genitalbaues unzweckmäßig erscheint. Die guten Unterschiede im Genitalbau der Arten der Gattung *Neoprocris* JORDAN, 1915, (vgl. Abb.273-285) erlauben allein eine leichte Determination. Habitus, Farbe und Glanz können variabel sein und der Schuppenfeinbau ist noch zu wenig vergleichend untersucht und als Bestimmungsmerkmal zu schwer zugänglich, um für Beschreibungen alleinige Grundlage sein zu können.
- Abb.136: idem., 12000fach; links schmale Glanzschuppe, rechts breite, nicht glänzende Schuppe.
- Abb.137: *Neoprocris* sp. Zone 2 (Hfl.Oberseite), 400fach.
- Abb.138: idem., 12000fach.
- Abb.139: *Neoprocris* sp. Zone 3 (Hfl.Oberseite), 400fach.
- Abb.140: idem., 12000fach.
- Abb.141: *Neoprocris* sp. Zone 1 (Vfl.Unterseite),400fach.
- Abb.142: idem, 12000fach; links schmaler Schuppentyp, rechts breiterer Schuppentyp. Beide Schuppentypen zeigen im Feinbau eine Struktur, die auf Glanzschuppen hinweist, wobei die Struktur auf der linken Bildhälfte (schmaler Schuppentyp) der reinen Metallglanzschuppe (Abb.214) paläarktischer *Adscita*-Arten sehr nahe kommt.Die für diese Arten charakteristischen

Eindellungen im Netzgitter zwischen den Querrippen fehlen jedoch. Das untersuchte Tier besitzt eine schwach glänzende Vfl. Oberseite, eine samtig matte Hfl. Oberseite, eine fast metallisch glänzende Unterseite auf beiden Flügeln, im Vfl. jedoch stärker als im Hinterflügel und gegen das Hfl. Ende (Außenrand) zu verschwindend. Das vorliegende Tier kann als ein Musterbeispiel für den funktionellen Zusammenhang zwischen Feinstruktur und erzielttem Glanzeffekt gelten. Feingitterige Feinstruktur weist demnach immer auf hohen Glanz (im Extremfall Metallglanz) hin, große Hohlräume im Feinbau (Strickleiterstruktur wie auf Abb.138 und 140) auf samtige, meist dunkle (oft samtschwarze) Oberflächeneffekte.

Abb.143: *Neoprocris* sp. Zone 2 (Hfl.Unterseite),400fach.

Abb.144: idem., 12000fach; links schmalerer Schuppentyp (Glanz), rechts breiterer Schuppentyp.

Abb.145: *Neoprocris* sp. Zone 3 (Hfl.Unterseite),400fach.

Abb.146: idem., 12000fach.

Abb.147: *Neoprocris seva* (HERING, 1938). Zone 1 (Vfl.), 400fach.

Abb.148: idem.,12000fach; links schmale und rechts breitere Schuppe.

Abb.149: *Neoprocris seva* (HERING, 1938). Zone 2 (Hfl.), 400fach.

Abb.150: idem., 12000fach.

Abb.151: *Neoprocris seva* (HERING, 1938). Zone 3 (Hfl.), 400fach.

Abb.152: idem., 12000fach.

Abb.153: *Neoprocris floridana* sp.n. Zone 1 (Vfl.), 400fach.

Abb.154: idem., 12000fach; links schmale Schuppe, rechts breite Schuppe.

Die schmalen hochglänzenden Schuppen sind nur an ganz wenigen Punkten des Vfl. zahlreicher anzutreffen. Der Gesamtglanz des Flügels ist daher eher schwach.

Abb.155: *Neoprocris floridana* sp.n. Zone 2 (Hfl.), 400fach.

- Abb.156: idem., 12000fach.
- Abb.157: *Neoprocris floridana* sp.n. Zone 3 (Hfl.), 400-fach.
- Abb.158: idem., 12000fach.
- Abb.159: *Pseudoprocris dolosa* DRUCE, 1884. Zone 1 (Vfl.). 400fach.
- Abb.160: idem., 12000fach.
- Abb.161: *Pseudoprocris dolosa* DRUCE, 1884. Zone 2 (Hfl.), 400fach.
- Abb.162: idem., 12000fach.
- Abb.163: *Pseudoprocris dolosa* DRUCE, 1884. Zone 3 (Hfl.), 400fach.
- Abb.164: idem., 12000fach.
Die Art hat schwarze Vfl., einen schwarzen Hfl.-Vorderrand und fast weiß-hyaline Hfl. Obwohl die Schuppen des Hfl. im Feinbau auf hohen Glanz hinweisen, kommt dieser durch die äußerst lockere Anordnung der Schuppen nicht zum Ausdruck.
- Abb.165: *Pseudoprocris gracilis* DRUCE, 1884. Zone 1 (Vfl.), 400fach.
- Abb.166: idem., 12000fach.
- Abb.167: *Pseudoprocris gracilis* DRUCE, 1884. Zone 2 (Hfl.), 400fach.
- Abb.168: idem., 1200fach.
- Abb.169: *Pseudoprocris gracilis* DRUCE, 1884. Zone 3 (Hfl.), 400fach.
- Abb.170: idem., 12000fach.
Die Hfl. Beschuppung dieser Art deckt den Flügel viel dichter ab, als dies bei der verwandten *Pseudoprocris dolosa* DRUCE, 1884, (Abb.163) der Fall ist. Trotzdem ist äußerlich kein Unterschied am Flügel zu sehen. Der Feinbau weist auf einen 'matten' Oberflächeneffekt hin.
- Abb.171: *Gonioprocris siruna* HERING, 1938. Zone 1 (Vfl.), 400fach.
- Abb.172: idem., 12000fach
- Abb.173: *Gonioprocris siruna* HERING, 1938. Zone 2 (Hfl.), 400fach.
- Abb.174: idem., 12000fach.
- Abb.175: *Gonioprocris siruna* HERING, 1938. Zone 3 (Hfl.),

- 400fach.
- Abb.176: idem., 12000fach.
- Abb.177: *Triplocris smithsoniana* (CLEMENS,1861). Zone 1 (Vfl.), 400fach.
- Abb.178: idem., 12000fach.
- Abb.179: *Triplocris smithsoniana* (CLEMENS,1861). Zone 2 (Hfl.), 400fach.
- Abb.180: idem., 12000fach.
- Abb.181: *Triplocris smithsoniana* (CLEMENS,1861). Zone 3 (Hfl.), 400fach.
- Abb.182: idem., 12000fach.
- Abb.183: *Triplocris yampai* BARNES,1905. Zone 1 (Vfl.), 400fach.
- Abb.184: idem., 12000fach.
- Abb.185: *Triplocris yampai* BARNES, 1905. Zone 2 (Hfl.), 400fach.
- Abb.186: idem., 12000fach.
- Abb.187: *Triplocris yampai* BARNES, 1905. Zone 3 (Hfl.), 400fach.
- Abb.188: idem., 12000fach.
- Abb.189: *Triplocris cyanea* BARNES & McDUNNOUGH,1910. Zone 1 (Vfl.), 400fach.
- Abb.190: idem., 12000fach.
- Die beginnende Durchlöcherung des flächigen Verbindungsstückes zwischen den Querrippen ist deutlich zu sehen. Anders als beim 'Zentrallochtyp' (Abb.81 - Abb.116), bei dem sich nur das Lumen des zentralen Loches im Laufe der evolutiven Entwicklung permanent vergrößert hat, ist hier neben einem relativ kleinen Zentralloch der Beginn von weiteren periphereren Durchlöcherungen zu sehen. Dies führt im weiteren zu einer unregelmäßigen Netzstruktur (Abb. 198 und Abb.199) und schließlich vielleicht zum selben Endergebnis einer 'Strickleiterstruktur', wie wir sie in Abb.114 und Abb.116 (Zentrallochtyp) und Abb.170 (Gitternetztyp) vorfinden.
- Abb.191: *Triplocris cyanea* BARNES & McDUNNOUGH,1910. Zone 2 (Hfl.), 400fach.
- Abb.192: idem., 12000fach.
- Abb.193: *Triplocris cyanea* BARNES & McDUNNOUGH,1910. Zo-

- ne 3 (Hfl.), 400fach.
- Abb.194: idem., 12000fach.
Die beginnende Durchlöcherung des flächigen Verbindungsstückes zwischen den Querrippen ist deutlich zu sehen. An einer zentralen Eindelungsstelle wird die Membran dünner, reißt schließlich durch und wird zu einem Loch.
- Abb.195: *Pampa* sp. ex *eminens*-Gruppe. (Dem Tier fehlt der Hinterleib, was in dieser Gruppe eine Determination unmöglich macht). Zone 1 (Vfl.), 400fach.
- Abb.196: idem., 12000fach.
- Abb.197: *Pampa* sp. Zone 2 (Hfl.), 400fach.
- Abb.198: idem., 12000fach.
Beginnende Netzstruktur.
- Abb.199: *Pampa* sp. Zone 3 (Hfl.), 400fach.
- Abb.200: idem., 12000fach.
- Abb.201: *Harrisina americana* (GUÉRIN-MÈNEVILLE, [1844]).
Zone 1 (Vfl.), 400fach.
- Abb.202: idem., 12000fach.
- Abb.203: *Harrisina americana* (GUÉRIN-MÈNEVILLE, [1844]).
Zone 2 (Hfl.), 400fach.
- Abb.204: idem., 12000fach.
- Abb.205: *Harrisina americana* (GUÉRIN-MÈNEVILLE, [1844]).
Zone 3 (Hfl.), 400fach.
- Abb.206: idem., 12000fach.
- Abb.207: *Harrisina metallica* STRETCH, 1885. Zone 1 (Vfl.), 400fach.
- Abb.208: idem., 12000fach.
- Abb.209: *Harrisina metallica* STRETCH, 1885. Zone 2 (Hfl.), 400fach.
- Abb.210: idem., 12000fach.
- Abb.211: *Harrisina metallica* STRETCH, 1885. Zone 3 (Hfl.), 400fach.
- Abb.212: idem., 12000fach.
- Abb.213: *Adscita manni* (LEDERER, 1853). Zone 1 (Vfl.), 400fach.
- Abb.214: idem., 12000fach, Metallglanzschuppe.
- Abb.215: *Adscita manni* (LEDERER, 1853). Zone 2 (Hfl.), 400fach.
- Abb.216: idem., 12000fach.
- Abb.217: *Adscita manni* (LEDERER, 1853). Zone 3 (Hfl.),

400fach.

Abb.218: idem., 12000fach.

Flügelgeäder

(Abb. 219 bis Abb. 245)

Zeichenerklärung: sc = Subcosta; $r_1 - r_5$ = Radialäste 1 bis 5; $m_1 - m_3$ = Medianäste 1 bis 3; cu_1, cu_2 = Cubitale 1 und 2; pcu = Postcubitale; an = Analader; ax = Axillarader; rr = Radialramus des Hinterflügels; MS = Medianstamm (MSB = abgewandelter Verlauf des Medianstammes); FR = Frenulum. Verschmelzungen werden durch eine () angezeigt.

Abb.219: *Acoloithus falsarius* CLEMENS, 1861, ♀.

Zone 1: Vfl. zwischen m_3 und cu_1 .

Zone 2: Hfl. zwischen Vorderrand und rr etwa im Bereich der sc.

Zone 3: Hfl. zwischen m_3 und cu_1 .

Abb.220: *Gaedeia separata* HERING, 1924, Holotypus ♂.

Abb.221: *Neoilliberis fusca* (H.EDWARDS, 1885), ♀.

Abb.222: *Neofelderia mexicana* (DRUCE, 1884), ♀.

Abb.223: *Neoalbertia constans* (H.EDWARDS, 1881), ♀.

Abb.224: *Procrisimilis columbiana* sp.n., Holotypus ♂.

Abb.225: *Neoprocris viridis* (DRUCE, 1906), ♀.

Abb.226: *Neoprocris floridana* sp.n., Paratype ♀.

Abb.227: *Neoprocris metallica* (SCHAUS, 1892), ♀.

Abb.228: *Hoerwertneria rubriventris* (HERING, 1938), ♀.

Abb.229: *Pseudoprocris gracilis* DRUCE, 1884, ♀.

Abb.230: *Chilioprocris melas* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1839), ♀.

Abb.231: *Pyromorpha (Gingla) contermina* (H.EDWARDS, 1884), ♀.

Abb.232: *Pyromorpha (Euclimaciopsis) tortricalis* (DRUCE, 1885), Holotypus ♀.

Abb.233: *Pyromorpha (Pyromorpha) dyari* (JORDAN, 1913), ♀.

Abb.234: *Tetraclonia saucia* JORDAN, 1913, Holotypus ♀.

Abb.235: *Gonioprocris xena* JORDAN, 1913, Holotypus ♂.

Abb.236: *Gonioprocris siruna* HERING, 1938, ♀.

Abb.237: *Tripoprocris cyanea* BARNES & McDUNNOUGH, 1910, ♀.

Abb.238: *Pampa eminens* (SCHAUS, 1892), Holotypus ♀.

Abb.239: *Harrisina metallica* STRETCH, 1885, ♀.

Abb.240: *Stylura cirama* (DRUCE, 1896), Holotypus ♂.

- Abb.241: *Harrisinopsis robusta* JORDAN,1913, ♀.
Abb.242: *Setiodes nana* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER,1866, ♀.
Abb.243: *Zikanella rubrivitta* HERING,1932, Holotypus ♀.
Abb.244: *Urodopsis pusilla* (WALKER,1854) ♀.
Abb.245: *Pycnoctena angustula* FELDER,1874, Holotypus ♀.

Genitalien

(Abb. 246 bis Abb. 341, Maßstab = 1 mm)

- Abb.246: *Acoloithus falsarius* CLEMENS,1861, ♂ (Gen.Präp. Z 1560, B.Nr.20585).
USA, North Carolina, N.C. Sand Hills, vic.Eastwood, 23.5.1980, leg. TARMANN; Coll. TARMANN (TLMI).
- Abb.247: idem., Aedoeagus.
- Abb.248: *Acoloithus falsarius* CLEMENS,1861, ♀ (Gen.Präp. Z 1562, B.Nr.20587).
Daten wie Abb. 246.
- Abb.249: *Neoilliberis fusca* (H.EDWARDS,1885) ♂ (Gen.Präp. Z 1303, USNM Präp.Nr.25002, B.Nr.20590).
USA, Arizona, Santa Cruz Co., Madera Canyon, 5100 ft., Santa Rita Mountains, 10.-26.7.1964, leg. DAVIS; Coll. USNM (Washington).
- Abb.250: idem., Aedoeagus.
- Abb.251: *Neoilliberis fusca* (H.EDWARDS,1885) ♀ (Gen.Präp. Z 1304, USNM Präp.Nr.25003, B.Nr.20591).
Daten wie Abb. 249.
- Abb.252: *Neoilliberis tarahumara* sp.n., Holotypus ♂ (Gen. Präp. Z 1211, B.Nr.20050).
Mexico, Chihuahua, Sierra Tarahumara, vic.Creel, ca. 2300 m, 12.7.1973, leg. G. u. M. TARMANN; Coll. TARMANN (TLMI).
- Abb.253: idem., Aedoeagus.
- Abb.254: *Neoilliberis puebla* sp.n., Holotypus ♀ (Gen.Präp. Z 1342, USNM Präp.Nr.25041, B.Nr.20419, USNM Type No.41482).
Mexico, Puebla, 27.5.1922, leg. SMYTH; Coll. USNM (Washington).
- Abb.255: *Neoilliberis kendalli* sp.n., Paratype ♂ (Gen. Präp. Z 1563, B.Nr.20543).
USA, Texas, Bexar Co., San Antonio, 10.4.1967, leg. R.O.& C.A.KENDALL, Coll.USNM (Washington).

- Abb.256: *idem.*, Aedoeagus.
- Abb.257: *Neoilliberis kendalli* sp.n., Paratype ♀ (Gen. Pröp. Z 1564, B.Nr.20564).
USA, Texas, Dickens Co., NE McAdoo, 13.5.1977, leg. R.O.& C.A.KENDALL; Coll.USNM (Washington).
- Abb.258: *Neoilliberis arizonica* sp.n., Holotypus ♂ (Gen. Pröp. Z 1306, USNM Pröp.Nr. 25005, B.Nr.20510).
USA, Arizona; ex Coll. C.V. RILEY, ex Coll.BARNES; Coll. USNM (Washington), Type No. 100917.
- Abb.259: *idem.*, Aedoeagus.
- Abb.260: *Neofelderia mexicana* (DRUCE,1884) ♂ (Gen.Pröp. Z 1316, USNM Pröp.Nr. 25015, B.Nr. 20598).
Mexico, Sinaloa, Venadio; ex Coll. CLARK; Coll. USNM (Washington).
- Abb.261: *idem.*, Aedoeagus.
- Abb.262: *Neofelderia mexicana* (DRUCE,1884) ♀ (Gen.Pröp. Z 1317, USNM Pröp.Nr. 25016, B.Nr. 20599).
Mexico, Sinaloa, Venadio; ex Coll. CLARK; Coll. USNM (Washington).
- Abb.263: *Neofelderia hoerwertneri* sp. n., Holotypus ♂ (Gen.Pröp. Z 1208, B.Nr. 20474).
Guatemala, Prov. Santa Rosa, vic. Barbarena, Finca La Concha, ca. 1100 m, 13.5.1979, leg. HOERWERTNER; Coll. TARMANN (TLMJ).
- Abb.264: *idem.*, Aedoeagus.
- Abb.265: *Neofelderia hoerwertneri* sp.n., Paratype ♀ (Gen. Pröp. Z 1187, B.Nr. 20475).
Daten wie Abb.263.
- Abb.266: *Neoalbertia variabilis* sp.n., Holotypus ♂ (Gen. Pröp. Z 1314, USNM Pröp.Nr. 25013, B.Nr.20482).
Mexico, Veracruz, Rio Blanca, 21.5.1952, leg.?.; Coll. USNM (Washington), Type No. 100918.
- Abb.267: *idem.*, Aedoeagus.
- Abb.268: *Neoalbertia variabilis* sp.n., Paratype ♀ (Gen. Pröp. Z 1315, USNM Pröp.Nr. 25014, B.Nr.20484).
Daten wie Abb. 266.
- Abb.269: *Neoalbertia brunnea* (ALBERTI,1954) Holotypus ♀ (Gen.Pröp. Z 525, B.Nr. 20007).
Mexico, Vulkan Colima, 1918; ex Coll.LAUE; Coll. ZSM (München).
- Abb.270: *Neoalbertia guatemalteca* sp. n., Holotypus ♀

- (Gen.Pröp. Z 1209, B.Nr.20479).
Guatemala, Guatemala City, IAG-Gelände, ca.1500 m, 17.5.1979, leg. HOERWERTNER; Coll. TARMANN (TLMI).
- Abb.271: *Procrisimilis columbiana* sp.n., Holotypus ♂ (Gen. Pröp. Z 1493, B.Nr. 20504).
Kolumbien, Bogotá, 2800-3200 m; ex Coll. FASSL; Coll. Mus. Nat. Paris.
- Abb.272: idem., Aedoeagus.
- Abb.273: *Neoprocris viridis* (DRUCE,1906) ♂ (Das abgebildete Genital gehört zum Holotypus ♂ von *Neoprocris saltuaria* JORDAN,1915 = syn. zu *Neoprocris viridis* (DRUCE,1884)) (Gen. Pröp. Z 1100, BMNH Pröp.Nr. 1321, B.Nr.20346).
Bolivia,Mapiri; erhalten von STAUDINGER & BANGHAAS, Coll. BMNH (London).
- Abb.274: idem., Aedoeagus.
- Abb.275: *Neoprocris viridis* (DRUCE,1906) ♀ (Gen. Pröp. Z 682, B.Nr. 20232).
'Amazonas'; Coll. Mus. Natk. Berlin.
- Abb.276: *Neoprocris prunivora* sp.n., Paratype ♂ (Gen.Pröp. Z 1539, B.Nr. 20514).
USA, Texas, Brewster Co., Big Bend National Park, Green Gulch, e.l.8.5.1967, leg. R.O. & C. A. KENDALL; Coll. TARMANN (TLMI).
- Abb.277: idem., Aedoeagus.
- Abb.278: *Neoprocris prunivora* sp.n., Paratype ♀ (Gen. Pröp. Z 1569, B.Nr. 20515).
USA, Texas, Jeff Davis Co., Old Ft. Davis Nat. Historic Site, 4.7.1969, leg. R.O. & C.A. KENDALL; Coll. R.O. & C.A. KENDALL (San Antonio, Texas).
- Abb.279: *Neoprocris mirabilis* sp.n., Holotypus ♀ (Gen. Pröp. Z 1319, USNM Pröp.Nr. 25018, B.Nr.20511).
Costarica, Mount Poas; ex Coll. SCHAUS; Coll. USNM (Washington), Type No. 100921.
- Abb.280: *Neoprocris floridana* sp.n., Paratype ♂ (Gen. Pröp. Z 1356, USNM Pröp.Nr. 25055, B.Nr.20576).
USA, Florida, Alachua Co., Gainesville, 14.10.1937, e.l., leg.TISSOT; Coll.USNM (Washington).
- Abb.281: idem., Aedoeagus.

- Abb.282: *Neoprocris floridana* sp.n., Paratype ♀ (Gen. Präp. Z 1309, USNM Präp.Nr. 25008, B.Nr.20577).
Daten wie Abb. 280.
- Abb.283: *Neoprocris aversa* (H.EDWARDS,1884) ♂ (Gen.Präp. Z 1544, B.Nr. 20620).
USA, Arizona, Huachuca Mts., 24.-30.7.?, leg.?
Coll. TARMANN (TLMI).
- Abb.284: idem., Aedoeagus.
- Abb.285: *Neoprocris aversa* (H.EDWARDS,1884) ♀ (Gen.Präp. Z 1545, B.Nr. 20621).
Daten wie Abb. 283.
- Abb.286: *Hoerwertneria rubriventris* (HERING,1938) ♂ (Gen. Präp. Z 1565, B.Nr. 20642).
Guatemala, Prov. Chimaltenango, Bez. Tecpán, Molino Helvetia, 2130 m, 18.5.1977, leg. G.u.M. TARMANN; Coll. TARMANN (TLMI).
- Abb.287: idem., Aedoeagus.
- Abb.288: *Hoerwertneria rubriventris* (HERING,1938) ♀ (Gen. Präp. Z 1566, B.Nr. 20643).
Daten wie Abb. 286, aber 13.5.1977.
- Abb.289: *Chilioprocris melas* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1839) ♂ (Gen.Präp. Z 532, B.Nr. 20022).
Chile, Azulco, 20.11.1955, leg. HEINRICH; Coll. ZSM (München).
- Abb.290: idem., Aedoeagus.
- Abb.291: *Chilioprocris melas* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1839) ♀ (Gen.Präp. Z 531, B.Nr. 20021).
'Chile'; ex Coll. OYAZUN; Coll. ZSM (München).
- Abb.292: *Pseudoprocris dolosa* DRUCE,1884, ♂ (Gen.Präp. Z 1763, B.Nr. 20648).
Guatemala, Prov. Chimaltenango, Bez. Tecpán, Molino Helvetia, 2130-2200 m, 24.5.1977, leg. G.u.M. TARMANN; Coll. TARMANN (TLMI).
- Abb.293: idem., Aedoeagus.
- Abb.294: *Pseudoprocris dolosa* DRUCE,1884, ♀ (Gen.Präp. Z 1568, B.Nr. 20645).
Daten wie Abb. 292.
- Abb.295: *Pyromorpha (Gingla) perezii* sp.n., Holotypus ♂ (Gen.Präp. Z 1491, B.Nr. 20502).
Mexico, Jalisco, Huejotitan, 1700 m, 1913, leg. DIGUET; Coll. Mus. Nat. Paris.

- Abb.296: idem., Aedoeagus.
Abb.297: *Pyromorpha (Gingla) perezii* sp. n., Paratype ♀ (Gen.Präp. Z 1492, B.Nr. 20503).
Daten wie Abb. 295.
Abb.298: *Pyromorpha (Gingla) tristeza* sp.n., Holotypus ♀ (Gen.Präp. Z 1335, USNM Präp.Nr. 25043, B.Nr. 20583, USNM Type No. 100923).
Kolumbien, Rio Toche, Quindio (= Quindiu), 2400 m, 1919; ex Coll. DOGNIN; Coll.USNM (Washington).
Abb.299: *Pyromorpha (Gingla) semifulva* (DRUCE,1884), Holotypus ♀ (Gen.Präp. Z 1346, USNM Präp.Nr.25045, B.Nr. 20425, USNM Type No. 18787).
'Mexico, Orizaba'; Coll. USNM (Washington).
Abb.300: *Pyromorpha (Euclimaciopsis) tortricalis* (DRUCE, 1885), Paratype ♂ (Gen.Präp. Z 1143, BMNH Präp. Nr. 1364, B.Nr. 20360).
Costarica, Irazu, 6000-7000 ft., leg. ROGERS; Coll. BMNH (London).
Abb.301: idem., Aedoeagus.
Abb.302: *Pyromorpha (Euclimaciopsis) tortricalis* (DRUCE, 1885), Holotypus ♀ (Gen.Präp. Z 1144, BMNH Präp. Nr. 1365, B.Nr. 20359).
Daten wie Abb. 300.
Abb.303: *Pyromorpha (Pyromorpha) dimidiata* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER,1854, ♂ (Gen.Präp. Z 1546, B.Nr. 20622).
USA, North Carolina, N.C. Sand Hills, vic.Eastwood, 23.5.1980, leg. TARMANN; Coll. TARMANN (TLMI).
Abb.304: idem., Aedoeagus.
Abb.305: *Pyromorpha (Pyromorpha) dimidiata* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER,1854, ♀ (Gen.Präp. Z 1547, B.Nr. 20623).
Daten wie Abb. 303.
Abb.306: *Pyromorpha (Pyromorpha) cuchumatana* sp.n., Paratype ♂ (Gen.Präp. Z 1028, B.Nr. 20452).
Guatemala, Prov. Huehuetenango, Alta Cuchumatanes, vic. Paquix, 3160-3220 m, 21.-22.5.1977, leg. G.u.M. TARMANN; Coll. TARMANN (TLMI).
Abb.307: idem., Aedoeagus.
Abb.308: *Pyromorpha (Pyromorpha) cuchumatana* sp.n., Paratype ♀ (Gen.Präp. Z 813, B.Nr. 20460).
Daten wie Abb. 306.

- Abb. 309: *Pyromorpha (Pyromorpha) costaricensis* sp.n., Holotypus ♂ (Gen.Präp.Z 1336, USNM Präp.Nr.25035, B.Nr.20584, USNM Type No. 100922).
Costarica, Juan Vinas; ex Coll. SCHAUS & BARNES; Coll. USNM (Washington).
- Abb. 310: idem., Aedoeagus.
- Abb. 311: *Pyromorpha (Pyromorpha) myrta* (DYAR, 1912), ♂ (Gen.Präp. Z 1330, USNM Präp.Nr. 25029, B.Nr. 20611).
Mexico, Morelos; Coll. USNM (Washington).
- Abb. 312: idem., Aedoeagus.
- Abb. 313: *Tetraclonia zischkai* sp.n., Holotypus ♀ (Gen. Präp. Z 1551, B.Nr. 20528).
Bolivien, Yungas del Palmar, 2000 m, 30.3.1950, leg. ZISCHKA; Coll. ZSM (München).
- Abb. 314: *Gonioprocris siruna* HERING, 1938, ♂ (Gen.Präp. Z 1548, B.Nr. 20624).
Guatemala, Prov. Chimaltenango, Bez. Tecpán, Molino Helvetia, 2130-2200 m, 13.5.1977, leg. G.u.M. TARMANN; Coll. TARMANN (TLMI).
Die Bezeichnungen A-D zeigen links an der aufgeklappten Valve und rechts an der Valve in natürlicher, eingedrehter Stellung dieselben Punkte an: A = ventraler Valvenzahn; B = distales Borstenfeld; C = dorsales Borstenfeld; D = hyaline Valvenzone.
- Abb. 315: idem., Aedoeagus.
- Abb. 316: *Gonioprocris siruna* HERING, 1938, ♀ (Gen. Präp. Z 1549, B.Nr. 20625).
Daten wie Abb. 314.
- Abb. 317: *Tripurocris similissima* sp.n., Holotypus ♂ (Gen. Präp. Z 1505, B.Nr. 20500).
'Mexico'; Coll.Mus.Nat.Paris.
- Abb. 318: idem., Aedoeagus.
- Abb. 319: *Tripurocris similissima* sp.n., Paratype ♀ (Gen. Präp. Z 1504, B.Nr. 20501).
Daten wie Abb. 317.
- Abb. 320: *Tripurocris flavipuncta* sp.n., Holotypus ♀ (Gen. Präp. Z 1502, B.Nr. 20506).
Brasilien, Curityba, 1912, leg. LOMBARD; Coll. Mus.Nat.Paris.

- Abb.321: *Pampa erroris* sp.n., Holotypus ♂ (Gen. Präp. Z 695, B.Nr. 20278).
Brasilien, Estado do Rio, Itatiaya, 700 m, 27. 11.1925, leg. ZISCHKA; Coll.Mus.Natk.Berlin.
- Abb.322: idem., Aedoeagus.
- Abb.323: *Pampa* sp. ex *eminens*-Gruppe, ♂ (Gen.Präp.Z 1610, B.Nr. 20527).
Ohne Fundort, vermutlich Brasilien; Coll. BMNH (London).
- Abb.324: idem., Aedoeagus.
- Abb.325: *Pampa aidae* sp.n., Holotypus ♀ (Gen.Prä.Z 1611, B.Nr. 20525).
Brasilien, Sao Paulo, Alto de Serra, 2.1928, leg. SPITZ; Coll. BMNH (London).
- Abb.326: *Pampa incredibilis* sp.n., Holotypus ♀ (Gen.Präp. Z 1501, B.Nr. 20505).
'Brésil'; Coll.Mus.Nat.Paris.
- Abb.327: *Pampa eminens* (SCHAUS,1892), Holotypus ♀ (Gen. Präp. Z 1352, USNM Präp.Nr. 25051, B.Nr. 20433, USNM Type No. 18783).
Brasilien, Rio de Janeiro, Tijuca; ex Coll. SCHAUS; Coll. USNM (Washington).
- Abb.328: *Pampa esperanzae* sp.n., Holotypus ♀ (Gen. Präp. Z 1609, B.Nr. 20524).
Brasilien, Sao Paulo, Alto de Serra, 8.1928, leg. SPITZ; Coll. BMNH (London).
- Abb.329: *Pampa zikani* (HERING,1932), ♂ (Gen.Präp. Z 675, B.Nr. 20271).
Ohne Fundortzettel. Das Tier steckt in der Typenserie und dürfte ebenfalls aus Brasilien (Fundort wie Abb.331) stammen. Coll. Mus. Natk. Berlin.
- Abb.330: idem., Aedoeagus.
- Abb.331: *Pampa zikani* (HERING,1932), Lectotypus ♀ (Gen. Präp. Z 622, B.Nr. 20127).
Brasilien, Estado do Rio, Itatiaya-Gebirge, Maromba, 1100 m, 23.9.1924, leg. ZIKAN; Coll.Mus. Natk.Berlin.
- Abb.332: *Pampa anamariae* sp.n., Holotypus ♀ (Gen. Präp. Z 1612, B.Nr. 20526).
Ohne Fundort; Coll. BMNH (London).

- Abb.333: *Pampa pseudoeminens* sp.n., Holotypus ♀ (Gen. Präp. Z 1086, BMNH Präp.Nr. 1307, keine B.Nr.). Ohne Fundort; Coll. BMNH (London).
- Abb.334: *Harrisina americana* (GUÉRIN-MÈNEVILLE, [1844]) ♂ (Gen.Präp. Z 1570, B.Nr.20646). USA, Illinois, Decatur; Coll. TARMANN (TLMI).
- Abb.335: idem., Aedoeagus.
- Abb.336: *Harrisina americana* (GUÉRIN-MÈNEVILLE, [1844]), ♀ (Gen.Präp. Z 1571, B.Nr. 20647). Daten wie Abb.334.
- Abb.337: *Harrisinopsis robusta* JORDAN, 1913, ♂ (Gen.Präp. Z 1093, BMNH Präp.Nr. 1314, keine B.Nr.). Brasilien, Amazonas; Coll. BMNH (London).
- Abb.338: idem., Aedoeagus.
- Abb.339: *Urodopsis subcaerulea* (DOGNIN, 1910), ♂ (Gen. Präp. Z 1146, BMNH 1367, keine B.Nr.). Kolumbien, Nova Grenada, zwischen Bogotá und Bienaventura, 14.12.1877 bis 22.2.1878, leg. THIEME; Coll. BMNH (London).
- Abb.340: idem., Aedoeagus.
- Abb.341: *Urodopsis pusilla* (WALKER, 1854), Holotypus ♀ (Gen.Präp. Z 1129, BMNH Präp. Nr. 1350, B. Nr. 20306). 'Venezuela'; Coll. BMNH (London).

Sternite und Tergite des Abdomens

(Abb. 342 bis Abb. 438)

- Abb.342: *Acoloithus falsarius* CLEMENS, 1861, ♂; links: 7. und 8. Sternit; rechts: 7. und 8. Tergit. Daten siehe Abb.246.
- Abb.343: idem., 2. und 3. Sternit.
- Abb.344: *Acoloithus falsarius* CLEMENS, 1861, ♀; links: 6. und 7. Sternit; rechts: 6. und 7. Tergit. Daten siehe Abb. 248.
- Abb.345: *Neoilliberis fusca* (H.EDWARDS, 1885), ♂, 8. Tergit. Daten siehe Abb. 249.
- Abb.346: idem., 8. Sternit.
- Abb.347: idem., 2. Sternit.
- Abb.348: *Neoilliberis fusca* (H.EDWARDS, 1885), ♀, 7. Tergit. Daten siehe Abb. 251.

- Abb.349: idem., 7. Sternit.
Abb.350: *Neoilliberis tarahumara* sp.n., Holotypus ♂, 8. Tergit.
Daten siehe Abb. 252.
Abb.351: idem., 8. Sternit.
Abb.352: idem., 2. Sternit.
Abb.353: *Neoilliberis kendalli* sp.n., Paratype ♂, 8.Tergit.
Daten siehe Abb. 255.
Abb.354: idem., 8. Sternit.
Abb.355: idem., 2. Sternit.
Abb.356: *Neoilliberis kendalli* sp.n., Paratype ♀, 7.Tergit.
Daten siehe Abb. 257.
Abb.357: idem., 7. Sternit.
Abb.358: idem., 2. Sternit.
Abb.359: *Neofelderia mexicana* (DRUCE,1884), ♂, 8.Tergit.
Daten siehe Abb. 260.
Abb.360: idem., 8. Sternit.
Abb.361: *Neofelderia hoerwertneri* sp.n., Holotypus ♂, 8. Tergit.
Daten siehe Abb. 263.
Abb.362: idem., 8. Sternit.
Abb.363: idem., 2. Sternit.
Abb.364: *Neofelderia hoerwertneri* sp.n., Paratype ♀, 7. Sternit.
Daten siehe Abb. 265.
Abb.365: idem., 2. Sternit.
Abb.366: *Neoalbertia variabilis* sp. n., Holotypus ♂, 8. Tergit.
Daten siehe Abb. 266.
Abb.367: idem., 8. Sternit.
Abb.368: idem., 2. Sternit.
Abb.369: *Neoalbertia variabilis* sp. n., Paratype ♀, 7. Tergit.
Daten siehe Abb. 268.
Abb.370: idem., 7. Sternit.
Abb.371: idem., 2. Sternit.
Abb.372: *Procrisimilis columbiana* sp. n., Holotypus ♂; links: 7.und 8.Sternit; rechts: 7.und 8.Tergit.
Daten siehe Abb.271.

- Abb.373: *Neoprocris prunivora* sp.n., Paratype ♂, 8.Tergit.
Daten siehe Abb. 276.
- Abb.374: idem., 8. Sternit.
- Abb.375: idem., 2. Sternit.
- Abb.376: *Neoprocris prunivora* sp.n., Paratype ♀, 7.Tergit.
Daten siehe Abb. 278.
- Abb.377: idem., 7. Sternit.
- Abb.378: idem., 2. Sternit.
- Abb.379: *Neoprocris floridana* sp.n., Paratype ♂, 8.Tergit.
Daten siehe Abb. 280.
- Abb.380: idem., 8. Sternit.
- Abb.381: idem., 2. Sternit.
- Abb.382: *Neoprocris floridana* sp.n., Paratype ♀, 7.Tergit.
Daten siehe Abb. 282.
- Abb.383: idem., 7. Sternit.
- Abb.384: idem., 2. Sternit.
- Abb.385: *Neoprocris aversa* (H.EDWARDS,1884), ♂, 8.Tergit.
Daten siehe Abb. 283.
- Abb.386: idem., 8. Sternit.
- Abb.387: idem., 2. Sternit.
- Abb.388: *Neoprocris aversa* (H.EDWARDS,1884), ♀, 7.Tergit.
Daten siehe Abb. 285.
- Abb.389: idem., 7. Sternit.
- Abb.390: idem., 2. Sternit.
- Abb.391: *Hoerwertneria rubriventris* (HERING,1938), ♂, 8.
Tergit.
Daten siehe Abb. 286.
- Abb.392: *Hoerwertneria rubriventris* (HERING,1938), ♀, 7.
Tergit.
Daten siehe Abb. 288.
- Abb.393: Wie Abb. 391, aber 7. Sternit.
- Abb.394: Wie Abb. 392, aber 2. Sternit.
- Abb.395: *Pseudoprocris dolosa* (DRUCE,1884), ♂, 8.Tergit.
Daten siehe Abb. 292.
- Abb.396: idem., 8. Sternit.
- Abb.397: idem., 2. Sternit.
- Abb.398: *Pseudoprocris dolosa* (DRUCE,1884), ♀, 7.Tergit.
Daten siehe Abb. 294.
- Abb.399: idem., 7. Sternit.
- Abb.400: idem., 2. Sternit.
- Abb.401: *Pyromorpha (Gingla) perezii* sp.n., Holotypus ♂,

8. Sternit.

Daten siehe Abb. 295.

Abb.402: idem., 8. Sternit.

Abb.403: idem., 2. Sternit.

Abb.404: *Pyromorpha (Euclimaciopsis) tortricalis* (DRUCE, 1885), Holotypus ♀; links: 7. Tergit; rechts: 7. Sternit (verwachsen zu einem Ring, der an einer Seitenstelle durchtrennt wurde, sodaß der 'Endring' aufgeklappt werden konnte).

Daten siehe Abb. 302.

Abb.405: *Pyromorpha (Pyromorpha) dimidiata* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854, ♂, 8. Tergit.

Daten siehe Abb. 303.

Abb.406: idem., 8. Sternit.

Abb.407: idem., 2. Sternit.

Abb.408: *Pyromorpha (Pyromorpha) dimidiata* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1854, ♀, 7. Tergit.

Daten siehe Abb. 305.

Abb.409: idem., 7. Sternit.

Abb.410: idem., 2. Sternit.

Abb.411: *Pyromorpha (Pyromorpha) cuchumatana* sp.n., Paratype ♂, 8. Tergit.

Daten siehe Abb. 306.

Abb.412: idem., 8. Sternit.

Abb.413: idem., 2. Sternit.

Abb.414: *Gonioprocris siruna* HERING, 1938, ♂, 8. Tergit.

Daten siehe Abb. 314.

Abb.415: idem., 8. Sternit.

Abb.416: idem., 2. Sternit.

Abb.417: *Triplocris similissima* sp.n., Holotypus ♂, 8. Tergit.

Daten siehe Abb. 317.

Abb.418: idem., 8. Sternit.

Abb.419: *Triplocris flavipuncta* sp.n., Holotypus ♀, 2. Sternit.

Daten siehe Abb. 320.

