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THE TINEID MOTHS OF THE  
ROYAL MUSEUM OF  
CENTRAL AFRICA,  
TERVUREN, BELGIUM  
(LEPIDOPTERA TINEIDAE)

by

L. A. GOZMÁNY

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## INTRODUCTION

In the early spring of 1965, I was invited by the Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium, to work out the Tineid moths preserved in the Collection of Lepidoptera. A special grant for the financial support of the work was obtained by the Director of the Museum ; cordial help was given by M. P. BASILEWSKY, Director of the Entomological Department ; and friendly and far-going cooperation and assistance were rendered by M. L. A. BERGER, Keeper of Lepidoptera, — for all of which I cannot but express my deepest gratitude also in this place.

During my stay for two months in the Museum, I was able to study and work out the entire set material, and also the pinned one, hundreds of which had not yet been placed in the boxes containing the classified and ordered collection. The collection of the Tineidae had partly been identified by MEYRICK (6, 7) and partly by GHESQUIÈRE (1), whose comprehensive paper served for the basis of the ordered collection.

I have studied about 1500 specimens, and made almost 400 slides of genital preparations (abbreviated to gen. prep. in the descriptive text). Notoriously, the majority of the Tineid moths cannot be identified by reference to purely external morphological features — not even at a generic level ! — and only by the consultation of the genital structures can a specimen be assigned to its correct specific and generic place. It was due, also in the case of this material, to MEYRICK's and GHESQUIÈRE's reliance on the external characteristics that nearly all of the systematical allocations of this latter author, as well in his paper as in the Collection, had to be altered, and a new system and order in the Collection executed. It was also due to the disregard of the anatomical features that many synonyms had not been discerned, that the representatives of several taxa have been assigned to a single species, or, respectively, dozens of new species and a number of new genera had been left unrecognized and undescribed.

In the following paper (preceded by a smaller one containing the description of four new genera and two type-species ; 5), I list 31 genera and 91 species. Of these, 4 genera and 48 species are described as new. With reference to GHESQUIÈRE's (1) paper, certain taxa — as belonging to other families than the Tineidae — are removed, and also some other errors corrected. The systematic order is at present tentative [following largely PETERSEN's system (8)], since the Tineid fauna of the Ethiopian Region displays a number of peculiarities alien to the Palaearctic one, and because our present information as to the existing numbers of species and genera, as well as their ecological, ethological, zoogeographical, etc. aspects in Africa, are still far from adequate for an intelligent interpretation or assessment to be fruitful in these respects.

Nevertheless, superficial as our data seem to be — because pivoting merely on materials of a purely taxonomic nature not necessarily concurrent with relevant information as to habits, life cycles, etc. — we might still regard it as established that the subdividing into zoogeographical subregions and provinces, or even smaller spatial units, of the Region (cf. the works of BASILEWSKY, DAVEY, ENDRÖDY, FLETCHER, GUIGNOT, JEANNEL, KOCH, PINHEY, VIETTE, *et al.*) holds also for the local compositions of the Pan-African Tineid fauna. The rather homogeneous rain-forest center of the Congo Basin and its adjacent zones, with their gradual and concentric transition from the rain-forest to the dry savannahs through even and mostly climatically affected gradients, all tend to uphold apparently distinct and autochthonous Tineid faunas. The specific composition of these partial faunas seem to be determined by climatic (manifested as the duration of the wet, respectively the dry seasons) and altitudinal (represented as the low basins, the hilly regions, and the high mountains, e.g., the Congo Basin, the great Lake areas, and the Ruwenzori) factors, whereas vegetation and floral components of the abiotically defined habitats appear to play only a secondary role. (It must be borne in mind that the major groups of Tineids are detritophagous, or live in nests of Hymenoptera, or, the ceratophagous arrays, in those of birds and mammals.) Hence the area under discussion, extending almost equally to both sides of the Equator, has a Tineid fauna of its own, a number of whose genera may be common with those of the other subregions or provinces, but, to a great extent, also distinct with respect to its specific constituents. Studies made up to now, or those to be undertaken in the future, have already shown and will surely even more emphatically underline that, aside of the few, let us say, Afropolitan elements (usually the pests of the family), the Tineid species of the several major provinces of the Ethiopian Region form partial faunas characteristic of their respective zoogeographical units. At present, the clearest examples of these allegations are those demonstrated for the Tineid faunas of the rain-forest of the Congo in the present paper, or for the Ruwenzori Range (GOZMÁNY : 4), or for Ethiopia (GOZMÁNY : 2). In any case, the blithe statement of occurrence — the mere designation “Africa” — for a Tineid species caught in any place of the Continent does not seem to hold any more for the entire area, and forthcoming information will surely reveal well-defined specific ranges and faunal arrangements also for the Tineidae within the Region.

The type-material (Holotypes and Paratypes) of the new taxa are deposited in the Royal Museum of Central Africa, Tervuren (abbreviated as MRAC = Musée Royal de l’Afrique Centrale), and some Paratypes in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (abbreviated as HNHM in the text).

Since 1960, a number of Central African geographical names, or their orthography, have changed. Following current practice, the original wording of the labels is retained here, giving the names as they were at the time of collecting. For the reader’s benefit, we indicate below some of the most common among these modifications :

Kinshasa (: Léopoldville), Lubumbashi, (: Elisabethville), Kisangani (: Stanleyville), Rwanda (: Ruanda), Burundi (: Urundi).

## SYSTEMATIC PART

### **Phthoropoea** WALSINGHAM, 1896

(*Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, p. 282)

Syn. : *Plemyristis* MEYRICK, 1915 ; *Exot. Microl.* 1 : 369 ; syn. n.

*Polycompsistis* MEYRICK, 1932 ; *Exot. Microl.* 4 : 325-6 ; syn. n.

*Gnathosaristis* MEYRICK, 1936 ; *Exot. Microl.* 5 : 54 ; syn. n.

*Aphanoptis* MEYRICK, 1927 ; *Boll. Soc. Ent. Ital.*, 59 : 161 ; syn. n.

The genus is adequately described, as concerns the external morphological characters, and all the subsequently established genera by MEYRICK only reiterate the essential generic features. The genus contains closely allied forms, one of whose synonymy (*Aphanoptis*) or the specificity of the species relegated to it had not yet been critically examined. The genus is peculiar and distinct also by the feeding habit of the larvae : almost all of them have been bred and found to feed on various seeds, mostly those of Leguminosae, and one or several of them might be, or are, serious agri- and horticultural pests (e.g. *Plemyristis oenochares* MEYRICK).

Male genital organ : uncus and/or tegumen membranous or sclerotized, uncus bifid, two lobes bearing strong hairs, vinculum a narrow ring but saccus very large, elongately triangular or shield-shaped, no gnathos, valvae free, lobate, widely rounded apically, with hairs or spines, sacculi transformed into recurving, strong, large spines, basally occasionally extending into spinose lobes, anellus simple, aedoeagus long, tubular, with or without fine, small cornuti.

Female genital organ : ovipositor not too long, apophyses anteriores simple, subgenital plates hardly delimited, ostium and introitus intricate, protruding laterally, strongly sclerotized, bursa with or without a small signum.

Type-species : *Phthoropoea carpella* WALSINGHAM, 1896 (l.c.) ; bred from fruits of *Solanum* sp. and seed-pods of *Acacia edgworthii* ; from Aden.

At the present stage of my studies, the genus contains the following species : *Polycompsistis pycnosaris* MEYRICK, 1932 [l.c., type-specimen without abdomen, preserved in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), "white larva feeding on old cottonseed" ; Uganda] [= *Gnathosaristis coniographa* MEYRICK, 1936 ; l.c., syn. n., Lectotype specimen, gen. prep. 10.195, in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), "bred from kidney-cotton" ; Tanganyika] ; *Tinea mauritanica* BAKER, 1885 [*Ent. Mon. Mag.*, 21 : 269 ; comb. n., type-specimen in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), North Africa, Malta ; cf. 8 : PETERSEN, p. 126-127] ; *Plemyristis oenochares* MEYRICK, 1920 (*Exot. Microl.* 2 : 364 ; comb. n., Nigeria ; the genus and the species therein were described as belonging to the family Lyonetiidae ; cf. 1 : GHESQUIÈRE, p. 86) ; ? *Aphanoptis*

*halogramma* MEYRICK, 1927 (l.c., location of type-specimen unknown, "larva in pods of *Caesalpinia*" ; Italian Somali).

1. ***Phthoropoea oenochares*** (MEYRICK, 1920, *Exot. Microl.* 2 : 362).

Ghesquière : No. 288. *Plemyristis oenochares* MEYRICK.

About 200 specimens of both sexes, feeding on a number of hosts (cf. 1 : Ghesquière, p. 86).

Male genital organ : uncus lobes small, pointed, hairy, tegumen and vinculum narrow, saccus wide, strong, elongately triangular, valvae spatulate, apical area with strong spines, sacculus long, spiniform, sharply recurving to bent, inner lobe, heavily spinose, saccus centro-ventrally with a strong, rostriform appendage, erect, straight and pointing caudad ; aedoeagus nearly as long as entire organ, tubular, with long inner rows of minute, spiniform cornuti and a recurved tooth apically (fig. 1).

Female genital organ : upper portion of ostium saddle-shaped, lower portion elongately and horizontally triangular, introitus band-shaped, highly sclerotized, upper portion of rather wide ductus sclerotized, lower, longer section membranous, slowly transitional into elongately sacculiform bursa without any signa (fig. 2).

The specimens in the MRAC were mainly bred in the Laboratory in Yangambi and various other localities in the Congo (gen. preps. 2134, 2500).

***Paraclystis*** MEYRICK, 1915

(*Exot. Microl.* 1 : 293)

Syn. : *Plastopolypus* SILVESTRI, 1920 ; *Boll. Lab. Zool. Portici*, 14 : 297, syn. n.

*Emmetoeca* MEYRICK, 1921 ; *Ann. Transvaal Mus.*, 8 : 127, syn. n.

*Passalactis* MEYRICK, 1935 ; *Proc. Ent. Soc. London*, 10 : 49, syn. n.

The discussion of the genus *Plastopolypus* SILVESTRI, based on larvae and established for two species, *divisus* SILVESTRI, 1920, and *integer* SILVESTRI, 1920 (l.c.), and the synonymization of *Passalactis* MEYRICK, were extensively treated by several authors (cf. 1 : Ghesquière p. 18-19 ; VIETTE : Les Lépidoptères des nids, *Bull. Soc. ent. France*, 62 : 107-122, with extensive literature), but it was found only during my work in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) on the Tineid types described by MEYRICK that the further junior synonymy of *Emmetoeca* MEYRICK, and the senior synonymy of *Paraclystis* MEYRICK, superseding all later and hitherto known generic descriptions, were revealed. Literature still carries the two forms established by SILVESTRI, contending that *divisus* and *integer* represent two distinct species, corroborated by the circumstantial evidence that one of them lives in termite nests constructed on trees, whereas the other one occurs only in nests resting on the ground. However, all of the specimens I have seen represent a single taxon, and until contrary evidence is found I am of the opinion that we have to do with one species only and that the considerable differences of the larvae are due to morphological changes between the several

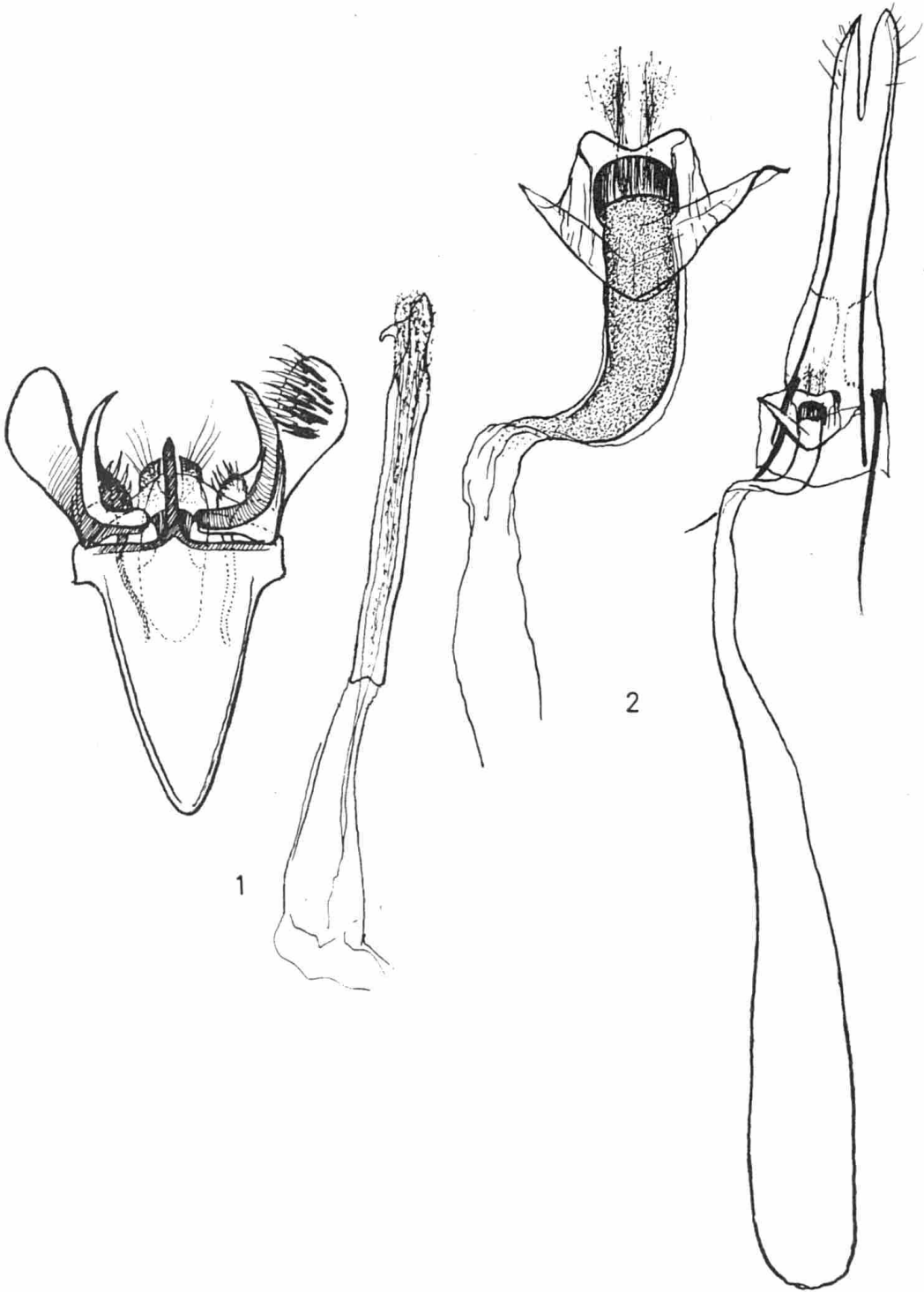


Fig. 1. — *Phthoropoea oenochares* MEYRICK, male, ventrally, aedoeagus separated, gen. prep. 2134; Yangambi.

Fig. 2. — *Phthoropoea oenochares* MEYRICK, female, ventrally, ostium and ductus also higher magnified, gen. prep. 2500; Yangambi.

instars (as was also put forward in literature). True, I have seen also quite dark female specimens (Bangui on the Ubangi, French Equatorial Africa) with only very few of the characteristic golden yellow scales, but they, too, cannot be separated genitally from the typical exemplars of the various original descriptions.

Type-species : *Paraclystis melipecta* MEYRICK, 1915 (l.c.).

2. ***Paraclystis melipecta* MEYRICK, 1915 (l.c.).**

Syn. : *Plastopolypus divisus* SILVESTRI, 1920 (l.c.) ; syn. n.

*Plastopolypus integer* SILVESTRI, 1920 (l.c.) ; syn. n.

*Emmetoeca melicosma* MEYRICK, 1921 (l.c.) ; syn. n.

*Passalactis tentatrix* MEYRICK, 1935 (l.c.) ; syn. n.

Ghesquière : Nos. 95, 96.

Male genital organ : uncus elongate, membraneous, hairy pads along ventral margins of tegumen, gnathos two pointed, bent arms, tegumen narrowing into vin-

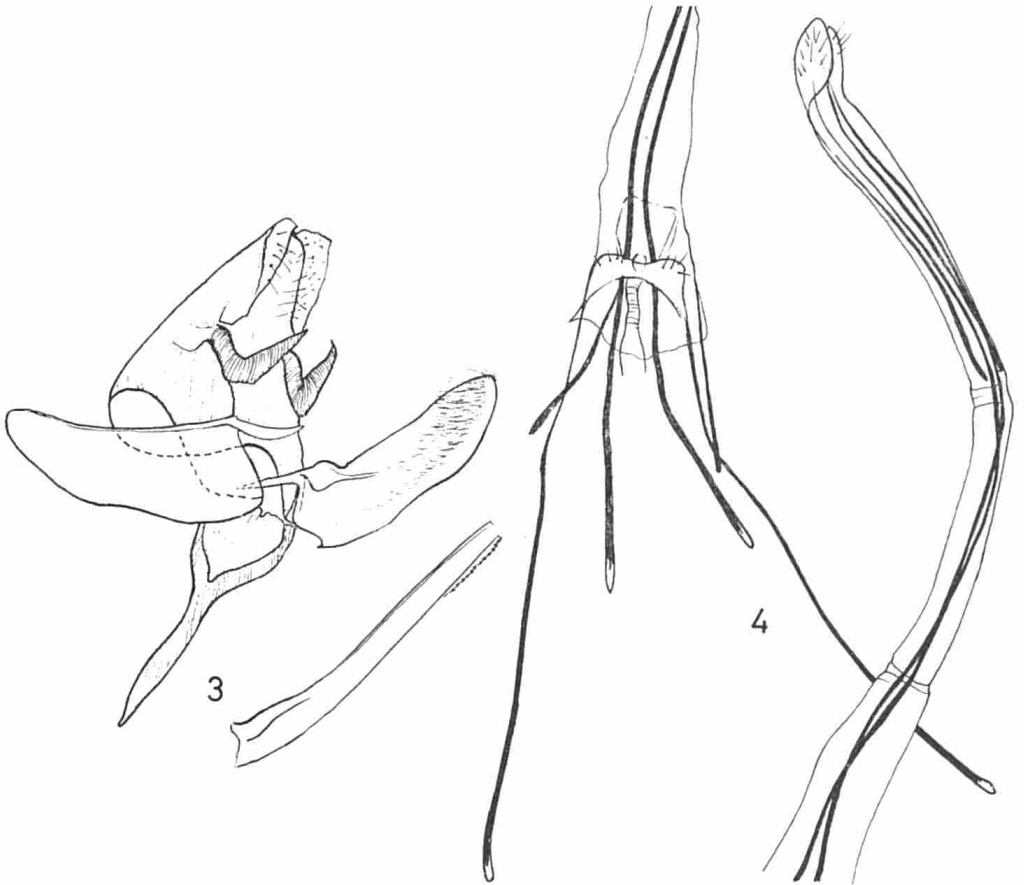


Fig. 3. — *Paraclystis melipecta* MEYRICK [= type-specimen of *Emmetoeca melicosma* MEYRICK, in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), gen. prep. 10.265], ventro-dorsally, aedoeagus separated ; Durban.

Fig. 4. — *Paraclystis melipecta* MEYRICK, female type-specimen, ventrally, gen. prep. 10.191, in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) ; Mt. Mlanje, Nyassaland.



culum, valvae simple, finely rounded apically, saccus not too wide, long, pointed, aedoeagus long, tubular, with a finely serrate edge apically (fig.3).

Female genital organ : ovipositor long, apically an accessory pair of short apophyses, subgenital plates narrow, fused into a bridge, saddle-shaped caudad and nearly semicircular ventrad, subtending minute ostium and initially finely rugulose ductus, bursa without signum (fig. 4) [cf. also VIETTE's figures in : HOLLANDE, CACHON et VAILLANT ; Recherches sur quelques larves d'Insectes termitophiles (Muscidae, Calliphoridae, Oestridae, Tineidae, Melandryidae), *Ann. Sc. nat. Zool.*, (11), 13 (1951), p. 365-396].

The structure of the genital organs refer the genus to the ceratophagous Tineinae (cf. 1 : PETERSEN, p. 104-176).

Examined specimens : Elisabethville : X.1949, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2129 ; 12.XII.1949, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2260 ; + 3 further specimens from Elisabethville ; Matadi : IV.1937, DARTEVELLE + gen. prep. 2148 ; IV.1937, DARTEVELLE + gen. prep. 2269.

### **Trichophaga** RAGONOT, 1894

(*Ann. Soc. ent. France*, 63 : 123)

#### 3. **Trichophaga mormopis** MEYRICK, 1935 ; *Exot. Microl.* 4 : 575.

Syn. : *Trichophaga perena* CORBET et TAMS, 1943 ; *Entomologist*, 76 : 130 ; syn. n. GHESQUIÈRE : No. 13 : *Trichophaga abruptella* WOLL. ; No. 14. *Trichophaga mormopis* MEYRICK.

Male genital organ : valva slightly sinuous and tapering to a pointed apex, aedoeagus with a sagittate head and serrate lines of cornuti (fig. 5 and 6 A).

Female genital organ : ostium collar-shaped (fig. 6 B).

Examined material : Elisabethville : 22.I.1934, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 1815 + Lectotype ; — Lubumbashi, 9.VI.1934, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2286 ; — 9 further specimens (mostly *abruptella* WOLL. sec. GHESQUIÈRE).

### **Ceratophaga** PETERSEN, 1957

(*Beitr. Ent.*, 7 : 130-131)

#### 4. **Ceratophaga vastella** (ZELLER, 1852 ; *Vetensk. Acad. Handl.*, p. 88).

GHESQUIÈRE : No. 33. *Tinea vastella* Z., partim.

Examined material : Elisabethville : 8.XII.1936, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2115 ; 26.X.1931, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2267 ; — Urundi : Kitega : 20.IV.1963, Dr. FONTAINE + gen. prep. 2181 ; 14.X.1962, Dr. FONTAINE + gen. prep. 2182 ; 11.X.1962, Dr. FONTAINE + gen. prep. 2183 ; 4.X.1959, Dr. FONTAINE + gen. prep. 2184 ; — 85 further specimens from the Congo.

5. **Ceratophaga chalcodryas** (MEYRICK, 1938 ; *Inst. Farcs Nat. Congo Belge*, fasc. 14, p. 26, pl. 3, fig. 4) ; comb. n.

Ghesquière : No. 25. *Tinea chalcodryas* MEYRICK.

Female genital organ : subgenital plates finely rounded, with some long setae, only slightly incised to introitus, sclerotized, apophyses anteriores long, evenly bent,

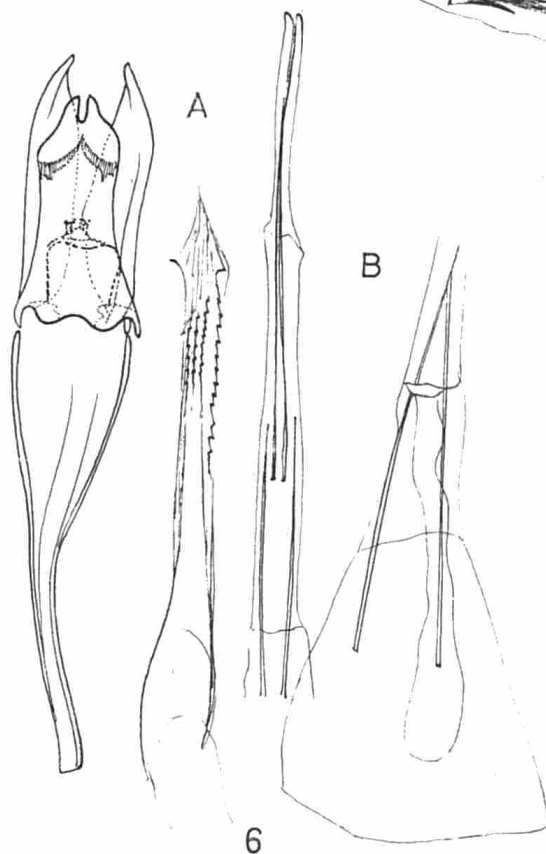
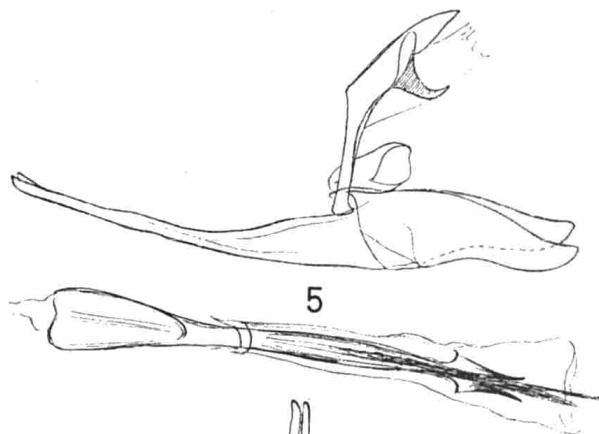


Fig. 5. — *Trichophaga mormopis* MEYRICK, male, laterally, aedeagus separated, gen. prep. 2286 ; Lubumbashi.

Fig. 6. — *Trichophaga mormopis* MEYRICK (specimens of *perena* CORBET et TAMS). — A) Male, dorsally, aedeagus separated ; gen. prep. 5189, British Museum (Nat. Hist.) ; W. Africa. — B) Female, ventrally, gen. prep. 8137, British Museum (Nat. Hist.) ; Ceylon.

ductus busae extremely thin and narrow throughout, bursa copulatrix large, without signa (fig. 7).

The species indubitably belongs to *Ceratophaga* PETERSEN, but there is still only the single female type-specimen known !

Examined material : " Musée du Congo, Burunga (2000) W. Kamatembe, 9-20.III.1934, DE WITTE, Parc Nat. Albert, 283 + gen. prep. 1811 + Type ".

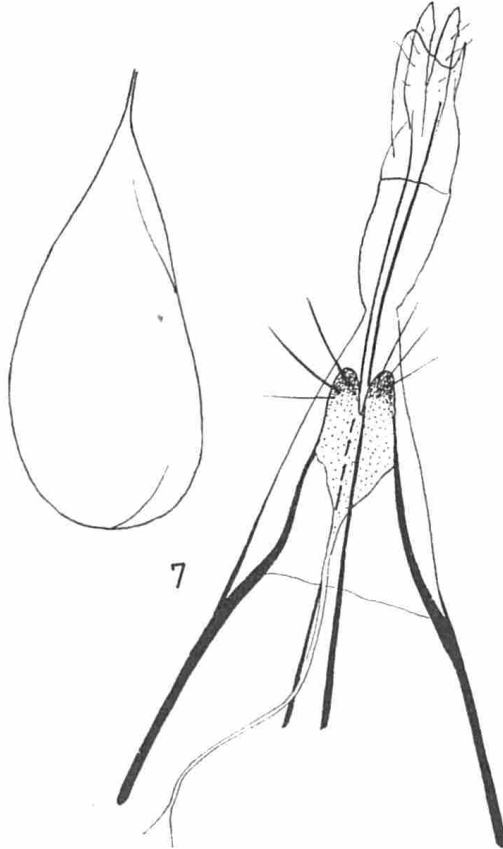


Fig. 7. — *Ceratophaga chalcodryas* (MEYRICK), female type, ventrally, bursa separated, gen. prep. 1811 ; Burunga.

6. *Ceratophaga ethadopa* (MEYRICK, 1938 ; *Inst. Parcs Nat. Congo Belge*, fasc. 14, p. 27) ; comb. n.

Ghesquière : No. 26. *Tinea ethadopa* MEYRICK ; No. 33. *Tinea vastella* MEYRICK partim.

Male genital organ : gnathos strong, saccus rather wide but bilobate caudal section narrow, valvae with a strong, lobiform inner thorn, aedoeagus very long, caudally bulbous, apically with dense rows of minute, spiniform cornuti (fig. 8).

Female genital organ : subgenital plate evenly rounded apically, incised, with very long setae, introitus elongately calyciform, caudal section of ductus wide, bisinuate, with a very fine, lepidote sculpture, ductus then narrow and evenly widening into large bursa displaying an extremely fine and minute scrobiculation (fig. 9).

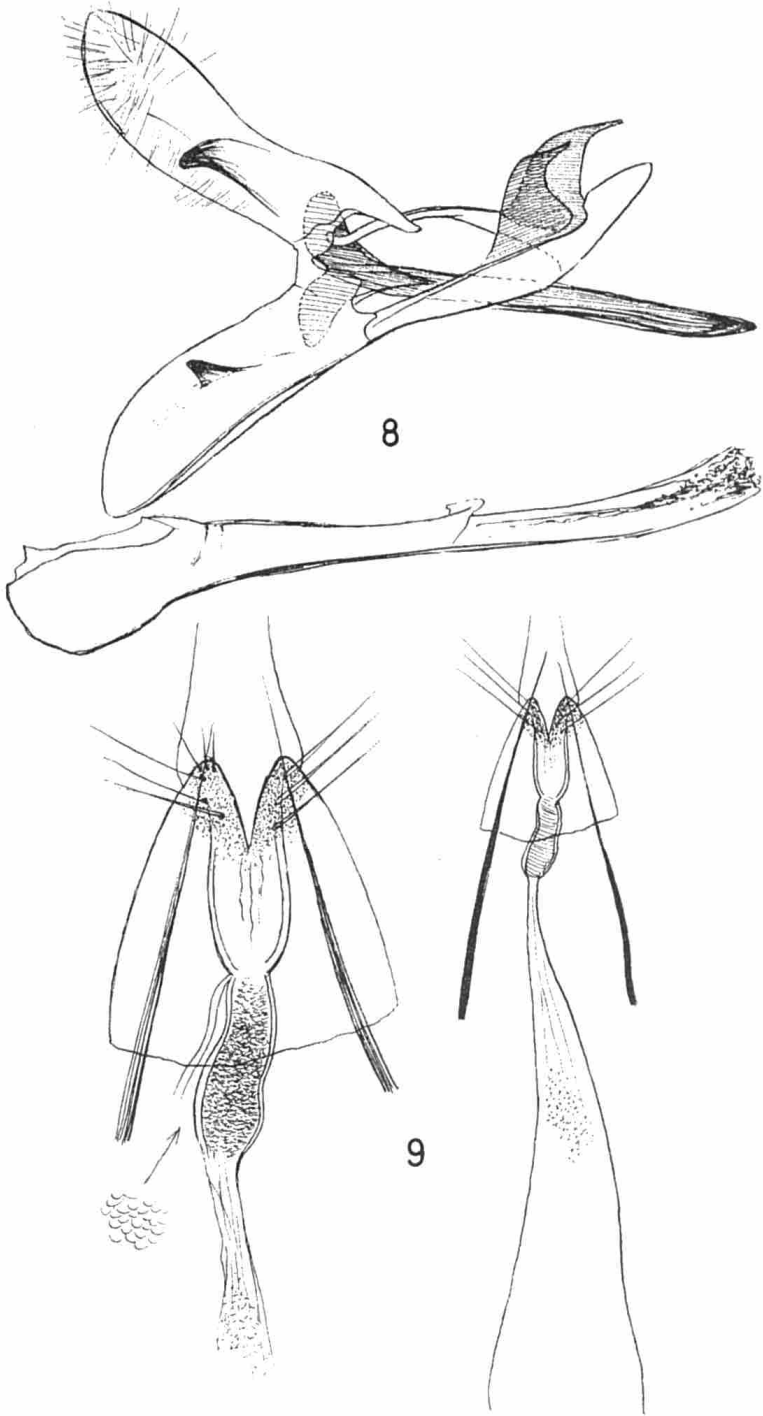


Fig. 8. — *Ceratophaga ethadopa* (MEYRICK), male, ventrally, everted, aedoeagus separated, gen. prep. 2117; Elisabethville.

Fig. 9. — *Ceratophaga ethadopa* (MEYRICK), female, ventrally, ostium and ductus and scrobiculation of ductus also higher magnified, gen. prep. 2200; Rutshuru.

The species was based on two male specimens ; I found only one in the Tervuren Museum, but its abdomen was missing. Fortunately, however, I was able to find a whole series of exemplars in the unidentified material. The identification presented no difficulties, since the species is quite distinct also externally.

Examined material : Elisabethville : 16.XII.1949, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2109 ; 18.II.1949, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2117 ; 4.V.1952, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2119 ; IV.1952; SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2150 ; — Lusambo, 2.III.1949, Dr. FONTAINE + gen. prep. 2111 ; — Rutshuru, X.1937, GHESQUIÈRE + gen. prep. 2200.

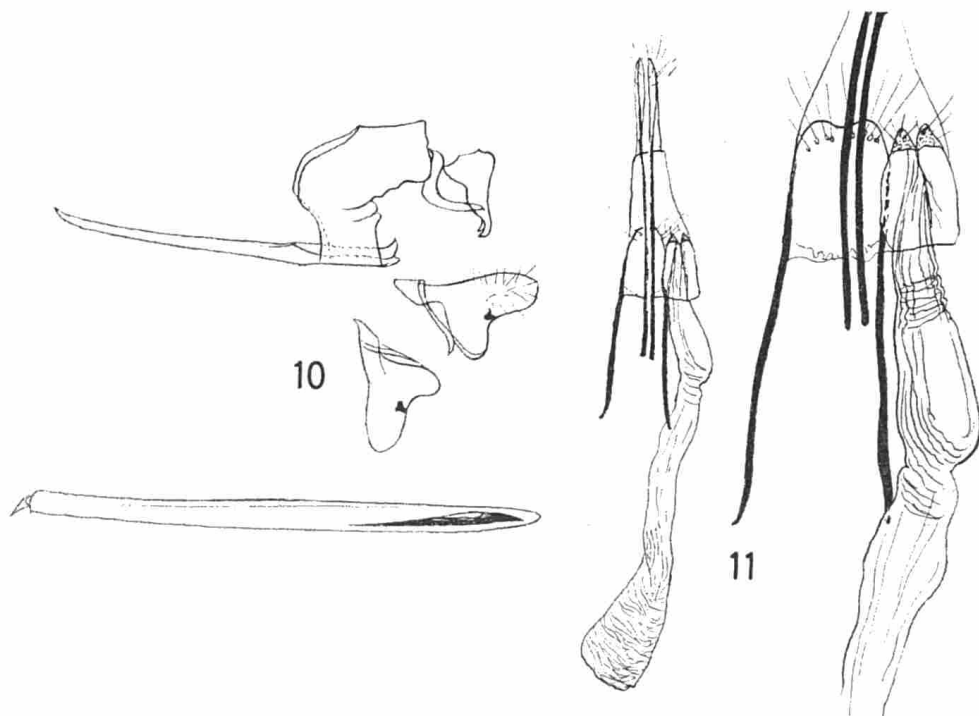


Fig. 10. — *Tineola anaphecola* sp. n., Paratype, male, laterally, aedeagus separated, gen. prep. 2289 ; Likimi.

