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New and known Notodontidae from East and
South Africa (Lepidoptera, Notodontoidea)

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Abstract

Description of two new genera and eight new species of *Notodontidae* (Lepidoptera, Notodontoidea) from East and South Africa, with notes on some known species, from the collection of the National Museum, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe. The taxa described as new are the following: viz. *Crambometra vandenbergae* sp.n., *Epicerurella* gen.n. *imitans* sp.n., *Graphodonta* gen.n. *dentata* sp.n., *Graphodonta pinheyi* sp.n., *Phaeodontella* gen.n., *Riebeeckia* gen.n. *whittakeri* sp.n., *Desmeocraera dorsalis* sp.n., *Clostera vumba* sp.n. and *Clostera mlanje* sp.n. Besides, the female allotype of *Stenostaura minutissima* KIRIAKOFF, 1970, is described.

Zusammenfassung

Vorliegender Beitrag behandelt *Notodontidae*-Material aus Ost- und Südafrika, von Dr. E. P i n h e y, The National Museum, Bulawayo, Simbabwe, freundlichst zur Begutachtung geschickt, wofür ihm herzlich gedankt sei. Da die heutigen Umstände in Simbabwe und in Uganda jede Feldtätigkeit unmöglich machen, bestand die Sendung aus älteren, unbestimmt gebliebenen Stücken aus der Sammlung

zu Bulawayo, vor allem solchen aus Simbabwe und Uganda.

Leider wurden einige Stücke durch unachtsame Behandlung während des Transportes so stark beschädigt, daß eine Bestimmung unmöglich war. Es wurden dennoch vier neue Gattungen, acht neue Arten und ein Weibchen-Allotypus beschrieben, nämlich *Crambometra vandenbergae* sp.n., *Epicerurella* gen.n. *imitans* sp.n., *Graphodonta* gen.n. *dentata* sp.n., *Graphodonta pinheyi* sp.n., *Phaeodontella* gen.n., *Riebeeckia* gen.n. *whittakeri* sp.n., *Desmeocraera dorsalis* sp.n., *Clostera vumba* sp.n., *Clostera mlanje* sp.n. und *Stenostaura minutissima* KIRIAKOFF, 1970, Weibchen-Allotype.

Alle erwähnten Stücke befinden sich in der Sammlung des Nationalen Museums zu Bulawayo.

Herr T. W i l l e t t - W h i t t a k e r, British Museum (Natural History), hat einen Teil des Materials mit Stücken in der dortigen Sammlung verglichen und einige davon bestimmt, wofür ich ihm meinen besten Dank aussprechen möchte. Herrn Th. W i t t, München, habe ich für die freundliche Einladung, meine Arbeit in dieser Zeitschrift zu veröffentlichen, verbindlich zu danken.

The present contribution is the result of the study of material from East and South Africa kindly sent for identification by Dr. E. P i n h e y of the National Museum, Bulawayo, Zimbabwe. Most specimens were collected either in Rhodesia (i. e. Zimbabwe) or in Uganda. This fact confers an additional interest to the material studied, considering the unfortunate conditions now prevailing in the countries just named, with the practical exclusion of any field-collecting. As a matter of fact, the material studied consisted of specimens collected previously to the present situation, and which remained unnamed owing to the difficulties of identification. Unfortunately, a number of specimens were so badly damaged during the voyage owing to rough handling, that they became unidentifiable. Mr. W i l l e t t - W h i t t a k e r of the British Museum (Natural History) kindly compared some specimens with the material in the British Museum, and identified a few.

In all, four genera and eight species are described as new, viz. *Crambometra vandenbergae* sp.n., *Epicerurella*

gen.n. *imitans* sp.n., *Graphodonta* gen.n. *dentata* sp.n., *G. pinheyi* sp.n., *Phaeodontella* gen.n., *Riebeeckia* gen. n. *whittakeri* sp.n., *Desmeocraera dorsalis* sp.n., *Clostera vumba* sp.n. and *Cl. mlanje* sp. n. Besides, the female allotype of *Stenostaura minutissima* KIRIAKOFF, 1970, is described. All the specimens described or mentioned in the present paper are in the collection of the National Museum, Bulawayo.

A further point in the present study are the additions to the distribution-areas of several species previously described, with, in some cases, only the type locality known. The new data show, for some species, unsuspectedly broad distribution, which of course is of some importance for our knowledge of the Ethiopian zoogeography.