Abb.420: *Pampa erroris* sp.n., Holotypus ♂, 8. Tergit.

Daten siehe Abb. 321.

Abb.421: idem., 8. Sternit.

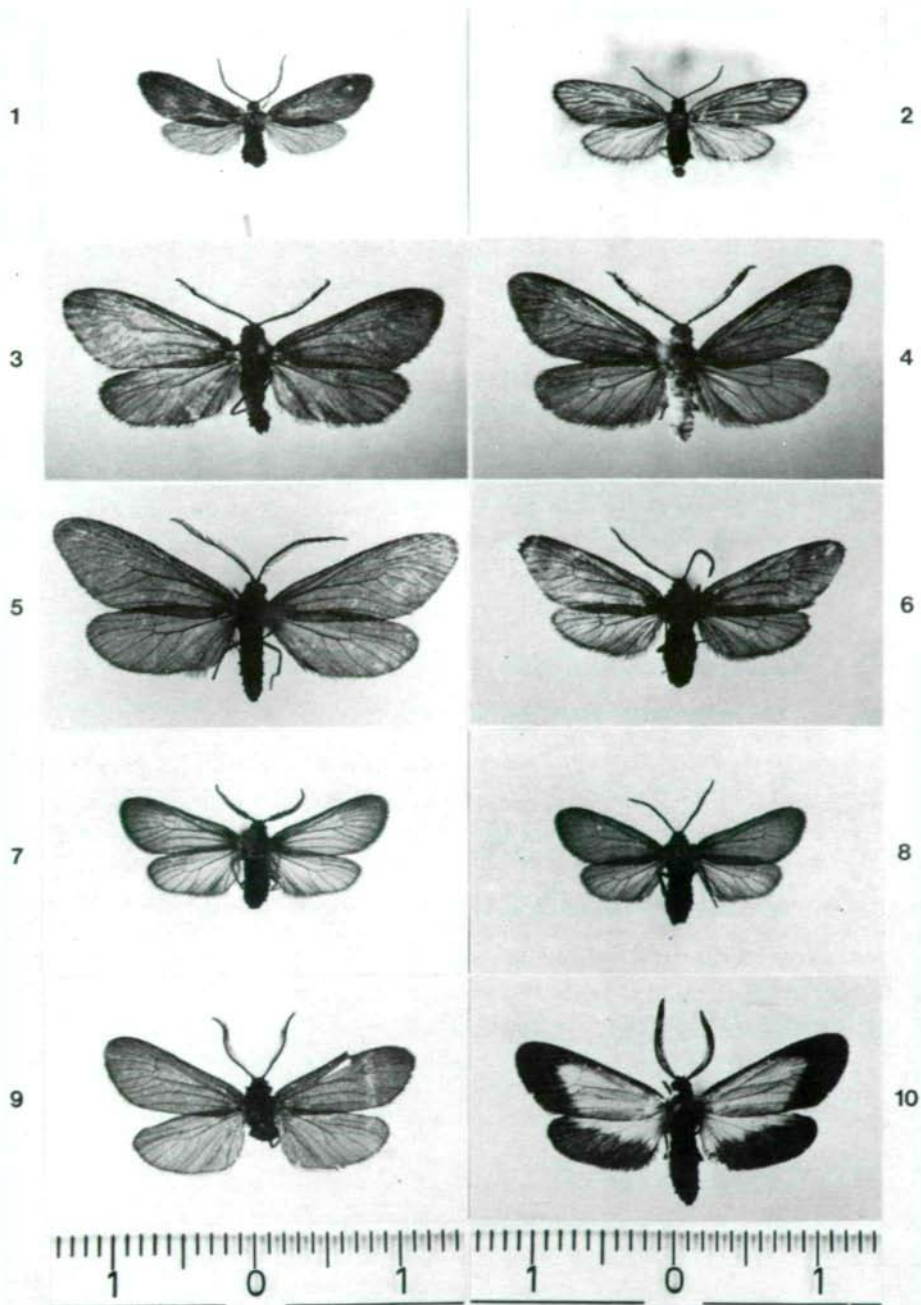
Abb.422: *Pampa* sp. ex *eminens*-Gruppe, ♂, 8. Tergit.

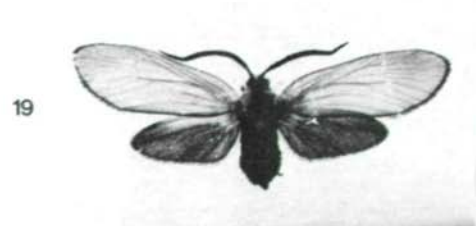
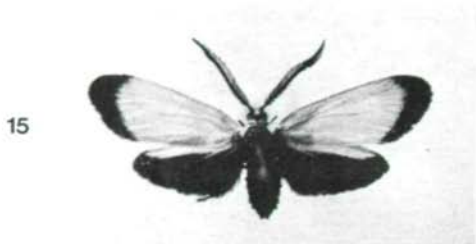
Daten siehe Abb. 323.

- Abb.423: idem., 8. Sternit.
Abb.424: idem., 2. Sternit.
Abb.425: *Pampa zikani* (HERING,1932), ♂, 8. Tergit.
Daten siehe Abb. 329.
Abb.426: idem., 8. Sternit.
Abb.427: idem., 2. Sternit.
Abb.428: *Pampa pseudoeminens* sp.n., Holotypus ♀, 7. Tergit.
Daten siehe Abb. 333.
Abb.429: idem., 7. Sternit.
Abb.430: idem., 2. Sternit.
Abb.431: *Harrisina americana* (GUÉRIN-MÈNEVILLE, [1844]),
♂; links: 8. Tergit; rechts: 8. Sternit. Die
Pleuralregion ist caudal ausgezogen und mit
dichten langen Haaren besetzt. Im verwandten
Genus *Stylura* BURMEISTER, 1878, sind diese Pleu-
ralverlängerungen extrem entwickelt, was zu dem
für diese Gattung typischen gegabelten Schwanz
am Abdomenende führt.
Abb.433: *Harrisina americana* (GUÉRIN-MÈNEVILLE, [1844]),
♀, 7. Tergit.
Daten siehe Abb. 336.
Abb.434: idem., 7. Sternit.
Abb.435: idem., 2. Sternit.
Abb.436: *Urodopsis subcaerulea* (DOGNIN, 1910), ♂, 8. Tergit.
Daten siehe Abb. 339.
Abb.437: idem., 8. Sternit.
Abb.438: idem., 2. Sternit.

Anschrift des Verfassers:

Dr. Gerhard TARMANN
Tiroler Landeskundliches Museum im Zeughaus
Zeughausgasse 1
A-6020 Innsbruck





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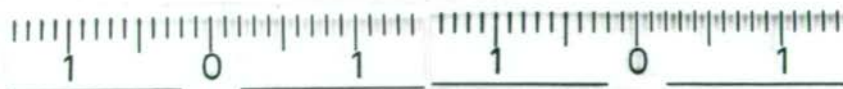
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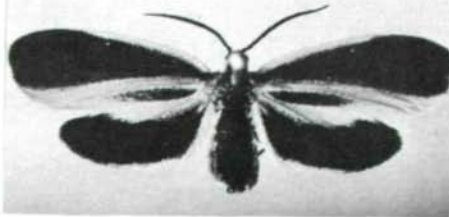
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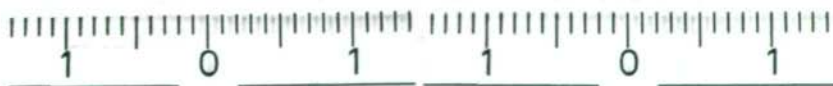
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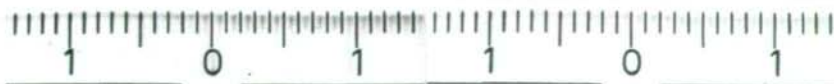
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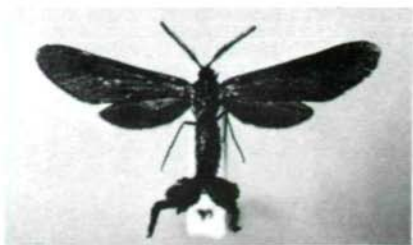
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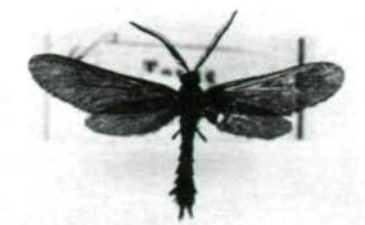
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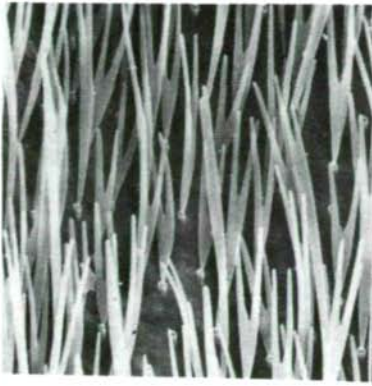
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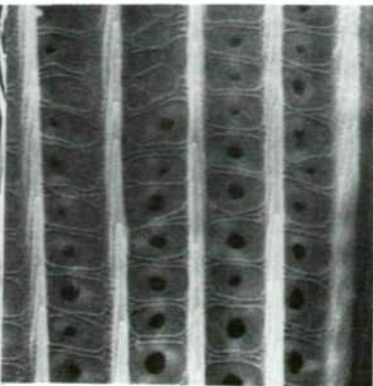
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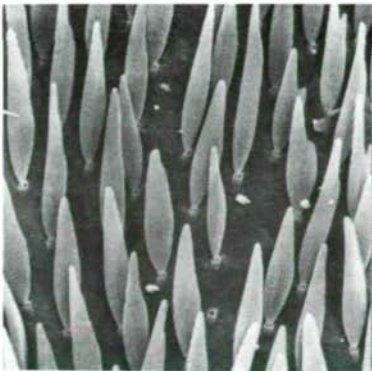
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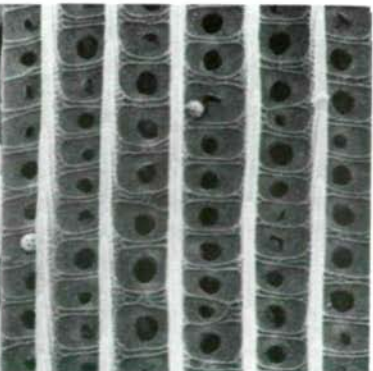
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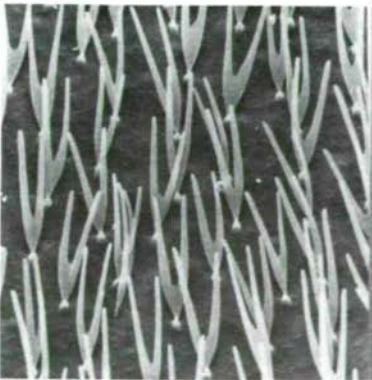
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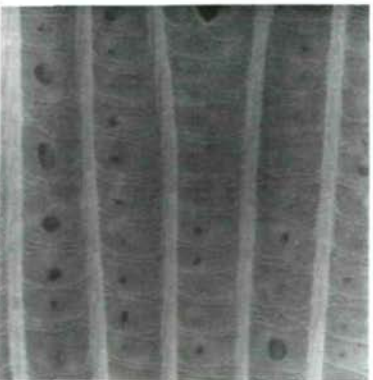
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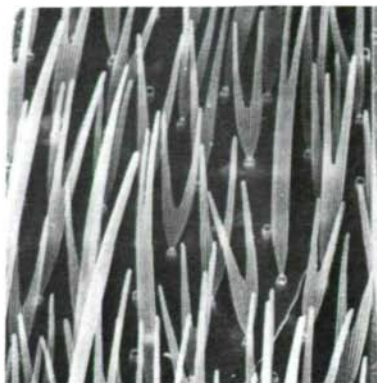
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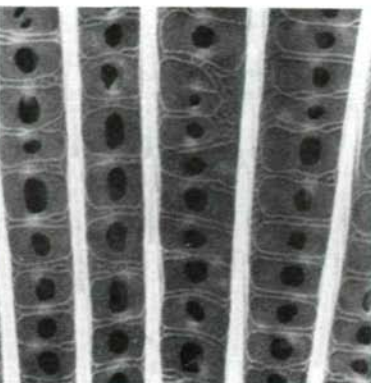
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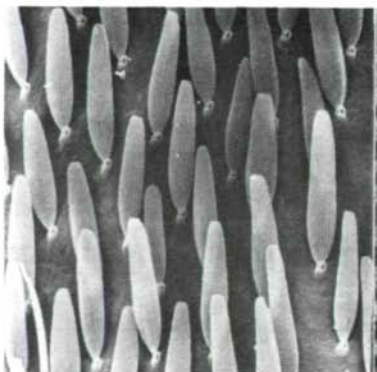
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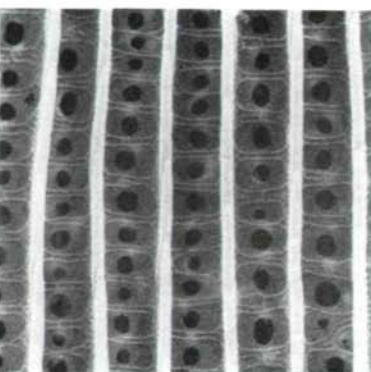
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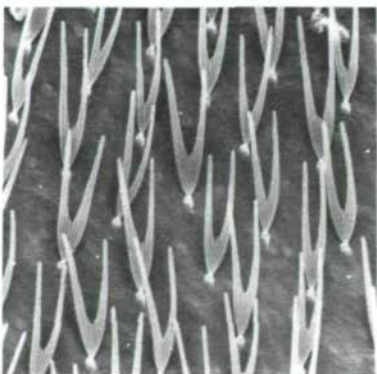
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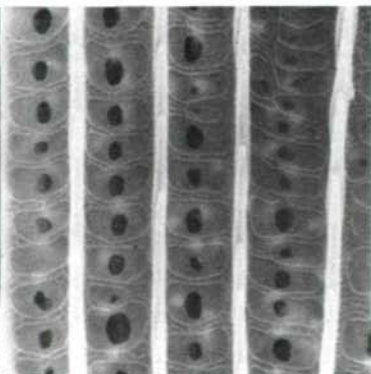
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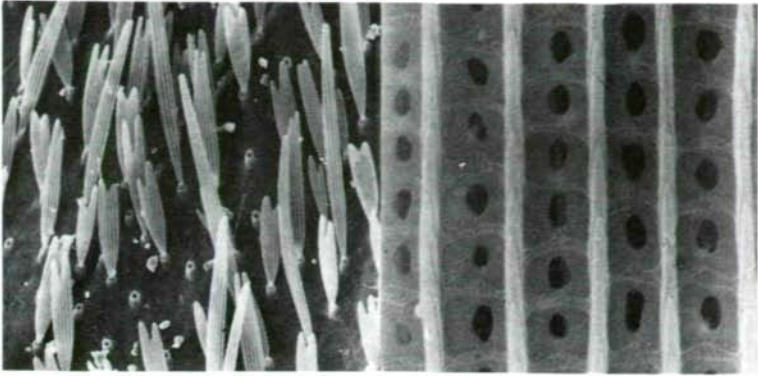
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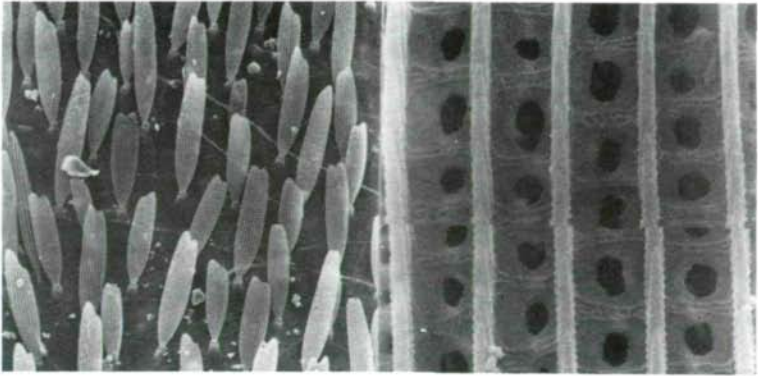


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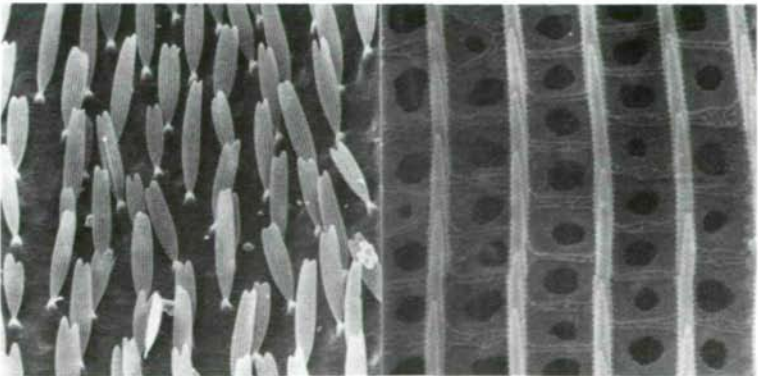
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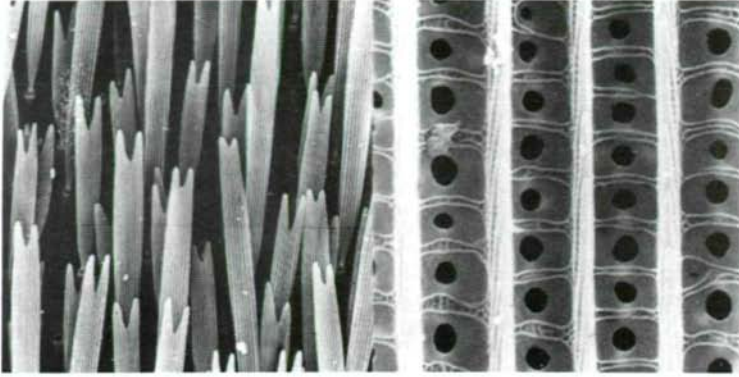
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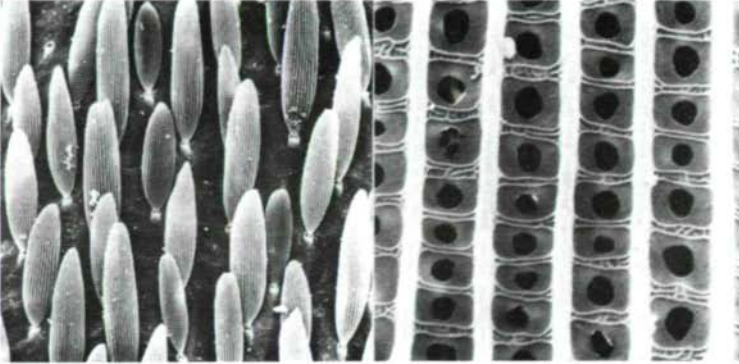
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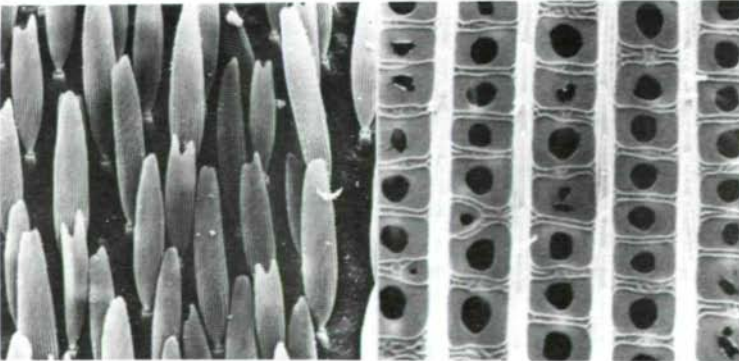
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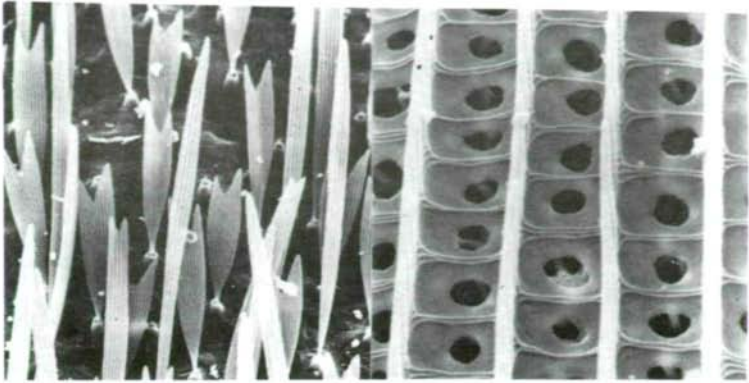
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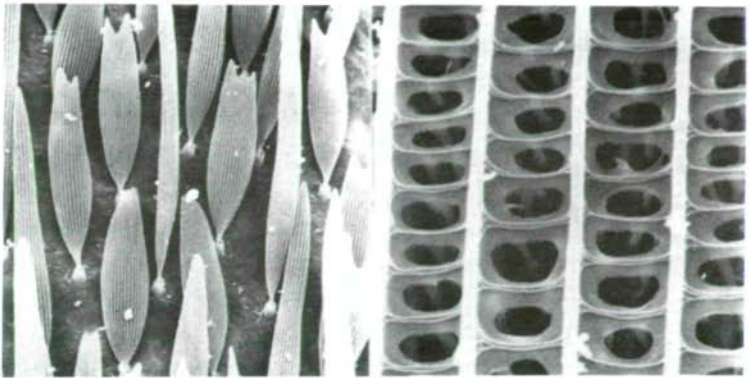
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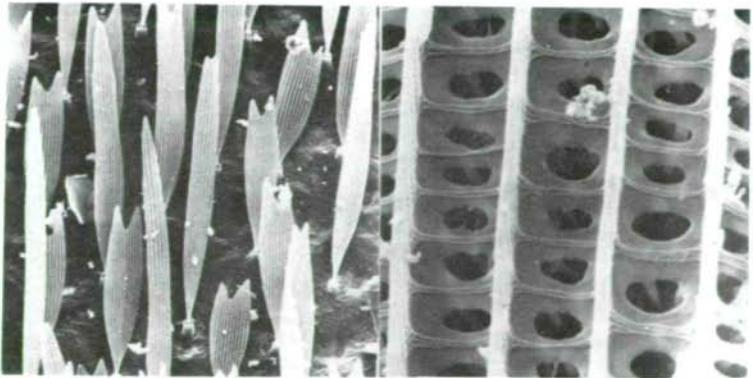
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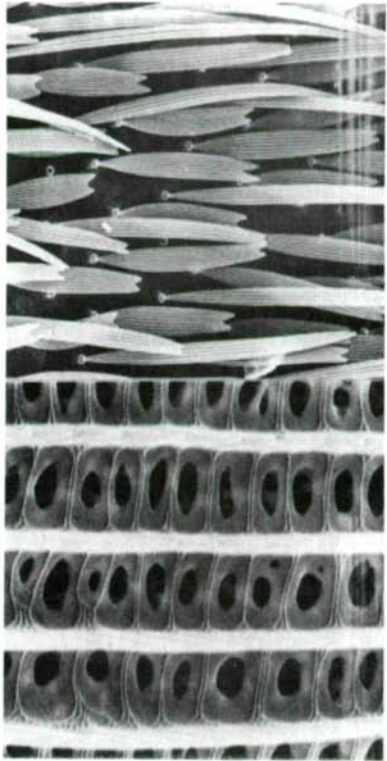


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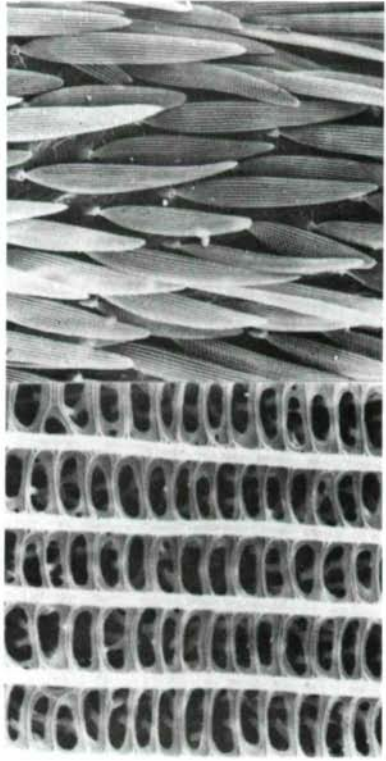
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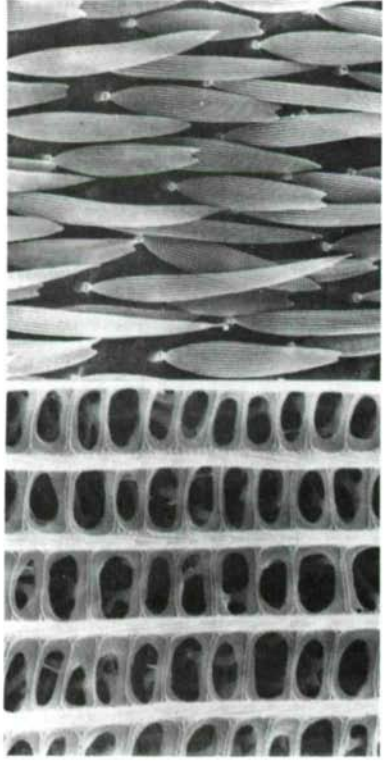
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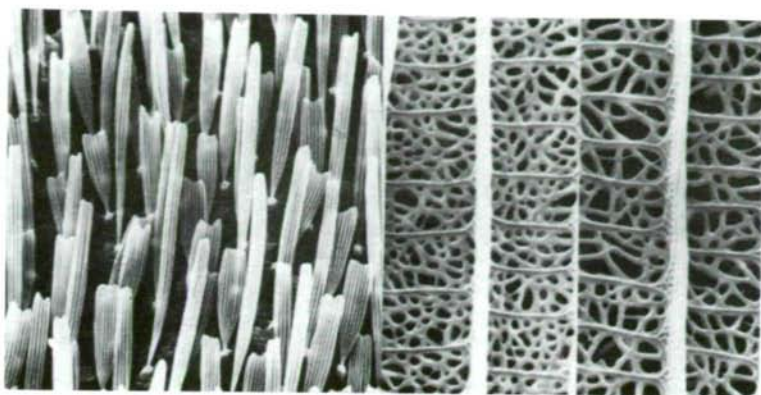


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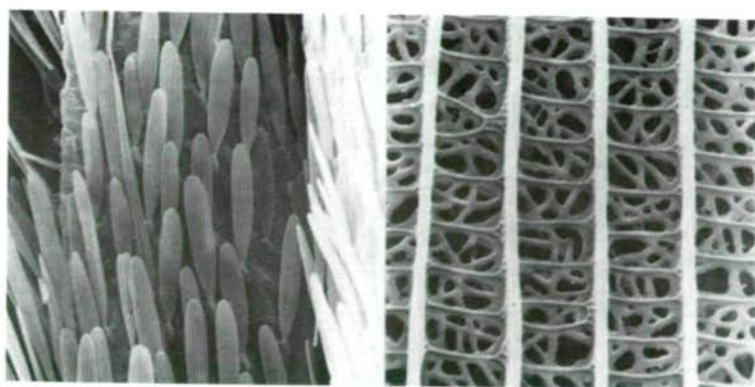
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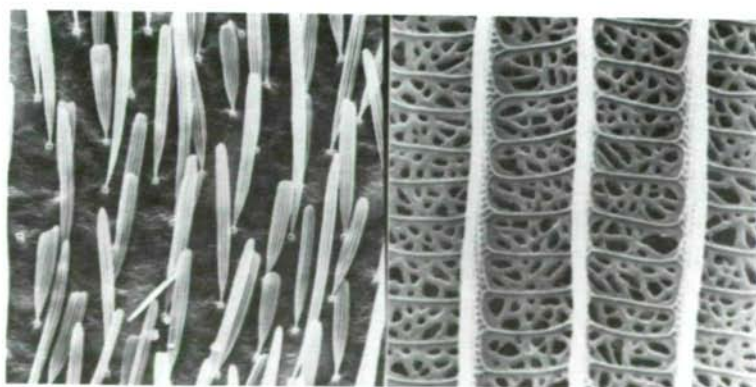
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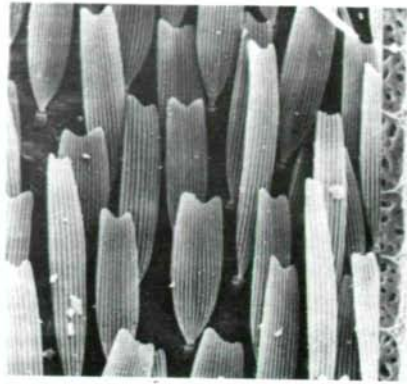
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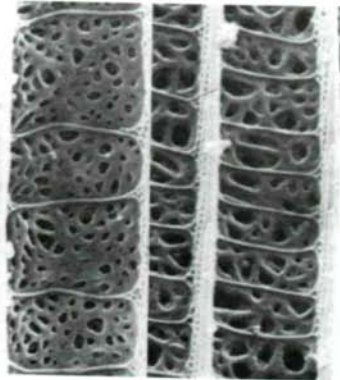


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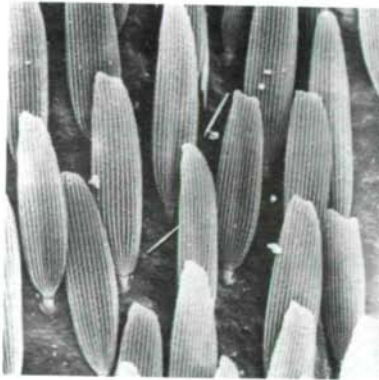
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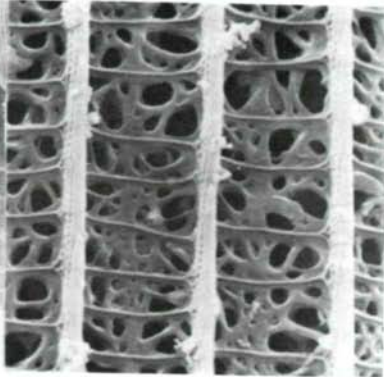
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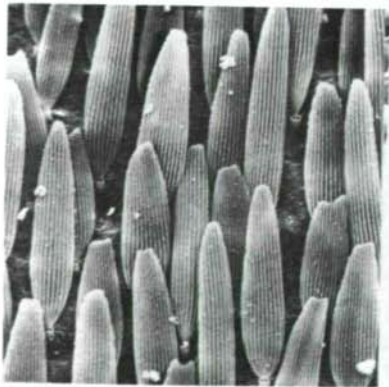
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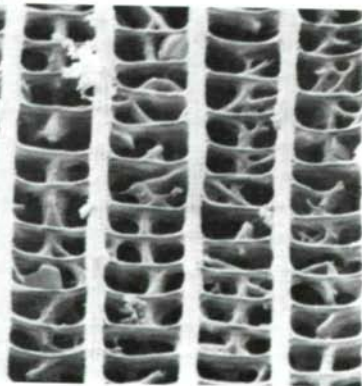
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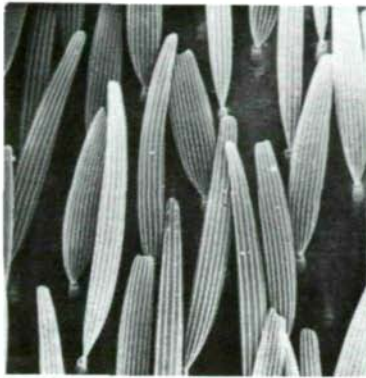
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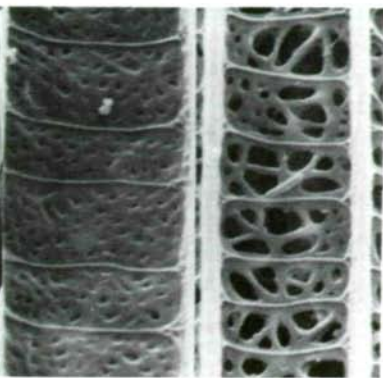
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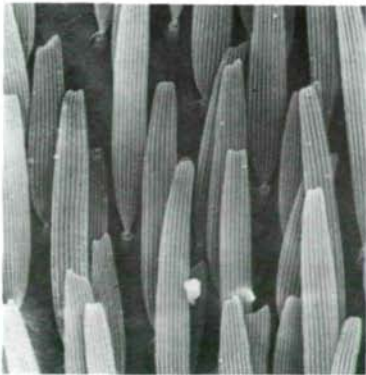
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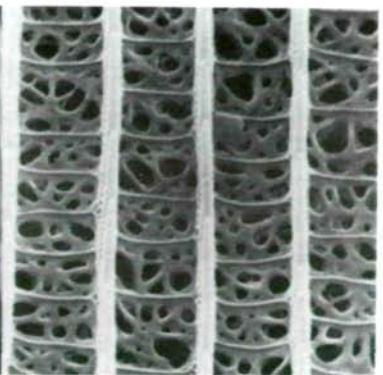
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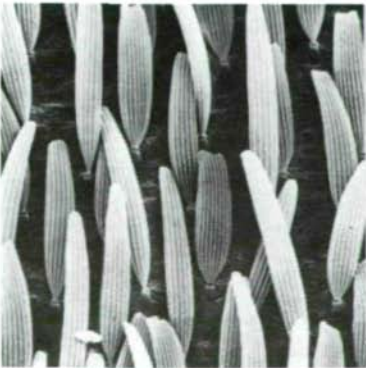
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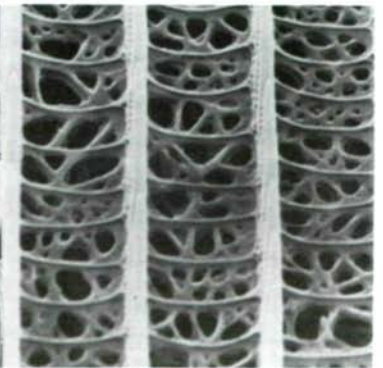
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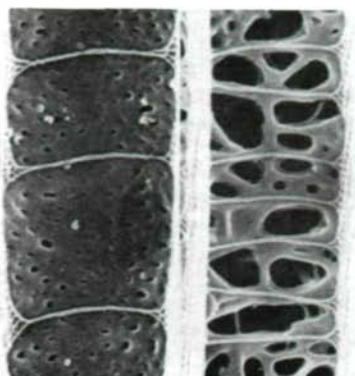
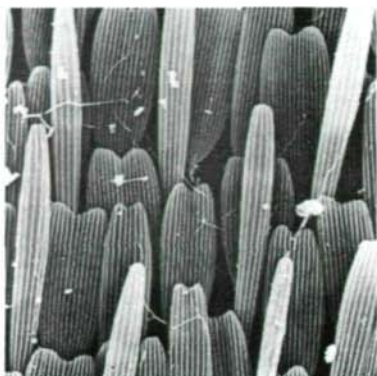
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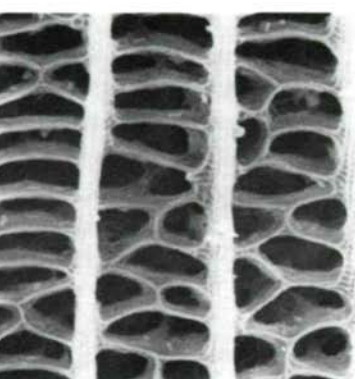
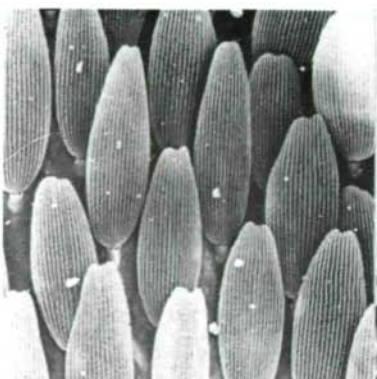