Fig. 11. — *Tineola anaphecola* sp. n., Paratype, female, ventrally, ostium and ductus also higher magnified, gen. prep. 2288 ; Likimi.

***Tineola* HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1853**

(*Syst. Bearb. Schmett. Europas*, 5 : 23)

**7. *Tineola anaphecola* sp. n.**

GHESQUIÈRE : No. 20. *Tineola biselliella* HUMMEL.

Alar expanse : 10-14 mm. — Head yellowish red, antennae greyish stramineous, scapulae and thorax stramineous, fore wing sericeo-stramineous with some fuscous



scales on costa at base, cilia concolorous ; hind wing shining whitish grey, cilia concolorous.

Male genital organ : tegumen + vinculum wide, valvae small, subtriangular, with an excrescence interiorly, aedoeagus very long, thick, straight, tubular, with a strong, long apical cornutus (fig. 10).

Female genital organ : subgenital plates fused but apically delimited to a triangular, finely scrobiculate and hairy tip, ductus wide, transversally rugose below plates then expanding into a sacculiform section, later narrowing again, ending in a hardly wider busa with a fine, vermiculiform sculpture ; no signa present (fig. 11).

The new species differs from *T. biselliella* HUMMEL by its rather rounded than angularly defined simple valvae ; in the female sex by the structure of the ductus and the absence of signa from the bursa.

The new species is one of the more sensational finds in the material of the Tervuren Museum. It is the second surely known true *Tineola* taxon. Though listed by GHESQUIÈRE as *biselliella* HUMMEL, and although several other authors (MEYRICK, etc.) have cited this species from the Ethiopian Region, I have not yet seen a true *biselliella* HUMMEL from this area. I found none in either the MEYRICK Collection or the General Collection of the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), the only specimen preserved there originating merely from the northern (Palearctic) section of the continent.

Life-history : *T. anaphecola* sp. n. was bred from the big, webby cocoons of the Thaumetopoeid moth, *Anaphe panda* BSD.

Examined material : Likimi : sortie de nids d'*Anaphe*, B. LEMAIRE + R det J 4367 + gen. prep. 2288 + Paratype ; ditto, but : R det RR 2237 + gen. prep. 2289 + Paratype ; — Gandajika : 8.VIII.1950, P. DE FRANDEREN + gen. prep. 2155 + Paratype ; — also Holotype and 5 other Paratype specimens from Gandajika with identical data ; deposited in the MRAC and the HNHM.

### **Tinea** LINNAEUS, 1758

(*Syst. Nat. Ed.*, X, 1, p. 534)

#### 8. **Tinea coruscans** sp. n.

Alar expanse : 14-15 mm. — Head, thorax, fore wing light ochreous yellowish with a golden shine, base of scapulae and costa with fuscous scales ; no pattern ; cilia concolorous ; hind wing light brassy yellowish, cilia yellow.

Male genital organ : gnathos long, valvae slightly bent inwards, apically rounded, inner margin (costa) finely but distinctly serrate (!), saccus not too long, aedoeagus long, tubular, rather thick, apically with very fine cornuti (fig. 12).

Female unknown.

The new species stands nearest to *homestia* MEYRICK, 1908 (*Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, p. 741), but this latter species is stramineous yellow, its head ochreous red, the valvae angular and not serrate.

Examined material : Elisabethville : 3.IV.1949, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2100 + Holotype ; 6.III.1935, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2103 + Paratype ; 4.V.1952, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2128 + Paratype ; 17.II.1935, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2151 + Paratype ; IV.1952, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2160 + Paratype ; — Eala : III.1936,

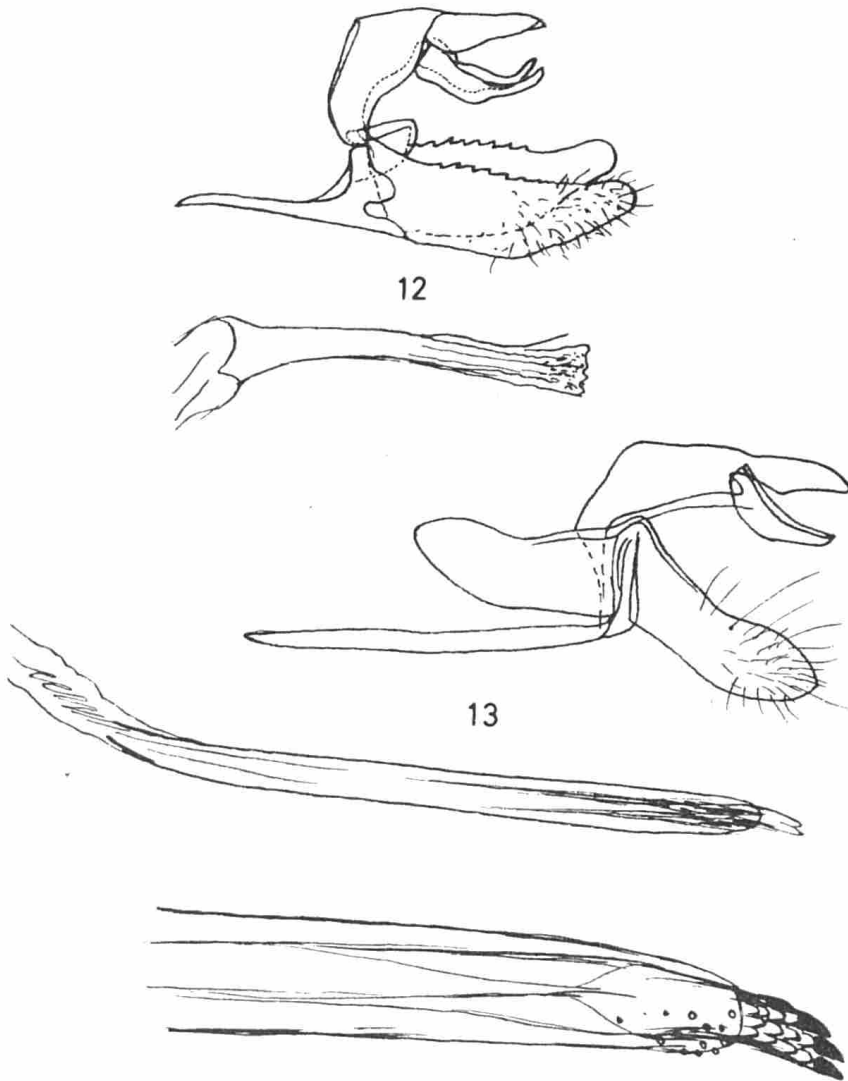


Fig. 12. — *Tinea coruscans* sp. n., Holotype, male, laterally, aedoeagus separated, gen. prep. 2100 ; Elisabethville.

Fig. 13. — *Tinea margaritacea* sp. n., Paratype, male, laterally, aedoeagus removed and also higher magnified, gen. prep. 2136 ; Elisabethville.

J. GHESQUIÈRE + gen. prep. 2145 + Paratype. Deposited in the MRAC and the HNHM.

9. ***Tinea margaritacea*** sp. n.

Alar expanse : 12-13 mm. — Head, scapulae and thorax greyish yellow, fore wing a margaritaceous light grey, cilia concolorous; pattern : dark greyish black, consisting of some scales at base of costa, and 3 large, round spots : 1 in middle of wing in cell, 1 exactly beneath it in fold, and 1 on discocellular ; hind wing light grey, cilia concolorous.

Male genital organ : uncus, tegumen and gnathos normal, valva slightly bent in middle and then constricted to finely pointed apex, simple, saccus long, aedoeagus extremely long, apically with some rows of cornuti (fig. 13).

Female unknown.

By its pattern, the species might be a simplified version of *psacadias* MEYRICK, 1912 (*Ann. Transvaal Mus.*, 3 : 80), which has a more extensive design, but the perpendicular arrangement of the first two spots in *margaritacea* sp. n. delimits it from all known congeners ; also, the extreme length of its aedoeagus precludes its possible conspecificity with any known ally.

Examined material : 4 specimens from Elisabethville, III.1936, Ch. SEYDEL : 1 Holotype and 3 Paratypes (gen. prep. 2136) ; deposited in the MRAC and the HNHM.

**Monopis** HÜBNER, 1825

(*Verz. bek. Schmett.*, p. 401)

10. ***Monopis auriala*** sp. n.

Alar expanse : 15 mm. — Head, scapulae, thorax yellow, antennae greyish yellow. Fore wing shiny, light golden stramineous, with a sparse irroration of fawnish scales on upper half of wing ; cilia concolorous ; hind wing with cilia light golden grey, or shining brassy grey.

Male unknown.

Female genital organ : subgenital plates distinct on upper half only, a deep, sinuous line with 2-3 setae, introitus indistinct but wide, constricted into a ductus with a chitinized, scale-shaped area above bursa ; no signum present (!) (fig. 14).

By reason of its color and the structure of the genital organ, the new species differs from all of its known congeners, and rather resembles *Tinea coruscans* sp. n., above. This latter species, however, is a true *Tinea* taxon, the former a true *Monopis*,



regardless of the curious fact that only the opposite sexes of the two species are known.

Examined material : Elisabethville : 5.II.1935, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2152 + Holotype ; I.1932, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2153 + Paratype ; deposited in the MRAC and the HNHM.



Fig. 14. — *Monopis auriala* sp. n., Holotype, female, ventrally, part of ductus and bursa separated, gen. prep. 2152 ; Elisabethville.

#### 11. *Monopis immaculata* sp. n.

Alar expanse : 15-18 mm. — Head, thorax ivory yellow, antennae and base of scapulae dark grey ; fore wing fuscous blackish with a light violet-purplish shine to about middle of wing, then densely irrorated dark fuscous blackish ; a bisinuous (or bitriangular) ivory spot on costa from  $\frac{1}{3}$  to before apex, reaching below only to cell (and not to fold!), cilia dark greyish ; hind wing a translucent, silky whitish grey, cilia concolorous.

Male genital organ : valvae even-sided, slightly tapering to widely rounded apex, saccus extremely long, aedoeagus very long, with long rows of minute cornuti (fig. 15).

Female genital organ : subgenital plates short, wide, fused, caudally hardly lobate, with very long and strong setae, introitus straight then curving and trans-

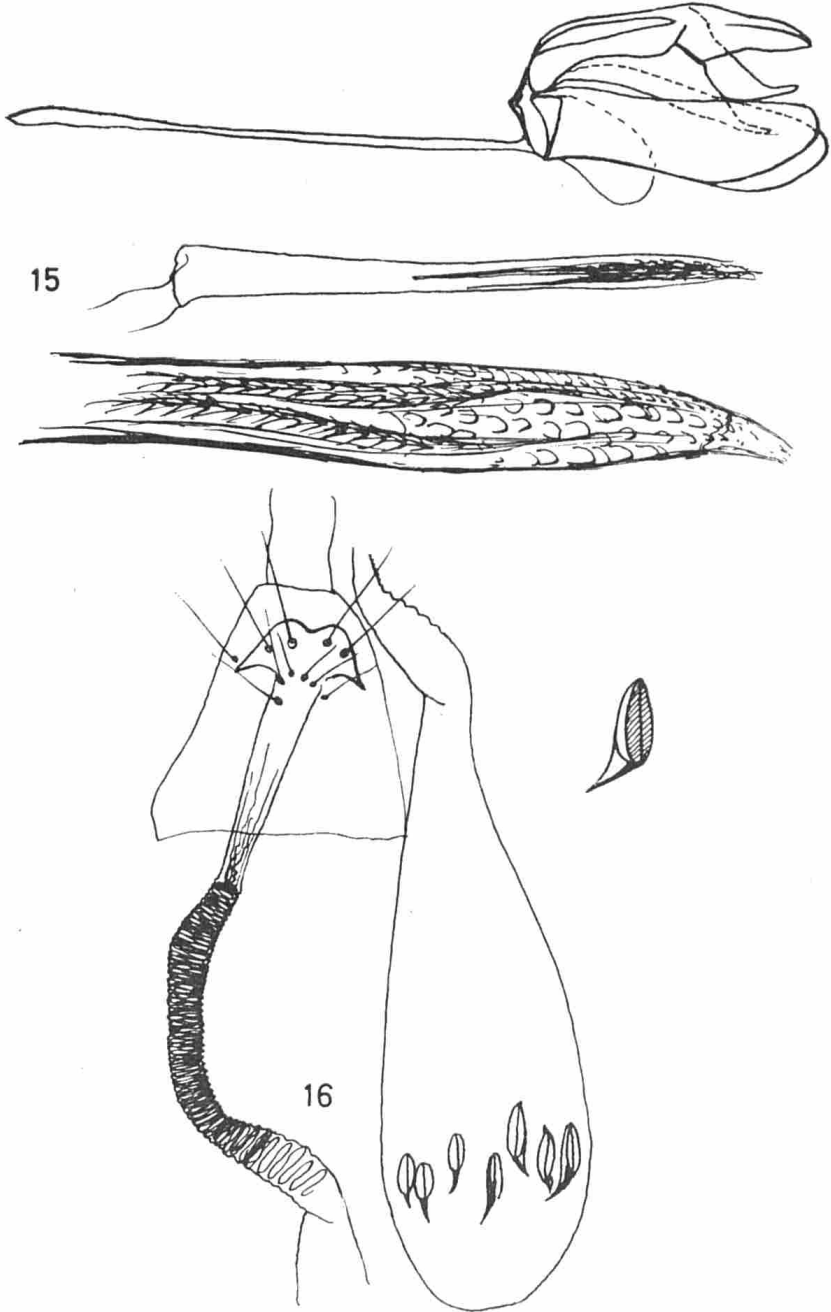


Fig. 15. — *Monopis immaculata* sp. n., Paratype, male, laterally, aedoeagus separated and also higher magnified, gen. prep. 2281 ; Elisabethville.

Fig. 16. — *Monopis immaculata* sp. n., Paratype, female, ventrally, bursa separated, one signum also magnified, gen. prep. 2433 (Nat. Hist. Mus., Paris) ; Bangui.

versally very densely rugulose to a considerable length, bursa copulatrix at bottom with a ring of 7 signa composed of an oval plate and a recurving sharp spine (fig. 16).

The new species is externally almost indistinguishable from *monachella* HÜBNER, 1796 (*Sammlg. europ. Schmett.*, 8, p. 65), but this latter has a shorter aedoeagus and cornuti differently arranged in the male, whereas the rugulose area of the ductus is confined only to the ostial region and the signa are smaller, triangular, and more numerous in the female (cf. 8 : PETERSEN, p. 172, fig. 145, 146).

Examined material : Elisabethville : 4.V.1952, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2281 + Holotype ; 2.XI.1937, SEYDEL + Paratype ; — Bangui, Afrique Equat. Franc., PRIMOT rec., 8.II.1952 + gen. prep. 2433 + Paratype ; + 3 further Paratypes from Bangui. (I have listed here the 4 Paratypes from Bangui, property of and deposited in the Natural History Museum, Paris, for the sake of including the specimens in the original type-series.) Deposited in the MRAC, HNHM, and the MHNP.

## 12. *Monopis meyricki* sp.n.

Ghesquière : No. 19. *Monopis mediella* F.

Alar expanse : 15-19 mm. — As preceding species, but second (apical) ivory spot of fore wing with a dense accumulation of dark fuscous scales on costa, forming a dark spot within whitish triangle ; hind wing blackish, with a purplish shine, cilia light grey.

Male unknown.

Female genital organ : subgenital plates with higher peaks than in preceding species, lobes with 2 very strong setae each, ostium wider, constricting into a short, transversally densely rugulose section of ductus, ductus subsequently widening, long, bursa copulatrix with an almost medially situated ring of 7 elongate, splinter-shaped signa with a serrate upper edge (fig. 17).

The new species differs from the preceding one in the dark spot within the second alar ivory triangle, the blackish hind wing, the shape of the subgenital plates, the construction of the ductus, and the signa. *Monachella* HBN. has a much simpler — not as inflated — ostium, the rugulose section of the ductus is more distal, the signa smaller and more numerous (cf. 8 : PETERSEN, p. 172, fig. 146).

Both species have been repeatedly identified in literature as *monachella* HBN. Thus, PAULIAN and DELAMARE found it in the nests of "souris" and rats (cf. VIETTE, op. cit. under *Paraclystis* MEYRICK) ; WALSINGHAM published it from Gambia, the French Congo and Natal ; GHESQUIÈRE from Elisabethville and Rutshuru. WALSINGHAM also identified it as *longella* WLK. (Gambia, Zulu). However, this latter species (*Cat. Lep. Het.*, p. 479) was described from "North Hindostan", and it combines the characters of both *immaculata* sp. n., and *meyricki* sp. n. (*immaculata* white spots and blackish hind wing) (cf. also 8 : PETERSEN, p. 172-173, fig. 147). I have not seen *longella* WLK., but, due to the above differences, or combination of

features, it cannot be identical with either one of the new species from the Congo or, respectively, the Ethiopian Region.

Examined material : Rutshuru : 29.XII-6.I.1934, No. 1285, DE WITTE, Parc Nat. Albert, No. 141 + Holotype ; 1 Paratype of identical data ; — Elisabethville : 18.IV.1937, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2280 + Paratype ; 17.II.1935, SEYDEL + R det HH 3489 + gen. prep. 2285 + Paratype ; and 2 other Paratypes from Elisabethville (2.XI and 8.IV, respectively). Deposited in the MRAC and the HNHM.

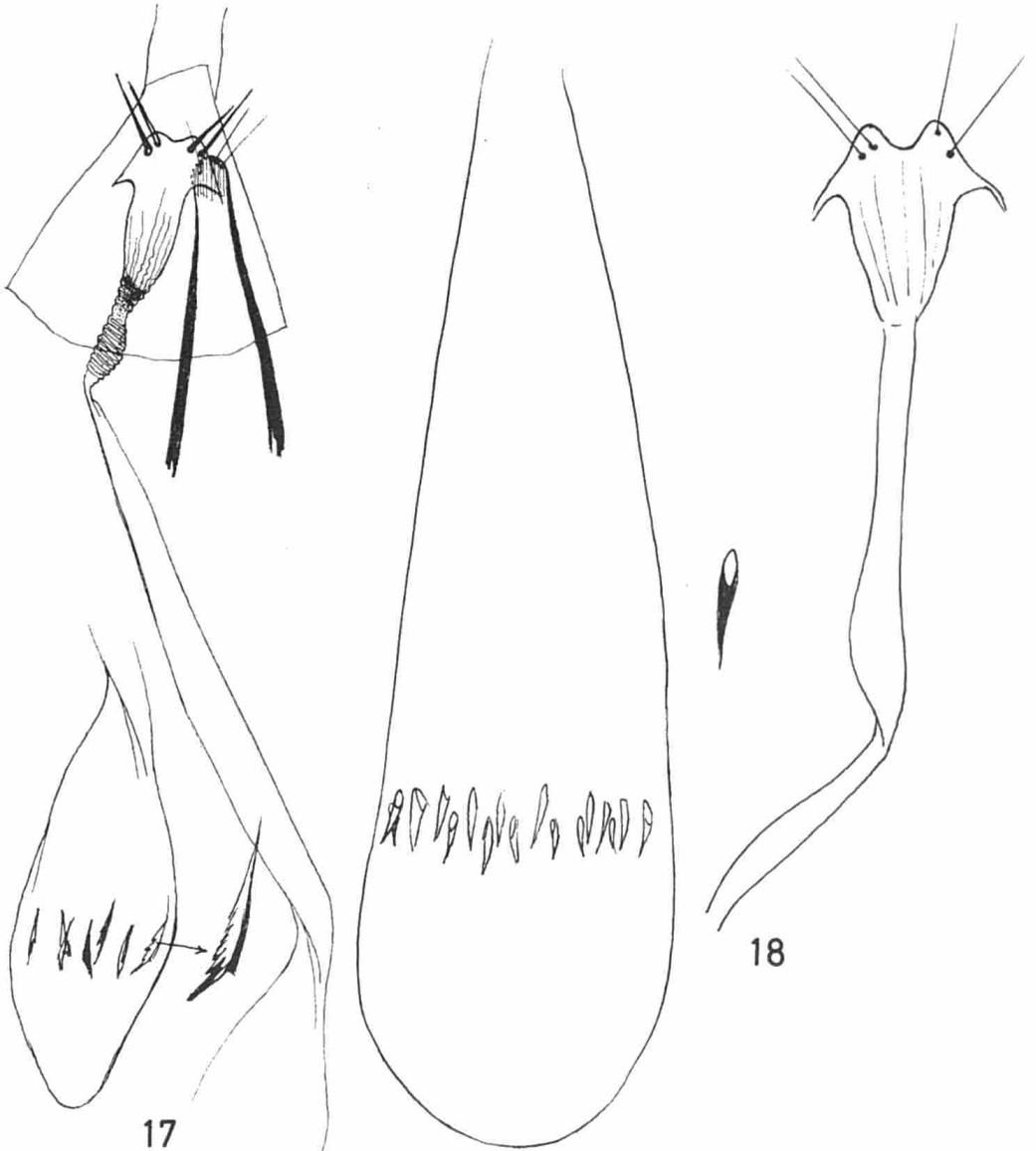


Fig. 17. — *Monopis meyricki* sp. n., Paratype, female, ventrally, bursa also separated and one signum also higher magnified, gen. prep. 2280 ; Elisabethville.

Fig. 18. — *Monopis altivagans* MEYRICK, Type, female, ventrally, bursa separated, one signum also higher magnified, gen. prep. 1812 ; Burunga.

13. **Monopis megalodelta** MEYRICK, 1908 ; *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, p. 737.

Examined material : Elisabethville, IV.1952, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2278 ; another specimen of same data + gen. prep. 2279.

14. **Monopis rutilicostella** (STANTON, 1860 ; *Trans. Ent. Soc. London*, p. 221).

Examined material : Elisabethville, III.1952, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2282.

15. **Monopis rejectella** (WALKER, 1864 ; *Cat. Lep. Het.* 30 : 1003).

Examined material : Elisabethville, X.1949, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2283.

16. **Monopis speculella** (ZELLER, 1852 ; *Kongl. Vet. Ak. Hand.*, p. 89).

Ghesquière : No. 17. *Monopis crocicapitella* CLEM.

Examined material : Kivu : Lac Mokoto, VIII.1938, Ghesquière + gen. prep. 2284 ; — Rutshuru (128) 27.XII.-6.I.1932, DE WITTE, Parc Nat. Albert, 147 + R det 4081 + *Monopis crocicapitella* det. MEYRICK, 1937 + gen. prep. 2287. (I rather hesitate to include this specimen here ; also its thorax is vivid yellow, the number of cornuti more numerous than in *speculella* (Z.) ; otherwise typically this latter taxon).

17. **Monopis altivagans** MEYRICK, 1938 ; *Inst. Parcs Nat. Congo Belge*, fasc. 14, p. 26.

Ghesquière : No. 16. *Monopis altivagans* MEYRICK.

To the original description, I add that of the genital organ.

Female genital organ : subgenital plates relatively deeply sinuate, with 2 long setae on each lobe, introitus short, tapering to a long, narrow ductus, bursa copulatrix large, elongate, with a ring of 17 small cornuti of long spines with a circular base (fig. 18).

Examined material : Burunga (2000 m), W. Kamatembe, 9-20.III.1934, DE WITTE, Parc Nat. Albert, No. 283 + gen. prep. 1812 + Type.

18. **Monopis malescripta** MEYRICK, 1938 ; *Inst. Parcs Nat. Congo Belge*, fasc. 14, p. 26.

Ghesquière : No. 18. *Monopis malescripta* MEYRICK.

To the original description, I add that of the genital organ.

Male genital organ : valvae elongate, rather narrow, apically pointed, aedoeagus short, cornuti hardly discernible (folds of vesica and spermoduct?) (slide rather defective due to extremely dirty abdomen and reproductive organ) (fig. 19).

The single type-specimen has lost its head, it is also rather worn, but the main distinguishing character of the species, the long, sharply delimited and impressed hyaline spot in the cell of the *hind* wing, is conspicuous.

Examined material : Rutshuru (1285), 28.XII-6.I.1934, DE WITTE, Parc Nat. Albert, No. 141 + gen. prep. 1816 + Type.

**Neurozestis MEYRICK, 1938**

(*Inst. Parcs Nat. Congo Belge*, fasc. 14, p. 25)

19. **Neurozestis polysticha** MEYRICK, 1938 ; l.c., pl. 3, fig. 1.

Ghesquière : No. 12. *Neurozestis polysticha* MEYRICK.

To the original description, I add that of the genital organ.

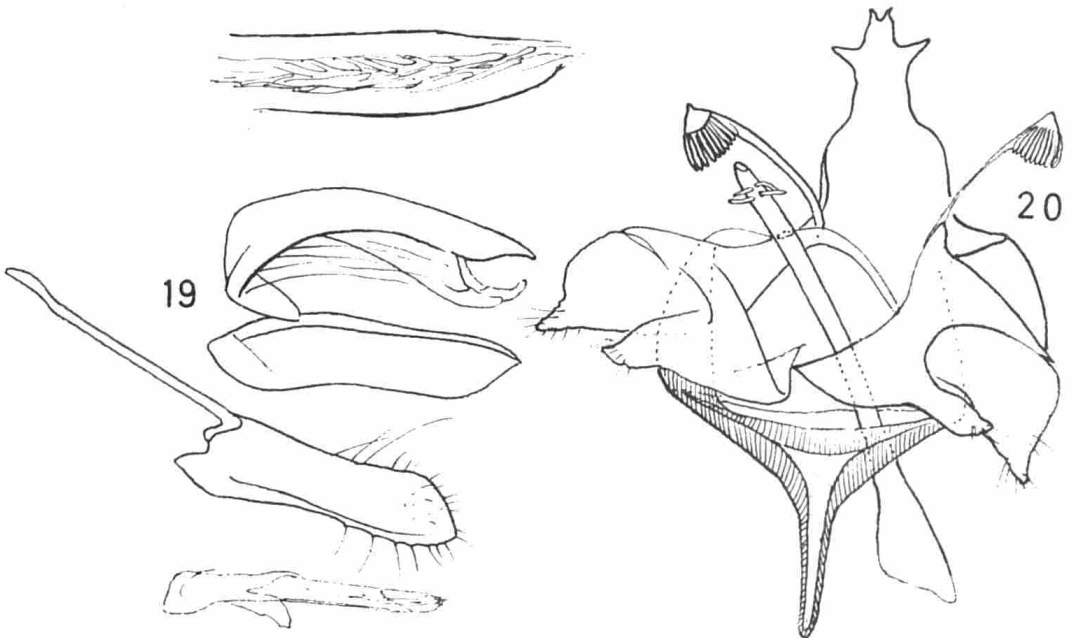


Fig. 19. — *Monopis malescripta* MEYRICK, Type, male, ventrally, valva + saccus, also aedeagus separated, gen. prep. 1816 ; Rutshuru ; apex of aedeagus also magnified, gen. prep. 8457, British Museum (Nat. Hist.) ; Entebbe.

Fig. 20. — *Neurozestis polysticha* MEYRICK, Type, male, ventrally, aedeagus in situ, gen. prep. 1808 ; Burunga.

Male genital organ : uncus bipointed with 2 small, lateral projections, tegumen high, wide, vinculum wide, saccus narrow, long, simple, transtillae (?) two long, fine appendages, each with a reclinate, flabellate batch of scale-like excrescences, valvae largely subtriangular, pointed, sacculus rather large, deeply incised, aedeagus long, tubular, apically with 2 peg-shaped appendages on both sides (fig. 20).

The genus is hardly relegable at present, standing rather isolated in the system, but it is probably a true Tineid.

Examined material : Burunga (2000), W. Kamatembe, 9-20.III.1934, DE WITTE, Parc Nat. Albert, No. 283 + gen. prep. 1808 + Type.

**Etnodona** MEYRICK, 1915

(*Exot. Microl.* 1 : 289)

20. **Etnodona episcardina** GOZMÁNY, 1965 ; *Acta Zool. Ac. Sci. Hung.*, 11, p. 264, fig. 13.

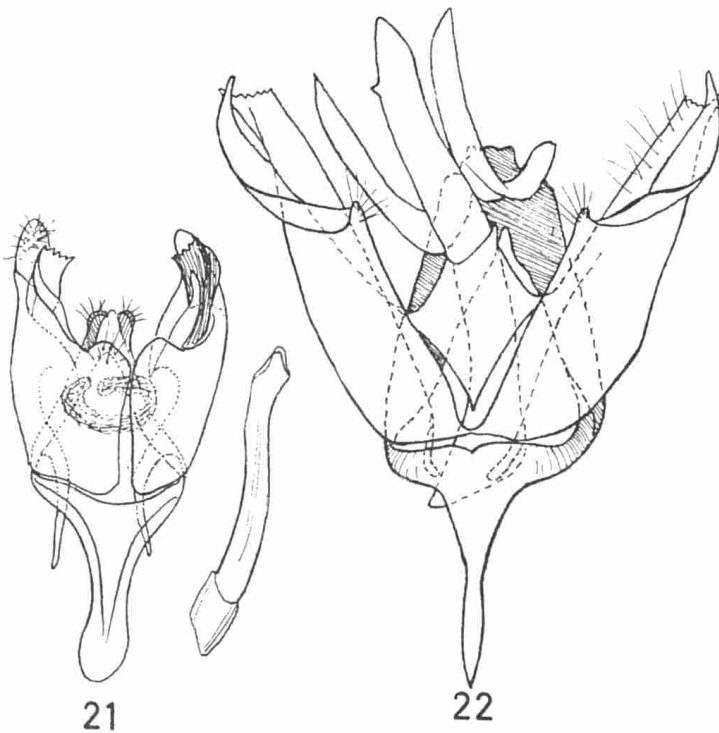


Fig. 21. — *Etnodona episcardina* GOZMÁNY, Paratype, male, ventrally, aedeagus separated, gen. prep. 2099 ; Elisabethville.

Fig. 22. — *Pachypsaltis adecasta* MEYRICK, male, ventrally, aedeagus in situ, gen. prep. 2273 ; Kapolowe.

I was able to include a number of specimens, found in the Tervuren Museum, as Paratypes in the original description.

Examined material : Elisabethville : 28.IX.1950, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2099 + Paratype ; 19.XII.1949, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2101 + Paratype ; III.1935, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2102 + Paratype : 28.I.1936, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2143 + Paratype ;

XI.1949, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2144 + Paratype ; 8.XI.1937, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2161 + Paratype ; 26.IX.1937, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2168 + Paratype ; I.1937, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2171 + Paratype ; 21.XII.1933, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2266.

**Pachypsaltis MEYRICK, 1914**

(*Supplementa Entomologica*, No. 3, p. 60)

21. **Pachypsaltis adecasta** MEYRICK, 1934 ; *Exot. Microl.* 4 : 516.

Syn. : *Pachypsaltis megalopa* MEYRICK, 1915, partim ; *Exot. Microl.* 1 : 291.

Ghesquière : No. 74. *Pachypsaltis adecasta* MEYRICK.

Male genital organ : uncus abortively small lobes, gnathos two long, lobate arms, their dorsal margins smooth or subserrate, tegumen and vinculum very low, saccus strong, long, narrow, valvae elongate, apex finely rounded, hairy, each with a dorsal, recurving, flat but spiniform appendage from base of minute, peg-like, medially situated sacculus, aedeagus long, tubular, slightly sinuous, apically usually with a minute thorn, not always discernible (fig. 22).

Female genital organ : ovipositor long, subgenital plates weakly defined, triangular, setose, ostium wide, together with introitus projecting and infundibuliform or bugle-shaped, transversally heavily rugose and narrowing to a break in ductus, this latter then expanding into sacculiform bursa with a very fine surface scrobiculation but no observable signa (fig. 23).

The species *megalopa* MEYRICK, 1915, was based on two exemplars, one from India (Coorg, Dibidi), the other from Nyassa. They are very probably not conspecific (the type-species, *insolens* MEYRICK, 1914 ; l.c., is also very similar, both externally and internally, and it originates from Formosa), hence the name should be restricted to the species from India. Thus the type-specimen from Nyassa becomes nameless, that is, it must take the name of the subsequently described species, *adecasta* MEYRICK, 1934, since it is conspecific with it. Should, however, the Indian specimen be found to represent a single Indo-Ethiopian taxon, the name *megalopa* MEYRICK, 1915, will again become available to designate a widely distributed form.

The female specimen found in the Tervuren Museum (fig. 22) is the first known female of the rather common taxon : it is much larger than the males, and the specific pattern is reduced to a single median dark spot.

Examined material : Katanga-Kapolowe : 30.III.1925, SEYDEL + R det T 2819 + gen. prep. 2273 + Lectotype ; — Elisabethville : 3.IV.1949, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2141 ; 23.III.1935, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2173 ; II.1937, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2174 ; 3.III.1935, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2175 ; 21.II.1934, SEYDEL + R det A 2876 + gen. prep. 2274 ; 26.II.1934, SEYDEL + R det A 2876 + gen. prep. 2275 ; 29.III.1935, SEYDEL + R det RR 3489 + *Pachypsaltis adecasta* M + gen. prep. 2276 ; 19.II.1937, SEYDEL + R det F 4370 + gen. prep. 2277.



**Phereoeca** HINTON et BRADLEY, 1956

(*Entomologist*, 89 : 45-47)

22. **Phereoeca postulata** sp. n.

Ghesquière : No. 23. *Tinea allutella* RBL.

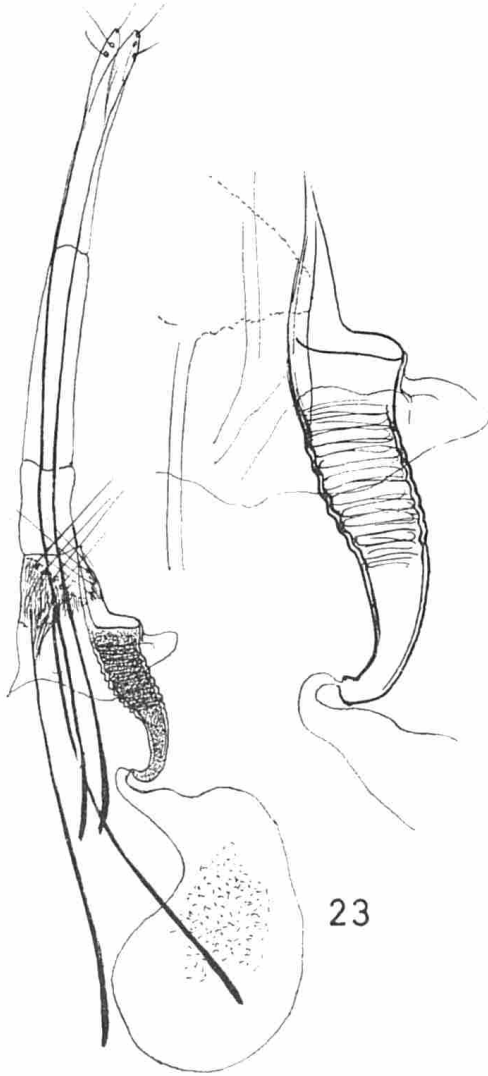


Fig. 23. — *Pachypsaltis adecasta* MEYRICK, female, ventrally, ostium and ductus also higher magnified, gen. prep. 2276 ; Elisabethville.