Crambometra vandenbergae sp.n. (fig.1)

Male: Very near *Crambometra derelicta* PROUT, 1915, differing in general colouration and in the much shorter process of the fore tibiae, only measuring about half of the length of the latter. Antennae umber brown; head whitish with a blackish median stria; thorax grey brown;



sides and the entire metathorax whitish; underside and sides of the palpi creamy. Abdomen pale orange, segments edged with brownish. Legs dark grey brown; hindtibiae yellowish. Fore wing whitish, speckled with dark grey brown, very slightly so in the marginal area; veins finely blackish, the cubitus in the median portion more strongly tinged with blackish; basal area with the sprinkling coarser, limited distally by a blackish brown line, thicker from costa to cubitus, finer in the dorsal area, very strongly angled in and below cell, the thickness of the angles very contrasting; outer line fine, strongly dentate, more distinctly on veins 4 and 6; the pale submar-

Fig.1: *Crambometra vandenbergae* sp.n.
♂ genitalia

ginal area unmarked; subterminal line fine, toothed between the veins; margin slightly greyer; fringes whitish, terminally grey brown. Hind wing white, very slightly tinged with grey brown before and on the margin. Length of the fore wing 12 mm.

Male genitalia: Uncus short, narrow, faintly bent; gnathi absent. Valva with the costa nearly straight, with the apex rounded, with the dorsum straight for the proximal third, then arched, weakly sclerified. Aedoeagus very long (3,5 mm as against valva 2 mm), slender, straight. Saccus very short.

Holotype, male: Clanwilliam, Cape Province, 6.VIII.1977 (H J D u k e). Paratype, male: ibidem.

Stenostaura minutissima KIRIAKOFF, 1970

Stenostaura minutissima KIRIAKOFF, Ann. Transvaal Mus., 26 (9), 1970: 185, fig. 3. Terra typica: Tanzania (Dodoma).

Female allotype: Head and thorax blackish sepia; underside nearly as dark as the upperside; abdomen grey brown. Fore wing dark sepia grey; subbasal, inner and outer lines black, double, slightly wavy; subterminal line simple, on the whole faintly incurved, running from near the apex to the tornus; terminal line fine, black. Cilia blackish brown, with pale base. Hind wing brownish white with the terminal line brown and the cilia whitish, becoming brown distally. Length of the fore wing 10 mm.

Female, allotype: Gatooma Res. Stn., Gatooma, Rhodesia, July-August 1968, leg. C B C o t t r e l l.

The male has the basal and the terminal areas suffused with whitish; the general colour of the fore wings chocolate grey, with dark chocolate brown markings. Hind wing creamy white. Length of the fore wing 9 mm.

Rheneades flavescens KIRIAKOFF, 1962

Rheneades flavescens KIRIAKOFF, Tijdschr. Entom., 105 (8), 1962, 252, fig. 18. Terra typica: Uganda.

Male: Zika Forest, Entebbe, Uganda, IV/1961; male: ibid., VI/1961.

Pararheneades plumosa KIRIAKOFF, 1965

Pararheneades plumosa KIRIAKOFF, Bull. Ann. Soc. r. Entom. Belg., 101, 1965, 314, fig. 4. Terra typica: Uganda.

Female: Zika Forest, Entebbe, Uganda, VI/1961. Differs from the male in shorter antennal pectinations and a shorter abdomen without terminal brush of hair. Colouration not different. Length of the fore wing 11 mm.

Rhenea mediata (WALKER, 1865)

Ochrostigma mediata WALKER, List Lep. Ins. in the B. M., 32 (1865):412. Terra typica: Transvaal.

Also known from Shaba, So. Zaire. Female: North Nigeria, Zaria, Samaru, 14.VII.1972 (D H H e a t h c o t e). Probably widely distributed in Africa.

Scranciola multilineata (GAEDE, 1928)

Solwezia multilineata GAEDE in S e i t z, Großschmett. Erde, 14(1928):439, t. 72d. Terra typica: Rhodesia.

Male: Zambezi rapids, Ikelenge, No. Mwinilunga, Zambia, 14.IV.1972.

Stenostaura subtilis KIRIAKOFF, 1970

Stenostaura subtilis KIRIAKOFF, Ann. Transv. Mus., 26(9) (1970):183, fig. 1, female. Terra typica: Natal.

Females: 17 ml. So. of Chitarapodzi, Limpopo Riv., Rhodesia, 6.V.1968 (E P i n h e y), and 22'20' So., 31'05' E., Base Camp, Chikwarakwara, Chipese, SE. Rhodesia, 8.XII.1974 (F d e M o o r). No males of this species are so far known.

Phycitomorpha congruata JANSE, 1920

Phycitomorpha congruata JANSE, Ann. Transv. Mus., 7(1920): 29, t. 14, fig. 7. Terra typica: South Rhodesia (i.e. Zimbabwe).

Male (T. W i l l e t t - W h i t t a k e r det.): 1 ml. N. of Nyamandhlowa, Rhodesia, 17.-18.XI.1973.

Scrancia galactoperoides KIRIAKOFF, 1970

Scrancia galactoperoides KIRIAKOFF, Ann. Transv. Mus., 26(9), (1970):190, fig.9. Terra typica: Emangeni, Rhodesia.