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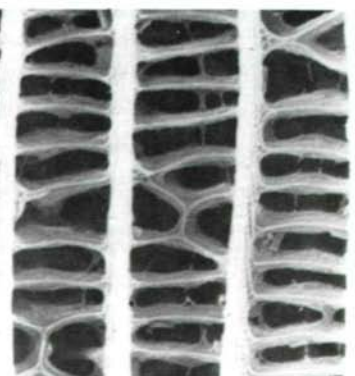
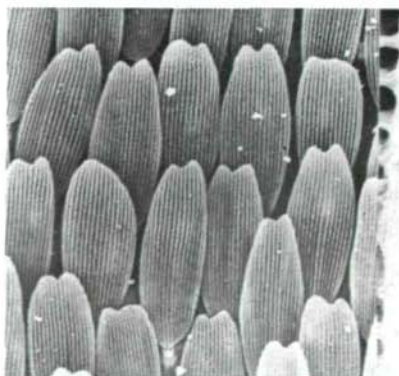
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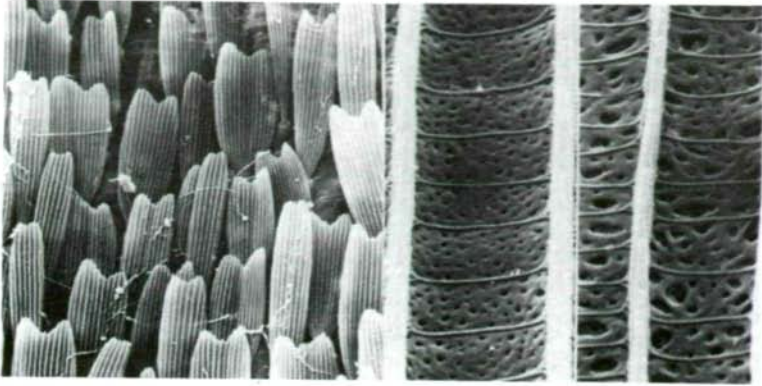
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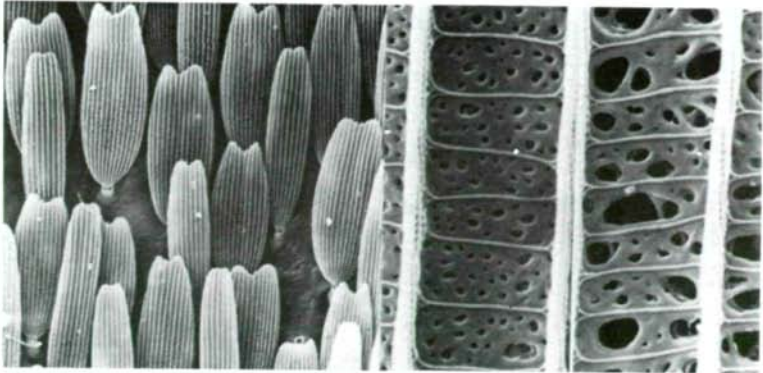
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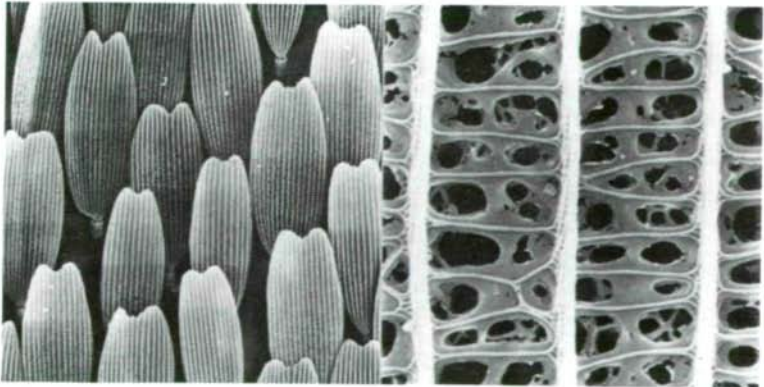
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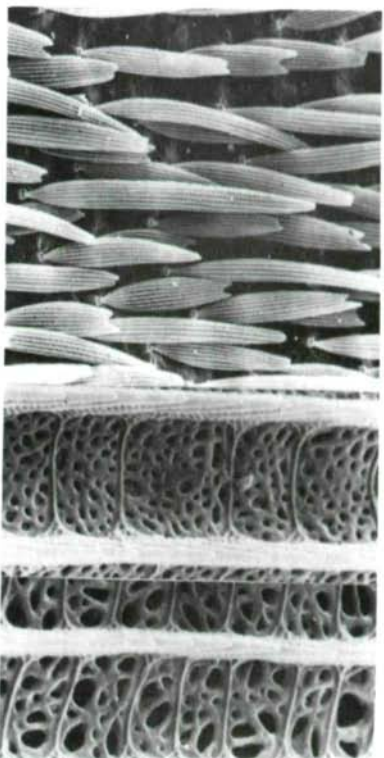
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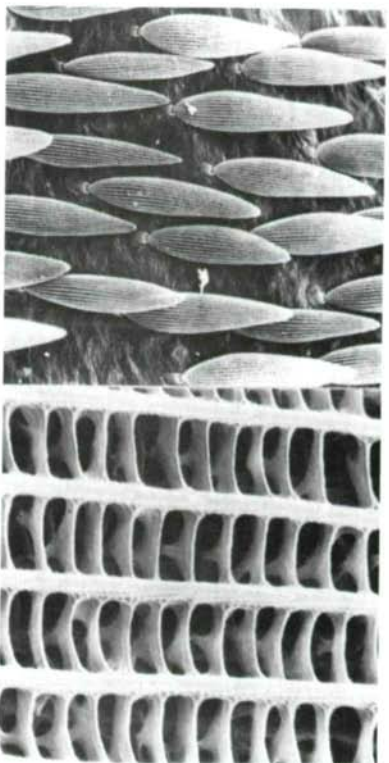
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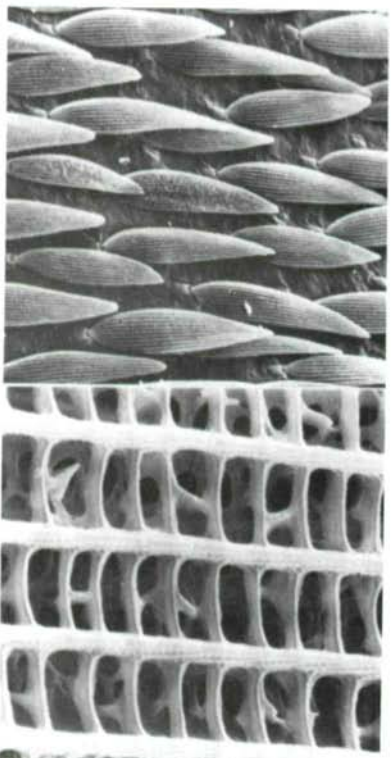
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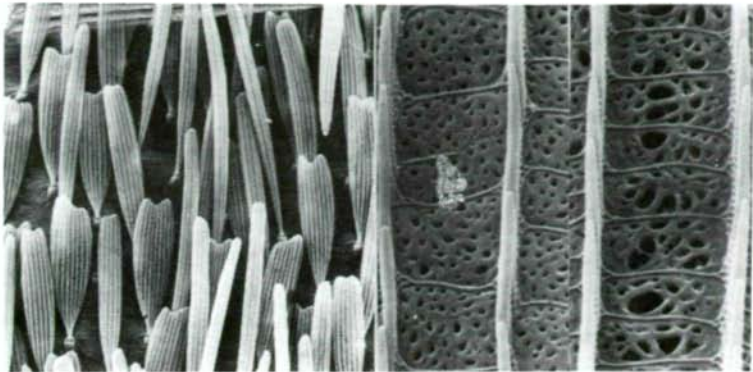
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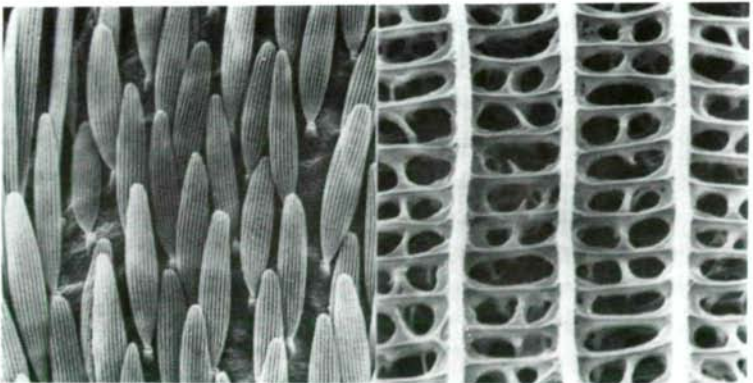
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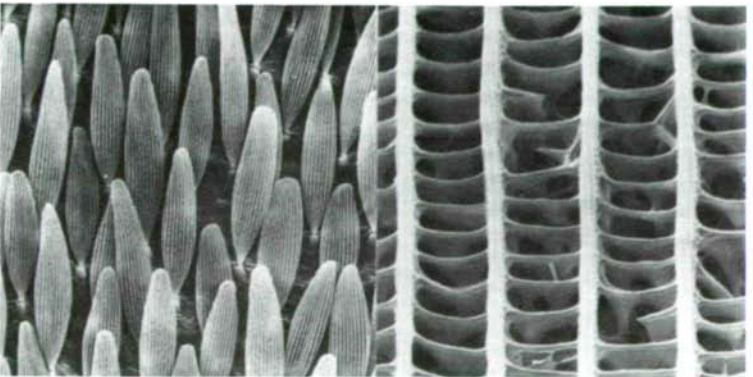
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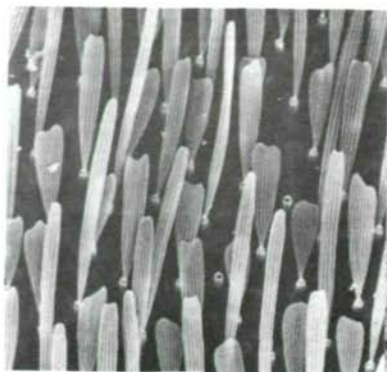
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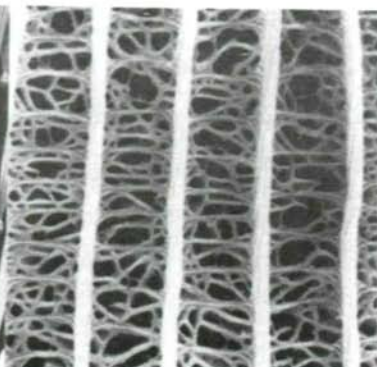


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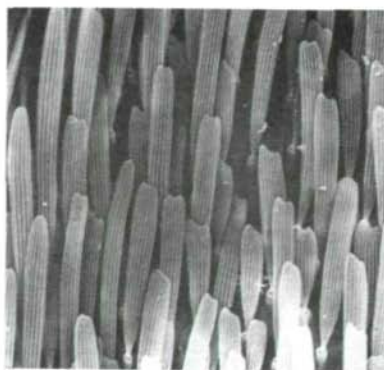
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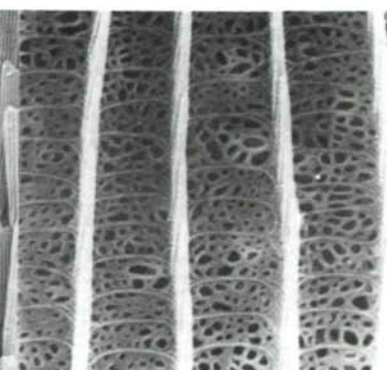
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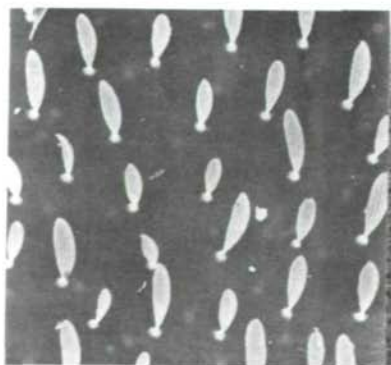
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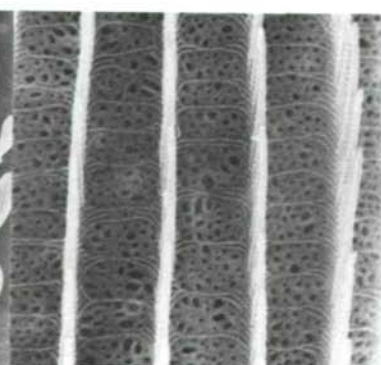
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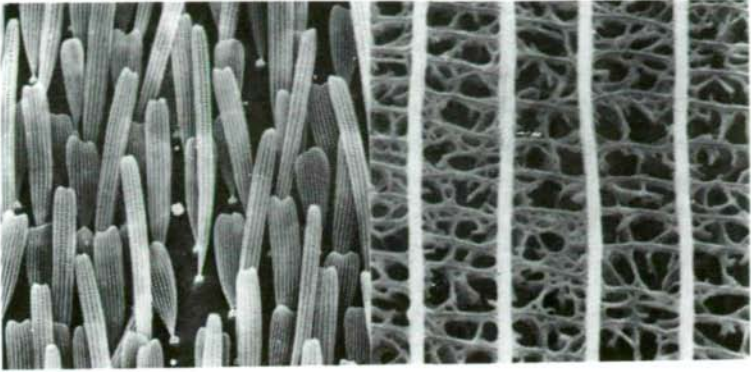
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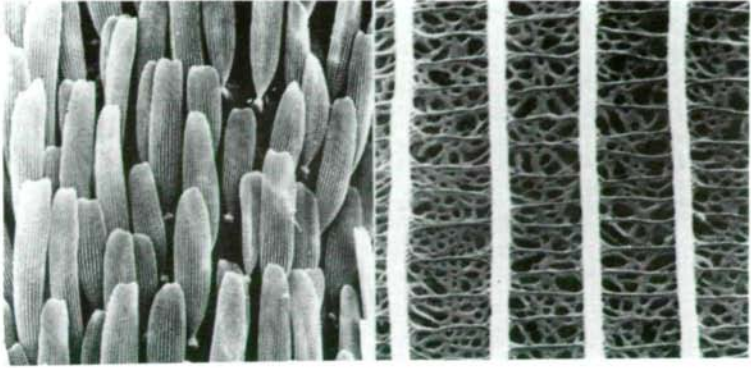


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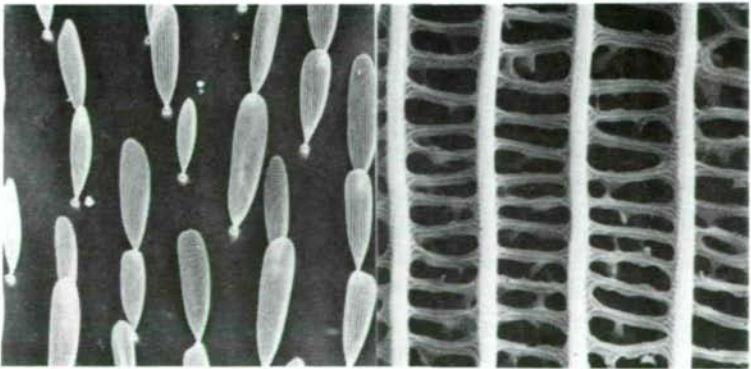
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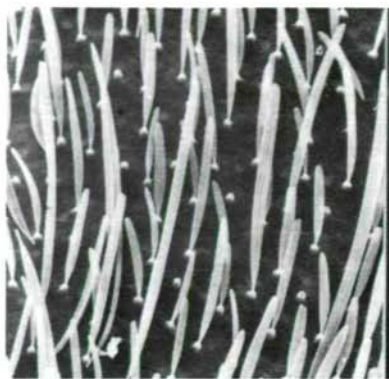
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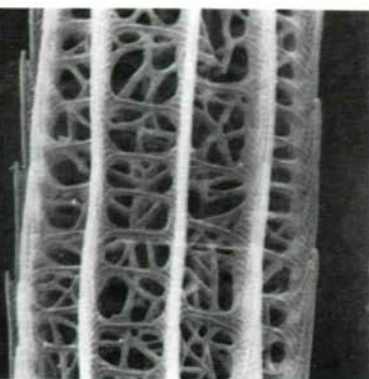


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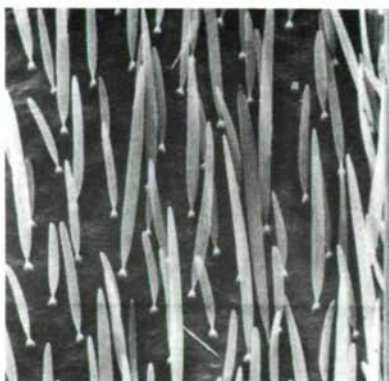
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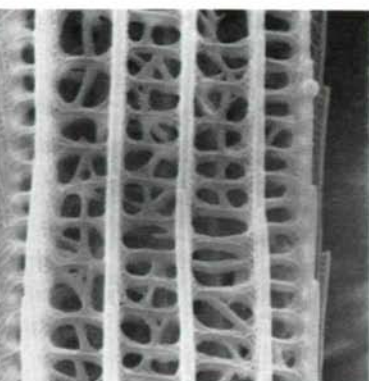
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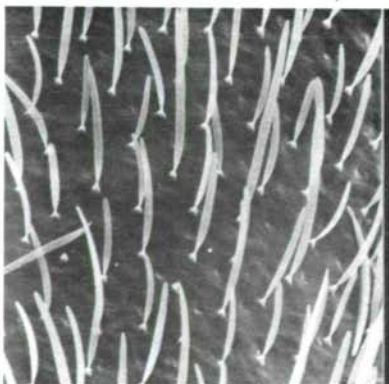
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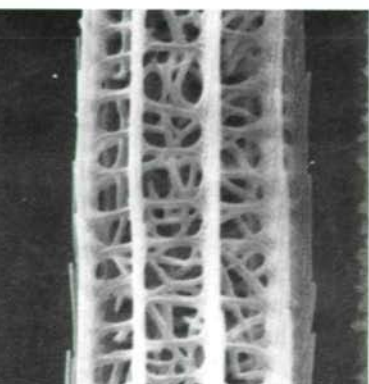
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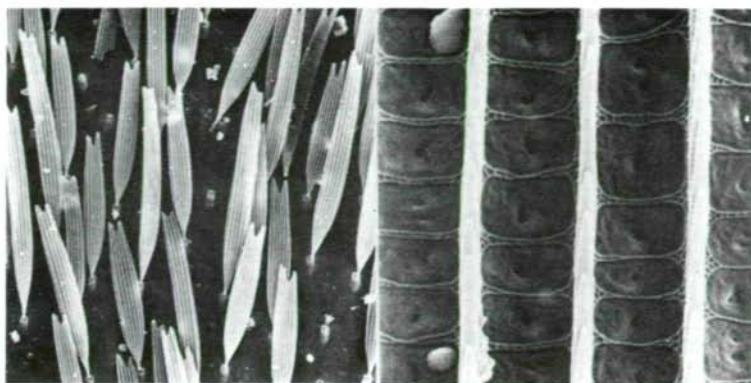
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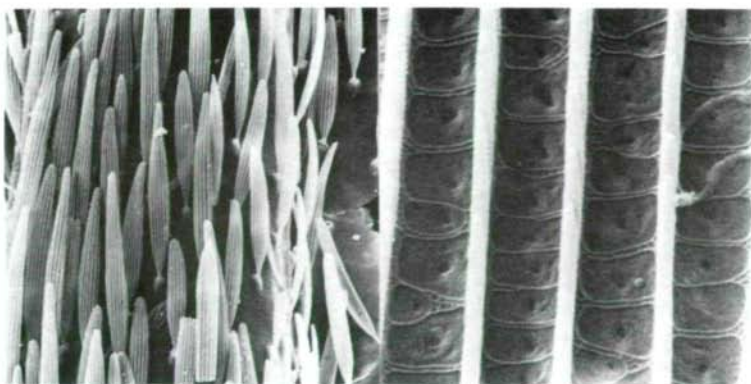


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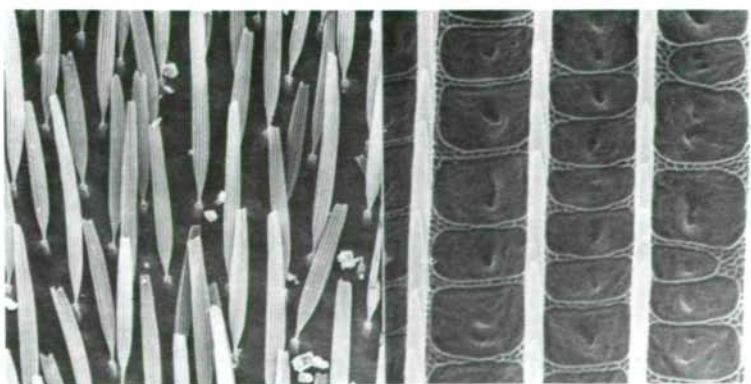
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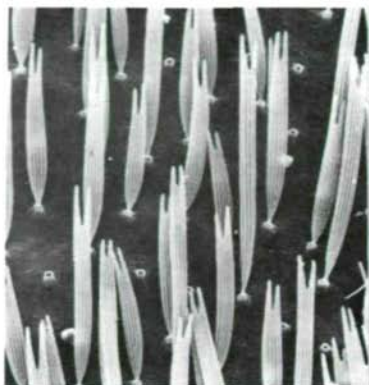
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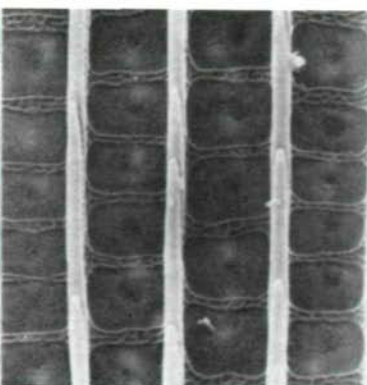


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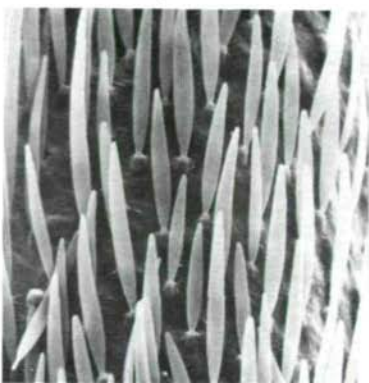
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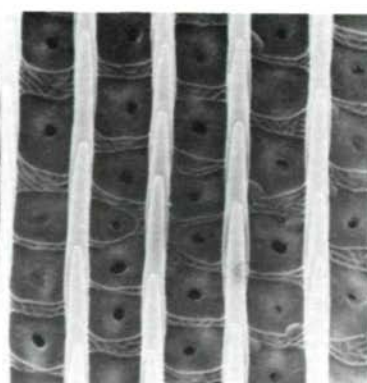
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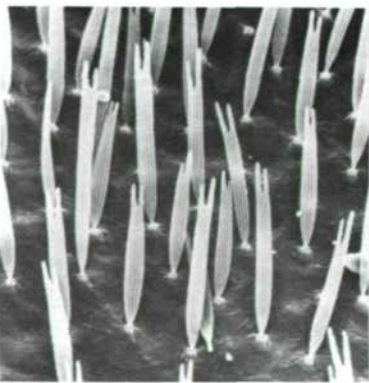
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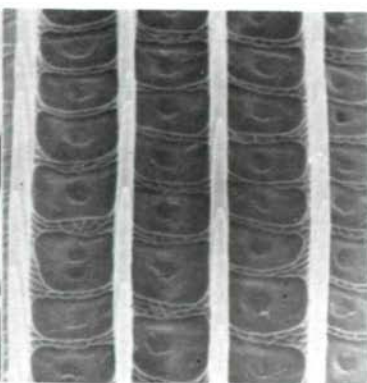
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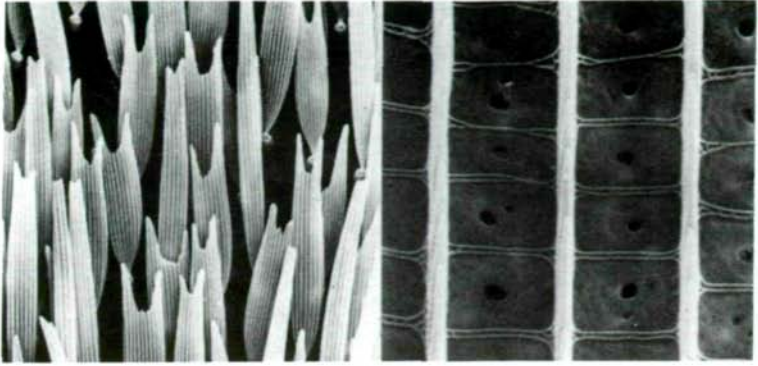
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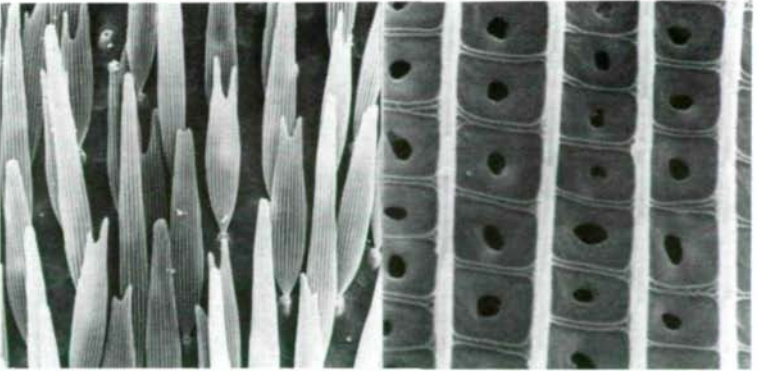


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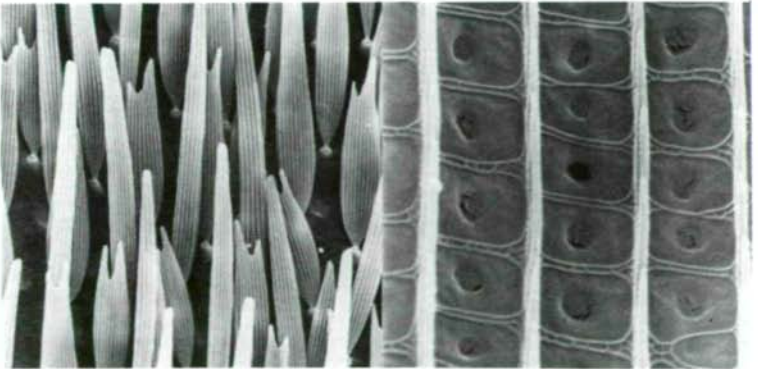
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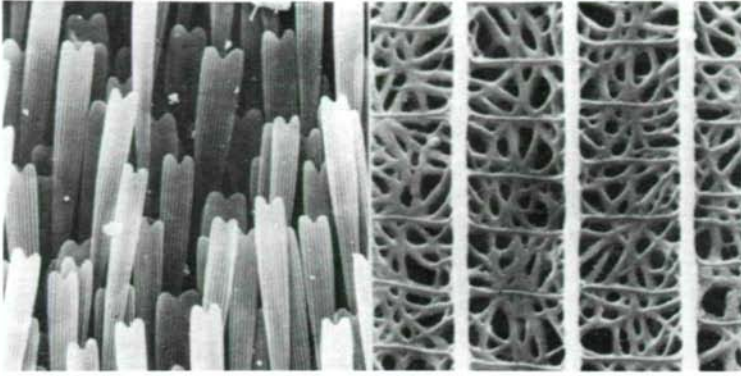
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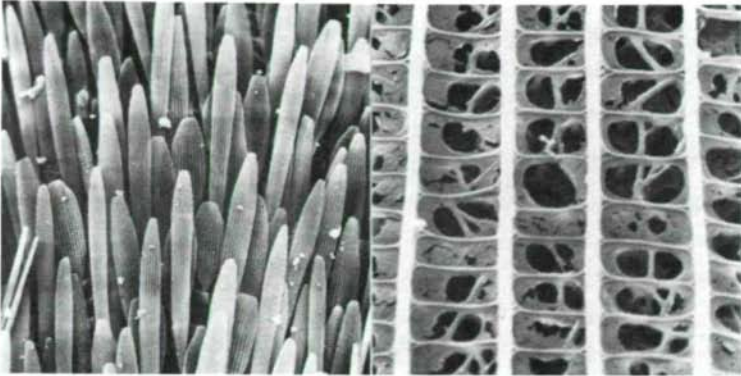
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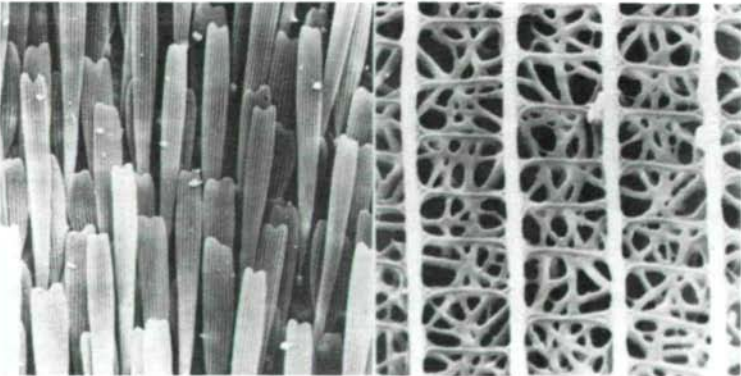
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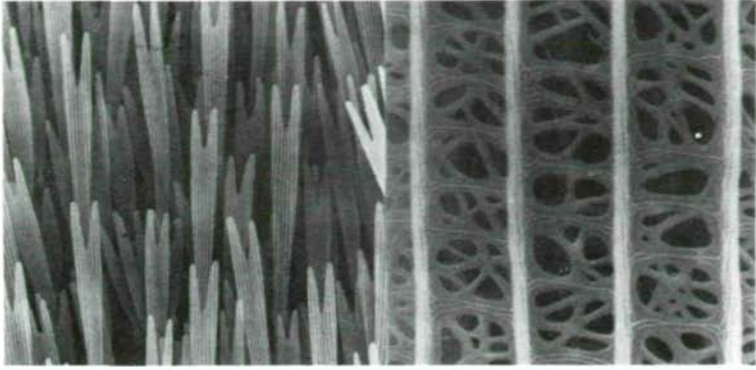
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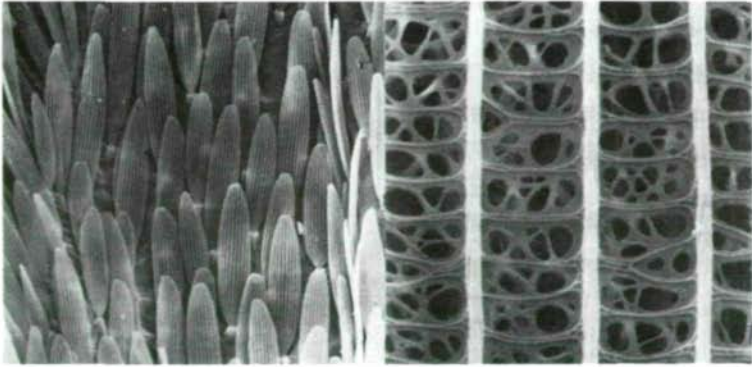
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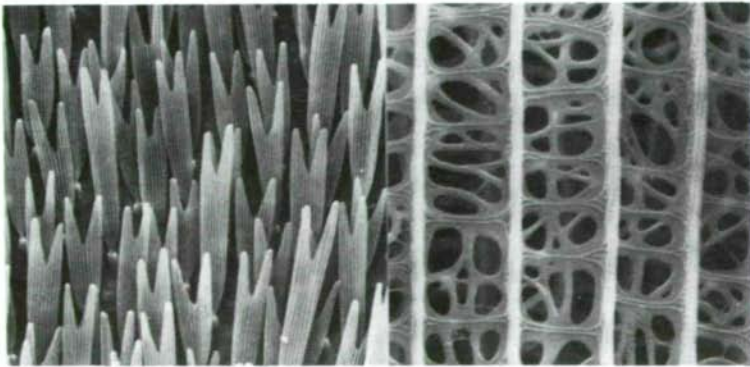
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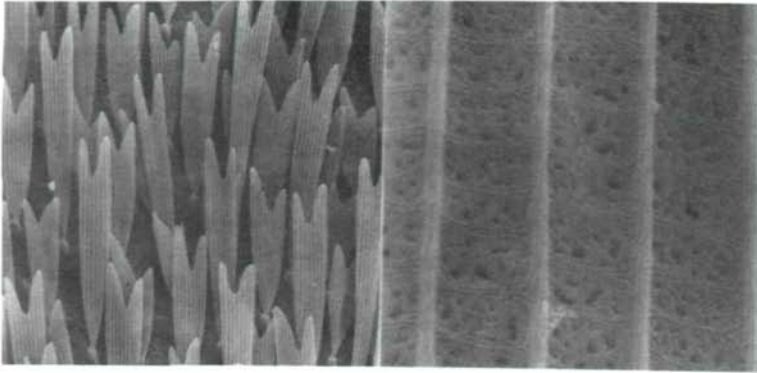
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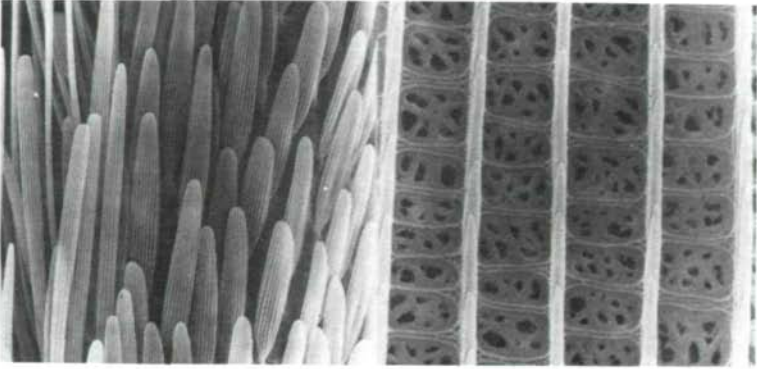
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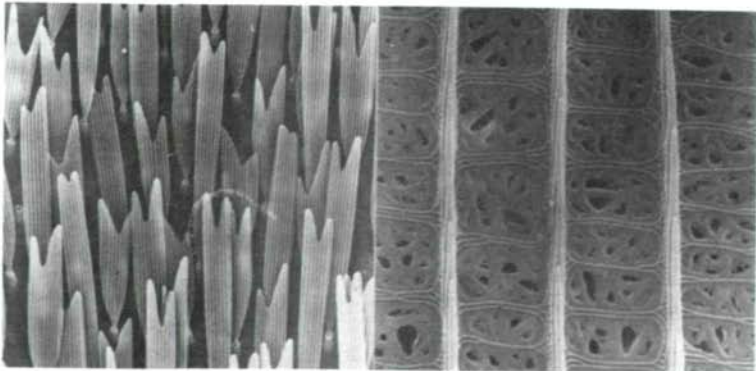
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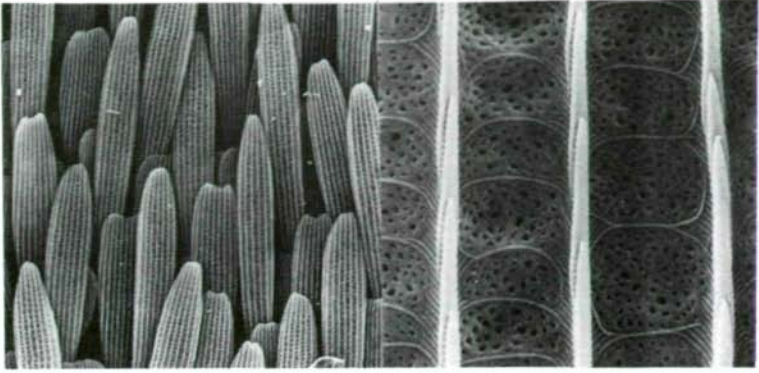
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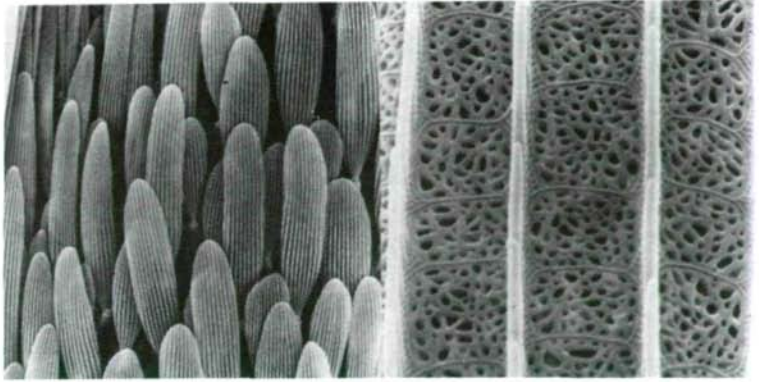
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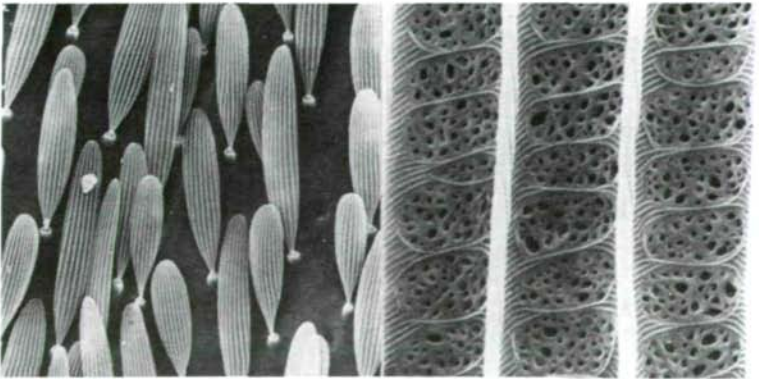
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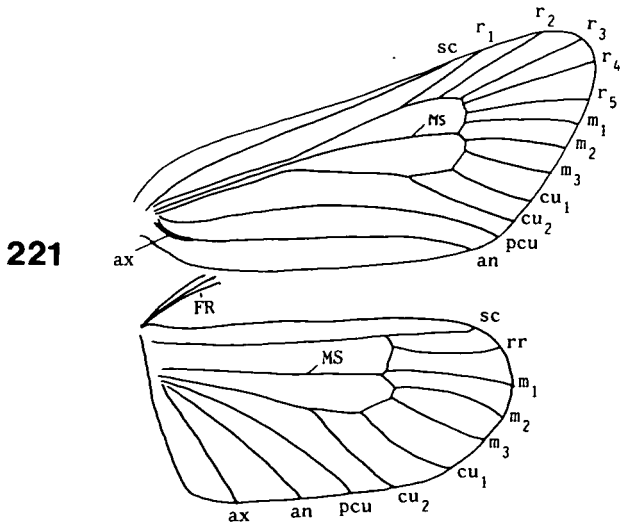
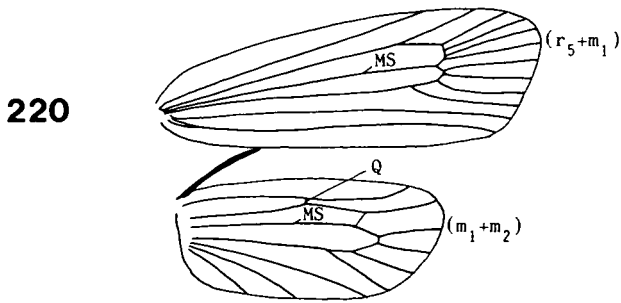
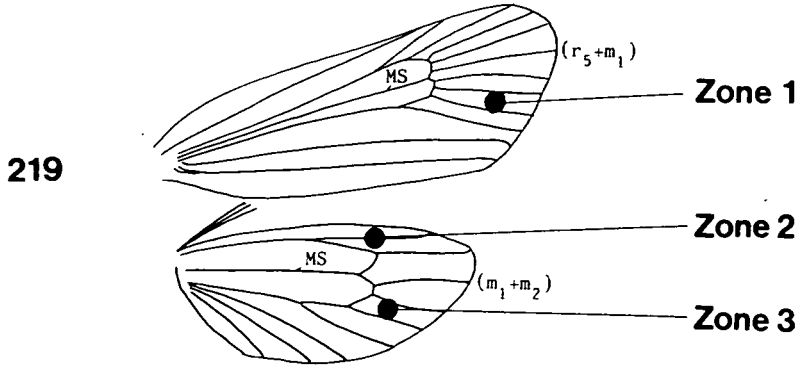