Alar expanse : males 7-9 mm, females 15 mm. — Head light yellowish rufous, base of scapulae with fuscous scales, antennae dark grey, thorax light grey ; fore wing elongate, basic color light greyish fuscous, medium strongly irrorated with fuscous, pattern dark fuscous to blackish : 2 small, indistinct spots at base, 2 large, almost

confluent blotches at 1/2 (on costa and in fold), and 2 confluent ones behind dis-  
cellular (at 3/4), costa and termen with dark dots ; entire pattern indistinct in outlines  
but very conspicuous ; cilia concolorous ; hind wing medium fuscous, cilia grey.

Male genital organ : arms of uncus fused into a single, elongate plate (even  
terminal apices of uncus), gnathos paired, elongate, tegumen, vinculum and saccus  
of typical construction and shape, valvae very slender, aedoeagus tubular, with two  
apical, reclinate teeth (fig. 24). In a teratological specimen, valvae fused into a ventral  
plate, hollowed out medially to accommodate vestigial anellus, aedoeagus shrunk to a

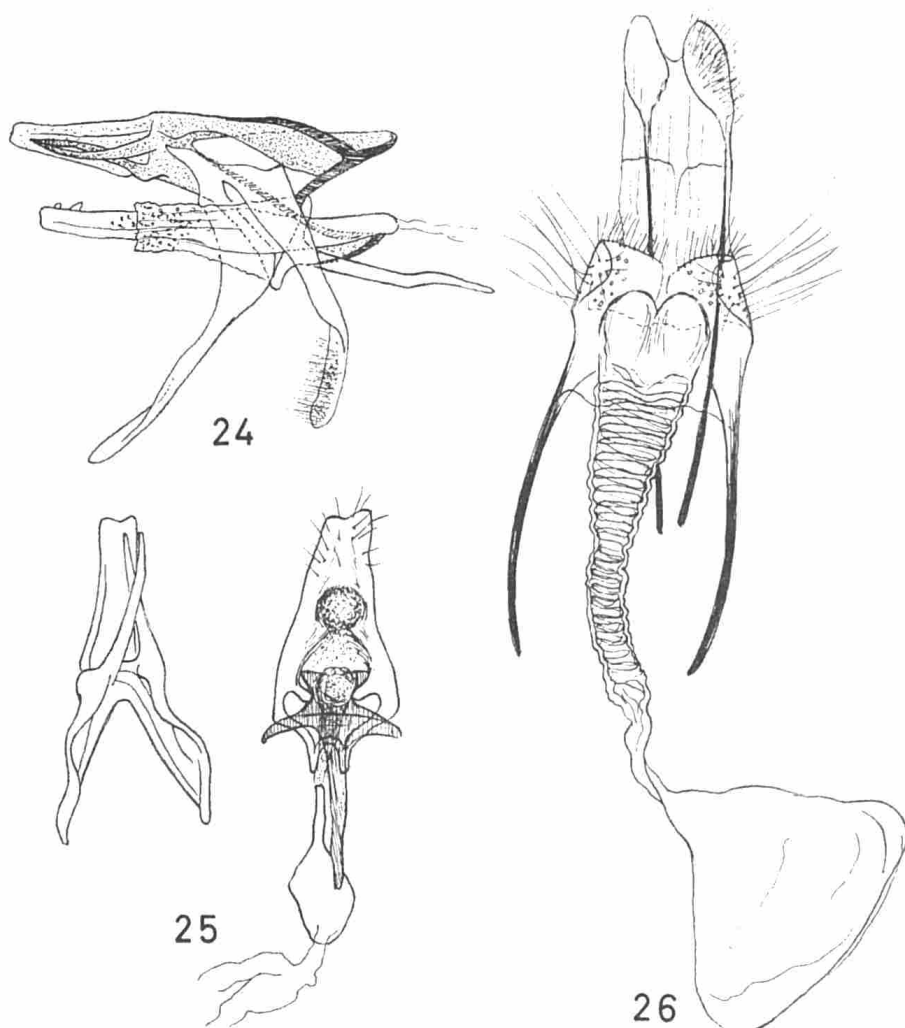


Fig. 24. — *Phereoeca postulata* sp. n., Paratype, male, latero-ventrally,  
aedoeagus in situ, gen. prep. 2290 ; Eala.

Fig. 25. — *Phereoeca postulata* sp. n., Paratype, male, teratologic, ventrally,  
uncus + gnathos complex separated, vestigial aedoeagus in situ, gen. prep. 2291 ; Eala.

Fig. 26. — *Phereoeca postulata* sp. n., Paratype, female, ventrally,  
gen. prep. 2293 ; Bambesa.

small, thin tube with a large, bulbous base ; uncus + gnathos + tegumen normal (fig. 25).

Female genital organ : ovipositor (apophyses posteriores) short, ostium widely bilobate, smooth, introitus and ductus tapering throughout to bursa, transversally heavily rugose, bursa copulatrix triangular, no signa present (fig. 26).

The new species differs from its three known allies, *allutella* (REBEL, 1892 ; *Ann. Nat. Hofmus. Wien*, 7 : 270), *proletaria* (MEYRICK, 1921 ; *Zool. Meded.*, 6 : 199 ; comb. n.), and *barysticta* (MEYRICK, 1927 ; *Exot. Microl.* 3 : 322 ; comb. n.), in its pattern, the shape of the entirely fused uncus, and the construction of the aedoeagus.

The pattern and the structure of the genital organ of both sexes reveal an unmistakably close relationship with the preceding genus, hence *Pachypsaltis* MEYRICK might also be presumed to be lichenophagous in habits.

Examined material : Eala : III.1936, GHESQUIÈRE, No. 2159 + Holotype ; V.1936, GHESQUIÈRE + gen. prep. 2149 + Paratype ; IV.1936, GHESQUIÈRE + gen. prep. 2290 + R det K 4367 + Paratype ; III.1936, GHESQUIÈRE (2159) + R det B 3258 + gen. prep. 2291 + Paratype ; II.1936, GHESQUIÈRE (2159) + R det B 3258 + gen. prep. 2292 + Paratype ; — Bambesa, IV.1935, LEROY L. 20 + R det M 3057 + gen. prep. 2293 + Paratype + 12 other Paratypes from the same localities. Deposited in the MRAC and the HNHM.

### **Drosica** WALKER, 1863

(*Cat. Lep. Het.*, 28 : 519-520)

#### 23. **Drosica abjectella** WALKER, 1863 (l.c.).

This is the third known specimen of the taxon, described from the Cape, now found surprisingly in Elisabethville.

Examined material : Elisabethville : X.1949, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2156.

### **Machaeropteris** WALSINGHAM, 1887

(in MOORE : *Lep. Ceylon*, 3, No. 13, p. 502)

#### 24. **Machaeropteris baloghi** GOZMÁNY, 1965 ; *Acta Zool. Ac. Sci. Hung.*, 11, p. 260-261, fig. 8, 9.

I was yet able to include one of the following specimens in the original type-series of the description, based on exemplars from the French Congo.

Examined material : Eala : VI.1936, GHESQUIÈRE + gen. prep. 2147 + Paratype ; VI.1936, GHESQUIÈRE + gen. prep. 2271.

I submit a drawing of the uncus-complex in the straightened, caudal position (fig. 27).

25. *Machaeropteris ochroptera* sp. n.

Ghesquière : No. 73, *Machaeropteris euthysana* MEYRICK.

Alar expanse : 18-20 mm. — Head deep ochreous rufous, scapulae and thorax concolorous but with numerous brown scales ; fore wing entirely ochreous rufous with a brownish irroration due to color scheme of single scales (base and apex of

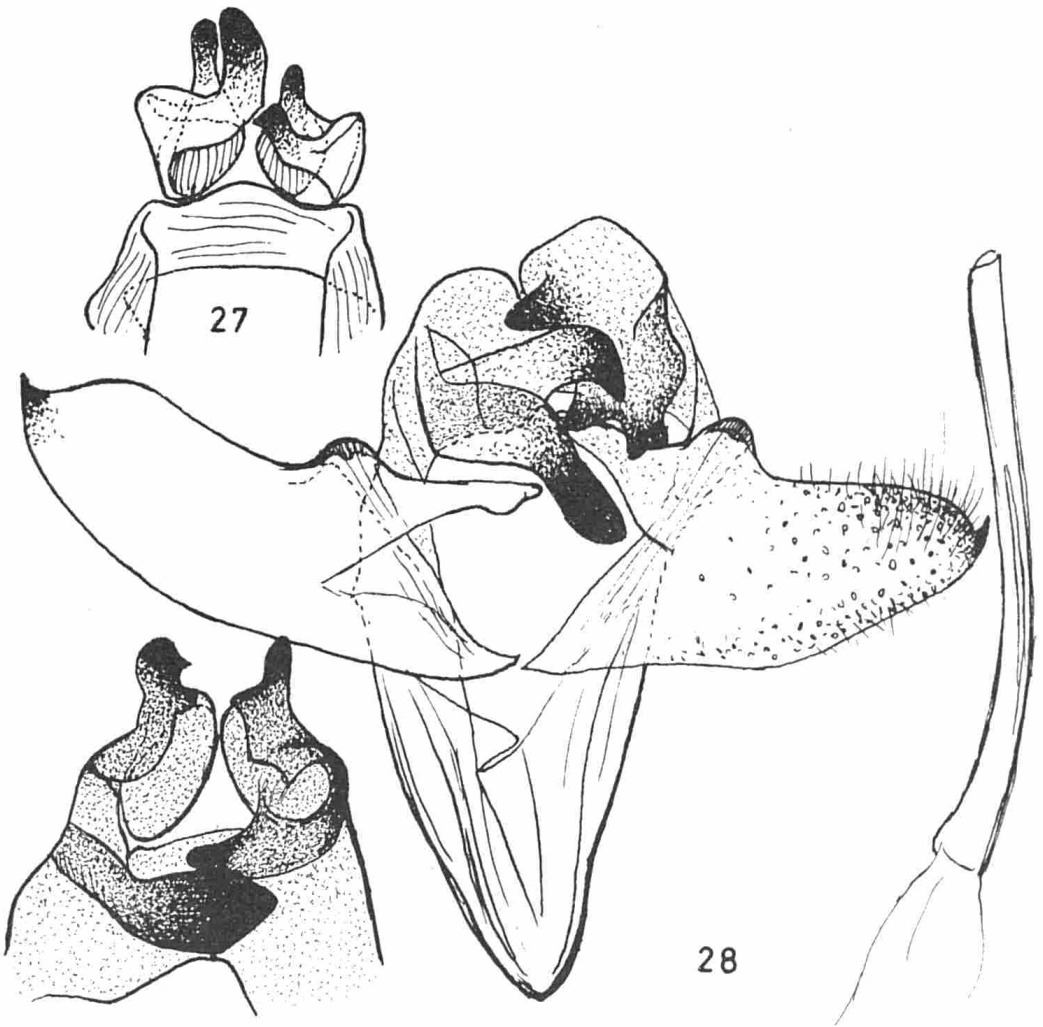


Fig. 27. — *Machaeropteris baloghi* GOZMÁNY, Paratype, male, ventrally, only uncus + gnathos complex shown, directed caudad, gen. prep. 2147 ; Elisabethville.

Fig. 28. — *Machaeropteris ochroptera* sp. n., Paratype, male, ventrally, uncus + gnathos complex inclinate centrad. aedoeagus separated, gen. prep. 2258 ; Eala ; uncus + gnathos complex also directed caudad, Paratype male, gen. prep. 2259 ; Eala.

scale ochreous rufous, median zone deep brown), with strong, characteristic, ochreous hairs along base of costa, and some elongate black scales along fold and in ochreous cilia ; hind wing almost black.

Male genital organ : uncus-complex with two longest arms on left side, right arms small, valva with strong, sclerotized shoulder beyond transtillar junction, valvae slightly sinuous, vinculum narrow but saccus strong, wide ; aedoeagus almost as long as entire organ, tubular, no cornuti observable (fig. 28).

Female unknown.

The new species differs from its three known allies in the following points : *euthysana* MEYRICK, 1931 (*Exot. Microl.* 4 : 98) has a longer aedoeagus, uncus-complex differently constructed, valvae almost quadrangular ; *irritabilis* MEYRICK, 1932 (*Exot. Microl.* 4 : 329) has a different color and also a definite pattern, as well as much shorter uncus-arms ; *baloghi* GOZMÁNY, 1965 (l.c.) has a definite pattern and a very short aedoeagus.

Examined material : Eala : VIII.1936, GHESQUIÈRE + R det E 4370 + *Machaeropterus euthysana* MEYRICK + gen. prep. 2257 + Holotype ; same data + gen. prep. 2258 + Paratype ; X.1936, GHESQUIÈRE + R det E 4370 + gen. prep. 2259 + Paratype ; one other Paratype, same data, but VIII. 1935. Deposited in the MRAC and the HNHM.

### **Scalmatica** MEYRICK, 1911

(*Trans. Linnean Soc., London*, 14 : 306)

#### 26. **Scalmatica zernyi** sp. n.

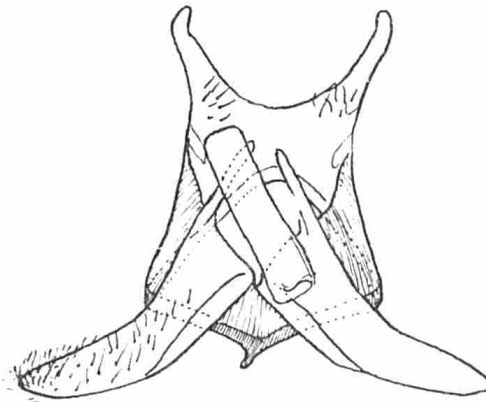
Alar expanse : 15 mm. — Head, antennae, scapulae, thorax white ; pattern rather indistinct, consisting of brownish (a sparse irroration on costa at base, in outer area of fold and apical region) and black scales (a heavier, more distinct design : 3 spots on costa from base to  $1/3$ , a perpendicular shadow from cell to dorsum, some longitudinal spots along cell : on discocellular, and a large blotch from beyond this latter to termen) ; apical area indistinctly cross-striated to irrorated with brownish and blackish scales ; cilia white ; with some darker scales on termen ; hind wing light grey.

Male genital organ : uncus-arms long, tegumen rather short but vinculum of normal width, a small saccus present, valvae rather sharply broken, apical section relatively long, aedoeagus simple, tubular (fig. 29).

Female unknown.

The species differs from its known congener, *separata* GOZMÁNY, 1965 (*Acta Zool. Ac. Sci. Hung.*, 11, p. 264, fig. 12) by its pattern, longer uncus and valval apex, and the short, small saccus.

The Holotype specimen was found in the material collected by ZERNY during his expedition in Tanganyika ; the material is now under identification, but I list the species and description here, to include the Paratype specimen found in the material of the Tervuren Museum.



29

Fig. 29. — *Scalmatica zernyi* sp. n., Holotype, male, ventrally, valvae everted, aedoeagus in situ, gen. prep. 1978 ; Massassi.

Examined material : Tanganyika — Terr., Massassi, 460 m, 15-23.VI.1936, ZERNY + gen. prep. 1978 + Holotype ; Mus. du Congo : Lubumbashi, 31.V.1934, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2332 + Paratype. Holotype deposited in the Natural History Museum, Vienna ; Paratype in the MRAC.

**Afrocelestis** GOZMÁNY, 1965

(*Lambillionea*, LXIV, p. 3)

27. **Afrocelestis evertata** GOZMÁNY, 1965 (l.c., fig. 2).

Examined material : Elisabethville, 27.IX.1937, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2167 + Holotype ; deposited in the MRAC.

**Heterostasis** GOZMÁNY, 1965

(*Lambillionea*, LXIV, p. 2)

28. **Heterostasis extricata** GOZMÁNY, 1965 (l.c., fig. 1).

Examined material : Elisabethville, IV.1952, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2126 + Holotype ; deposited in the MRAC.

**Setomorpha** ZELLER, 1852

(Kongl. Vet. Akad. Handl., p. 94)

Syn. : *Lindera* BLANCHARD, 1852 ; in GAY : *Hist. Chile*, 7, p. 105 ; syn. n.

*Cervitinea* AMSEL, 1954 ; *Bol. Entom. Venezolana*, 10, No. 1, 2, p. 307, Taf. III fig. 12 ; syn. n.

The basic structure of the male genital organ, namely the "double vinculum", of the three type-species involved, *Setomorpha rutella* Z., 1852, *Lindera tessellatella* BLANCHARD, 1852, and *Cervitinea venezuelensis* AMSEL, 1954, relegates them unmistakably to a single generic taxon.

In the synonymization, I designate *Setomorpha* ZELLER, 1852, as the senior synonym, since 1. I was unable to ascertain the exact date, as to month or day, of the respective publications of *Setomorpha* Z., 1852, and *Lindera* BLANCHARD, 1852 ; 2. *Setomorpha* Z. is better known, being a widely distributed pest in tropical and subtropical regions (Tropical Tobacco Moth), with an extensive literature also from the point of view of applied entomology. *Cervitinea* AMSEL, 1954, is a simple junior synonym of both. No attempt is made here to revidé or synonymize the species relegated to the respective genera.

I list, however, the more important phases of investigation and discussion of the main two species involved, especially literature which carries good figures of the genitalic structure. WALSINGHAM (*Trans. Ent. Soc. London*, 1891, p. 81-82) made some critical remarks on *Setomorpha rutella* Z. ; PHILPOTT (*Proc. Linn. Soc. N. South Wales*, 1925, p. 34-36) discussed *Lindera tessellatella* BLANCHARD, its genital organs and oviposition. It was DIAKONOFF (*Treubia*, 1938, p. 399) who gave the best and comprehensive treatise on *Setomorpha rutella* Z., showing the variation of the venation within the species, giving a list of synonyms, dissecting the type-specimen [this is the reason why VIETTE (*Arkiv f. Zool.*, 1954, 8, p. 532) failed to find the abdomen of the type-specimen, deposited in Stockholm], and submitting excellent figures of the genital structure. CORBET et TAMS (*Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1943, 113 : 55-148) also give good figures. For the sake of a convenient reference to the presentation given above, I also submit several figures (fig. 30, 31, 32).

29. **Setomorpha rutella** ZELLER, 1852 (l.c.).

Ghesquière : No. 65. *Setomorpha rutella* Z., partim.

Examined material : 190 specimens, mostly from Eala, bred from various foodplants (cf. I : Ghesquière, p. 12-14). Some specimens examined genitally are : Eala, 12.II.1935, Ghesquière + gen. prep. 2251 ; X.1935, Ghesquière + gen. prep. 2252 ; IV.1935, Ghesquière + gen. prep. 2263.

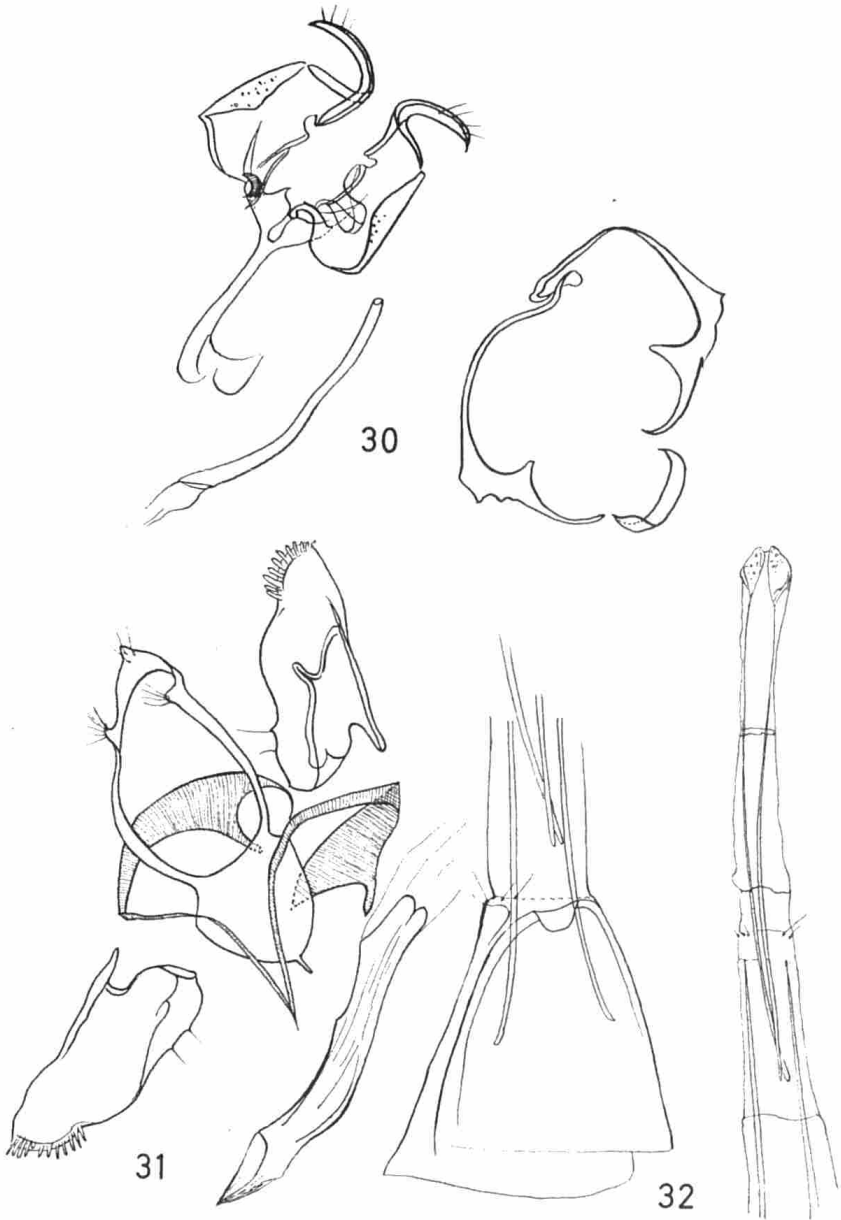


Fig. 30. — *Setomorpha rutella* ZELLER, male, ventrally, "double vinculum" and uncus separated, also aedeagus, gen. prep. 8057, British Museum (Nat. Hist.); Tenerife.

Fig. 31. — *Lindera tessellatella* BLANCHARD, ventrally, valvae and aedeagus separated, gen. prep. 10.247, British Museum (Nat. Hist.); Ibarra, Ecuador.

Fig. 32. — *Setomorpha rutella* ZELLER, female, ventrally, gen. prep. 8097, British Museum (Nat. Hist.); Tenerife.

**Perissomastix** ROTHSCHILD et WARREN, 1905

(*Nov. Zool.*, 12, No. 1, p. 33)

Syn. : *Malacyntis* MEYRICK, 1908 ; *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, p. 738.

*Catabola* DURRANT, 1913 ; *Nov. Zool.*, 20, No. 1, p. 142.

*Psolarcha* MEYRICK, 1933 ; *Exot. Microl.* 4 : 412.



As I have remarked elsewhere (2 : GOZMÁNY, p. 265), the species of this vast genus are best treated, in a paper of this kind and for the practical purposes of identification, subdivided into groups according to the color of the head. Those with a black or blackish brown to blackish rufous head — identified by MEYRICK almost invariably as *othello* MEYRICK, 1907 (described from India) — are the following in the material under discussion :

30. **Perissomastix melanops** sp. n.

Ghesquière : No. 29. *Tinea othello* MEYRICK, partim.

Alar expanse : 25 mm. — Head black, slightly dark rufous in middle and face, base of scapulae black, otherwise antennae and fore wing a medium argillaceous yellow, with a slight golden shine, cilia concolorous ; hind wing yellowish grey, cilia as in fore wing.

Male genital organ : uncus very long, ventrally with a long, swollen keel, apically and in median ventral line with very long, fine hairs, dorsally with a lower, bluntly pointed ridge, basally nearly circular, aedoeagus twice broken, apically acicular, valvae long, narrow (fig. 33).

Female unknown.

The peculiarly shaped, extremely long uncus separates the new species from all known congeners.

Examined material : Elisabethville, 26.XII.1949, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2084 + Holotype ; deposited in the MRAC.

31. **Perissomastix bergeri** sp. n.

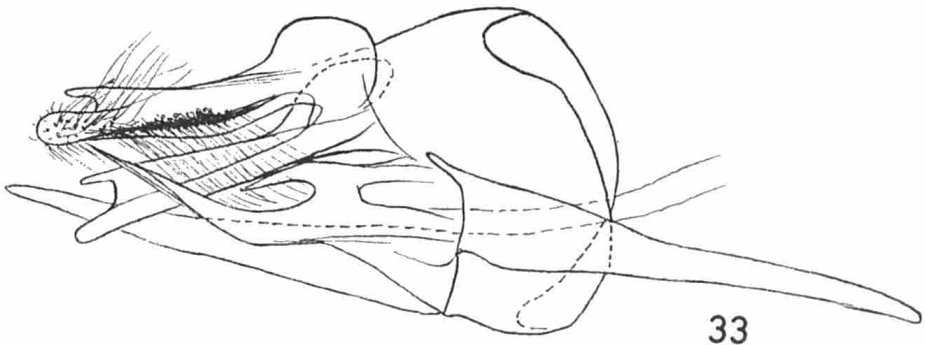
Alar expanse : male 27 mm, female 33-34 mm. — Head, base of scapulae and thorax black, otherwise thorax, scapulae, antennae, and fore wing reddish to deep orange grey, with a flat rufous shine, costa from base to 1/2 rufous grey, cilia concolorous ; hind wing greyish rufous with a coppery shine, cilia rufous yellow.

Male genital organ : uncus extremely peculiar : quadripartite, with a furcate, sinuous, very long-haired inner pair bending (and mobile) ventrad, from between erect, immobile, slightly arcuate, elongately lobiform dorsal pair ; all four arms strongly sclerotized, blackish ; aedoeagus hardly sinuous, of uniform length nearly throughout, apically sharply truncate ; valvae elongately triangular (fig. 34).

Female genital organ : ostium widely spatulate, introitus deep, ductus rather narrow, bursa copulatrix rather densely ornamented with small, sagittiform signa (fig. 35).

Due to the peculiarly shaped uncus and the sagittate signa, the species cannot be confused with any other known taxon of the group.

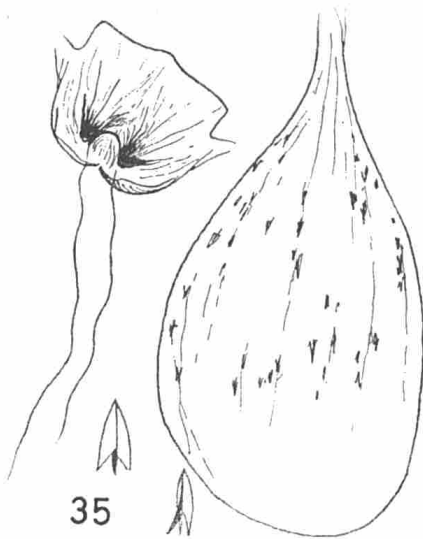
I dedicate, in friendship and esteem, the highly interesting new species to M.L.A. BERGER, Keeper of Lepidoptera in the Royal Museum of Central Africa, Tervuren.



33



34



35

Fig. 33. — *Perissomastix melanops* sp. n., Holotype, male, laterally, left valva everted, gen. prep. 2084 ; Elisabethville.

Fig. 34. — *Perissomastix bergeri* sp. n., Holotype, male, laterally, right valva everted, gen. prep. 2113 ; Katako-Kombe.

Fig. 35. — *Perissomastix bergeri* sp. n., Paratype, female, ostium and bursa ventrally, two signa also magnified, gen. prep. 2114 ; Katako-Kombe.

Examined material : Sankuru : Katako-Kombe, 8.I.1953, Dr. FONTAINE + gen. prep. 2113 + Holotype ; 26.XII.1952, Dr. FONTAINE + gen. prep. 2114 + Paratype ; + one other female Paratype of identical data ; deposited in the MRAC and the HHNM.

32. *Perissomastix lala* sp. n.

Ghesquière : No. 29. *Tinea othello* MEYRICK, partim.

Alar expanse : 15-19 mm. — Head black, slightly rufous in face, base of thorax and scapulae also blackish, antennae and fore wing a deep, rufous orange with a brassy shine ; hind wing rufous, brassy grey, cilia dark grey.

Male genital organ : overall outline of uncus quadrangular, inner lobe pointing ventrad, slightly sinuous, hairy, dorsal lobe evenly wide, rounded, spaced far from

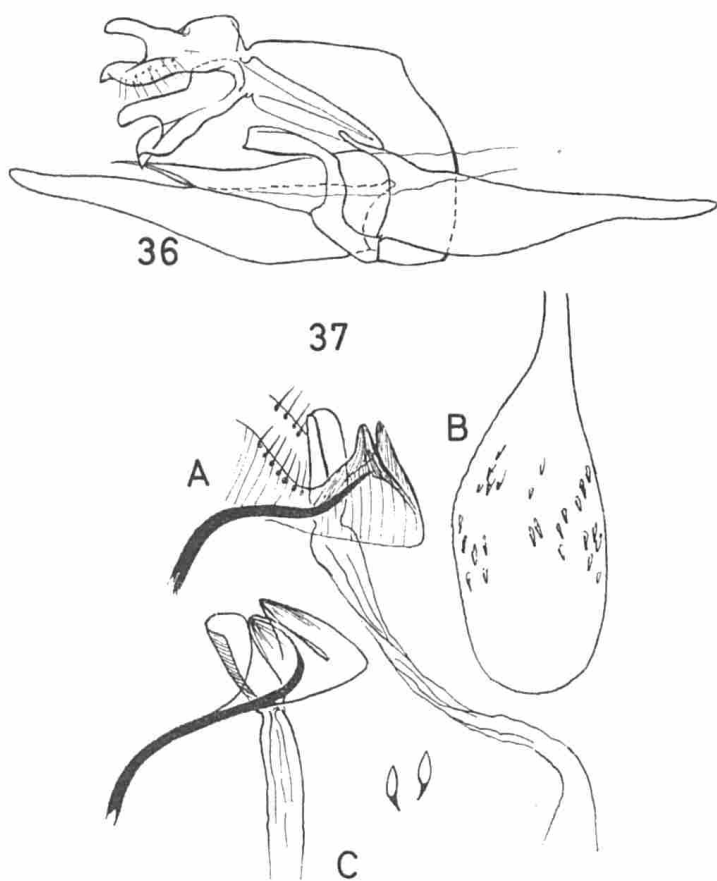


Fig. 36. — *Perissomastix lala* sp. n., Paratype, male, laterally, left valva everted, gen. prep. 2093 ; Elisabethville.

Fig. 37. — *Perissomastix lala* sp. n., Paratype females. — A) Ostial region latero-ventrally, gen. prep. 2107 ; Elisabethville. — B) Bursa, with 2 signa magnified. — C) Ostial region laterally, gen prep. 2097 ; Elisabethville.

inner lobe, its membrane joining inner lobe in its middle, saddle deep, basal section of dorsal lobe also rectangular, wide, aedoeagus straight, acicular, valvae medium broad, slightly sinuous (fig. 36).

Female genital organ : subgenital plates projecting into two pointed, hard apices due to arcuate ventral branches of apophyses anteriores, introitus semicylindrical, high, ductus medium wide, soft, bursa with irregularly spaced, numerous small, nail-shaped cornuti with an oval base and a short, spiniform appendage (fig. 37).

Externally, the new species is colored rather dark as related to its congeners within the black-headed group ; genitally, it stands nearest to *damnificella* (ZELLER, 1852 ; *Kongl. Vet. Akad. Handl.*, p. 91), but this latter has an ochreous-brown head.

Examined material : Elisabethville : 16.VI.1933, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2091 + Holotype ; 24.III.1935, SEYDEL + R det M 4367 + gen. prep. 2083 + Paratype ; 9.X.1934, SEYDEL + R det M 3163 + gen. prep. 2085 + Paratype ; 26.II.1935, SEYDEL + R det M 4367 + gen. prep. 2088 + Paratype ; 24.II.1935, SEYDEL + R det M 4367 + gen. prep. 2089 + Paratype ; 11.II.1935, SEYDEL + R det M 4367 + gen. prep. 2090 + Paratype ; 20.XII.1932, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2092 + Paratype ; 19.XII.1936, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2093 + Paratype ; 4.V.1952, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2095 + Paratype ; 17.II.1935, SEYDEL + R det K 3255 + gen. prep. 2096 + Paratype ; III.1930, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2097 + Paratype ; X.1937, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2107 + Paratype ; — Rutshuru : X.1937, GHESQUIÈRE + R det M 4367 + *Tinea othello* MEYRICK + gen. prep. 2087 + Paratype ; — Kil. 345 de Kindu, nuit, Dr. RUSSO + R det B + *Tinea othello* MEYRICK + gen. prep. 2120 + Paratype ; — Ruanda : Kigali : IX.1933 (BECQUET) + R det DD 3093 + *Tinea* sp. + gen. prep. 2122 + Paratype ; and 12 other Paratypes from Elisabethville and Lubumbashi ; deposited in the MRAC and HNHM.

### 33. *Perissomastix temptatrix* sp. n.

GHESQUIÈRE : No. 29. *Tinea othello* MEYRICK, partim.

Alar expanse : 18-20 mm. — Head black, slightly rufous in face, base of scapulae and thorax blackish, antennae, scapulae, thorax, and fore wing light yellowish orange, with a stramineous shine, cilia concolorous ; hind wing light yellowish grey, cilia light yellow.

Male genital organ : uncus strong, large, wide, inner lobe finely pointed, hairy, with a broad, semicircular saddle to dorsal, sharp, spiniform lobe, a spiniform appendage in middle of saddle, dorsal margin of uncus straight, then base semicircular, protruding, aedoeagus rather stout but apically pointed, valvae elongately triangular (fig. 38).