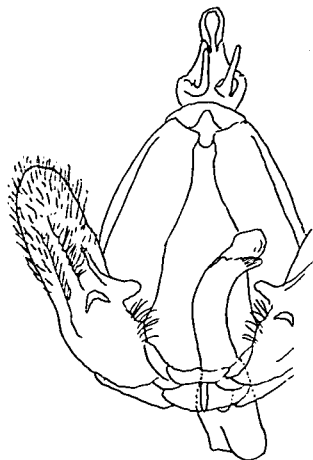
Male: Christan Bank, So. Rhodesia, 12.X.1974, N J D u k e.

Phyllaliodes poliostrata (HAMPSON, 1910) (fig.2)

Somera poliostrata HAMPSON, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (8) 5 (1910): 463. Terra typica: Namaqualand.

Male (T. W i l l e t t - W h i t t a k e r det.): From larva ex Clanwilliam, Cape, em. 22.III.1978 (N J D u - k e).

Male genitalia: Differ from those of *Ph. agramma* HAMPSON, 1910, as follows: Uncus somewhat longer and more strongly arched; gnathi shorter and more hooked; valva relatively shorter and broader, with the apex more broadly rounded; aedoeagus relatively shorter, more stout, much broader proximally, regularly arched and without the terminal projection; saccus without the median incurving.



Epicerurella gen.n.

Diagnose: Female. Antennae short bipectinate for about half of their length; palpi very short, porrect, blunt and hairy; legs hairy except for the tarsi; hind tibiae with a single pair spurs. Fore wings with the costa very slightly arched; apex rounded; termen oblique, very slightly curved; tornus hardly marked; dorsum straight. Vein 2 arising from about one-sixth of the length; 3 and 4 stalked, 5 from the middle of the discocellulars which are strongly incurved; areole absent; veins 6, 9, 7 - 8

Fig. 2: *Phyllaliodes poliostrata* (HAMPSON, 1910) ♂ genitalia

short stalked, 10 from cell. Hind wings with the costa straight and the termen broadly rounded. Vein 2 well separated from cell, 3 and 4 stalked for two-fifths, 5 weak, from middle of the discocellulars, 6 and 7 stalked for two-fifths, 8 fused with the cell to near the angle.

Type species: *Epicerurella imitans* sp.n.

Very like a very small *Epicerura*, but belongs to the *Scrancia* group, and is related to *Stenostauridia* STRAND, 1912, which however has the palpi scaled not hairy, and veins 3 and 4 in the fore wing widely separated not stalked.

Epicerurella imitans sp.n.

Female: Head and thorax mouse grey; frons, clypeus and a small tuft at the base of the antennae pale grey, almost whitish; patagium with a blackish bar; dorsum marked with blackish; a blackish double crest on the metathorax; underside of thorax and pilosity of legs grey brown; abdomen brownish grey slightly tinged with yellowish; two basal lateral tufts pale yellowish grey. Fore wings mouse grey; terminal area slightly lighter; inner line blackish, arched, space between it and the outer line with two blackish costal marks, the distal one sending an extension to DC, where it forms a slight mark; outer line beginning near the apex in a distinct blackish spot, continuing parallel to the termen and consisting of blackish nervural dots; it is followed by an irregular whitish subterminal band, edged with blackish distally, slightly outcurved from costa to vein 4, then forming a more distal spot in interspace III, and slightly incurved from vein 3 to dorsum; ends of the veins with blackish dots with pale spots in between; cilia dark grey. Hind wings pale yellowish grey brown; terminal area slightly browner, with dark brown dots on the ends of veins; cilia whitish. Length of fore wing 14 mm.

Holotype, female: Khami near Bulawayo, So. Rhodesia, XII/1956. Paratypes, females: Chipeta village, Karonga, Malawi, 17.XI.1970; Savuti Channel near Chobe National Park, Botswana, 12.III.1976; Riv.Comp. 19°03'S, 23°10'E, Okavango, Botswana, 6.XII.1973.

So far, no males are known.

Epidonta BETHUNE-BAKER, 1911

Epidonta BETHUNE-BAKER, Ann.Mag.Nat.Hist., (8)7 (1911): 555-556. Type species: *Epidonta eroki* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1911.

In my paper of 1962 (Rev.Zool.Bot.Afric., 66:1-44, 84 figs.), I lumped together in the genus *Epidonta* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1911, several genera described by various authors after 1911, viz. *Alenophalera* STRAND, 1912, *Pheosina* GAEDE, 1915, *Ogovodonta* GAEDE, 1928, and *Hepatophalera* KIRIAKOFF, 1960. I wrote: "... les genres en question présentent des armures génitales mâles du même type, avec des variations relativement peu importantes; d'autre part, les caractères usuels sont également peu différents. Aussi bien, réunissons-nous les genres dans un seul, qui doit porter le nom d'*Epidonta* B. B., 1911." So understood, the genus *Epidonta* comprised at the time twelve species.