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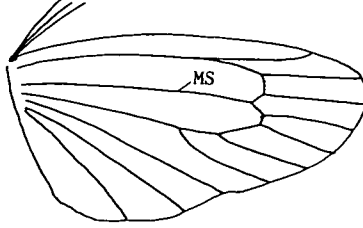
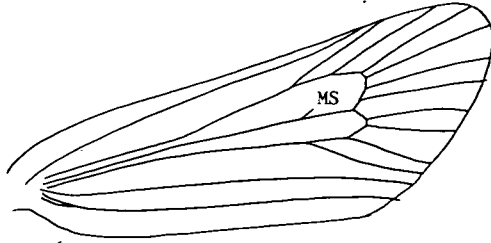
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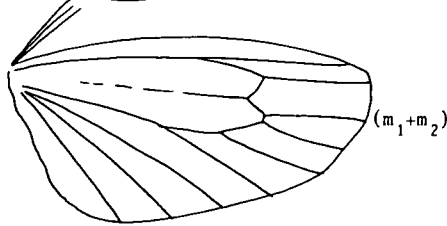
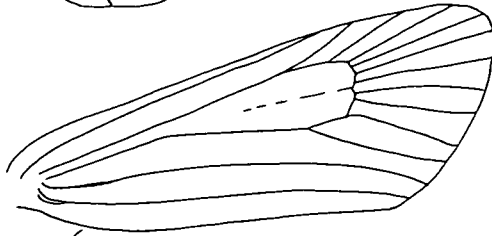
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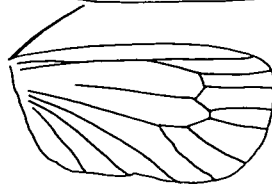
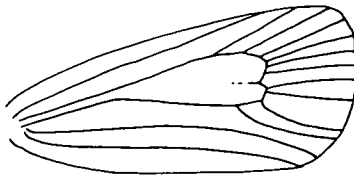
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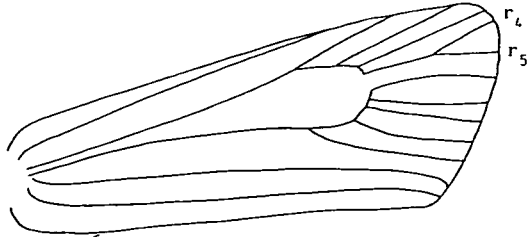
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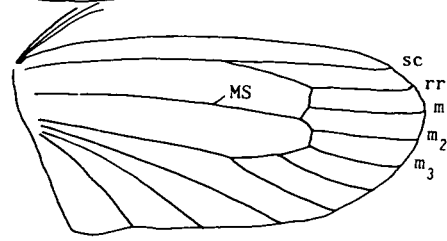
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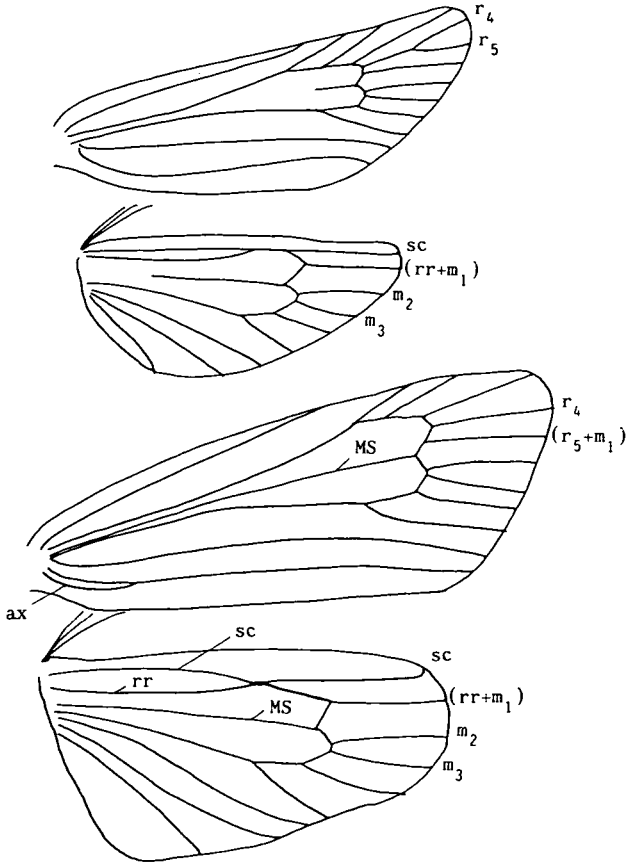
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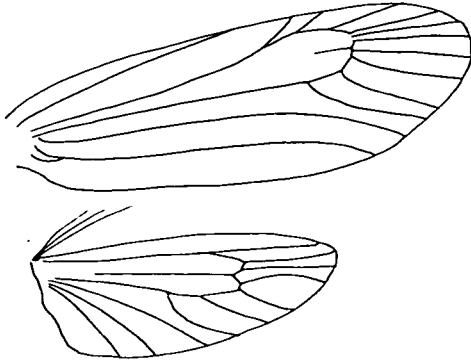
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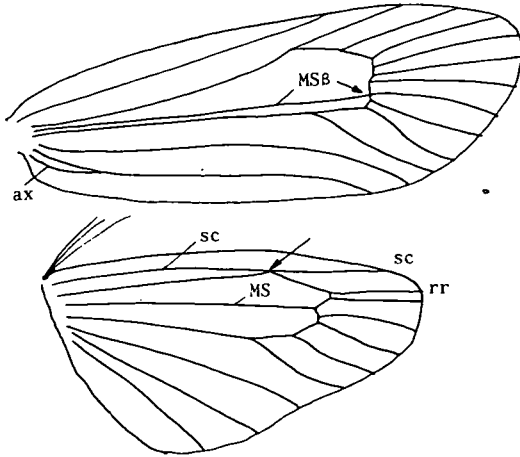
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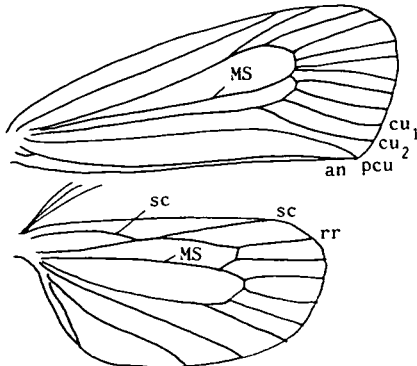
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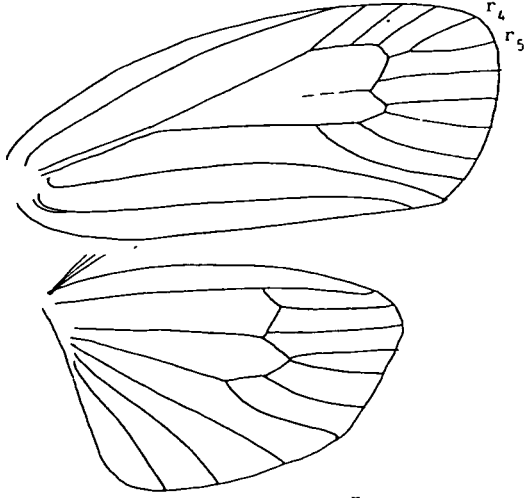
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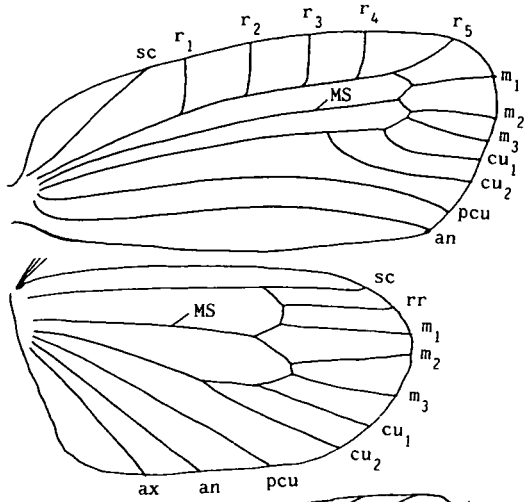
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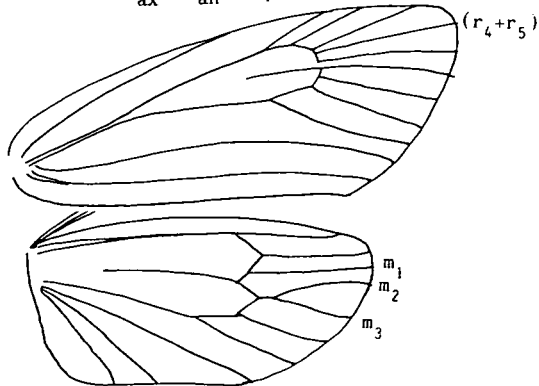
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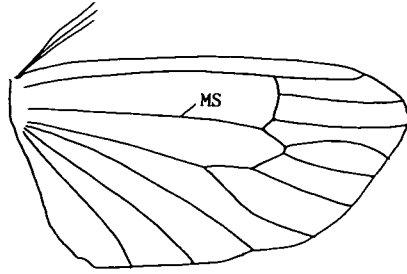
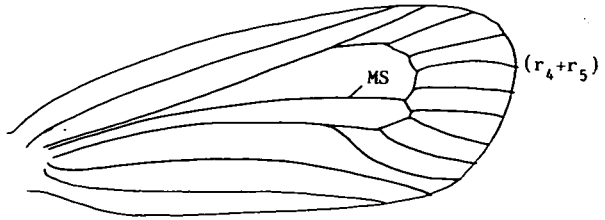
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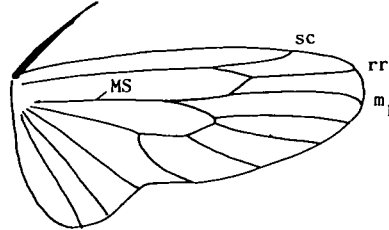
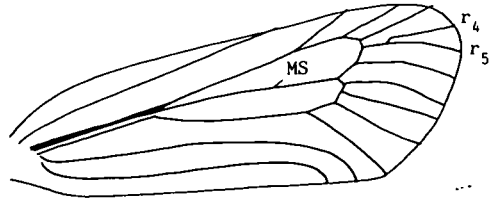
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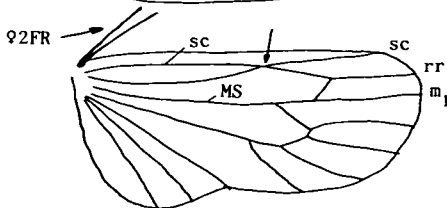
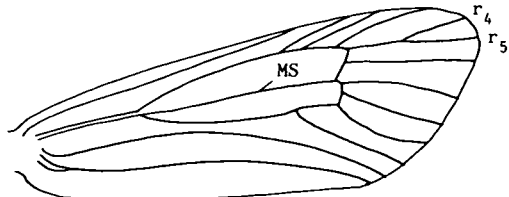
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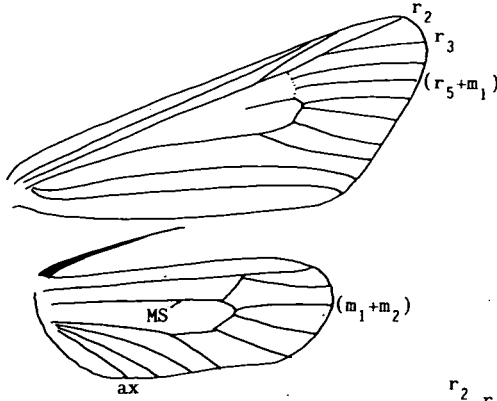
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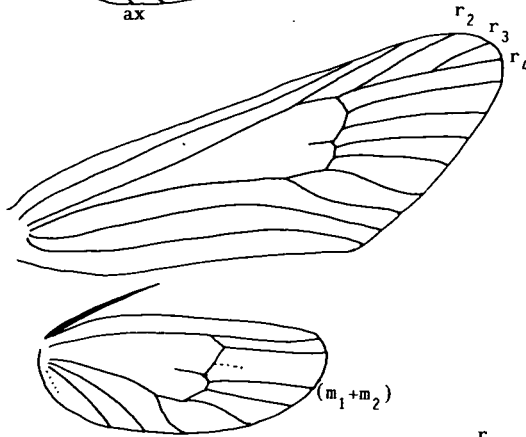
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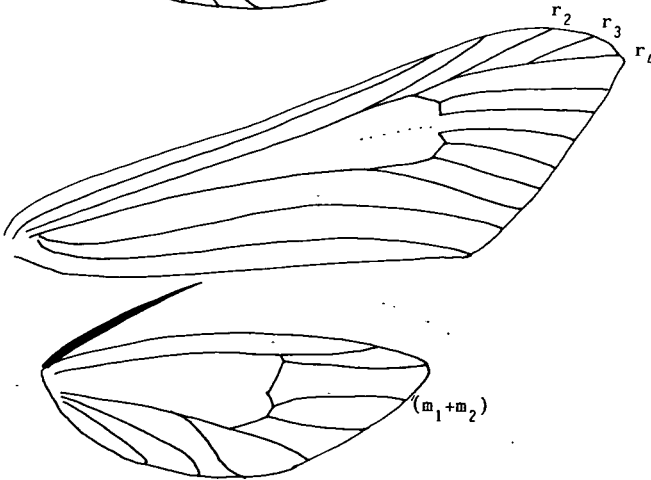
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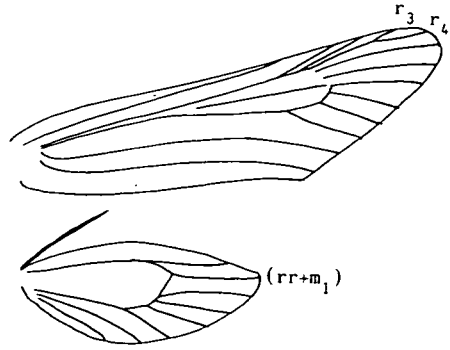
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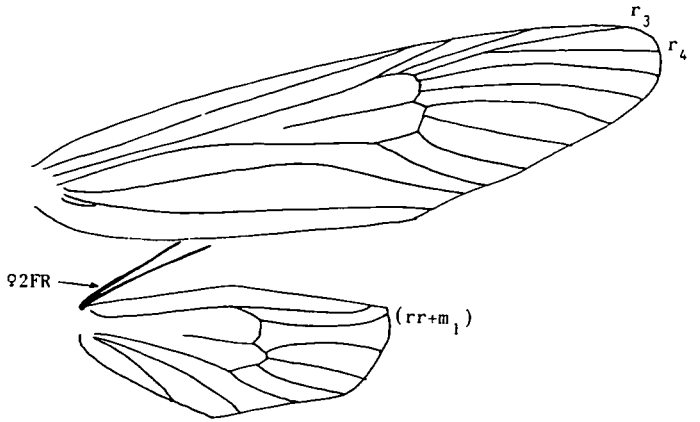
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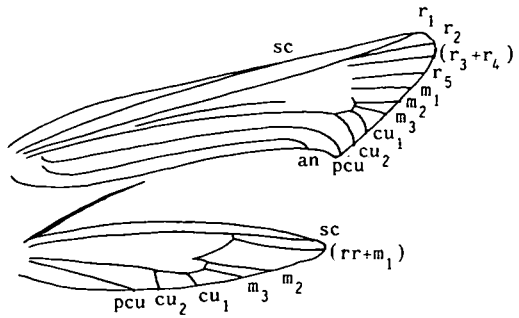
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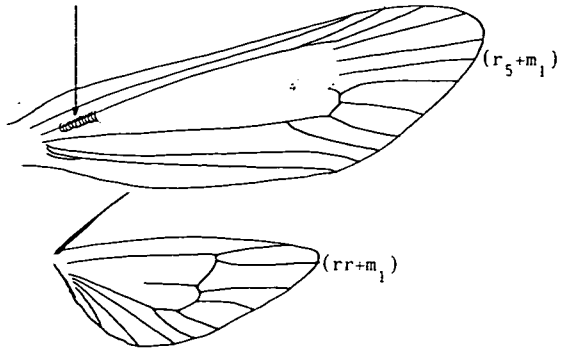
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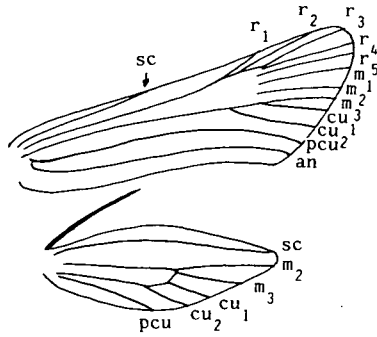
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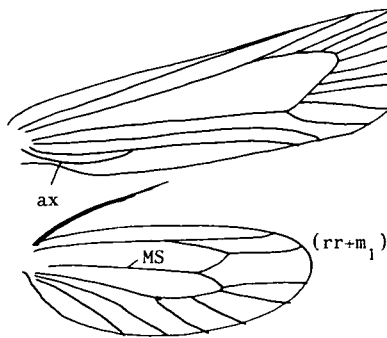
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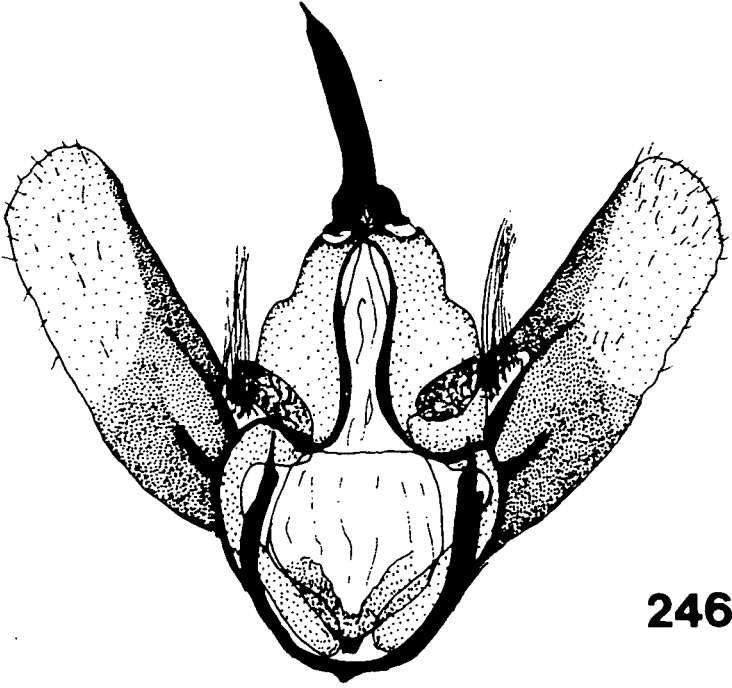


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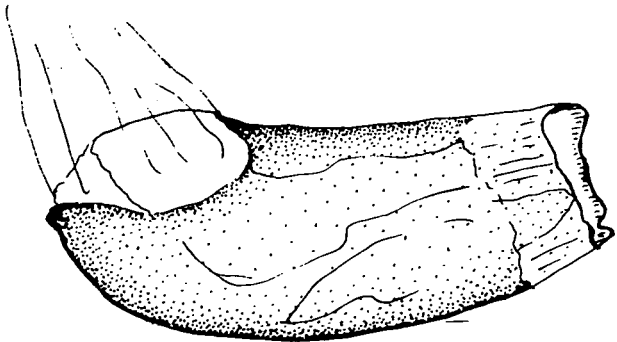


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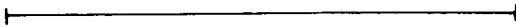


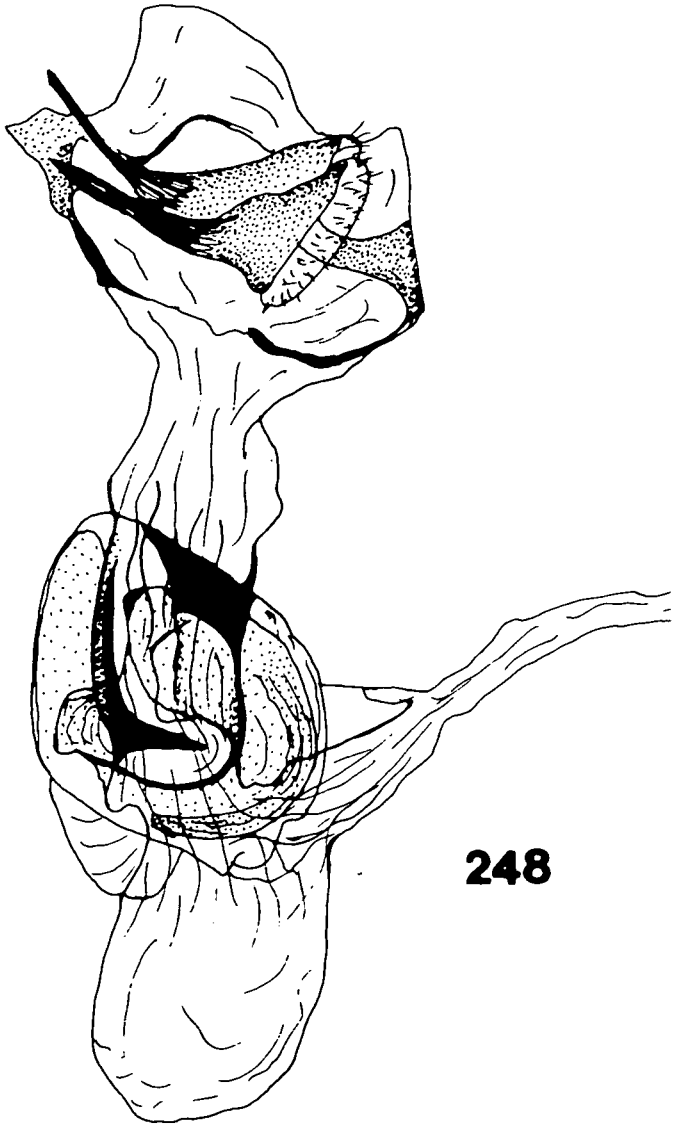


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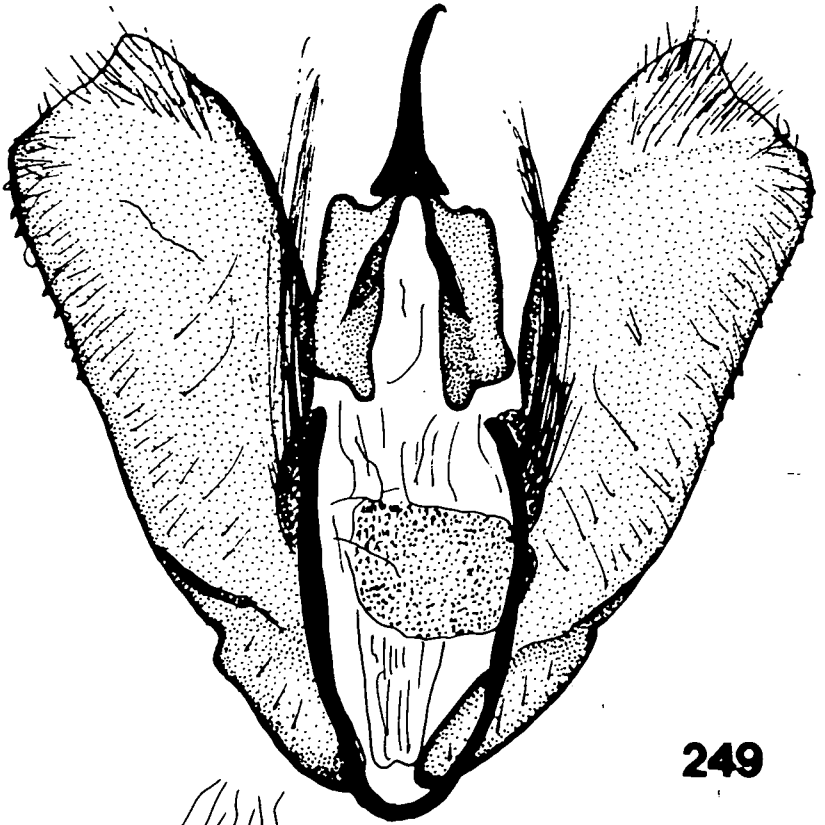
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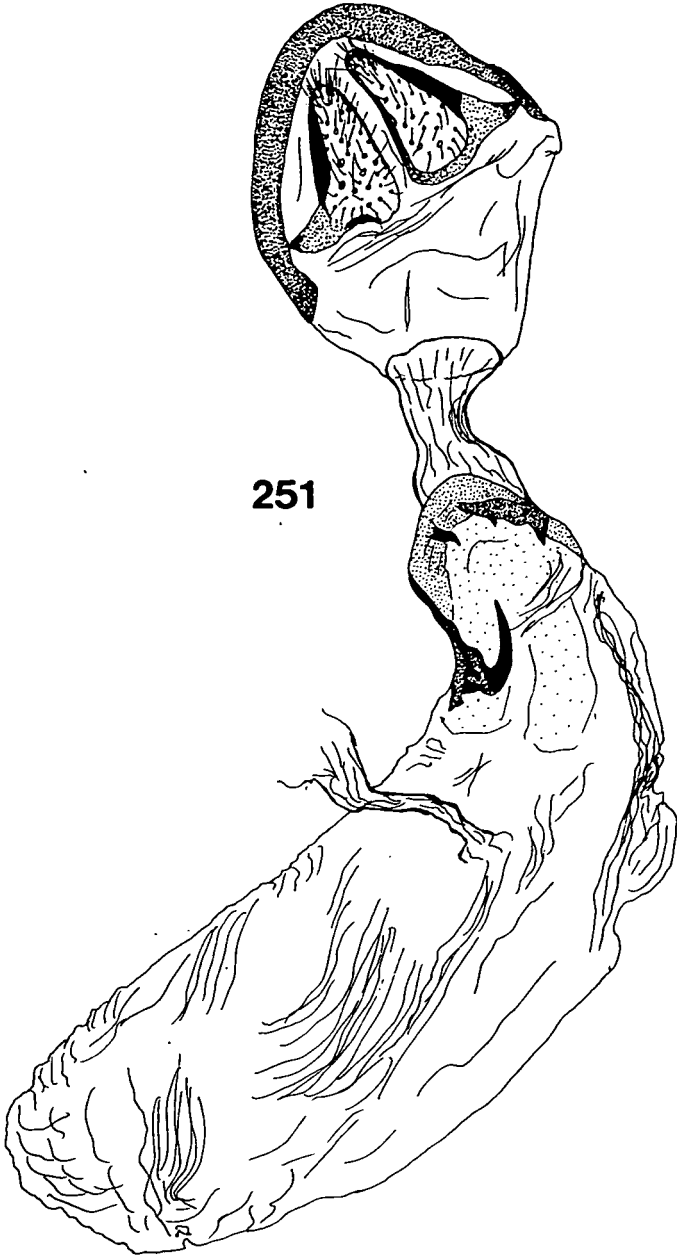


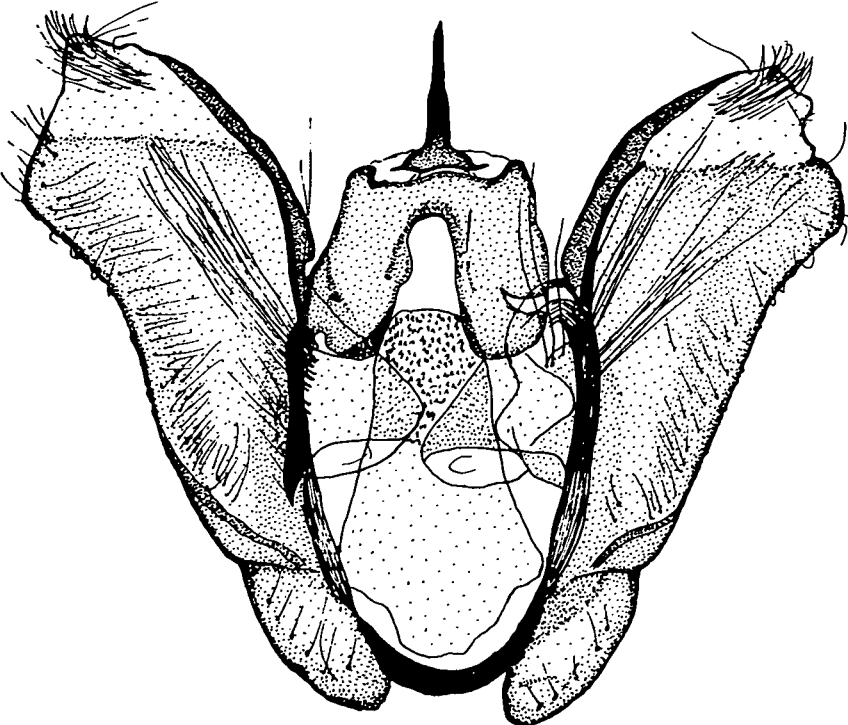


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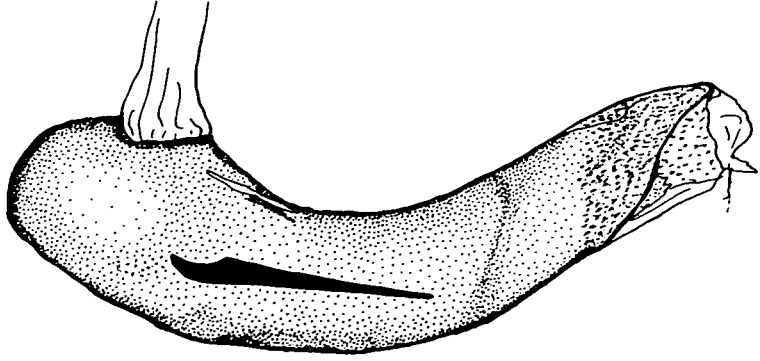






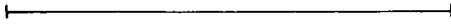
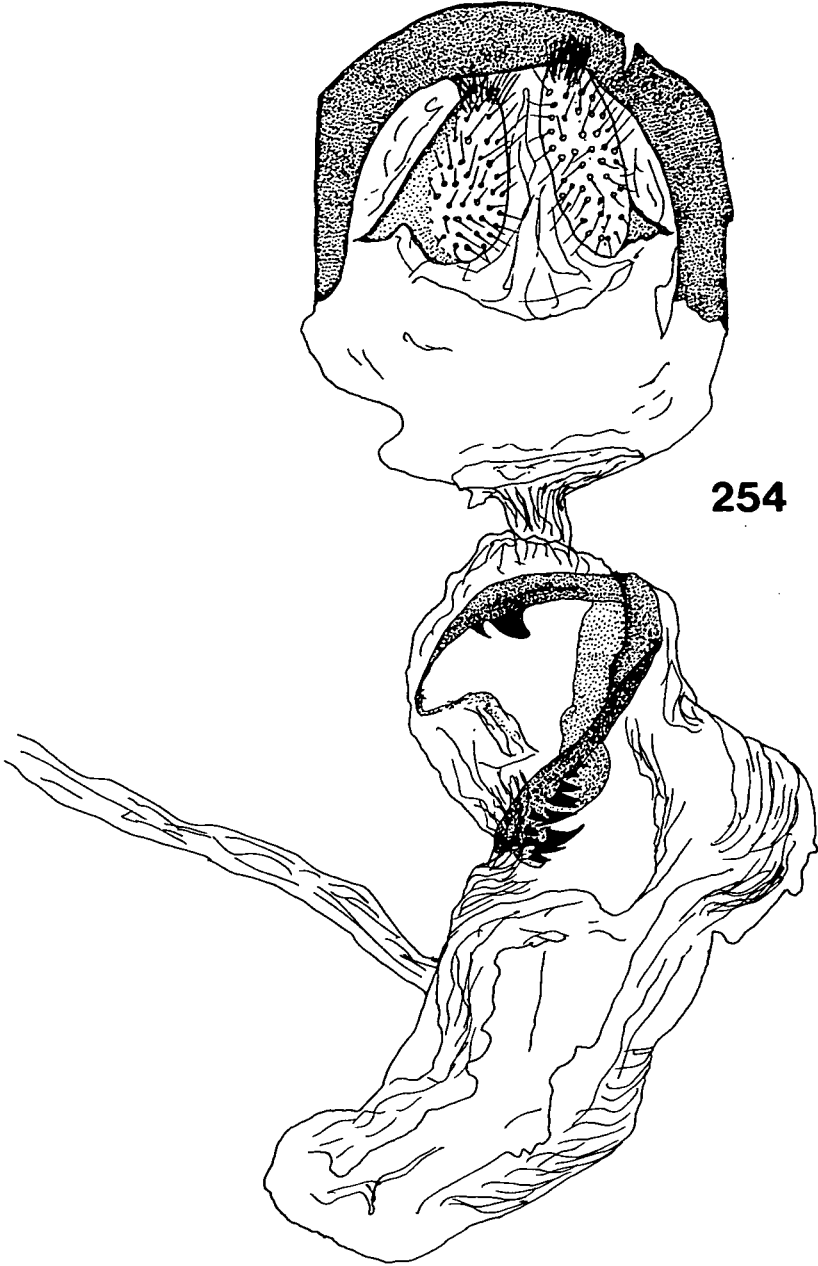


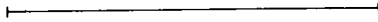
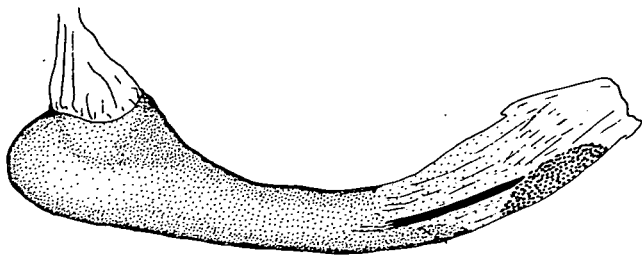
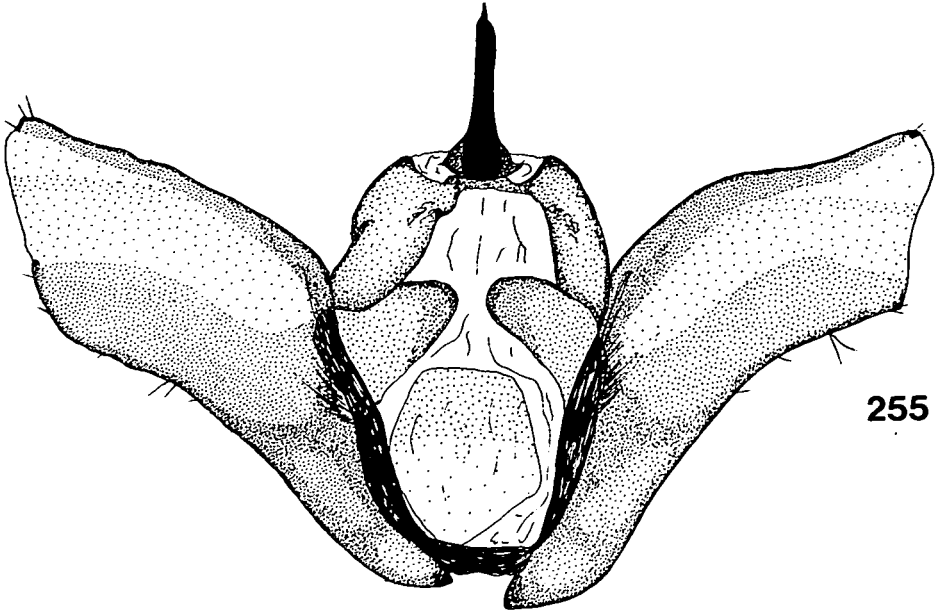
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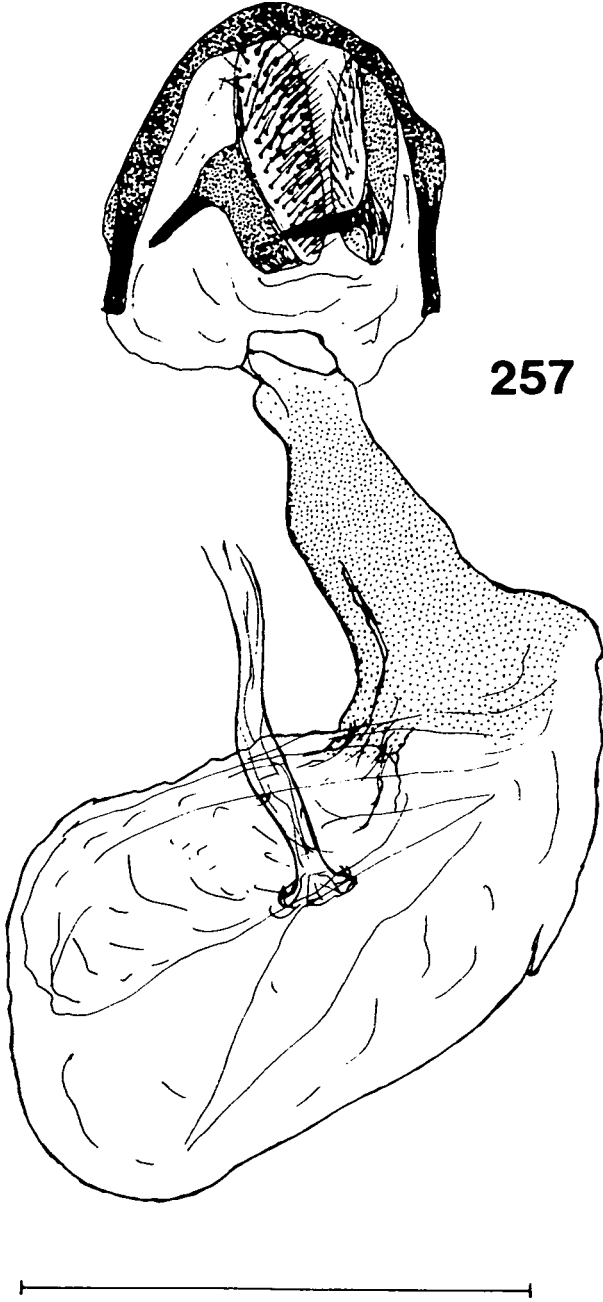


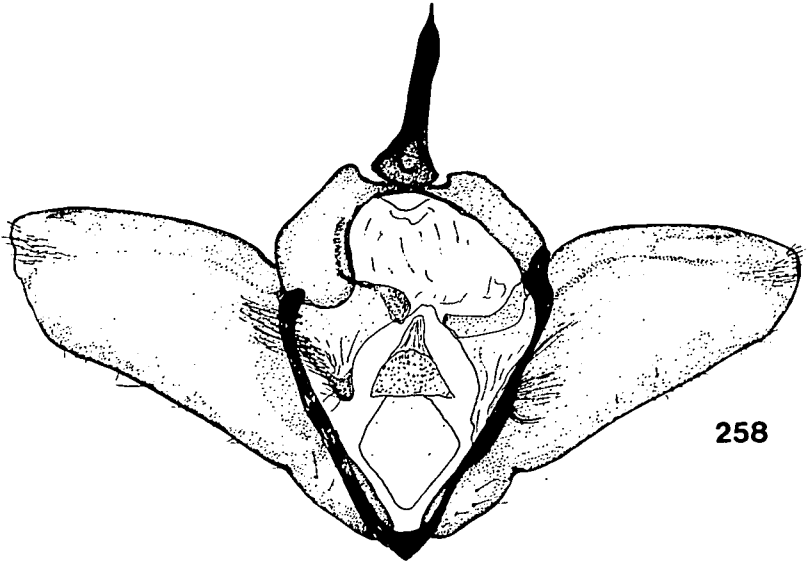
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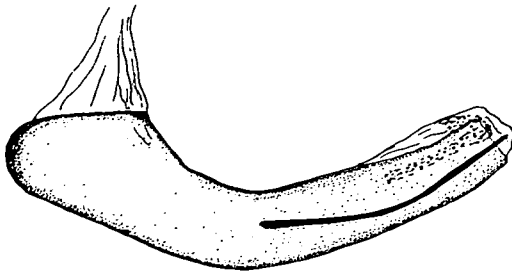






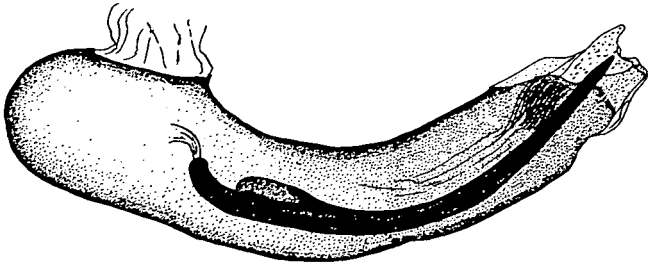
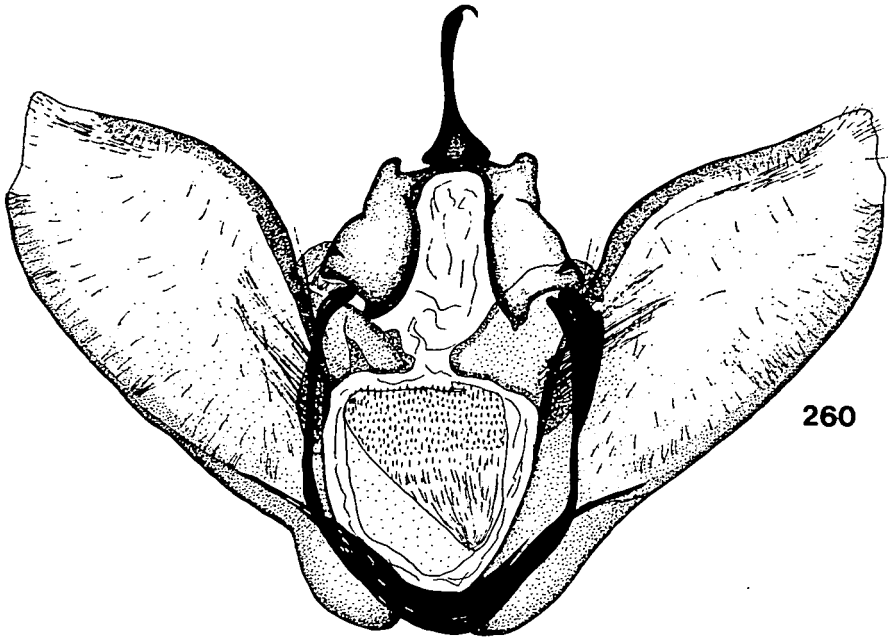