Female genital organ : subgenital plates soft, incurving, ventral branch of apophyses anteriores straight, ostium not interpretable due to maladroitly made slide, ductus and bursa simple (fig. 39).

The male organ resembles only that of certain species in the light (yellow to red)-headed subgroup.

Examined material : Katanga : Mwashia, 1.IV.1925, SEYDEL + R det N 2461 + gen. prep. 2086 + Holotype ; — Kasenyi, VIII.1937, BRÉDO + gen. prep. 2098 + Paratype ; deposited in the MRAC.

34. *Perissomastix breviberbis* (MEYRICK, 1933 ; *Exot. Microl.* 4 : 412).

Syn. : *Tinea melanocephala* MEYRICK, 1933 ; *Exot. Microl.* 4 : 413 ; syn. n.

Ghesquière : No. 27. *Tinea melanocephala* MEYRICK ; No. 21. *Psolarcha breviberbis* MEYRICK.

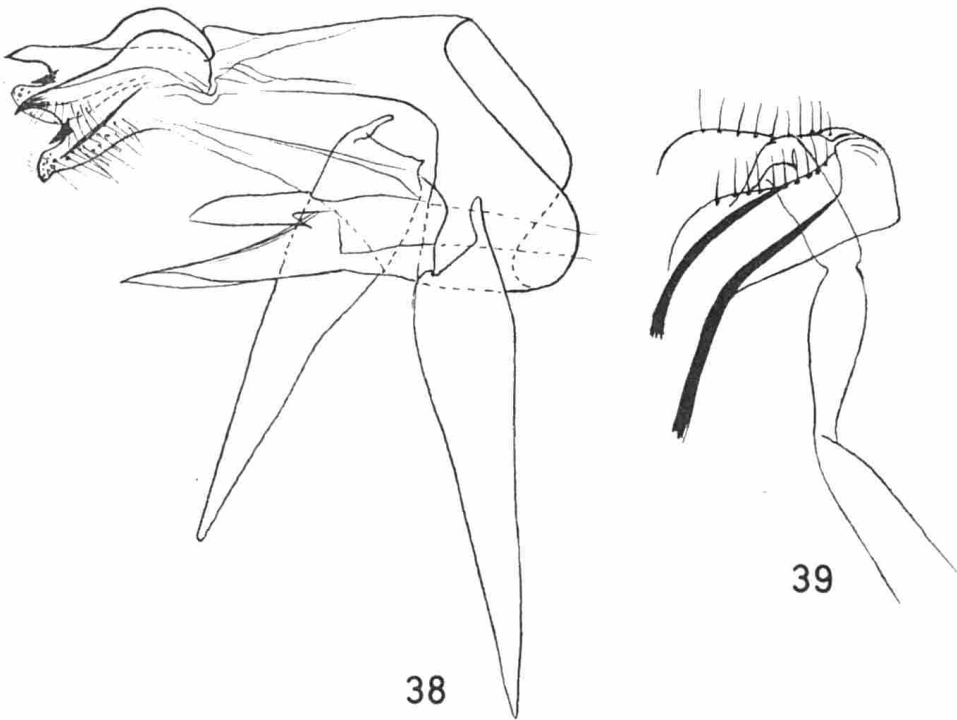


Fig. 38. — *Perissomastix temptatrix* sp. n., Holotype, male, laterally, gen. prep. 2086 ; Mwashia.

Fig. 39. — *Perissomastix temptatrix* sp. n., Paratype, female, ostial region laterally, gen. prep. 2098 ; Kasenyi.

It is a peculiar fact that MEYRICK described, almost on the same page, the representatives of the same taxon, first as the type-species of a new genus, then as a new *Tinea* species. The specimens in question have a very conspicuous coloration, and they are large females (the type-specimen of *breviberbis* is also a female, and not a male as stated in the original description) ; the page priority of course decides the valid designation.

Male unknown.

Female genital organ : subgenital plates soft, blunt, ventral branch of apophyses anteriores nearly straight, ostium as wide as ductus, apically conical in a dorso-lateral view [similarly to that of *fulvicoma* (MEYRICK)], bursa without signa (fig. 40).

Examined material : Kil. 345 de Kindu, nuit, Dr. RUSSO + gen. prep. 1801 + Type *Psolarcha breviberbis* MEYRICK ; — Kafakumba, 1929, OVERLAET + gen. prep. 1800 + Type *Tinea melanocephala* MEYRICK + Lectotype.



Fig. 40. — *Perissomastix breviberbis* MEYRICK (= *melanocephala* MEYRICK, Lectotype female, bursa separated, gen. prep. 1800 ; Kafakumba), ostial area. — A) [= *melanocephala* MEYRICK, Lectoparatype female, gen. prep. 10.305, British Museum (Nat. Hist.)]. — B) *breviberbis* MEYRICK, Type, gen prep. 1801 ; Kindu.

35. **Perissomastix** sp.

Ghesquière : No. 29. *Tinea othello* MEYRICK, partim.

A female specimen which I cannot identify with any known taxa ; there is, however, the possibility that it is the female of *melanops* sp. n., above. On the other hand, the locality and certain differences in the external features speak against this assumption. At present, I do not name it, and submit only a description.

Alar expanse : 24 mm. — Head black, scapulae, thorax, antennae and fore wing yellowish ochraceous with a strong golden-stramineous shine, cilia concolorous ; hind wing yellowish grey, cilia yellow.

Female genital organ : subgenital plates soft, ventral branch of apophyses anteriores slightly arcuate, ostium spatulate, ductus soft, thin, bursa without signa (fig. 41).

Examined material : Kibali-Ituri : Gety, 1934, SCOPS + gen. prep. 2108.

Another subgroup of taxa is formed by species with a yellowish, rufous, or brownish head, such as :

36. **Perissomastix gabori** sp. n.

Ghesquière : No. 22. *Tinea adamasta* MEYRICK, partim ; No. 30. *Tinea protaxia* MEYRICK ; No. 33. *Tinea vastella* Z., partim.

Alar expanse : 20-24 mm. — Head reddish yellow (deep orange yellow), antennae argillaceous grey, scapulae, thorax light yellow, fore wing conspicuously wide and high, also rather short, a deep ochreous orange with some greyish shine, cilia concolorous ; hind wing light greyish fuscous with a brassy shine.

Male genital organ : uncus very peculiar : inner lobe pointed, ventrally sinuous, hairy, saddle to dorsal lobe evenly arching, semicircular, dorsal lobe bi- or rather tripartite, dorsal margin more or less straight to tegumen, entire uncus — in a bilaterally open state — resembling a four-fingered hand ; aedoeagus ventrally slightly proclinate, short, elongately triangular, apically pointed, valvae basally wide (fig. 42).

Female genital organ : subgenital lobes drawn into strong, sclerotized apices due to caudal termination of strongly arcuate ventral branches of apophyses anteriores, ostium quadrangular with rounded angles, ductus narrowing, bursa without signa (fig. 43).

The new species is externally distinguished by the very wide and thus relatively short fore wing, contrarily to the low and elongate wing-shape of its congeners ; the peculiar construction of the uncus in the male genital organ also delimits it at once from all known allies.

Examined material : Elisabethville : I.1936, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2162 + Holotype ; 22.II.1938, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2188 + Paratype ; 10.II.1934, SEYDEL + R det J 2875 + gen. prep. 2211 + Paratype ; 2.XII.1937, SEYDEL + gen. prep.

2206 + Paratype ; — Lulua, R. Tshende-Mushyi, II.1932, OVERLAET + R det i 2875 + *Tinea protaxia* MEYRICK + gen. prep. 2213 + Paratype ; deposited in the MRAC and the HNHM.

37. *Perissomastix perlata* sp. n.

Ghesquière : No. 22. *Tinea adamasta* MEYRICK, partim ; No. 32. *Tinea tragoptila* MEYRICK ; No. 33. *Tinea vastella* Z., partim.

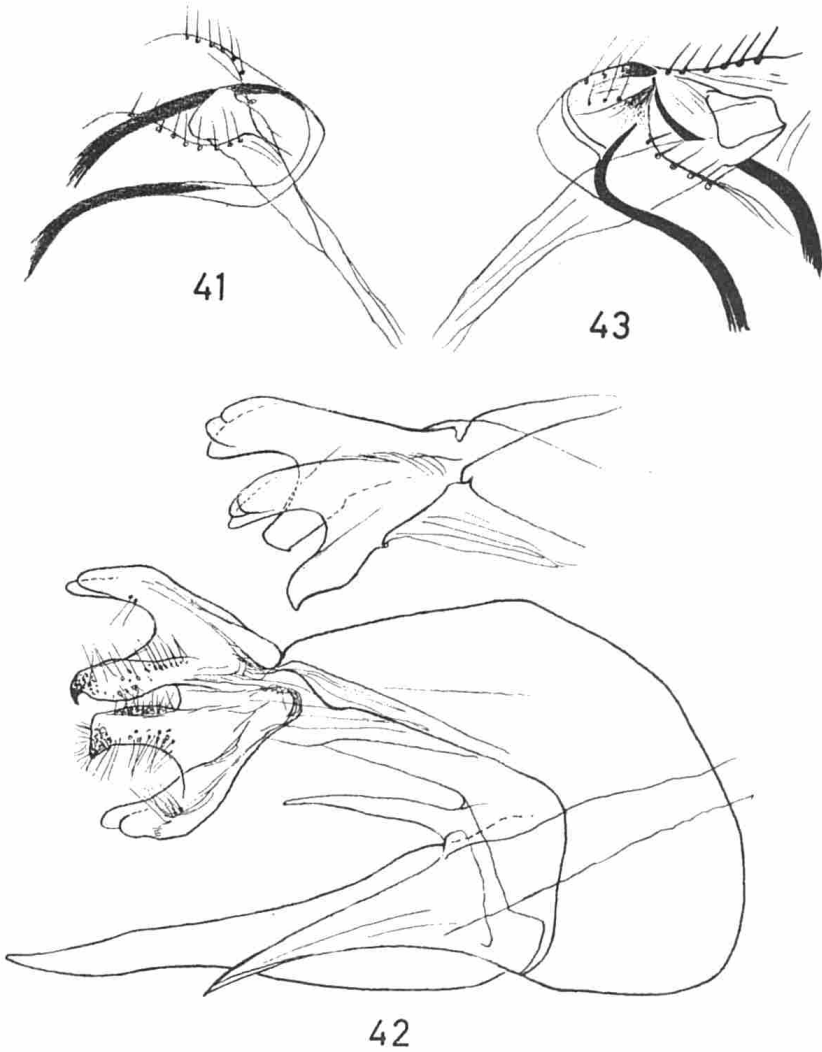


Fig. 41. — *Perissomastix* sp., female, ostial area, gen. prep. 2108 ; Gety.

Fig. 42. — *Perissomastix gabori* sp. n., Paratype, male, laterally, left valva removed, uncus ventrally everted, gen. prep. 2188 ; Elisabethville ; uncus laterally, Holotype, male, gen. prep. 2162 ; Elisabethville.

Fig. 43. — *Perissomastix gabori* sp. n., Paratype, female, ostial area, gen. prep. 2206 ; Elisabethville.



Alar expanse : male 23-28 mm. — Head, scapulae, thorax deep reddish orange, antennae greyish argillaceous, fore wing argillaceous ivory with a pearly shine, cilia yellowish ochreous ; hind wing yellowish fuscous with a brassy shine, cilia yellowish ochreous.

Male genital organ : uncus with a spatulate to quadrangular apex on ventral lobe, extreme apex pointed ventrad, margin then projecting beneath it and straight along ventral margin, saddle to dorsal lobe a deep cleft, sloping dorsad, with a long tooth

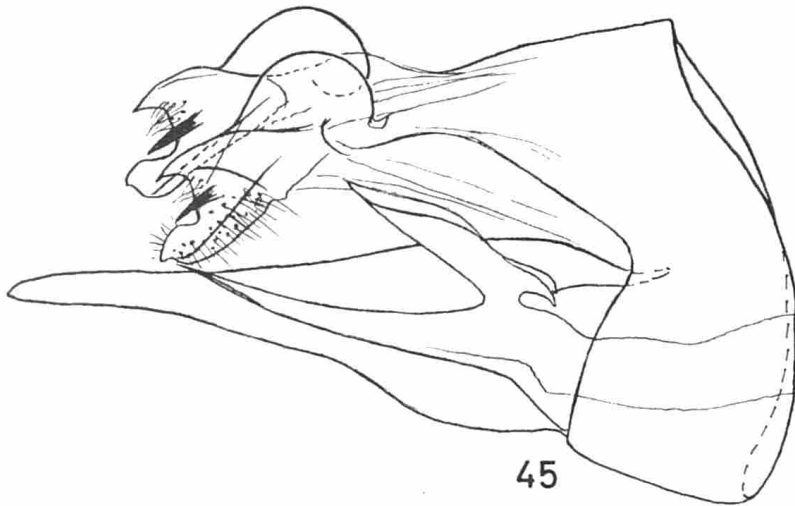
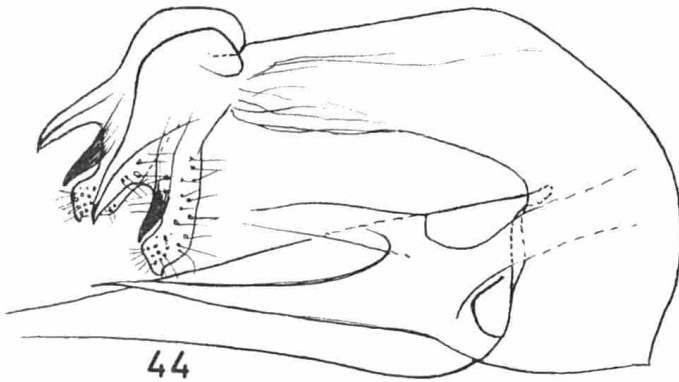


Fig. 44. — *Perissomastix perlata* sp. n., Paratype, male, laterally, left valva removed, gen. prep. 2191 ; Elisabethville.

Fig. 45. — *Perissomastix pantsa* sp. n., Holotype, male, laterally, left valva removed, gen. prep. 2185 ; Kitega.

nearer to and almost as high as inner lobe, root of tooth long, dorsal lobe sharp, long, with a long lateral keel, dorsal margin steep, then projecting but rather angularly rounded (and not semicircular !), aedoeagus long, straight, acicular, valva wide at base (fig. 44).

Female unknown.

The new species is very light-colored, and rather resembles *Ceratophaga tragoptila* (MEYRICK); the hind wing is considerably darker than that of *fulvicoma* (MEYRICK); the structure of the uncus would resemble that of *P. christinae* GOZMÁNY, 1965 (*Ann. hist. nat. Mus. Nat. Hung.*, S. N., 57, p. 415), but for its long tooth and angularly rounded base; the most similar *P. temptatrix* sp. n., described above, has a black head and yellowish orange fore wings.

Examined material : Elisabethville : XII.1949, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2190 + Holotype ; 17.II.1950, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2110 + Paratype ; 16.XII.1949, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2116 + Paratype ; 25.III.1934, Dr. BOURGUIGNON + gen. prep. 2191 + Paratype ; 3.III.1934, Dr. BOURGUIGNON + gen. prep. 2193 + Paratype ; 28.IX.1935, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2195 + Paratype ; X.1937, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2199 + Paratype ; 20.II.1934, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2212 + Paratype ; 16.XII.1933, SEYDEL + R det T 2820 + *Tinea tragoptila* MEYRICK + gen. prep. 2214 + Paratype ; deposited in the MRAC and the HNHM.

### 38. *Perissomastix pantsa* sp. n.

Alar expanse : male 30-33 mm, female 34-38 mm. — Head reddish orange, antennae finely ciliated (one whorl per segment), greyish orange, scapulae, thorax, fore wing and cilia deep orange yellowish with a strong golden shine ; hind wing greyish fuscous, cilia yellowish orange.

Male genital organ : inner lobe of uncus almost angulately lobate, apices ventrad, hairy, with a long lateral keel, saddle flat, with a strong, spiniform tooth near ventral lobe, its root not deep, dorsal lobe a short, sharp, mucronate tooth, lower than inner lobe, with an interior, almost transversal keel, also a lower one, bordering from inside on large, protruding, perfectly semicircular base, aedeagus long, rather narrow, aciculiform, valva very wide at base (fig. 45).

Female genital organ : subgenital plates flat, rather soft, ventral branch of apophyses posteriores slightly arcuate, ostium saddle-shaped and rather deeply incised above, wide at base, introitus deep, ductus wide (fig. 46).

The new species is conspicuous by its large size and deep color, and can be compared only to *titanea* sp. n., described below. The ciliate antennae also delimit them from all other known, big-sized congeners.

Examined material : Urundi : Kitega : 10.XII.1963, Dr. FONTAINE + gen. prep. 2185 + Holotype ; 5.I.1963, Dr. FONTAINE + gen. prep. 2179 + Paratype ; 26.XI.1962, Dr. FONTAINE + gen. prep. 2180 + Paratype ; 6.I.1963, Dr. FONTAINE + gen. prep. 2186 + Paratype ; 2.III.1962, Dr. FONTAINE + gen. prep. 2187 + Paratype ; 6.XII.1963, Dr. FONTAINE + gen. prep. 2208 + Paratype ; deposited in the MRAC and the HNHM.

The new species is known only from the mountainous district of Kitega in Urundi.

39. *Perissomastix titanea* sp. n.

Ghesquière : No. 22. *Tinea adamasta* MEYRICK, partim ; No. 32. *Tinea tragoptila* MEYRICK, partim.

Alar expanse : male 29 mm, female 32-34 mm. — Head deep rufous orange, antennae greyish orange, finely fasciculo-ciliated, thorax, scapulae, fore wing as in *fulvicoma* (MEYRICK), but with a slightly stronger yellowish golden shine, cilia concolorous ; hind wing greyish fuscous with a coppery shine, cilia yellowish orange.

Male genital organ : inner lobe of uncus decidedly quadrangular, apex flattened, hairy, inner margin slightly convex, saddle deeper than but similar to that of *pantsa*

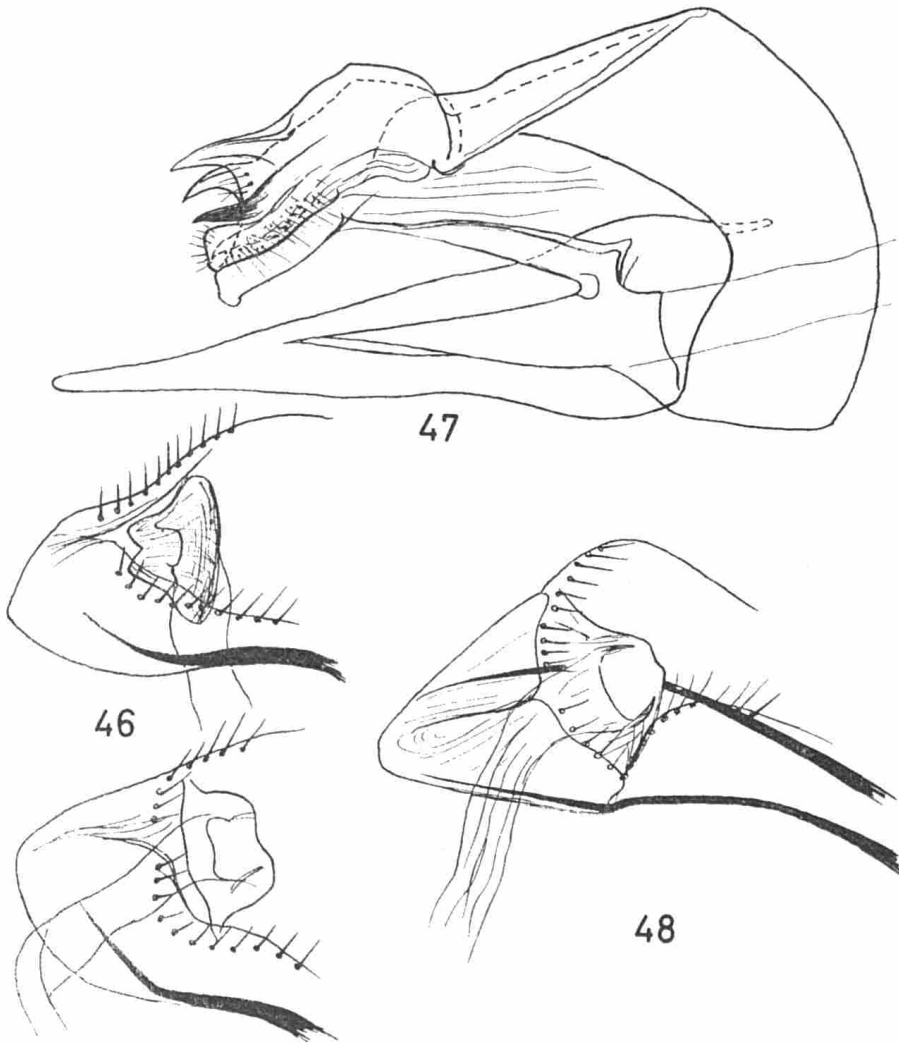


Fig. 46. — *Perissomastix pantsa* sp. n., Paratype, females, ostial area, gen. prep. 2187 : ostium bent ventrad ; gen. prep. 2208 : ostium bent caudad (normal position) ; Kitega.

Fig. 47. — *Perissomastix titanea* sp. n., Paratype, male, ventrally, left valva removed, gen. prep. 2215 ; Elisabethville.

Fig. 48. — *Perissomastix titanea* sp. n., Paratype, female, ostial area, gen. prep. 2205 ; Dimbelenge.

sp. n., above, not semicircular, bottom flat, a large tooth appressed to inner lobe, its root deep, dorsal lobe sharp, mucronate, as high as or slightly higher than ventral lobe, strongly spiniform due to lateral keel, dorsal margin flatly sinuous and jutting out above base, hence base angular and not evenly arching even below, aedoeagus rather short and wide, pointed, valvae broad at base (fig. 47).

Female genital organ : subgenital plates soft, rounded, ventral branch of apophyses anteriores perfectly straight, ostium high but not as deeply cleft as in *pantsa* sp. n., basally wide, introitus also higher than in preceding species (fig. 48).

Externally, the new species stands between *fulvicoma* (MEYRICK) and *pantsa* sp. n., but *fulvicoma* (MEYRICK) has, among other features discussed above, simple antennae ; *pantsa* is not as metallic and shining yellowish. The shape of the uncus (tooth, base) and the length of the aedoeagus, as well as the shape of the ostium and the apophyses anteriores amply differentiate *pantsa* sp. n., and the new species.

The species seems to frequent the drier savanna regions of the southern Congo Basin.

Examined material : Elisabethville : 16.III.1934, SEYDEL + M det J 2875 + gen. prep. 2210 + Holotype ; 19.XI.1934, SEYDEL + R det N 3255 + *ex-vastella* = *tragoptila* VAN GIL, 1938 + gen. prep. 2215 + Paratype ; — Sankuru : Dimbelenge, 31.X.1950, No. 29, Dr. FONTAINE + gen. prep. 2205 + Paratype ; deposited in the MRAC and the HNHM.

40. **Perissomastix fulvicoma** (MEYRICK, 1909 ; *Ann. Transvaal Mus.*, 2 : 27, pl. 8, fig. 7).

Ghesquière : No. 22. *Tinea adamasta* MEYRICK, partim ; No. 33. *Tinea vastella* Z., partim.

Examined material : Elisabethville : II.1936, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2176 ; XII.1936, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2177 ; ditto + gen. prep. 2178 ; 15.IV.1934, Dr. BOURGUIGNON + gen. prep. 2192 ; 17.III.1934, Dr. BOURGUIGNON + gen. prep. 2194 ; 21.III.1936, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2197 ; 29.XI.1937, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2198 ; 15.X.1936, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2201 ; III.1936, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2202 ; 28.II.1935, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2204 ; 16.II.1937, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2207 ; 12.III.1934, SEYDEL + R det J 2875 + *Tinea adamasta* MEYRICK + gen. prep. 2209 ; deposited in the MRAC and the HNHM.

41. **Perissomastix mili** GOZMÁNY, 1965 ; *Acta Zool. Ac. Sci. Hung.*, 11, p. 269, fig. 18.

Ghesquière : No. 33. *Tinea vastella* Z., partim.

I was able to include, as Paratypes in the original description, some specimens found in the Tervuren Museum. The female sex was also found.

Female genital organ : subgenital plates soft, ventral branch of apophyses anteriores recurving, ostium wide, median lobe pointed, ductus very wide, bursa with stelliform signa (sharp, fine, central spines, surrounded by irregular, radiating lines and a fine scrobiculation) (fig. 49).

The specially constructed bursa of the female further delimits the interesting species from its known allies.

Examined material : Elisabethville : II.1938, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2172 + Paratype ; 2.II.1937, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2189 + Paratype ; 2.III.1950, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2196 + Paratype ; 28.XI.1949, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2203 ; — Sankuru : Kamuamba. 18.VIII.1949, HOSTIE + gen. prep. 2112 + Paratype ; in the MRAC and the HHM.

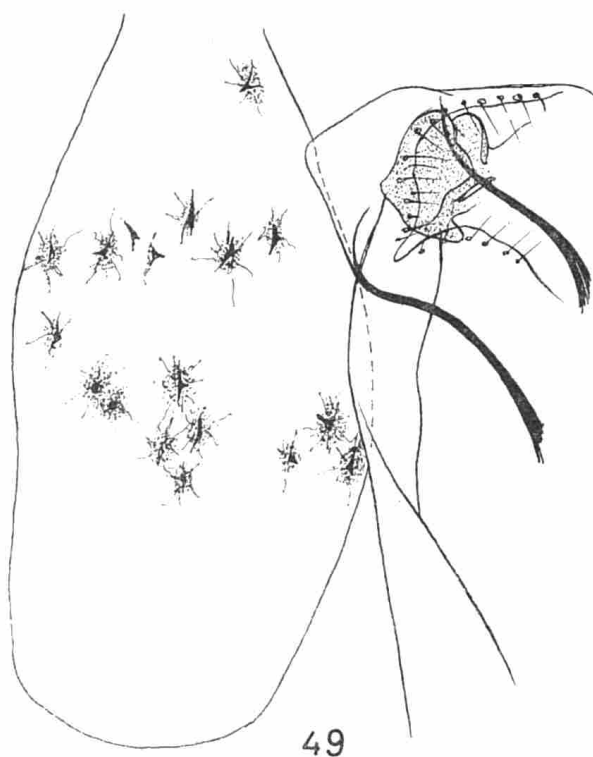


Fig. 49. — *Perissomastix mili* GOZMÁNY, Paratype, female, ostial area, and bursa, gen. prep. 2203 ; Elisabethville.

42. *Perissomastix pyroxantha* (MEYRICK, 1914 ; *Exot. Microl.* 1 : 210).

Syn. : *Tinea causticopis* MEYRICK, 1937 ; *Exot. Microl.* 5 : 77.

Ghesquière : No. 24. *Tinea causticopis* MEYRICK ; No. 31. *Tinea pyroxantha* MEYRICK.

To the original descriptions, I add that of the male genital organ (female unknown).



Male genital organ : inner lobe of uncus with a ventrally pointed "hood", margins undulating, saddle very narrow and rather deep, dorsal lobe a strongly recurving acicular spine, margin in a smooth arc into tegumen, aedoeagus thin, lanceolate, mucronate, valvae very narrow, long (fig. 50).

Examined material : Ruanda : Gabiro, 1933, VERHULST + *Tinea causticopis* Type + gen. prep. 1807 ; — Katanga : Bianco, 17.X.1925, SEYDEL + R det C + *Tinea pyroxantha* MEYRICK + gen. prep. 2216.

Another special subgroup within the genus is formed by species with a very small alar expanse, and peculiarly "deformed", generally club-shaped uncus ; the aedoeagus is distinguished in general by a dorsally situated, sausage-shaped excrescence apically (function unknown). The group will probably require the establishment of a new subgenus ; future and further investigations of the Asiatic and Indo-Australian species will decide whether the species can be relegated to sg. *Lazocatena* GOZMÁNY, 1959 ; *Acta Zool. Ac. Sci. Hung.*, 5, p. 350-351. The group contains at present, besides the two new species described below, also *pygmina* GOZMÁNY, 1965 (*Acta Zool. Ac. Sci. Hung.*, 11, p. 269, fig. 19) ; *deviata* GOZMÁNY, 1965 (l.c., in print) and probably *Tineola phaeocephala* MEYRICK, 1918 (*Ann. Transvaal Mus.*, 6 : 44), comb. n.\*

#### 43. *Perissomastix laxata* sp. n.

Alar expanse : 8-10 mm. — Head rufous grey, scapulae, thorax, fore wing and cilia deep argillaceous with a yellowish-pearly shine ; hind wing light argillaceous grey.

Male genital organ : uncus subclavate, laterally refolded toward aedoeagus and thus opening ventrad, ventral margin twice sinuous, densely hairy, dorsal margin straight, aedoeagus small, pointed, apically with a sausage-shaped excrescence connected by a membrane to base of anal opening, valvae wide, short, margins rather undulating, costa smooth and even, dorsum erose, strongly hairy, "hairs" very fine, dense, elongate scales (fig. 51).

Female unknown.

The new species resembles, as do nearly all members of the subgroup, *Tineola biselliella* HUMMEL, but the genital organ is typically Perissomasticid.

Examined material : Elisabethville : X.1949, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2133 + Holotype ; ditto, but : gen. prep. 2438 + Paratype ; deposited in the MRAC and the HNHM.

#### 44. *Perissomastix perversa* sp. n.

Alar expanse : 8-10 mm. — Head deep rufous brown, scapulae, antennae, thorax, and fore wing with cilia light argillaceous with a pearly shine ; hind wing and cilia concolorous, with some greyish suffusion.

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(\*) Subsequent to the completion of my MS (July 1965), I have established for this group of species the genus *Ectabola* (*Acta Zool. Sci. Ac. Hung.*, 1966, 12, p. 260). — L. G. (May, 1967).

Female unknown.

Male genital organ : uncus shaped like a halberd, caudally strongly sclerotized, black, inside membranous, outline here indistinct due to minute, dense hairs, aedoeagus short, pointed, apically with a sausage-shaped appendix, valvae narrower, sinuous, apically rounded, margins smooth, even, with usual hairs only (fig. 52).

The genital organs of the several species within the subgroup are highly specific of diverse formations, sharply delimiting the respective taxa from one another.

Examined material : Elisabethville : XI.1949, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2130 + Holotype ; 4.V.1952, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2157 + Paratype ; X.1949, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2170 + Paratype ; IX.1949, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2434 + Paratype ; deposited in the MRAC and the HNHM.

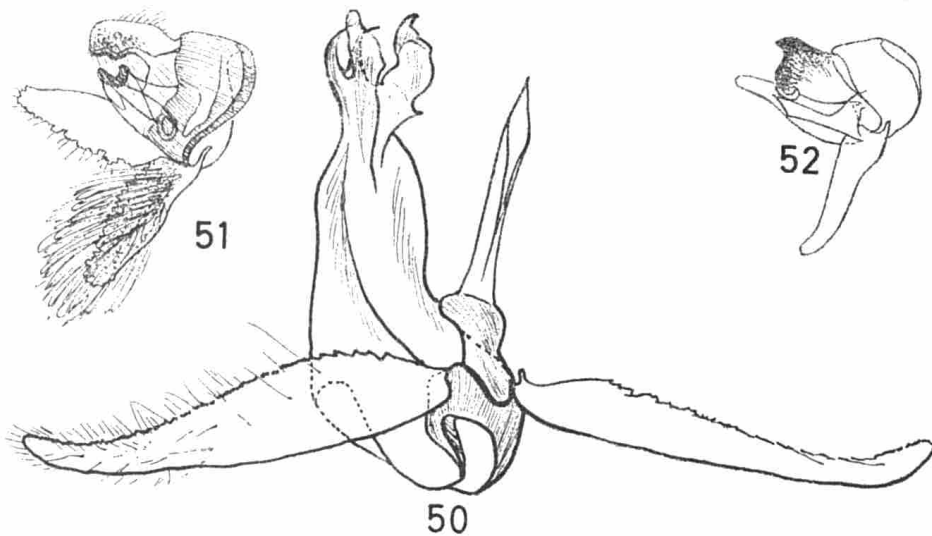


Fig. 50. — *Perissomastix pyroxantha* (MEYRICK), Lectotype, male, ventro-laterally, gen. prep. 10.274, British Museum (Nat. Hist.) ; Mt. Mlanje.

Fig. 51. — *Perissomastix laxata* sp. n., Holotype, male, laterally, gen. prep. 2133 ; Elisabethville.

Fig. 52. — *Perissomastix perversa* sp. n., Paratype, male, ventrally, gen. prep. 2157 ; Elisabethville.

### **Episcardia** RAGONOT, 1895

(*Bull. Soc. ent. France*, p. CV)

#### 45. **Episcardia oenopis** (MEYRICK, 1909 ; *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, p. 740).

Examined material : Elisabethville, X.1949, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2105 ; 3.IV.1949, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2125 ; 4.V.1952, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2169.

46. *Episcardia effulgens* GOZMÁNY, 1965 ; *Acta Zool. Ac. Sci. Hung.*, 11, p. 273, fig. 24.

I was able to include in the original description a specimen found in the MRAC.

Examined material : Matembe (km 11 de Matadi), 29.IX.1929, BRÉDO + R det A 2244 + *Tinea* sp. (in MEYRICK's writing) + gen. prep. 2121 + Paratype ; deposited in the MRAC.

47. *Episcardia epiforma* sp. n.

Alar expanse : 13-15 mm. — Head yellow, antennae whitish grey, scapulae, thorax, base of costa on fore wing dark fuscous with a violet-purplish shine, fore wing deep argillaceous ochreous with a rufous shine, cilia concolorous, apical area with more rufous scales ; hind wing medium grey with a strong brassy shine, cilia shining greyish yellow.

Male genital organ : uncus resembling a pair of pigeons turning toward one another, valvae angular, apical section triangular, external margin emorse, hairy, internal margin pectinate with a single row of large, strong spines introrse and centrad, basal section with a strong tooth apically and a keel dorsally, aedoeagus short, straight, truncate, vinculum a wide ring (fig. 53).

The conspicuously pectinate valvae separate the new species from all known allies.

Examined material : Elisabethville, X.1949, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2123 + Holotype ; 4.V.1952, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2127 + Paratype ; — I include in the type-series a specimen found in the material of the ZERNY Expedition to Tanganyika : Tanganyika-Terr., Matengo Hochland, WSW v. Songea, 21-31.I.1936, ZERNY + Linda, 13-1400 m + Paratype ; deposited in the MRAC, the HNHM, and the NHMV.

48. *Episcardia decipiens* sp. n.