I believe now the genus *Epidonta* to be a complex that needs further attention in view of a better justified arrangement.

In the first place, a group of five species, viz. *E. brunneomixta* (MABILLE, 1897), *E. inconspicua* (GAEDE, 1928), *E. hulstaerti* KIRIAKOFF, 1962, *E. punctata* (GAEDE, 1928) and *E. transversa* (GAEDE, 1928), presents some common characters in the male copulation organ, such as a relatively narrow superuncus, and the sacculus bearing two processes, strikingly narrowed and produced in *E. inconspicua*, *E. punctata* and *E. hulstaerti*, broader and shorter in *E. brunneomixta* and *E. transversa*. The female genitalia show, at least in two species (*E. brunneomixta* and *E. transversa*) a bursa copulatrix bearing a lunulate signum. The above five species could best be united in the genus *Alenophalera* STRAND, 1912, of which *A. variegata* auct.plur. (= *A. brunneomixta*) is the type species.

Secondly, *E. eroki* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1911, presents the structures of the IXth (and Xth) tergite that widely differ from those found in the other species of the group: a broad basis of the uncus, three-pronged gnathi and a very broad superuncus with broad, straight and divergent processes; sacculus narrow, with a medium long

subterminal process. Being the type species of the genus *Epidonta*, *E. eroki* is the correct name for it.

E. atra (GAEDE, 1915) shows, on the other hand, a very broad IXth tergite, like in *E. eroki*, but the gnathi are simple, tapering to a point, and the superuncus is narrow, bifid, as in the *Alenophalera* species. Described as *Pheosina atra*, this seems to be the correct designation for this species.

In a further group of species the superuncus is more or less narrow, and the sacculus bears a single short, stout subterminal process; the less sclerified dorsal part of the valva is mostly rounded, but in one species (see below) drawn out in a slender process. This group consists of the species *E. mediata* KIRIAKOFF, 1962, *E. duplicata* (GAEDE, 1928), *E. fulva* KIRIAKOFF, 1962, and the two species described below. The above description will serve as diagnose of *Graphodonta* gen.n.

Type species: *Epidonta mediata* KIRIAKOFF, 1962.

E. brunnea (ROTHSCHILD, 1917) differs both in the general colour and pattern, and in details of the male genitalia. The IXth tergite is very broad at the base, considerably narrowing distally, with widely diverging prongs, slender arched gnathi and a rather narrow superuncus. The sacculus is narrow, very faintly arched, tapering terminally to a sharp point, and lacking any process. The aedoeagus is slender, nearly straight, elbowed subterminally, and the saccus is square with the angles rounded. In the present arrangement, the moth certainly deserves the generic rank. The above description of the male genitalia will serve as the diagnose of the new genus *Phaeodontella* gen.n. (type species: *Trotonotus brunnea* ROTHSCHILD, 1917).

E. decipiens (KIRIAKOFF, 1960), finally, is another distinctive species. Described as *Hepatophalera decipiens*, it differs quite substantially from the other species mentioned above. The male genitalia certainly show some affinities with both the *Phalera* and related genera, and the complex studied here. In the original description (K i r i a k o f f, l.c.:56-57 and fig. 9) the species was said to differ from *Rhynchophalera* AURIVILLIUS, 1904, chiefly in the male genitalia. In reality,

it is a taxon of an independant standing, on the whole more nearly related to *Epidonta* sensu latissimo. In every respect, *Hepatophalera* is not a "subgenus" of the latter (cf. K i r i a k o f f, 1962:27) but a genus optimum.

Follows the list of the specimens belonging to this group noted in the material studied, with descriptions of two new species.

Graphodonta fulva (KIRIAKOFF, 1962)

Epidonta fulva KIRIAKOFF, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afr., 66(1-2) (1962):26, fig.48. Terra typica: Lindi, Tanzania.

Males: Umtali Dist., Rhodesia, 20.XII.1933 (P A S h e p p a r d), length of fore wing 21 mm; Sepopa, Bechuanaland (i. e. Botswana), 15.II.1964, length of fore wing 21 mm. Females: Base camp, Chikwarakwara, 22° 20' S, 34° 05' E, Chipese, T. T. L., SE.Rhodesia, 8.II.1974 (F d e M o o r), length of fore wing 27 mm; Chiluve, Port. E. Afr. (i. e. Moçambique), 14.III.1964 (D M C o o k s o n), length of fore wing 24 mm; Mterashanga, S. of Ban Ket, S.Rhodesia, XII.1971, length of fore wing 28mm.

The females are generally lighter than the males; some specimens (Chiluve, Mterashanga) have a grey discocellular spot on the hind wing.

Graphodonta dentata sp.n. (fig.3)

Distinguished from all other species of the group by the distal margins distinctly toothed in both wings.