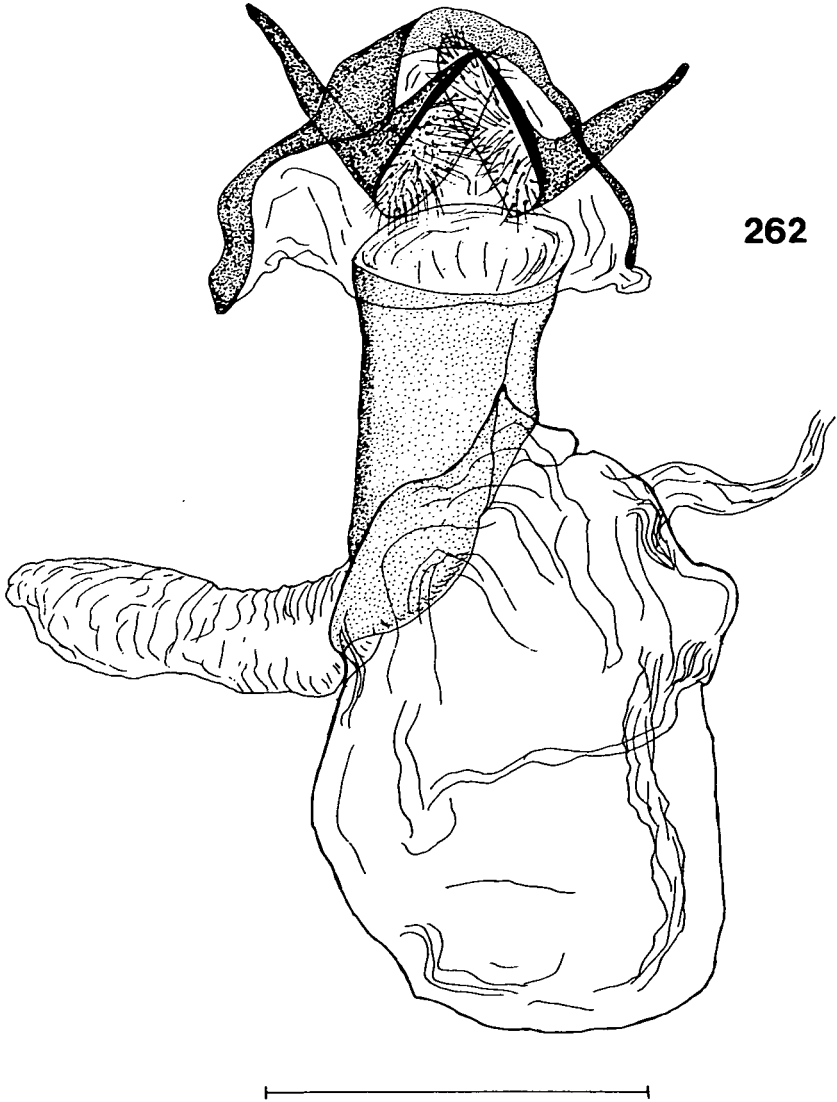
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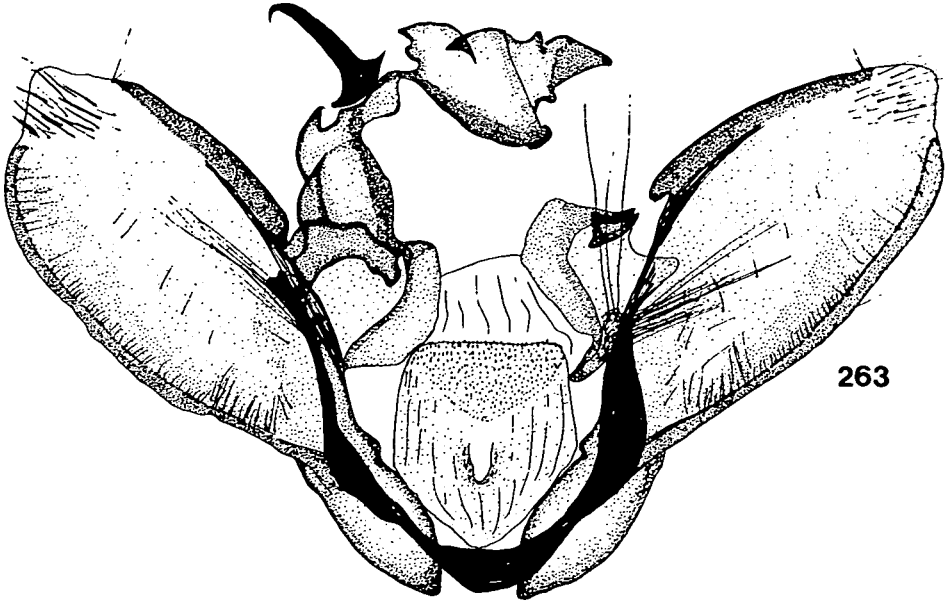


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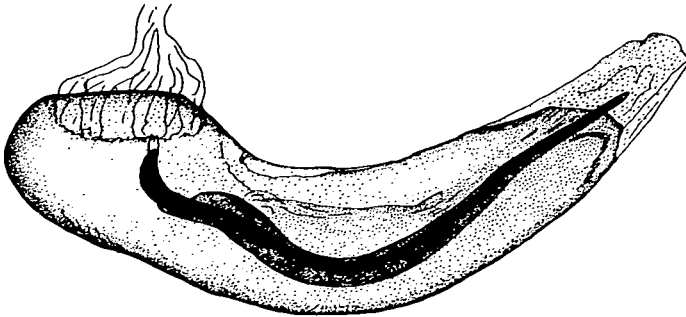






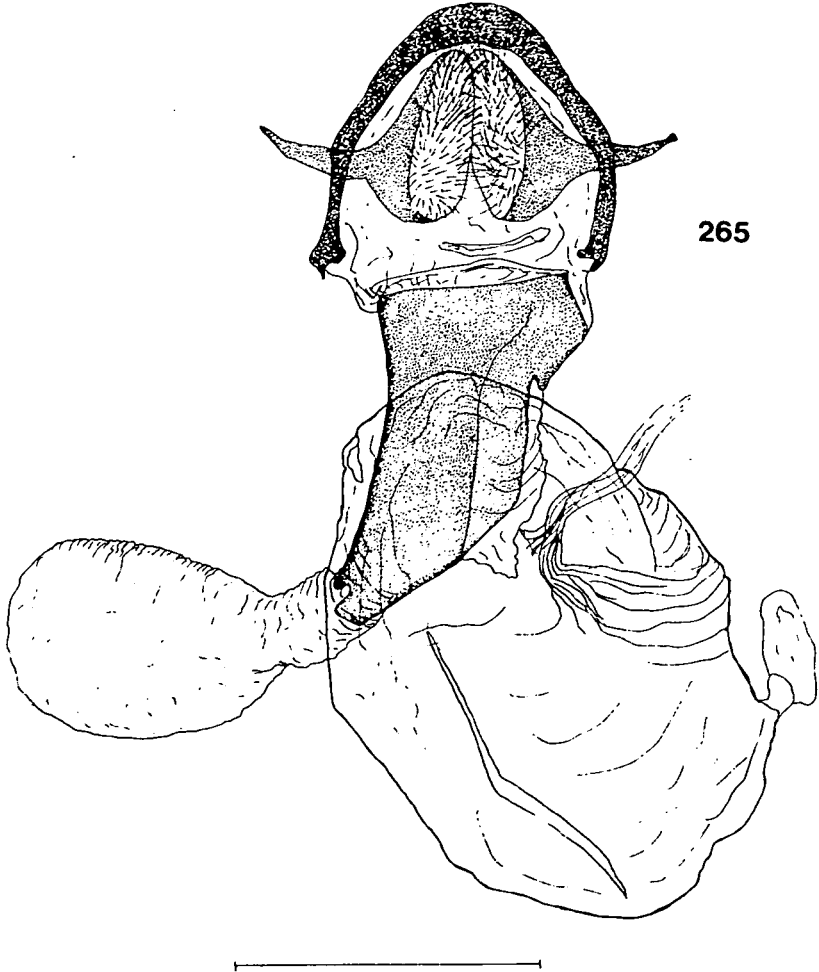


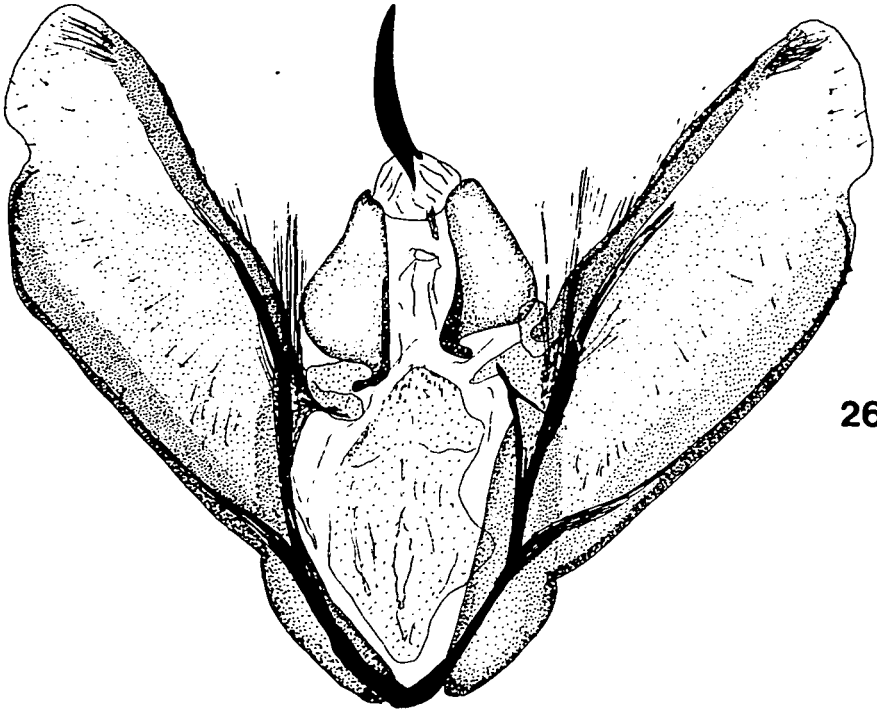
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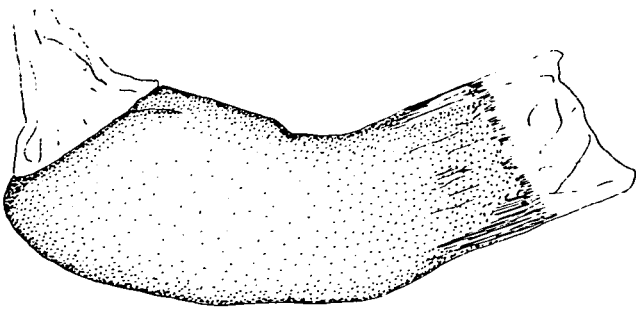
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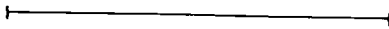


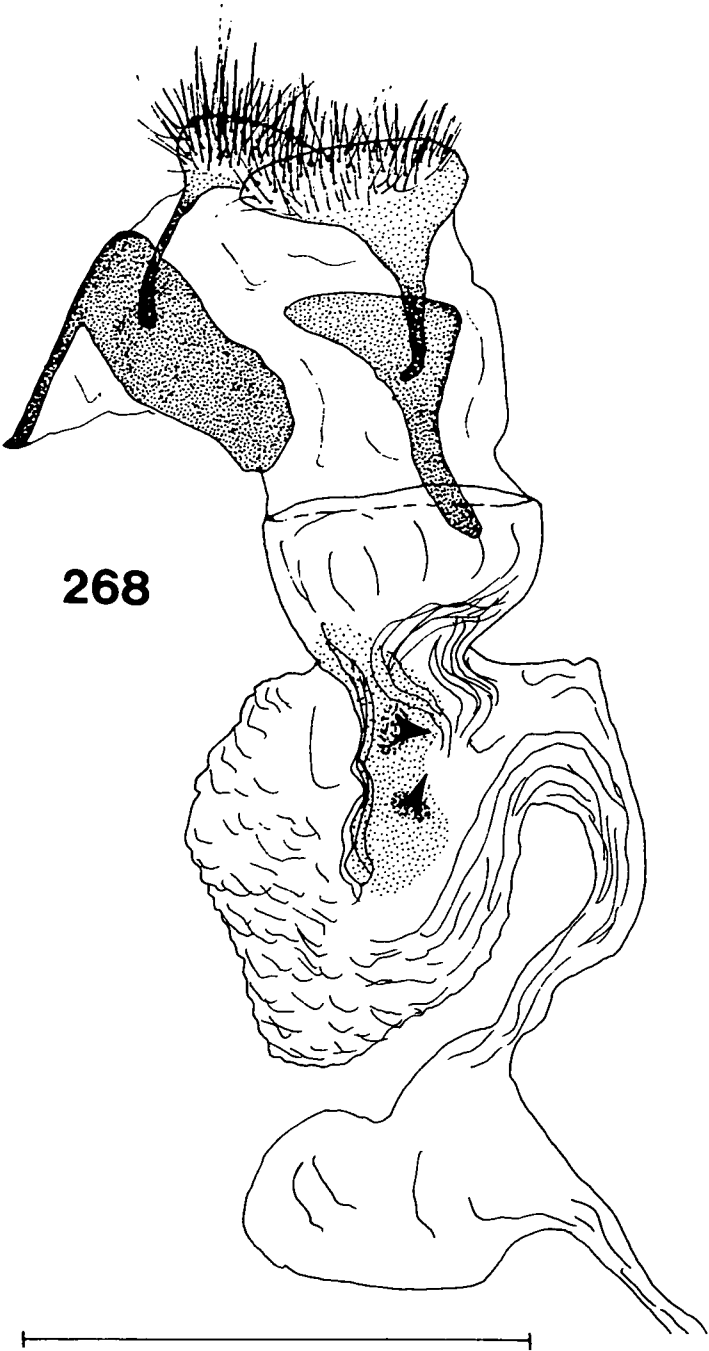


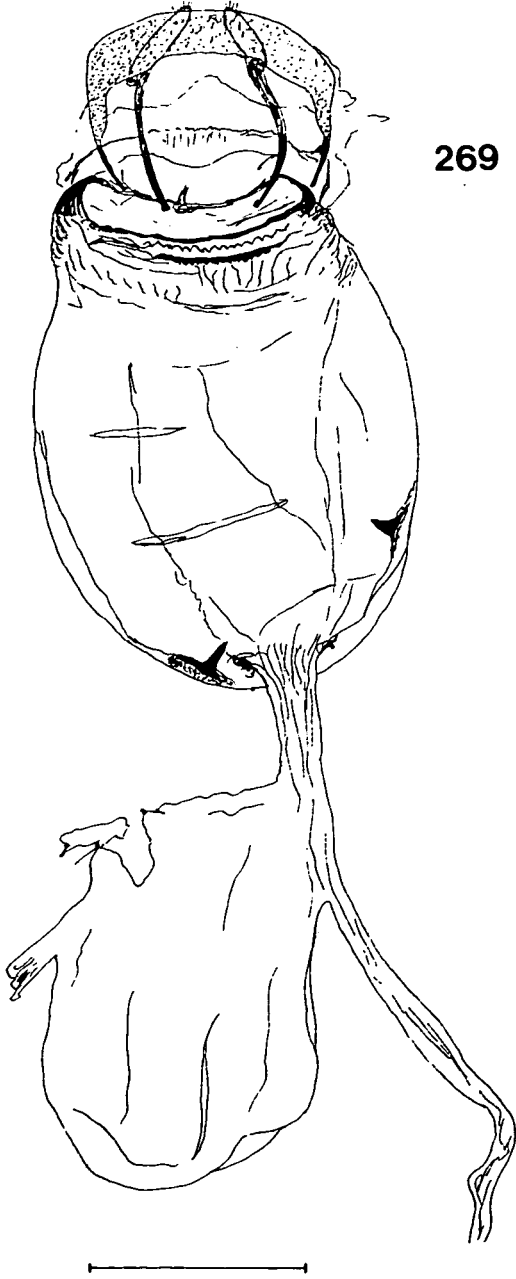
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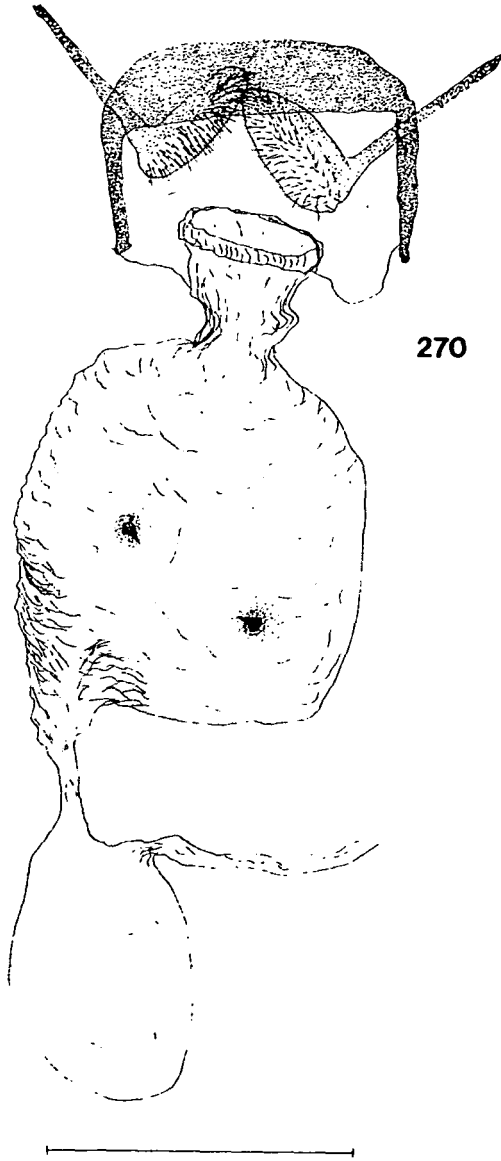


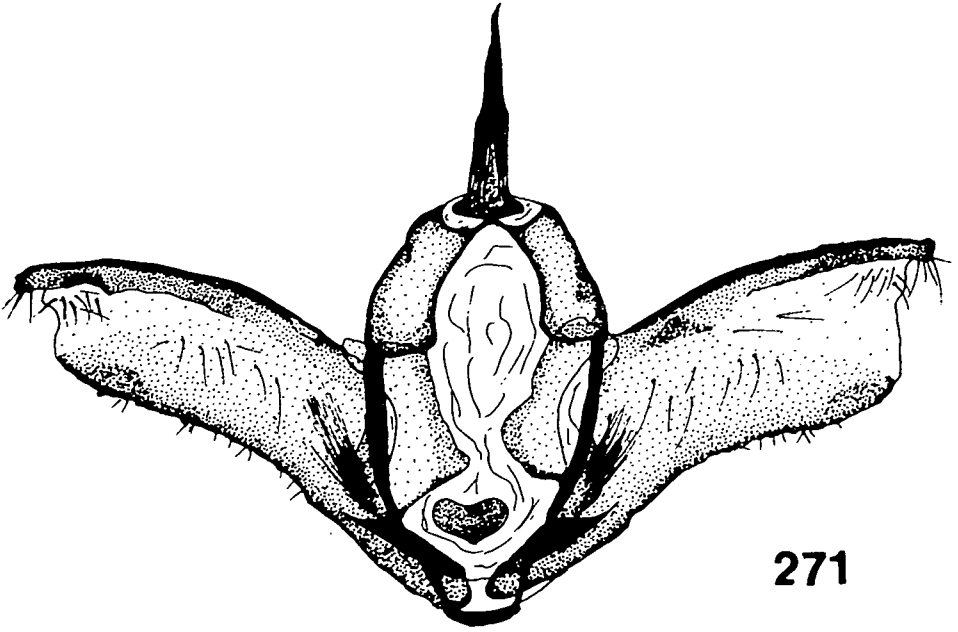
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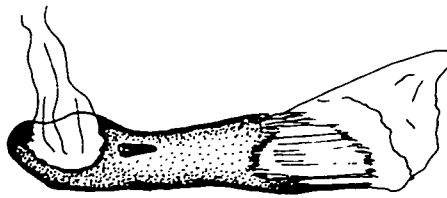




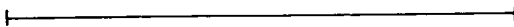


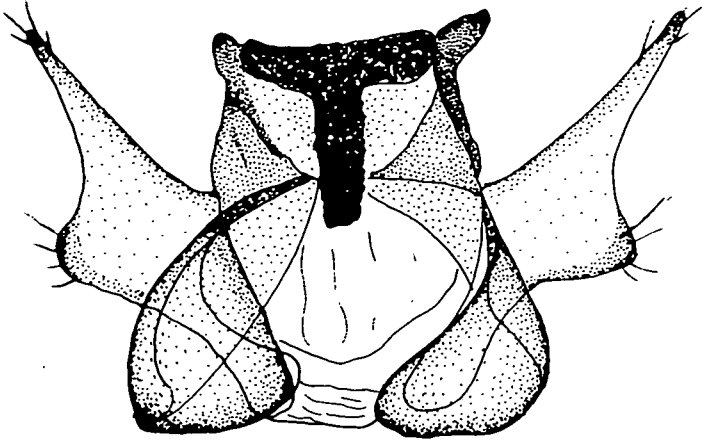


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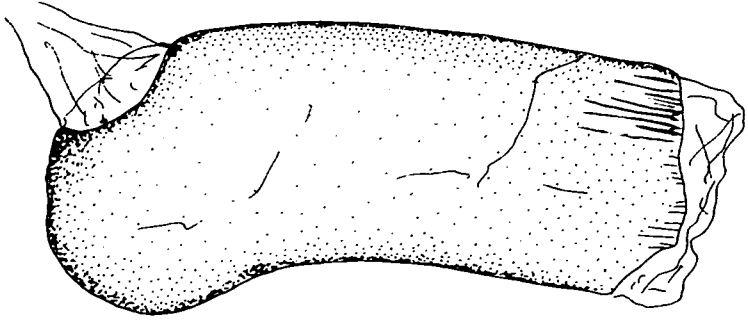


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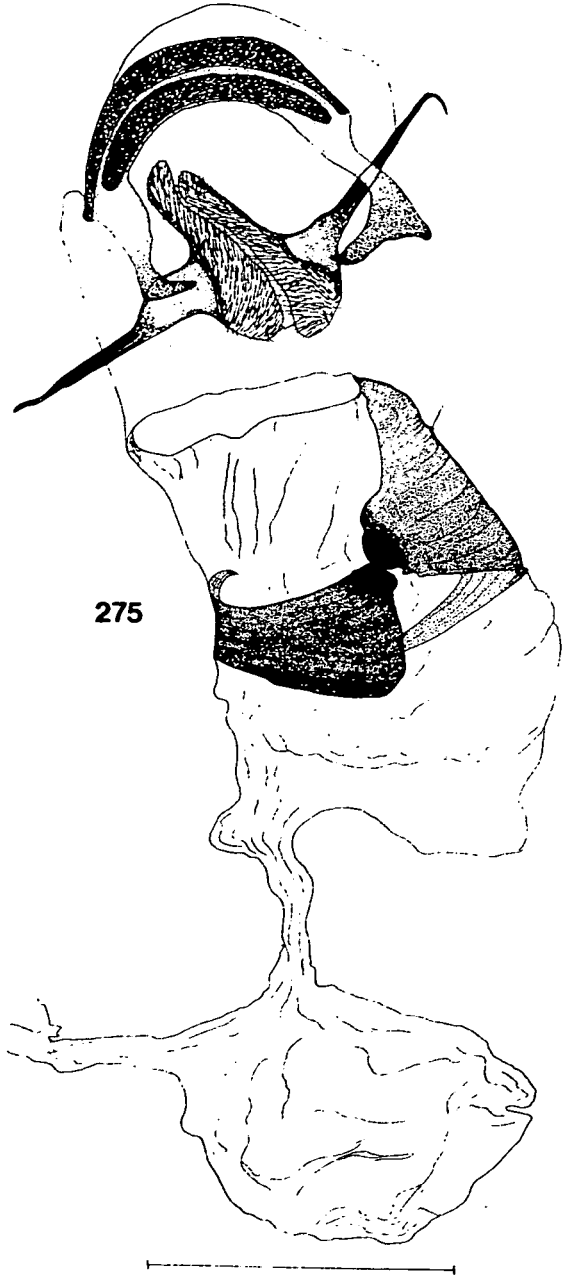


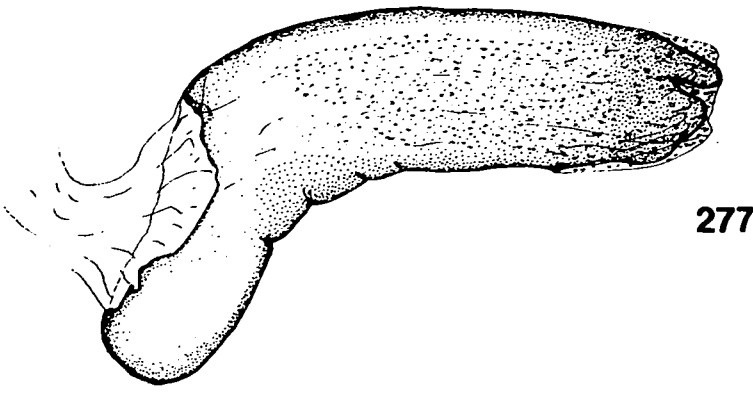
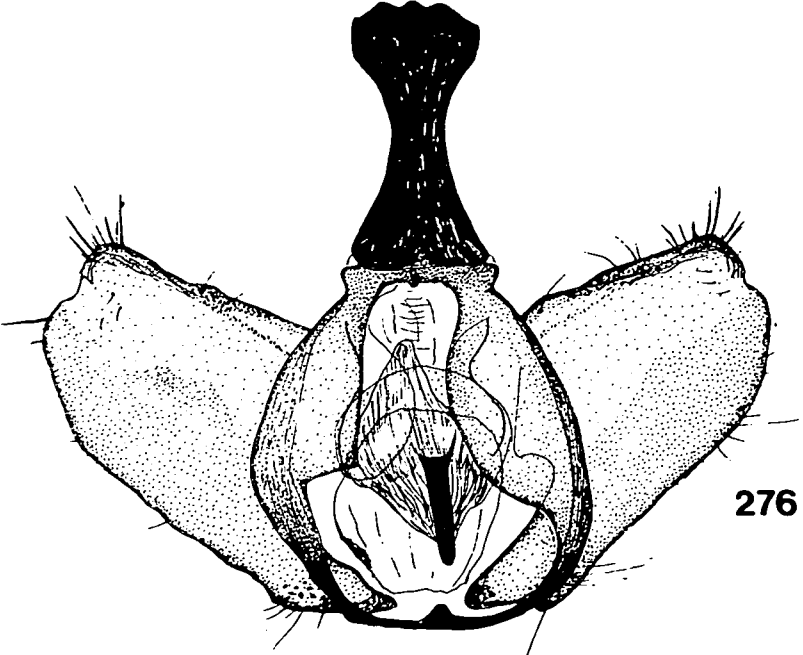


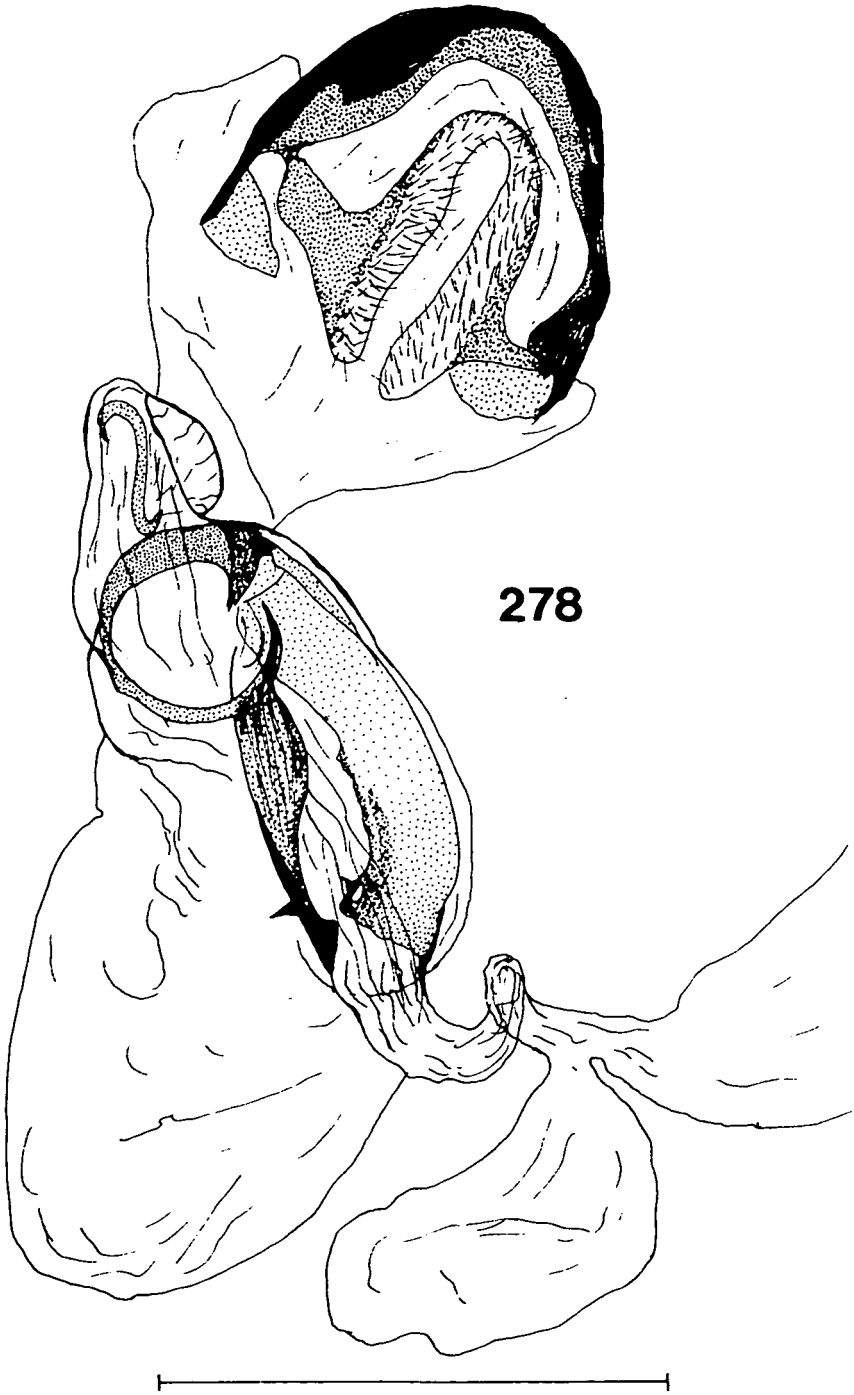
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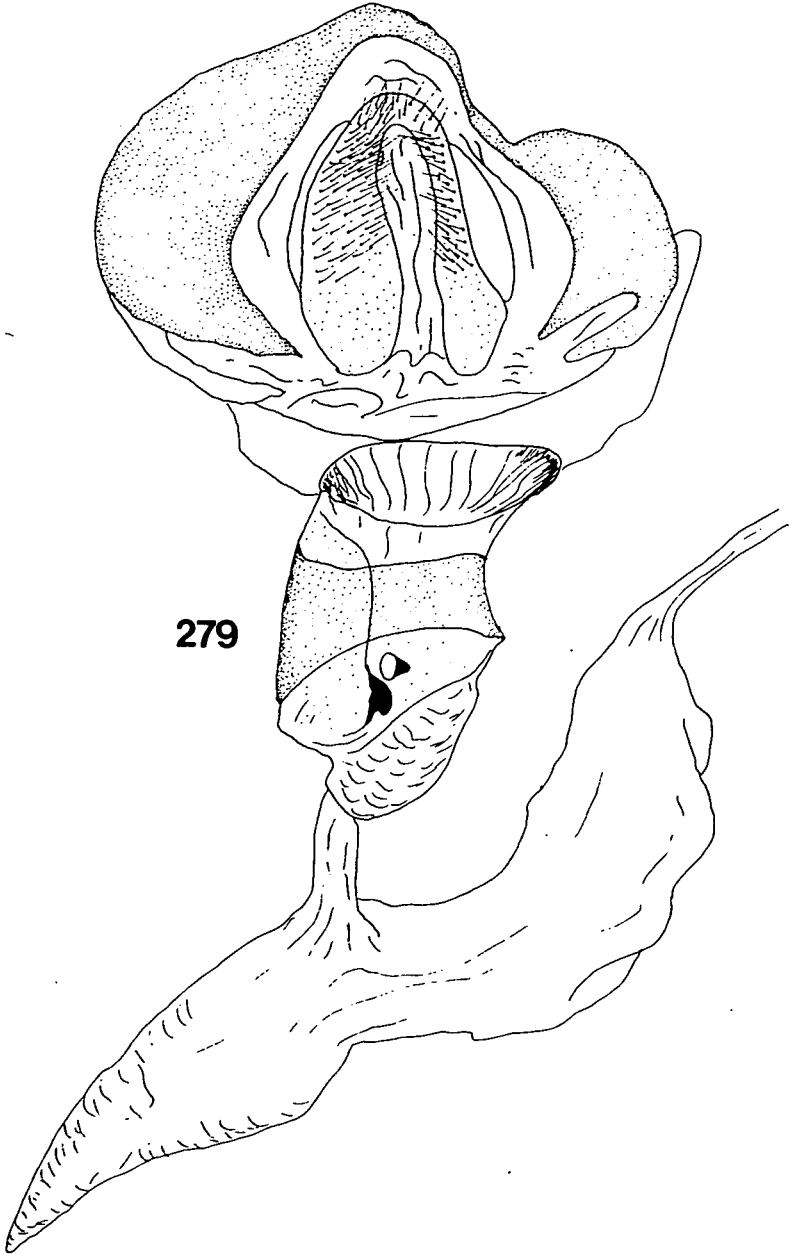


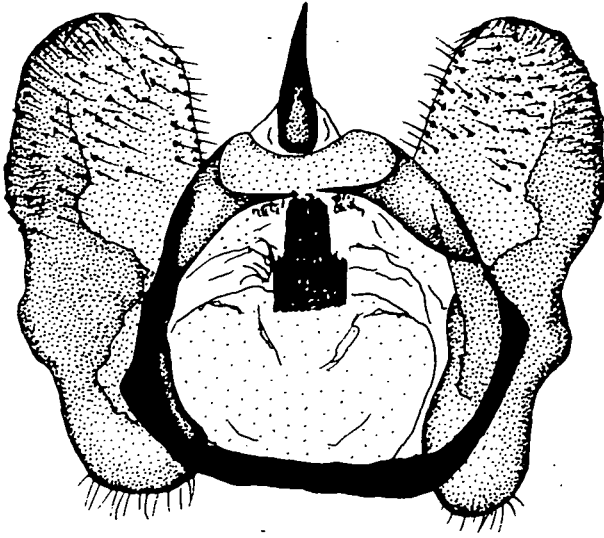




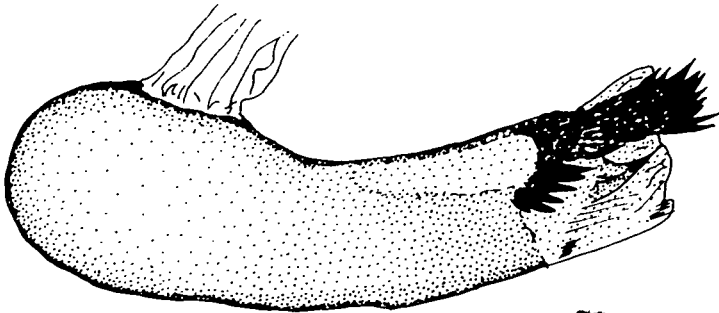
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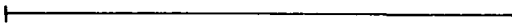


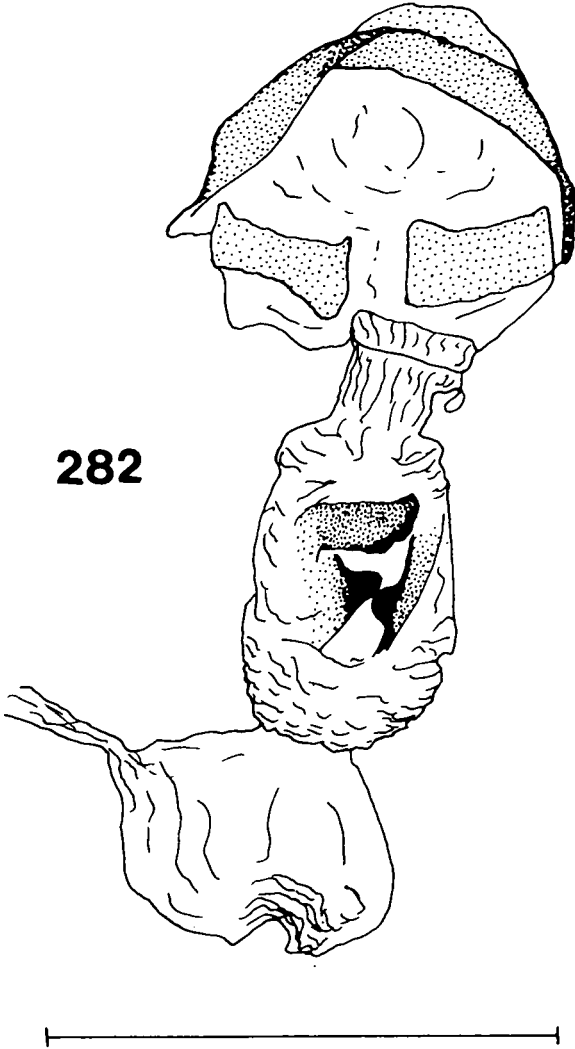


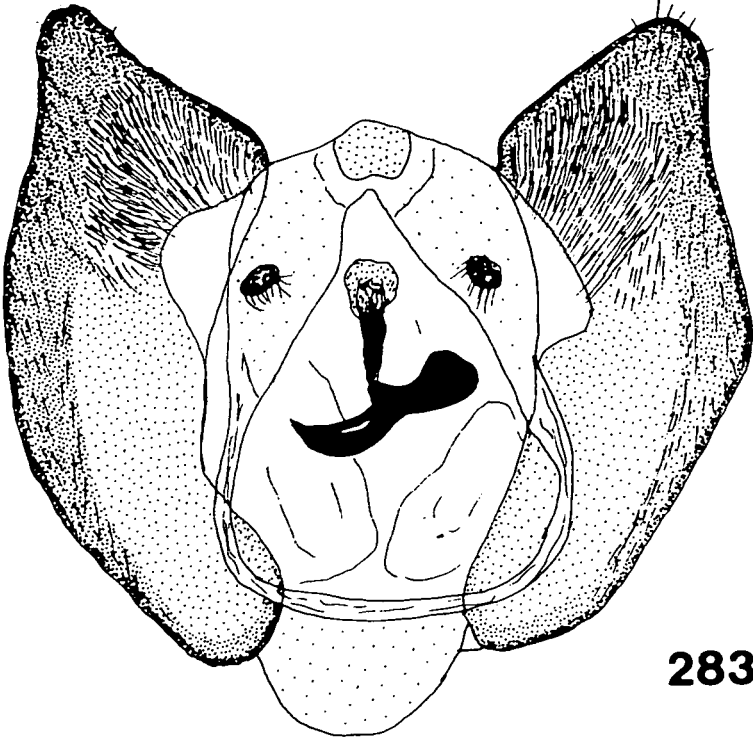
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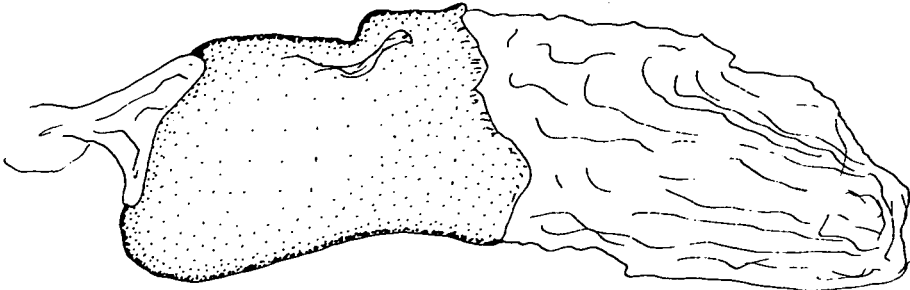
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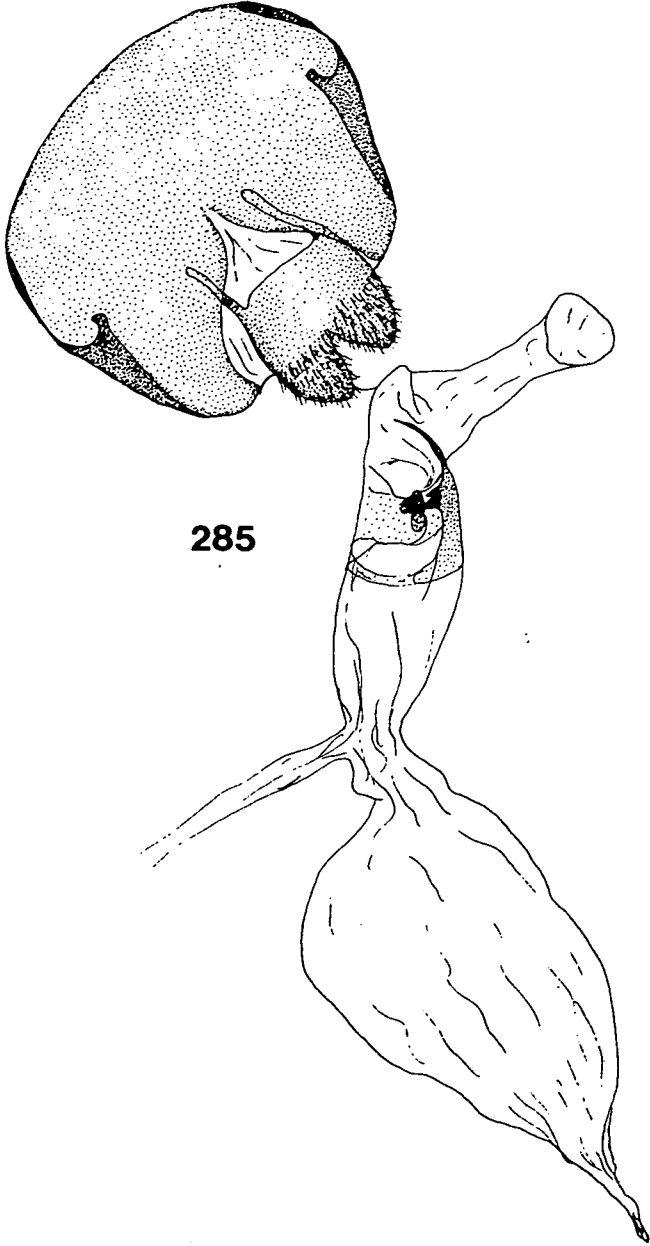