Alar expanse : 12-13 mm. — Head yellow, antennae greyish white, scapulae and thorax fuscous with a purplish shine, fore wing rufous ochreous, with some fuscous or purplish shine, apically darkest, cilia concolorous ; hind wing grey with a brassy shine.

Male genital organ : uncus membraneous, apically slightly bilobate, margins convex, valva elongated, dorsum almost evenly arching to rounded, wider apex, costa with three projecting parts, sinuous or jagged, preapical portion with emorse costa, hairy, also with some spiniform setae, vinculum wide, aedoeagus finely arcuate, wide, pointed (fig. 54).

The new species stands nearest to *jansei* GOZMÁNY, 1965 ; *Acta Zool. Ac. Sci. Hung.*, 11, p. 272. fig. 22 ; but the costal structure of the valvae, as well as the uncus separate the two taxa. Two male specimens, for a time erroneously considered to



belong to *E. jansei* GOZMÁNY, and designated as Paratypes of this latter taxon (*Acta Zool. Ac. Sci. Hung.*, 1965, Supplementary Note, p. 294), were found to belong also to *decipiens* sp. n., and are hereby designated as Paratypes (gen. prep. 2124, and 2159, below).

A female exemplar is but doubtfully assignable to the species, hence I do not include it as Paratype in the type-series. Genital organ : ostium doubly arched ventrally and dorsally, highest point of arches laterally, introitus a sclerotized tube, ductus thin, soft, bursa elongately sacculiform, with a sclerotized ring proximally, embracing a pair of long, acicular and arcuate spines (fig. 55).

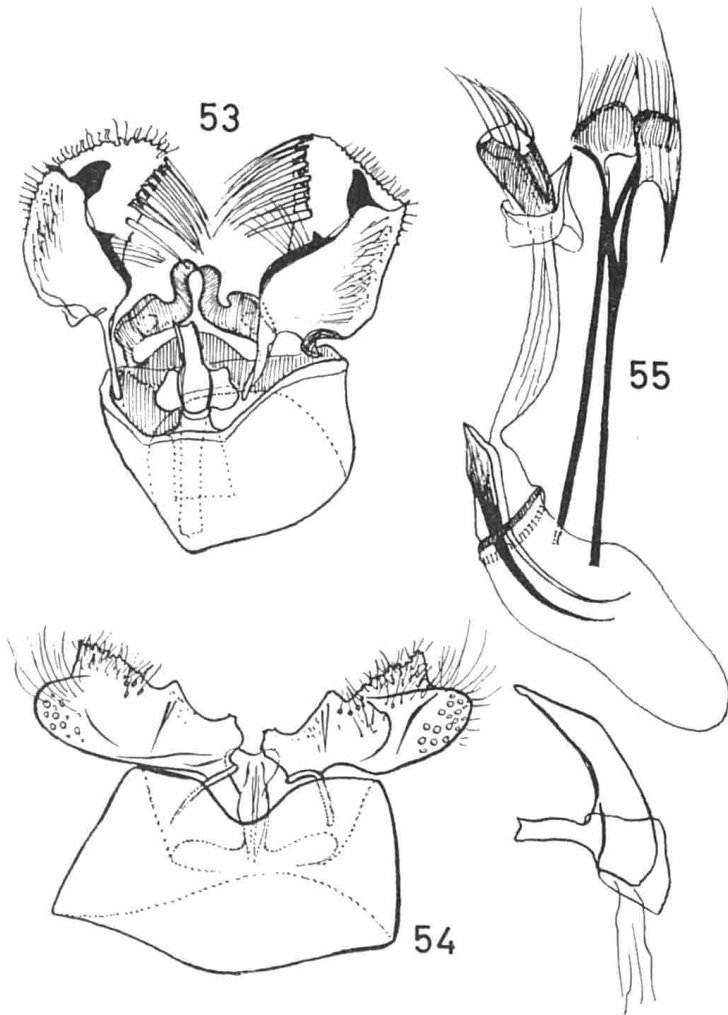


Fig. 53. — *Episcardia epiforma* sp. n., Paratype, male, ventrally, gen. prep. 1866 ; Songea, Tanganyika.

Fig. 54. — *Episcardia decipiens* sp. n., Paratype, male, ventrally, aedoeagus separated, gen. prep. 2437 ; Elisabethville.

Fig. 55. — *Episcardia ? decipiens* sp. n., female, laterally, No. 2158 ; Elisabethville.

Examined material : Elisabethville, X.1949, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2124 + Holotype ; IV.1952, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2159 + Paratype ; — Elisabethville : Katuba, X.1949, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2437 + Paratype. — Female specimen : Elisabethville, 16.IX.1934, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2158. Deposited in the MRAC and the HNHM.

49. *Episcardia magnifica* sp. n.

Alar expanse : 15 mm. — Head vivid lemon yellow, antennae snow white, scapulae, thorax deep violet purplish, fore wing ochreous brown (testaceous) with a reddish suffusion, costa, mainly at base, violet fuscous, attenuating toward apex, cilia concolorous but with a dense irroration of dark fuscous scales ; hind wing fuscous with a coppery shine, cilia greyish coppery.

Male genital organ : uncus two elongately triangular, subconical, apically extrorsely pointed arms, unconnected at base, vinculum broad, valva irregularly suboval, costa reinforced at base : a keel-like fold transversally delimiting basal area, hairy to spinose, aedoeagus straight at basal section then tapering and narrowapically, here soft and bending (fig. 56).

The new species stands nearest to *Episcardia euplocamis* (MEYRICK, 1918 ; *Ann. Transvaal Mus.*, 6 : 44 ; comb. n.), but the differences in the valval outline and the aedoeagus suffice to distinguish the two taxa.

Examined material : Elisabethville, 4.V.1952, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2104 + Holotype ; deposited in the MRAC.

**Hyperbola** GOZMÁNY, 1965

(*Acta Zool. Ac. Sci. Hung.*, 11, p. 269-270)

50. *Hyperbola* sp.

Two female specimens, whose relegation is as yet doubtful ; I desist from naming them. Alar expanse : 18-20 mm. — Head light yellow, scapulae, thorax, fore wing basically a light golden to brassy yellow, with an admixture of numerous rufous brownish scales especially on base of scapulae and thorax and in apical area of fore wing, costa at base rufous to fuscous, cilia yellowish ; hind wing yellowish grey with a strong, metallic coppery or brassy shine.

Female genital organ : subgenital plates rather quadrangular, ostium circular, without caudally situated appendage or apex, sclerotized ostial section short, ductus immediately wide (fig. 57).

The specimens stand near to *moschias* (MEYRICK, 1914 ; *Exot. Microl.* 1 : 210), but this species has a longer ostial section, ostium proper with a caudally situated apex, ductus thin.

Examined material : Elisabethville : 5.XII.1949, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2118 ; 31.VII.1934, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2131. (Two generations?). Deposited in the MRAC and the HNHM.

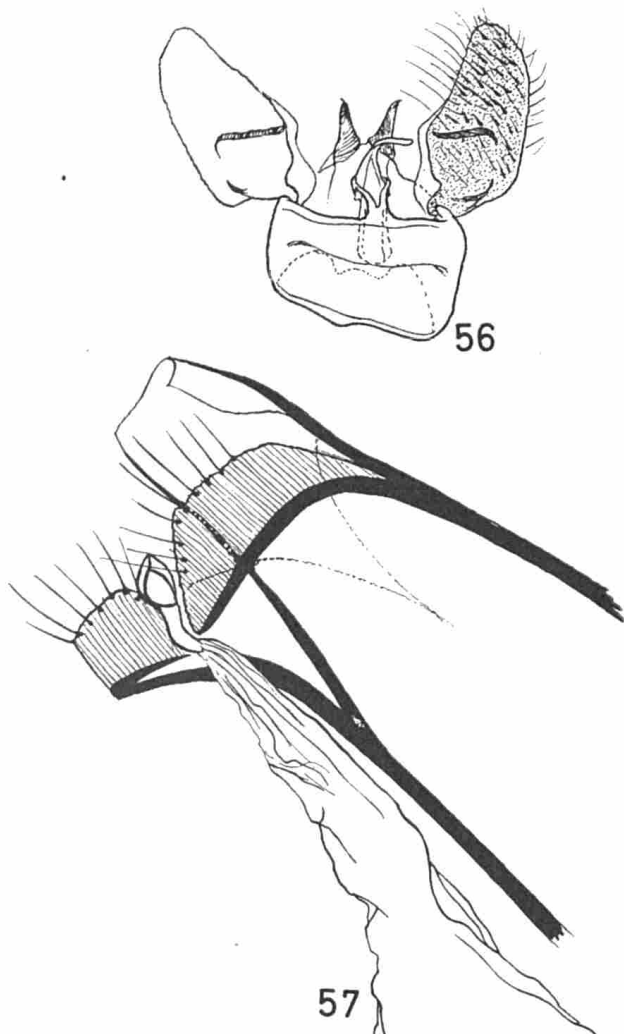


Fig. 56. — *Episcardia magna* sp. n., Holotype, male, ventrally, gen. prep. 2104 ; Elisabethville.

Fig. 57. — *Hyperbola* sp., female, ventrally, gen. prep. 2131 ; Elisabethville.

**Dinica** GOZMÁNY, 1965

(*Lambillionea*, LXIV, p. 5)

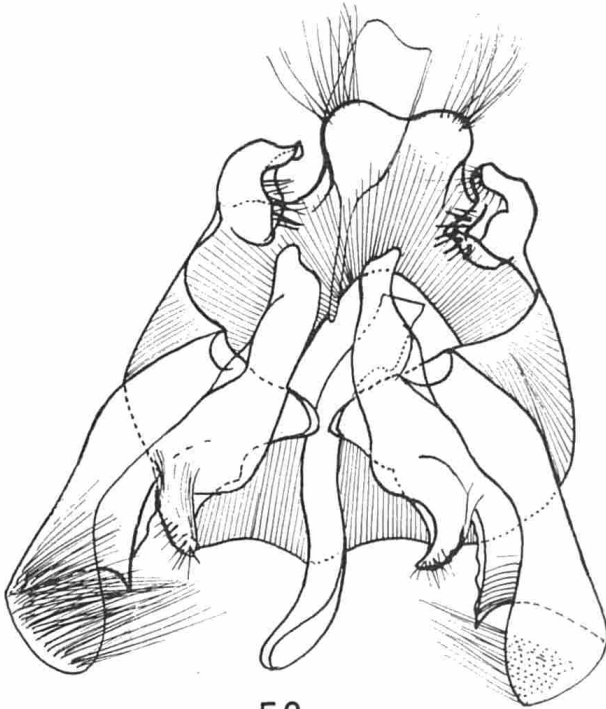
51. ***Dinica orphnospila*** (MEYRICK, 1934 ; *Exot. Microl.* 4 : 516).

Ghesquière : No. 28. *Tinea orphnospila* MEYRICK.

To complete the original description, I submit that of the male genital organ :

Male genital organ : uncus finely rounded or hardly bilobate apices, two lateral appendages open and spinose centrad, gnathos paddle-shaped, valvae very wide apically, appendage of sacculus blunt, medium-sized, spinose, aedoeagus sinuous, simple, vinculum comparatively narrow also ventrally (fig. 58).

Examined material : Ruwenzori, Camp (4200 m), 23.VIII.1932, BURGEON + gen. prep. 1813 + Lectotype ; ditto + R det HH 2815 + gen. prep. 2502 + Paralectotype ; deposited in the MRAC.



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Fig. 58. — *Dinica orphnospila* (MEYRICK), Lectoparatype, male, ventrally, valval complex everted, gen. prep. 10.304, British Museum (Nat. Hist.) ; Ruwenzori.

**Silosca** GOZMÁNY, 1965

(*Acta Zool. Ac. Sci. Hung.*, 11, p. 279)

52. ***Silosca petaloxantha*** (MEYRICK, 1931 ; *Exot. Microl.* 4 : 98).

Examined material : Elisabethville, 4.V.1952, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2219 ; ditto + gen. prep. 2220 ; — Eala : 11.III.1938, COUTEAUX + ex-tronc Mangués + gen. prep. 2227.

53. ***Silosca licziae*** sp. n.

Alar expanse : 25-38 mm. — Head and third joint of labial palpi light yellowish ochreous, second joint of palpi black, antennae striped longitudinally yellow and

black, scapulae and thorax light yellowish ochreous, but middle of scapulae with a black triangle pointing caudad, basic color of fore wing light brown, pattern tigrine : black spots separated by argillaceous bars along costa, a row of long bristles along subcostal vein, wing then cross-striped with brown basic color and shining argillaceous bands except for apical field (outer 1/4 of wing), yellow and black bundles of bristles at base, in fold at 1/5, double ones at 1/2 and on tornus, an extensiver patch in cell at 1/3 ; apical field demarcated toward base by a black line, backing two further bundles of bristles, followed by three zigzaggy black striae immediately before apex, cilia white ; hind wing brassy yellow, cilia whitish yellow.



Fig. 59. — *Silosca licziae* sp. n., Paratype, male, ventrally, aedoeagus separated, gen. prep. 2217 (Nat. Hist. Mus., Paris) ; Ivory Coast.

Male genital organ : uncus two sausage-shaped, inclinate, hairy arms, gnathos weak, narrow, ribbon-like, V-shaped, vinculum narrow, broadening into two horn-like pegs above long, simple saccus, anellus narrow, ribbon-like, valvae round but depressed, very hairy, sacculus digitate apically, involuted dorsally and demarcated from rest of valva by a series of intricate folds, aedoeagus long, tubular, with rows of fine, minute cornuti (fig. 59).

Female genital organ : subgenital plates elongately triangular, margins sinuous and broadly sclerotized, ostium narrow then widening, with a circular pattern and two blackish spots, ductus wide, long, caudal half ornamented with a strong and dense scrobiculation, signa two enormous, triangular spines on a broad, guttiform base (fig. 60).

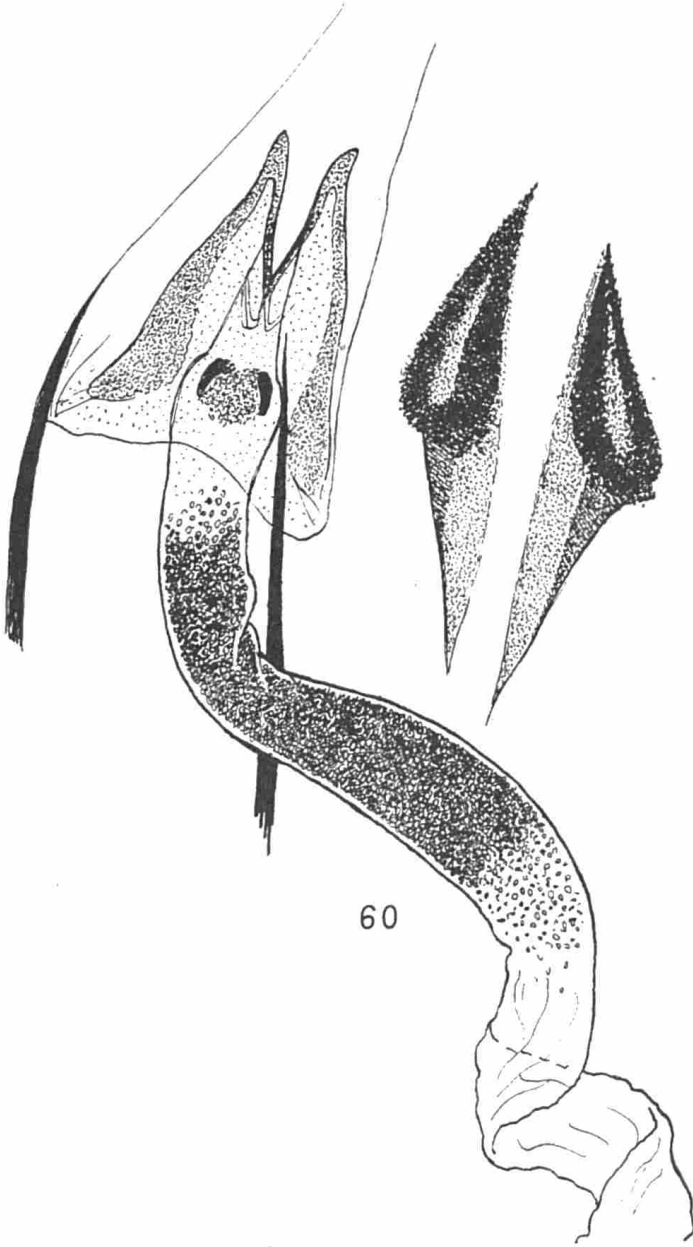


Fig. 60. — *Silosca licziae* sp. n., Holotype, female, ostial area, and both signa, gen. prep. 2222 ; Paulis.

The new species is lighter (without any red) than *S. mariae* GOZMÁNY, 1965 (*Acta Zool. Ac. Sci. Hung.*, 11, p. 279-281, fig. 31, 32), the signa are also different, as well as the configuration of the subgenital plates. The *Silosca*-species, as witnessed also by the following taxa, seem to be peculiar in that the males are rare ; they are not known of *mariae* GOZMÁNY, nor of the next two species described below.

Examined material : Uele : Paulis, 4.VIII.1948, Dr. FONTAINE + gen. prep. 2222 + Holotype ; 8.IX.1957, Dr. FONTAINE + gen. prep. 2223 + Paratype ; — Cote d'Ivoire, Loc. : Adiopodoumé, IV.1964, PIART et GRIVEAUD + ORSTOM, IDERT, Adiopodoumé + 0033 + gen. prep. 2217 + Paratype. (This latter specimen property of the Natural History Museum, Paris ; I list the specimen here to assure its state as Paratype.) Deposited in the MRAC, the HNHM, and the NHMP.

#### 54. *Silosca superba* sp. n.

Alar expanse : 40 mm. — Head yellow but hairs on vertex black, antennae striped longitudinally black and yellow, scapulae mixed black and yellow, thorax black with some yellow scales caudad, fore wing narrow and very long, basic color light yellow, distinct elements of pattern coal black, cell and dorsal areas (from base to 2/3) marbled due to scales with a yellow base, brown middle, and black apex ; distinct pattern tigrine : wide, coal black transversal striae — extending from costa to merely middle of cell — alternating with narrow black ones and separated from each other by light yellowish zones, fifth wide black stripe oblique and long, extending almost in middle of wing nearly to fold, followed by thinner black striae, then outer 1/3 of wing (apical area included) with 6 black cross-striae from costa converging to tornus, thus apical ones very oblique and almost parallel with termen, penultimate one very wide and thus extreme apical field almost wholly black ; tufts of long, yellow bristles at base, in middle of cell, at tornus, two above it but more apicad on discocellular, and a last one on costa at 3/4 ; cilia yellowish, apically brown, with a wide blackish basal stripe ; hind wing rufous with a strong coppery shine, cilia yellowish with a dark grey basal line.

Female genital organ : subgenital plates longer and narrower than in preceding species, signa large ; spine elongately triangular, base diamond-shaped (fig. 61).

The new species differs from its known congeners by its very definite and complicated pattern, as well as the specific features of the female genital organ.

Examined material : Elisabethville, 3.IV.1949, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2225 + Holotype ; deposited in the MRAC.

#### 55. *Silosca somnis* sp. n.

Alar expanse : 23 mm. — Head and antennae yellow, scapulae and thorax evenly mixed with ivory yellowish and black, basic color of fore wing and long bundles of bristles ivory, wing also with an overall marmoration due to zonate coloring of scales : base whitish, middle brown, apex black ; hardly any distinct

cross-strigulae formed, apical area darkest, bundles of bristles at base in fold, at 1/3 in fold, and a smaller one on tornus, a very long one at 1/4 in cell, at 1/2 above cell, and double, small ones behind discocellular ; cilia yellowish, with two indistinct lines of dark scales ; hind wing dark grey to fuscous, cilia yellowish with a greyish subbasal line.

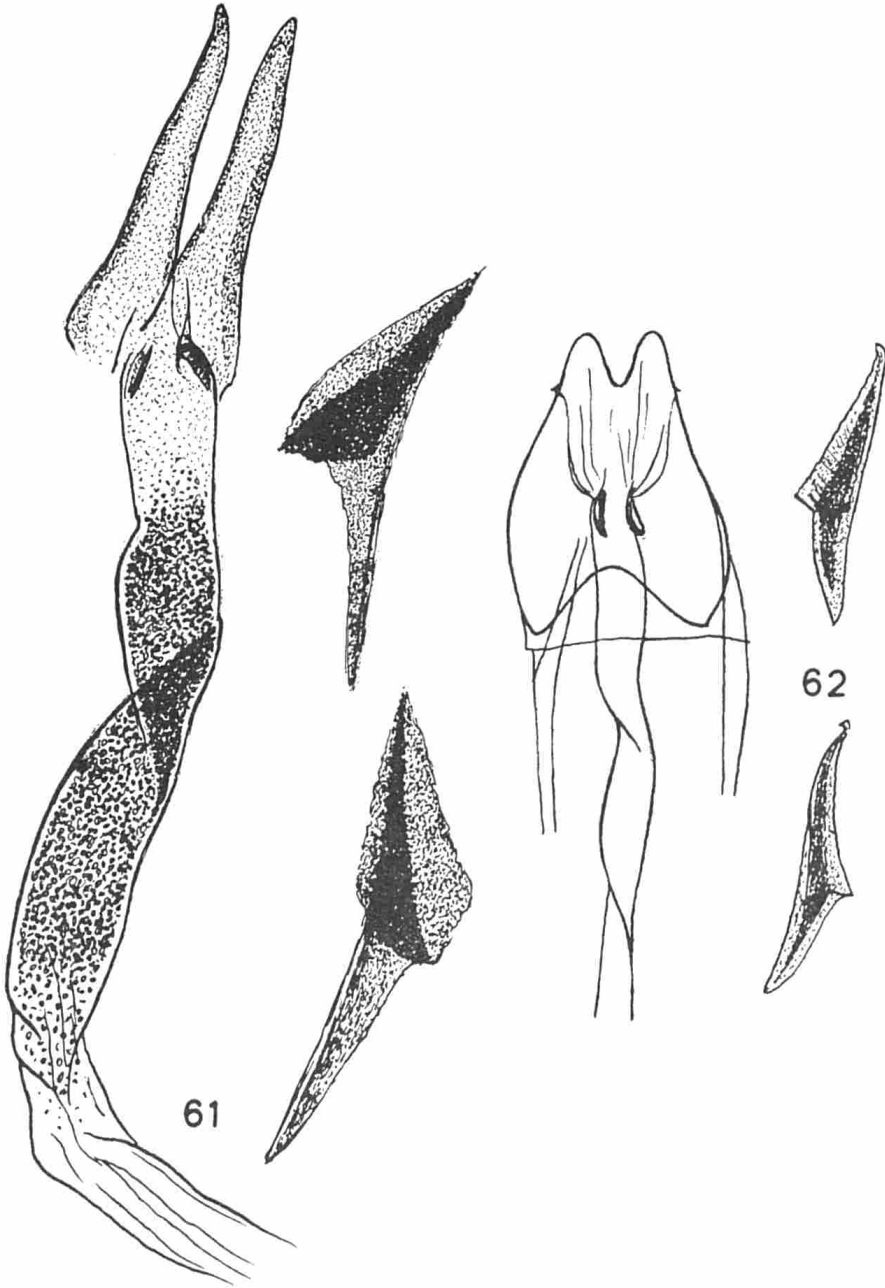


Fig. 61. — *Silosca superba* sp. n., Holotype, female, ostial area, and both signa, gen. prep. 2225 ; Elisabethville.

Fig. 62. — *Silosca somnis* sp. n., Holotype, female, ostial area, and both signa, gen. prep. 2232 ; Elisabethville.



Female genital organ : subgenital plates low, fused, except for a small caudal saddle, lateral margins convex, ostium wide, two characteristic black spots distinct, ductus simple, not scrobiculate, signa two elongately triangular plates (base and spine), rather wedge-shaped, entire organ resembling that of *petaloxantha* (MEYRICK, 1931) (fig. 62).

The differences in the construction of the subgenital plates and the signa suffice to delimit the new species satisfactorily. Externally, *petaloxantha* (MEYRICK) is quite dissimilar ; its orange apical field alone distinguishes it from all congeners.

Examined material : Katanga : Elisabethville, 15.XII.1933, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2232 + Holotype. Deposited in the MRAC.

### **Organodesma** GOZMÁNY, 1965

(*Lambillionea* LXIV, p. 6)

#### 56. **Organodesma arsiptila** (MEYRICK, 1931 ; *Exot. Microl.* 4 : 98).

Syn. : *Hapsifera heptazona* MEYRICK, 1931 ; *Exot. Microl.* 4 : 107.

Ghesquière : No. 51. *Tinea erinacea* Wlk.

Examined material : Flandria : IV.1935, GHESQUIÈRE, 484 + R det L 4368 + gen. prep. 2228 ; ditto + gen. prep. 2229 ; V.1935, GHESQUIÈRE + R det I 3124 + gen. prep. 2230 ; ditto + R det L 3057 + gen. prep. 2231.

#### 57. **Organodesma simplex** sp. n.

Alar expanse : 18-20 mm. — Very similar to *Silosca scmnis* sp. n. above : head, thorax, fore wing ivory, but dark pattern confluent into more distinct transversal striae, bundles of alar bristles, however, shorter but more numerous : 3 at base, 2 in cell and in fold at 1/3, one each on costa and dorsum at 1/2, four on costa, discocellular (2), and dorsum, and 4 again preapically (these latter two groups of four bundles situated in a light ivory cross stripe each, with a third ivory stripe between them), and some few bristles in extreme apex ; hind wing greyish.

Male genital organ : uncus two tapering, apically slightly bifid, slender arms, tegumen merely a narrow bridge, vinculum broadening ventrally, saccus long, valvae elongate, spatulate, apically widening and broadly rounded, inside (sub-costally) with intricately folded and conduplicate appendages, apically with spiniform excrescences, on subdorsal area with only one hairy projection (these lamellar excrescences of valva characteristic of genus), aedoeagus long, straight, tubular, with one row of very fine and sparsely arranged cornuti (fig. 63).

Female genital organ : main feature of intricate ostium a protuberant, flap-like lobè or semicalycoid structure, projecting in a lateral view, introitus hidden behind it,

ductus narrow, not too densely scrobiculate, bursa copulatrix weakly coriaceous, signa two flat, wide spines, or rather knifeblade-like structures, on a widely oval or broadly guttiform base each (fig. 64).

The configuration of the female genital organ and the simple design of the fore wing delimit the new species from all known congeners.

Examined material : Elisabethville, IV.1938, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2221 + Holotype ; 18.XII.1936, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2218 + Paratype ; deposited in the MRAC.

58. *Organodesma optata* sp. n.

Alar expanse : 11-22 mm. — Head fawnish grey, tips of scales white, antennae and labial palpi light fuscous, scapulae and thorax brown but each with a blackish

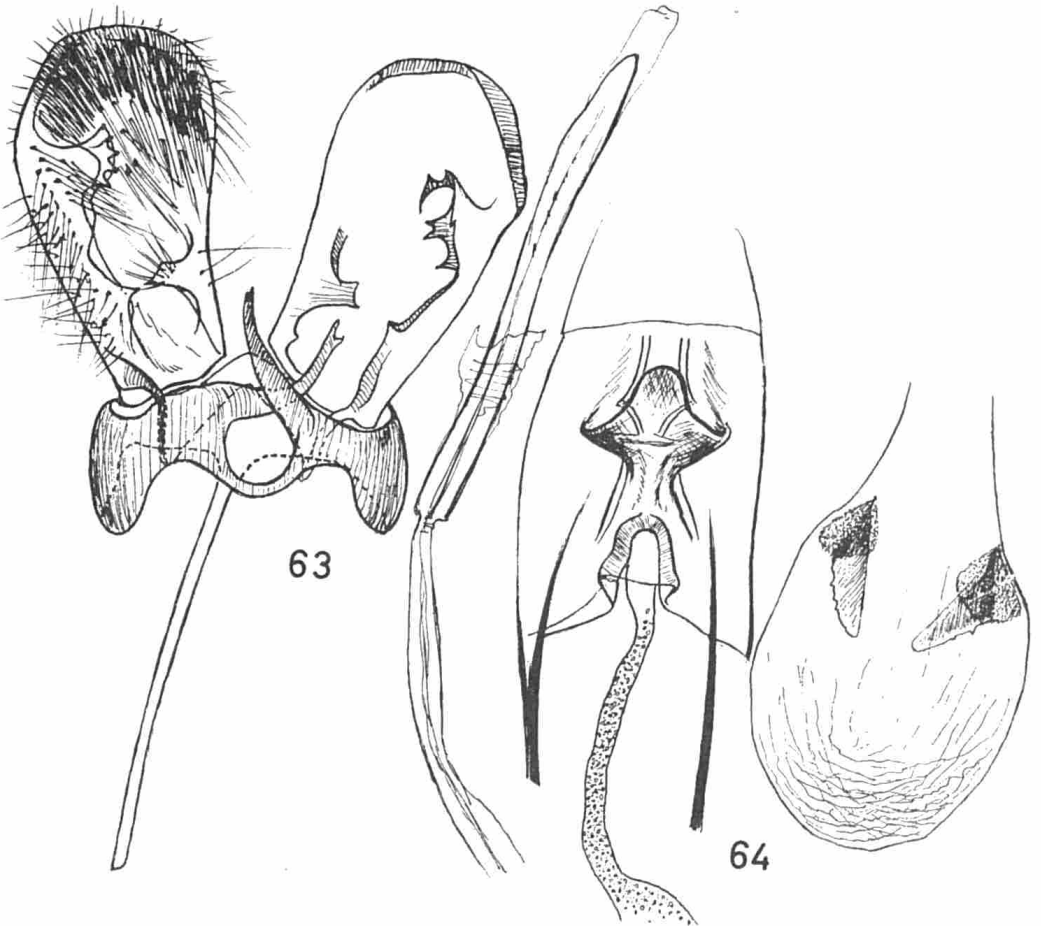


Fig. 63. — *Organodesma simplex* sp. n., Holotype, male, dorsally, aedeagus removed, gen. prep. 2221 ; Elisabethville.

Fig. 64. — *Organodesma simplex* sp. n., Paratype, female, ventrally, ostial area, and bursa copulatrix, gen. prep. 2218 ; Elisabethville.

triangle ; inner two-thirds of fore wing very worn, light and blackish fuscous, outer third demarcated by 3 bundles of slightly yellowish erect scales, followed by a blackish cross-stripe, two lighter and a blackish striae, apex proper blackish, cilia yellowish ; hind wing fuscous grey, cilia yellowish grey.

Female genital organ : ostium double, perpendicular, protruding bars or lobes subtending introitus, ductus sparsely scrobiculate, bursa heavily coriaceous with a vermiculiform sculpture and two large, recurving signa consisting of triangular or ensiform blades superimposed on one another (fig. 65).

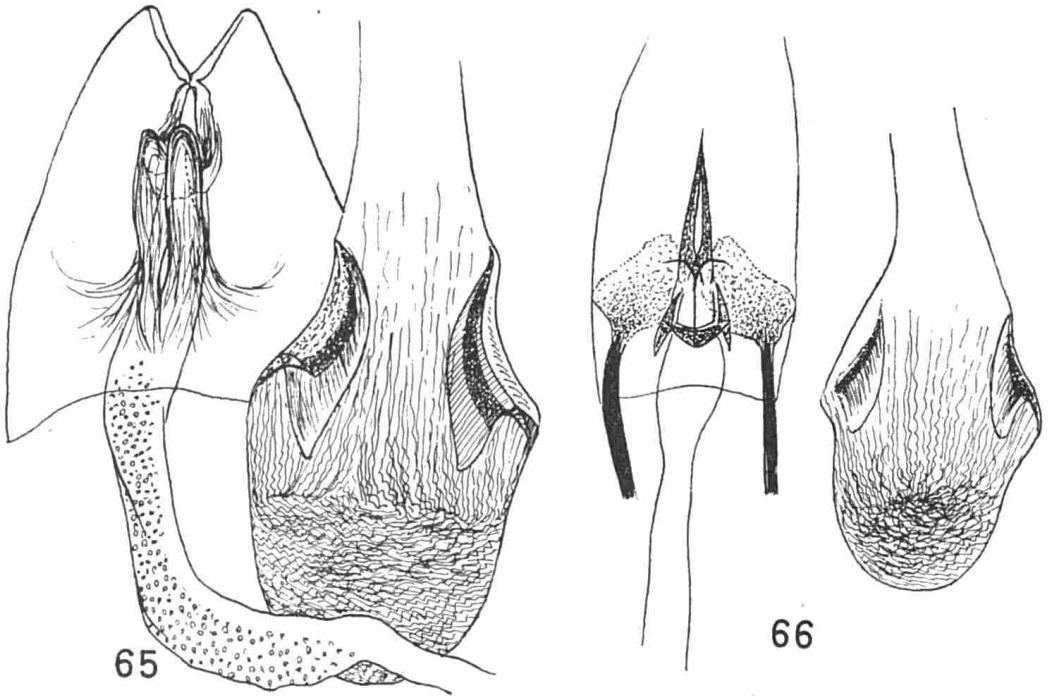


Fig. 65. — *Organodesma optata* sp. n., Holotype, female, ventrally, ostial area, and bursa copulatrix, gen. prep. 2224 ; Rwankwi.

Fig. 66. — *Organodesma psapharogma* (MEYRICK), Lectotype, female, ventrally, ostial area, and bursa copulatrix, gen. prep. 2226 ; Flandria.

The peculiar ostium of the new species delimits it from all known allies.

Examined material : N. Lac Kivu : Rwankwi, 26.II.1948, LEROY + gen. prep. 2224 + Holotype ; deposited in the MRAC.

59. *Organodesma psapharogma* (MEYRICK, 1936 ; *Exot. Microl.* 5 : 55).

GHESQUIÈRE : No. 59. *Hapsifera psapharogma* MEYRICK.

To the original description of the species, I add that of the genital organ :

Female genital organ : apophyses anteriores widely spatulate into subgenital plates, ostium and introitus intricate but largely resembling a sagittiform structure,

ductus simple, bursa of characteristic vermiculiform sculpture, two signa relatively small, recurving, triangular blades, joined like a flange (fig. 66).

Examined material : Flandria, IV.1936, GHESQUIÈRE, 484 + R det X 3124 + *H. psapharogma* (in MEYRICK's writing) + Type + gen. prep. 2226 ; deposited in the MRAC.

### **Myrmecozela** ZELLER, 1852

(*Linn. Ent.*, 6, p. 103)

60. **Myrmecozela isopsamma** MEYRICK, 1920 ; *Voyage de Ch. Alluaud et R. Jeannel en Afrique Orientale.*, II, Microl., p. 97.