Male: Head chocolate sepia; palpi much greyer, with the last joint whitish; thorax chocolate grey, with a large triangle of chocolate sepia, occupying the collar, and ending at the fore margin of the metathorax; legs chocolate grey; tarsi paler, but metatarsi blackish. Abdomen chocolate brown above; si-

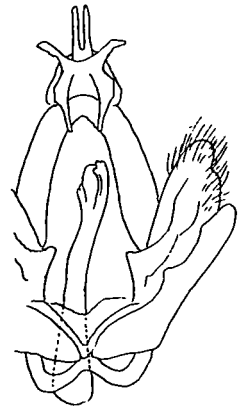


Fig. 3:
Graphodonta
dentata sp.n.
♂ genitalia

des, underside and anal tuft pale sandy brown. Fore wing pale chocolate grey with chocolate sepia markings; the proximal lines much broken and hardly identifiable: an indication of the inner line below the cell and in the interspace I; a conspicuous dark costal spot before the discocellulars; spot on the latter circle-shaped, preceded by a conspicuous lunule; traces of a median line below the discocellulars and on dorsum; outer line distinct, composed of slender lunules, beginning in the costal area with a double row of lunules with a shadow between the rows; a large more or less triangular subapical spot; distally of the outer line a series of small spots, mostly edged with whitish distally; a subterminal series of streaklets, replaced by spots in interspaces I and II; a series of terminal lunules. Hind wings pale yellowish chocolate grey; basal half of the costal area whitish; most of the wing surface tinged with darker chocolate grey, leaving a post-median bar of ground colour preceded by a row of obsolescent dark streaklets; terminal line brown, dentate, distally edged with whitish lunules. Length of fore wing 21 mm.

Male genitalia: Much like those of *G. duplicata*; prongs of the superuncus longer and very slender; process of sacculus placed more proximally than in *G. duplicata* and *G. mediata*.

Holotype, male: Kalinzu Forest, Ankole, Uganda, Nov. 1961 (R H C a r c a s s o n).

Graphodonta pinheyi sp.n. (fig.4)

Male: Antennae yellowish brown; head and palpi dark chocolate brown; like also collar and middle of thorax; tegulae lighter, rufous brown; metathorax paler; underside and legs chocolate grey; tarsi ringed with creamy and chocolate brown. Abdomen rufous brown, with the basal tuft darker. Fore wings orange brown, somewhat darker towards the base which is tinged with rusty. Markings distinct; subbasal line forming a W, edged with whitish distally; inner line outcurved, edged proximally with whitish from costa to cell; discocellular mark conspicuous, blackish chocolate; a distinct median shadow, oblique from costa to DC, then nearly vertical to dorsum

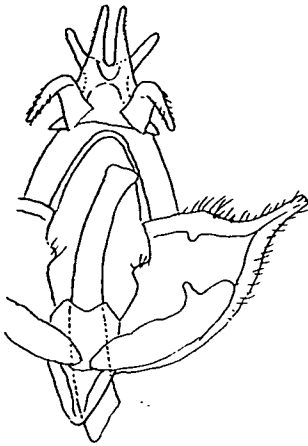


Fig. 4:
Graphodonta
pinheyi sp.n.
♂ genitalia

where it broadens to form a spot; outer line sharply dentate, with white dots on ends of the teeth; distally, three costal and two subcostal subapical white spots; subterminal area slightly darker and suffused with rufous; a subterminal row of dark spots, growing smaller towards the dorsum; terminal area white, sprinkled with maroon brown, producing a lilac tinge; white terminal spots in interspaces V and VI; cilia whitish, tipped with grey brown, and vermiculated distally with dark brown. Hind wings paler, with a narrow median and a broader subterminal shadow; cilia white spotted with chocolate brown. Underside of the fore wing like the

underside, but with a subterminal series of blackish lunules; underside of hind wing with a yellowish white terminal band. Length of the fore wing 20 mm.

Male genitalia: Differing from the other species of the group in the shape of the sacculus which is rather short and very broad, bearing a short subterminal triangular process. Valva ending in a slender process. In *G. mediata* the sacculus bears a terminal dorsal and a very short blunt ventral process, giving the appearance of a boot, and the valva ending in a blunt apex. The aedeagus is stouter than in *G. mediata*. The saccus in that species is short but broad, slightly excised at middle, whereas it is triangular in *G. pinheyi*.

Female: Larger and much more uniform in colouration; the general colour is rusty brown with the markings mostly obsolete; the typical lilac or lead blue tinge in the terminal area darker than in male. Hind wings as in male, but the median line only distinct on the underside. Antennae filiform. Length of fore wing 27 mm.

Holotype, male: Zambezi Rapids, Mwinilunga, Zambia, 19.