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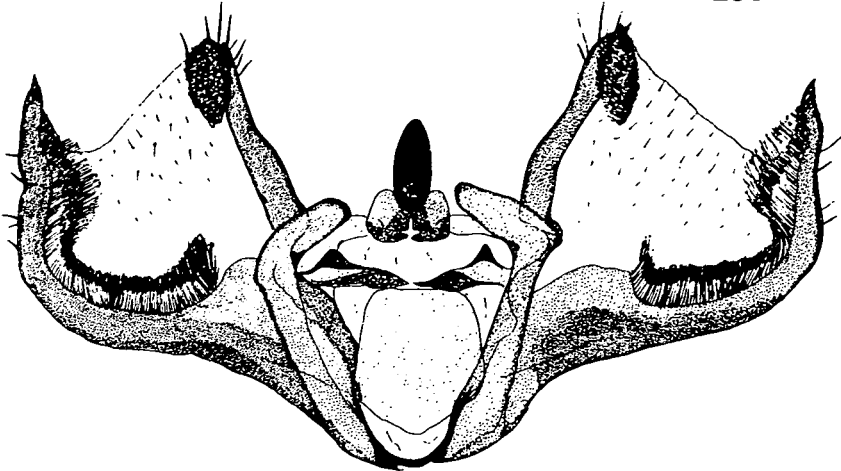


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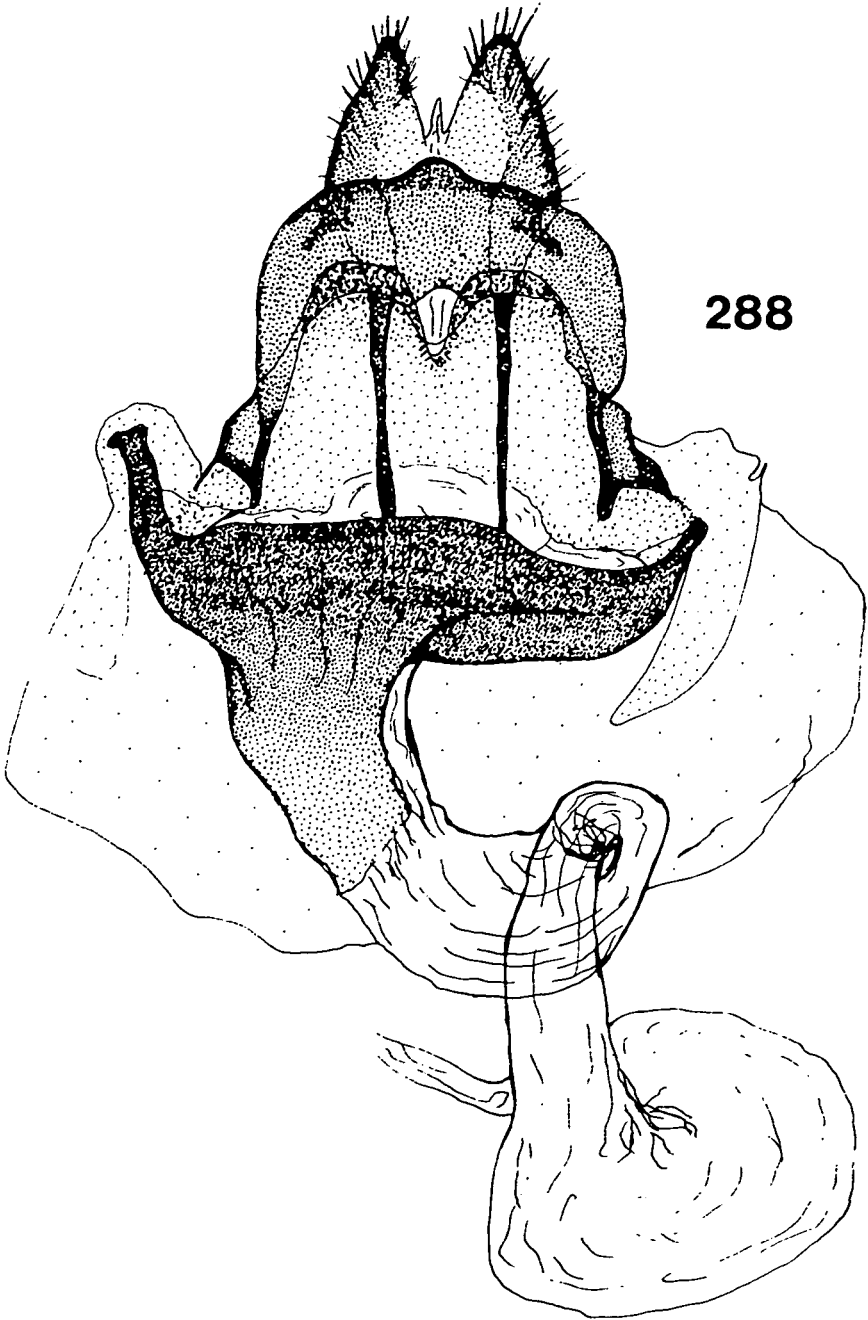
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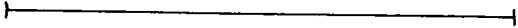


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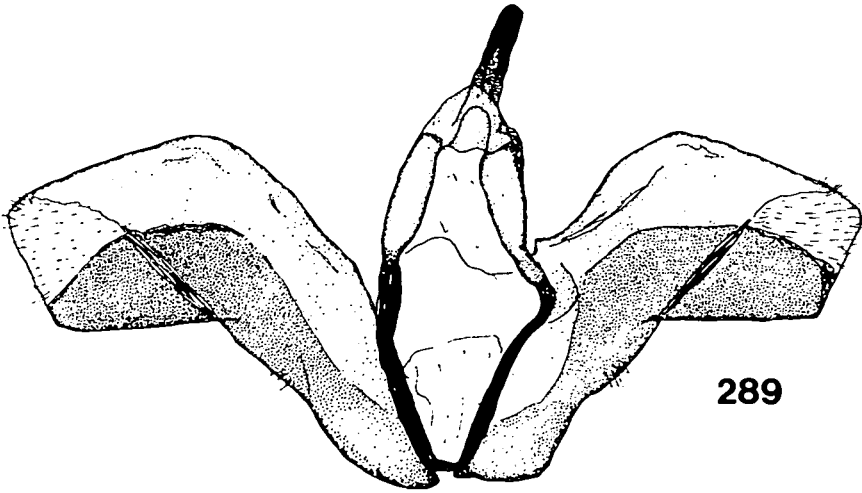




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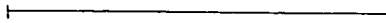
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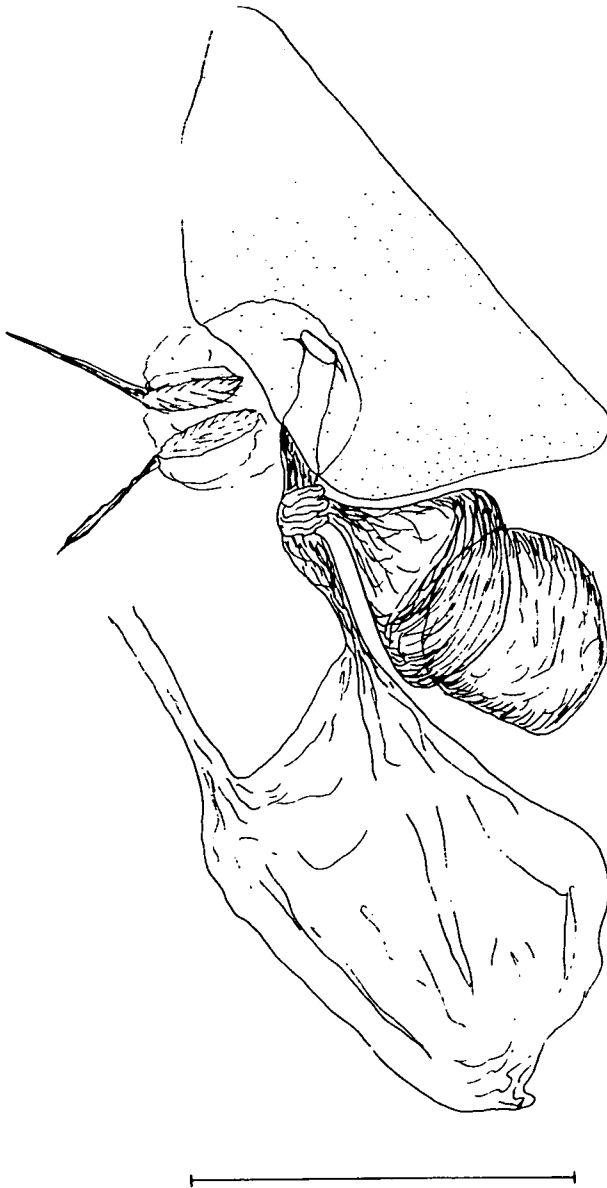


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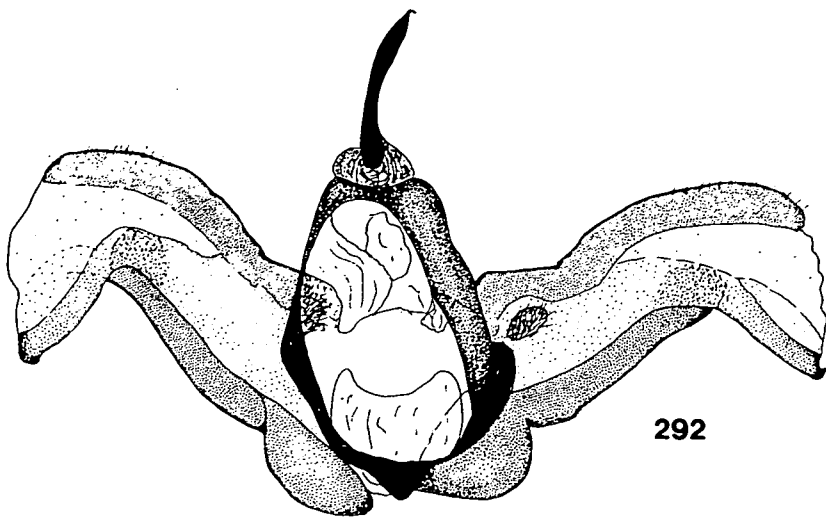


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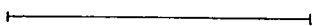
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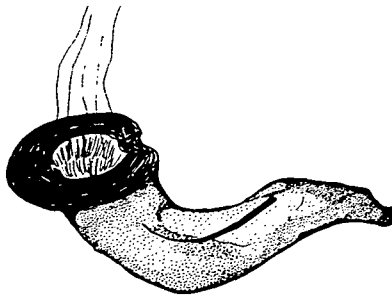
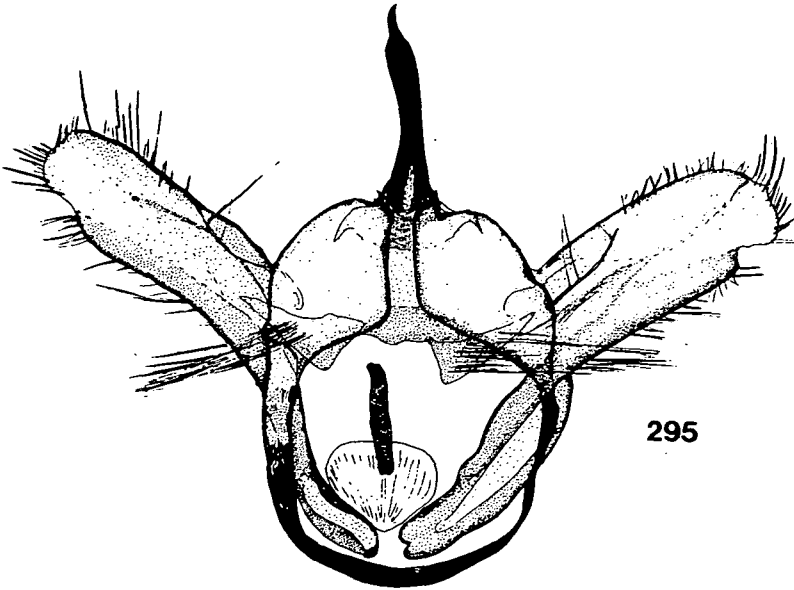
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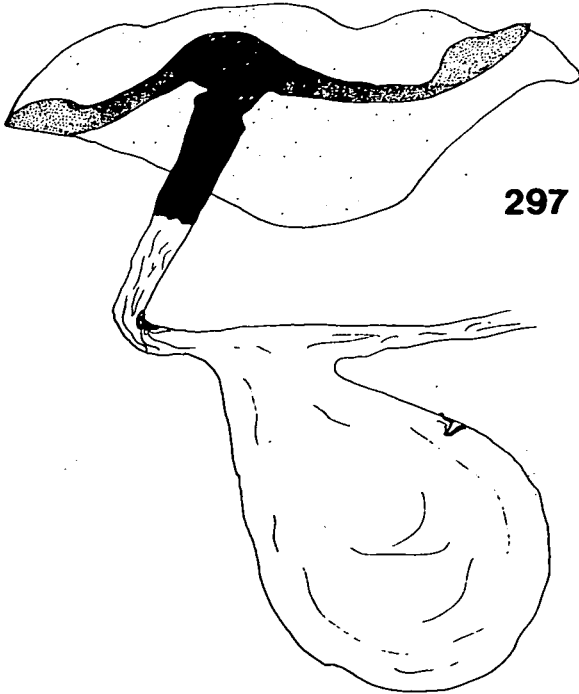
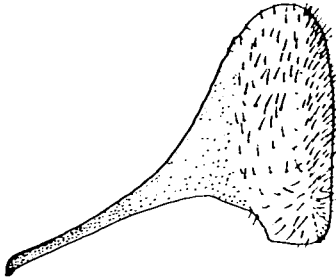




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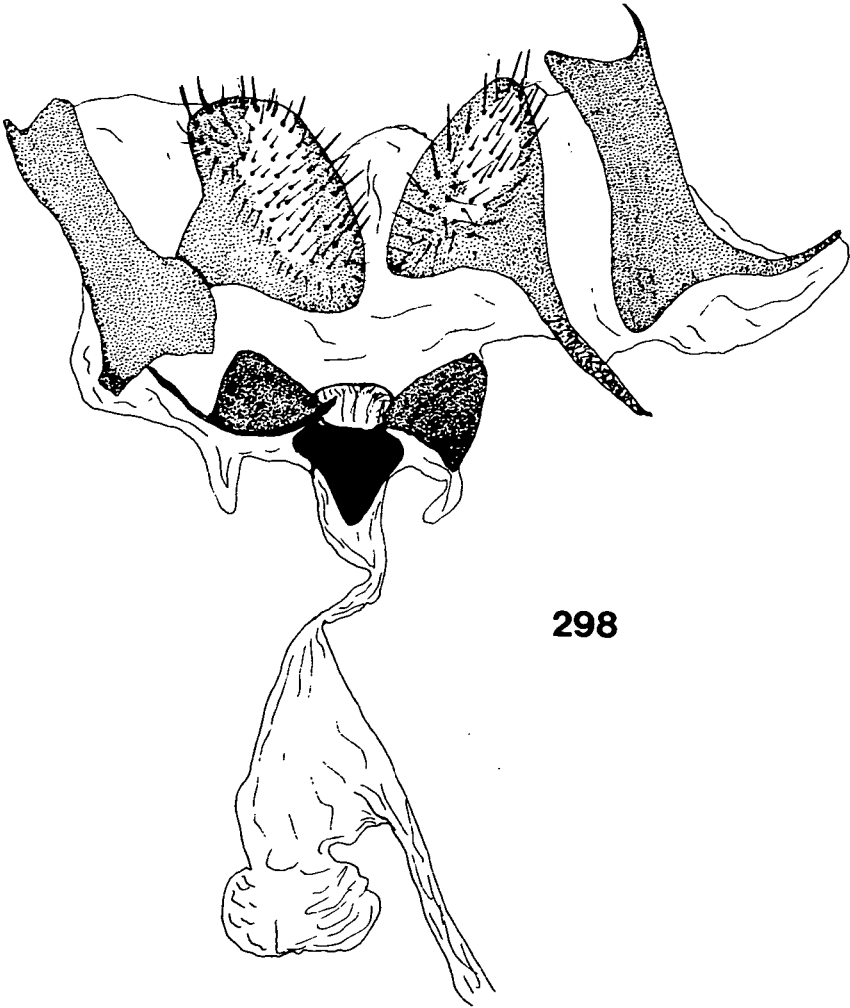




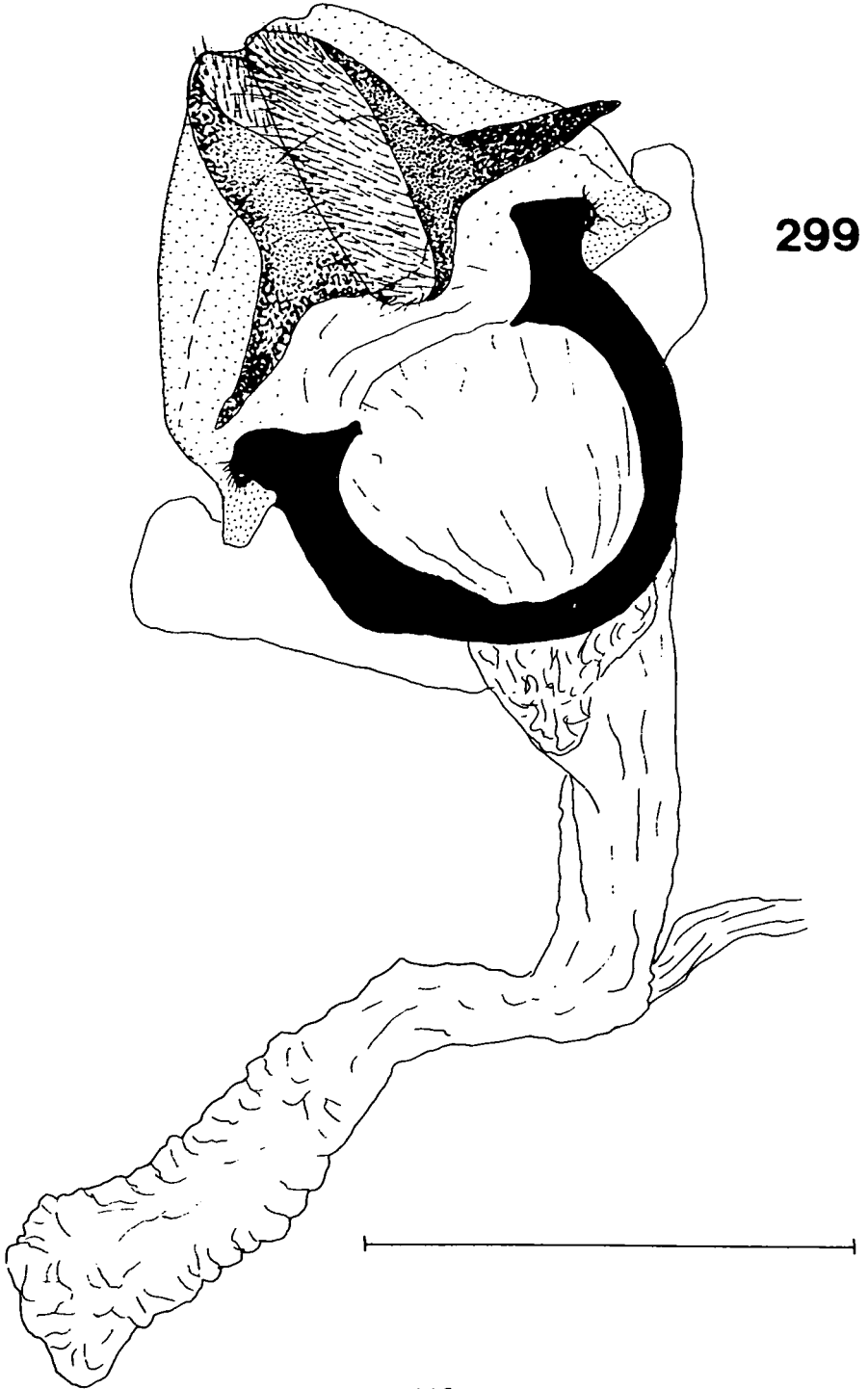


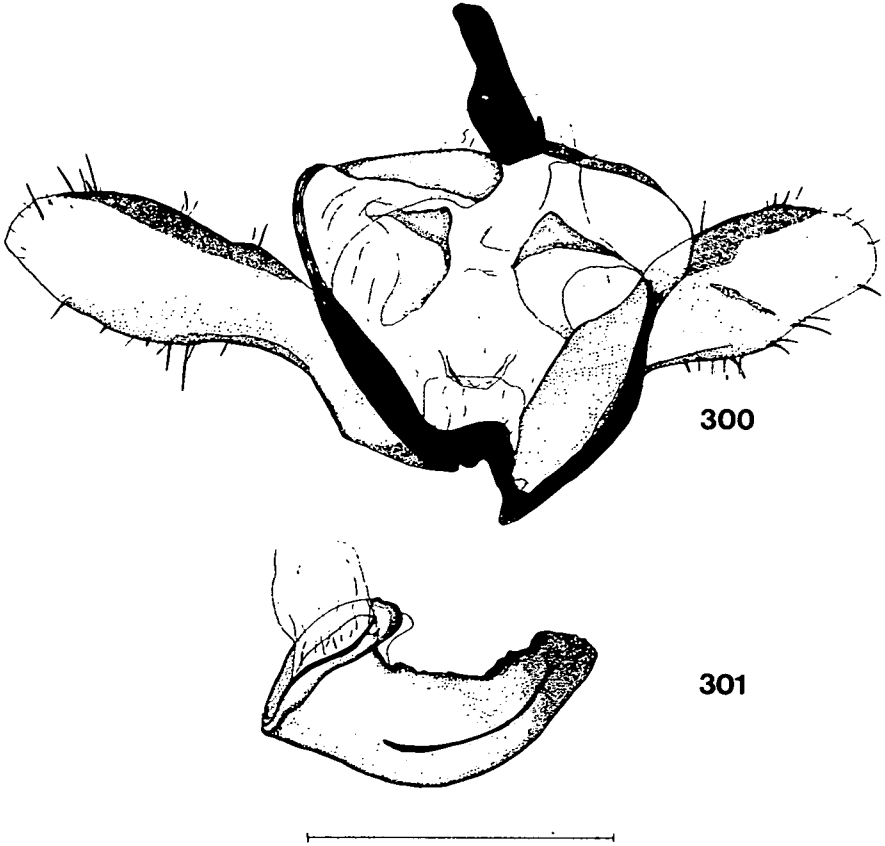
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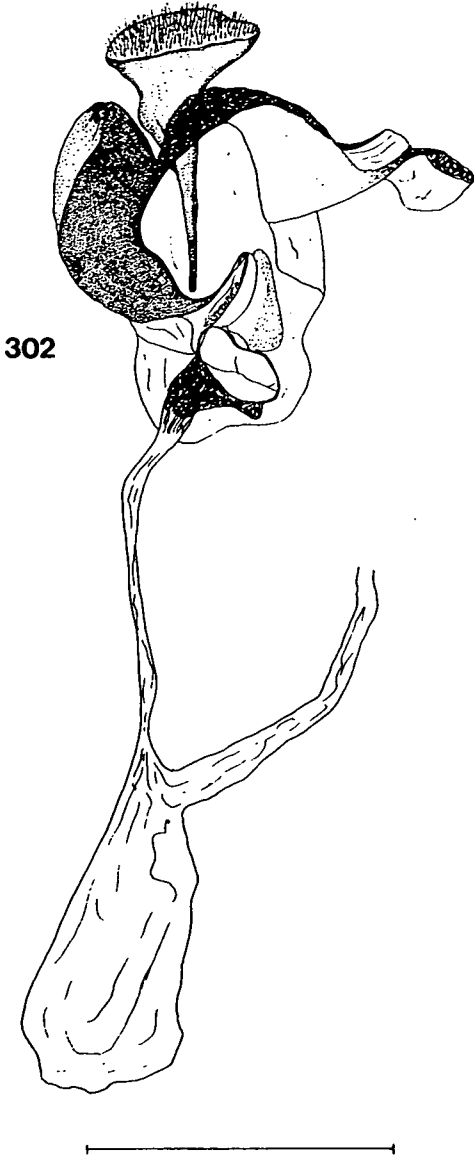


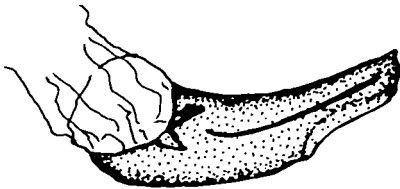


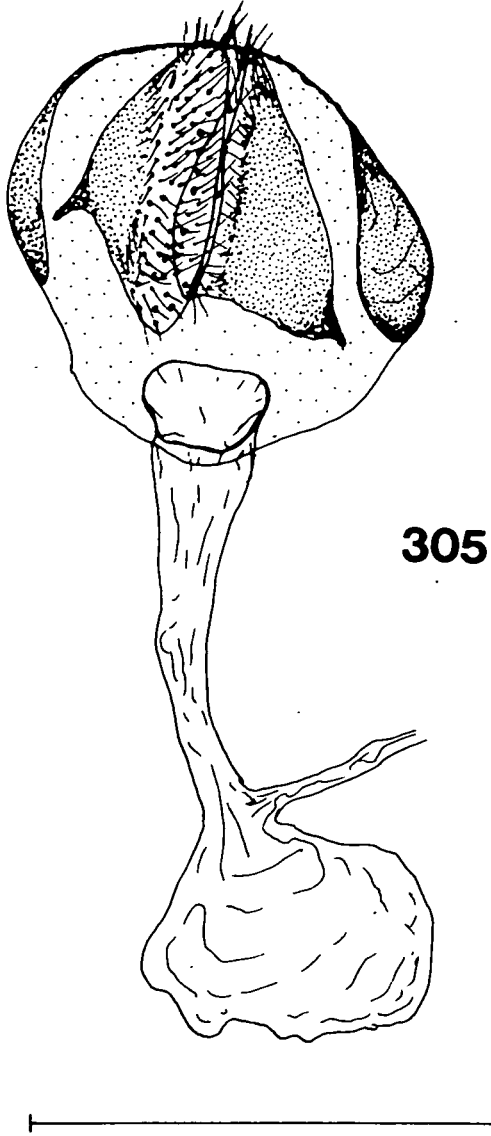
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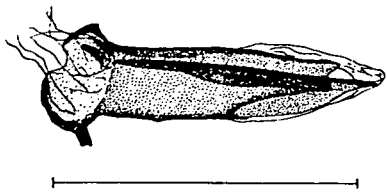
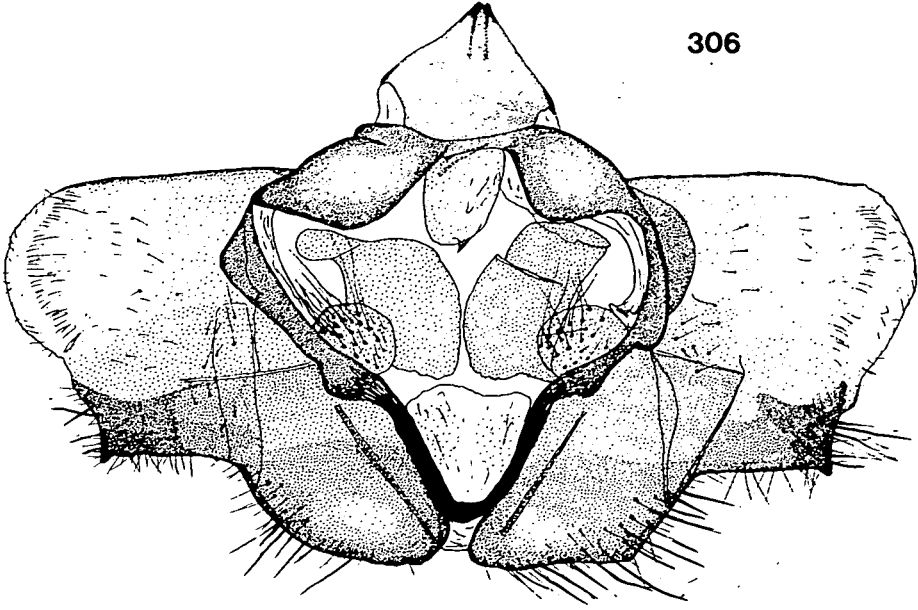


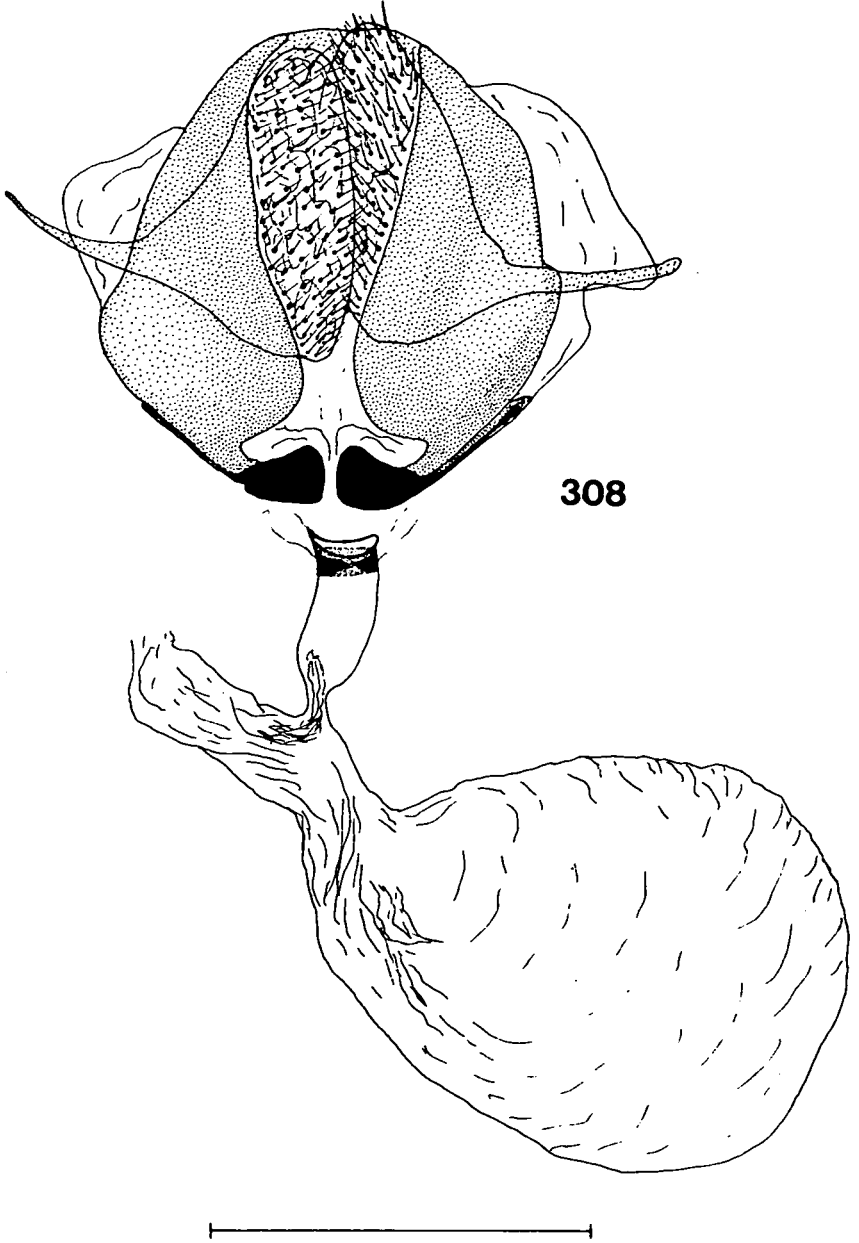


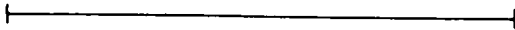
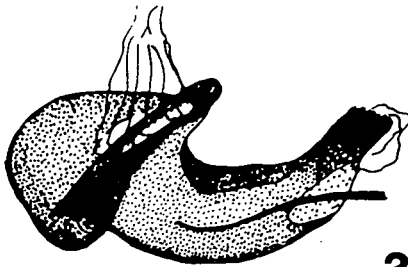
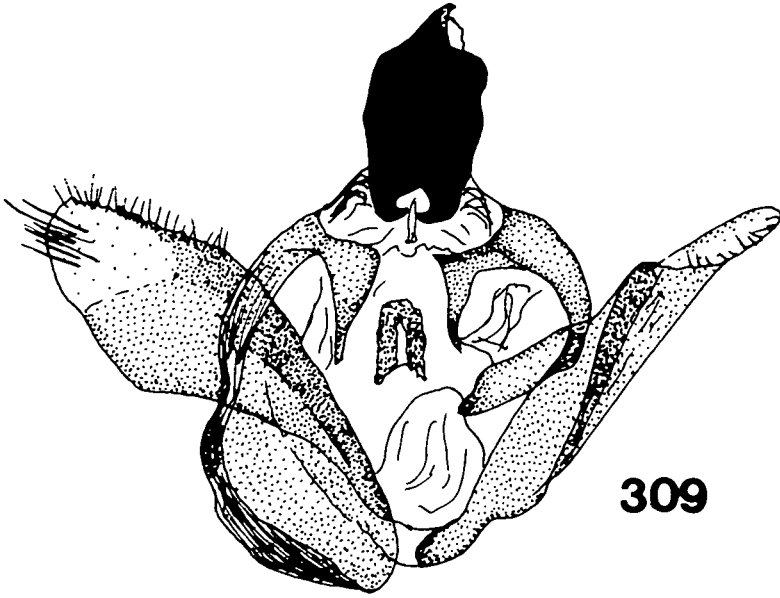


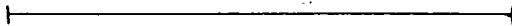
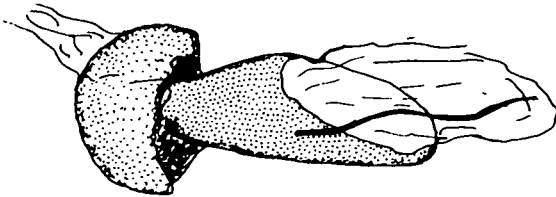
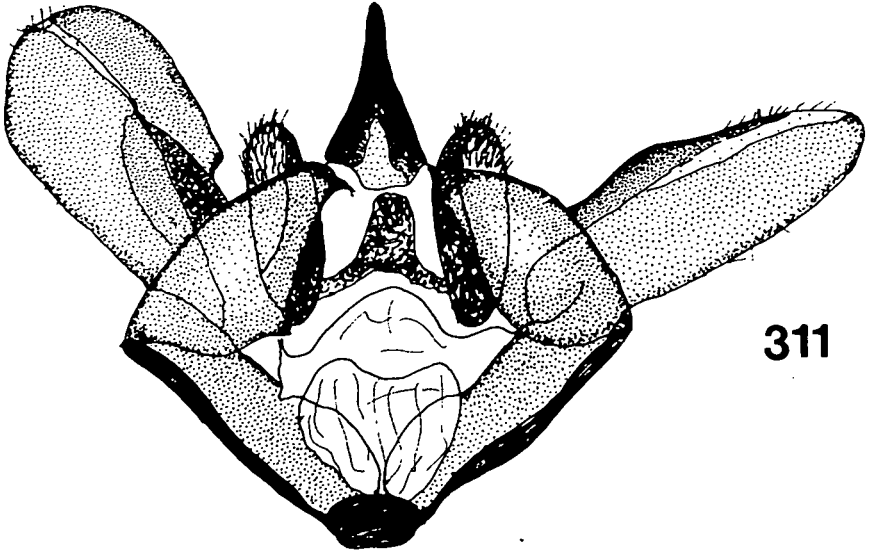