Syn. : *Tineola pelochlora* MEYRICK, 1920 ; l.c., p. 101.

*Myrmecozela philoptica* MEYRICK, 1931 ; *Exot. Microl.* 4 : 93.

*Myrmecozela ethiopica* GOZMÁNY, 1960, partim ; *Acta Zool. Ac. Sci. Hung.*, 6, p. 113-114.

The species is widely distributed in East Africa, from Ethiopia to Natal.

Examined material : Natal : Howick (C.) 1908 (don. MEYRICK) + R det i + *Myrmecozela favens* MEYRICK + *Myrmecozela favens* M. (in MEYRICK's writing) + gen. prep. 2264 + Lectoparatype *M. favens* MEYRICK.

N.B. : *Myrmecozela favens* MEYRICK, 1917 (*Exot. Microl.* 2 : 87), is a mixtum compositum. I have examined the type-series in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) : the designated Lectotype and some Lectoparatype specimens represent a taxon which is a junior synonym of "*Tinea*" *suspiciosa* MEYRICK, 1912 (*Ann. South African Mus.*, 10 : 69). The "*M. favens* MEYRICK" specimen of the MRAC is, on the other hand, a true *Myrmecozela* taxon, of the synonymy as given above.

### **Morphaga** HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1853

(*Syst. Bearb. Schmett. Europa*, 5, p. 22)

61. **Morphaga soror** GOZMÁNY, 1965 ; *Acta Zool. Ac. Sci. Hung.*, 11, p. 281, fig. 33.

GHESQUIÈRE : No. 11. *Scardia bucephala* SNELL.

I was yet able to include one specimen, found in the MRAC, in the original description, to secure its state as Paratype.

Examined material : N. Lac Kivu : Rwankwi, IV.1948, Mme LEROY + gen. prep. 2132 + Paratype ; — Dilolo, III.1931, DRION + R det CC 2237 + *Scardia bucephala* SN. + gen. prep. 2265.

**Scalidomia** WALSINGHAM, 1891

(*Trans. Ent. Soc. London*, p. 83)

The genus is, as I have shown (*Ann. hist. nat. Mus. Nat. Hung.*, 57, p. 418) in the redescription of the essential, mainly genitalic characters, distinct and valid. Four of the six known species relegated to the genus are externally highly similar to each other, thus there are some synonyms to be considered, of which I have recently described two (l.c.) due to the fact that the difficulties in identification were further complicated by the impossibility, in want of larger series, of matching the two sexes

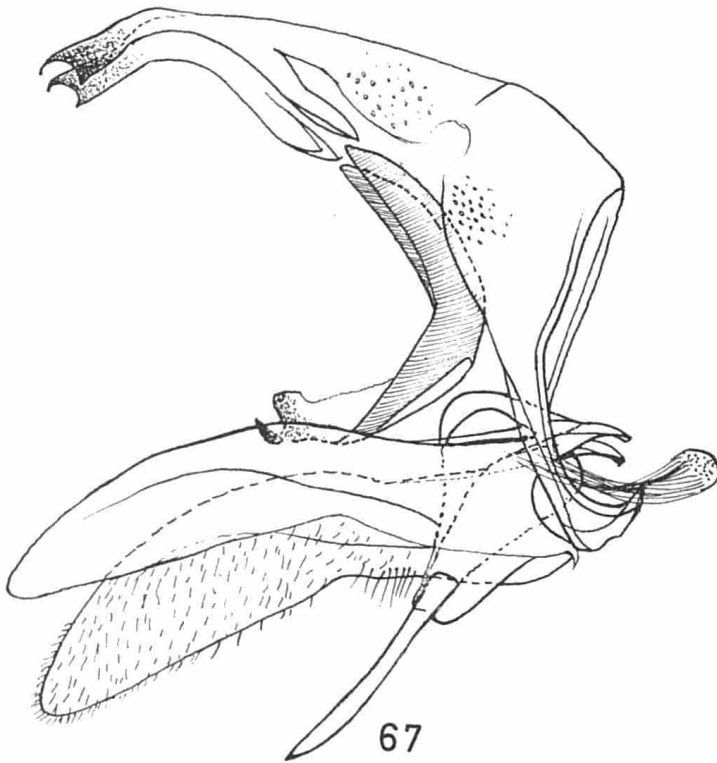


Fig. 67. — *Scalidomia platyloxa* (MEYRICK), Type, male, laterally, gen. prep. 10.221, British Museum (Nat. Hist.) ; Kampala.

to one another, i.e., the females to the males of the respective species. It was only possible by the help of the considerable material of the MRAC that this problem could be solved. The female genital organ can best be identified by the configuration of the scrobiculated area between the dorsal branches of the apophyses anteriores, on the ninth tergite ; the pattern of this area is specifically distinct and constant, whereas the ostial region, the ductus and the bursa — that is, the ventral aspect of the organ — reveal no specific features and are only of generic value.

62. *Scalidomia platyloxa* (MEYRICK, 1930 ; *Exot. Microl.* 3 : 553).

Syn. : *Hapsifera burgeoni* GHESQUIÈRE, 1940 ; op. cit., No. 48, p. 9.

GHESQUIÈRE : No. 48. *Hapsifera burgeoni* GHESQUIÈRE.

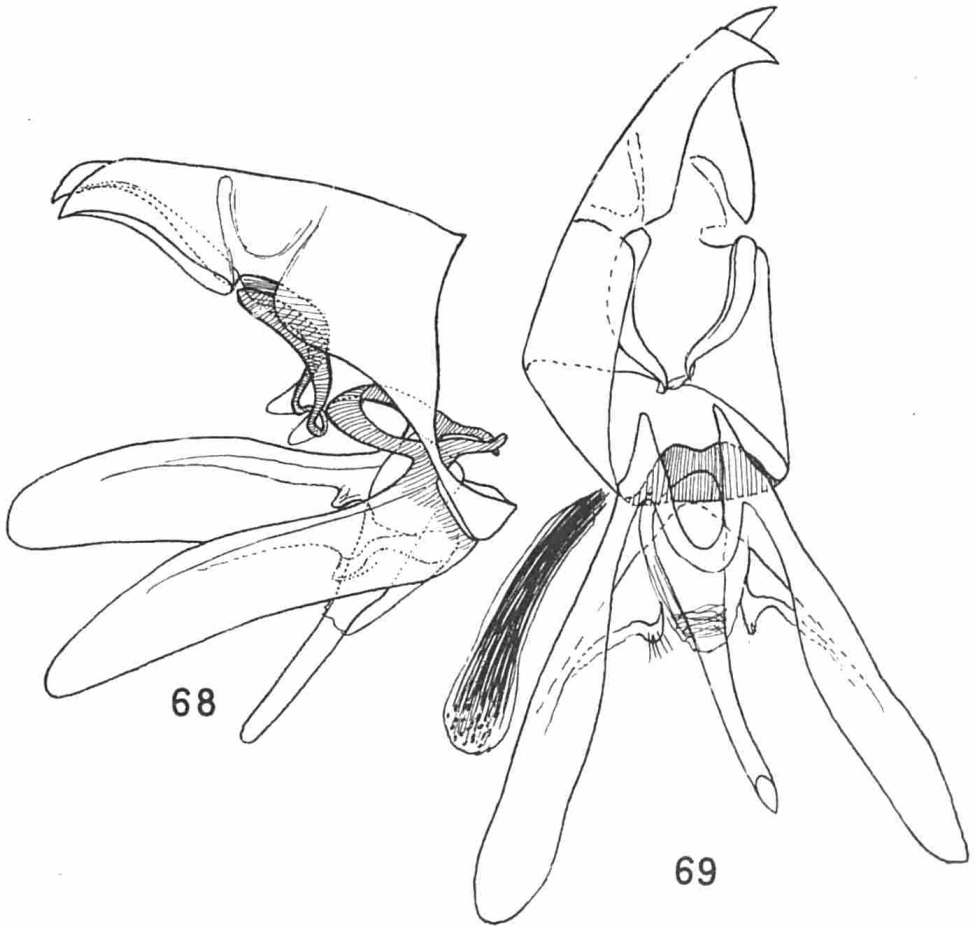


Fig. 68. — *Scalidomia horridella* (WALKER), male, laterally, gen. prep. 2233 ; Gabiro.  
Fig. 69. — *Scalidomia horridella* (WALKER), male, ventrally, valval complex everted,  
one corema, gen. prep. 2426 ; Elisabethville.

Male genital organ : gnathos strong, long, medially bent and recurving, apically membraneous, then again strongly sclerotized into a hook recurved caudad, with a flat base (fig. 67).

Female genital organ : unknown [GHESQUIÈRE's female Paratype (l.c.) proved to be another male].

Examined material : Kivu : Rutshuru, 5.IX.1932, BURGEON + *Hapsifera burgeoni* GHESQUIÈRE Type + gen. prep. 1802 ; XII.1937, GHESQUIÈRE + *Hapsifera burgeoni* Paratype + R det G 4368 + gen. prep. 2295 ; — N. Lac Kivu : Rwankwi, V.1948, LEROY + gen. prep. 2239.

This is the rarest species of all *Scalidomia* taxa ; a rather deep brown animal with the typical pattern indistinct due to the dark coloration ; hind wing blackish. It is known only from the greater Lac Kivu area and the neighbouring regions of Uganda.

63. *Scalidomia horridella* (WALKER), 1863 ; *Cat. Lep. Het.*, 28 : 474.

Syn. : *Scalidomia efformata* GOZMÁNY, 1965 ; *Acta Zool. Ac. Sci. Hung.*, 11, p.282, fig. 34.

Ghesquière : No. 57. *Hapsifera horridella* Wlk., partim.

Male genital organ : gnathos relatively strong and wide in a lateral view, both arms tapering and conjoined apically, above with a small, nearly transparent lobe each (fig. 68). The male of this species can be imbedded also ventrally, due to the soft and narrow apical portions of the gnathos-arms ; in this aspect, the transparent lobes are usually appressed to the main arms and are hardly discernible (fig. 69).

Female genital organ : scrobiculated area of tergite between dorsal branches of apophyses anteriores rather compact, perpendicularly short, about as high as wide, dorsal branches of apophyses apically strongly bent (fig. 70).

Examined material : Elisabethville : 4.I.1935, SEYDEL + R det GG 3256 + gen. prep. 2235 ; XII.1936, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2237 ; ditto + gen. prep. 2240 ; I.1937, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2242 ; 15.XI.1936, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2243 ; 20.XII.1936, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2426 ; X.1949, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2443 ; XI.1936, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2469 ; — Ruanda : Gabiro, 11-21.X.1932, BURGEON + R det AA 2815 + gen. prep. 2233 ; 21.V.1932, BURGEON + gen. prep. 2234 ; — Sankuru : Lusambo, 6.VI.1950, Dr. FONTAINE + gen. prep. 2467 ; Dimbelenge, 15.XII.1950, Dr. FONTAINE No. 31 + gen. prep. 2466 ; — Eala, VI.1936, Ghesquière + R det A 4369 + gen. prep. 2457 ; IX.1936, Ghesquière + R det A 4369 + gen. prep. 2444.

64. *Scalidomia corrigata* sp. n.

Ghesquière : No. 57. *Hapsifera horridella* Wlk., partim.

Alar expanse : male 20-22 mm, female 32-35 mm. — The species is externally indistinguishable from *horridella* (Wlk.) and *estimata* GOZMÁNY.

Male genital organ : almost entirely agreeing with that of *fetialis* (MEYRICK), but terminal lateral appendages of fused gnathos-arms slightly blunter and wider ; *fetialis* (MEYRICK) is, however, externally smaller (14-16 mm), its wings discernibly narrower.

Female genital organ : as in *horridella* (Wlk.) and *fetialis* (MEYRICK), but scrobiculated area along (between) dorsal branches of apophyses anteriores essentially longer (fig. 71).

The new species is even more frequent in the Congo area than the preceding species, which seems to be widely distributed in the Ethiopian Region, while *corrugata* sp. n. was found hitherto only in the territory under discussion. *Sc. fetialis* (MEYRICK, 1917; *Exot. Microcol.* 2 : 88 ; = *endroedyi* GOZMÁNY, 1965, *Acta Zool. Ac. Sci. Hung.*, 11, p. 282-283, syn. n.) inhabits the coastal regions of Western Africa.

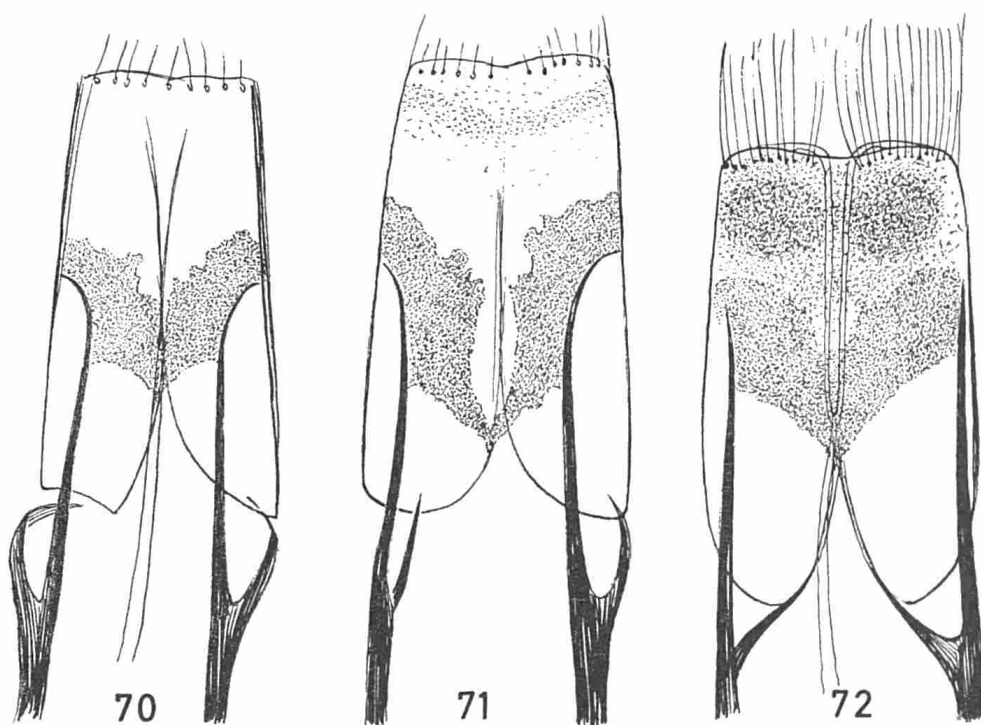


Fig. 70. — *Scalidomia horridella* (WALKER), female, ninth tergite dorsally, gen. prep. 2467 ; Lusambo.

Fig. 71. — *Scalidomia corrugata* sp. n., female, ninth tergite dorsally, gen. prep. 2427 ; Rwankwi.

Fig. 72. — *Scalidomia estimata* GOZMÁNY, female, ninth tergite dorsally, gen. prep. 2419 ; Nyarusambo.

Examined material : Holotype : Elisabethville, X.1949, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2245 ; 33 Paratypes from : Elisabethville (gen. preps. 2406, 2355, 2354), H. Uele (gen. preps. 2236, 2465), Rwankwi (gen. preps. 2238, 2297, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2425, 2427), Lusambo (gen. prep. 2247), Gandajika (gen. prep. 2442), Rutshuru (gen. preps. 2446, 2464), Kisenyi (gen. preps. 2447, 2451), Urundi (gen. prep. 2460), Kitega (gen. preps. 2445, 2450, 2461, 2452, 2462), Uvira (gen. prep. 2453), Eala (gen. prep. 2454), Stanleyville (gen. prep. 2455), Lulonga (gen. prep. 2456), Kigali (gen. prep. 2458), Usumbura (gen. prep. 2459), Bokatola (gen. prep. 2448), and Ruanda (gen. prep. 2463) ; deposited in the MRAC and the HHNM.



65. *Scalidomia estimata* GOZMÁNY, 1965 ; *Ann. hist. nat. Mus. Nat. Hung.*, 57, p. 419.

Syn. : *Dysarctica argaleopis* MEYRICK, in litt. ! [Uganda : Kalak, VII.1932, gen. prep. 10.188 ; in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.)].

Ghesquière : No. 57. *Hapsifera horridella* Wlk. partim ; No. 69. *Tiquadra lichenea* WLSGHM.

Male genital organ : cf. 3 : GOZMÁNY, p. 418, fig. 8.

Female genital organ : scrobiculated area between straight dorsal branches of apophyses anteriores more or less narrowly V-shaped, with also an indistinctly outlined but strong, usually circular to oval, confluent scrobiculation above it (fig. 72) (cf. also 3 : GOZMÁNY, p. 418, fig. 9).

A montane species, from Ethiopia to the Congo ; rather rare.

Examined material : Kivu : Uvira, IX.1933 (BECQUET) + R det K 3093 + *Hapsifera horridella* WALK. (MEYRICK's writing) + gen. prep. 2246 ; — Rwankwi, I.1948, Mme LEROY + gen. prep. 2431 ; IV.1948, Mme LEROY + gen. prep. 2421 ; — Nyarusambo (Kikeri), 2000 m, 27.VI-2.VII.1934, DE WITTE, Parc Nat. Albert + R det P 4081 + *Tiquadra lichenea* WLSGHM., MEYRICK det, 1937 + gen. prep. 2419 ; — Kamatembe, 2100 m, 12-22.IV.1934, DE WITTE, Parc Nat. Albert, No. 345 ♀ + R det M 4081 + *Hapsifera horridella* Wlk., MEYRICK det, 1937 + gen. prep. 2468.

66. *Scalidomia texturata* sp. n.

Ghesquière : No. 53. *Hapsifera fetalis* MEYRICK ; No. 48. *Hapsifera burgeoni* Ghesquière, partim.

Alar expanse : male 13-20 mm, female 16-24 mm. — Head whitish ochreous, scapulae and thorax ochreous mixed with fuscous, basic color of fore wing pale whitish ochreous, pattern very distinct, brownish, with some black spots and dots : a brown, generally oblique, wide stripe from 1/3 of costa to almost 1/2 of dorsum, another one from 1/2 of costa, broken and widening at end of cell, then recurving dorsad (almost parallel with termen), ending about termination of cubital veins, apical area with some brownish irroration, two black dots in fold, one at base, and one in cell : all four of them in an almost straight line, three on discocellular (on basal margin of second oblique stripe), all these dots rather indistinct, but 4-5 strong, distinct, large dots around apex and on termen, emitting dark transversal stripes into cilia ; hind wing light grey, cilia yellowish.

Male genital organ : almost indistinguishable from that of *horridella* (Wlk.), but gnathos shorter and much narrower laterally (fig. 73), and more widely and angularly connected in a ventral view (fig. 74) ; also coremata considerably smaller (cf. fig. 69, 74). Due to the softness of the gnathos-arms, this species, too, can be imbedded ventrally, without danger of disfiguring the conjoined section of the gnathos.

Female genital organ : resembling that of *estimata* GOZMÁNY, above, but smaller, V-shaped scrobiculation very narrow, apophyses anteriores also straight, shorter, subgenital plates with much shorter bristles caudally than in *estimata* GOZMÁNY (fig. 75).

The new species is very conspicuous by its sharp pattern : the contrast of the light and dark elements of the component features.

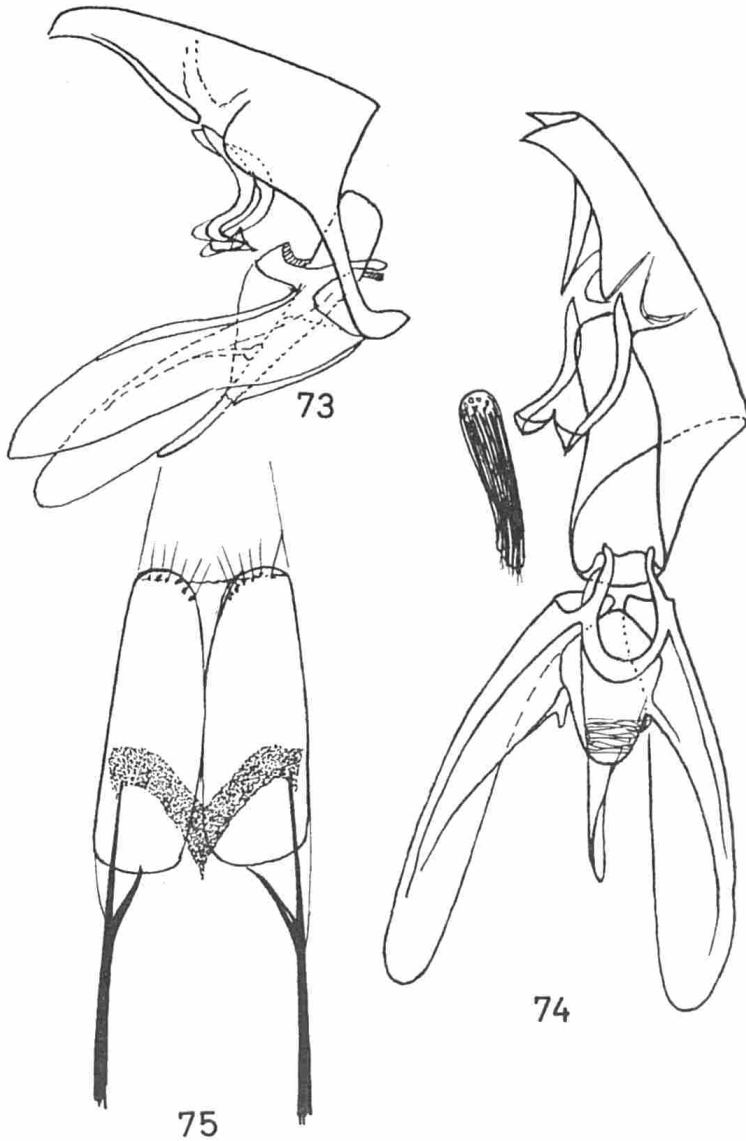


Fig. 73. — *Scalidomia texturata* sp. n., Paratype, male, laterally, gen. prep. 2241 ; Elisabethville.

Fig. 74. — *Scalidomia texturata* sp. n., Paratype, male, ventrally, valval complex everted, one corema, gen. prep. 2270 ; Elisabethville.

Fig. 75. — *Scalidomia texturata* sp. n., Paratype, female, ninth tergite dorsally, gen. prep. 2441 ; Elisabethville.

Examined material : 1 Holotype and 125 Paratypes from Elisabethville, captured between XI-IV, and mostly in XII, by SEYDEL (Holotype : gen. prep. 2244 ; some Paratypes : gen. preps. 2270, 2241, 2414, 2415).

In view of the difficulties concerning the correct identification of the *Scalidomia* taxa, I submit here a key, based separately on the male and female characteristics of the species :

#### MALES

- 1 (8) End of gnathos-arms (in a lateral view) usually entirely fused and strongly sclerotized, terminating in a process directed caudad.
- 2 (5) End of gnathos-arms with two lateral, lobately spiniform appendages.
- 3 (4) Fore wings narrow, alar expanse of male 14-16 mm .....  
..... *fetialis* (MEYRICK) (= *endroedyi* GOZMÁNY)
- 4 (3) Fore wings wide, alar expanse of male 20-22 mm .....  
..... *corrigata* sp. n.
- 5 (2) End of gnathos-arms without lateral, lobate appendages.
- 6 (7) End of gnathos-arms perpendicularly elongate, attenuate, terminating in a small, recurving hook, like a beckoning finger .....  
..... *platyloxa* (MEYRICK) (= *burgeoni* GHESQUIÈRE)
- 7 (6) End of gnathos-arms perpendicularly hardly elongate, gnathos evenly bending, apically strongly widened, apex like a widely opened forceps ....  
..... *estimata* GOZMÁNY
- 8 (1) End of gnathos-arms not fused and hardly sclerotized, connected only membraneously, apically turning ventrad.
- 9 (10) Corema small, only as long as straight section of one gnathos-arm .....  
..... *texturata* sp. n.
- 10 (9) Corema almost twice longer than one gnathos-arm .....  
..... *horridella* (WLK.) (= *efformata* GOZMÁNY)

#### FEMALES

[*platyloxa* (MEYRICK) unknown]

- 1 (4) Dorsal branch of apophyses anteriores straight.
- 2 (3) Branches short, enclosed scrobiculation V-shaped, no other scrobiculated area on segment ..... *texturata* sp. n.
- 3 (2) Branches long, enclosed scrobiculation V-shaped, with a strong, circular to oval scrobiculation above it, caudally on segment ... *estimata* GOZMÁNY
- 4 (1) Dorsal branches of apophyses anteriores evenly bending outwards.

- 5 (6) Scrobiculated area along dorsal branches of apophyses anteriores long, longer than diameter of segment ..... *corrígata* sp. n.
- 6 (5) Scrobiculated area along dorsal branches of apophyses anteriores short, squat, shorter than diameter of segment.
- 7 (8) Hind wing dark to at most medium grey, alar expanse 24-28 mm ; a species of the western coastal territories .....  
..... *fetialis* (MEYRICK) (= *endroedyi* GOZMÁNY)
- 8 (7) Hind wing pearly to light grey, alar expanse 28-34 mm ; a species of apparently overall distribution in the Ethiopian Region .....  
..... *horridella* (WLK.) (= *efformata* GOZMÁNY)

**Hapsifera** ZELLER<sup>\*</sup>, 1847

(*Isis*, p. 32)

Syn. : *Ptochoglyptis* MEYRICK, 1938 ; *Inst. Parc Nat. Congo Belge*, fasc. 14, p. 27 ; syn. n.

67. **Hapsifera nidicola** MEYRICK, 1935 ; *Rev. franc. d'Entom.*, 2 : 56.

Ghesquière : No. 69. *Tiquadra lichenea* WLSGHM., partim.

Examined material : Nyarusambo (Kikeri), 2000 m, 27.VI-2.VII.1934, DE WITTE, Parc Nat. Albert + R det O 4081 + *Tiquadra lichenea* WALS. MEYRICK det, 1937 + gen. prep. 2418.

68. **Hapsifera revoluta** MEYRICK, 1914 ; *Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris*, 20 : 122.

Syn. : *Hapsifera revoluta* MEYRICK, 1933 ; *Exot. Microl.* 4 : 414.

Ghesquière : No. 47. *Hapsifera arithmetis* MEYRICK.

Examined material : 49 males and 14 females, mainly from Elisabethville. Also Rutshuru : III.1937, Ghesquière + R det E 4368 + gen. prep. 2300 ; 30.XII.1936, Ghesquière + R det E 4368 + gen. prep. 2301.

69. **Hapsifera haplotherma** MEYRICK, 1934 ; *Exot. Microl.* 4 : 516.

Ghesquière : No. 56. *Hapsifera haplotherma* MEYRICK.

To the original description, I add that of the genital organs.

Male genital organ : gnathos-arms strong, wide, apical section sharply bent and recurving into pointed apices, saccus roughly triangular, apically cross-shaped, valvae long, apically nearly truncate, aedoeagus sagittate (fig. 76).

Female genital organ : ventral branches of apophyses anteriores comparatively wide, introitus semicircular, roughly infundibuliform, ductus medially with expanded and transversally rugulose area, bursa large, signum a refolded, angular, rather long flange (fig. 77).

The species is hitherto known only from Elisabethville, where it seems to be frequent.

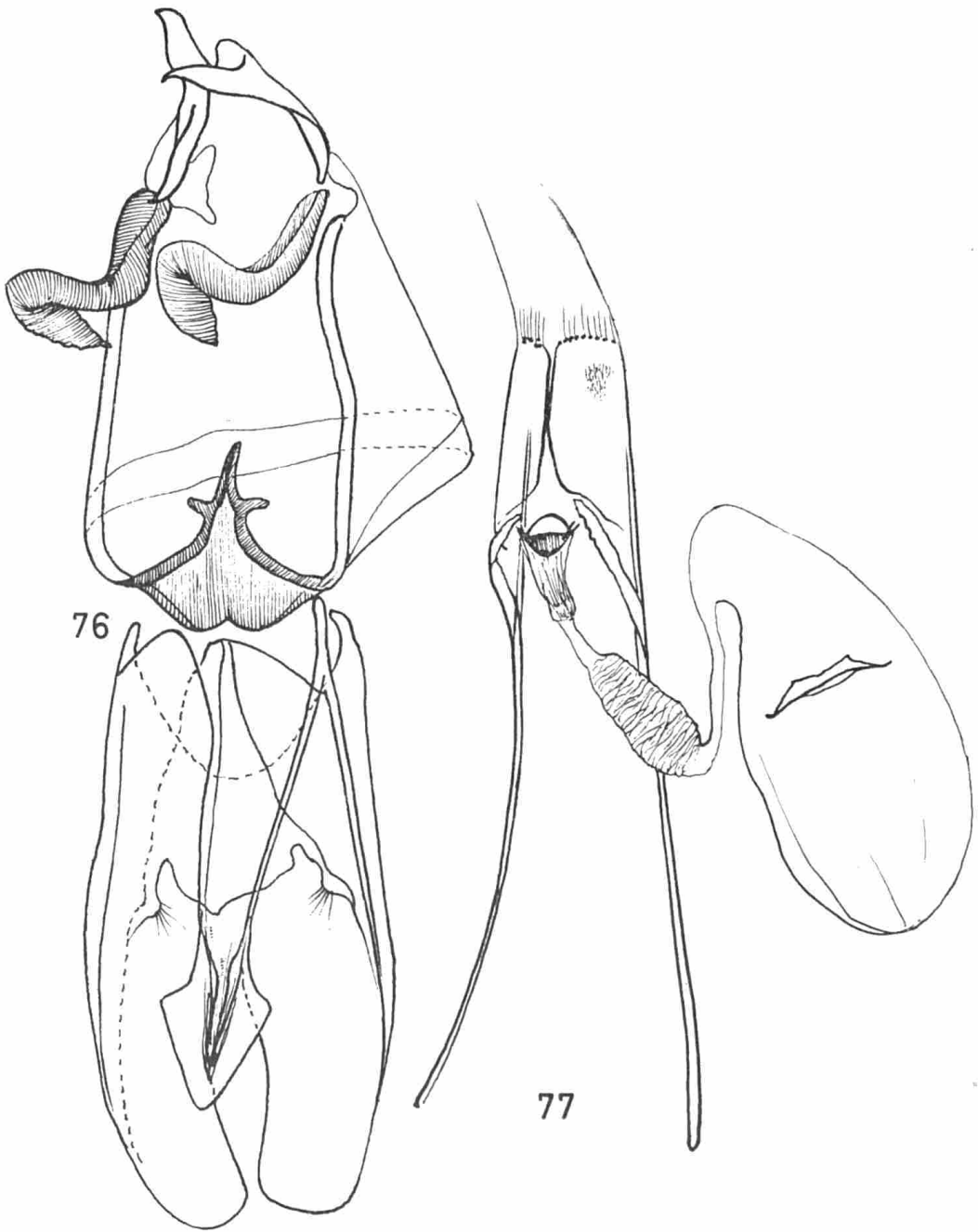


Fig. 76. — *Hapsifera haplotherma* MEYRICK, Holotype, male, ventrally, valval complex everted, gen. prep. 1803; Elisabethville.

Fig. 77. — *Hapsifera haplotherma* MEYRICK, female, ventrally, gen. prep. 10.215, British Museum (Nat. Hist.); Elisabethville.

Examined material : 3 males and 19 females, from Elisabethville ; 19.V.1933, SEYDEL + Holotype + gen. prep. 1803 ; ditto + gen. prep. 1814 + Paratype ; 19.II.1936, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2164.

70. *Hapsifera lutea* sp. n.

Ghesquière : *Hapsifera lutea* in litt.

Alar expanse : 28 mm. — Extremely worn : head without vestiture ; fore wing and cilia, together with cilia of hind wing, deep yellowish ochreous ; fore wing with

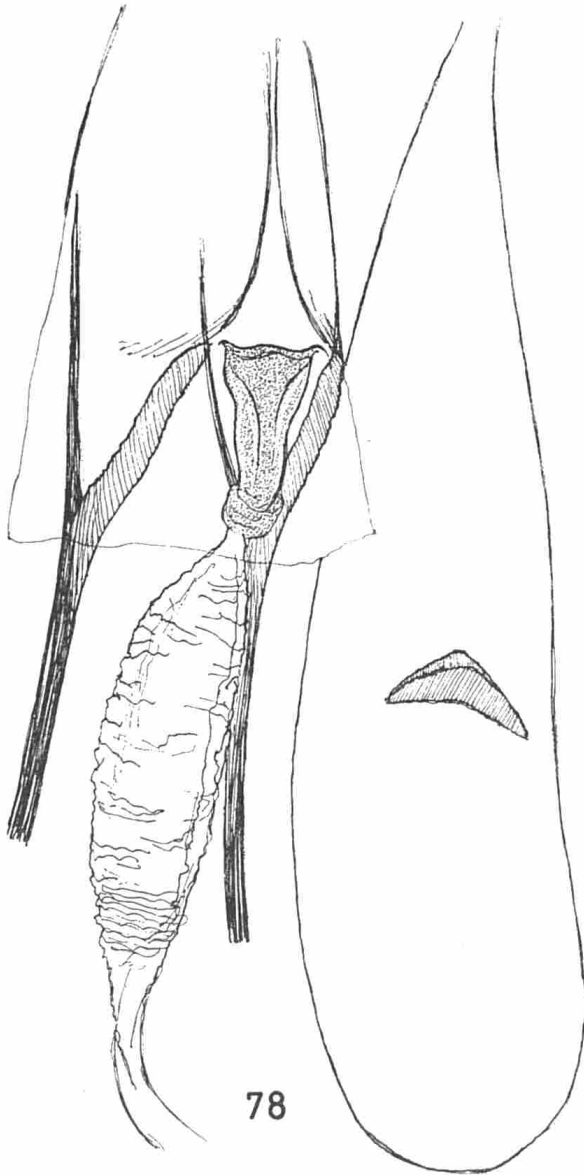


Fig. 78. — *Hapsifera lutea* sp. n., Holotype, female, ventrally, bursa separated, gen. prep. 2423 ; Boma.

hardly any scales left, but essentially of above color, pattern, if any, indiscernible ; hind wing dark fuscous.

Female genital organ : ventral branches of apophyses anteriores wide, of equal breadth throughout, ostium calycoid, margins sinuous, expanding into an annulus to form basal section, ductus initially very narrow but dilating almost immediately into subsacculiform, transversally finely rugulose, rather extensive section, bursa copulatrix large, signum simple, flange-like, triangular and medially slightly bent (fig. 78).