I.1965; paratype, male: *ibid.*, smaller (length of forewing 16 mm). Allotype, female: *ibid.*, 22.I.1965; paratype, female: Somewhat lighter coloured, more dull orange than rusty, with a chocolate tinge on the dorsum of the terminal area; leaden tinge of the outer margin very dull. Hind wings paler. Length of the fore wing 25 mm. Ndola, N. Rhodesia (i.e. Zambia), I.1958.

Phaeodontella brunnea (ROTHSCHILD, 1917)

Trotonotus brunnea ROTHSCHILD, *Novit.Zool.*, 24(1917):259, pl.4, fig.21. Terra typica: Wayo, Lado Enclave.

Male, Abercorn, N. Rhodesia (i.e. Zambia), XII.1963.

Alenophalera brunneomixta (MABILLE, 1897)

Phalera brunneomixta MABILLE, *Ann.Soc.Ent.France*, 1897: 221 (female). Terra typica:

Female: Ndola, N. Rhodesia (i.e. Zambia), I.1958.

The female genitalia present a dentate margin of the tergite. This character is also present, but in a much less developed form, in *Ph. brunnea*. The fact that both specimens were caught in the same locality and in the same month might be interpreted as their specific identity were the male genitalia of *Ph. brunnea* and *A. brunneomixta* not so pronouncedly different.

Alenophalera inconspicua (GAEDE, 1928)

Alenophalera variegata f. inconspicua GAEDE, in *Seitz, Großschmett.Erde*, 14(1928):418, t.70a. Terra typica: Rwanda.

Males (2): Ndola, N. Rhodesia (i. e. Zambia), I.1958. Length of fore wing 20 and 18 mm.

Also known from Uganda. Our specimens were collected at the same locality as the two foregoing species. All were identified as *Epidonta brunneomixta*, which latter indeed is a rather variable species. But the study of the copulation organ has shown that (as in many similar cases) more than one species are going under the label *E. brunneomixta*.

Alenophalera transversa (GAEDE, 1928)

Ogovodonta transversa GAEDE, in *S e i t z*, Großschmett. Erde, 14(1928):438, t.72c. Terra typica: Ogowe.

Male: Mwinilunga, Zambia, 25.I.1971 (D e n i n g). The type specimen of G a e d e was a female. The species seems to have rather a broad distribution: there are specimens known from the Ivory Coast, from the Maniema province (East Zaire), and now from East Africa.

The male has not been described, but its genitalia were figured (cf. K i r i a k o f f, Rev.Zool.Bot.Afr., 66, fig. 46). It is generally darker than the female, with the markings dark brown and more distinct, especially a shadow between the inner and outer lines, and another, below the cell, between the subbasal and the inner lines, separated from the former by a whitish line; the disco-cellular mark is solid; a whitish spot on the tornus, and another on the margin in interspace III, both well marked. Lead markings as in female. Length of fore wing 25 mm.

Female: Zambezi Rapids, Mwinilunga, Zambia, 22.I.1965. Length of fore wing 29 mm. The female genitalia were figured *ibid.*, fig.80, after the type in Berlin.

Riebeeckia gen.n.

Diagnose: Proboscis strongly reduced. Palpi thick, up-curved, about as long as the diameter of the eye. Antennae short bipectinate to the extremity, longest pectinations about 3x the shaft, becoming progressively shorter; base with a hair tuft. Thorax and abdomen without crests. Fore wings with the costa straight, the apex rounded, the termen oblique and outcurved; the tornus not marked; dorsum straight. Vein 2 arising at about three fifths of the cell, 3 and 4 very much approximated, 5 just above the middle of the transverse vein which is incurved, areole minute, 6 and stalk of 7, 8, 9 from the extremity of the areole. Hind wings rounded; vein 2 arising near the angle, 3 and 4 much approximated; 5 from the middle of the transverse vein which is nearly straight; 6 and 7 from the upper angle, stalked for half of their length; 8 fused with the cell to near the angle.

Male genitalia: Uncus short and broad, slightly notched at middle, producing two short acute processes; gnathi narrow, regularly arched. Valva short and broad; its proximal margin equals about two-thirds of the whole length of the valva. Termen rounded. Aedoeagus slightly longer than the valva, relatively very robust, arched basally and terminally, otherwise straight; distal extremity funnel-shaped. Saccus short, with the angles forming two short processes.

W i l l e t t - W h i t t a k e r, who examined the moth, wrote (i.l.) "... I believe it is a thaumetopoeid related to the common species from North Africa". In my opinion it is a notodontid best to be placed in the vicinity of the *Cerura* group. It shows some affinities with the genus *Cerurella* KIRIAKOFF, 1962; in the latter, however, vein 8 in the hind wing is approximated to the cell, not fused therewith as in *Riebeeckia*, and vein 5 in the same wing is weak, as against normal in the new genus. The male genitalia also present a number of similarities, especially the aedoeagus.

The genus is named to honour the memory of the founder of the Republic of South Africa.