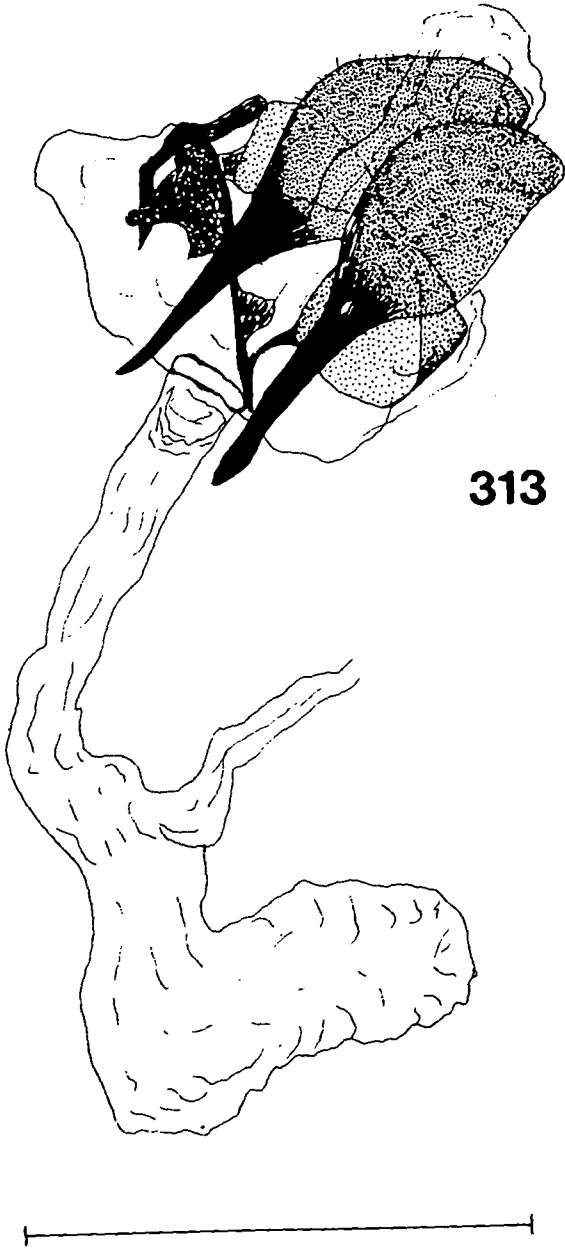




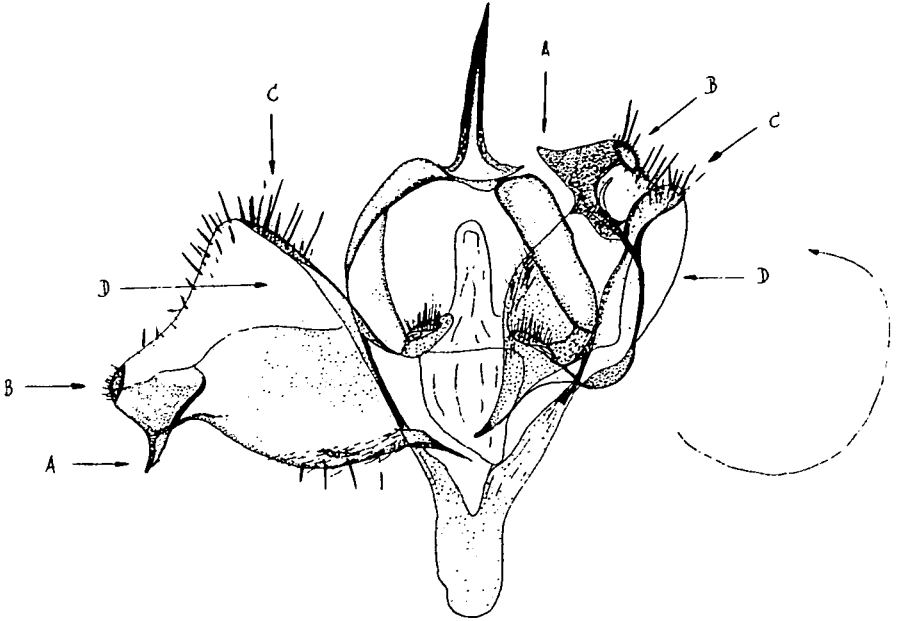






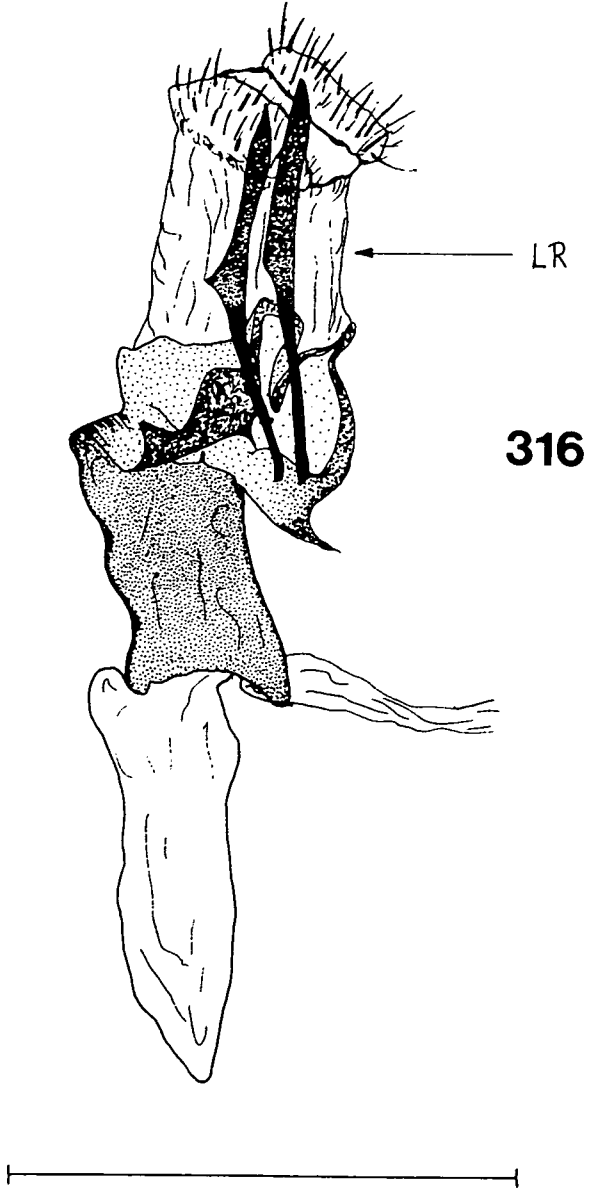


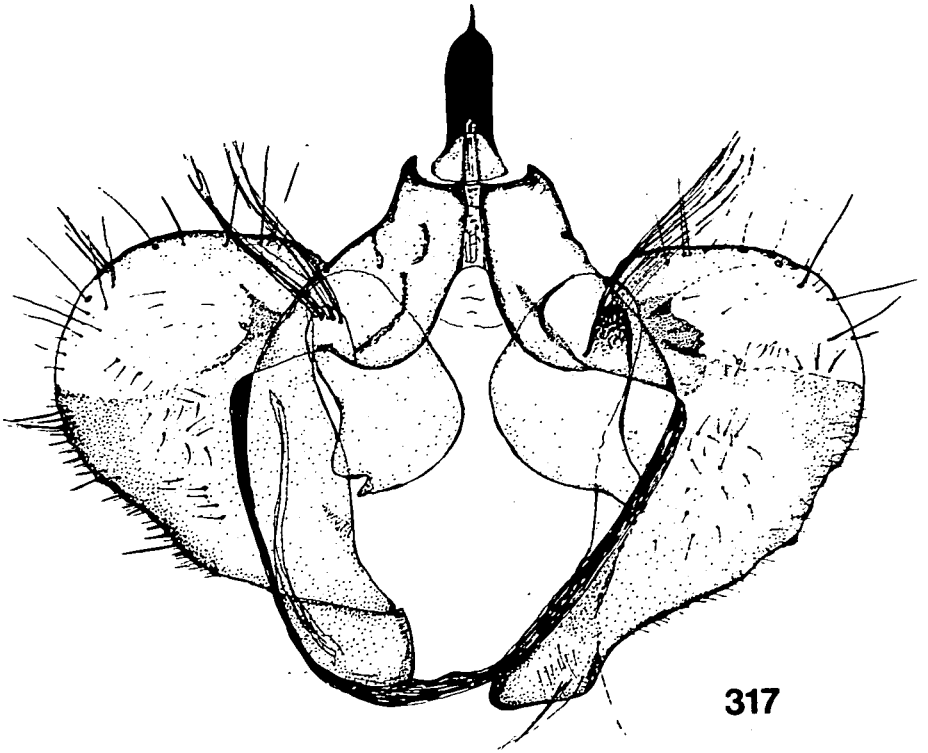
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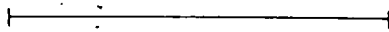
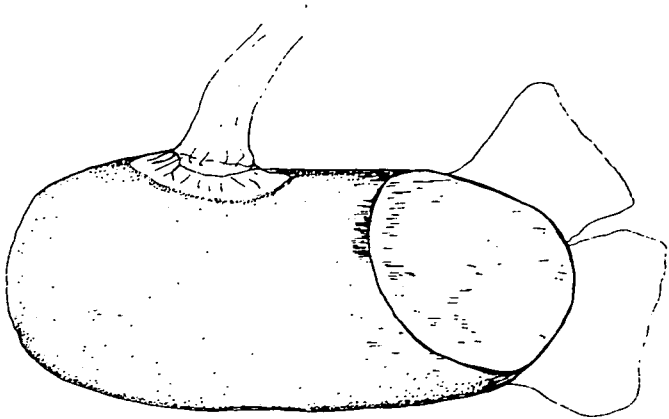
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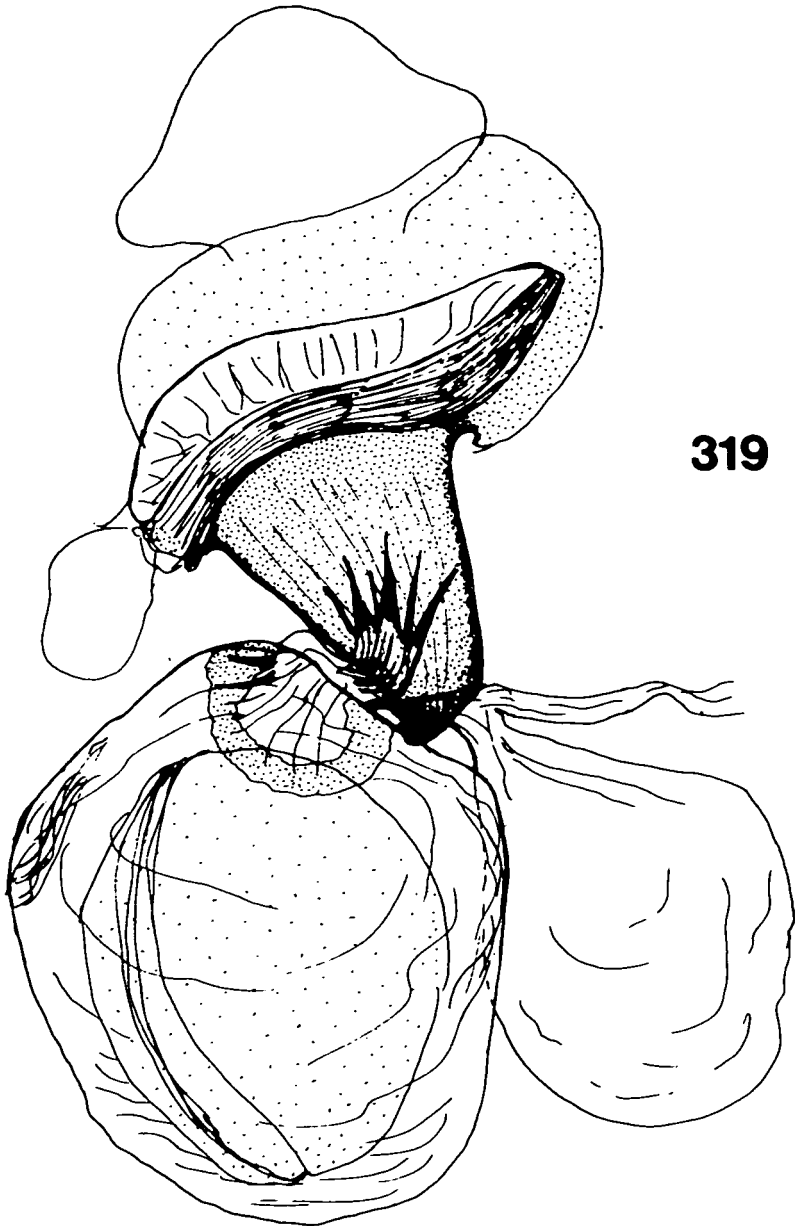




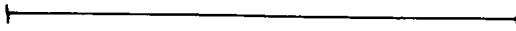
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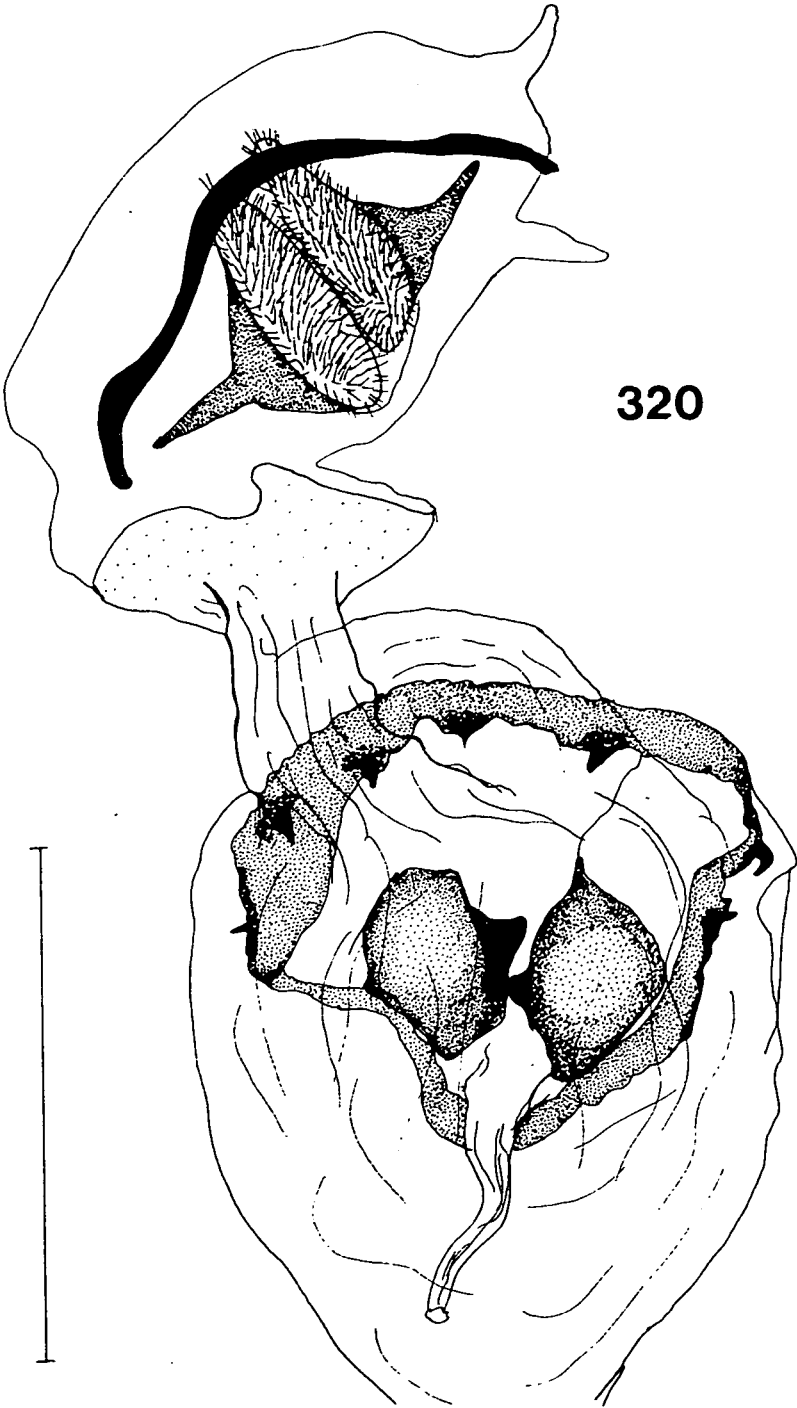


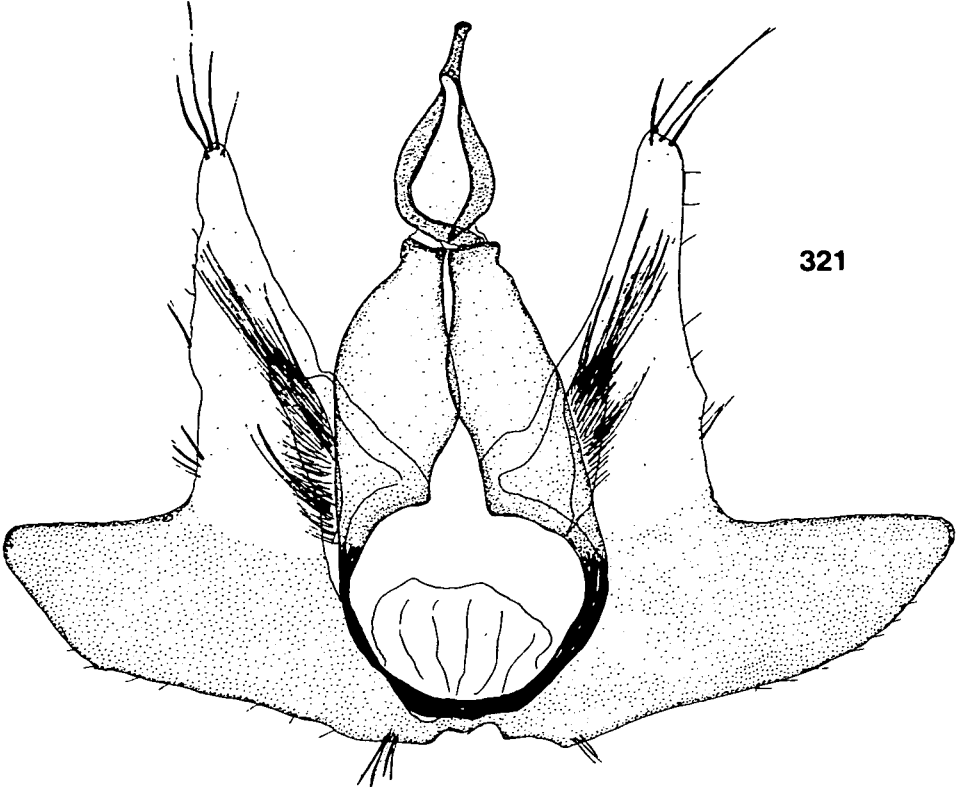
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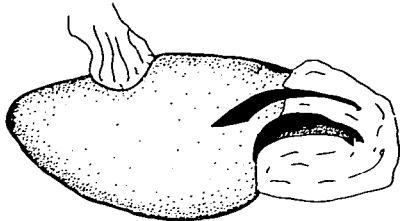
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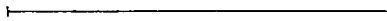
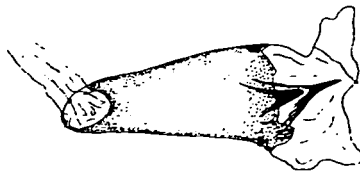
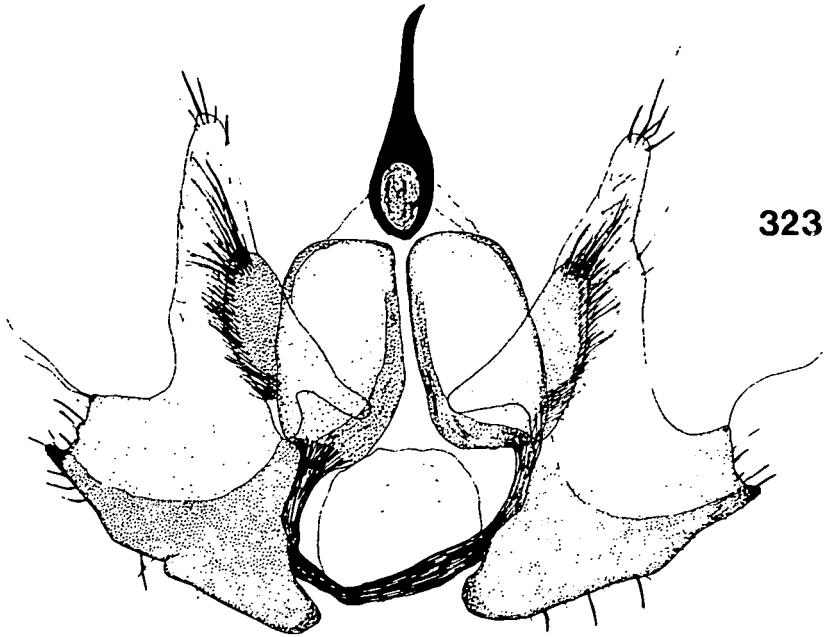




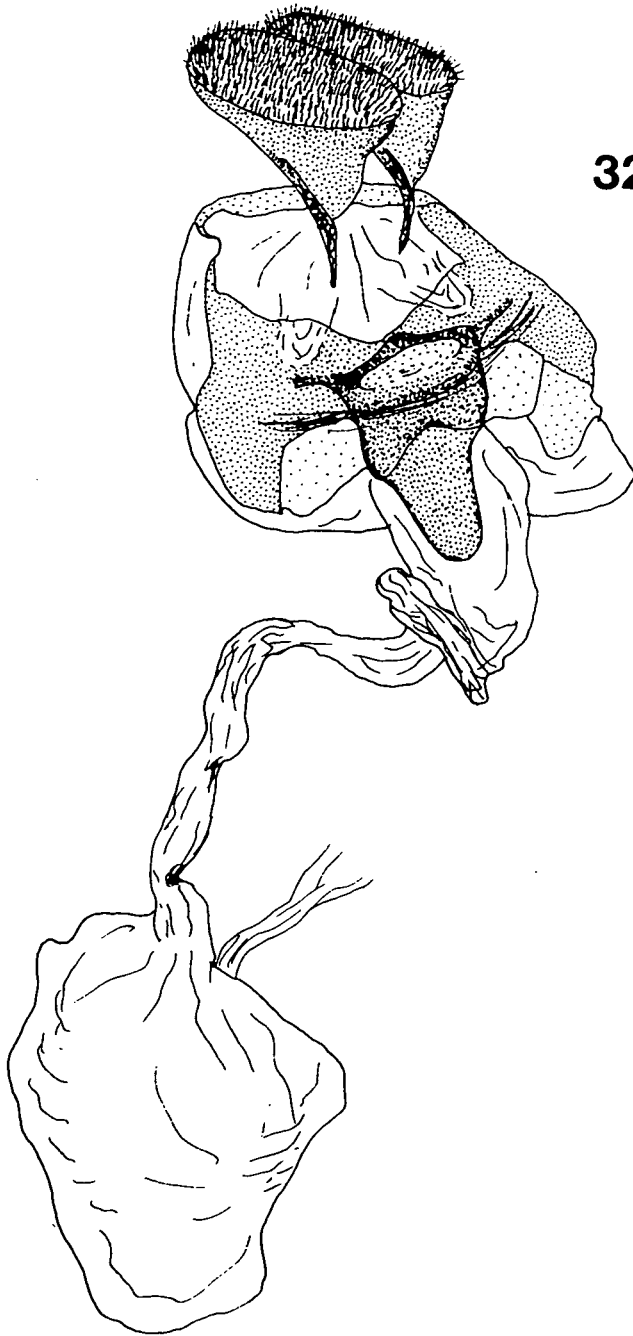
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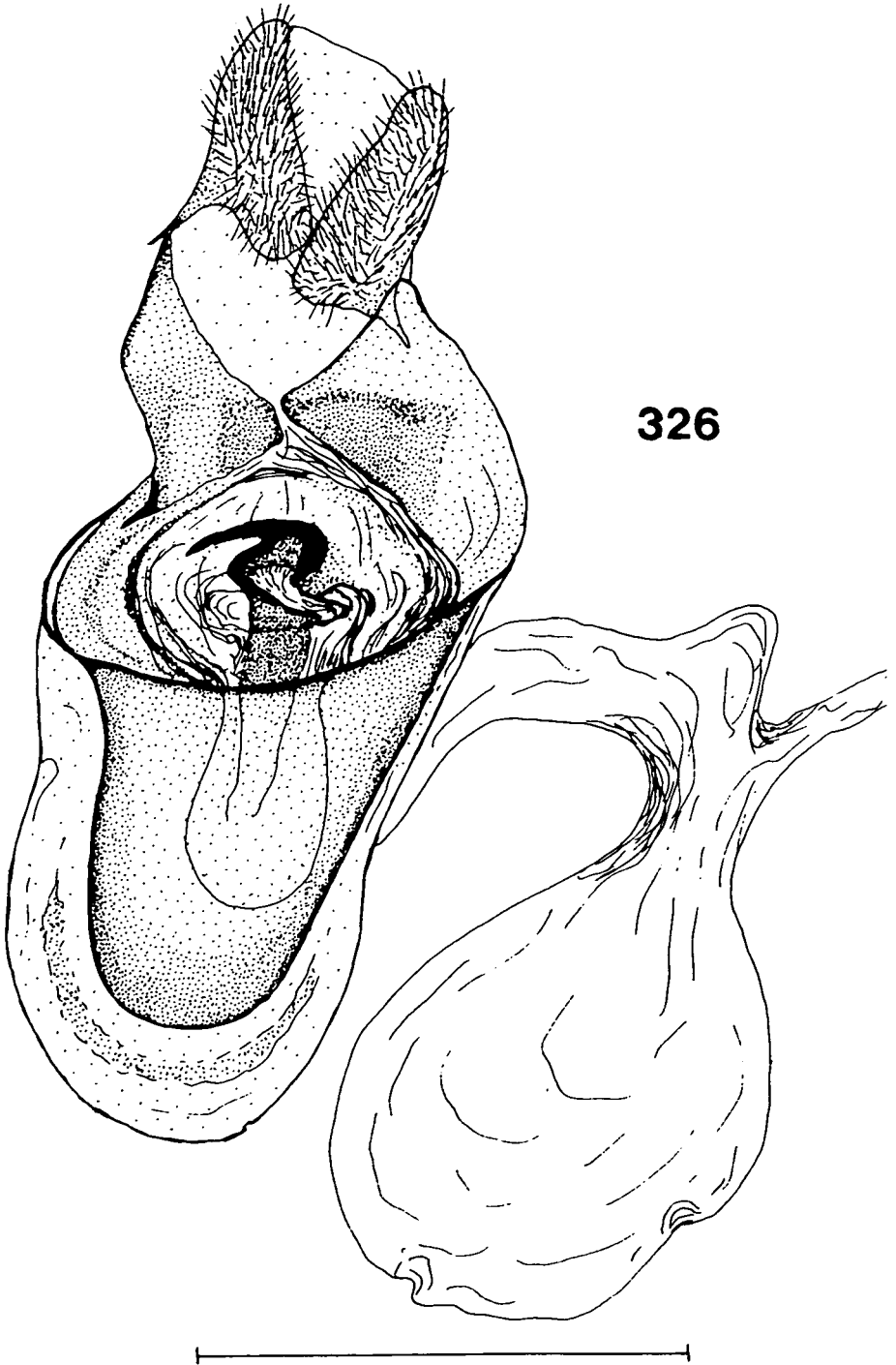


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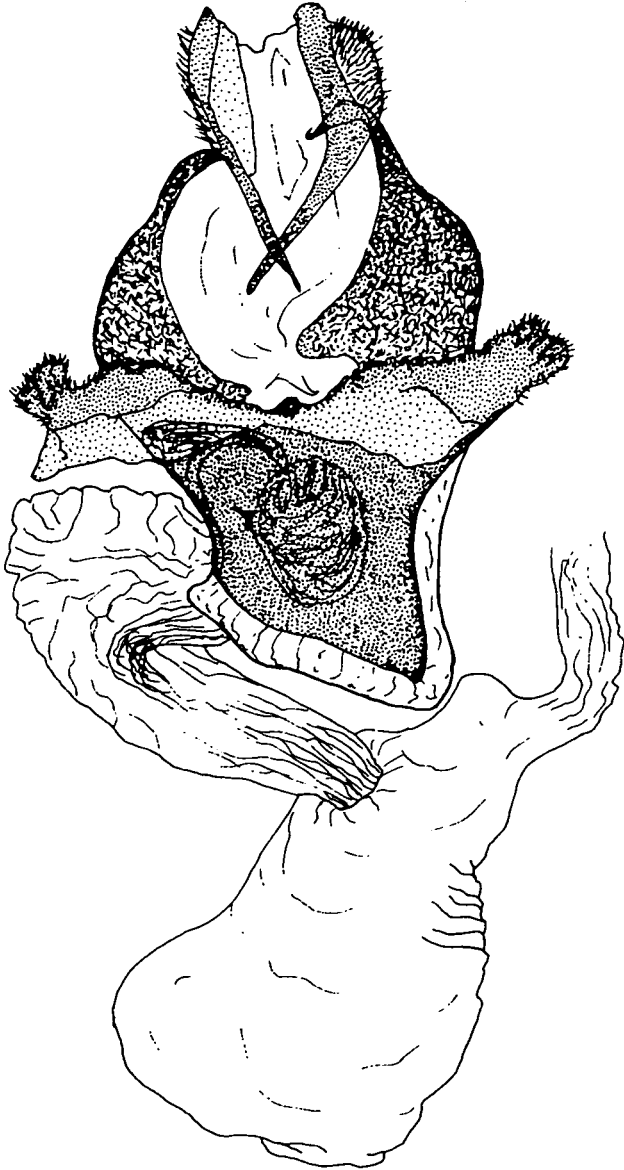


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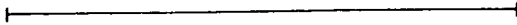


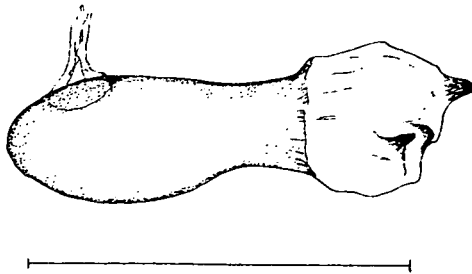
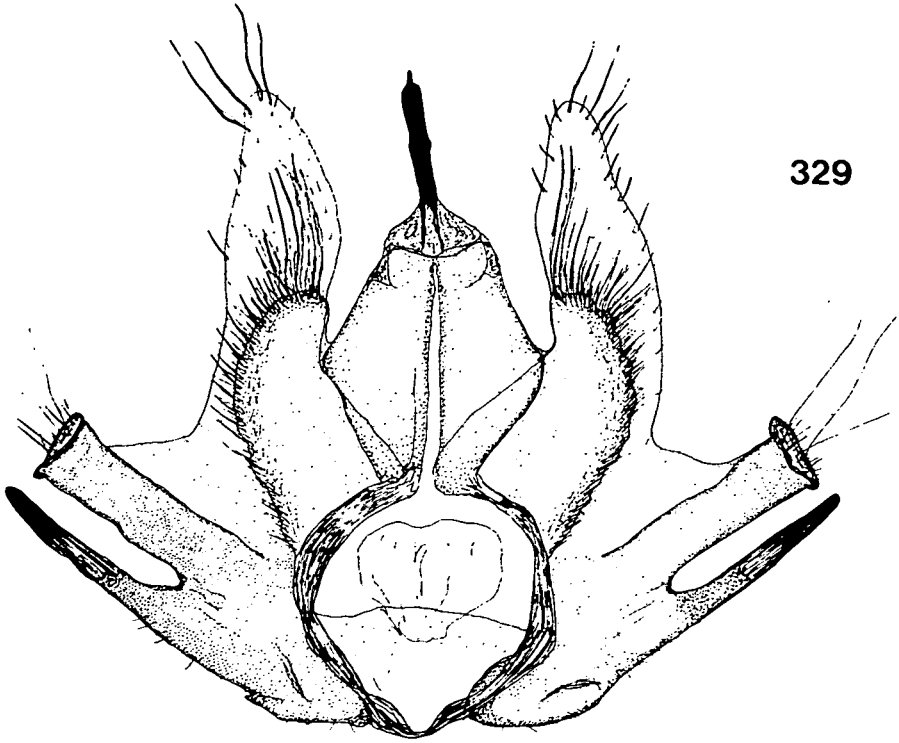


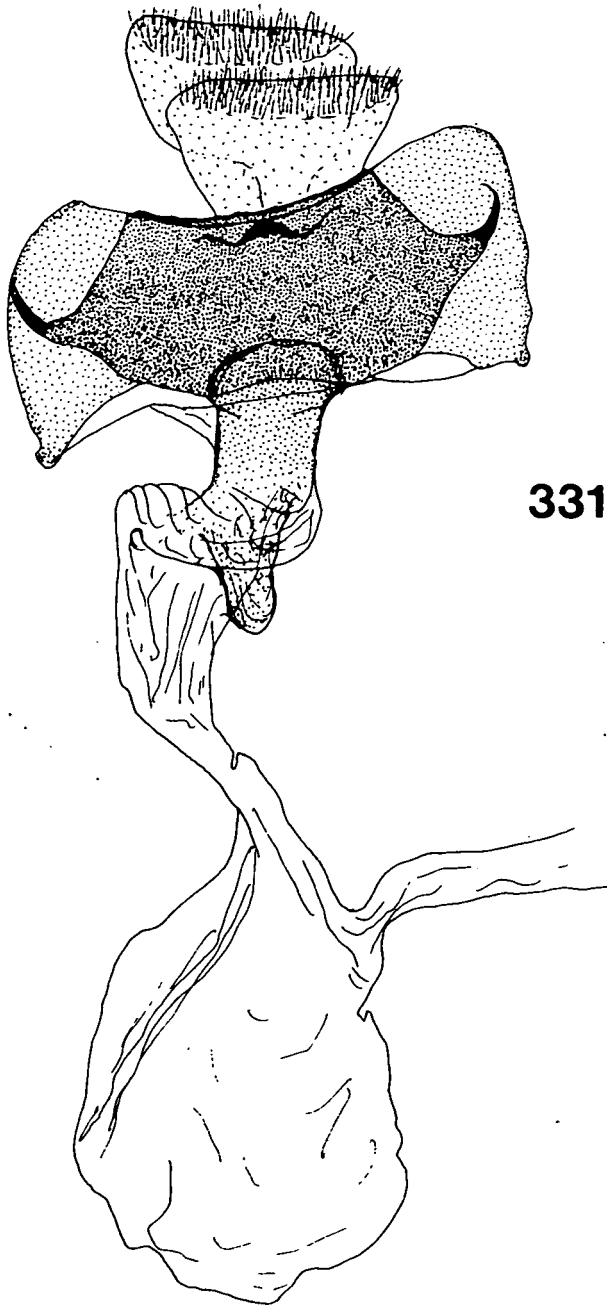




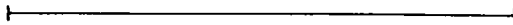
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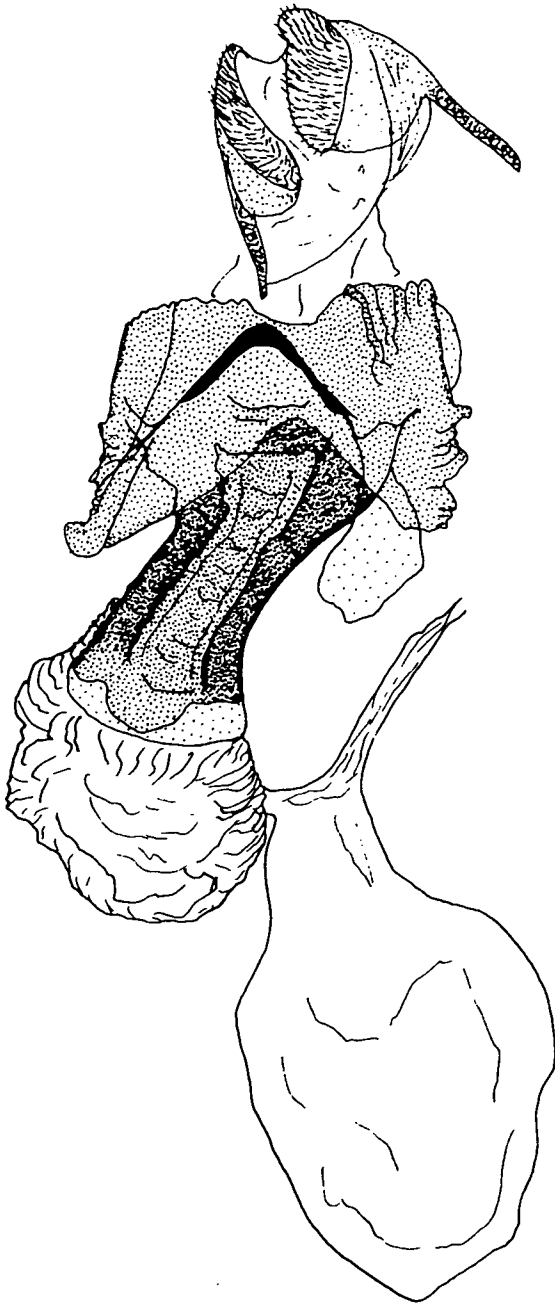




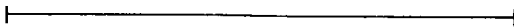


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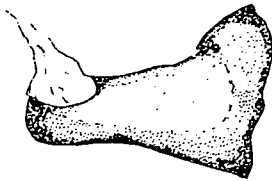
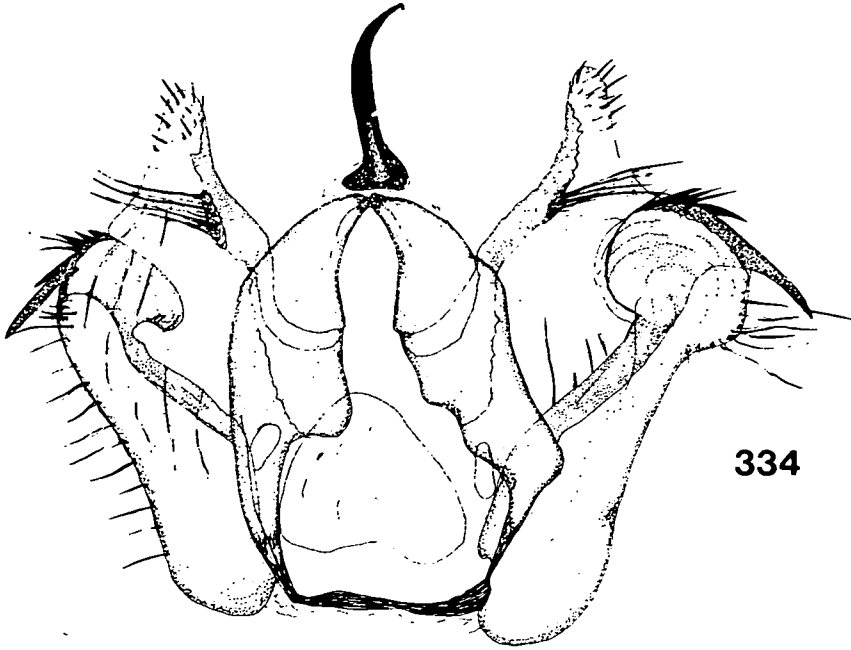


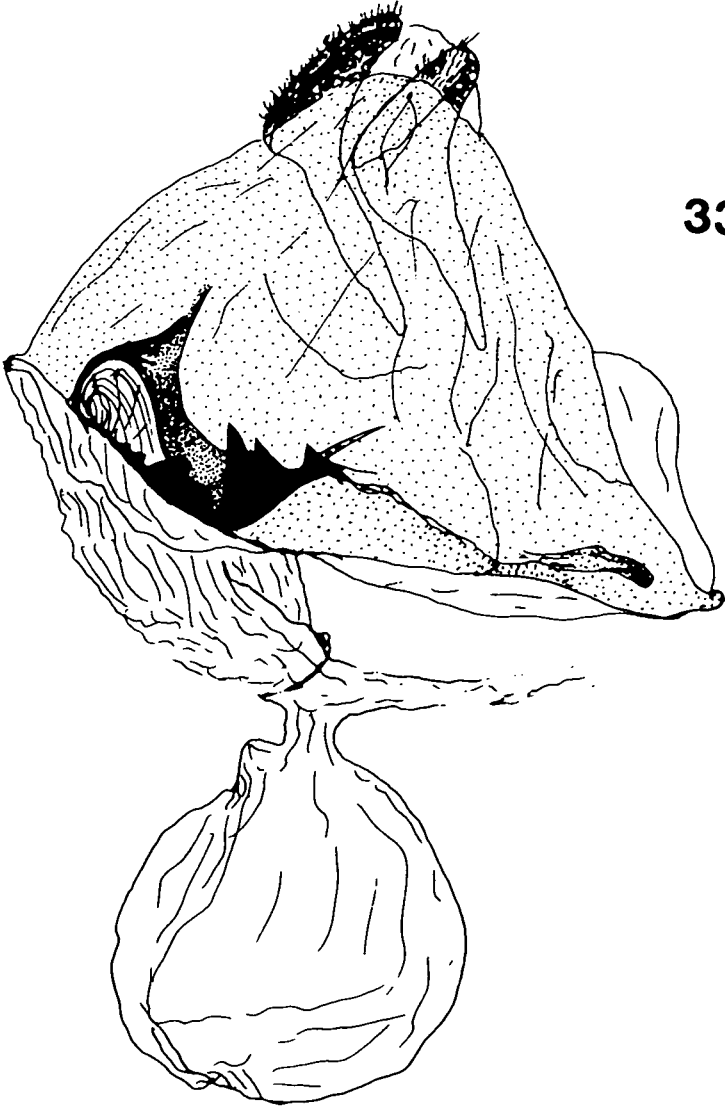
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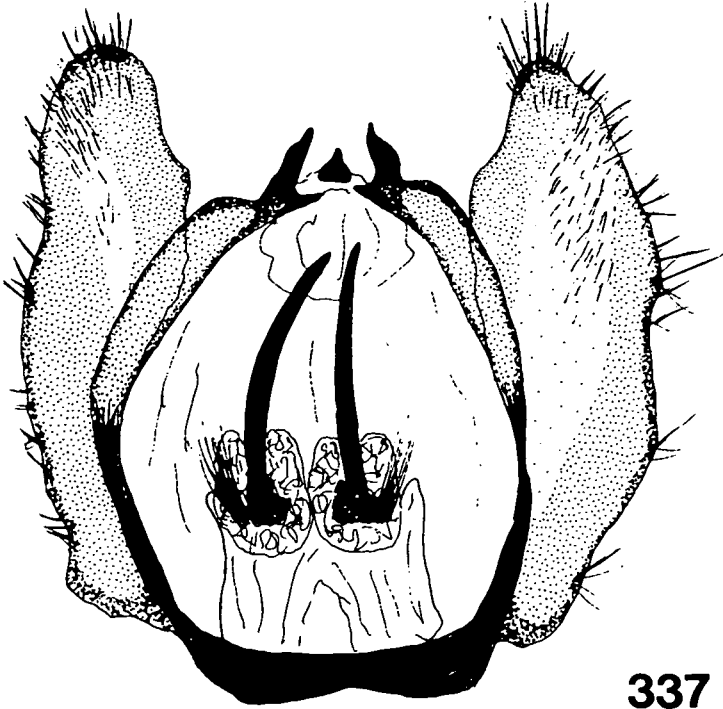