The color (and the probably patternless wings) of the new species delimit it from all known congeners ; the female genital organ is similar only to that of *richteri* GOZMÁNY, 1965 (*Acta Zool. Ac. Sci. Hung.*, 11, p. 288-289, fig. 42), of a quite different color scheme and pattern.

Examined material : Type *H. lutea* + Boma, 8.VIII.1920, Dr. SCHOUTEDEN + R det C 4369 + *Hapsifera lutea* n. sp.? GHESQUIÈRE, 1940. Frange jaune et non grise abb. *haplotherma* + gen. prep. 2423 ; deposited in the MRAC.

71. ***Hapsifera lithocentra*** MEYRICK, 1920 ; *Voyage de Ch. Alluaud et R. Jeannel en Afrique Orientale*, II, Microlepidoptera, p. 105.

GHESQUIÈRE : No. 55. *Hapsifera glebata* MEYRICK, partim ; No. 58. *Hapsifera ochroptila* MEYRICK.

The species was described from the Kilimanjaro, and it seems to frequent the savannas of Central Africa.

Examined material : 23 males and 5 females, mainly from Elisabethville, SEYDEL, from XI-III, chiefly XII, with stragglers from V, and VIII (gen. preps. 2330, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2313, 2340, 2341, 2322, 2312, 2329, 2342, 2357, 2324, 2396, 2321, 2411, 2399, 2301, 2402, 2404 ; and three specimens without slides made) ; Panda Likasi (gen. prep. 2422), and one from Nairobi (gen. prep. 2366).

72. ***Hapsifera glebata*** MEYRICK, 1908 ; *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, p. 751.

GHESQUIÈRE : No. 55. *Hapsifera glebata* MEYRICK, partim ; No. 54. *Hapsifera glareosa* MEYRICK, partim.

Examined material : 26 males and 3 females, mainly from Katanga (Elisabethville), from X-II, with stragglers from IX, III, IV (gen. preps. 2325, 2323, 2320, 2331, 2326, 2328, 2339, 2344, 2333, 2345, 2351, 2154, 2376, 2403, 2389, 2395, 2383, 2343, 2163, 2398, 2405, 2410, 2400, 2432), Kindu (gen. preps. 2353, 2346), Ruanda (gen. prep. 2367), Eala (gen. prep. 2383), and Nairobi (gen. prep. 2385). The specimen from Eala (June!) is a most interesting capture, as the locality is outside of the savanna regions.

73. ***Hapsifera pseudoglebata*** sp. n.

GHESQUIÈRE : No. 55. *Hapsifera glebata* MEYRICK, partim.

Alar expanse : 14-16 mm. — Head bright yellow, antenna black, scapulae and thorax densely mottled with dark fuscous to blackish and some yellow scales, basic

color of fore wing dark ochreous rufous (or fawnish ochreous), with some grey suffusion, pattern very indistinct, brownish black, consisting of transverse striae

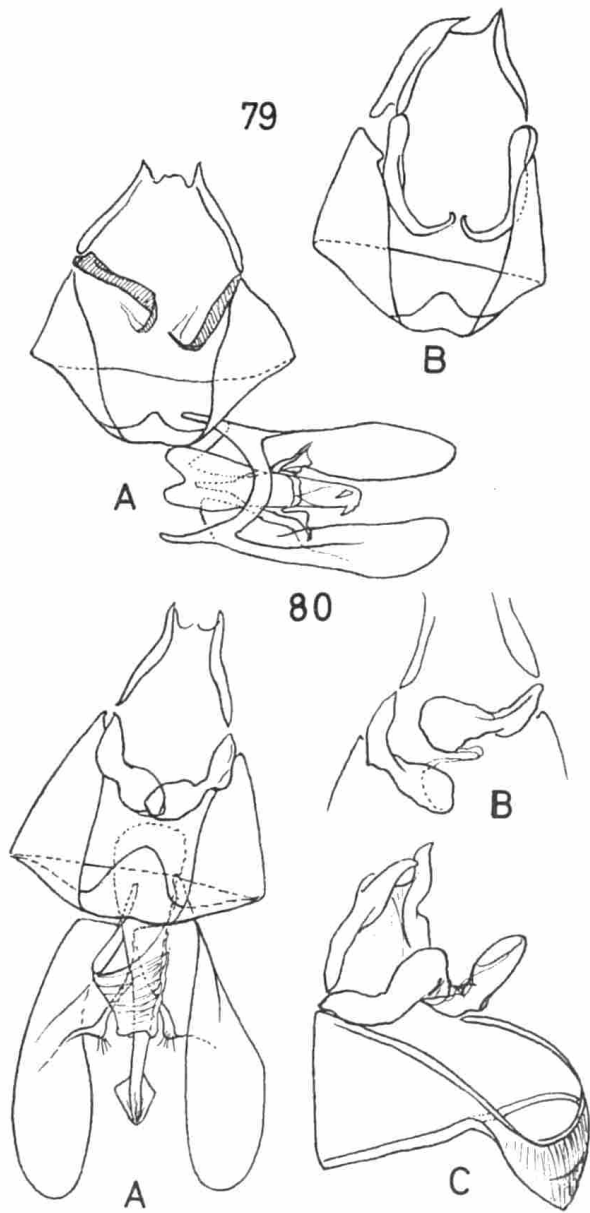


Fig. 79. — *Hapsifera pseudoglebata* sp. n. — A) Holotype, male, valval complex everted, gen. prep. 2327 ; Kigali. — B) Paratype, male, valval complex removed, gen. prep. 2370 ; La Dipeta ; both ventrally.

Fig. 80. — *Hapsifera seydeli* sp. n. — A) Paratype, male, ventrally, valval complex everted, gen. prep. 2359 ; Elisabethville. — B) Paratype, male, gnathos-arms ventrally, gen. prep. 2388 ; Prov. Katanga. — C) Paratype, male, laterally, valval complex removed, gen. prep. 2382 ; Elisabethville.



locally extending into spots (a dark spot at 1/3 in cell, a very strong and dark one before 1/2 on costa, reaching to cell, and three more or less distinct wide striae dissolved into shapeless spots on costa and in middle of wing), external margins dark, entire pattern suggesting a *Depressariid* design ; cilia dark yellowish grey with many dark scales ; hind wing medium grey to fuscous, cilia yellowish grey.

Male genital organ : gnathos-arms as in *glebata* MEYRICK, but shorter, hardly recurving apically, saccus flatly subtriangular, aedoeagus tapering, apically finely rounded and with two reclinate teeth laterally (fig. 79).

Female unknown.

The new species belongs to a group of small taxa, very similar to each other externally, distinct only genitally ; *glebata* MEYRICK has much longer gnathos-arms, extending beyond their meeting point apically, the arms recurving like the beginnings of a spiral spring, aedoeagus smooth, without teeth.

Examined material : Ruanda : Kigali, 29.III.1961, COUSSEMENT + gen. prep. 2327 + Holotype ; — Katanga : La Dipeta, 12.III.1925, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2370 + R det C 2241 + Paratype ; — Kil. 345 de Kindu, nuit, Dr. RUSSO + R det C 2241 + gen. prep. 2368 + Paratype ; ditto + gen. prep. 2369 + Paratype ; deposited in the MRAC and the HNHM.

#### 74. *Hapsifera seydeli* sp. n.

GHEsqUIÈRE : No. 54. *Hapsifera glareosa* MEYRICK, partim ; No. 55. *Hapsifera glebata* MEYRICK, partim.

Alar expanse : 14-16 mm. — Head, antennae, scapulae, and thorax light ochreous ivory ; basic color of fore wing light ochreous ivory, markings deep fawnish brown, indistinct (scales forming pattern bicolorous : basal half light ivory, apical half fawnish brown), most conspicuous feature (in clear specimens) a very oblique stripe from 1/2 of costa to tornus at 2/3 ; otherwise light irregular striae, one at 1/4 also rather strong, from costa obliquely to fold, discocellular area also with indistinct spots of dissolved apical striae, termen a dark line, cilia concolorous with a grey subbasal line ; hind wing light grey, cilia light greyish ochreous.

Male genital organ : gnathos-arms short, clavate, constricted in middle, saccus large, triangular, aedoeagus rather long, narrow, apically sagittate, valvae short and widely rounded apically (fig. 80).

Female genital organ : ventral branches of apophyses anteriores short, elongately triangular, thus tapering to apices, ostium finely triangular, ductus simple, bursa without any signa! (fig. 81).

The new species belongs to a group of small animals, together with the preceding two, but the male genital organ and the bursa without signa distinguish it satisfactorily from all related forms.

Examined material : 26 males and 3 females, mainly from Katanga (Elisabethville, etc.), appearing rather late in the season, chiefly from II and III, with only two stragglers found, from XI and XII (gen. preps. 2375 = Holotype ; 2392, 2388, 2382, 2380, 2374, 2373, 2372, 2371, 2365, 2362, 2361, 2360, 2359, 2358, 2350, 2316, 2314, 2311, 2307, 2166, 2317, 2397, 2394, 2439, and 4 other specimens without slides made ; all Paratypes) ; deposited in the MRAC and the HHNM.



Fig. 81. — *Hapsifera seydeli* sp. n., Paratype, female, ventrally, gen. prep. 2307 ; Elisabethville.

I dedicate the fine new species to the late Ch. SEYDEL, its collector, the zealous explorer of the Lepidopterous fauna of the Congo.

75. ***Hapsifera scutigera*** sp. n.

Ghesquière : No. 54. *Hapsifera glareosa* MEYRICK, partim ; No. 55. *Hapsifera glebata* MEYRICK, partim ; No. 46. *Latypica* sp. (!).

Alar expanse : male 14-16 mm, female 16-18 mm. — Head light ochreous rufous, scapulae and thorax light reddish ochreous, mottled with fawnish and dark brown,

antennae dark grey ; fore wing light rufous ochreous, with narrow, indistinct, rather oblique, light rufous brownish striae, with four enclosed, wider and darker, brown to chestnut brown, oblique stripes, darkest on costa, two first ones reaching only to cell, two outer ones from costa to beyond tornus, that is, to middle of termen ; pattern usually indistinct, confluent to evanescent, occasionally dissolved into irregular irroration ; cilia concolorous, with about two indistinct, darker lines ; hind wing light fuscous, cilia light yellowish grey, with a darker subbasal line.

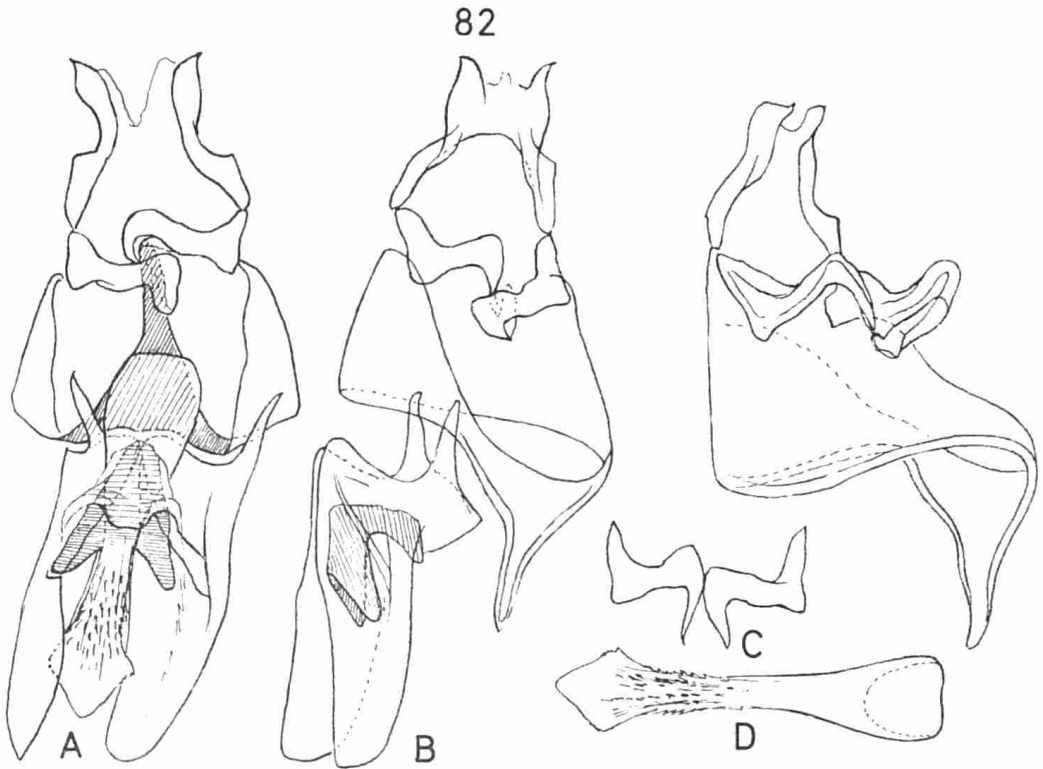


Fig. 82. — *Hapsifera scutigera* sp. n., Paratype males. — A) Ventrally, valval complex everted, gen. prep. 2305 ; Kapanga. — B) Teguminal complex ventrally, valval complex laterally, aedeagus removed, gen. prep. 2420 ; Elisabethville. — C) Gnathos-arms ventrally, gen. prep. 2387 ; Elisabethville. — D) Teguminal complex laterally, and aedeagus separated dorsally, gen. prep. 2390 ; Elisabethville.

Male genital organ : all essential portions strongly sclerotized, organ very compact, gnathos-arms sharply broken at “elbow” and at “head”, this latter portion almost falcately clavate, saccus very long, triangular and elongated apically, aedeagus lanceolate, constricted in middle and here with rows of an external, strong but small serration (consisting of minute spines), ventral side of anellus strongly sclerotized into a wide, sagittiform (ventral aspect) or L-shaped (lateral aspect), scutiform plate, valvae rather pointed (fig. 82).

Female genital organ : ventral branches of apophyses anteriores thin, long, ostium truncate above, rather quadrangular, ductus thin but rapidly expanding into strongly rugose section, bursa elongate, with a fork- or comb-shaped signum, widely serrate above and with two strong, spiniform teeth below (fig. 83).

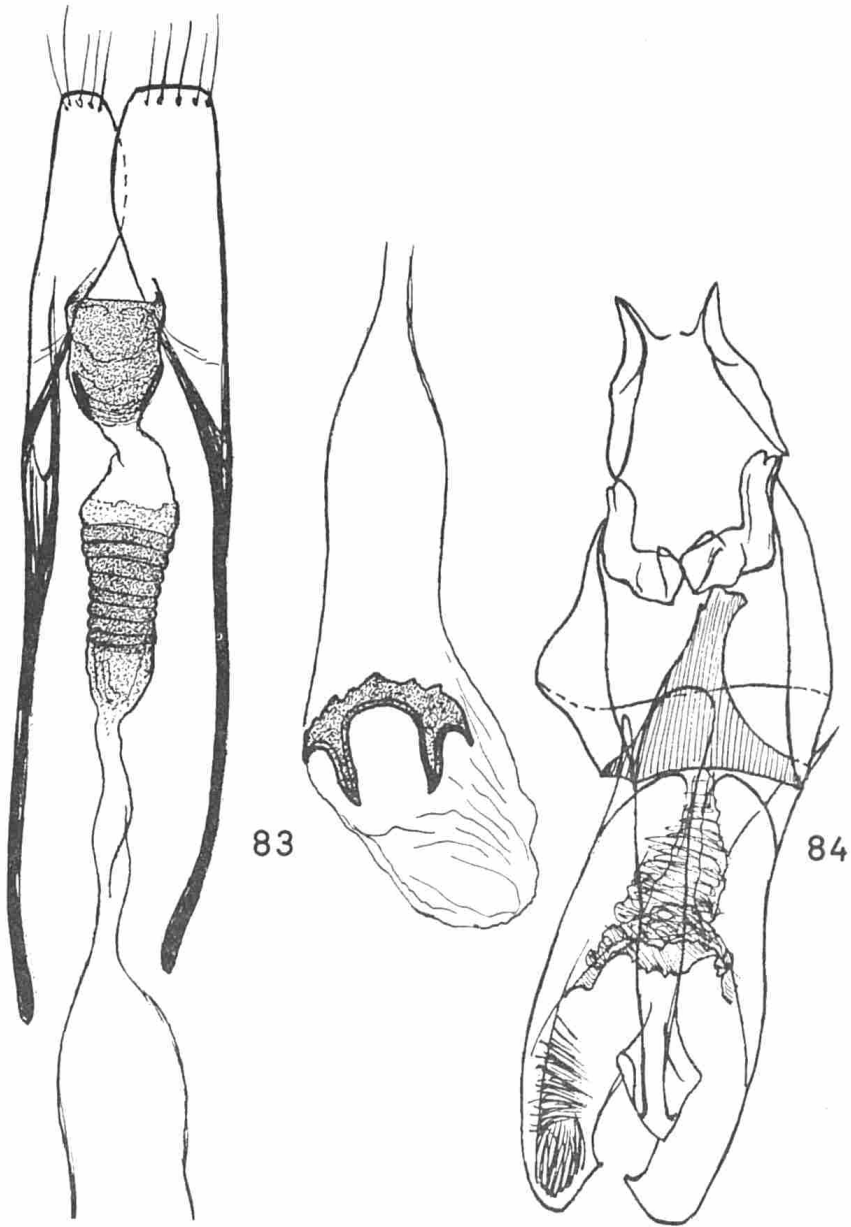


Fig. 83. — *Hapsifera scutigera* sp. n., Paratype, female, ventrally, bursa separated, gen. prep. 2268 ; Elisabethville.

Fig. 84. — *Hapsifera refalcata* sp. n., Holotype, male, ventrally, valval complex everted, gen. prep. 2299 ; Paulis.

The very peculiar male and female genital organ (the scutiform plate and the pectinate signum), both wholly foreign to all known congeners, distinguish and delimit the new species from the other *Hapsifera*-taxa ; externally, it belongs to a group common with the three preceding species.

Examined material : preponderantly from Elisabethville, in two generations : IX-XI (chiefly from X), and V-VII ; two specimens, however, from III (gen. preps. 2378 = Holotype ; 2390, 2387, 2318, 2315, 2306, 2420, 2384, 2379, 2377, 2146, 2386, 2349, 2348, 2347, 2319, 2268, 2393, III) ; Lulua (gen. prep. 2305), Lubumbashi (gen. prep. 2381), and Eala (gen. prep. 2364, III!) ; deposited in the MRAC and the HHNM.

#### 76. *Hapsifera refalcata* sp. n.

Alar expanse : 17 mm. — Head and antennae light reddish ochreous, scapulae and thorax concolorous but with a strong, fuscous irroration ; basic color of fore wing dark ochreous with a rufous suffusion, pattern indistinct, dark brown to blackish, consisting of narrow cross striae, oblique only in apical half of wing, emitted from spots along costa, dissolved into small dots and spots when crossing veins, most extensive and conspicuous feature a wide cross-stripe, rather oblique, at 1/2, reaching from costa to lower margin of cell, halfway across wing, cilia yellowish ochreous, with two darker lines of scattered scales ; hind wing medium grey or fuscous, with some yellowish shine, cilia yellowish grey.

Male genital organ : gnathos-arms wide, sharply bent in middle, apical portion folded and refolded into blunt or angular sections, saccus elongated triangular, large but truncate apically, aedoeagus long, slender, widely sagittate apically (fig. 84).

Also this species belongs to the group formed by the five preceding taxa, but the construction of the male genital organ sufficiently delimits it from all related allies.

Examined material : Uele : Paulis, 27.III.1957, Dr. FONTAINE + gen. prep. 2299 + Holotype ; deposited in the MRAC.

#### 77. *Hapsifera equatorialis* sp. n.

Ghesquière : No. 55. *Hapsifera glebata* MEYRICK, partim.

Alar expanse : 19 mm. — Head light greyish rufous, antennae rufous grey, scapulae and thorax light greyish rufous with fuscous scales, basic color of fore wing light rufous grey, pattern indistinct, chestnut to dark brown, consisting of many narrow transversal striae and strigulae, none stronger than others, darkest areas costa and cell, overall impression as light as in *glebata* MEYRICK, cilia concolorous ; hind wing fuscous, cilia rufous grey.

Male genital organ : gnathos-arms tapering to apex, sharply bent in middle, apices acicular, saccus low, triangular, aedoeagus thick at base but tapering to simple and slightly bent apex (fig. 85).

The new species also belongs to the “*glebata*-group”, but the male genital apparatus separates it from all related forms.

Examined material : Eala, 7.IV.1935, GHESQUIÈRE + R det J 3057 + gen. prep. 2352 + Holotype ; deposited in the MRAC.

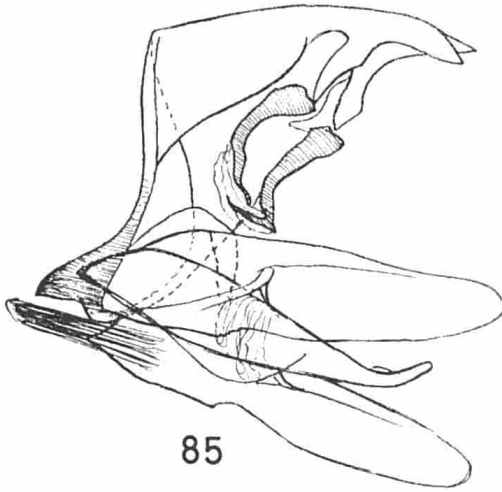


Fig. 85. — *Hapsifera equatorialis* sp. n., Holotype, male, laterally, gen. prep. 2352 ; Eala.

78. **Hapsifera ignobilis** MEYRICK, 1919 ; *Exot. Microl.* 2 : 259.

Syn. : *Ptochoglyptis asperula* MEYRICK, 1938 ; *Inst. Parc. Nat. Congo Belge*, fasc. 14, p. 27 ; syn. n.

GHESQUIÈRE : No. 63. *Ptochoglyptis asperula* MEYRICK.

I add the description of the genital organ to the diagnosis of the species.

Male genital organ : gnathos-arms wide but simple, saccus extremely long, thus valval complex hardly evertible, aedeagus long, apically heavily sagittate (fig. 86).

Examined material : Tshambi (975), 28.X-7.II.1933 (Kabasha), DE WITTE, Parc. Nat. Albert + Holotype *asperula* + gen. prep. 1806 ; ditto, but no abdomen, found in the unidentified material of the MRAC.

### **Pitharcha** MEYRICK, 1908

(*Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, p. 751)

The genus is, as I have shown elsewhere (2 : GOZMÁNY, p. 291), distinct and valid.

79. **Pitharcha chalineae** MEYRICK, 1908 ; l.c.

GHESQUIÈRE : No. 49. *Hapsifera chalineae* MEYRICK.

Examined material : 14 specimens from the Congo.

80. *Pitharcha fasciata* (GHESQUIÈRE, 1940 ; *Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, Zool.* 3, Sect. II, 7, p. 10).

GHESQUIÈRE : No. 52. *Hapsifera fasciata* GHESQUIÈRE.

Male genital organ : gnathos-arms thin but wide, widely fused apically, here lobate ventrad due to pressure on slide, saccus small, triangular, dorsal suture (or keel?) basally on tegumen strong, sclerotized apex of aedoeagus inclining ventrad, triangular in dorso-ventrally imbedded organ (fig. 87).

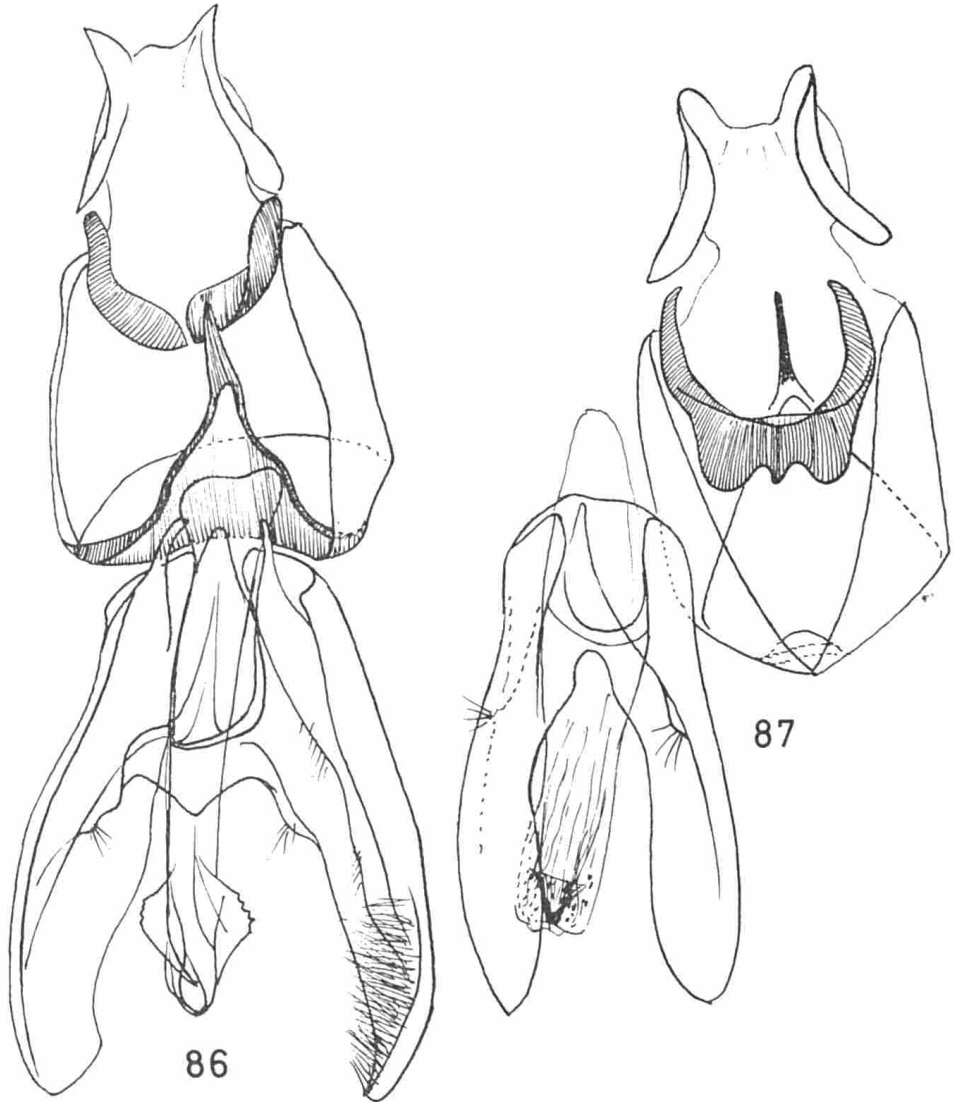


Fig. 86. — *Hapsifera ignobilis* MEYRICK (= *Ptochoglyptis asperula* MEYRICK, Type, male, ventrally, valval complex everted, gen. prep. 1806 ; Tshambi).

Fig. 87. — *Hapsifera fasciata* GHESQUIÈRE, Holotype, male, ventrally, valval complex everted, gen. prep. 1810 ; Eala.

I strongly suspect that the species was described at least three times ; I have seen alleged specimens of the taxa in question, but until I have examined the lectotypes, I desist from establishing the synonymies, which would run as follows :

*Pitharcha latriones* (MEYRICK, 1917 ; *Exot. Microl.* 2 : 88), comb. n. = *Pitharcha atrisecta* (MEYRICK, 1918 ; *Ann. Transvaal Mus.*, 6 : 58), comb. n. = *Pitharcha fasciata* (GHESQUIÈRE, 1940 ; l.c.).

### **Dasyses** DURRANT, 1903

(*Indian Mus. Notes*, 5, p. 92)

Also this genus is distinct and valid (cf. 2 : GOZMÁNY, p. 284). A number of new species were found in the examined material of the MRAC.

81. **Dasyses rugosella** (STAINTON, 1859 ; *Trans. Ent. Soc. London*, N. S., 5, p. 113-114).

Syn. : *Psoricoptera hirsutella* WALSINGHAM, 1881 ; p. 261, pl. 12, fig. 29.

GHESQUIÈRE : No. 61. *Hapsifera rugosella* STT.

Examined material : Tshambi (975), 28.X-7.XI.1933, DE WITTE, Parc Nat. Albert + R det A 4081 + *Hapsifera rugosella* STT., MEYRICK det 1937. (Specimen without abdomen.)

82. **Dasyses archipis** sp. n.

Alar expanse : male 17 mm, female 22 mm. — Labial palpi light creamy, otherwise head, scapulae, and thorax mottled grey and dark fuscous ; costa of fore wing seemingly arched or subsinuuous due to cilia at 1/2 and around apex, upper third or half (costal section) of wing creamy grey, lower half (middle or dorsal sections) light brownish, pattern indistinct, dark fuscous : an oblique stripe at 1/3, and about three others in apical area, also some very narrow ones in median section, a rather heavy dark irroration in basal area and around fold to dorsum, cilia with three conspicuous parallel dark lines, formed by rough scales ; hind wing covered with rough, fuscous scales, cilia greyish yellow, with a lighter subbasal line.

Male genital organ : gnathos fused in a semicircle : arms connected by a strongly sclerotized and pointed arch caudad and two lateral projections ventrad, thus creating an almost semicircular bridge, saccus nearly nonexistent, aedoeagus thick, short, tapering to a heavily sagittate apex ; coremata very strong and long, about as long as abdomen (fig. 88).

Female genital organ : dorsal branches of apophyses anteriores connected by a V-shaped, scrobiculate bridge on tergite, ventral branches short, thin, subtending



triangular ostium, ductus thin but medially with a sacculiform extension, bursa long, covered with very fine, wedge-shaped signa (fig. 89).

The structure of the genital organs separates the new species from all known congeners.

Examined material : Elisabethville, III-IV.1949, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2137 + Holotype ; X.1949, SEYDEL + gen. prep. 2139 + Paratype ; deposited in the MRAC.

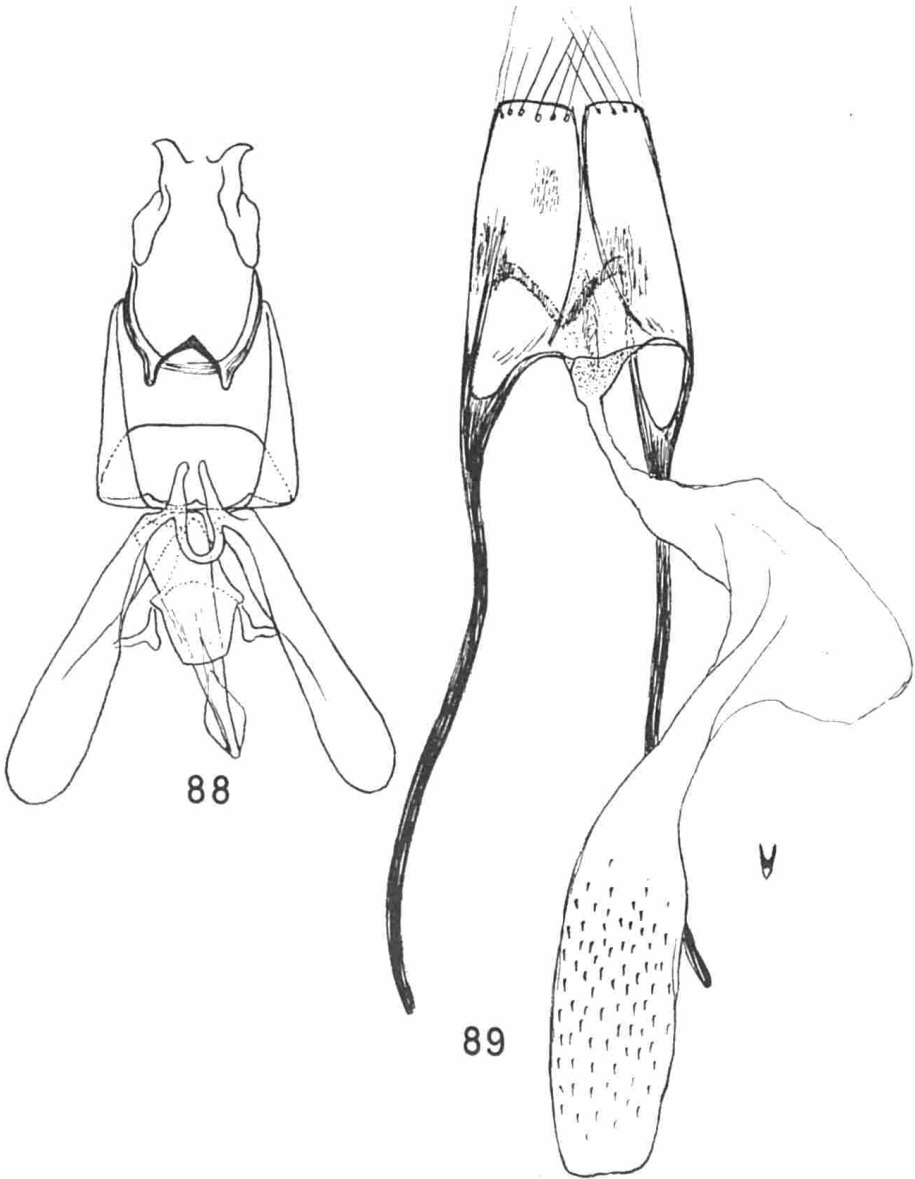


Fig. 88. — *Dasydes archipis* sp. n., Holotype, male, ventrally, valval complex everted, gen. prep. 2137 ; Elisabethville.

Fig. 89. — *Dasydes archipis* sp. n., Paratype, female, ventrally, one signum magnified, gen. prep. 2139 ; Elisabethville.

83. *Dasyses colorata* sp. n.