Riebeeckia whittakeri sp.n. (fig.5)

Male: Head grey; antennal shaft whitish; thorax blackish grey mixed with some brown; abdomen lighter brown. Fore wings mouse grey, with obsolescent dark brown costal spots; basal line obsolete; a dark streak on the discocellulars; outer line composed of lunules edged with paler grey proximally, running from costa at about one-quarter from the apex, obliquely to vein 6, then slightly incurved to vein 3, finally straight to near tornus; cilia grey with black internervural spots. Hind wings white; costal margin brownish; terminal line sepia black spotted with brownish between the ends of nervu-



Fig. 5:
Riebeeckia
whittakeri sp.n.
♂ genitalia

res. Length of fore wing 14 mm.

Holotype, male: Du Toit's Cleft, Republic of South Africa, 1.II.1975 (D u k e).

Desmeocraera dorsalis sp.n. (fig.6)

Male: Clypeus and tong pale Naples yellow; rest of the head with the tuft at the base of the antennae, tegulae and patagia pale veronese green; underside of the thorax and legs greyish chocolate; abdomen paler, with the terminal tuft greenish. Fore wings pale veronese; costa spotted with brown; base of dorsum with a complicated mark, consisting of an oval dark brown spot edged with black, broader below the cell; typical marks pale yellow obsolescently edged with whitish; dorsal area of the wing sprinkled with grey; inner line chocolate brown finely edged with olive green; outer line fine, wavy, with a proximal grey brown shadow, and edged distally with a series of oblong grey brown spots, growing smaller towards dorsum; cilia grey brown with small triangular basal spots and with blackish streaks prolonging the veins.

Hind wings grey brown; costal area marked with two pale green spots, separated by a brownish band paler in the middle, and edged proximally with a brownish black line; terminal line dark brown; cilia concolorous, paler at the tips. Length of fore wing 19 mm.

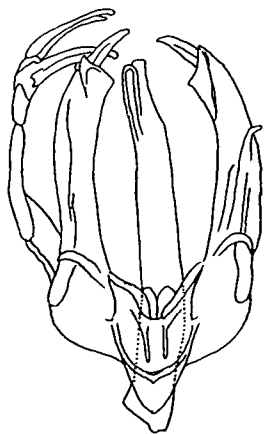


Fig. 6:
Desmeocraera
dorsalis sp.n.
♂ genitalia

Male genitalia: Uncus narrow, tapering towards the extremity; gnathi slender, somewhat arched and pointed. Valva relatively narrow, elongate and without terminal hook. Aedoeagus longer than the valva, faintly curved basally, then nearly straight, ending in a small hook. Sacculus semi-elliptic, with elongate and slender angles. Saccus short, triangular. Holotype, male: 40ml. SE of Inçaminga, Moçambique, 19.VIII.1971 (E

P i n h e y).

Species "near (*D.*) *basalis* DISTANT" (W i l l e t t - W h i t t a k e r i. l.) *Desmeocraera basalis* DISTANT, 1899, however, has the costa and the sacculus separated, not fused as in the new species. The latter seems to belong to group XII of my monograph (cf. K i r i a k o f f, Ann.Mus.r.Congo Belge, 8', 66(1958):27 ssq.), section b (ibid., 28). By the way, group XII seems to be rather heterogenous, comprising more than twenty species that show a wide scale of differences. A further study should be made of the group.

Synete margarethae KIRIAKOFF, 1959

Synete margarethae KIRIAKOFF, Bull. Ann. Soc. r. Ent. Belgique, 95(1959):175, fig. 21. Terra typica: Sankuru (Zaire).

Male: Nkama, Kitwe, Zambia, 9.IV.1972 (E. P i n h e y). Specimen identified by W i l l e t t - W h i t t a k e r. The species should have a rather wide distribution area, at least across the African continent.

Janthinisca griveaudi KIRIAKOFF, 1968

Janthinisca griveaudi KIRIAKOFF, Bull. IFAN, 30 A (4) (1968):1468, fig. 18. Terra typica: Ivory Coast.

Male: Length of fore wing 20 mm. Northern Nigeria, Zaria, Samaru, 14.VII.1972 (D H H e a t h c o t e).

Scalmicauda tessmanni (STRAND, 1911)

Graphidura tessmanni STRAND, Jahrb. Nassau Ver. Nat., 64 (1911):122. Terra typica: Spanish Guinea.

Also known from Cameroon.

Male: Zika Forest, Entebbe, Uganda, VII.1961. Specimen identified by W i l l e t t - W h i t t a k e r.

Mr W i l l e t t - W h i t t a k e r had the whole material in the British Museum at his disposition, so there is little doubt about the correctness of his identification. Nevertheless, the presence of the species in Uganda is rather astonishing. More generally speaking,

the whole *Scalmicauda* group badly needs a thorough revision.