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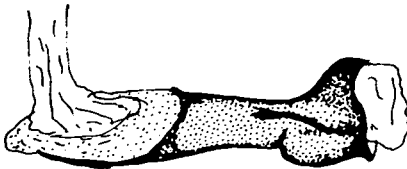




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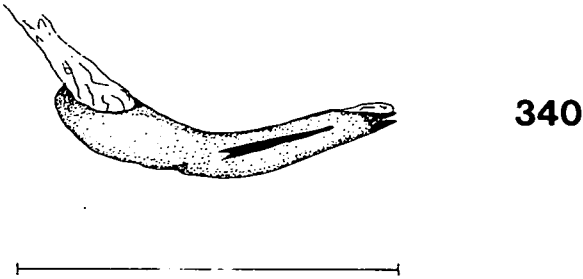
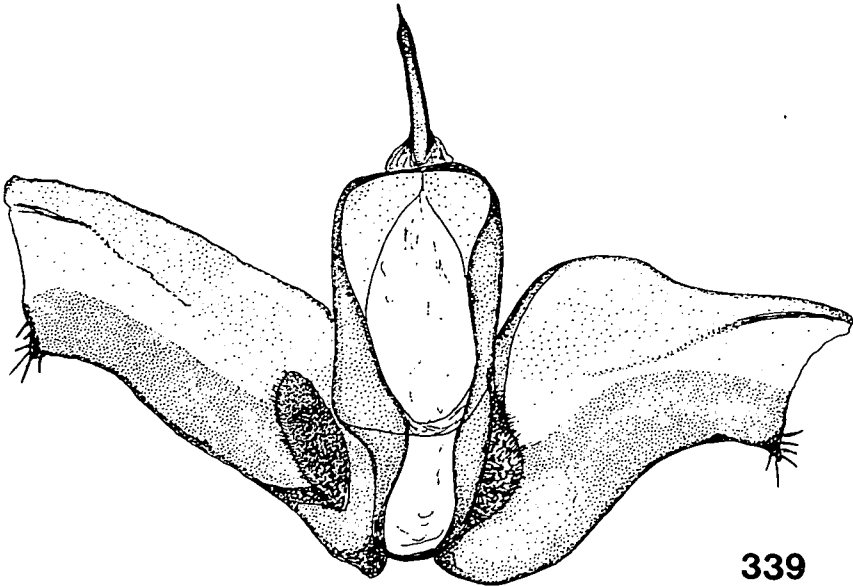


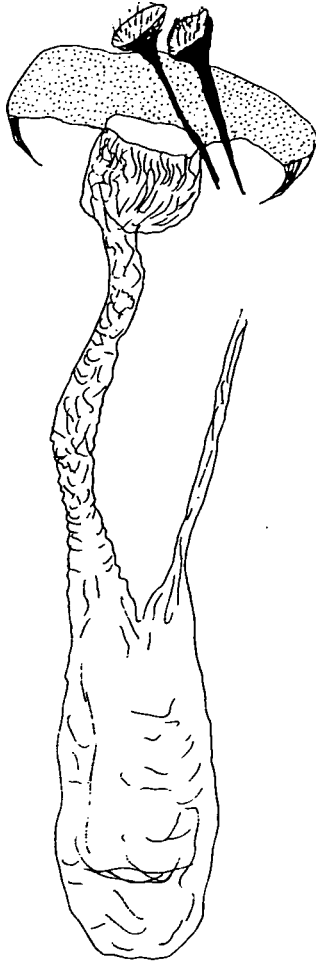
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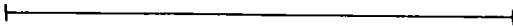
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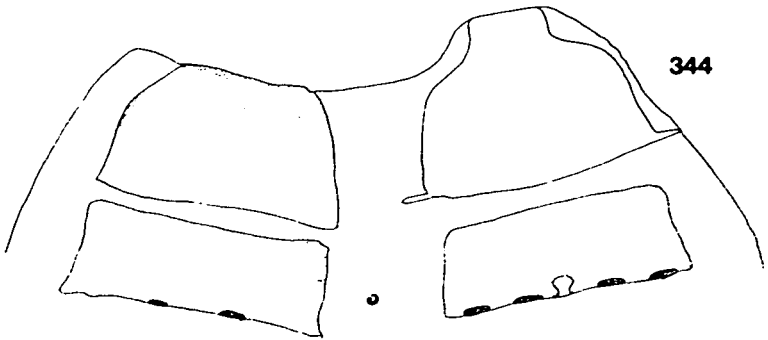
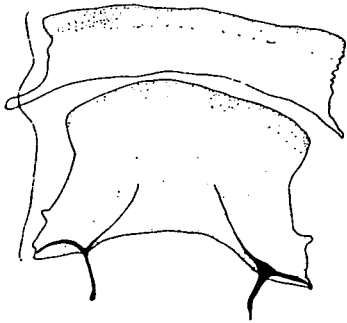
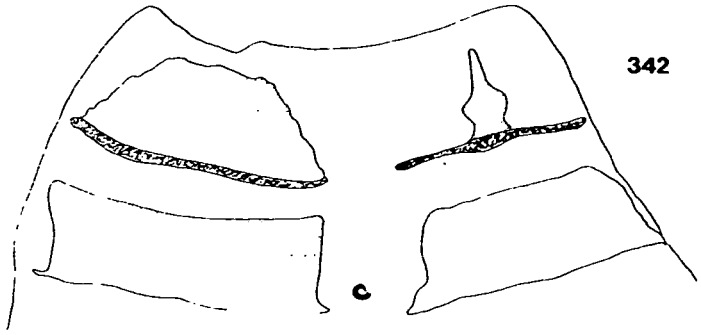


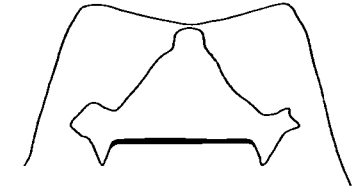




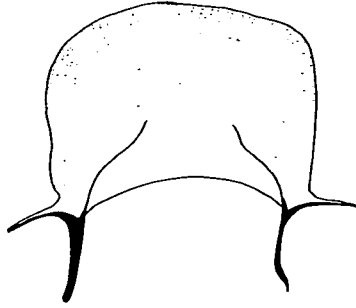
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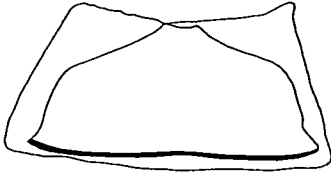




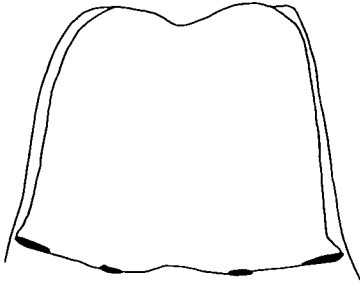
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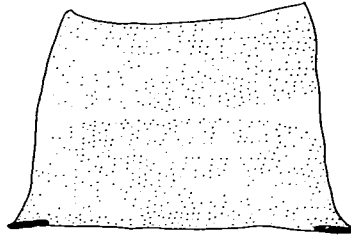
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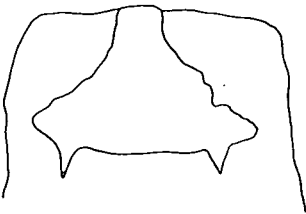
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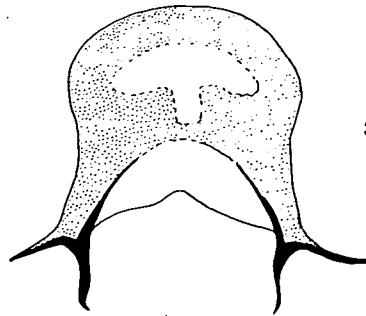
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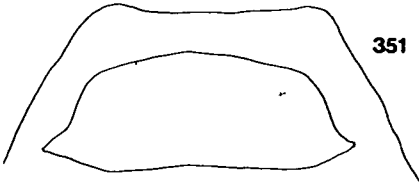
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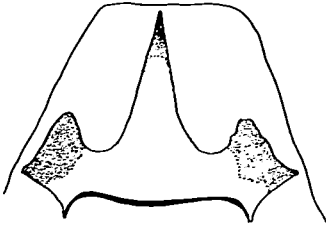
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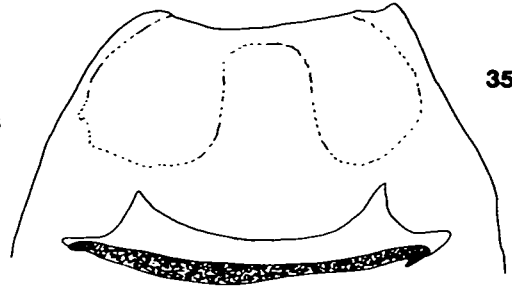
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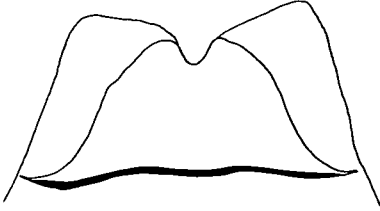
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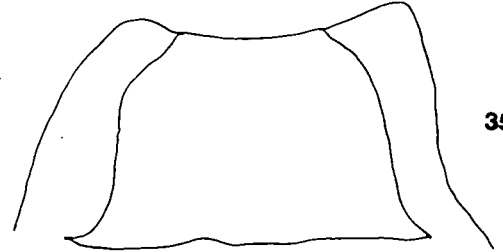
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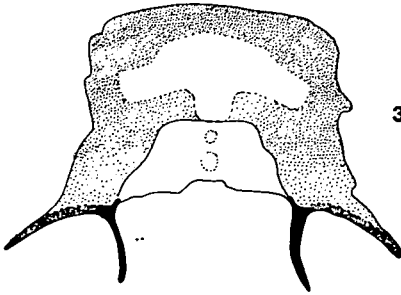
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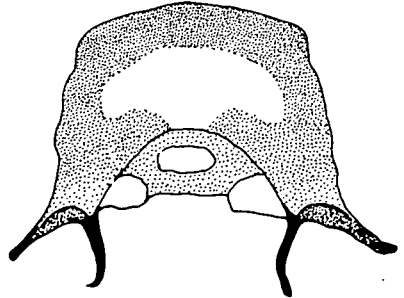
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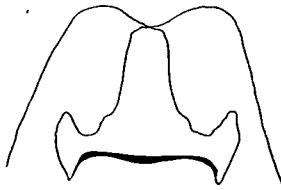
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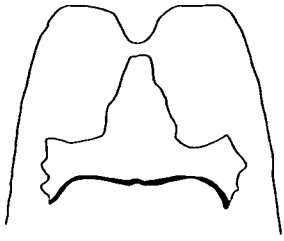
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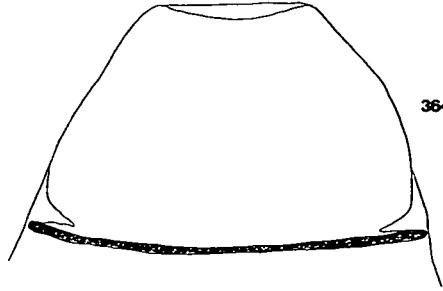
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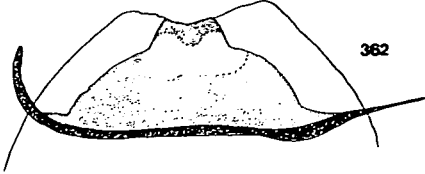
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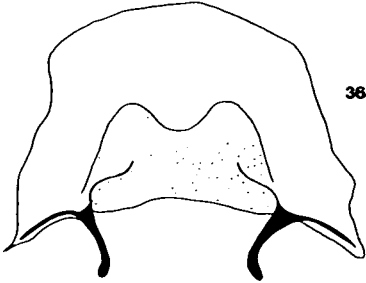
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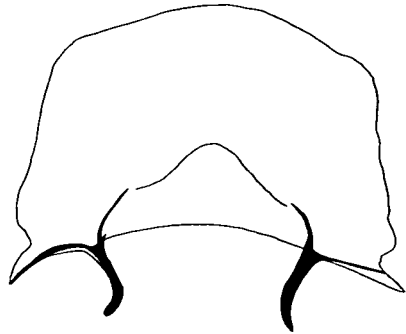
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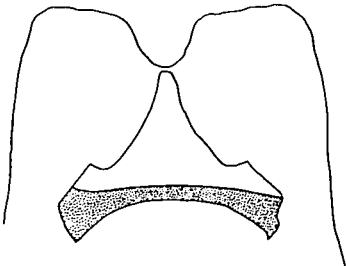
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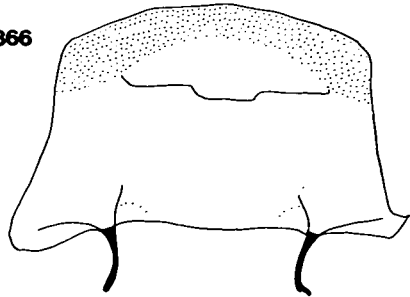
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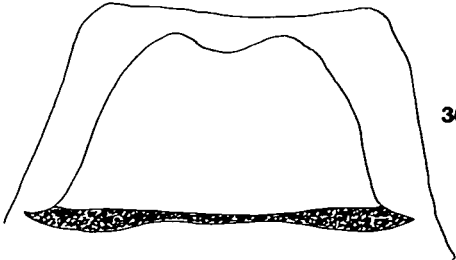
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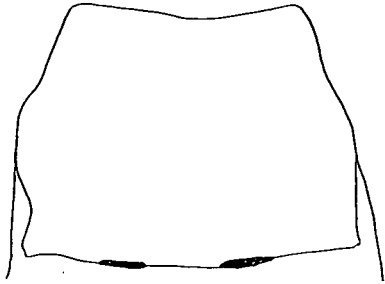
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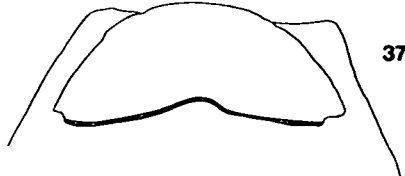
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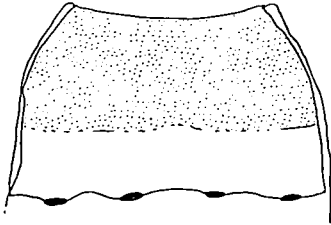
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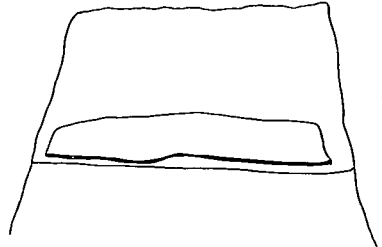
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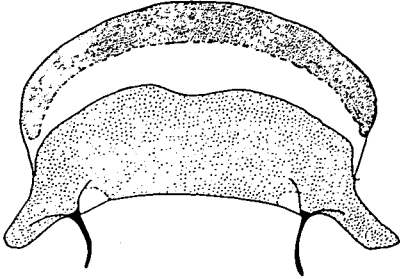
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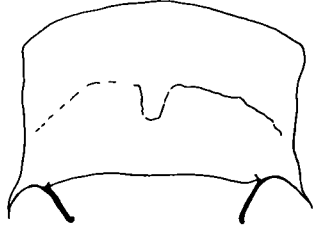
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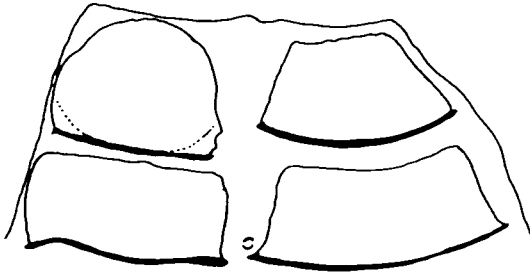
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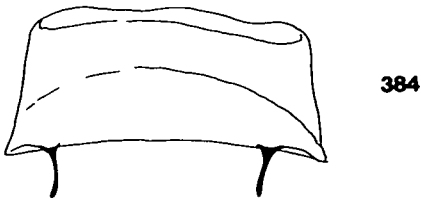
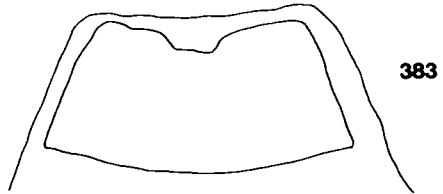
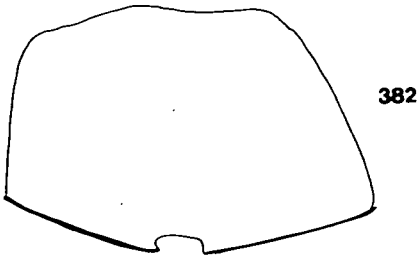
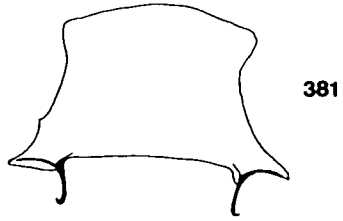
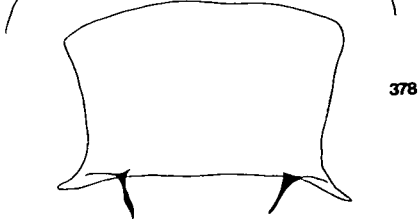
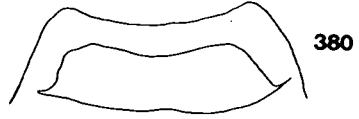
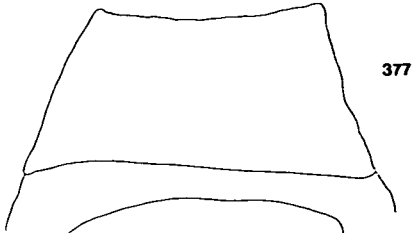
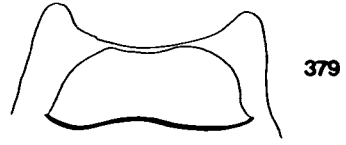
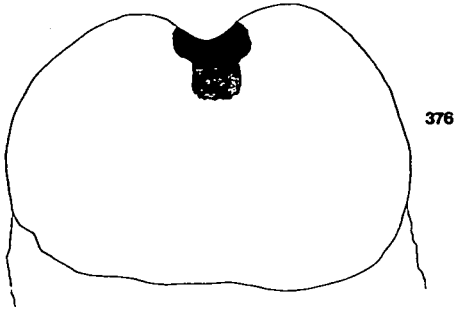
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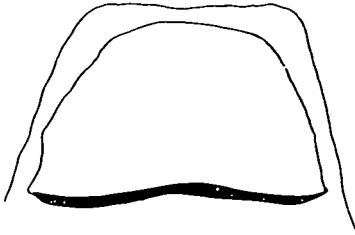


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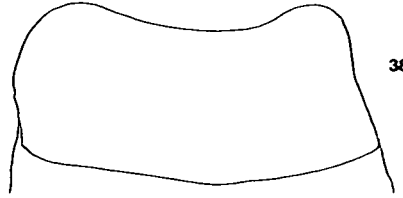


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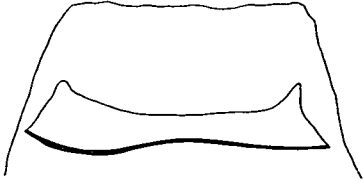




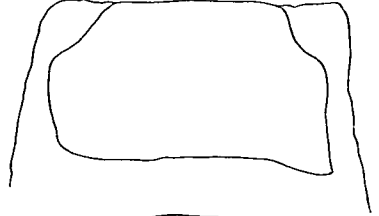
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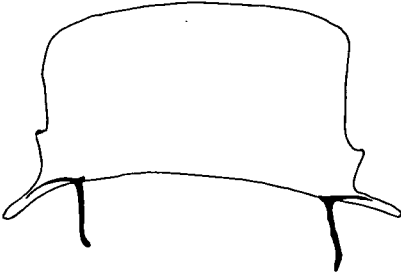
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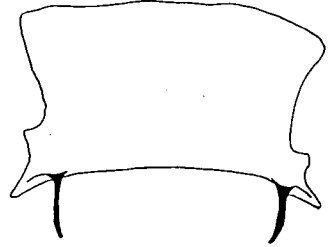
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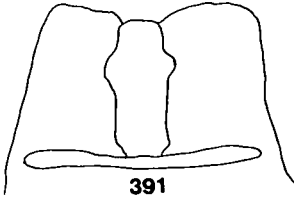
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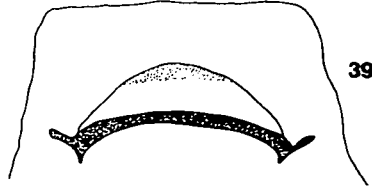
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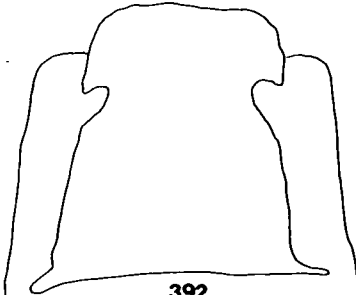
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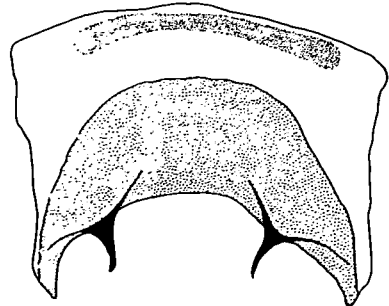
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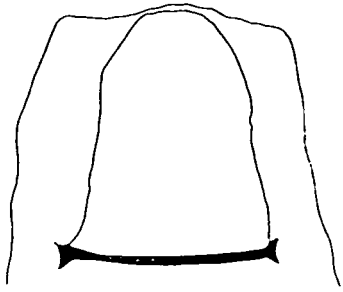
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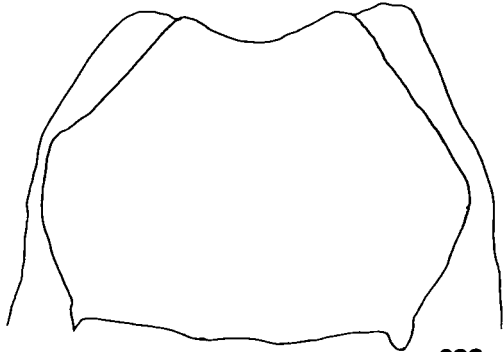
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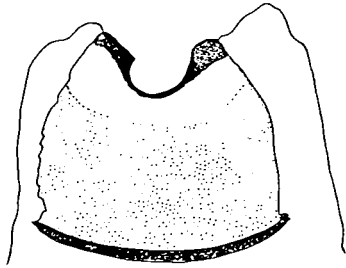
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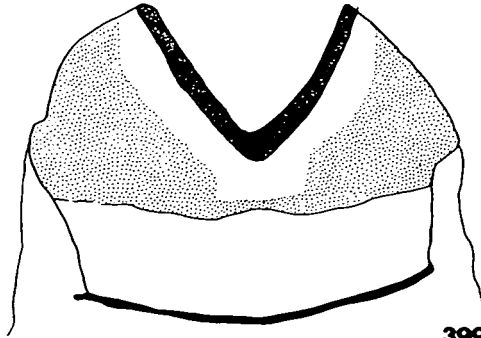
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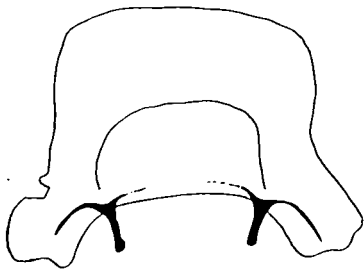
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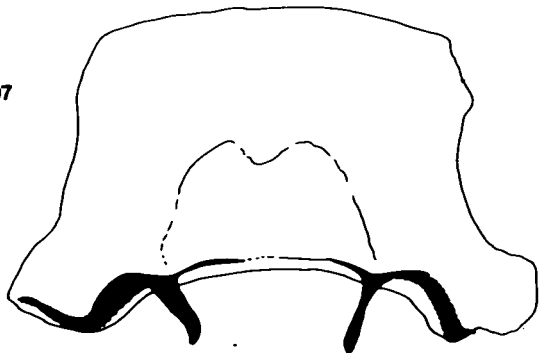
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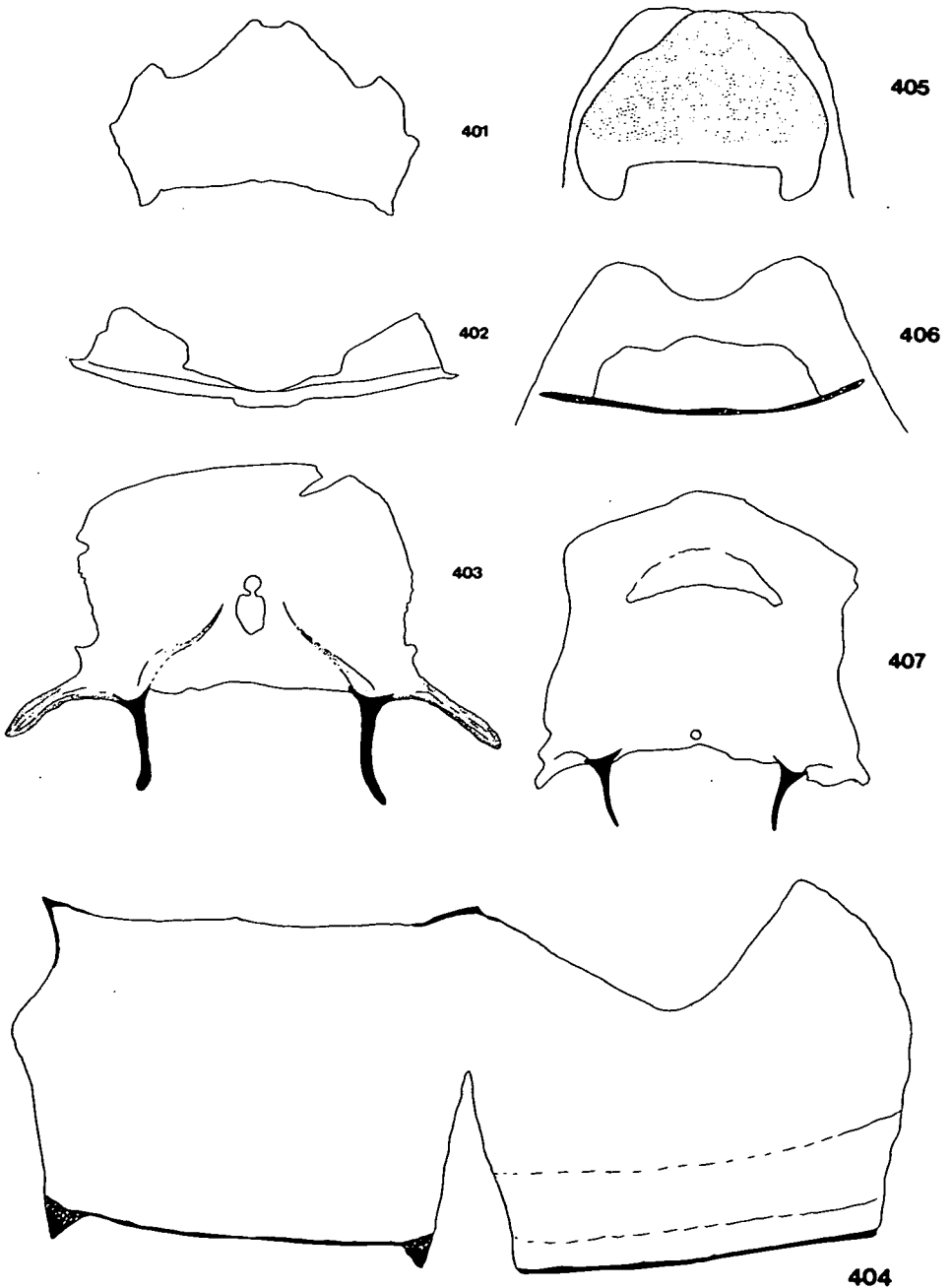
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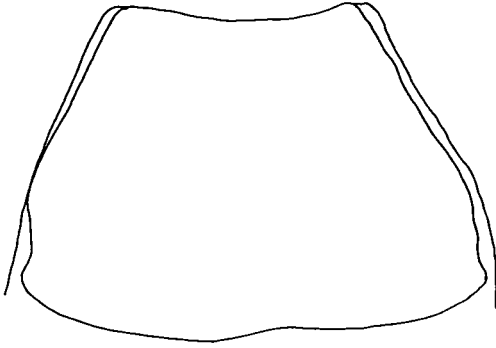


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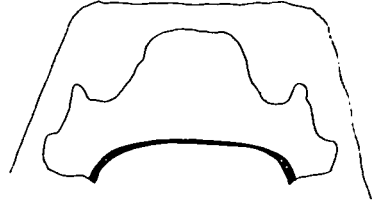


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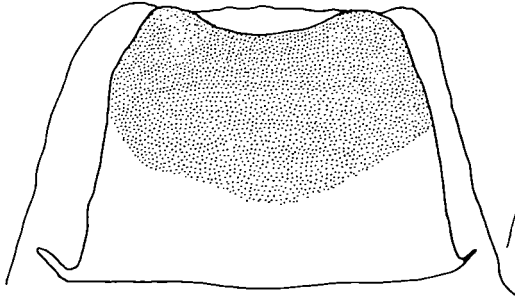




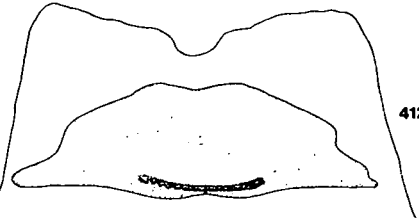
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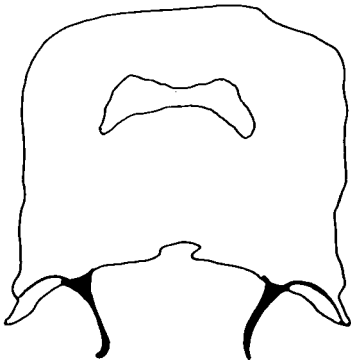
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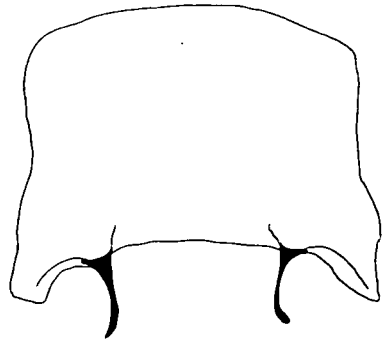
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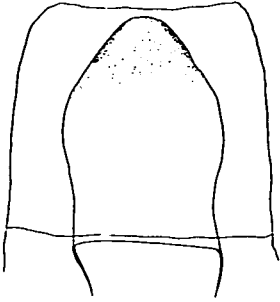
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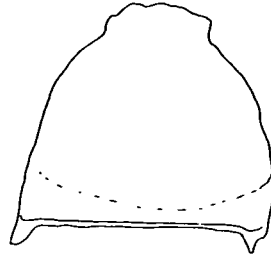
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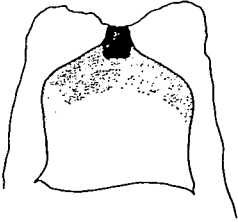
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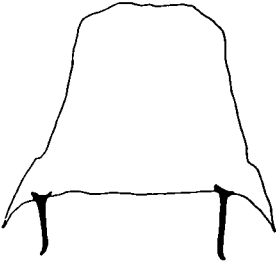
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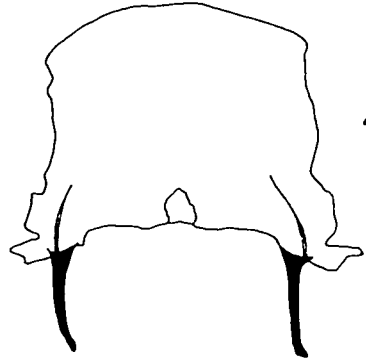
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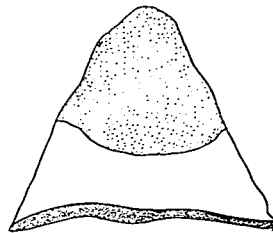
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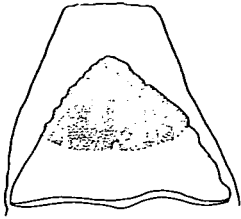
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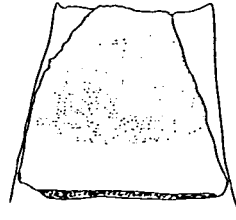
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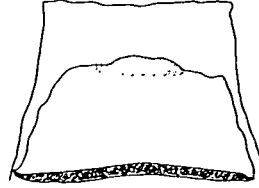
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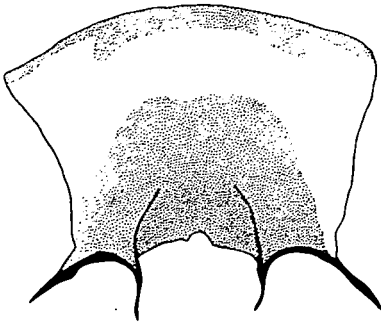
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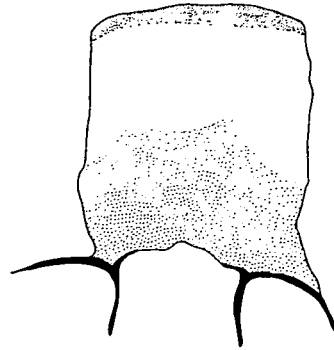
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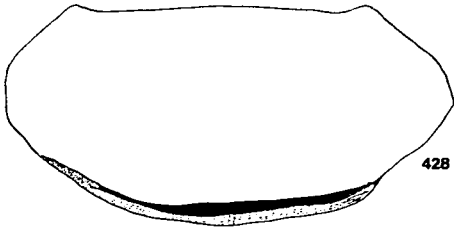
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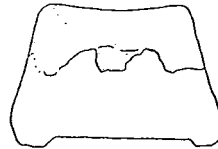
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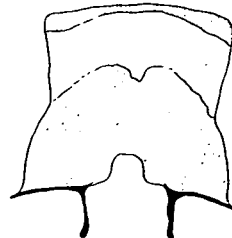
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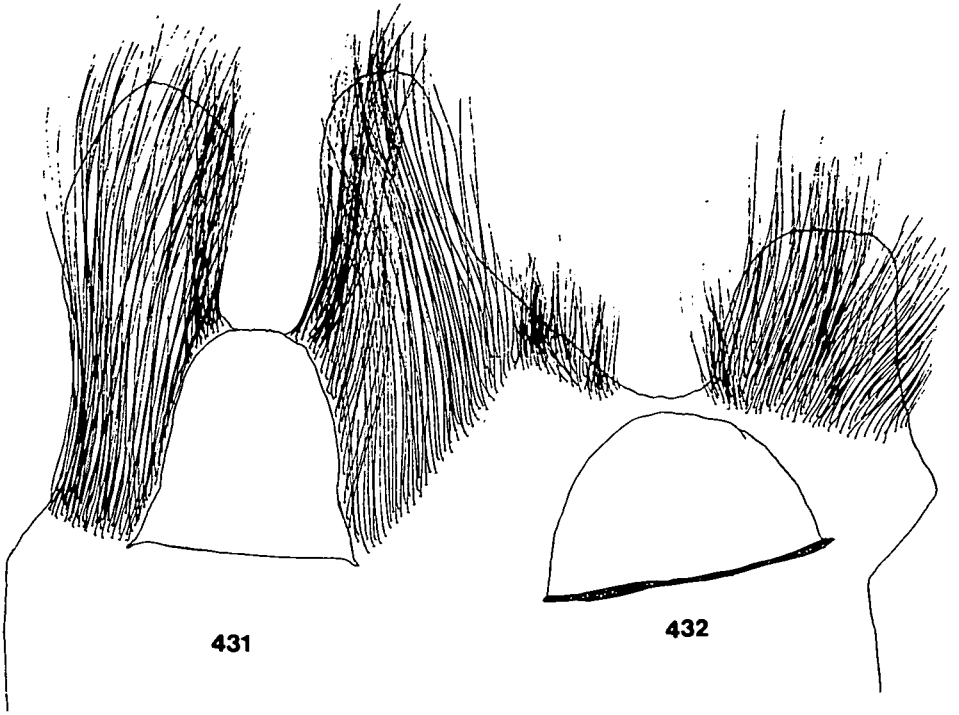
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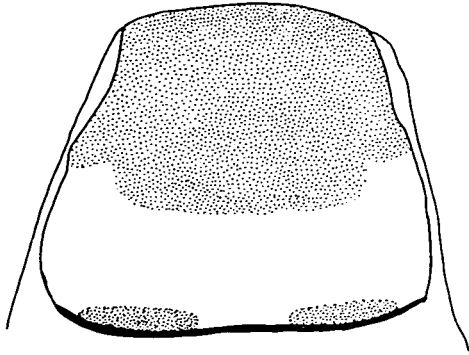


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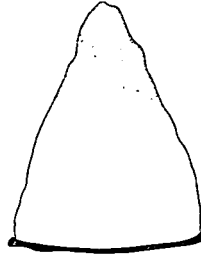


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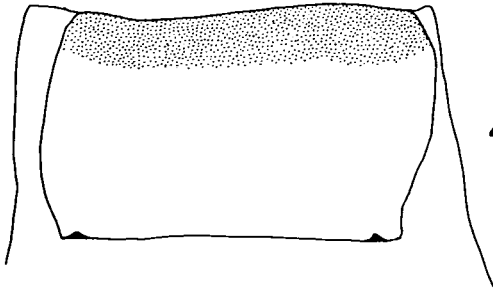




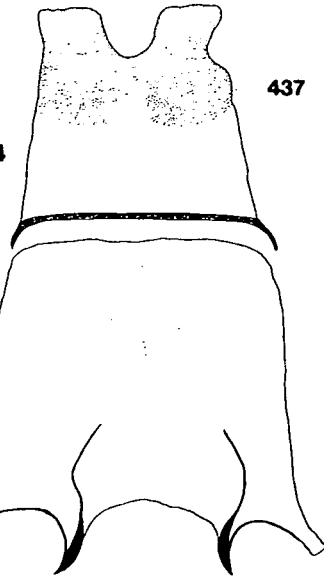
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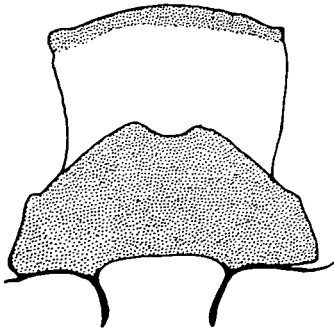
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