Alar expanse : 22 mm. — Head white, antennae grey, scapulae and thorax aeneous black ; costal area ivory, wing otherwise brownish and black, with aeneous in middle, pattern very indistinct, numerous transversal striae (heavier in apical area)

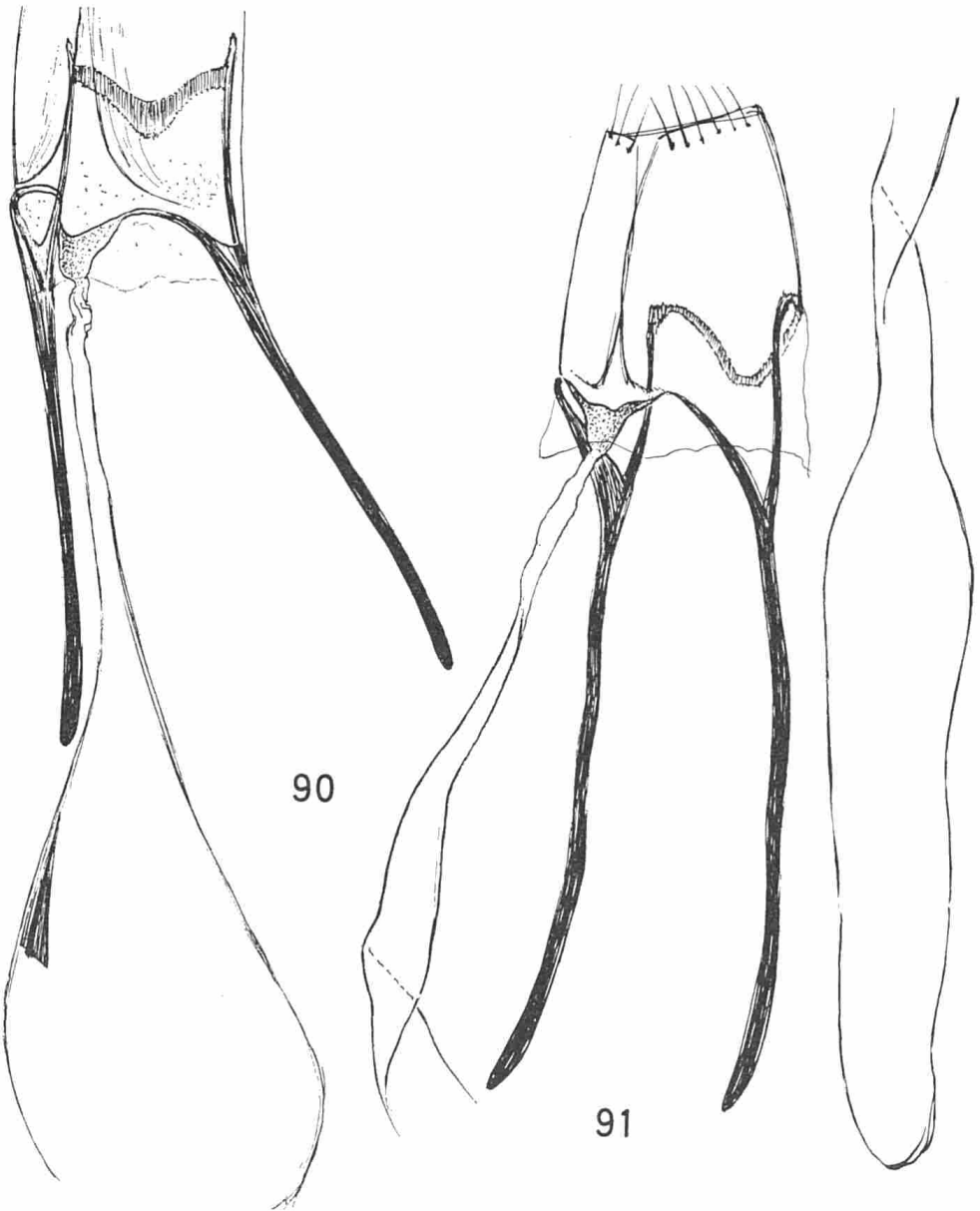


Fig. 90. — *Dasyses colorata* sp. n., Holotype, female, ventrally, gen. prep. 2248 ; Eala.

Fig. 91. — *Dasyses centralis* sp. n., Holotype, female, ventrally, bursa copulatrix separated, gen. prep. 2138 ; Kigali.

with erect tufts of scales along fold and a double one on discocellular, cilia light, with two heavy lines of rough fuscous scales ; hind wing dark fuscous, cilia grey.

Female genital organ : dorsal branches of apophyses anteriores connected by a hardly depressed scrobiculated bridge, ventral branches thin, supporting triangular, simple ostium, ductus simple, narrow, gradually broadening into large bursa with one long, wedge-shaped signum (fig. 90).

The new species differs from its known congeners by its white head and the signum.

Examined material : Eala, IV.1935, GHESQUIÈRE + gen. prep. 2248 + Holotype ; deposited in the MRAC.

#### 84. *Dasyses centralis* sp. n.

Alar expanse : 22-23 mm. — Head, palpi, scapulae and thorax entirely marbled light fuscous and black, antennae fuscous ; basic color of fore wing light creamy-brownish, pattern very indistinct, marbled (due to tricolorous scales : base creamy, middle section brownish, apex black), basal third with two transversal stripes, rather arched, medially with darker, erect scales in cell, heavy, dark irroration in middle, on cellular veins and in fold, apical third with 3-4 indistinct cross-stripes, lower portion of this area considerably darker (tornal and subterminal triangles), cilia concolorous, with two heavy lines of coarse scales ; hind wing covered with rough fuscous scales, cilia yellowish grey with a grey subbasal line.

Female genital organ : dorsal branches of apophyses anteriores connected by a deeply extending V-shaped, narrow, sclerotized bridge, ventral branches subtending a triangular ostium, ductus long, simple, widening into elongately sacculiform bursa without any signa (fig. 91).

The new species is distinguished by its bursa without any signum.

Examined material : Ruanda : Kigali, 29.III.1961, COUSSEMENT + gen. prep. 2138 + Holotype ; — W. Kivu : Kashusha, 1937, VANDELANNOITE + gen. prep. 2409 + Paratype ; deposited in the MRAC.

#### 85. *Dasyses thanatis* sp. n.

Alar expanse : 25 mm. — Head, palpi, scapulae, and thorax marmorate (farinaceous) white and fuscous, antennae ringed light and dark, shape of fore wing differing from all known allies by its width, being very high along termen, thus also tornus rather angular, basic color whitish, fawnish, and dark fuscous, totally marbled, without any distinct pattern, but distinctly chequered by numerous cross-striae dissolved into spots at irregular intervals or when crossing veins, wing darkest around discocellular (here also with two considerable tufts of scales) and beneath fold (with a similar tuft in middle), cilia worn, with dark scales ; hind wing dark fuscous, cilia grey, with three distinct, dark lines.

Female genital organ : dorsal branches of apophyses anteriores free of scrobiculation on tergite, ventral branches rather long, supporting small, triangular ostium, ductus thin, hardly expanding into slightly rugulose bursa (fig. 92).

Though some features of the new species (the high and comparatively short fore wings, the unconnected dorsal branches of the apophyses anteriores) would seem to be foreign to the genus, many other characteristics still relegate it to *Dasyses* DURR.

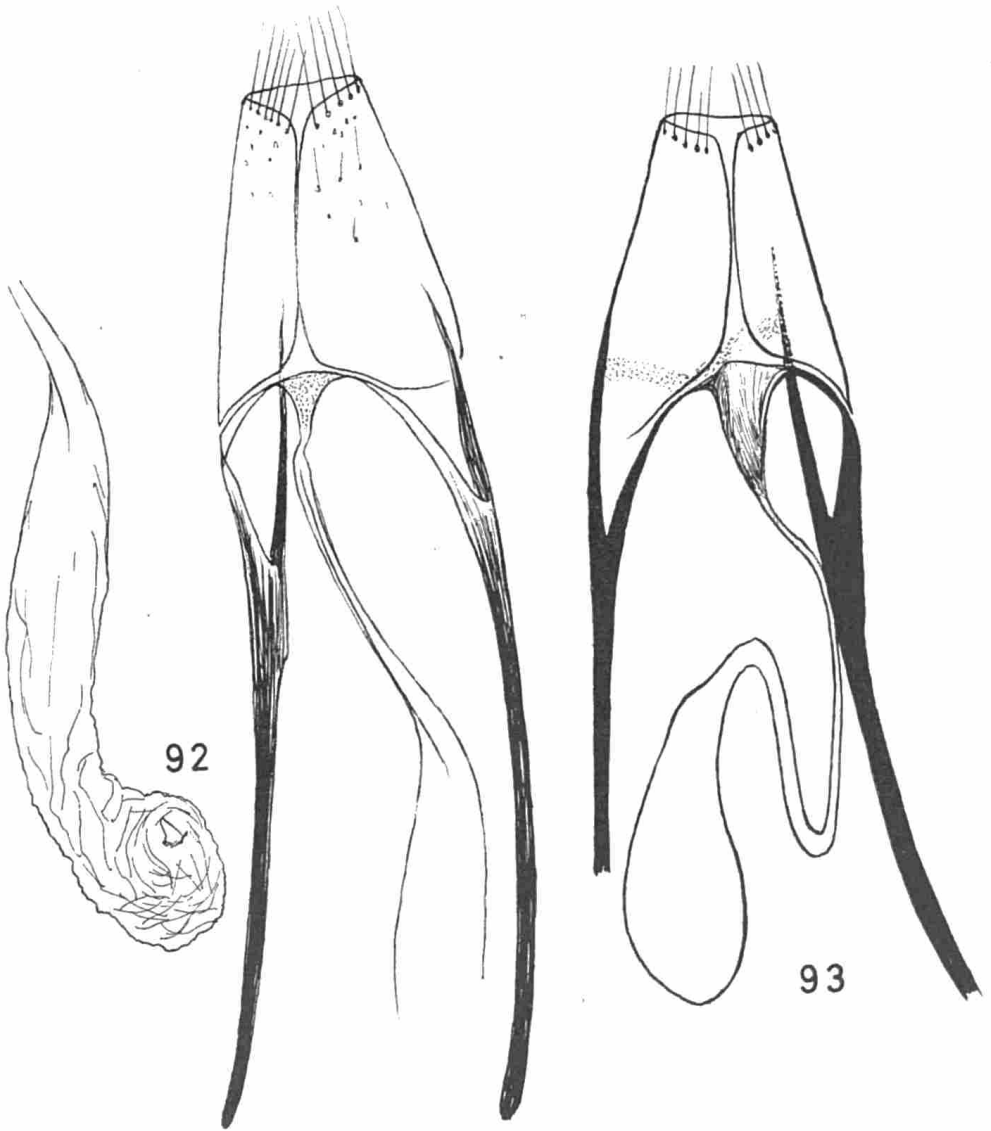


Fig. 92. — *Dasyses thanatis* sp. n., Holotype, female, ventrally, bursa copulatrix separated, gen. prep. 2253 ; Katako-Kombe.

Fig. 93. — *Dasyses dinoptera* sp. n., Paratype, female, ventrally, gen. prep. 2501 ; Katako-Kombe.

Examined material : Sankuru : Katako-Kombe, 5.I.1953, Dr. FONTAINE + gen. prep. 2253 + Holotype ; deposited in the MRAC.

86. *Dasyses dinoptera* sp. n.

Alar expanse : male unknown, female 38-46 mm. — Hairs of head and labial palpi light brownish and white (base of scales brownish, apices snow white), scapulae and thorax also mixed with blackish (an intermediate black zone between brownish and white of scales), also fore wing covered by these two kinds of scales, hence entire animal marmorated or farinaceous ; pattern entirely chequered, consisting of transversal, lighter and darker striae dissolved into angular spots ; erect scales at base, two tufts at 1/5 in cell and immediately below it under fold, another pair on discocellular, cilia also mottled and chequered ; hind wing very conspicuously mottled : arcuate rows of greyish white, quadrangular spots on a greyish basic color, cilia yellowish grey.

Female genital organ : dorsal branches of apophyses anteriores connected by a hardly discernible, flat, V-shaped, scrobiculated bridge, ostium relatively long, triangular, ductus very thin, bursa comparatively small, without signa (fig. 93).

The new species is distinguished by the distinct pattern of its hind wings ; this feature alone delimits it from all of its known allies.

The specimens all originate from the Prov. Sankuru.

Examined material : Lusambo : 23.VIII.1949, 10, Dr. FONTAINE + Holotype ; 16.VIII.1950, Dr. FONTAINE, 25 + Paratype ; — Katako-Kombe, 22.VI.1952, Dr. FONTAINE + Paratype + gen. prep. 2501 ; — Djeka, 26.V.1952, Dr. FONTAINE + Paratype ; deposited in the MRAC and the HNHM.

**Tiquadra** WALKER, 1863  
(*List Spec. Lep. Brit. Mus.*, 28 : 519)

87. *Tiquadra ghesquierei* sp. n.

GHESQUIÈRE : No. 68. *Tiquadra goochi* WLSGHM. ; No. 76. *Pachypsaltis* sp.

Alar expanse : male 13-15 mm, female 17-18 mm. — Head, antennae, scapulae, and thorax dark greyish fuscous, fore wing mottled with light to dark fuscous (base of scales lighter, apex darker), pattern very indistinct, consisting of numerous transversal striae, entire wing irrorated with dark fuscous, darkest around discocellular, with two small tufts of erect scales ; cilia concolorous with two darker lines ; hind wing fuscous, cilia dark grey.

Male genital organ : gnathos two large triangles, dorsal edges strongly sclerotized, saccus rather large, subtriangular, aedoeagus thin, simple, coremata of usual great length (fig. 94).

Female genital organ : ovipositor very short (!), ventral branches of apophyses anteriores atrophied, dorsal ones recurving, connected dorsally by a scrobiculate band, subgenital plates folded rather deep, thus simple introitus hidden in slide, ductus slightly wrinkled initially, bursa small, elongate, without signa (fig. 95).

The new species differs from all of its known congeners by its small size (especially the males), and the peculiarities of the female genital organ (short ovipositor, etc.).

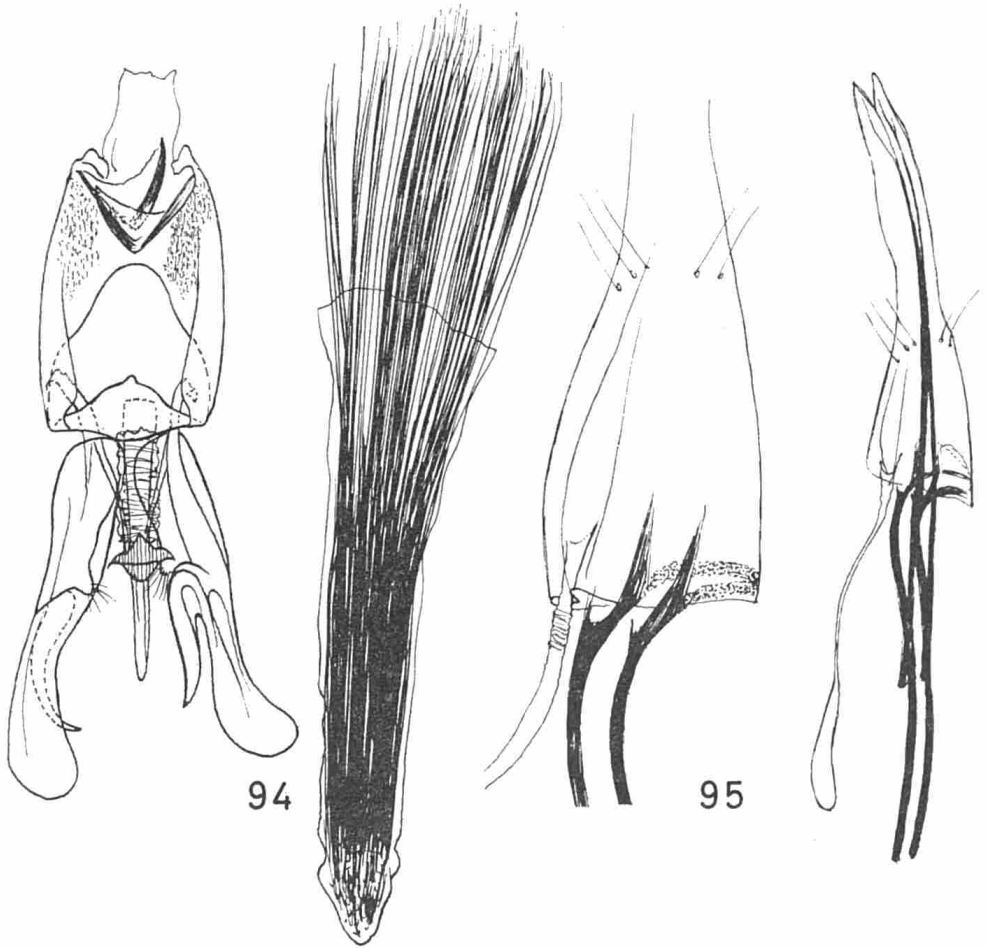


Fig. 94. — *Tiquadra ghesquierei* sp. n., Holotype, male, ventrally, valval complex everted, with left corema, gen. prep. 2142 ; Eala.

Fig. 95. — *Tiquadra ghesquierei* sp. n., Paratype, female, laterally, ostial area also magnified, gen. prep. 2250 ; Eala.

Examined material : Eala : VIII.1935, 817 b, GHESQUIÈRE + R det K 3035 + *Pachypsaltis* sp.? (in MEYRICK's writing!) + gen. prep. 2142 + Holotype ; VIII. 1936, GHESQUIÈRE + gen. prep. 2262 + Paratype ; ditto + gen. prep. 2249 +

Paratype ; IX.1936, GHESQUIÈRE + gen. prep. 2250 + Paratype ; — Luebo, VIII.1921, GHESQUIÈRE + R det N 2247 + *Tiquadra goochi* WLSGHM. + gen. prep. 2417 + Paratype ; deposited in the MRAC and the HNHM.

I dedicate the interesting new species to GHESQUIÈRE, Hymenopterologist, the zealous explorer of the insect fauna of the Congo.

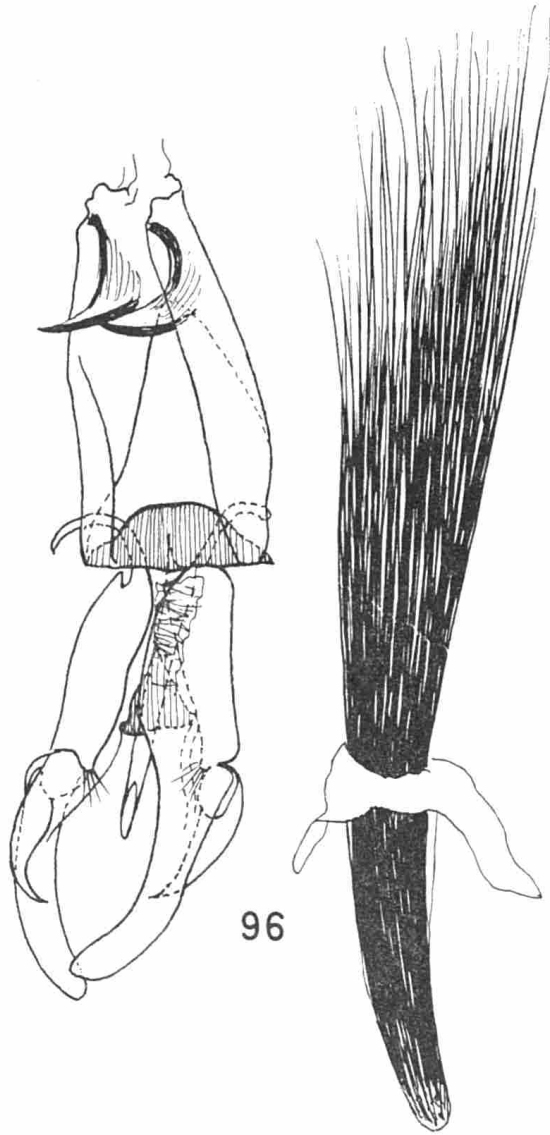


Fig. 96. — *Tiquadra ochreata* sp. n., Holotype, male, ventrally, valval complex everted, with left corema, gen. prep. 2294 ; Eala.

88. ***Tiquadra ochreata*** sp. n.

Alar expanse : 20 mm. — Head, palpi, scapulae, and thorax ochreous (worn !), basic color and cilia of fore wing ochreous ivory, markings sharp blackish, formed by

an accumulation of black scales with yellowish bases : five strong spots along costa, emitting transversal stripes to lower margin of cell (vein cu), enclosed areas also with numerous fragments of disintegrated striae, but lower section (below cell) without markings, resulting in a yellowish longitudinal zone along dorsum to above tornus, 3-4 strong blackish spots also in cilia; hind wing light fuscous yellowish, cilia light ochreous.

Male genital organ : as in preceding species, but saccus almost semicircular, or rather flattened oval, valvae longer and more pointed (fig. 96).

Though the several *Tiquadra* species are rather hard to identify by the genital organs, their external characteristics are invariably obvious, — the new species is easily recognized by its basic color and pattern.

Examined material : Eala, X.1936, GHESQUIÈRE + gen. prep. 2294 + Holotype ; deposited in the MRAC.

89. ***Tiquadra cultrifera*** MEYRICK, 1914 ; *Exot. Microl.* 1 : 213.

GHESQUIÈRE : No. 67. *Tiquadra cultrifera* MEYRICK.

Examined material : 29 specimens from the Congo Basin. Unmistakable by its whitish green or bluish basic color.

### ? Genus

#### 90. ? Species.

A single female specimen of unknown relationship.

Alar expanse : 18 mm. — Head, scapulae, and thorax fuscous (slightly worn), pattern of fore wing tripartite : basal third blackish and leaden, delimited by a slightly sinuous or broken transversal border, median third light yellowish white or creamy, delimited by sharply arching border of outer third ; this latter black and leaden, blackish color radiating along veins into cilia, some interclosed spaces (between veins) appearing as small yellowish spots around apex and along termen, median third narrowest in middle of wing, cilia also light yellowish ; hind wing medium fuscous, cilia yellowish grey with two black subbasal lines.

Female genital organ : subgenital plates with dense setae, ventral branches of apophyses anteriores sharply arcuate to form a horizontal bridge subtending fine, membranous, simple ostium, ductus fine, narrow, no bursa found (fig. 97).

The species might also be a Psychid taxon (setose subgenital plates!).

Examined material : Elisabethville, 18.X.1936 (SEYDEL) + gen. prep. 2165 ; deposited in the MRAC.



? Genus

91. ? Species.

A single female specimen of unknown relationship.

Alar expanse : 22 mm. — Head, scapulae, and thorax dirty whitish, tuft of second and entire third joints of labial palpi blackish, antennae light grey, middle of

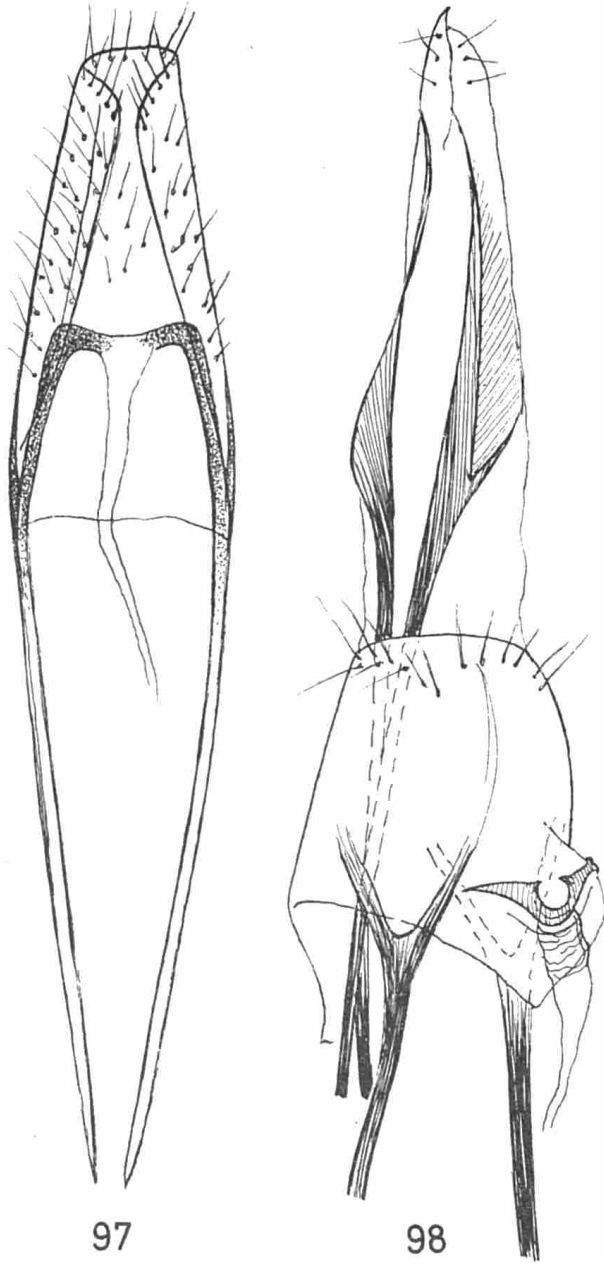


Fig. 97. — ?*Gen.* ?*sp.*, female, ventrally, gen. prep. 2165 ; Elisabethville.

Fig. 98. — ?*Gen.* ?*sp.*, female, ventrally, gen. prep. 2261 ; Eala.

thorax with a fuscous irroration ; fore wing long, narrow, longitudinally divided into two colored parts : upper half (including cell to 1/2 of its length) to apex fuscous, with a strong irroration of black scales along lower margin of dark area ; lower half, from base to apex (including outer 1/2 of cell) drab creamy, cilia concolorous, except along termen, where fuscous ; hind wing fuscous, cilia dark grey.

Female genital organ : ovipositor compact, not too long, apophyses posteriores very strong, expanding like two blades, apophyses anteriores short, evenly bifurcate, ostium suspended on elongated arms, introitus circular, ductus rather rugulose caudad, then narrowing and simple, bursa not imbedded but found, during preparation, to be very small and without signa (fig. 98).

Examined material : Eala, IX.1936, GHESQUIÈRE + gen. prep. 2261 ; in the MRAC.

## OBSERVATIONS

Following MEYRICK's traditional concept of what constitutes the family Tineidae, GHESQUIÈRE included in his treatment of the group (cf. 1 : GHESQUIÈRE, p. 4-19) also a number of generic taxa which are relegable to other families, mostly to the Psychidae. For the sake therefore of clearing up the entire "Tineid" material, as I found it in the Royal Museum of Central Africa, Tervuren, I submit also a list of these taxa, with their correct allocation, at least as far as our present knowledge permits it.

The following genera, with the species assigned to them by MEYRICK and GHESQUIÈRE, belong to the family *Psychidae* s.l. :

- Nos. 35-45 : *Narycia* STEPHENS, 1833 ; *Nom. Brit. Mus.*, ed. 2, p. 118.  
62 : *Cuphomentis* MEYRICK, 1935 ; *Exot. Microl.* 4 : 516.  
64 : *Sphaericobathra* MEYRICK, 1933 ; *Exot. Microl.* 4 : 413.  
66 : *Barbaroscardia* WALSINGHAM, 1891 ; *Trans. Ent. Soc. London*, p. 84.  
70 : *Deloscopa* MEYRICK, 1934 ; *Exot. Microl.* 4 : 517.  
71-72 : *Ctenocompa* MEYRICK, 1893 ; *Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales* (2), 7 p. 489.  
77-92 : *Melasina* BOISDUVAL, 1840 ; *Gen. Index Lepid.*, p. 57.  
93 : *Pseudurgis* MEYRICK, 1908 ; *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, p. 741.

The following species, described as representatives of true Tineid genera, also belong to the *Psychidae* :

- Nos. 57 : *Hapsifera horridella* ab. *grisea* GHESQUIÈRE, in litt.  
50 : *Hapsifera clara* MEYRICK, 1934 ; *Exot. Microl.* 4 : 516.  
15 : *Trichophaga* sp., sec GHESQUIÈRE.

In the series of some true Tineid species, certain non-Tineid specimens have also been found. They are :

1. A Psychid exemplar (Katanga : Kanzenze), found among No. 49. *Hapsifera chalineae* MEYRICK ;
2. A Psychid exemplar (Elisabethville), found among No. 57. *Hapsifera horridella* WLK. ;
3. Two *Plutella maculipennis* CURT. (Thysville), found among No. 65. *Setomorpha rutella* Z.

Finally, the genus *Argyrocorys* MEYRICK, 1938 (Inst. Parc nat. Albert, Congo Belge, fasc. 14, p. 25 ; type-species : *niphorrhabda* MEYRICK, 1938 ; l.c.) is probably a Lyonetiid taxon.



For the sake of completion, and to assure a better survey of the material as treated by GHESQUIÈRE, I submit, in a tabulated form, the results of identifications. (It will also make again manifest the dangers in attempting to identify tineids by external morphological characters alone, — without recourse to a study of the genital organs, — as well as the failures to recognize new taxa, concealed under the shape of some “well-known” species.)

IDENTIFICATION BY

SERIAL NUMBER GIVEN BY GHESQUIÈRE  No.	MEYRICK and GHESQUIÈRE	GOZMÁNY
11	<i>Scardia bucephala</i>	<i>Morophaga soror</i>
12	<i>Neurozestis polysticha</i>	<i>Neurozestis polysticha</i>
13	<i>Trichophaga abruptella</i>	<i>Trichophaga mormopis</i>
14	<i>Trichophaga mormopis</i>	<i>Trichophaga mormopis</i>
15	<i>Trichophaga</i> sp.	ad <i>Psychidae</i>
16	<i>Monopis altivagans</i>	<i>Monopis altivagans</i>
17	<i>Monopis crocicapitella</i>	<i>Monopis speculella</i>
18	<i>Monopis malescripta</i>	<i>Monopis malescripta</i>
19	<i>Monopis mediella</i>	<i>Monopis meyricki</i>
20	<i>Tineola biselliella</i>	<i>Tineola anaphecola</i>
21	<i>Psolarcha breviberbis</i>	<i>Perissomastix breviberbis</i> (= <i>melanocephala</i> )
22	<i>Tinea adamasta</i>	<i>Perissomastix fulvicoma</i> , <i>P.</i> <i>perlata</i> , <i>P. titanea</i> , <i>P. gabori</i>
23	<i>Tinea allutella</i>	<i>Phereoeca postulata</i>
24	<i>Tinea causticopis</i>	<i>Perissomastix pyroxantha</i> (= <i>causticopis</i> )
25	<i>Tinea chalcodryas</i>	<i>Ceratophaga chalcodryas</i>
26	<i>Tinea ethadopa</i>	<i>Ceratophaga ethadopa</i>
27	<i>Tinea melanocephala</i>	<i>Perissomastix breviberbis</i>
28	<i>Tinea orphnospila</i>	<i>Dinica orphnospila</i>
29	<i>Tinea othello</i>	<i>Perissomastix lala</i> , <i>P. melanops</i> , <i>P. temptatrix</i>
30	<i>Tinea protaxia</i>	<i>Perissomastix gabori</i>
31	<i>Tinea pyroxantha</i>	<i>Perissomastix pyroxantha</i>

SERIAL NUMBER GIVEN BY GHESQUIÈRE  No.	MEYRICK and GHESQUIÈRE	GOZMÁNY
32	<i>Tinea tragoptila</i>	<i>Perissomastix perlata</i> , <i>P. titanea</i>
33	<i>Tinea vastella</i>	<i>Ceratophaga vastella</i> , <i>C. ethadopa</i> , <i>Perissomastix perlata</i> , <i>P. gabori</i> , <i>P. mili</i> , <i>P. fulvicoma</i>
34	<i>Tinea</i> sp.	<i>Etnodona episcardina</i>
46	<i>Latypica</i> sp.	<i>Hapsifera scutigera</i>
47	<i>Hapsifera arithmetis</i>	<i>Hapsifera revoluta</i> (= <i>arithmetis</i> )
48	<i>Hapsifera burgeoni</i>	<i>Scalidomia platyloxa</i> (= <i>burgeoni</i> ), <i>Hapsifera texturata</i>
49	<i>Hapsifera chalinaea</i>	<i>Pitharcha chalinaea</i>
50	<i>Hapsifera clara</i>	ad <i>Psychidae</i>
51	<i>Hapsifera erinacea</i>	<i>Organodesma arsiptila</i>
52	<i>Hapsifera fasciata</i>	<i>Pitharcha fasciata</i>
53	<i>Hapsifera fetialis</i>	<i>Hapsifera texturata</i>
54	<i>Hapsifera glareosa</i>	<i>Hapsifera glebata</i> , <i>H. seydeli</i> , <i>H. scutigera</i>
55	<i>Hapsifera glebata</i>	<i>Hapsifera glebata</i> , <i>H. lithocentra</i> , <i>H. pseudoglebata</i> , <i>H. seydeli</i> , <i>H. scutigera</i> , <i>H. equatorialis</i>
56	<i>Hapsifera haplotherma</i>	<i>Hapsifera haplotherma</i>
57	<i>Hapsifera horridella</i>	<i>Scalidomia horridella</i> , <i>Sc. corrigata</i> , <i>Sc. estimata</i>
58	<i>Hapsifera ochroptila</i>	<i>Hapsifera lithocentra</i>
59	<i>Hapsifera psapharogma</i>	<i>Organodesma psapharogma</i>
60	<i>Hapsifera revoluta</i>	<i>H. revoluta</i>
61	<i>Hapsifera rugosella</i>	<i>Dasytes rugosella</i>
63	<i>Ptochoglyptis asperula</i>	<i>Hapsifera ignobilis</i> (= <i>asperula</i> )
65	<i>Setomorpha rutella</i>	<i>Setomorpha rutella</i>
67	<i>Tiquadra cultrifera</i>	<i>Tiquadra cultrifera</i>
68	<i>Tiquadra goochi</i>	<i>Tiquadra ghesquierei</i>

SERIAL NUMBER GIVEN BY GHESQUIÈRE No.	MEYRICK and GHESQUIÈRE	GOZMÁNY
69	<i>Tiquadra lichenea</i>	<i>Scalidomia estimata</i> , <i>Hapsifera nidicola</i>
73	<i>Machaeropteris euthysana</i>	<i>Machaeropteris ochroptila</i>
74	<i>Pachypsaltis adecasta</i>	<i>Pachypsaltis adecasta</i>
75	<i>Pachypsaltis megalopa</i>	<i>Pachypsaltis adecasta</i> (= <i>megalopa</i> )
76	<i>Pachypsaltis</i> sp.	<i>Tiquadra ghesquierei</i>
94	<i>Argyrocoris niphorrhabda</i>	ad ? <i>Lyonetiidae</i>
95	<i>Plastopolypus divisus</i>	<i>Paraclystis melipecta</i> (= <i>divisus</i> , etc.)
96	<i>Passalactis integer</i>	<i>Paraclystis melipecta</i> (= <i>divisus</i> , etc.)

## CONCLUSIONS

The material as found in the Royal Museum of Central Africa, Tervuren, though the best of its kind from a given, large area in the Ethiopian Region, is highly representative but not exhaustive of the Tineid fauna which inhabits it. I have seen only the pinned and set material ordered in the Collection, but I was informed that at least a hundred thousand papered specimens (mostly collected by SEYDEL!) still await setting. A small material from the lower elevations of the Ruwenzori Range (4), received for identification from the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), consist of 23 species, 17 of which proved to be new, and only 3 of which were found also in the Tervuren Museum! The Tineid fauna of the Congo Basin s.l., indeed seems to be enormous, and it will always be worth while for every collector, and for the benefit of science, to capture, along with the showy butterflies of the area, also the small, ungainly micros.





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single citations are given in the main text)

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