Clostera mlanje sp.n. (fig.7)

Male: Head, palpi, antennae and thorax greyish Indian red; tegulae greyer; underside and legs paler and greyer; abdomen greyish Indian red with a darker rufous tuft of the first segment. Fore wing rufous from base to the outer line; outer area very slightly washed with grey, except a 2 mm wide terminal band which is brighter coloured than the proximal part; subbasal line pale rufous, straight; antemedian line oblique, from two-fifths of costa, edged on both sides with Indian red; postmedian line as the antemedian, beginning at four-fifths of costa, nearly straight, oblique, and ending at two-thirds of dorsum, so that the space between the lines forms a blunt triangle, broader costally; a conspicuous dark spot on discocellulars; terminal line rufous; cilia whitish with grey brown tips. Hind wings: silky white, slightly stained with rufous in the anal area, and more faintly in the terminal area; cilia white. Length of fore wing 14 mm.

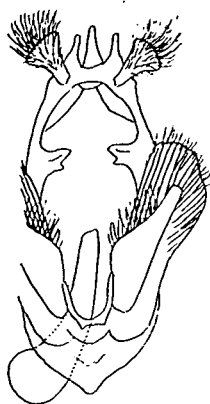


Fig. 7: *Clostera mlanje* sp.n.
♂ genitalia

Male genitalia: Uncus bifid with strong, pointed prongs; gnathi broadly spatulate at the extremity; superuncus pointed. Valva of the usual shape, broad, with a broad, striated, membranous dorsal portion. Aedoeagus slightly longer than valva, rather robust, on the whole faintly arched; proximal quarter much swollen. Plate of the 8th sternite deeply excised distally and with the angles bearing each a short and slender bifid process.

Similar to *Cl. lentisignata* (HAMPSON, 1910) which however belongs to the 3rd group of species (cf. Kiria k o f f in Genera Insectorum, Fauna Aethiopica et Malgassica, 1964, p.194-195). Male genitalia very simi-

lar to those of *Cl. ferruginea* (HAMPSON, 1910), but lack the marginal denticulations of the valva, and have the gnathi much more spatulate. The moth of *Cl. ferruginea* is rather different, with reduced markings, and the ground colour has a vinaceous shade.

Holotype, male: Leyer Tea Estate, Mt. Mlanje, Malawi, 6.XII.1970.

Clostera vumba sp.n. (fig.8)

Male: Head chocolate grey; antennae pale ochreous brown; palpi grey brown, paler laterally; last joint blackish; forepart of thorax dark grey brown, the rest and tegulae much paler; legs pale chocolate brown; the long pilosity of the forelegs whitish; abdomen brownish white, the segments brown dorsally; anal tuft tipped with blackish. Fore wings chocolate grey becoming very pale in the terminal quarter; dorsum whitish at the base; lines fine, whitish, edged with brown on both sides; subbasal line broken at the lower edge of cell; submedian line beginning at one-fifth of costa, running parallel with the subbasal line; median line only present below cell, diverging from the submedian line, and ending at three-fifths of dorsum, very near the end of the postmedian line; the latter beginning slightly before three-fourths of costa, more or less parallel with termen, vaguely wavy, forming a small tooth on vein 4; together with the median line, it forms the characteristic triangle with the top on the dorsum; subterminal line, in the pale terminal area, consisting of small blackish streaklets or lunules, faintly edged with whitish proximally; the streaklet in interspace III somewhat more distal; terminal line of blackish streaklets; cilia tipped with blackish. Hind wings chocolate brown, paler in the basal half, and whitish in the costal area; terminal line brown; cilia whitish with a me-

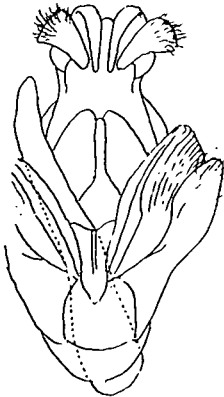


Fig. 8: *Clostera vumba* sp.n.
♂ genitalia

terminal line brown; cilia whitish with a me-

dian broken line of brown. Length of fore wing 12 mm.

Male genitalia: Uncus as in group 2 (K i r i a k o f f, op.cit.:195), rounded terminally; gnathi as in *Cl. mlanje* sp.n., but much less broadened terminally; superuncus indistinct. Valva short. Aedoeagus somewhat shorter than the whole structure, rather slender, nearly straight, but faintly bent in the median portion; proximal fourth slightly swollen.

Rather similar to *Cl. nubila* KIRIAKOFF, 1962, which is more rusty than greyish; cilia white in fore wing. Hind wing white with the terminal third suffused with chocolate brown.

Holotype, male: Vumba, Rhodesia, 7.V.1968 (B D B a r - n e s); paratypes, males: ibid., 26.VI.1968 (B D B a r - n e s) and 23.XI.1956 (B D B a r n e s).

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